

with all other descriptions of persons by the high prices of the principal articles of food ; and has even more extensively than most others, experienced the injurious effects of the high rate of labour, consequent thereon. From these causes, and from the risks and inconveniences he incurs, in selling his goods upon a long and extensive credit, (which he is in general under the necessity of doing) and from the losses he so frequently sustains, through some of his debtors absconding, and others becoming insolvent and being unable to make him payment, he is obliged to require, what under other circumstances, would properly be termed an exorbitant profit, upon most of the articles he vends. Now, if the prices of the chief means of subsistence were reduced, all the other causes would be obviated, or diminished, and a reduction in the prices of those articles would follow of course. The competition, which constantly exists among those employed in vending them, would not suffer their prices to continue the same ; but would soon bring them down, in proportion with such reduction as to the articles of food.

These positions, are indeed so plain, and it may almost be said, so self-evident, that some may be ready to conclude, that it was altogether unnecessary to have stated them here ; but it is conceived, that in essaying to trace out the leading beneficial results, which will ensue from our agricultural improvement, those which have just been described could not have been omitted with any kind of propriety. It is not merely speculative truths, or those of inferior interest, that stand in need of being urged and supported ; but, many even of the most obvious and important description, require in order to the establishment or preservation of their influence, to be frequently stated and enforced.

It will further appear, upon proper consideration, that, besides the reduction in the price of labour, other