

joyed previous to the late civil war. Canada and Nova Scotia have yet to learn how to form that miscellaneous cargo, consisting of provisions alive and salted, of lumber, and of almost every thing, which the necessities, rather than the elegancies of life require. Till both have acquired the peddling arts of their neighbours, (and it were to be wished that every part of the British dominions would practise a peddling more than a magnificent commerce,) Ireland alone can supply from her most luxuriant pastures the full demand of cattle for the West India market, since Ireland annually exported, according to an average of seven years, ending with 1777, four hundred and forty live stock exclusive of hogs *. From the coast of Barbary the West Indies were often supplied with sheep; and from the Cape de Verd Islands they were sometimes furnished with cattle and Indian corn. It is of greater nautical importance to Britain, to send sheep and oxen to the West Indies, from the Barbary Coast and the Cape de Verd's, than from Nova Scotia or Canada; because the chief care of Britain, on this occasion, should be, to find outward freights for the West India vessels, consisting of six hundred and eighty sail; to make that business profitable now, which was formerly unprofitable, owing to the greater bulk of the homeward than the outward loadings: And in this measure all parties are equally interested, because if ships are fully freight-

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* Appendix to Mr. A. Young's Tour in Ireland, which contains many interesting details.