

duction in their prices. This, indeed, will be found on reflection to include all other advantages. Most of those, which we might expect to reap from such improvement, would certainly depend on such reduction, and would almost immediately follow it as matters of course.

The prices of labour, in nearly every department and calling, would in consequence fall. This effect, would be most highly beneficial to the Agricultural interest in particular; as one of the many causes which have hitherto operated to obstruct and retard its advancement, has been—the high rate of labour which so long prevailed throughout the Province.

To our fishermen, also, whose circumstances so greatly require improvement, such reduction in the price of labour, would upon the whole be of very material advantage. Those, who were at all extensively engaged in the pursuit of that occupation, and had servants employed to assist them, would receive an immediate benefit from it; and even such servants, if they were persons having families, would be more than compensated for such reduction, by the diminution in the prices of the means of subsistence; and in the consequent decrease of those of many articles of the most indispensable use. Such reduction, as to the main articles of food, would further benefit the fisherman, by enabling him to confine his attention and labours exclusively to his occupation; and to draw from the Agricultural class of the community, such of these articles as he would chiefly require.

The general abundance, and the reduction in the prices of the means of subsistence, proceeding from the improvement of our Agriculture, would also have the effect of reducing the prices of most of the European, and other imported articles. The vendor of these, has, of course, in seeking his livelihood, been equally affected