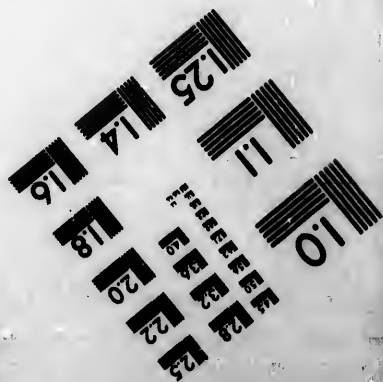
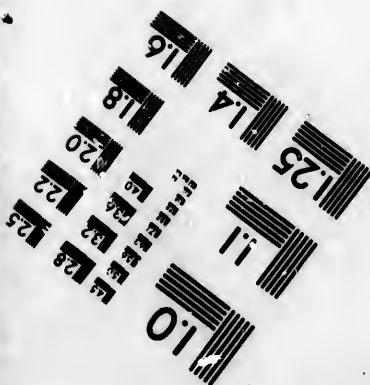
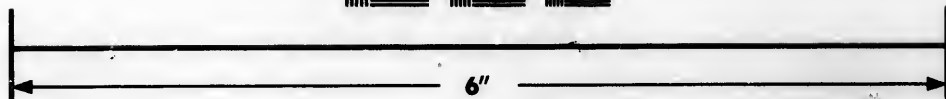
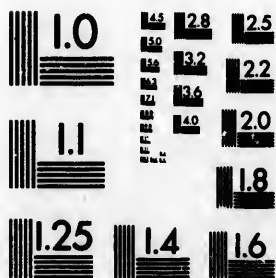


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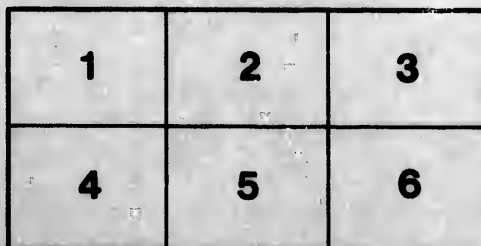
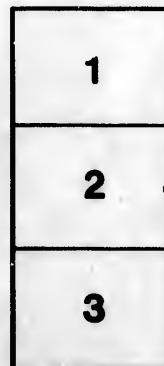
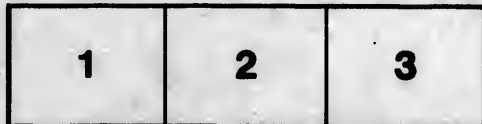
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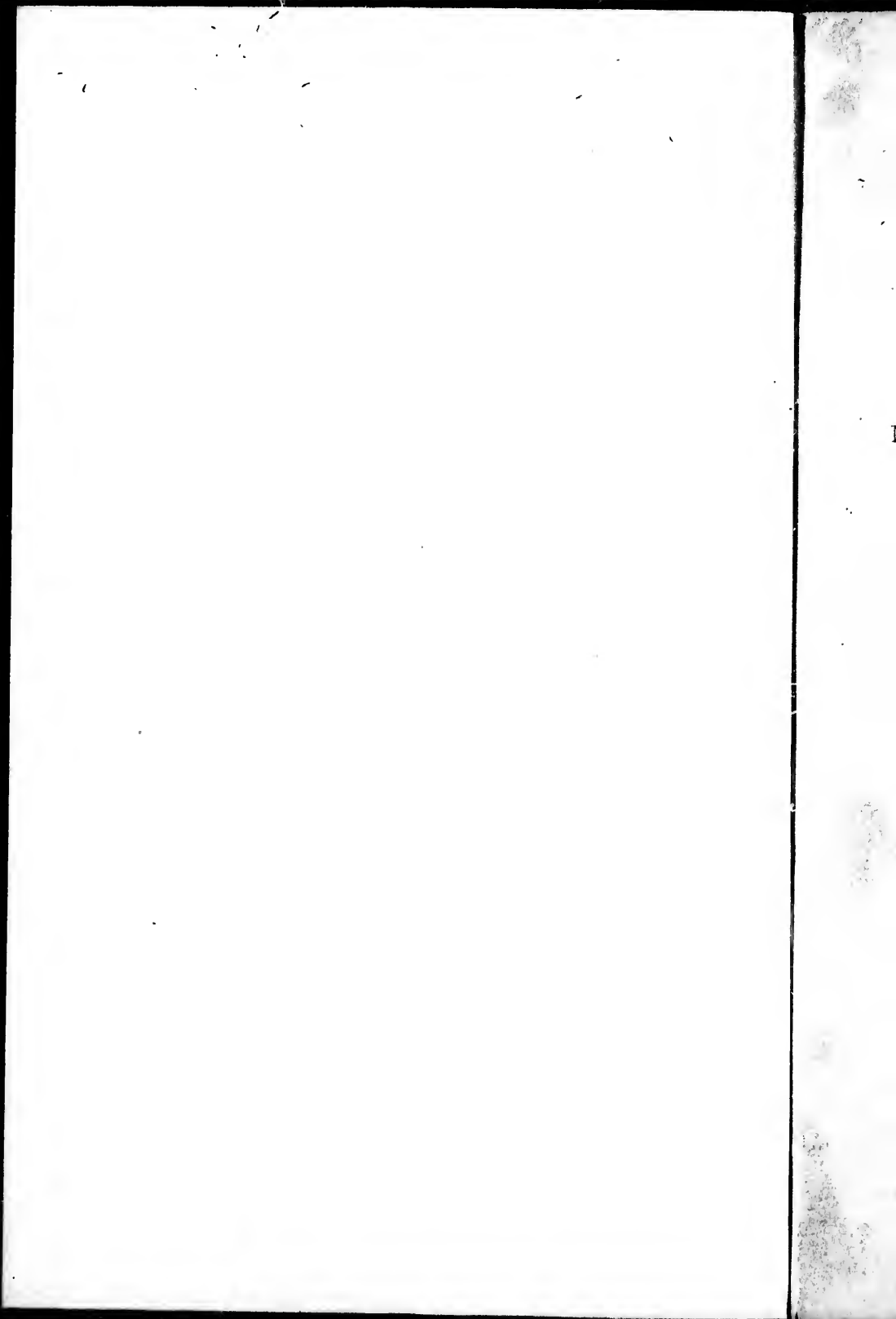
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Wm. Lawrence
ON

COLONIAL INTERCOURSE.

APPENDIX :

CONTAINING

MEMORIAL TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

THE

BOARD OF TRADE,

AGAINST

OPENING THE WEST INDIES TO SHIPS

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

WITH

TABLES OF COMPARATIVE PRICES, TONNAGE, &c.

LONDON :

JAMES RIDGWAY, PICCADILLY.

MDCGCCXXX.

CHARLES WOOD AND SON, PRINTERS,
Poppin's Court, Fleet Street.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Report of the renewal of negotiations on the part of the United States, with His Majesty's Government, for opening to them the ports of the West Indies, was received throughout the British North American colonies with the utmost surprise, and occasioned the most intense anxiety lest in the absence of their remonstrances, concessions should have been made destructive of their trade and future prospects. Strong representations against the measure were therefore immediately prepared, and forwarded from the chambers of commerce at the principal ports, and from such of the local legislatures as were in session, denouncing, in the most urgent terms, the impolicy and injustice of disturbing the existing course of trade, and accompanied with statements proving its advantageous results, not only to the colonial

and general British ship-owners, but to the West India proprietors themselves.

In support of these, it was deemed necessary by a numerous body of persons resident in London, and interested in these colonies, to present a memorial to the Right Honourable the Lords of the Privy Council for Trade, embodying in a brief shape the principal grounds on which the North American colonies resist the readmission of the shipping of the United States into the West Indies, and exhibiting, in annexed tables, proofs of the benefits invariably resulting to British interests from the exclusion of the Americans. This memorial, and its accompanying statements, it has been thought advisable to publish, in order that a subject of such vital importance to those invaluable possessions may be more generally and thoroughly understood, than it yet seems to be by the British public.

London, 20th March, 1830.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORDS
OF
THE COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL
FOR TRADE.

The Petition of the undersigned Merchants, and others interested in the Trade and Prosperity of the British North American Colonies,

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH :—

That the readmission of American ships into the British West Indies would be very injurious to the British North American Colonies, and to the general interests of British Trade and Navigation, and be of very little benefit to the West Indies, as your Petitioners humbly conceive.

Because,

1st. Since the last exclusion of American ships, the West Indies have been more abundantly supplied than before.

2d. The prices of such supplies have never risen much, and are now lower than before.

3d. The exportation of such supplies from the North American Colonies to the West Indies has greatly increased.

4th. The importation of West India produce into the North American Colonies has greatly increased.

5th. The exchange of produce and supplies between the West Indies and North American Colonies is greatly intercepted by the admission of American ships.

6th. The West Indies sold more of their produce to the North American Colonies, when American ships were excluded, than they could or did to the United States, American ships being admitted.

7th. Since the exclusion of American ships, British tonnage in the colonial trade has greatly increased.

8th. Whatever advantage the United States offer in permitting British ships arriving there from the United Kingdom, to load and depart for the West Indies, is already enjoyed through the North American Colonies.

9th. And from the efforts now making in the North American Colonies to increase their production of West India supplies, there is great reason to believe, that by adhering to the present system, the whole of those supplies may already be procured from, and shortly be produced within the British dominions.

And your Petitioners most respectfully beg leave to annex hereto, such information as they have been able to collect under each of these heads, and to submit the same to your Lordships' consideration.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray,

that American ships may not be admitted
into the British West Indies.

And your Petitioners will ever pray,
&c.

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STATEMENTS ANNEXED.

1st. That since the last exclusion of American ships, the West Indies have been more abundantly supplied than before. The accounts of imports into the West Indies for the years 1825 and 1828, show a great increase during the latter year in all articles of wood, and but a very trifling decrease in some of food.

	1825.	1828.	Decrease.	Increase.
Staves, No.....	9,839,228	16,773,992	.....	6,934,664
Flour, barrels....	202,737	206,653	.....	3,916
Corn, bushels....	383,832	551,832	32,000	
Bread, cwt.....	70,411	16,591	53,820	
Rice, cwt.....	41,614	39,822	1,792	
Boards, feet.....	20,733,608	23,602,837	.....	2,869,229
Hoops, No.....	7,919,225	8,446,483	.....	527,258
Shingles, No.....	15,448,603	19,166,227	.....	3,717,624
	Offic. Ret.	Offic. Ret.		

And from the increase of tonnage and decline of prices in the year 1829, it is probable that the supplies of the last year have been still more abundant.

2d. That since the exclusion of American ships, the prices of such supplies have never risen much, and are now lower than before.

The following statements of prices in Jamaica, Barbadoes, and Trinidad, have been transmitted from the Chamber of Commerce in Halifax (N. S.), and are compiled from actual accounts of sales.

JAMAICA.

	1826. Americans admitted.			1827. Americans excluded.			1828. Same.			1829. Same.		
	<i>Doll.</i> <i>4s.</i>	<i>Sterl.</i> <i>Ad. £.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>Doll.</i> <i>£.</i>	<i>Sterl.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	<i>Doll.</i> <i>£.</i>	<i>Sterl.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	<i>Doll.</i> <i>£.</i>	<i>Sterl.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	<i>Doll.</i> <i>£.</i>	<i>Sterl.</i> <i>s. d.</i>	
Flour per Barrel.	11	2 7	8 8½	1 16	11	8½	1 16	11	12	2 12	0	
Indian Meal	5½	1 3	10 6	1 6	0 6	5	1 1	8 5½	1 3	10	0	
W. O. Staves per 1000	72	15 12	0 67	14 10	4 58	12 11	4 54	11 14	0	0	0	
R. O. Staves per 1000	68	13 13	0 58	12 11	4 50	10 16	8 48	10 8	0	0	0	
Cypress Shingles, 1000	12	2 12	0 11½	2 9	10 12½	2 14	2 13	2 16	4			
W. P. Boards per 1000	34½	7 9	6 27	5 17	0 26	5 12	8 28	6 1	4			
Dried CodFish per qtl.	3½	0 16	3 3½	0 15	2 3½	0 16	3 3½	0 16	3			
Mackarel per Barrel	3½	0 16	3 4	0 17	4 4½	0 19	6 4½	0 19	6			
Herrings ditto.	5	1 1	8 4½	0 19	6 4½	0 18	5 4½	0 18	5			

BARBADOES.

	1826. Amer. ad.			1827. Excluded.			1828. Excluded.			1829. Excluded.		
	Doll.	£.	s. d.	Doll.	£.	s. d.	Doll.	£.	s. d.	Doll.	£.	s. d.
Flour	11	2	7 88	1	14	8 7½	1	13	7 9½	2	0	1
Indian Meal	5½	1	3 10 4½	0	19	6 4½	0	19	6 4½	0	19	6
W. O. Staves.....	72	15	12 0 60	13	0	0 55	11	18	4 55	11	18	4
R. O. Staves.....	63	13	13 0 46	9	17	2 42	9	2	0 37	8	0	4
Cypress Shingles	12	2	12 0 11	2	7	8 11	2	7	8 10	2	3	4
W. P. Boards.....	34½	7	9 6 25	5	8	4 23	4	19	8 24	5	4	0
Dried Cod Fish.....	3½	0	16 3 3	0	13	0 3½	0	15	2 2½	0	16	10
Mackarel.....	3½	0	16 3 4	0	17	4 4	0	17	4 3½	0	15	2
Herrings.....	5	1	1 8 4	0	17	4 4½	0	18	5 4	0	17	4

TRINIDAD.

	1826. Amer. ad.			1827. Excluded.			1828. Excluded.			1829. Excluded.		
	Doll.	£.	s. d.	Doll.	£.	s. d.	Doll.	£.	s. d.	Doll.	£.	s. d.
Flour.....	9½	2	1 28½	1	16	10 8½	1	15	9 9½	1	1	0½
Indian Meal	5½	1	4 11 6½	1	7	1 4½	1	0	7 4½	1	0	7
W. O. Staves.....	68	14	14 8 46	9	17	2 45	9	12	10 50	10	16	8
R. O. Staves.....	52	11	5 4 42	9	2	0 37	8	0	4 31	6	14	4
Cypress Shingles	15	3	5 0 12	2	12	0 10	2	3	4 10½	2	5	6
W. P. Boards.....	32	6	18 4 27	5	17	0 27	5	17	0 27½	6	0	3
Dried Cod Fish.....	4	0	17 4 3½	0	16	3 4	0	17	4 2½	0	11	11
Mackarel	4	0	17 4 4	0	17	4 4	0	17	4 3½	0	16	3
Herrings.....	4½	0	19 6 4½	0	18	5 4	0	17	4 3½	0	16	3

3d. That since the exclusion of American ships, the exportation of such supplies from the North American colonies to the West Indies has greatly increased.

The exportation of such supplies during the years 1825 and 1828, was as follows.

	1825.	1828.	Increase.
Bread, cwt.	1,469	2,560	1,091
Corn, bushels.....	7,012	45,495	38,483
Flour & Meal, bush.	4,232	36,766	32,534
Boards, feet.....	8,061,626	18,739,063	10,677,437
Hoops, No.	464,865	328,347	
Shingles, No.	4,412,349	11,558,111	7,145,762
Staves, No.	1,451,167	6,942,048	5,490,881
	Official Returns.	Official Returns.	

The annexed statement of the intercourse with the port of Kingston, in Jamaica, may be given as a fair specimen of the whole trade, as regards the North American colonies, under each of the three different systems, of either admitting American articles by a direct intercourse in British ships, as in 1816,—or admitting American ships, as in 1825,—or excluding ships, as in 1828.

Exported from the North American colonies to Kingston, Jamaica.	1816. American articles in British ships direct admitted.	1825. American ships admitted.	Decrease.	1828. American ships excluded.	Increase.
Bread.	398	20	378	159	139
Flour, barrels, and Meal....	5,174	153	5,021	6,672	6,519
Corn, bushels.	123	.....	123	4,682	4,682
Boards, feet...	1,067,783	346,286	721,497	995,769	649,483
Hoops, No....	No Acct.	34,055	.....	46,144	12,089
Shingles, No...	698,695	134,300	564,395	1,102,100	967,800
Staves, No.	578,835	205,141	343,694	739,856	504,715
	Edwards.	Offic. Ret.		Offic. Ret.	

4th. That since the exclusion of American ships, the importation of West India produce into the North American colonies has greatly increased.

Imported into the North American Colonies.

	1825.	1827.	1828.
Sugar, lbs.	5,876,976	11,936,612	15,129,832
Rum, gallons	1,901,779	2,318,432	2,077,209
Molasses, gallons ..	584,348	935,212	1,070,395
Coffee, lbs.	84,607	265,740	307,584
	Official Returns of Imports from the British West Indies alone.	Colonial Journals including the Imports from the United Kingdom.	Compiled partly from Official returns, and partly from Colonial Journals. The whole not quite satisfactory.

5th. That this exchange of produce and supplies between the West Indies and North American colonies is greatly intercepted by the admission of American ships.

This is sufficiently apparent from the known fact, that the North American colonies have nothing but such supplies to give in exchange; but is more satisfactorily proved by a comparison of these exports and imports, at periods when American ships are admitted, with the periods when they were excluded.

Exported from the North American Colonies to the West Indies.

	Average of 1771, 2, & 3, the Americans admitted as colonists.	1793. American ships excluded.	1797. American ships admitted.	1806. American ships still admitted.	1828. American ships excluded.
Corn, bushels.	347	171	847	2,578	45,495
Flour, barrels.	330	1,656	1,589	1,176	38,046
Boards, feet ..	78,013	3,618,200	511,309	811,315	18,739,063
Shingles, No. .	61,666	2,929,150	464,200	295,225	11,558,111
Staves, No. ...	9,116	151,060	41,350	327,336	6,942,048
	Report of Lords of Trade, 91.	Edwards' West Indies.	Edwards.	Edwards.	Offic>Returns.

Imported into the North American Colonies from the West Indies.

	1787. Ameri- can ships exclud.	1797. Ameri- can ships admit.	1806. Ameri- can ships still ad- mitted.	1811. Ameri- can ships ex- cluded.	1814. Ameri- can ships still ex- cluded.	1825. Ameri- can ships admitt.	1828. Ameri- can ships ex- cluded.
Sugar, lbs.	1,107,792	436,016	1,805,490	12,046,459	8,176,722	5,876,976	15,129,832
Rum, gals.	874,580	486,706	888,706	1,251,062	1,919,251	1,901,779	2,077,209
Molass. gs.	26,380	No acct.	163,107	386,653	530,298	548,348	1,070,395
Coffee, lbs.	64,400	47,824	66,375	1,348,616	284,536	84,607	307,584
	Edwards' West In- dies.	Edwards.	Parlia- mentary returns.	Parliamen- tary re- turns.	Parlia- mentary returns.	Official returns.	Colonial Journals ante.

6th. That the West Indians sell more of their produce to the British North American colonists when American ships are excluded, than they could or did to the United States, American ships admitted.

This will be best seen by the following tables, which will at the same time prove how much the demand for West India produce is decreasing in the United States, and increasing in the North American colonies.

Exported from the West Indies to the United States.

	Average of 1800, 1, 2, & 3, the most prosperous period of the trade. American ships admitted.	Average of 1816 & 17, direct American trade in British ships.	Year 1825, American ships admitted.
Sugar, lbs.	8,388,180	8,197,356	2,727,872
Rum, gallons	3,873,288	1,631,123	819,916
Molasses, gallons...	584,311	1,003,049	2,104,044
Coffee, lbs.	1,502,263	No account.	No account.
	Edwards' West Indies.	Parliamentary returns.	Official returns.

Exported from the West Indies to the British North American Colonies.

	Average of 1811, 12, 13, & 14, all intercourse with the Americans suspended.	1827. American Ships excluded.	1828. American Ships excluded.
Sugar, lbs.	7,755,636	11,936,612	15,129,832
Rum, gallons	1,559,504	2,318,432	2,077,209
Molasses, gallons...	419,549	935,212	1,070,395
Coffee, lbs.	525,785	265,740	307,584
	Parl. Returns.	Colon. Journals, includg. Imports from Gt. Britain.	Id. ante.

Nor is it probable that these exports of West Indian produce to the United States could be in-

creased by the admission of American ships, as well because the American duties are so excessive, as because, even if those duties be reduced, the American production of the same articles is become so great. In 1810 they distilled 25,000,000 gallons of spirits (Seybert). In 1827, 40,000,000, which seems equal to their consumption (Harrisburg Papers). Of sugar their production was, in 1826, 50,000,000 of pounds (Harrisburg Papers). In 1828, 80,000,000. In 1829, the crop, but for rains and frost, would, it is said, have produced 120,000,000 (American Journals), which is about equal to their whole consumption (Harrisburg Papers). Of coffee their principal supply has ever been from the French and Spanish islands, and for the produce of that article in the British islands, the markets of the United Kingdom are now perhaps sufficient.

7th. That since the exclusion of American ships, British tonnage, employed in the colonial trade, has greatly increased.

This assertion will be set forth in the tables following.

British Tonnage to the West Indies, from	1825.	1828.	Decrease.	Increase.
North Americ. Colonies	36,082	90,703	.....	54,621
United States.....	6,807	.....	6,807	—
Other Foreign Ports ...	36,399	109,963	.....	73,564
	79,288	200,666	6,807	128,185
	Offic. Ret.	id.		6,807
Net Increase.....				121,378

Registered Tonnage in the West Indies and North American Colonies.

In 1825.....	214,375 Tons.
1828.....	279,362
Increase.....	64,987

(Parliamentary Returns.)

British Tonnage employed between the North American Colonies from Colony to Colony.

	1828.
From Nova Scotia to New Brunswick, Canada, Newfoundland, and P. Edw. Island (Colonial Journals)...	70,744
New Brunswick to Nova Scotia, Canada, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward's Island (Id.)	84,589
Canada to the other North American colonies, amount in 1827 (Id.).....	6,628
Prince Edward's Island to the other North American colonies, 2,947 tons, five voyages supposed (Id.)....	14,735
Newfoundland to the other North American colonies, (to West Indies 10,691) supposed.....	10,691
	<u>187,387</u>

Whole British Tonnage employed in Colonial Trade.

	1828.
From the North American colonies to the United Kingdom	400,841
West Indies to the United Kingdom	272,800
North American colonies to the West Indies	90,703
West Indies to foreign parts.....	109,063
North American colonies to foreign parts	3,175
North American colonies, from colony to colony.....	187,387
West Indies, from island to island	(No acc.)
	<hr/> 1,063,969 <hr/>

8th. That whatever advantage the United States offer in permitting British ships arriving there from the United Kingdom, to load and depart for the West Indies, is already enjoyed through the North American colonies.

The amount of British tonnage employed in the circuitous voyage through the ports of the United States to the West Indies, before the Americans prohibited that intercourse, is not exactly known ; but, by comparing the tonnage outwards, from Great Britain to the United States and to the West Indies, with the tonnage inwards, a probable conjecture may be formed.

Tonnage between Gt. Brit. and the U. States, average of 1816, 17, and 18, (Moreau)	Outwards. 51,705	Inwards. 38,688	Excess of Outwards. 13,071
Tonnage between Gt. Brit. and the West Indies, on same average (Moreau.)	195,968	217,888	Excess of Inwards. 21,920
Tonnage Outwards from G. Brit. to the Unit. States (Moreau.)	Average of 1816, 17, & 18. 51,705	Average of 1819, 20, & 21. 39,202	Decrease. 12,501

From this it may perhaps be inferred, that the amount of British tonnage, which found employment in the circuitous trade through the American ports, could not have exceeded 14,000 tons.

For similar reasons it may likewise be inferred, that the circuitous voyage through the North American colonies, now employs British tonnage to an equal, if not greater amount.

	Outwards.	Inwards.	Excess Outwards.
Tonnage between the Unit. Kingdom and Saint Andrew's, 1828	17,397	10,843	6,554
Tonnage between St. Andrew's and the W. Indies (Colonial Journal)	20,364	13,133	7,231

From which the circuitous tonnage through that port alone seems, in 1828, to have been be-

tween 6,000 and 7,000 tons. As we learn also from other sources was the fact.

	Outwards.	Inwards.	Excess in Outward.
Tonnage between the North American Colonies and West Indies, 1828 (Official Returns.)	90,703	70,464	20,239

No argument can be derived from comparing the tonnage outward and inward, between Great Britain and the North American colonies, because the ship-building in these colonies makes up the difference. The excess of the tonnage outwards above the tonnage inwards, between the North American colonies and the West Indies, did not exist, in 1825, when American ships were admitted. (Official Returns.)

It appears, therefore, that the circuitous tonnage through the whole North American colonies to the West Indies may be stated at about 20,000 tons, being even more than it was through the United States, till 1819. Yet it is by no means probable, that in case of any arrangements with the Americans, the circuitous tonnage through the United States would again be as great, since it was then mainly occasioned by the American discriminating duties on vessels from the colonies, which it is the object of such an arrangement to repeal. The cir-

cuitous tonnage through the North American colonies will on the contrary, if no such arrangement be made, be probably carried to a much greater amount.

9th. That from the efforts now making in the North American colonies to increase their production of West India supplies, there is every reason to believe, that, by adhering to the present system, the whole of those supplies may already be procured from, and shortly produced within, the British dominions.

To ascertain the amount of the West India supplies required from the North American colonies, no better means are at hand than to take the average of the whole imports into the West Indies, during the years 1825 and 1828, and deducting the quantities sent thither from the United Kingdom, consider the remainder as representing the amount required ; thus,

	Whole Impts. into W. Indies	From the Unit. Kingd.	Required from N.A. Colonies.
Flour, Bread, &c. equal to bushels of wheat	803,418	84,458	718,960
Other Corn, bushels	367,832	150,728	117,104
Boards, feet.....	22,168,222	327,497	21,840,725
Hoops, No.	8,182,854	7,480,033	702,821
Shingles, No.	17,307,415	42,500	17,264,915
Staves, No.	13,306,660	861,255	12,545,405
	Offic>Returns.	Offic>Returns.	

The ability of the North American colonies to furnish such supplies, may be estimated from the following statements of their increase and present condition.

POPULATION.

	1784.	1824.	1830.
Lower Canada	123,727 Offic>Returns.	420,679 Offic>Returns.	546,859 Computed at 5 pr. ct. pr. an.
Upper Canada	10,000 Supposed in 1784.	151,097 Offic>Returns.	196,421 Computed.
Nova Scotia		142,543 Offic>Returns.	163,918 Computed.
New Brunswick	32,000 Supposed in 1784.	76,176 Offic>Returns in 1829.	98,994 Computed.
Prince Edward's Island			30,000
Newfoundland			90,000
Whole Population			<u>1,126,192</u>

SOURCES OF IMPROVEMENTS.

The Canada Company, capital	£. 1,000,000
Canals :—The Welland, cost	200,000
La Chine	115,000
The Granville	115,000
Rideau	500,000
Shubenacadie	90,000
	<u>£. 2,020,000</u>

Agricultural and emigrant societies lately are established throughout all parts of these countries.

Public bounties are given by the provincial governments to encourage agriculture and fishery.

Granted in New Brunswick, 1829 and 1830 :

Bounties on fish	£. 8,000
Bounties on corn from new lands . . .	6,000
	<hr/>
	£. 14,000

(Colonial Journals.)

Amount actually paid on similar grants in 10 years.

Bounties on fish	£. 15,847
Corn	20,807
	<hr/>
	£. 36,654

(Journals of the House of Assembly, 1829.)

The vote for 1829 was in amount a sixth part of the whole provincial revenue. The bounty on fish is the more remarkable, as its importation into the West Indies from foreign ports is prohibited.

Granted in Nova Scotia for 1829 and 1830 :

Bounties on fisheries	£. 15,000
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Amount actually paid on similar grants during the last 10 years.

Bounties on fisheries	£. 15,723
On agriculture	10,549
	<hr/>
	£. 25,272

Amount actually expended on those and other improvements in that province during the last 11 years	£.232,135
Granted, and now in course of payment .	34,850
	<hr/>
	£.266,985

(Journals of the House of Assembly).

In Prince Edward's Island and Lower Canada similar grants of bounties have been made, but to what amount no exact means of stating are at hand.

The capital invested of late years by individuals in corn mills, saw mills, wharves, warehouses, and shipping is likewise great, but cannot be accurately stated.

But the most convincing evidence, both of the efforts made in the North American colonies to extend the trade, and of their ability to supply the West Indies, is to be found by comparing the amount of articles actually exported from the North American colonies, with the amount of the same articles required in the West Indies.

FLOUR, CORN, AND BREAD.

The West Indies required yearly from the North American colonies :—

Wheat, bushels	718,960
Other corn	117,104
	<hr/>
	836,064

Canada alone has exported, in 1802, wheat and flour equal to 1,509,086 bushels, being 173,022 bushels more than the amount now required. In 1825, wheat, flour, and bread equal to 898,992 bushels, being 62,928 bushels more than the amount required.

In 1827, all the North American colonies exported wheat, flour, bread, and other corn, equal to 877,465 bushels, being 41,401 bushels more than the amount required.

BOARDS.

Amount required in the West Indies from the North American colonies :—

Feet . . . 21,840,725.

Exported from the North American colonies in 1828 :—

Boards and deals, feet 78,146,761

Being more than three times the amount required.

SHINGLES.

Amount required 17,264,915

Exported from the North American colonies in 1828 :—

No. 11,699,282

Being 5,565,633 less than the amount required.

This deficiency may be easily and speedily supplied. The cedar shingles of the colonies are little inferior to the cypress shingles of the United States, and may be produced to any amount. The export of shingles from Nova Scotia alone to the

West Indies in 1829 has been 5,264,000, nearly a million more than 1828.

HOOPS.

Amount required	702,821
Exported 1828	348,000

354,821

This deficiency is trifling, and easily made up either from the colonies or the United Kingdom.

STAVES.

Amount required 12,545,404

Exported from the North American colonies in 1828:—

No. 14,898,060

Being above 2,000,000 more than the amount required.

The export from Canada in 1829 has been 2,117,565 more than the quantity from Canada included in the above sum; and the export from Nova Scotia to the West Indies 1,252,000 more. Supposing the increase from New Brunswick to have been in the same proportion, and it was probably greater, the whole export in 1829 must have exceeded the amount required by about 7,000,000.

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