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Within a few years we have commenced the construction of Railways. By July or August next we probably shall have the St. John and Shediac Railway completed; and in the course of a year the Road from St. Andrew's to Woodstock will be finished, making nearly two hundred miles of Railway. I shall not dwell at any length upon the influence which these works must have upon the material advancement of the Province, and the facilities which they give to immigrants to reach the interior. The St. Andrew's line penetrates towards the very centre of the Province, and its terminus at Woodstock will be within a few miles of the borders of that magnificent district which contains the body of the ungranted lands in the Province. When this Road is completed, the immigrant landing at St. Andrew's will be able to have himself and his family carried in say four hours from the vessel which brought him over, to what is acknowledged to be one of the finest and most thriving agricultural and lumbering districts in New Brunswick—a district in which labour always commands a fair price, in which farms, large and small, old and new, with a soil of exceeding richness, can always be purchased at prices, varying according to locality and other circumstances, and suited to all kinds of purses, except, perhaps, those which are absolutely empty.

Markets are a particular of vast importance in summing up the advantages of a country. In new countries the necessary want of good cash markets is a drawback scarcely inferior to any other; and New Brunswick has suffered in this respect most severely. Without much communication with foreign countries, with few cities and towns of her own to consume surplus agricultural produce, in the early years of the Province her industry was cramped, and her capability of production was left undeveloped. But great changes have taken place, and great progress has been made. We are no longer isolated; we now are connected with our neighbours by the bonds of trade and commerce; under the Reciprocity Treaty between the United States and Great Britain our raw products go into the wide territories of the great republic free of duty. The facilities for the transportation of produce are infinitely greater; our own cities and towns have increased in size and number, and consume vastly greater quantities of home produce; the old