

"In America, the occupier of a farm, whether large or small, is almost invariably the owner, and the land he cultivates he can therefore turn to what purpose he considers it the most fitted for; hence all the disagreeable differences between landlords and tenants—the raising of rents, after expensive and laborious improvements; or ejections for voting at an election, or interference in parochial affairs, in a way not pleasing to the lord of the soil—together with the interference of clerical magistrates, so fertile a source of annoyance in England, are here unknown. There being no tithes here, great or small, for the support of a state clergy, all that large class of troubles growing out of tithe disputes and tithe compositions are here unheard of. The labourers being fewer than are required, and wages being high, there are neither paupers nor poor-rates, and neither workhouses nor gaols are required for the country population, since abundance of work and good pay prevent poverty, and take away all temptation to dishonesty. There being no ranks or orders, such as the esquire or baronet, the baron and the earl, the marquis and the duke, each to compete with and outvie the other in outward splendour, which so often lead to inward embarrassment, as in England, the country residents are free from foolish ambition, which devours the substance of so many at home; and all those idle disputes and distinctions about old families and new ones—people of high and people of low birth, country families and strangers, which so perplex the good people of England, when a country meeting or a country ball takes place, so as to set persons in their right place—to admit some and exclude others, &c., are here happily unthought of. The consequence is, that with more sorts of pleasure and fewer of dissatisfaction, the American country gentry and farmers are much better off, and much happier than the same class of people in England; and in short scarcely anything ever occurs to ruffle the serenity of a country and happy life in the well settled parts of America.

"If the contrast is striking between the American and English farmer, it is still more so between the farm labourers of the two countries. In England it is well known what miserable wages the farm labourers receive—ten to twelve shillings perhaps the average." (The highest, it should be.) "What scanty fare they are obliged to subsist upon. Flesh meat once or twice a week at the most! And how perpetually they stand in danger of the workhouse, with all their anxiety and strife to avoid it; with no education themselves, and no desire to procure any for their children. Here (America) there is not a single labourer on the farm who receives less than a dollar a day, or twenty-four shillings per week, while many receive more; and those that are permanently attached to the farm receive that sum, or equal to it, throughout the year. And where they are residents on the farm, they have as good living as prosperous tradesmen in the middle ranks of life enjoy in England. Three substantial meals a day, and in hay and harvest time four, with abundance and variety at each. At the same time they enjoy the advantage of excellent schools for the education of their children, almost gratuitously; neat little cottages for themselves and families to live in; a little plot of ground for gardening, and privileges in great number.

"The consequence is, that the farm labourers and their families are well fed, well dressed, well educated in all the ordinary elements of knowledge, intelligent in conversation, agreeable in manners, and as superior to the corresponding class in England as all those advantages can indicate.

"On Mr. Delevan's own farm, there was scarcely a labourer who had not money placed out at interest.

"It may also be mentioned, that in the farming district in and around this spot (Ballston Centre), where, from the influence exerted by Mr. Delevan, and the spread of the temperance publications, the practice of total abstinence from all that will intoxicate is nearly universal, the health and longevity of the population is greater than in any other part of the country. The deaths do not reach two per cent. per annum, varying from one to six-tenths to one to eight-tenths. The ages extend to eighty and ninety *ordinarily*; and by the latest examination of the labouring people, it was ascertained there was only one person in 1152 receiving pecuniary relief, as being unable to subsist himself.

"The of English licence. farm labour the population great number in business take delight to ten per at once

"These attend to than the their jud rian feel education the consequence manners portion of schools, ties, save them, and

"It is half the p is the case taining is visits with delicacies coming of to carrying harness, d

Much d in the me means of abundanc one need

With v greater v mechanic tainty of country. therefore estimation much in which th necessari comparat head we direction

The fo ment:— painters, plate and makers, trades, t with tha rated in