

real riches to consist in her fisheries, which if supported by British Capital would soon change the face of the Country, at the same time that it provided a glorious nursery for our Seamen. It is true all this was overlooked when the Treaty of Ghent was signed, which, for the first time, surrendered gratuitously to our grasping neighbours, a right we had long maintained, that of fishing exclusively on our own Coasts. But Treaties do not last for ever. England has doubtless, ere now, seen her error, and will in time repair it. The injustice and impolicy of granting privileges to Foreign Nations at the expence of her own Colonies have not been overlooked by the enlightened Statesmen, by whose Counsel the Sceptre is now swayed.

The Acts lately passed in the British Parliament have proved to us, that the prosperity of His Majesty's Dominions however distant and scattered they may be, is no less the object of their care than that of the Parent Country itself. It is true, we may run the risk of affronting the neighbouring States, but if it is our wish to remain at peace with them, it is still more their policy to refrain from War with us. They will, doubtless, lose nothing for want of asking, and talk big, but the Confederation is not sufficiently cemented for any thing more; the state of Georgia (which lately defied the President at Washington) and other Southern States, care little about the fisheries, and the gallant Governor Troup† who so lately dared

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† See Note last page.

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