

moulded by truth and justice; we find the resources of such countries being developed and the people intelligent and moral; while in those countries where no press exists, or where the press is under heavy state restrictions, the people are living in ignorance, superstition, and idolatry; and the resources of the country, vast and varied though they be, are undeveloped.

It must be patent to every observer of the times, that the press of Great Britain, wielding as it does such power,

writes one government out of existence and another into its place whenever necessity demands it.

In a word, the press is one of the instruments that is moving the nations and changing the moral and intellectual aspect of the world. That this power should be rightly wielded and become general, should be the desire of every well-wisher to society; and that the mass of society, if they look to their own interests, should support it, is their bounden duty. Let all read is the order of the day.

A G R I C U L T U R E .

Elevation of Farmers.

OUT of one hundred and seventy-one, the number of members composing the Legislature of the State of Maine, eighty-two, nearly one-half, are farmers, and only ten are lawyers. This speaks volumes in favour of the agricultural intelligence of this State, and the appreciation of that intelligence by the mass of the people.

In the Lower Provinces of British America, the opposite prevails; here, until very recently, over one half were lawyers; and in New Brunswick at the present time, one-third are lawyers, and of the rest but very few are farmers; hence, in Maine one seven-tennth, and in N. Brunswick one-third belong to the legal profession.

The want of education and the neglect of systematic agriculture, the former, the parent of the latter, along with the want of agricultural information, are primary causes of the indifference that exists among our agricultural population as to their proper position in the scale of usefulness.

We never will advance in social and material progress until we make agriculture the first element in the scale; until farmers educate their families, and qualify them, not only to be systematic farmers, but to be good legis-

lators also. The wars that we are annually carrying on against the wilderness,—clearing immense tracts, and preparing it for tillage will not suffice to furnish the country with sufficient bread; for these lands are being cropped until every vegetable property is being extracted, and the soil rendered unfit for the production of any thing but weeds.

Every year, as it passes by, informs us that more attention will have to be given to agricultural pursuits. The interests of lawyers, lumbermen and merchants, have been our great aim heretofore; the powers of Legislation and the press of these provinces have been called into requisition in order to advance these interests, and properly so; while agriculture, which must be considered the stay of the country, has been neglected and left to take care of itself; and miserably it has done it. We could name settlements that a few years ago produced enough food for their occupants and some to spare, that now does not produce half enough food for the inhabitants; the fault is a want of system—continually drawing from the soil without imparting food for plants.

Better legislation and more skill are