

tions, which he would be idle, who should sit down to answer.

It will be found perhaps much more difficult to procure for the West Indies an adequate supply of live provisions and live stock, which the proclamation properly allowed to be sent them from the United States, if the American governments should, in their anger, prohibit the export in *British* ships. The necessary cargo is not a small one; as we may learn from the following detail :

LIVE STOCK,  
Exported from the now United States to the British  
West Indies,

		Horses, No.		Cattle, No.		Sheep and Hogs, No.		Poultry, dozen.
In 1771,	—	2170	—	1148	—	4812	—	1007
72,	—	2220	—	1296	—	3693	—	939
73,	—	2768	—	1203	—	5320	—	799

Yet, the numbers of each kind are not beyond the possibility of accommodation from the British dominions. Horses, we know, have been sent to the West Indies from Britain and Ireland, during every age, in proportion probably, as they were not excluded by the competition of the revolted Colonies. Since the epoch of Independence low priced horses have been actually exported from Scotland. In the two and twenty years, ending with 1771, there were exported from England to every country, no fewer than 29,131 horses \*. There seems then no reason to doubt, but the bogs of Ireland, the

\* See the Annual Register, 1773.