

shortly lead to the erection of shops and establishments in the interior of Ireland, for the sale of a vast variety of articles that are not now to be had there. Some of the small dealers who were formerly turning but a few hundred pounds a year, can now turn £10,000 in the same articles. Fifty tons weight of eggs, and ten tons weight of live and dead poultry, are sometimes shipped from Dublin in a single day. It appears that since 1824, of eggs alone, a branch of trade entirely new, there have been exported from Dublin only to the value of £273,000. There is no longer any scope for the employment of large capitals in extensive wholesale transactions; but an injury produced in this way is compensated, and much more than compensated, by the benefits conferred on the smaller capitalists, and on the community in general. Again, it was in testimony before the committee, that on an experience of 15 years from 1802 to 1817, the system of public works which have been adopted in the high lands of Scotland has improved the habits and excited the industry of the people, and has advanced the country one hundred years, and that public works have been carried on in Ireland since the year 1823, which, although not conducted upon any permanent or well digested system, have in all respects confirmed the recommendation of the select committees, and supported the example given in Scotland.

The preceding facts are strikingly applicable to the situation of the Eastern Shore, for although the existing means of communicating with a market enjoyed by the country near the bay, are very advantageous to it, their value is much lessened by the unavoidable suspension of trade at some seasons of the year, by the length and uncertainty of the voyage at all times and by the risk of missing a favorable state of the market, in consequence of delay or of defective intelligence, or from inability to anticipate the more northern cultivators in their own markets. These are amongst their disadvantages as it respects the country lying on the bay shores, and in connection with the industry of the interior they are still greater. Susceptible of a high state of agricultural improvement, and having an abundance of natural manures, the lands remote from navigation are neglected. With a climate as well as soil adapted to