

ted list of illicit articles No. 1, foreign and domestic, the articles contained in the legitimate list No. 2, the produce of these Colonies, never can yield a profit; for the American, thus assisted, can afford to make a very small freight upon fish and lumber, for instance, and even run the risk, at times, of losing by them; relying principally for his profits, upon those which these northern Colonists have neither the means nor the inclination to meddle with.

If the British Northern Colonists can furnish the Islands with the List No. 2, (and they can do so to a profit if they meet with due encouragement). The West-India Planters have acknowledged they ought to be permitted to do it, unmolested. But the prices at this time, contained in table No. 2, will never permit them to effect it at the present sale prices, and more especially so, when the prices of Island produce are taken into the account. But when it is considered that the fisherman's sale price, properly speaking, is a quintal of dry cod-fish for a hogshead of salt, that the price of salt during the last summer and the present autumn in Halifax, has been 15/ to 20/ a hogshead—and fish in this season from 10/ to 11/ the quintal of 112 lbs—that this has been the general price, though within a few weeks, in consequence of a casual demand, fish has risen to 13/ per quintal, it must be confessed that under these circumstances, the poor man's case is very deplorable.

The proximity of these Atlantic Provinces and Islands to the Fishing Banks, immediately southward of the shores, and the unbounded resort of Salmon and Small Fish, to most of the harbours, are a boon offered by nature to the industry of the inhabitants; and if people of capital can be induced to take a personal risk in the catching of fish, as is the case in New-England, there can be no doubt the article will be furnished as low in price, by these colonies, as by France or the United States. The Provincial Legislatures, need only show their good will towards them, by a steady encouragement during a few years, and then the resident individuals of the colonies, will exert themselves to effect objects in aid of public means, that have hitherto lain dormant for want of those incitements. It now remains briefly to explain this part of the subject.

There are two means by which the price of Fish may be reduced: **FIRST**, by taking and curing a larger quantity of them with the same labour and expence of outfit, as is bestowed on that lesser quantity taken and cured at present. And, **SECOND**, by furnishing to the fishermen a regular supply of Salt, at a reasonable price. We have already stated that a quintal of fish ought to bear an exchange for a hogshead of Salt, and so long as this takes place the fisherman generally speaking, is content; but, at any rate with this equivalent, be the price higher or lower, he can always support his family; yet, by this rule the higher the price, the greater his profits. But that is not