

communication, and, of consequence, an enlarged consumption, are not afforded. It is so of the western section of the state, where coal in inexhaustible quantities and of fine qualities; cement and lime for building and farming purposes; and valuable marble of various kinds are to be found in abundance to enter into the general consumption, and to contribute to the wealth of the state. For ages, all these have lain inactive, and must continue so, unless enterprise shall displace them from their beds. Of what importance is it to the people, or the state, that nature has done so much, if the hidden treasures, she has planted in her own mountains, are to remain imbedded there? and embedded, and useless, and valueless they must be, unless some cheap and easy mode of introducing them into use, can be fallen upon.

Upon such a subject, it is difficult to conceive how any feeling of rivalry and opposition can arise between the Eastern and Western sections of the state. The one is essentially commercial, and the other agricultural, than which no two pursuits can be more dependant on, and auxillary to each other. So far as these two principles of rivalry are concerned, there must and should exist entire harmony and good feeling.

But it is objected that the Eastern section of the state, for the benefit of the West, and to aid those improvements which are in progress to the mountains, ought not to have burthens imposed upon it. The objection seems not to be well founded. Upon selfish principles, and where the inhabitants are of seperate, distinct and independant communities, there might be a seeming plausibility in such a suggestion; though under such a view of it, 'tis questionable if the work would not prove beneficial. Experience teaches, that men are relative and dependent beings, and that their prosperity and advancement must repose upon something else than their own individual action and efforts. Place farmers, or manufacturers or commercial men in some isolated situation, cut off from any intercourse except with each other, and while they may be comfortable in the enjoyment of those relations and of those articles which constitute their own immediate pursuit, they will be deficient in others; and of course be poor; but place them in contiguity to each other, each purchasing the surplus, redundant labor of his associate, in exchange for his own, at an equalised and fair price, and the whole will become thrifty and prosperous.