

ports of the latter, the protection of the latter in the ports of the former is kept up to its present amount; the measure is not required by the Southern Colonies, as they in fact voluntarily impose further duties upon the same articles; it can not benefit the Southern Colonies to any material extent, as the whole amount of duties to be reduced is probably much under £50,000, and the deficiency caused by such a reduction must be supplied to the provincial revenues by new duties upon the same articles; and though such duties, being charged upon all importations, may be less in amount, and thereby enable the foreigner to sell cheaper, yet they will assist him to drive colonial competitors out of the market, and thereby enable him to sell dearer. And thus the measure will only serve to transfer to the United States a trade that is now nearly equally divided between them and the Northern Colonies by the most enterprising and frugal competition.

That, as far as the measure affects the trade between the United Kingdom and both the Northern and Southern Colonies, the most extensive, certain, and increasing market for British manufactures will be suddenly deprived of that protection, without which foreign productions, already beginning to be imported, will undoubtedly be there substituted to a great extent in future; and the introduction of such a principle, in an intercourse so immense, on a scale so extreme and so contrary to the policy of our whole laws of trade hitherto, can only be regarded, as the consequences must soon prove it, the beginning of the End of the whole Colonial System of Great Britain.

That, as far as the measure affects foreign countries, it is a pure gratuity to them of a market of £10,500,000, of which £8,000,000 now belong to British productions, and £7,000,000 of the eight to the productions of the United Kingdom.