

vent the possibility of any frauds in this respect, nor to the admission of the British vessels from the sea into the rivers of the United States, beyond the highest ports of entry for foreign vessels from the sea. The river *Mississippi* shall, however, according to the treaty of peace, be entirely open to both parties: and it is further agreed, that all the ports and places on its eastern side, to whichsoever of the parties belonging, may freely be resorted to and used by both parties in as ample a manner as any of the Atlantic ports or places of the United States, or any of the ports or places of his Majesty in Great Britain." Yet the merchants and other inhabitants of Canada continue to experience the most serious inconveniences, and are subject to the most enormous exactions, from the want of proper regulations in their intercourse with the subjects of the United States, and no arrangement whatever in this respect appears to have formed any part of the late treaty; for, previous to the signature of it, *two notes* were given by the British to the American commissioners. The first keeps open, for *future discussion*, the claim of Great Britain *not* to pay more on goods sent from Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, unto the territories of the United States, than is paid on the importation of such goods in American ships.<sup>1</sup> The second note relates to the French decree of blockade.

The trade between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick with the United States has hitherto been carried on in British vessels, except the illicit trade at the islands in Passamaquoddy Bay; but the colonists think there are strong grounds to believe it was the intention of the late administration to have admitted *American ships* into a participation of that trade, and to an entry into the *sea ports* of these provinces. The American newspapers<sup>2</sup> undisguisedly announce the expectation formed by the citizens of the United States in this respect; and British ships laden with plaister, and other articles, the produce of the provinces, were last year, in consequence of it, unable to dispose of their cargoes in the American ports at the prices previously contracted for. The apprehension of this intercourse in American ships, *by sea*, has created the most serious alarm throughout Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and strong representations are stated to have been made to his Majesty's government on the subject. It is thought this alteration was intended to be introduced on the same principle on which the American

<sup>1</sup> The British Treaty, p. 24; also Decius's letters on the late treaty.

<sup>2</sup> New York Gazette of 26th November, 1807; &c.

<sup>3</sup> Extract of a letter from St. John's, New Brunswick, 19th Nov. 1807.—  
"Compared to this blow, all the encroachments they have been hitherto allowed to make upon our rightful trade are nothing. This measure, if

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