or in cash, or she will be no longer trusted by the mother country; and whenever the means of supplying herself with these fail, she must contrive to increase her exports, by growing or procuring what will find a sale in the mother country, or she must lessen her imports.

But while I am speaking to the trade of our conthe ental colonies, I must not omit their extensive trade to the West-Indies, both French and English, and to other places, from whence they collect wherewith to pay us the balance. By means of this trade, they nurse up and employ a number of sailors, shipwrights, and others, that may upon occasion be serviceable to the navy of the mother country.

Thus much for the trade of the continental co-Ionies, now for their situation, which reckoning from the northernmost part of the peninsula of Nova Scotia (to which the French were for confining us) to the fouthernmost part of Georgia, lies between 46? and 31° 30' north latitude, and therefore admits of their growing all the European commodities, for tho Rullia is more to the northward, yet hemp and flax may be grown in a warmer climate. Wines, oils, and fruits, might be raised in one or other of our continental colonies, as well as in France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, or the Madeiras; not only fo, but that very article of cotton for the sake of which the Examiner argues, that we ought to retain Guadaloupe. Georgia is fufficiently warm, to favour the growth of it. That more European commodities are not raised in our continental colonies, is not owing

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