

"The greatest difference of all, however, between the agricultural population of England and that of America, is to be seen in their relative degrees of intelligence. In England none, I presume, will deny the fact of the farmers and farm labourers being among the least intelligent and most uneducated portion of the population; here, on the contrary, they are among the most informed. A great number of the occupiers of farms are persons who, having been successful in business in cities, have retired at an early period of life, bought an estate, take delight in cultivating it on their own account for income; and, as from four to ten per cent. is realised on farming capital, where carefully attended to, it is at once a safe and profitable investment.

"These gentlemen, having a good deal of leisure, little parish business to attend to, and a taste for books and love of information, read a great deal more than the busy inhabitants of commercial cities, and have the power of exercising their judgment and reflection more free from the bias of party views and sectarian feelings, than those who live in large commercial cities. Their previous education and ample means dispose others also to works of benevolence; and the consequence is, that while their conversation is more intelligent, and their manners greatly superior to the English farmers generally, they devote a large portion of their time and means to the establishment of Sunday schools, district schools, societies for mutual improvement, country libraries, temperance societies, savings' banks, and, in short, everything that can elevate those below them, and make them happier in their stations.

"It is true there are no taverns, as in the market towns of England, to absorb half the profits made at market, by the drinking of the buyers and sellers, as is the case with the English farmers; and as their mode of visiting and entertaining is social and economical, families are continually interchanging evening visits with each other, to take a cup of tea, ice cream, sweetmeats, or other delicacies, but without spirits or wine, beer or cider; retiring early, and all coming or going in vehicles adapted to their own means, from gigs and phaetons to carriages and family wagons; for there is no tax nor duty on carriages, harness, or servants, all being free to ride or walk as suits their pleasure."

Much of the preceding is, no doubt, inapplicable to the situation of the farmer in the more thinly-peopled and remote states; but, though the refinements and means of intellectual enjoyments of the older states may be lacking, the same abundance of the materials requisite to physical comfort are to be found. No one need "die by starvation," and the other good things will follow in due time.

TRADES, WAGES, AND THEIR RELATIVE VALUE.

With respect to trades, it is obvious that the older states offer scope for a greater variety of occupations than the new ones; but, for all belonging to the mechanic arts, or which in any way are recommended by utility, there is a certainty of ready employment, and, in almost all cases, better pay than in this country. Indeed, those trades which are with us considered inferior, and therefore most indifferently remunerated, are, in America, held in the greatest estimation. The emigrant's chance of employment and good wages is, however, much increased in proportion as he removes from the seaboard towns, into which the vast tide of foreign labour is continually flowing, and therefore necessarily producing a glut in the market, and its concomitant consequences, comparative scarcity of work and inferiority of remuneration. But on this head we shall have occasion to speak more fully when we come to give personal directions to emigrants.

The following trades are all good, and certain of meeting with good encouragement:—bricklayers, masons, stonecutters and marble polishers, carpenters, painters, plasterers, blacksmiths, whitesmiths, coachsmiths and locksmiths, tinplate and sheet-iron workers, tailors, shoemakers and hatters, saddlers, harness makers, trunk and leather case makers, coach makers and its accompanying trades, turners, carvers and gilders, ship builders, and all the trades connected with that branch of industry may be said to be the best employed and remunerated in the states; wheelwrights, coopers, millwrights and mechanics. These