

mand for such commodities will naturally increase with the growing population and wealth of the King's North American provinces; and will become every year an object of greater importance to the United States.

By the *second paragraph*, of the same article, of that treaty, it is evidently intended *not* to admit articles entirely prohibited; but no goods whatever *from* great Britain are prohibited to be imported; and therefore, under the stipulations of that article of the treaty, any kind of goods may be imported from the United States into Canada; from whence they are enabled considerably to undersell various articles *directly* imported into that province from Great Britain; therefore on principles of reciprocity, as not any articles whatever, excepting furs or peltries, can be exported from Canada, into the *inland* ports of the United States without payment of duties, so with the same exception goods should not be allowed to be imported into Canada by land or inland navigation from the United States without payment of similar duties.

In the mode of calculating the duties alluded to in the latter part of the second paragraph of the 3d article of the treaty of 1794, Canada sustained an injustice which ought to be remedied.

By the revenue laws of the United States, all goods imported, the duties upon which are not specifically rated, are charged with a duty of *fifteen* per cent. *ad valorem*, 'excepting goods from the Cape of Good Hope, and beyond it. In calculating this duty, ten per cent. is first added to the actual cost of the goods; for instance, suppose the first cost of the goods imported from Europe to be

	£. 100
Add ten per cent. duty	10
Which makes	£. 110

vigilance cannot by any means prevent. There are so many means of landing and vending those articles that no vigilance can prevent it. The quantity of other East India goods and foreign silks is beyond calculation."

It is to be recollected that this relates to *inland* trade, as the subjects of the United States are *not* allowed to trade *coastwise* with the king's colonies, and it is expected the policy of this most salutary restriction will *never* be lost sight of by the government of Great Britain, and that under no circumstances whatever will the Americans be allowed to trade *coastwise* with the provinces. See the 28th Geo. 3. c. 6. s. 12. which ordains that no goods shall be imported *from* the United States into the provinces of Nova Scotia, or New Brunswick, the island of Cape Breton, St. John or Newfoundland, or into any country or island within their respective governments, except in cases of emergency and distress, when articles of necessity may be allowed to be imported according to the regulations therein contained, and by the