

commercial interest of Britain. Were they to stop the whole of their exports to the British West-Indies, they would thereby give a bounty to Canada, Nova Scotia, and Newfoundland; and they would by that means force Britain into that system of supply and navigation, which she is prevented from adopting spontaneously, by the prejudices of the many, rather than by the reasonings of the few. Were the United States to impose taxes on the import of British manufactures this step would equally lead to the real advantage of Britain: If the taxed articles should be necessities the American consumer would pay the duty: If they should be only luxuries, which the American citizen would do well not to consume, Britain ought not to send the goods that could not be speedily paid for. If the Congress should be even enabled to go the full length of enacting, *that the State, which will not treat, shall not trade*, the interest of Britain would equally be promoted: For, to the amount of the necessities, the merchants of Britain would continue to send, as they sent them during the war, by Flanders, by Holland, by France; whose wealthier and more punctual traders would become our paymasters, who are more under our eye: And to transmit the United States greater cargoes than they can possibly pay for cannot be easily justified. By prudent perseverance, in measures moderate and just, much has already been gained. To derive every possible advantage from the American