sofother s in more and their home and In proof . in India and feveour lands. res. The years becounts, to years anpopulation ich larger ending to e quantity y, time, it

eem likely ppingemin in the ur produci Europe) ciently enevéd, consh navigaamined by ch of them they have aval power greater or he present nd we candiscretion. ressels, for time ccunw of their statute, by confined to ducing the

articles, cannot be doubted. Whether this regulation will be convenient to the united states—to France---to Spain--to Portugal---to Russia---to Prussia---who, exporting twenty or thirty times the bulk of goods, that Great-Britain ships, do not enjoy a part of the carriage for foreign nations, equal to what the possesses is a question those nations are severally to consider and determine. Facts, in the mean time, are interesting. In the year 1772; as mr. Anderson informs, the imports and exports of the Baltic were made in 6686 vessels, of which the British were 1894, the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Russian only 45. The commodities carried thither (in addition to their own manufactures), were the produce and fa brics of all the countries of Europe and of the East and West Indies, which, by their navigation act, could not have been imported into Great-Britain in like manner. The fame may be faid of the cargoes they brought away, so far as they were carried directly to the ports of other nations, or were reshipt from their own ports in their original form. The same writer states the British entries in Lisbon, in the year 1788, to have been 351, and those of Portugal, in her own metropolis and emporium, to have been only 283. The Spaniards had but 31, the Russians one, the Prussians one, and Dantzickers one. By the same authority we are instructed, that the British entries in Malaga in 1787, were 189, the Dutch 24, the Portuguese five, the Russians, Prussians, and Dantzickers, none. In the year 1778, the British entries in Cronstadt, the port of the city of St. Petersburg, were 252; those of Russia, though in her owncapital, were only twelve, of Spain fix, of Portugal two, of Hamburg and Bremen five. In the year 1790, the British entries, in the same port, were 517 out of 932: and we have recently feen, that the British have supplied themselves and the other nations of Europe, with cargoes of our commodities amounting to 230,000 tons, while those Europeans carried for themselves no more than one fixth of the quantity. It is not intended to discuss, in this place, the policy of adopting fo momentous a regulation as that alluded to, observations on which are rendered peculiarly delicate by