

indeed, a very inadequate portion of the value of the product to which it may have largely contributed. It is from a sense of this injustice, that in other countries, nations and legislatures, who are sufficiently enlightened to conceive the immense benefit of scientific pursuits, have endeavored, by special favors, and flattering distinctions, to indemnify men for the devoted exertion of their natural or acquired faculties to advance the interest of their country. Men who feel the conviction in their own mind, that they never have done any act, or made any sacrifice to promote the general good of their country, cannot understand or admit the possibility of any other individual doing so. The principle of donation to the public good is so utterly at variance with the governing principle of our lives, self interest, that it is neither acknowledged nor understood by most men. In England there are exceptions, enlightened and high minded men come forward to encourage and reward, and it is this praise-worthy consideration that has raised that country and her people to that proud station she occupies at present; the first in arts, and sciences, industry, wealth and power, amongst the nations of the earth. It is the circulation of useful information that excites men, induces them to think of what is proposed to them, and encourages them to introduce improvement. The best informed man in existence, and those who know the most of what would be useful to mankind, if they only exercise this knowledge for their own exclusive benefit during their lives, or keep it to themselves altogether, all their attainments are of no general usefulness, is buried with them living, and dies with them when dead. The most useful attainments, therefore, must be those that are exercised for the good of mankind in general, and we believe gifts were bestowed by the Creator upon a few, for the benefit of the many, and His wise purposes are defeated when they are not so employed. It may be possible that men are deterred from

giving the benefit of their useful information to the public, because they may be ungrateful for it, and make a most profitable use of it, without acknowledging the benefit, or paying for it, but this is not a good excuse, though we have experience of its truth. We may be wrong in our opinions on this subject, but we conceive that any individual exertions made in this country decidedly to promote the industry and prosperity of the country, or of any class of her population should meet as decided encouragement, and support from those who possess the power, as well as of those who may be benefited. Unless this is the case how can we ever expect to see the country advance as she ought in improvement. We have, in this article, submitted opinions which we trust may obtain some consideration, not as it might be supposed to refer to any particular party, but as it may generally refer to individuals of this community now or at any future time.

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#### ASSOCIATIONS OF AGRICULTURAL CREDIT.

This is a subject we feel bound to bring constantly before public attention, until some action is taken in the matter. The agricultural class are entitled to every privilege that would assist them to improve their lands and circumstances, provided the granting of such privileges was not unjust towards other classes, which we deny that the establishing of associations of agricultural credit would be. It is only through those associations that farmers could with safety obtain the loan of capital, as they would only be obliged to return the money borrowed by annual instalments, and would not be liable to actions at law, or ruinous expenses. It may be imagined by parties, that if money was saleable as any other commodity, farmers would incur the risk of buying it at any price, and be able to improve their condition by obtaining capital on any terms. We say without hesitation, that under the most favorable circumstances money is