

otherwise have been introduced that must have proved fatal to our revenues: but the duties which Ireland has thus established, she retains in her own hands. Great-Britain receives no part of them; and if by means of *these*, the people of Ireland are relieved of *other* taxes, how are they injured, and what have they to complain of? When therefore they are told, "That they ought to have West-India produce on as good terms as the Americans, now a foreign nation," the fact itself is not fairly stated. It is necessary to observe too, that England is no longer at the expence of maintaining a fleet for the protection of the commerce of America. Does Ireland expect that Great-Britain is to support the whole burthen of naval defence for both kingdoms, besides the load of debt contracted for both, and will the people of Ireland contribute in no respect to her relief? Men who have acted so bravely as the Irish, will not argue so ungenerously.

I have thus briefly, but I trust satisfactorily, obviated the principal objections and arguments that have been eloquently urged, both in parliament and from the press, against the revival of a commercial intercourse between our West-India islands and the United States of America, on terms of equal freedom and advantage. It has cost me but little trouble, for none of them were of deep and difficult consideration, and the subject did not require me to enter more fully and at large into that great system of general policy, which it will speedily demand