

"sufficient to employ all its inhabitants, are greatly mis-
 "taken. An ancient Roman, we are told, could maintain his
 "family from the produce of one acre of ground: so might a
 "modern Briton, if he would be contented to live like a
 "Roman. This shews what an immense increase of inhabi-
 "tants Britain might admit of, and all of them live by the
 "culture of the ground. Agriculture is the great source of
 "domestic riches. Where it is neglected, whatever wealth
 "may be imported from abroad, poverty and misery will
 "abound at home. Such is, and ever will be, the fluctuating
 "state of trade and manufactures, that thousands of people
 "may be in full employment to-day, and in beggary to-mor-
 "row. This can never happen to those who cultivate the
 "ground; they can eat the fruit of their labour, and can
 "always, by industry, obtain at least the necessaries of life.

"Labouring the ground is every way conducive to health.
 "It not only gives exercise to every part of the body, but
 "the very smell of the earth, and fresh herbs, revives and
 "cheers the spirits, whilst the perpetual prospect of some-
 "thing coming to maturity delights and entertains the mind.
 "We are so formed as to be always pleased with somewhat in
 "prospect, however distant or however trivial. Hence the
 "happiness that most men feel, in planting, sowing, building,
 "&c. These seem to have been the chief employments of
 "the more early ages; and when Kings and Conquerors cul-
 "tivated the ground, there is reason to believe that they
 "knew as well wherein true happiness consisted as we do."

This is not only true in theory, but it is confirmed by daily
 observation, that many eminent persons in great cities, after
 they have been giving their attention to business the greater
 part of their lives, are generally retiring to these rural
 employments, as most congenial to human felicity; especially
 to a religious mind, which may enjoy such satisfaction in
 contemplating the wisdom and goodness of God, in the
 ordinary operations of the works of nature, in such innocent
 and harmless simplicity, compared with the artifice and
 deceptive contrivance which the mind is engaged in, in
 making and vending most of the works of art, which,
 through the numerous competitors of every calling, operate
 nearly as forcibly as the laws of necessity; so that we "may
 be seeking death in the errors of life, and bringing upon
 ourselves destruction with the works of our hands."

Since the foregoing description was published, notwith-
 standing the circumstances of the late war, which were a
 great impediment to emigration, yet the natural advantages
 of Prince Edward Island are such, that by the ordinary
 increase of population, and some emigration, the number