

the time of Adam Smith; and the philosophy of society, from which practically that eminent thinker never separated his more peculiar theme, though still in a very early stage of its progress, has advanced many steps beyond the point at which he left it."—*Principles of Political Economy*, by John Stuart Mill, vol. 1, preface, p. 5.

Such are the proofs we have to lay before the province respecting the assumed discoveries and the doings of this highly vaunted school. That which the whole people have been exhorted to admire and to adopt, is admitted to be nothing better than "a popular, plausible, and loose hypothesis," but although of this worthless character, it is, nevertheless, pronounced to be—"as good for the vulgar as any other."

Many more such proofs might be adduced, but we have adduced sufficient. We now see how urgent the necessity is for renewed and more skilful investigation in this important field ourselves and our families, of every family of the nation, and indeed of the whole world, are comprised.

The great and urgent question then is—What shall we do? What practical course can be adopted?

At present, there is, without doubt, the deepest individual suffering in Canada, arising from the want of a circulating medium; and the government has acted, and is acting, a most heartless part towards the sufferers,—the only excuse for their conduct, being that the free trade and bullionist principles of the Parliamentary opposition and its press, would lead to conduct still more heartless. And perhaps the worst feature is the patience or insensibility (as described above by Allison), with which the people suffer. Among the few practical suggestions that have been made, perhaps the best are by Mr. D'Arcy McGee in his address soliciting the suffrages of the citizens of Montreal. From his address we shall give two quotations, one on the subject of the material interests of the Province, and the other, on the great question of Education, the amicable disposal of which seemed necessary to allow the question of the material interests of the Province to assume the first place in our politics which they undoubtedly should have. Mr. McGee says:—

"A real reciprocity of advantages was not, in many most important particulars, secured by the Reciprocity Treaty, and speedy legislation towards the equalization of the tariffs of Canada and the United States is imperatively called for."

And on the School Question, he says:—

"On the subject of Education, we have no cause of complaint in this part of the Province. In Upper Canada it is otherwise. The Roman Catholics there entertain, what I believe to be, unanswerable objections to the existing Common School System. They are a minority—and there is the greater need we should support them, in the maintenance of their just demands. The principle by which I would test all legislation on this subject is, that the same rights and privileges be granted to the Catholic minority of Upper Canada, as are now enjoyed by the Protestant minority in Lower Canada. When this equality is once established by law, let such legislation be declared a finality; and the Parliament of Canada will find time to attend to other interests less conflicting and less controversial, but hardly less important. I have no desire, I beg you to believe me, gentlemen, to see the great council