

South-Carolina will bring into the abundant lumber-market of Charleston, a new and large supply. North-Carolina has very great magazines of timber, and the opening of the Pasquotank canal will give it to all the ports of the Chesapeak. The middle and eastern states are more exhausted; but large quantities will long be exported from the Delaware, much larger from the Hudson, and still greater from the province of Maine.

NOVA SCOTIA AND CANADA.

Great reliance is placed by this and other English writers on the supplies, which may be derived by the West-India islands from the northern British colonies. It has been already shown, that they hitherto afford little or no lumber. Of rice and naval stores they cannot furnish any, producing none. Of flour, Canada can yet have supplied but a small proportion, having few mills, having to support cattle through long winters, and her climate preventing shipments during half the year*. The voyage is a very heavy one, being long and on a single freight. Nova Scotia can never supply much of this article, and has taken from the united states above 40,000 barrels of meal and bread, within the last year, besides 80,000 bushels of grain. Canada is too remote to send supplies of cattle, hogs, sheep, and horses; and our exports of these animals to Nova Scotia, prove they have not yet any to spare. Of horned cattle 899, of horses 12, of sheep 2,244, of hogs 267, and of poultry 2376, were shipped from the united states to the northern British colonies, in a little more than one year, from the autumn of 1789 to that of 1790. Very little beef, pork, hams, tongues, tallow, lard, butter, cheese, candles, or soap, can be spared to the West-Indies, by countries which import black cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry.

The documents adduced by the Jamaica legislature

* Canadian flour will always be subject to spoiling, as it must be made in summer.