

ters, who apparently are now become so much of opinion that British subjects, as long as they can effect it, ought to enjoy an unparticipated possession of the supply; that the most express orders have been given on the subject of foreign exclusion. But the popular sentiment on the subject of a supply independently of the United States, is more decidedly evinced by the present increasing practice in the West-Indies, especially in Jamaica, of appropriating a portion of land towards raising stock and vegetables, for the use of the working people on the plantations, parts of which have thus become farms.

The individual traders of America, having thus attempted every expedient in their power, their Legislature has finally entered the lists in their favor; and, during the last Sessions of Congress, passed laws imposing excessive port duties on all foreign vessels arriving in the United States, from ports to which American vessels are not admitted. This is an indirect method, as they suppose, of taxing the British Colonial Trade; for they imagine that these Colonies cannot furnish those supplies which are necessary for the consumption of the Islands, unless they receive them from the United States. To meet this measure, the British Parliament has made Bermuda a free port for certain articles, and the experiment is now fairly upon trial.

The above is a brief history of the Cod and Small Fisheries of Nova-Scotia. It is now necessary to point out some impediments to their success; the investigation of which, will pave the way for their removal.

In consequence of the long duration of the American Revolutionary war, and, in addition to that event, the exertions of Captain Nelson, as before stated, which impeded the American spirit of enterprise for several years, the race of the old Fishermen in New-England became nearly extinct, and many of those habits and customs essential to the success of the Fishery, were lost or disused; and required, as that of Nova-Scotia does now, to be revived. To attain this object, the State Legislatures of New-England, granted adequate bounties, which were continued a sufficient number of years in succession, to effect a purpose that was to be reached by no other means. With such encouragement before them, people of large capital, enterprise and information, entered personally into the fishery; and this is a leading feature, which in the history of the Nova-Scotia Fishery, will be found to have kept that branch of business in a feeble state; those who were actively engaged in it were poor; they caught fish it is true, but as they depended on others for their supplies, which they received on credit, and usually paid for in fish,—and were besides generally habituated, as they are at present, to an erroneous practice in taking them, their expenses became so disproportioned to those of their New-England neighbours, that the advantage they derived from nature, of being nearest to the fishing banks, was lost