

keeps for years. The frosts of Canada, the storms of St. Lawrence, the fogs of Nova Scotia, have all been mentioned triumphantly as natural infelicities, which must for ever prevent Canada and Nova Scotia from becoming considerable, in agriculture, or great in trade. The mildness of the last winter in Nova Scotia, while the rivers and bays of the United States, as far as Carolina, continued frozen till the beginning of March, ought to moderate that triumph in future. The same North-West wind, which renders it so difficult for vessels to ascend the St. Lawrence after the middle of October, facilitates the navigation outwards. And Halifax might easily be converted into a depository for all the surplus products of Nova Scotia and Canada; which might afterwards be sent out, during every season, as demand required, from that most commodious of all the American harbours. Halifax is said to be the most commodious port, because it is not only at all times open, but it happily stretches about five degrees to the Eastward of Chesapeake Bay; the North-West wind, which drives with irresistible violence so many ships from the coasts of the United States, carries them safely to Halifax, by a side-long pressure; and the Gulf stream conveys every vessel from the South, during the calmer weather, by an easy sail along the American shores to this most secure retreat.

Whatever productions, the ploughs of Canada, or Nova Scotia, may ever afford, Great Britain will surely be able to furnish all the flour of wheat,
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