

lization, the principal inducement to cultivate and improve the soil, arose from the delight which a chieftain took in the multitude of his vassals : fidelity and obedience on their part, was rewarded by food and protection from their superior, who was induced to improve his land that it might feed a greater number of those retainers from whom he derived his security, his power, and his splendour. Here the superior lord saw, and exulted in, the increasing numbers of his dependents. If he was warlike, they followed him to battle ; if he was fond of display, they swelled the pomp which surrounded his person ; if he was peaceful and benevolent, he delighted in witnessing the plenty which they enjoyed ; but in all cases something of personal recognition mixed itself with the predominant motive which excited him to render his land more productive of food.

The succeeding stage in the progress of wealth and population is that which we witness in the civilized world at present, in which, the arts of life having attained a high degree of perfection, the productions of those arts become the chief incitements to raise food and multiply the number of workmen. Here personal attachment goes but very little way in aiding the barter between those who are fed, and those who form the arrangements to supply food ; for all personal knowledge is soon lost in the mazes of a more complicated formation of society ; in this stage workmen are fed for the