

ficient to oppress an empire of much greater extent ; *secondly*, the labourers and tradesmen would get double wages, at least, for their work in America of what they earn in Britain ; and, *thirdly*, the wealth of the British nation is drained in channels into the coffers of the *great folks*, as they are called, leaving the labouring class and the agriculturalist frequently without the necessaries of life. All these things are on a very different footing in America. The farmers, who are the freeholders of the country, and the labouring class, all partake of, and have the wealth of the nation among their hands, which does, and must make a very great difference between it and Great Britain in its present condition. I am well aware, that some are expecting, and anxiously looking for important alterations in the British legislature, which are anticipated by many will be productive of great aggrandizement to the agriculturalist and the labouring class ; but, although I am not so skilled in legislation as to say how much they may be benefited by such alterations as at present are desired, yet I am of opinion, that none of the people who are at present taking notice of these things will survive to see the agricultural and labouring classes in Britain placed on an equal footing with those in America.

I must now for a time take farewell of thee, O sweet land of America ! and leave thy fruitful fields and beautiful forests, thy thriving villages and cheerful cities :—

But, if many of days be mine, sweet land,  
As I trust well, they be,  
Perhaps I may return again,  
And thenceforth dwell in thee !

Friendship's bloom may soon pass by,  
As summer's flowers depart the field,  
Our hopes may blight in one short day,  
And life may not a pleasure yield ;—

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