

seven and forty years, enough seems to have been done for experiment, enough already suffered from vacillation, enough from concession. In almost every arrangement with the Americans, some important interest has been sacrificed or neglected; which is not to be imputed to any invidious comparison of British ministers with theirs, but to the apparent fact, that nothing is made of more consequence in the United States, than negotiations with Great Britain, nothing of less in Great Britain, than negotiations with the United States. The statistical returns, which former changes have produced, present nothing to encourage that now proposed. On the contrary, we may compute the millions, which were probably lost by a measure, the recurrence to which now has not even the pretext of necessity, heretofore its sole excuse. Upon considering the present state of the northern colonies, and the amount to which they have already carried the West India trade, and the efforts made among them further to extend it; it is clear, that injurious as the consequences of such a measure have hitherto been, they would now prove more destructive than ever. The sole disadvantage of the present system appears to be, that the West Indian pays something more for his supplies; an inconvenience which must daily diminish, because the demand is nearly stationary, and the supply fast increasing; and which, now the Mediterranean seas of Canada are about to be connected with the St. Lawrence and the Atlantic, will within