

the one case, the riches, besides reproducing themselves with a profit, make an undecaying addition to the wealth of the community, and the means of maintaining the people. In the other, capital only reproduces itself with profit, and leaves behind it, in addition, no lasting provision, for an increased revenue or population, with the exception, perhaps, of buildings and machinery which produce nothing. The consequences of employing wealth in manufactures, and commerce, may for the time it is employed, produce much apparent prosperity; but the ultimate effect is very different; the continual stream of wealth which flows from the soil after the capital may be partly withdrawn from it, and vested in further improvements, becomes much more than sufficient in the end to counterbalance the temporary stimulus given by mercantile enterprise. Hence the agricultural prosperity of the great commercial states of Europe in former times has long survived the prosperity of their cities, and the decay of their manufacturing industry. The arts and the trading enterprise of Flanders have long since been on the decline, but her agriculture is still undecayed; the manufactures of Florence are no longer sought after in every part of Europe; but the cultivation of the Tuscan hills never was surpassed; and the plains of Lombardy are still the garden of European cultivation, though the wealth of Venice and Milan no longer pour their vivifying streams along the waters of the Po. The agriculture of a country that is fit for agriculture must ever form the basis of the wealth and prosperity of its population. It is in cultivating the soil, that is, in aiding the productive powers of nature in the most judicious manner, that the greatest possible encouragement could be given to the increase of population in this colony, because it would not only give present employment to those who come here to seek it, but it would secure the means of future subsistence. Our capital directed into commercial employment, though it may occasion a more rapid increase to its amount at the time, has not the same effect in permanently enlarging the demand for labour, because it has given no impulse to the productive powers of nature, and has left no permanent provision besides itself for the future employment of the people of the country, or those who come to it. The more that the capital of this country is directed towards foreign trade, (we refer to trade with foreign states) the more it must be withdrawn from the encouragement of domestic industry and the improvement of our agriculture; and when this trade is distant, and very slow in its returns, it is still more injurious to us. Indeed the carrying trade, which we appear to set so high a value upon in Canada, is the least profitable of all trades for our country generally, and for our agriculturists in particular; in fact the carrying trade puts in motion scarcely any part of the industry of our people, and the capital that is employed in it, is almost exclusively for the benefit of the merchant who so employs it, and for the advantage of the foreign state.

The expense of carrying foreign produce in Canada may be some advantage to us as it is expended here, but that is a very trifling advantage compared with what it would be to have this capital employed in the improvement of our soil, and raising a new produce from it, that was never previously in existence, which we might exchange with the mother country for what we might require, and do not produce. As long as we are connected with Britain,—and we hope the connection may never have an end,—we should regard this country as only a distant province of the empire, and we would expect that we should be regarded in that light by the government and people of the British Isles. On this principle both countries might make the connection most beneficial. The wealth which we might produce here by our industry would give us the means of purchasing the productions of our fellow subjects' industry in the British Isles, and thus the productions of the soil of Canada may be made available to pay for the manufactures of Britain. All, therefore, who sincerely desire the prosperity of Britain, and this province of her empire, will do what is in their power to encourage the application of skill and capital to the improvement and cultivation of the lands of Canada. It is only by doing this, and making both countries useful to each other, that the connection between Canada and the mother country can be rendered permanently prosperous. They can have no just pretensions to understand good and useful legislation, or the good of their country, who cannot perceive the benefit it would be to all classes of this community to promote the improvement of our agriculture, and augment the productions and value of our lands, and industry, and who are not sensible of the necessity that exists to do all that is possible to encourage the skilful employment of capital in the cultivation of these lands, so that they may yield valuable returns. The wealthy and educated classes do not do their duty to the community to which they belong, if all their wealth and acquirements during their lives are only employed for their individual advantage. Education, wealth, and station impose duties on their possessors that are frequently, if not generally, neglected or forgotten, and it is to this cause principally that most of the evils that afflict humanity can be traced. The wealthy and educated owe a debt to the Giver of all good for the blessings they enjoy, which they can best show their gratitude for, by endeavouring to do good to the less fortunate at every favourable opportunity.

We have been of opinion for a long time that to attach labourers more to the farmer, encouragement should be given to the married, who may have families, by providing a house and garden for them, as is frequently done in the British Isles. The house to be of sufficient size, and comfortable; and the garden large enough to give the family vegetables. The labourer might find means of manuring this garden, and his