

ought to be carefully prevented. Our own people have hitherto enabled the French to undermine them in the Indian trade, which they chiefly carried on with English commodities. Stroud's duffels, and others of our woollen manufactures were much better and cheaper in our colonies than those that could be had in Canada of French manufacture (which, by the bye, are chiefly made with our own wool.) Our rum, another prime article of the Indian trade was likewise to be had much cheaper than French brandy. By making such a provision for the security of our colonies, and a perseverance in measures to prevent any intercourse with Canada, our colonies will enjoy all the blessings of peace and tranquillity, will be relieved from all apprehensions of rivalry in trade or power, and Canada will be rendered worse than nothing to the French, it will prove a burden to them.

But there is another object still remains worthy of our regard, the fishery. If we insist on the cession of Cape-Breton and its dependent isles at the mouth of the River St. Laurence; if we have likewise our right to the coasts of Nova Scotia confirmed, would not these articles alone prove of great detriment to the French fishery. But, as this branch of trade has chiefly enabled them to support their marine, I think no restriction or duty whatever can compensate for a privilege of resorting to it; and, to shew you, Sir, that I do not think "the refusal of this privilege" would be "so very unreasonable" I shall have need only to refer to the accounts of the extent of that trade, as carried on by France. According to a computation made of this branch of the French trade the year before

* Letter to Two Great Men, p. 32.