

ties, it could not support so great a degree of industry at home. No proposition appears better founded than this, that a near trade, which affords quick returns, is, if other circumstances are equal, calculated to produce the greatest quantity of manufactures, and, therefore, to give the greatest employment to industry. No trade, however, has yielded slower returns than that of America.

2. Admitting the trade of America to have been ever so beneficial to Great Britain, it seems evident that by far the greatest and most beneficial part of this trade would remain, though the restrictive laws with respect to it were totally removed. The best part of the trade between Britain and America, consists in the exchange of those articles which are produced by the two countries cheaper and better than in any other part of the world. In the greater part of manufactures with which Britain supplies America, there is no danger that, for a long time at least, she can be rivalled by other nations, as might easily be shewn by an enumeration of all our most common branches of manufacture. All this trade, therefore, is totally independent of our monopoly with America, and it would be carried on even to a greater extent, if that monopoly were abolished, because the fear of competition would be apt to produce