

community, which thus depends on rivals, ought to look for substitutes when they can no longer find supplies. Every house-wife can find a thousand substitutes for rice, in the making of her puddings: And pease, beans, oats and barley, we know feed the horses of other countries. The oats, which were raised in the United States, were of a kind too light, and the pease were too subject to the ravages of the fly to afford much food: And oats and beans were chiefly supplied from Britain even before the revolt put an end to the colonial competition. From England alone there were actually sent to the British West-Indies;

	Barley. qrs.	Pease. qrs.	Beans. qrs.	Oats. qrs.	Wheat. qrs.	Rye. qrs.
In 1773	3	356	9,089	16,615	0	350
In 1780	256	1,116	12,291	8,006	1,146	1,116
In 1783	146	755	7,360	6,129	8	755

From these Custom-house entries we see clearly, by contrasting the exports of the three years, the effect of competition between Great Britain and the United States. The revolted Colonies had gradually circumvented the Parent Country, in supplying the British West Indies, with all the productions of agriculture. The British yeomanry, burdened with the payment of rents, tythes, and poor-rates, could not contend with the American yeomanry, who were exempted from all these taxes, besides much lighter public duties. And Mr. Arthur Young very ably proved, in 1774, by