

*Naval Stores, viz. Pitch, Tar, and Turpentine.*

These articles were exported principally from North Carolina, and to Great Britain only; for without the bounty given by Parliament they could not have been exported, and as the same encouragement cannot be given in future, the Americans will scarcely be able to carry those articles to any European market.

Naval stores from Carolina, before the war would barely pay freight with the assistance of a bounty. If the price should, however, keep up as it has done, during the war, they may still come from thence; but that cannot be expected. None can be made to advantage, or in any quantity but in North-Carolina, where the sandy poor soil towards the sea produces the pitch-pine.

Turpentine comes from the same part, from a different tree, which is chiefly to be found in that State; Tar was from 4 to 5s. sterling per barrel of 32 gallons, pitch and turpentine nearly double the price. The bounty on tar was more than the original price, viz. 5s. 6d.

The Baltic had a monopoly of these articles before the bounty was given on American naval stores; the bounty of course reduced the price considerably, but naval stores from the Baltic are of a superior quality.

*Masts and Spars for the Navy, and for Merchants Ships.*

The timber suitable for masts and spars, is not found in North America, south of 41 degrees of latitude; this is a fact well ascertained. Where this species of timber fails essentially, or entirely to the northward, has not been precisely ascertained, but it is generally agreed, that north of 48 degrees, no quantity is to be found in any degree of perfection. The masts and spars formerly sent to Europe from America, were procured in the northern parts of New England, but they have been gradually cut near to water carriage, and are daily becoming more scarce and more difficult to be got in the American States, whilst the forests of Nova Scotia and Canada, abounding in timber of that kind, remain untouched. All that is near Lake Champlain must go down the river St. Laurence. New-York and Philadelphia were supplied

*of the corn trade which England had. In war time, the importation of flour from America has usually been allowed into the French islands, but in peace it is prohibited both in the Dutch and French settlements, a vessel having 20lb. weight of flour in any of their ports, would be confiscated. The flour the French got from America came through some free ports, except the small quantity that was smuggled.*

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Canada and world. The coast of Africa, the coast of blubber was into oil, and this trade can mentioned places double voyage small duty on a British ships, the British colony of spermaceti

importance in it excepting the any market in except in Spain. Before the war, to Spain. It is usually sent in it, yet the flour cheaper. Being of manufacturing low-priced, but in the American states, and they Canada previous to summer wheat were which above 100 sent in flour and 50 bushels left in six years, 3 or different branches. the corn country, hence to Europe. with flour and times of scarcity, North America log but have no sand salt.

*Naval*

ge her agriculture, likely to have most of