

nial trade not to be a home trade, brings the colonial interest under a wrong denomination.—Classed as it ought to be, the measure in question would appear in the proper light.

Whilst such has been, in point of fact, the happy effect of our colonial policy in that quarter of the world, to the manufacturing, commercial and shipping interests of Great Britain, let us see in what way this matter is viewed, and the possessions which aliment that trade are estimated, by our great commercial rivals; and what effect their attempts to countervail its eminent successes, have produced upon themselves. It appears* that the population of the British Provinces increased, between the years 1806 and 1825, more than 113 per cent., whilst that of New England increased only 27 per cent.: that the imports of the British Colonies have been almost *quadrupled* in amount, and the exports considerably more than doubled in that time;† while the exports and imports of the United States in 1828 were about the same in amount as they were in 1807: That while the whole foreign trade of the United States, with every part of the world, has remained stationary

* Report on the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, by Mr. Cambreleng, p. 28.

† Report, p. 28.