FLOUR AND WHEAT.

re, have

flit and

e, hoops, reign im-

ge quan-

ils, and

orkers in

confumfurnaces

few, and

vn to be

s ufually

ar, to the

ctures has

er known

55 tons in

a half of

entity was

o the bot-

r lumber.

ons of bar

in feveral

our com-

It is also

able quan-

inity, par-

two hun-

orted from

pove forty

ets may be

o the pre-

ect to the

oly of our

These inethinable commodities are not, in the opinion of lord Sheffield, the best staples for the united states to depend on; because, as he observes, in general the demand in Europe is uncertain. He again repeats his unfounded notion of a competition between us and Noval Scotia for the supply of Europe, in these articles; and adds, that it is a fortunate consequence of American independence, that the British European islands may regain the supply of their West Indies, with bread and flour, and that they can furnish them cheaper than we. In regard to the prespects from Nova Scotia, enough has been already hid, and particularly till they discover symptons of internal relources for their own use, by cealing to import grain and flour from the united states. As to the European corn trade, authentic and important information, indeed, is to be derived from a report of the British privy council, of March, 1700, which is said to have been drawn by ford Hawksbury. It is wisely observed, in that report; that the culture of grain is the most important object that can receive the public attention: and it is stated that the demand of Great Britain. for flour and grain, has produced an average balance against the nation, of £291,000 sterling, for the last mineteen years, although from the year 1746, to the year 1765, they had annually gained, by their corn trade, £651,000 sterling on a medium. Ireland, it is true, has greatly increased its exports of grain, flour, and bifcuit, but by no means in proportion to this falling off by Great Britain, and its whole exports of flour and grain are much less than our shipments to the British West Indies. Their lordships proceed to state, that in confequence of information received by them from the principal corn countries of Europe, they are of opinion. that the quantity of grain raised in Europe, in common years, is not more than equal to the ordinary confumption of its inhabitants; and that, in the event of a failure of their crops, a supply can only be expected from America. In verification of this formal official communis