be ſupplied by the *African* trader, as well as be maintained by him afterwards. Not only ſo, but a new market is actually provided for the continental coloniſt, at which to diſpoſe of his plank, lumber, ſtaves and proviſion. But if the increaſe is by the acquiſition of cultivated *ſugar land*, the caſe is altered. The planters are ſtocked already, and the *African* trader is wanted, no further than to keep it up. No new market is opened for the continental coloniſt, for he traded to the ſame place before. This brings me to a main argument, uſed by the *Examiner* to prove the neceſſity of our increaſing our *Weſt-Indian* territory. His words are, *There is another conſideration relative to this trade, ſtill more important in itſelf, and more eſſential in the preſent examination, becauſe it will point out to us how ill we conſult the intereſt of* North America *herſelf, either relatively to her own particular proſperity, or to her intercourſe with us, when we happen, as I conceive we have in this treaty, to neglect the* Weſt-Indian *commerce.*

For ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable commodities of North America, *there exiſts no other market whatever, than the* Weſt-Indian *iſlands. In a word, it is by means of the* Weſt-Indian *trade, that a great part of* North America *is at all enabled to trade with us* *. *So that in reality the trade of theſe* North American *provinces, when ſtated in its true light, is, as well as that of* Africa, *to be regarded but as a dependent*

* Page 28, 29.

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