

been at length settled by a great body of men; from whose energy of character and knowledge of the business, scantlings for the builder and staves for the cooper may be expected in abundance, as they convert the well-earned rewards of their loyalty into productive farms. Nor, could the same quantity of products be expected indeed from the twenty-six thousand people, who inhabited Nova Scotia before the late war, as from the superior industry and wealth of the sixty-six thousand fishers and farmers, who now reside in that flourishing province. If the Congress, incited by the clamours of interested traders, should prohibit the export of lumber to the British West-Indies, the prohibition would operate as a bounty to Canada and Nova Scotia, by clearing the markets of overpowering competitors and creating a demand, which, owing chiefly to that competition, they were unable to supply. But, the planters, who appoint the American Legislatures, are too much benefitted from finding a market for the timber, which lies heavy on their lands, to give us any well grounded reason to hope, for a measure so peculiarly advantageous to the British dominions. If however, resentment should in the struggle prove too powerful for prudence, and contrary to their genuine interests the United States should prohibit the export of lumber to the British West-Indies, it will be proper to look for adequate supplies from every quarter of the globe. The search would not be difficult were the real advantage of Britain the
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