treaty from granting to Britain any peculiar facility in trade. It has been suggested rather than shewn that the grant of any exclutive supply of any of the manufactures of Britain would be hunful rather than beneficial to her genuine interests; would be an evil rather than a good. But, we offer you large markets for your manufactures, fay the United States: We give you large credits, fays Britain; we furnish you with capital, in proportion to the debts you detain; and we open moreover an extensive market for all your unmanufactured products. Are we not cufforners to your tradefinen to the annual amount of three million, nay of fix million, of sterling pounds, subjoin the United States: The question is not, Britain replies, whether you are a great customer, but whether you are a good one: Our warehousemen have fense enough to know, that they grow rich by fupplying not one great cultomer, but many finall one's: Our Statesmen see clearly enough, that neither the interest nor fafety of the nation can ever confift in trafficing with any one community to fo vast an extent, that any accidental failure, or purposed non-importation, would occasion outcries and convultions; whereby one of the greatest of nations might be subjected disgracefully to her customers and debtors.

It must afford consolation to every honest mind to be shewn, that, in the present state of American trade, it is plainly impossible for the United States to take any legislative step, without promoting the

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