

Intercourse Bill was attempted to be justified; but the slightest enquiry into the actual state of the British North American provinces will show, that, however the West India Islands may be supposed to require supplies in *American* bottoms, the former do not stand in need of any such assistance. British vessels trading from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to the United States, at present pay a duty of 5s. per ton, on entry, and an additional duty of 10l. per cent. on their cargoes, over and above the duties payable on the same articles when imported into the United States in *American* vessels.

The fifth article of the late rejected treaty is considered to apply only to the Atlantic ports of the United States, and is the same as the 15th article of the treaty of 1794, with two exceptions; the first gives to the United States, the right previously reserved to Great Britain, of imposing a tonnage duty equal to that which shall be imposed by the other party. The second is a substitution of a new clause for the reservation formerly made by Great Britain of "the right of imposing on *American* vessels entering into British ports in Europe, such duty as may be adequate to counter-vail the difference of the duty now payable on the importation of European and Asiatic goods, when imported into the United States in British or in *American* vessels." Instead of which the following words are inserted, and constitute part of the fifth article of the *late* treaty, "that in the trade of the two countries with each other, the same duties of exportation and importation of all goods and merchandize, and also the same drawbacks, and bounties shall be paid and allowed in either country, whether such importation or exportation shall be made in British or *American* vessels."

The boundaries of Canada were intended to have been fixed according to the natural division of the country, and the course of the lakes and waters; but the persons appointed for that purpose by the British government were unacquainted with its geographical situation, and acceded to the limits defined in the second article of the treaty of 1783, notwithstanding there were many other lines much more natural, but none more injurious to Great Britain, or more beneficial to the United States; by the eighth article of that treaty, it was stipulated that the navigation of the Mississippi should for ever remain free and open to the subjects of both parties. By this line of division, the ports of Michilimakinac, Detroit, and

carried into effect, must reduce us to a state of complete dependence on the United States: all our imports will come from them, and to them will all our produce be sent. Our navigation will be annihilated, and our means of supplying the West India Islands totally destroyed."