

The government of the United States charge a tonnage duty upon entering the *inland* ports, as they do upon entry at their *maritime* ports, and the difference between British and American bottoms, though a trifling object, denotes their fiscal exactness; for it certainly was not attempted to be countervailed by any duty on the part of his Britannic Majesty, as was the case with respect to the tonnage duty in their *Atlantic* ports, as counteracted by the act of the 37th Geo. 3. cap. 97. sect. 17. Though the amount of this tonnage duty is a very trifling acquisition to the revenue of the United States, it operates as a vexatious obstruction to the *inland* trade, which it is highly desirable to keep free from such restrictions. The same observations apply to the charge made for passes for every canoe, in which furs are brought down from the interior on the American side of the line.

The third article of the treaty of 1794 permitted goods to be imported *from* the United States into Canada, on the *same terms* as those imported by his Majesty's subjects from Great Britain and its dependencies, whilst duties, amounting to more than *twenty per cent.* were charged on importations *into* the United States from Canada, for which there was no remedy, as the limited power of the colonial legislatures precludes their levying duties on imports from the United States, different from those imposed on imports from Great Britain into the colonies. That stipulation has, therefore, enabled the subjects of the United States to supply Canada with teas, East India goods of all sorts, West India produce, and various articles of European and American manufacture to a very great extent; although this traffic, so beneficial to the commerce and navigation of America, is contrary to the colonial system of Great Britain, and injurious to the interests of various classes of his Majesty's subjects, and gives effect to the trade which the citizens of the United States are unfortunately allowed to carry on with the British East India settlements, which it would be an infringement of the company's charter to grant to any of his Majesty's subjects; whilst it is contrary to the spirit of the 13th article of the treaty of 1794, which *restricted* the introduction of East India goods to the *territories* of the United States *only*.¹ The de-

¹ See the Judgment in *Wilson v. Martyat*, Ex. C. May 1799, wherein the Lord Chief Justice Eyre censures the Concession to America of a free Trade to India.

Extract from a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated the 2d of March, 1808.—“The quantity of nankeen cotton cloth alone consumed in this Colony and in the Leeward Islands, has been computed to be in a ratio of ten to one of *unmugled* from the United States, against that imported in English Bottoms; and which the officers of the Custom-house with all possible

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