

stopped by the high price of labour, and the more pleasing and more profitable employment of agriculture, while fresh lands can be got; and the degree of population necessary for manufactures cannot be expected, while a spirit of emigration, especially from the New England provinces to the interior parts of the continent, rages full as much as it has ever done from Europe to America.

If manufacturers should emigrate from Europe to America, at least nine-tenths will become farmers; they will not work at manufactures when they can get double the profit by farming.*

No American articles are so necessary to us, as our manufactures &c. are to the Americans, and almost every article of the produce of the American States, which is brought into Europe, we may have at least as good and as cheap, if not better, elsewhere. Both as a friend and an enemy America has been burthenfome to Great Britain. It may be some satisfaction to think, that by breaking off rather prematurely, Great Britain may find herself in a better situation in respect to America, than if she had fallen off when more ripe.

America never furnished us with many sailors; more than half the number employed by the American States during the war, were not Americans. In the Southern Provinces, British and Irish sailors principally were employed before the war; in all the other colonies, they were half British and half Americans, except in

* The emigrants from Europe to the American States will be miserably disappointed; however having got into a scrape, they may wish to lead others after them. When the numberless difficulties of adventurers and strangers are surmounted, they will find it necessary to pay taxes, to avoid which probably they left home, and in the case of Britons, gave up great advantages. The same expence, the same industry that become absolutely necessary to save them from sinking in America, if properly employed in most parts of Europe, would give a good establishment, and without the entire sacrifice of the dearest friends and connections, whose society will be ever lamented, and whose assistance, although not to be exerted at the moment, might at other times be most important.

The absolute necessity of great exertions of industry and toil, added to the want of opportunity of dissipation in the solitary life of new settlers, and the difficulty and shame of returning home, alone support them there. They find their golden dream ends, at most, in the possession of a tract of wild uncultivated land, subject in many cases to the inroads of the proper and more amiable owners, the Indians.

Emigration is the natural resource of the culprit, and of those who have made themselves the object of contempt and neglect; but it is by no means necessary to the industrious.