

are exercised, where power is diffused among a number of persons, than where it rests wholly with one: although the measures of the former, are not marked with such promptness and dispatch, as characterize those of the latter.

If the whole of such powers were vested in one individual, that one, would most probably in every instance, be the person possessing the first weight and influence within the limits for which he was appointed, and would be thereby enabled, fully, and securely, to exercise those partialities, those prejudices, and that injustice, which some characters of that description among us, have so frequently displayed within the sphere of their influence, and through the exercise of which, the sway they possess, is, in a general point of view, productive of more evil than good.

By vesting them in a number of persons, composing such Boards as have been described, there would, certainly, be the strongest probability of their being fairly and equitably exercised, and that the desirable purposes intended to be effected by conferring them, would be extensively accomplished, as the partialities, the prejudices, or the interested views of any one of such persons, would be checked and controlled by the others.

Having said so much respecting our Agriculture, and the subjects with which it is most intimately connected, it may not be amiss, to point out and explain some of the good consequences which would follow from its extension and improvement.

The first, and most important effect which would be thereby produced, would be—a general abundance of the chief means of subsistence, and consequently a re-