

"lation of your trade, and to be your sole
"carriers by sea, your coasting trade excepted."

Britain, so far from losing by the latter
choice, would, in my opinion, evidently gain.

Doctor Price, in the appendix to his Observations on Civil Liberty, has estimated the whole drawn from the public in taxes and customs, with the charges of collecting them at £. 12,000,000. Of this sum the customs of England and Scotland (with charges of collection and different bounties, which are part of their produce) are only about £. 3,100,000. Now supposing we set aside a further sum of £. 400,000, for the annual support of the governor (or viceroy) and the civil power, there will still remain an exemption from the payment of eight millions and a half, a sum infinitely greater than could possibly be gained by all the shipping of the kingdom, perhaps more than the whole freight of its commerce.

From these premises it will admit of no dispute, that were the Colonies excluded from all foreign navigation, and at the same time exempted from internal taxation, the colonists, as individuals, would enjoy greater advantages than the residents in Britain, even supposing their external taxes were as high as they are now in this kingdom, and they were further deprived of carrying on their coasting trade in their own ships.

The Colonies south of Pennsylvania have very little shipping, so can feel no inconvenience