

ern ports of Europe. Linné is brought to England. The whole amount of salted fish sent yearly to the European market from New-England, varied from 130 to 135,000<sup>l</sup>. It remains to be seen what turn this trade will take. France, for the sake of employing her shipping and raising seamen, will make great efforts, but America must be able to undersell and supply Europe, and will supply Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean. Nova-Scotia, and the settlements on the gulph of St. Lawrence will fish more advantageously than the American States, being nearer, consequently at less expence. There are many places on the coasts of Nova-Scotia†, where at certain

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\* Almost the whole amount of the exports from the American provinces in fish and flour to Spain, Portugal, and the Mediterranean, used formerly to center in Great-Britain. The American merchant received bills of exchange upon London in payment for his cargoe, and those bills answered there in payment for the British goods he wanted, or for which he was indebted.

† It will not be easy to find, in any treaty that ever was made, a stipulation equal to the following; it is part of the 3d article of the Provisional Articles: "The American fishermen shall have liberty to dry and cure fish in any of the unsettled bays, harbours, and creeks of Nova-Scotia, Magdalene islands, and Labrador, so long as the same shall remain unsettled." It does not appear what purpose it could answer, but to give up every advantage, or to embroil us hereafter.