

principle in political economy that so long as a Nation's expenditure exceeds its income, its floating wealth cannot increase, and until we approximate a little nearer in our trade returns, we shall not have wealth enough to carry on the business of the country. What is the natural result? We find that enterprise is frequently checked from the scarcity and exorbitant value of money, and that with all our magnificent territory, valuable property, and abundance of food, a very small general indebtedness brings such a pressure as we now find to exist. Let us see what has been the relative value of our imports and exports during the last four years—and it may be interesting to subjoin the American returns, for the last year, ending 30th June, 1857.

	Imports.	Exports.	Bal. against us.
1853.....	£ 7,995,359	£5,950,325	£2,045,034
1854.....	10,132,331	5,754,497	4,377,834
1855.....	9,021,542	7,047,115	1,974,427
1856.....	10,896,096	8,011,754	2,884,342

UNITED STATES.

Imports.	Exports.	bal. in their favor.
£90,222,525	£90,746,286	£523,751

Time will not admit of my enlarging further upon this subject than to observe that there are only two ways in which we can reduce this steady drain upon our resources, viz:—by keeping down luxury, and studying to make the industry of the country more productive. We have in our *Cornfields* and *Workshops* inexhaustible mines of virtuous wealth, and only want *the light of modern science* to make them accessible to us. It is to science that we are indebted for all those discoveries, inventions and appliances which have en-