

The expense of government may be directed into two classes.

1. That which is indispensably necessary and without which the government cannot exist or be carried on.
2. That which is necessary for enable government to carry into effect such measures as tend to improve and promote the general welfare and the public happiness.

That expense which is necessary to the existence of a government is, the amount of what is necessary to support those officers who are appointed to administer the government and to defray the expenses necessarily carried by that administration.

The proper amount of this necessary expense differs in different countries according to the extent, population, wealth and luxury of each country. It requires an extensive country few, with people with require more public officers, than a small territory with few inhabitants. A wealthy and luxurious nation can better afford and must pay greater salaries to their public officers, than can or ought to be paid by a poor and an economical people.

It is differently laid upon a proportionate basis by which to measure what is the moderation to be observed in any country. On the one hand it judges profusion, which is attended with an unjust and dependent impolitic disposition of the public wealth and introduction of a bad tendency to introduce into a country disposition and a corruption of manners.

On the other hand to keep clear of that parsimony which will in the end be productive of that very expense to the public which it means to save by not giving enough to get the business properly done.

These two extremes ought to be equally guarded against. It is obvious to all that they must follow from too great profusion and extravagance.

And reflection will show that they must also follow from improper parsimony.

Frugality as such is neither required nor a real and just compensation should be given for public services. For if they are undertaken for self, it will either be by improper persons or by those who will make the outlay by improper means.

When it is undertaken by improper persons the loss to the public in consequence of their want of skill and judgment will amount to much more than will be saved by the reduction of their salaries.

When the officers make out the difference by improper means, the full amount of what ought to have been given is certainly lost by them, and there is very great danger that they will not stop when they have got what ought to be paid by them.

Having salaries below a just compensation for public services is a great step towards better things in the way.

It will exclude indigent merit and give a monopoly of the public offices to ambitious men.

For as the salaries are all now given none but those who have wealth enough to support their ambition want to get the office. So others too little in your money but who have wealth enough to make up the difference by can accept an office and merit.

no car can be ought to be helped to destroy those tetter
therefore now but indeed means can be used to break
the way

It is necessary for the purchaser of land in any country the present owner obliges them to do so in order to the support and defence of the government of that country as the property of the state and condition upon which they shall hold that land.

A A

The happiness of a people is made up of the happiness of single persons, and the quantity of it can only be augmented by increasing their number.

Without certain limits and under moderate governments it may be affirmed, that the quantity of happiness produced in any country so far depends on the number of inhabitants, that the collective happiness will be nearly in the exact proportion of the number; that is twice the number of inhabitants will produce double the quantity of happiness.

consequently the decay of population in the great extended state can suffer; and the improvement of it is the object which ought in all countries to be carried on, in preference to every other political purpose whatever.

2. To extend ^{and improve} our agriculture and domestic manufactures. The land of this country may be considered as our great stock, and the culture of them as our principal manufacturing. For an uncultivated soil is of a little use as a diamond on the bosom of a mine. The more the land of any country is cultivated up the less must that country be improved; and the more early land can be brought into use, the more speedily and successfully will industry and manufactures be promoted.

The extension of agriculture and domestic manufactures from the main source of wealth in this country. But as the force can only be produced in proportion to the degree of labour employed in drawing forth the riches; and as that labour must also be undertaken to even think of the of its produce which is necessary to afford the agent the means of exertion, and to put out turn in the industrial time, some anticipation of the profits of that labour is necessary in order to enable the agent to bestow it on the land. In farming the land may be considered as the capital and labour as the stock of the farmer; every thing then which tends to increase the stock, must operate in augmenting the profits on the capital employed in conjunction with the stock.

The land in an improved country can never increase in value, and as a large value at a certain time but in this our country, the progressive improvement of land from year to year is continually increasing the capital of the landholder.

and this effect, this common source of national wealth cannot cease or be diminished, unless the landholders want the means to enable them to improve their lands or until their improvement shall rise to such a height as to become so general that they can be carried on for them.

Consequently the present low price of improvable land in this country is no criterion of their value; but arises solely from the insufficiency of the means necessary for improving them and acquiring them; with an increase of them means the land will also acquire an increased value.

To promote this extension and improvement of our agriculture the government must,

1. procure an increase of population
2. adopt such measures as will break the monopolies of land
3. as to secure the land to be settled by proprietors instead of tenants; and
4. as to enable poor proprietors to improve their lands.

The necessity and importance of procuring an increase of our population, and of breaking the present monopoly of land, has been considered already. Let us see then what would be the consequences of having the land settled by proprietors instead of tenants.

At present a great proportion of the persons settled on land in this country are tenants and not proprietors of the land on which they live.

that

This must greatly impede the extending and improving of our
agriculture must be evident from many considerations.
The greatest misfortune that can befall any country is the
being cultivated by ~~an uneducated~~ ^{an ignorant} and unimproved
The Dutch is precarious of a short duration
The laborer may be the natural adherent of the soil on the soil of the
person living on it, the want of a sufficient interest in it must confound
every plan, except a one which in every operation.

The true reason of indolence in the present state of the produce, the
exclusion, right to that produce is the only incentive to industry
which acts constantly and necessarily, the only strong which keeps
a man at labour in motion.

A country can never prosper till the laws in it lay such a tax on
that the full advantage and advantage of every improvement is to the
benefit of the improver.

That every man does for himself and not for another.
and that no one shares in the profit who does not share in the production.
This can never be the case when foreigners have a common
share of the land, a considerable share in the profit of every im-
provement that is made upon it, without contributing either labour
or expense towards it.

It is not any valuable improvement from being made
in the country.
The first cost of such improvements is so great that nothing can
induce a man to go to the expense but a certainty of enjoying them
when completed for a sufficient length of time to indemnify him for
the expense.

No man will build and plant when he knows that the house and the
tree are to be enjoyed by others.

It is not the want of land from having un-ful employment for
more than half his time
which leads him into habits of dissipation and vice.
As he has no stimulus to induce him to labour more than in sufficient
to cultivate the ground which he rents he must necessarily be idle
at least proportion of his time.

and idleness naturally leads them to improper courses.
All who are so situated that there is a great appearance of the want of
industry in the country generally, and I am satisfied it must pro-
ceed from the bulk of the people not being in such a situation as
can induce them to labour.

It debars the mind of the people and deprives them of that opi-
nion of independence which ought to be possessed by the free
citizens of a free country.

It is not only in every respect a power
proprietor in the connection between land and tenantry the
land always has and always will in every country be more under
the control of the former than in consistent with the rights and
liberty of a free state.

But the owners of these great bodies of land will not let them as long
as long as they fear it their interest to do it. ^{on account of the increase}
and as long as they value it as long as they can do it ^{at a small value}
and as long as they do hold them the land will either be sold or
or settled on by the tenants.

Therefore, you must not think by law and every other means they
can drive it from them or induce them to sell out.

It is not from any defect in man of acquiring property by their own means
from the natural production of the country.
It is from the want of a sufficient interest in the land to induce them to
improve it.

It is from the want of a sufficient interest in the land to induce them to
improve it.
The want of ability with an effectual power to improve their
land is a sufficient reason for the want of a sufficient interest in the land
to induce them to improve it.

It is not from the want of a sufficient interest in the land to induce them to
improve it.
The want of ability with an effectual power to improve their
land is a sufficient reason for the want of a sufficient interest in the land
to induce them to improve it.

It is not from the want of a sufficient interest in the land to induce them to
improve it.
The want of ability with an effectual power to improve their
land is a sufficient reason for the want of a sufficient interest in the land
to induce them to improve it.

It is not from the want of a sufficient interest in the land to induce them to
improve it.
The want of ability with an effectual power to improve their
land is a sufficient reason for the want of a sufficient interest in the land
to induce them to improve it.

It is not from the want of a sufficient interest in the land to induce them to
improve it.
The want of ability with an effectual power to improve their
land is a sufficient reason for the want of a sufficient interest in the land
to induce them to improve it.

in isolation with, whereby the province is so greatly increased in
inhabitant that the export from thence is more than tenfold
what it was.

A political writer says
A loan officer enables the land holder by anticipating the pro-
duct of several years labour, so he augments industry
and multiplies the means of carrying it on, as to accelerate
improvement; and thereby corrects both individual and the
state.
It is an institution so admirably adapted to the circum-
stances of an infant country and so calculated to be the
basis of a policy, founded on such sound principles of nat-
ional policy, and the prosperous effects of which have been so
fully experienced that every young country ought to adopt
it.

From all speaks of Penn's loan officer says,
I well venture to say there never was a wiser or a better measure
ever on better calculated to secure the use of an increasing
country; that there never was a measure more steadily per-
sued or more faithfully executed than the loan officer in
Penn's case for 40 years together.

By confining the loan to small sums it is particularly
beneficial to the poorer farmers who are more in want of
a purchase
and by demanding only the interest with a certain proportion of the
principal annually,
and again letting out the sums so received the state acquires
compounded interest,
and in its effect it will be better beneficial in a still greater
proportion to the borrower.

Considered properly now has been the making of America;
almost all her first settlements were
they have arrived at the point of independence by having received
goods
better than ever even before for money.
Therefore must be highly beneficial.

Prior to the American Revolution of 1776:
There was a state of \$15000 a year out of \$100,000
and by putting the outlay annually in the hands of the
produce companies with
their funds of \$15000 a year would in ten years amount to
in ten years to \$

which be immaterial as to the amount a better the land taxes
paid annually on each
of the person who is charged with the tax is made to pay
interest upon the interest until the debt is cleared off.

To ensure success in this measure the constitution must say that
the surplus of the loan for each year shall be sacredly ap-
plied to this purpose and that it shall not be in the power of
the legislature to divert it to any other.

3. government should take such measures as will promote
domestic manufactures especially those which are man-
ufactured of the natural productions of the country.

This is particularly necessary now to bring about an improved
and economical state of agriculture
for the experience of the world and the testimony of the
wisest men have proved that a well established trade
"that domestic manufactures are essential to a flourish in the state
of agriculture"
for though some nations have flourished by means of commerce
without agriculture
and some for example in many forms of manufactures flour-
ishing among a people who could have but little dependence on
the produce of the soil.
yet as in the case of the produce of a people who are engaged in
agriculture without the benefit of commerce on
agriculture.

of the most effectual way of encouraging agriculture
is by fixing a market for its productions.
domestic manufactures in the same way.
I lay the consumption of provisions, now by the manufacture
of them -
2 by the consumption of the raw materials now by
by them;
some countries manufacture so value only that it is better all
the provisions that can be raised by the farmer to supply
himself and the manufacturer - England

Manufactures too by affording employment have
a great tendency to increase the population of a coun-
try.
There is this local connection between population and em-
ployment.
Employment affects population indirectly as it affords the
only medium of distribution by which individuals can
obtain from the common stock a supply for the wants of their
families.
It affects it indirectly, and augments the stock itself of pro-
visions, on the only way by which the production of it can
be effectually encouraged, by furnishing purchasers.
No man can purchase without an eye to a link, and that
equivalent by the general utility of the people, in the every
country, is derived from employment.

Of the consequences and importance of the
that an increase of population, the improvement of the
agriculture of the country, and a generally happy
to the prosperity and happiness of the country.
that being so it is the indispensable duty of the government
to provide for them
and that we have the resources at our disposal to supply to do
what we have your government and also supply the ordi-
nary expenses of government.

that there is no danger of such a nation that the drawing
from them a supply of men for their purposes
with a view taken from a poor man to have in his party
for his support
and with only taken from the man a small sum out of a
that surplus which he can afford without inconvenience
in fact that in this measure will be another further and
policy
and that they will be the production of the most beneficial
consequence to the community in general.

[Faint, illegible handwriting, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

the loan officer promotes greatly the settlement of new lands by
lending small sums to beginners already interested to be repaid
by instalments, & so by the province is so greatly increased in
habitant, that the export from thence is more than ten-fold
what it was. - Graham.

The extension of and fertility of our large ranches, & the
main source of its wealth. But as the farm, even by the pro-
duction, is proportion to the degree of labor employed, & the ex-
penditure for the same; and as the labor must also be increased
to work that share of the products a market necessary to support the
agent the means of execution are to submit him on the other
chance time; the state regulation requires in products, by money,
the lands of this country may be considered as one of the
first and the culture of them as our principal means of success
the only way to make a profitable business to procure a ready
market for its produce.

A loan officer enables the land holder by antecipating the pro-
ducts of several years of labor, so to arrange and improve by an-
ticipating by the means of carrying them on, as to accelerate improve-
ments, and thereby enrich both individuals and the state.

In the act of Penn. & Ark. The act of March 12th.
The loan officer has so admirably adapted to the circumstan-
ces of the country, so well calculated to be successful in its
+ founded on our sound principles of national policy, and
the progress of which have them so fully experienced
that the:

The more the land of any country can be taken up the less the
country be improved; and the more easily land can be trans-
ferred and exchanged in commerce; in this way trade and man-
ufactures will be more speedily and successfully promoted.

The value of money is regulated by a comparison with the
+ products of labor and land; a loan officer by en-
couraging the farmer by a loan by operating a stock
business with it;

The land in an improved country only can be taken up at any ex-
traordinary price of years purchase. But in this new country, the
progressive improvement of land from year to year, is continually in-
creasing the capital of the land holder.

Another effect of this system is to encourage the national wealth, and
+ not cease until the cultivation of our lands shall have in-
creased to such a height as to become so general, as that the average
profit of farming will not surpass the interest of money.

The very low price of land in our country is due to the coun-
try is the evidence of their value; but arises solely from the in-
sufficiency of the means necessary for increasing and improv-
ing them; for as the cultivated soil is often better than, and
abundant in the bosom of the mine.

By confining the loans to small sums, the loan officer is more
+ easily adapted to the benefit of the poor settlers and poor
farmers, a class of people who must stand in need of credit
in this country.

The operation of a loan officer brings commodities into the state
as well as to the individual -

more so from the great produce here than in any other country.

A loan officer is an ever increasing source of political good, only
it should be as well as in light as the Western world, and by doing
+ so, it is to be regretted that our infant country
questions the seeds of industry, and the means of success in
commerce.

As our land must be cultivated, population encouraged and
domestic manufactures especially of the natural products
+ from the country established.

The prosperity and consequently the independence of this coun-
try, with its increase in richness, according to the progress
of them.

It is a country becoming better fully populated, the price of labor
+ with consequence high; and although the price of the land is low
to a small quantity of land, of which from the great quantity of it is to be
+ considered as a small part of the whole, and of domestic man-
ufactures, which are open to a great number of states of ex-
+ culture.

Some nations have flourished by means of commerce, without any
+ among the people who could have little dependence on the products of
the soil; but there is no evidence of a people who enjoy a superior
agriculture with the benefit of commerce in manufacturing or
both.

Expense of government
Land tax
Loan office
Jefferson.