WAYS and MEANS
FOR RAISING THE
EXTRAORDINARY SUPPLIES
TO CARRY ON THE
W A R
FOR SEVEN YEARS,
If it ſhould continue ſo long;
Without doing any Prejudice to the
MANUFACTURIES OR TRADE
OF
GREAT BRITAIN:
ALSO
AN ACCOUNT of the *ancient* and *preſent* STATES of the moſt conſiderable *Branches* of MANUFACTURY and TRADE belonging to THESE KINGDOMS.

Extracted from the *Commercial Writings* of various Authors, *&c.* and digeſted in Order of Time.

PART I.

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M DCC LVII.
[Price One Shilling and Sixpence.]

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

WILLIAM PITT, Esq;

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the *Southern* Department, *&c.*

AND

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY-BILSON LEGGE, Esq;

Chancellor and Under Treasurer of His Majesty's Exchequer, *&c.*

THIS

TREATISE

Is Dedicated;

with great Deference

and Humility,

by

Westminster,
11th Nov. 1757.

J. Maslie.

To the READER.

THE Second Part of this Treatise, and an Index to both Parts, will be completed and published with all convenient Expedition, but the Necessity I am under, of publishing (agreeable to a former Advertisement) A Proposal for making a SAVING of many Thousand Pounds a Year in the CHARGE of maintaining His Majesty's Marine Forces, &c. *obliges me to lay aside this Treatise, till that Proposal is published, which I hope will be on or before the First of* December *next.*

11th Nov. 1757. J. M.

WAYS and MEANS

FOR

Raiſing the Extraordinary Supplies to carry on the War for Seven Years.

THE many Taxes with which this Kingdom is now unhappily incumbered, have given Riſe to an Opinion, that the Supplies for carrying on the preſent War, cannot be raiſed without laying ſuch new Taxes as will raiſe the Prices of our Manufactures; and ſome late Eſſays on *Ways and Means* have contributed more than a little to ſpread and ſtrengthen this Opinion, as they were written by Gentlemen whoſe Knowledge and Regard for their Country could not fail of giving Weight to their Sentiments.

But whatever Weight that Opinion may have gained, either by the Number of Taxes already ſubſiſting, or by what thoſe Gentlemen have

 ſaid

ſaid in regard to our Trade and Taxes, I am perſuaded that the Supplies may be raiſed without making our Manufactures dearer; and I believe I ſhall be able to ſhew, that the War may be maintained much longer than it is likely to continue, without laying ſuch Taxes as will in the leaſt affect the Prices of Living and of Labour, or raiſe the Price of any one foreign Commodity.

This will probably be thought very extraordinary, when it is conſidered that moſt of the Taxes at preſent ſubſiſting in this Kingdom, have ſome Influence as well on the Prices of untaxed Commodities, as on the Prices of thoſe Commodities which are taxed; and yet the Means whereby I apprehend this may be done are ſo obvious, that I ſhould not have put any Perſon to an Expence to tell him of them, if there had not been a Neceſſity for making it appear that thoſe Means would effectually anſwer the End.

I call it a Neceſſity for making this appear, as the Tax I mean hath been mentioned many Times, if mentioning it ſignified any thing, but barely naming of Taxes is of little or no more Uſe in this Caſe, than the naming of Medicines would be in the Cure of Diſeaſes; for People do not need to be told that a Tax may be laid upon *Houſes*, *Land*, *Money*, &c. becauſe no Man can be in Doubt about that, but they want to know upon which of thoſe Things Taxes may be laid to

to raiſe the extraordinary Supplies, without injuring our Manufacturies or Trade.

And thoſe Perſons who have not employed their Thoughts upon Things of this Kind, would not be much better for hearing the Tax named, nor would they believe it to be ſuch a Tax as I have deſcribed, upon any private Man's Aſſertion, at leaſt, not upon my ſaying ſo; for it requires a good deal of thinking to find out the immediate and conſequential Influence which any one Tax would have upon our Trade; and People have been ſo often miſled by Writers on this Subject, that they have Reaſon to believe no more than they comprehend, concerning theſe Matters.

It will therefore be neceſſary to trace out the ſeveral Conſequences of laying the Tax I ſhall mention, ſo far as they appear to me, and are material, that plain Senſe and common Obſervation may ſupply the want of Knowledge in Trade and the commercial Influence of Taxes; for though theſe Subjects, when jointly conſidered, are ſo complicated in ſome Inſtances, that it is impoſſible to diſcover the Conſequences of a Tax till they are felt, yet, in other Inſtances, they are no ſooner named, than People begin to wonder how they came not to find them out.

After ſuch an Introduction as this, the Reader will not expect to hear of ſome Tax that he never

 once

once thought of, or to be entertained with Wit and Pleasantry, and therefore I shall now tell him, that the Tax here meant is *a Tax* upon *Batchelors* and such *Widowers* as have no Children; but if this had been mentioned in the Title-Page, it would have misled many People, and an Endeavour to point out a Method of supplying the future Exigences of the Public, might have been mistaken for an Essay to promote Mirth and Good-humour.

For I do not know that any Person hath yet shewn, or endeavoured to shew, that a Tax may be laid upon *Batchelors* and *Widowers* without raising the Prices of our Manufactures, affecting the Prices of Living and of Labour, or making any one foreign Commodity or Manufacture dearer; and as a Tax that will not produce all or any of those ill Consequences may possibly be thought a proper Fund for raising the borrowed Part of the Supplies, during the Continuance of this War, I shall endeavour to shew, that the Tax I have named would be such a Tax.

In order to make this appear, it will be necessary to put the Reader in mind of two Things which he will probably think as plain, or at least as certain, as that Two and Two are equal to Four.

First, That there are *Batchelors*, *married Men*, and *Widowers*, in every Rank, Degree and Class of

of People in this Kingdom; that is to say, among the Nobility, Gentry, Freeholders, Farmers, Merchants, Tradesmen, Manufacturers, Labourers, &c.

Second, That the paternal Estates, personal Incomes, Salaries, Wages, &c. of those several Ranks, Degrees and Classes of Men, are not less to the *Batchelors* or *Widowers* on account of their being *single*, nor greater to the *Husbands* on account of their being *married*. — But these Words are too general to fully express what is meant, and therefore I shall make an Application of them to the several Degrees of People before-mentioned, that every Person may read my Meaning in such Words as are most applicable to his Rank or Station.

The *Lands*, *Houses* and *Money* of the *Nobility* and *Gentry*, are not *lett* for less than their Values while the Owners of them are *Batchelors* or *Widowers*; nor can those *Lands*, &c. be *lett* for more than their Values, when the Owners of them are *married Men*.

Freeholders and *Farmers*, who are *Batchelors* or *Widowers*, do not *sell* their *Corn*, *Cattle*, *Cheese*, *Butter*, *Wool*, &c. for less than the Market-Prices; and when those *Freeholders* and *Farmers* are *married*, they cannot *sell* their *Corn*, &c. for more than the Market-Prices.

Merchants

Merchants and *Tradesmen* who are *single*, do not *sell* their *Commodities* or *Manufactures* below the common Prices; and when those *Merchants* and *Tradesmen* are *married*, they must still continue to *sell* their *Commodities* or *Manufactures* at the common Prices.

Such *Manufacturers* and *Labourers* as have not *Wives* or *Children* to *maintain*, do not *work* for less than the customary Wages or Prices of Labour; and when those *Manufacturers* and *Labourers* have *Families* to *maintain*, they must still *work* for the customary Wages.

These Things are so plain, that every Person of common Understanding must know they are true, or at least believe them to be Truths.

Now if the *Batchelors* and *Widowers* of each Rank, Degree and Class, do already *lett* their *Lands*, *Houses* and *Money* according to their Values; *sell* their *Commodities* and *Manufactures* at the common or Market-Prices; *work* for the customary Wages or Prices of Labour, and must continue to *lett*, *sell* or *work*, for the same *Rents*, *Prices* or *Wages*, when they are *married*.

It follows;

That those *Batchelors* and *Widowers*, must continue to *lett* their *Lands*, *sell* their *Commodities*, or *work* upon the same Terms, if a Tax should be laid upon them. For

For if a Man, who greatly increases and perhaps doubles his Expences by having a Wife and Family, cannot let his Land, sell his Commodities, or his Labour, for more Money than he would have done, if he had continued a *Batchelor*, or a *Widower*; he certainly would not be able to do so on account of a Tax upon him, that would not amount to a *twentieth Part* of the Expences of a Wife and Children; nor can it be imagined that Men in general, or indeed any Man, would think of doing that for *One Shilling* or *Pound*, which neither is nor can be done for *Twenty Shillings* or *Pounds*.

It would be thought weak in a Man to say, that he must sell his Commodities or Manufactures for more than the common Prices, because he had a Wife and several Children; and it would be quite ridiculous in a *Batchelor* or *Widower* to tell People that he was taxed for being single, and therefore must *lett* or *sell* dearer than married Men.

The Prices of Commodities are not raised without some Reason or other, which must be a general one or it will not signify any thing at all, and as married Men would be exempted from such a Tax, it could not be made a Pretence for raising the Price of any one Commodity whatsoever; I therefore think it may be truly said, that a Tax upon *Batchelors* and *Widowers* would not

not immediately raiſe the Prices of our Manufactures, affect the Prices of Living and of Labour, or make any one foreign Commodity dearer than it is made by the Taxes at preſent ſubſiſting.

And as to the conſequential Influence that ſuch a Tax would have upon our Trade, it will be eaſy to ſhew, that there is a great deal to be hoped for, not only in regard to Trade, but in ſome other Reſpects of as great or greater Importance; for a Tax upon *Batchelors* and *Widowers* would probably increaſe the Number of Marriages, from which a greater Increaſe of People might naturally be expected, and neither *Great-Britain* nor the *Britiſh Colonies* are at preſent over-ſtocked with Inhabitants.

It is true that there are many poor People unemployed in this Kingdom, and that the *Poors-Rates* fall heavy upon ſome particular Pariſhes, when any Branch of Manufactory there carried on, is a little at a Stand, or removes to ſome diſtant and more convenient Town or Part of the Country; but this doth not prove that the Nation is over-ſtocked with People, for it is a flouriſhing Tree indeed that hath no withered Fruit upon it, and certainly no Man can conclude that a Tree is at its full Growth for no other Reaſon than its bearing a ſmall Number of ſuch Fruit.

Nor

Nor is it reaſonable to conclude, that our Trade is at its full Growth, becauſe every *Manufacturer* and *Labourer* in the Kingdom hath not full Employment, or becauſe the *Poors-Rates*, in particular Pariſhes, or Places, do ſometimes fall heavy upon their Inhabitants; for Trade is of a fluctuating Nature, and the moſt flouriſhing Trade is always ſubject to ſmall Ebbings, even while it is, upon the whole, increaſing, ſo that it is in vain to expect an Exemption from Accidents which, in the Nature of Things, are unavoidable.

And it will be neceſſary in this Place to ſhew, that the Trade of this Kingdom is upon the *Increaſe*, as ſeveral Commercial Writers, among whom there are ſome who ſhould have known better, have of late Years repreſented it to be on the *Decline*, nay, even on the Brink of Ruin; for if our Trade was either decaying, or at its full Growth, a Tax upon *Batchelors* and *Widowers* might conſequentially injure it, by greatly increaſing the Number of *unemployed Poor*, as the increaſed Charge of maintaining them would ultimately fall upon our Manufactures.

I ſhall therefore employ the more Time in making it appear, that there is not, in Reality, any *Decay* in the *Trade* or *Manufactures* of *Great-Britain*, but on the contrary a *vaſt Increaſe*; for what I have to ſay upon thoſe Heads may be of

 general

general Uſe in other Reſpects, as well as neceſſary to remove Objections which might otherwiſe be made againſt a *Tax* upon *Batchelors* and *Widowers*.

The plaineſt and moſt certain Symptoms of *a decaying Trade* are, a Fall in the Rents of Lands; want of Tenants for Farms; Depopulation of Towns; want of Employment for Multitudes of Manufacturers and Labourers, who are able and willing to work; a Decreaſe in the Number of Merchant-Ships and Seamen, *&c.*

Now when theſe ſeveral Things *manifeſtly appear* in moſt Parts of a Country, they are infallible Proofs of a *general Decay* in the *Trade* of that Country, but to ſay that Trade is decaying when the Reverſes of all or moſt of thoſe Things are glaringly evident, is talking very weakly; and happily for this Nation no ſuch Symptoms of general Decay have appeared in it ſince the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, from the Commencement of which Reign, the *Eſtabliſhment* of our preſent extenſive *Trade* and all our *Manufactures*, but one, is to be dated.

For though *England* had the ſame natural Means of extending her Trade eighty or ninety Years ago as ſhe hath now, yet were they ſtrangely neglected, and no effectual Meaſures taken to repair the Loſſes which this Nation then ſuſtained by the Eſtabliſhment of the Republic of *Holland*, and

and the Induſtry of the *French* to eſtabliſh Trade in *France*; for ſome of the Laws which were then made to promote the Trade of this Nation, did unhappily produce quite contrary Effects, as will hereafter be ſhewn, ſo that it ſeems as if Providence had reſerved the Glory of reſtoring the *Religion*, *Liberty*, and *Commerce* of *England*, to immortalize One Illuſtrious Hero.

In order to ſhew that the Trade of this Kingdom is upon the *Increaſe*, it will be neceſſary to give a brief Account of the State of it before King *William* came to the Throne, at which Time this *imaginary Decay* in our *Trade* and *Manufactures* is ſuppoſed to have begun; And this is what I ſhall do by making ſhort Extracts from the Writings of ſuch approved Commercial Authors as lived in or ſoon after the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, to which I ſhall occaſionally make ſome Additions where I think they are neceſſary.

The Staple Commodities and Manufactures of England.

Cloth, (woollen) *Lead* and *Tin*, are our chief Staple Commodities. — Mr. *John Collins*'s Plea for the bringing in of *Iriſh* Cattle; printed in the Year 1680, Page 11.

Commodities and Manufactures with which England *was then ſupplied by other Nations, but was capable of ſupplying Herſelf with them.*

If we ought not for our own Expence (*Uſe or Conſumption*) to be furniſhed with Commodities from abroad, that we can ſupply ourſelves with at home, then ought we to have no foreign *Salt*, *Iron*, *Braſs*, *Paper*, *Tapeſtry-hangings*, *Canvas*, *Linnen*, *Earthen-wares*, *Madders*, *Safflower*, *Smalt*, *hard Soap*, *tinned Plates*, and divers other Commodities of leſſer Moment *imported*; and no *Salt-Petre* from the *Eaſt-Indies*, nor *Sugar* from *Portugal*, ſeeing our own Plantations will afford it.— *Collins*'s Plea, Page 9 and 10.

The Dearneſs of Proviſions and Want of Employment for Manufacturers.

Before the Year 1640, Proviſions were much cheaper than they are now (*Anno* 1680) and Labour likewiſe, and Work more plentiful, for then we had a great Trade; and about *ſixty* Ships of about 400 or 500 Tons Burthen employed in the *Streights* (to *Turky*, *Italy*, *Spain*, *&c.*) which afterwards in 1659, came to be reduced to *Six*, or thereabouts, as the City (*of London*) repreſented to *Oliver*'s Council *. — *Collins*'s Plea, Page 10.

* *The* Hollanders *being finally acknowledged to be* a Free and Independent People, *by the Treaty of*

of Munſter *concluded in the Year* 1648, *and thereby enabled to turn their Thoughts wholly to* Trade; *they ſoon gained a great Part of the* Engliſh Trade *to* Turky, &c. *and within ſeven Years after they became a Free People, they diſputed* the Sovereignty of the Seas *with* England.

The State of the Woollen Manufacturies *of* England *before the Year* 1688.

The *Turky* Merchants Complaints are very great, becauſe they are rather Loſers than Gainers by the Sales of their Cloth (on which Commodity I lately loſt Ten *per Cent.* out of my Principal on an Hundred Cloths, well bought and ſorted, that I ſent to *Smyrna*:) and to put off our Cloth we are now (*Anno* 1659) forced to remit Quantities of Monies to purchaſe the Commodities of thoſe Countries, which tendeth very much to the Conſumption of the *Engliſh* Stock.— *Extract* from the Merchants Petition and Remonſtrance written by Mr *Baker*, a Merchant, and inſerted in *Collins*'s Plea, Page 12.

The *Dutch* found an Opportunity of increaſing their Trade of *Woollen Manufactures*; and the *Polanders* giving Encouragement to the *Sileſians* (who bordered upon them, and then only made coarſe *Sleſes*) to work *Woollen Manufactures* in *Poland*; and the Wools in *Poland* being much finer than thoſe of *Sileſia*, theſe *Sileſians* by themſelves, and much more by inſtructing the *Polanders*, have in

in a great Measure so supplied *Poland* with *Woollen Manufactures*, that whereas before the Year 1640, the East-land Company (*of England*) vended yearly *Twenty* Thousand *broad Cloths*, they now (*Anno* 1675) do not (*vend*) *Four* Thousand; of *Sixty* Thousand *Kerseys*, now not *Five* Thousand; of *Forty* Thousand *Doubles*, now not *Two* Thousand. — Mr *Roger Coke* *, his *England*'s Improvements, Part 3, printed in 1675, Page 33.

* *In all subsequent References to this Author's Writings I shall say*, R. Coke upon Trade, *as the Titles of his Tracts are either long or less expressive of the Matters he treats of.*

Anno 1663.

The Value of all the Woollen Manufactures exported this Year from *England* to *France* was, *Ninety-six* Thousand *Seven* Hundred *and Seventy-four* Pounds. — Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part I, Page 14.

Anno 1669.

The Value of all the Woollen Manufactures exported this Year from *England* to *France* and *Holland*, was as follows:

To France — *Sixty-eight* Thousand 521 Pounds 17 Shillings.

To Holland — *Seventy-nine* Thousand 953 Pounds 10 Shillings.

Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part I, P. 14, Part II, Page 6.

It

It appears by the said Report, Part I, Page 46, that the Value of all the Commodities exported from *England* in the two Years abovementioned was, *Four* Millions *Eighty-six* Thousand, *&c.* Pounds, which is *per Annum*, *Two* Millions *Forty-three* Thousand, *&c.* Pounds.

And as in that Sum there must be included the Value of exported *Lead*, *Tin*, *Leather*, *Beef*, *Fish*, and other *English* Commodities of less Consequence, as well as *English Plantation* Goods, and *East-India* Commodities, re-exported from *England* to other Countries; I really think, that the Value of all the *English* Woollen Manufactures, exported between the Years 1662 and 1678, if not for Ten Years farther, cannot fairly be estimated at more than *One* Million *Five Hundred* Thousand *Pounds* a Year.

For the *Lead* exported to *France* in the Year 1663, made 239 Thousand 327 Pounds of the Value of the *Exports* in that Year: — the *Dutch* and *French* did at that Time victual most of their Ships with *English Beef*, &c. but soon after, they victualled in *Ireland*: — And the *East-India* Company then carried on a considerable Trade; so that the re-exported *East-India* Goods must then have made a considerable Part of the Value of the whole Exports of *England*.

For

For about the Year 1680, the *East-India* Company sent Eleven or Twelve Ships annually to *India*, and their Cargoes, outward, were valued at about *Five Hundred* Thousand Pounds, but only *Seventy* Thousand Pounds of that Sum was in *English* Commodities; and it was said, by Sir *Josiah Child*, or by his Direction, that above *Four* Parts in *Five* of the Commodities then brought from *East India* to *England*, were re-exported to *Foreign Parts:* But supposing that Re-exportation to have been only Half what is was said to be, even that will be more than it necessary to support my Opinion concerning the Value of the *English* Woollen Manufactures annually exported in the before-mentioned Interval of Time.

The State of the Lead-Mines *of* England, *before the Year* 1688.

As to *Lead*, Mr *Baker*, Page 8, saith, That during the late Usurper's War with *Spain*, the *Spaniards* wanting Lead, employed those that had Skill in Mines, who presently found most excellent Mines by *Xaen*, and since, they have needed little of ours. — From 1634 to 1646, saith Captain *Thomas Bushell*, that great Miner, in his Case printed 1649, Page 13, *Three* or *Four* Thousand Tons (*of Lead*) yearly raised, was and now is the Trade and Customs, both by Transportation and Importation (*that Quantity was annually exported from* England.) — *Collins*'s Plea, Page 12.

Anno

Anno 1663.

The Quantity of *English Lead* exported this Year to *France*, was *Twenty-one* Thousand 757 Fodders (*Tons*); and the Value of it at 11 *l. per Fod.* was *Two Hundred and Thirty-nine* Thousand 327 Pounds. — This vast Exportation was occasioned by the *French* King's Buildings, &c. — Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part I. Page 14.

Anno 1669.

The Quantities of *English Lead* exported to *France* and *Holland* this Year were as follow:

To *France* —	1328	Fodders, at 11 *l.*	£ 14,608 : 0 : 0
To *Holland* —	27		297 : 0 : 0

Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part I. P. 14. Part II. Page 6.

Anno 1674.

The Quantity of *Lead* annually exported from *England* to *France* about this Time, was computed to be *Two* Thousand *Five* Hundred *Fodders*, which, at 12 *l. per. Fod.* comes to *Thirty* Thousand *Pounds.* — British Merchant, Vol. I. after Page 180.

Anno 1686.

The Quantity of *English Lead* exported this Year to *France*, was *Two* Thousand 923 Fodders, which, at 12 *l. per* Fod. was worth *Thirty-five* Thousand *and* 76 Pounds. — *British Merchant*, Vol. I. Pages 293 and 303.

The

The State of the Tin-Mines *of* England, *before the Year* 1688.

Concerning *Tin*, I have heard divers Merchants of late Years affirm, they could not get the Intereſt of their Principal by it; and when the Debate about *Tin-Farthings* happened, the *Pewterers* affirmed, that there was *Twenty-two* Thouſand *Pounds* worth of Tin at *Smyrna* remaining, that had been ſome Years in the Hands of one Mr *Pythorne*, a Factor there, that he could not ſell to any Advantage; and it is well known that *Tin* was never ſo cheap at home, nor more of it lying on our Hands than now (*Anno* 1680) albeit His Majeſty (King *Charles* II.) ever ſince 1666, hath received no Benefit by his Prerogative of Præemption, nor is like to have any for the future; whereas in former Times it was farmed at *Twelve* Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* Rent. — *Collins*'s Plea, Pages 12, 13.

Endeavours have been on foot to reſtore this fallen Branch of the Revenue by Farming it of His Majeſty, and coming to a Compoſition with the Miners of *Cornwal* to take off all the *Tin* the Mines yield, or at leaſt *Twelve* Hundred *Tons per Annum*, but there were two Rubs in the Way; the one was, the Convocation (*of Tinners*) could not well come to ſuch an Agreement, till an Act of Parliament was obtained to bind all particular Miners to ſtand to ſuch Contract as the ſaid Convocation

vocation ſhould make; the other was, the Farmers would not undertake ſuch Bargain without covenanting with His Majeſty, to ſupply *England*, *Ireland*, and the Plantations, with *Tin-Farthings*, a Pound Weight of them to be cut into *Sixteen Pence*, that by the Profit of theſe *Farthings* the Farmers might be enabled to pay their Rent.— This Deſign was oppoſed by the Mint as a groſs Cheat, and an Abuſe to be put upon the Nation. —* *Collins*'s Plea, P. 13.

* *Notwithſtanding this commendable Oppoſition of the* Officers of the Mint, *this Deſign of* coining Half-pence and Farthings of Tin *was nevertheleſs carried into Execution, to ſupply the then want of Demand for* Engliſh Tin *in other Countries, which, I believe, did not ceaſe till after the Year* 1690; *for I have by me a Tin Farthing of King* Charles II; *a Half-penny and Farthing of King* James II; *and a Farthing of King* William *and Queen* Mary, *that was coined in the Year before-mentioned.*

Anno 1663.

The Quantity of *Tin* exported from *England* to other Countries this Year, was *One* Hundred *and Fifty-three* Tons. — Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part II. Page 26.

Anno 1669.

The Quantity of *Tin* exported from *England* to other Countries this Year was, *Two* Hundred *and Forty* Tons. — The ſame Report, Part and Page.

 Anno

Anno 1686.

The Quantity of *Tin* exported from *England* to *France* this Year was, *Three* Thousand *and Nine* Cent. lib. Weight; which at 3 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Cent.* lib. came to *Ten* Thousand 531 Pounds 10 Shillings.—*British Merchant*, Vol. I. Pages 293 and 303.

The State of the Iron-Mines *and* Metallic Manufacturies *of* England *before the Year* 1688.

There hath been a great Increase of imported *Iron* from *Swedeland*, *Flanders* and *Spain*; by this Means many Iron-Works are laid down already in *Kent*, *Sussex* and *Surry*, and elsewhere; and the rest must suddenly follow (if the Importation continue) which will bring at least *Fifty Thousand* Families in *England* on the Parish Charge.—*Britannia Languens, or a Discourse of Trade*, printed in the Year 1680, Pages 181 and 182.

I do not find that there was any considerable Trade in *Metallic Manufacturies* carried on between *England* and *France*, before the Year 1688; but the then *English* Trade with *Germany* and *Holland*, for *wrought Iron*, *Brass*, &c. was considerable, and much greater Quantities of those Commodities were imported into *England* from those Countries, than were exported to them.

The

The State of the Linnen Manufacturies *of* England, *before the Year* 1688.

I shall first instance in *Linnen*, lately a considerable Manufacture in *Cheshire*, *Lancashire*, and the Parts adjacent; it was also the Housewifery of our *English Ladies*, *Gentlewomen*, and other *Women*:—But all this Manufacture of *Linnen*, in *Cheshire*, *Lancashire*, and elsewhere, is now (*Anno* 1680) in a Manner expired;—so that there is hardly a working *Linnen Loom* left in a County.—*Britannia Languens*, Pages 178 and 179.

Had the Linnen Manufactury, *when it thus* expired in England, revived *in* Scotland *and* Ireland, *all had been well*; *but it took quite another Course*, *as will appear when I come to speak of* the Increase *in the* Linnen Manufacturies *of* those Nations.

The State of England, *as to* Spirituous Liquors, *before the Year* 1688.

Our *English* Distillations of *Strong Waters* of all Sorts, did formerly serve the national Uses, but of late Years, our People at home, and Mariners abroad, have been supplied with imported *Brandy* from *France* and *Germany*, which being hardly known in *England* within less than twenty Years (*from* 1660 to 1680) have of late cost the Nation above *One Hundred* Thousand *Pounds*, *per Ann.*—*Britannia Languens*, Page 182.

Anno

Anno 1674.

The Quantity of *French Brandy* annually imported into *England* about this Time, was computed to be *Four* Thousand *Tons*, and to cost, in *France*, Twenty Pounds *per Ton*; so that *Eighty* Thousand *Pouuds* were yearly sent from this Nation to buy *French Brandies*. — *British Merchant*, Vol. I, after Page 180.

The State of the Trade between England *and* Scotland, *before the Year* 1688.

The Act made 15 *Car.* II. *cap.* 7. intitled, *Trade Encouraged*, hath diminished the valuable Trades of *England* with *Scotland*, for all Sorts of *Wire* ready made; all Sorts of Haberdashers Ware, as *Hats*, *Ribbands*, *Buttons*, *Gloves*, and *Band-Strings* of all Sorts; all Sorts of Upholsters Ware, as *Hangings*, *Stools* and *Chairs* of all Sorts; all Sorts of Cutlers Ware, as *Knives*, *Sickles*, *Scythes*, *Sissers*, and *Sheaths* for Knives; all Sorts of Slop-sellers Ware, as *Stockings*, *Caps*, coarse *Shifts*, and *Frocks* of all Sorts: — which Trades were chiefly driven (*those Goods paid for*) by Means of fat *Cattle* and *Fish*, by the Subjects of *Scotland*; and the Act 15 *Car.* II. 7. did exclude the Importation of *Cattle* and *Fish*, upon several severe Penalties. — *R. Coke* upon Trade, Part I, printed in 1671, Pages 52 and 53.

The

The Kingdom of *Scotland*, exasperated by this Law, in Return of our Kindness, impose *Ninety per Cent.* (*Duty*) upon all Sorts of Commodities *English*, imported into *Scotland*; and taking all prudent Measures to supply their Necessities at home, indulge (contrary to our Custom) all Sorts of *English* and other Men, to establish their Trades at home. — *The same Book*, Page 54.

The State of the Trade between England *and* Ireland *before the Year* 1688.

The Acts made the 18 and 20 *Car.* II. cap. 1. against Importation of *Irish* Cattle, have diminished the valuable Trades of *England* with *Ireland* for *Beer*, *Hops*, all Sorts of *Hats* and *Stockings*, *Cloth* and *Stuffs* of all Sorts; *Victualling* Ships of all Sorts, as well *Foreign* as *English*; all Sorts of *Dyeing Stuffs*, *Hides*, *Fruit*, *Sugar*, *Tobacco*; and all Sorts of *Silk*, as well wrought as unwrought; *Ribbands*, Gold, Silver, and Silk *Lace*: — For the Produce of the *Cattle* imported out of *Ireland*, was the Means by which the *Irish* maintained these valuable Trades with *England*; and the Acts of 18 and 20 *Car.* II. have excluded the Importation of *Irish* Cattle. — *R. Coke* upon Trade, Part I, Pages 57 and 58.

As before these Acts we could *Victual* Ships cheaper than the *Dutch*, which was, besides the Excellency of our *Ports*, the only Advantage we had

had over the *Dutch* in Navigation; the *Dutch* and *French* now *Victual* much cheaper in *Ireland*, than the *Engliſh* can in *England*; ſo that theſe Laws have given the *French* and *Dutch* a greater Advantage over us, than before we had over them.—*R. Coke*, Part I. Pages 61, 62.

The weſtern Parts (*of England*) employed above *One Hundred* Sail of *Shipping*, with a proportionable Number of Mariners, in this Trade (*with Ireland*) only, before the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle was prohibited,—*R. Coke*, Part I. Page 60.

The *Engliſh* Woollen Manufactures, and other Commodities annually exported to *Ireland*, before the Importation of *Iriſh* Cattle was prohibited in *England*, were computed to be worth *Two Hundred and Ten* Thouſand *Pounds*; but after that Prohibition took Place, the *Engliſh* Commodities annually exported to *Ireland*, were worth no more than *Twenty* Thouſand *Pounds*.—*R. Coke*, Part III. Page 39.

The following Obſervations made by Sir William Petty *on this Trade of* Iriſh Cattle, *are too judicious to be omitted.*

The Owners of breeding Lands (*in England*) have ſince the Prohibition not gotten above *Ten Shillings per* Head more for their *Cattle* than before it, which the Owners of the Feeding Lands have paid them and loſt. More-

Moreover the Mariners of *England* have loſt the getting of Nine *Shillings* Six-*pence per* Head for Freight and Primage; and the People of *England* have loſt Four *Shillings* Six-*pence per* Head more, for driving and grazing.

The King hath loſt Three *Shillings*, Six-*pence per* Head for Cuſtom on both Sides (*in* England *and* Ireland), beſides Officers Fees; and the Traders in *Hides* and *Tallow* have loſt what they might have gained out of Fifteen *Shillings per* Head.

The Merchants and Artizans of *England* have loſt yearly, what they might have gained by *One Hundred and Forty* Thouſand *Pounds* worth of *Engliſh* Manufactures; the Wool-growers of *England* have loſt as much as their Wool is fallen, by reaſon of the extraordinary Sheep-walks now in *Ireland*; and the Landlords of *Ireland* reſident in *England*, have loſt *Five per Cent.* extraordinary, for Exchange of Money.

Laſtly, the Bulk of the People of *England* have loſt *One Halfpenny* for *every Pound of Fleſh-meat* they have ſpent, amounting for all *England* unto about Two *Millions* of *Pounds per Annum*, of which great Sum, the Owners even of breeding Lands have paid three Times more in the Enhancement of Wages and Manufactures, than they

 got

got by the raiſed Price of their Cattle above-mentioned. — *Inſerted in* Collins's *Plea, Page* 32.

Such were the Conſequences of miſtaking the real Cauſes of that great and general Decay in the Trade of *England* in the Reign of King *Charles* II; for one great Cauſe of that Decay was, an amazingly great Conſumption of *French* Commodities and Manufactures, brought on by the Introduction of *FRENCH Faſhions* and *Luxuries:* And if I remember right, the great Sir *William Temple* attributed the ſaid Decay, more to thoſe Faſhions and Luxuries, than to any other Cauſes.

The State of the Foreign-Wine *Trade of* England, *before the Year* 1688.

The Foreign Wines moſt commonly drank in *England* eighty Years ago, were *French* and *Canary* Wines, and theſe were chiefly, purchaſed with Money, for neither the *French* nor the People of the *Canary* Iſlands, then bought any conſiderable Quantities of *Engliſh* Commodities; but the People of *Spain* and *Portugal* did at that Time buy great Quantities of *Engliſh* Woollen Manufactures, Fiſh, *&c.* and yet the *Engliſh* Nation did not then conſume any conſiderable Quantities of *Spaniſh* or *Portugueſe* Wines.

Now there can hardly be a greater Miſtake in Commercial Policy, than permitting a large Conſumption

ſumption of the luxurious Commodities and Manufactures of ſuch Countries, as either do not want, or will not buy in Return, the Commodities of that Country which buys theirs; for the *Gold* and *Silver* Mines of *Peru*, *Mexico*, and *Brazil*, would not be ſufficient to pay for all the Commodities purchaſed by the People of *Spain* and *Portugal* from other *European* Nations, if thoſe Nations did not buy *Spaniſh* and *Portugueſe* Commodities.

But *French* and *Canary* Wines, were the faſhionable Wines in *England* at that Time, and a very unlucky Faſhion it was for the Trade of this Nation, as it ſtrengthened and inriched *France* and the *Canary* Iſlands, by Means which did at the ſame Time doubly impoveriſh *England*; for the People of Old *Spain* and *Portugal* were not able to pay Money for all the *Engliſh* Commodities they wanted; and as *England* then paid Three Hundred *Thouſand* Pounds a Year for *French* and *Canary* Wines, ſhe not only loſt that Sum of Money annually, but the Sale of *Woollen Manufactures*, &c. in *Spain* and *Portugal*, to the amount of Three Hundred *Thouſand* Pounds a Year.

So that upon the Whole, this Nation then loſt *Six Hundred* Thouſand *Pounds* yearly, by drinking the Wines of *France* and the *Canary* Iſlands, inſtead of drinking the Wines of Old *Spain* and *Portugal*.

The following Extracts from Mr *Collins*'s Plea, *Britannia Languens*, and the *British Merchant*, &c. will be neceſſary to ſupport what I have ſaid in regard to the *Foreign Wine* Trade of *England*, before the Year 1688.

The State of the French Wine *Trade, before the Year* 1688.

The Quantities of *French* Wines imported into *England*, or into the Port of *London* only, in the following Years.

Years	*where imported*	*Quantities — Tons*	
1650	all *England*	Three *Thouſand*	a
1651	— — —	Three *Thouſand*	a
1652	— — —	Three *Thouſand*	a
1663	Port of *London*	Seven *Thouſand* 465.	b
1664	— — —	Six *Thouſand* 828	c
1668, 1669	— — —	Seventeen *Thouſand*	c
1673, 1674	— — —	Twenty-two *Thouſ.* 500	c
1676	all *England*	Thirty-ſix *Thouſand.*	d
1682*	— — —	None	e
1683*	— — —	only 65 Gallons	e
1684*	— — —	None	e
1685*	— — —	None	e
1686	Port of *London*	Twelve *Thouſand* 760	e
1687	— — —	Fifteen *Thouſand* 518	e
1688	— — —	Fourteen *Thouſand* 218	e
1689	— — —	Eleven *Thouſand* 109	e

References

References
- a — *Britannia Languens*, Page 193.
- b — Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part I. P. 15.
- c — *Britannia Languens*, Pages 191, 192.
- d — —— —— Page 193.
- e — *British Merchant*, Vol. I. Page 332.

**** The *French* Trade was prohibited from the Year 1678 to 1685.

The Prices *of* French Wines *at different Times.*

The Price of *Langoon* Wine in *France, per Ton*, clear on board of Ship, in the following Years.

Anno 1667	Forty-three	Crowns.
1668	Forty-ſeven	Crowns.
1669	Fifty-four	Crowns.
1670	Fifty-two	Crowns.
1671	Fifty-five	Crowns.
1672	Fifty	Crowns.
1673	Fifty-ſix	Crowns.
1674	Seventy	Crowns.

And all Sorts of *Clarets* are riſen double the Price, ſince the Year 1667.—*Britannia Languens.* Pages 192 and 193.

The high Prices *for which* French Wines *have been ſold in* England, *ſince the beginning of this Century, are more owing to* an increaſed Demand *for them in other Countries, and to* an Increaſe of Wealth in France, *than to the* Britiſh Duties *laid on thoſe Wines; for the preſent* Net-Duties *on* a Ton of French Wine *amount to ſomewhat leſs than*

than Fifty-eight Pounds, *which comes to no more than about* Fourteen-pence a Quart: *So that if* Wines *could of late Years have been bought in* France *as cheap as they were bought there a Hundred Years ago, they might have been sold in this Nation at about* Two Shillings a Bottle; *instead of which, the Dearness of those Wines* there, *hath raised the Prices of them* here, *to* Five Shillings a Bottle.

The State of the Trade between England *and the* Canary Islands, *before the Year* 1688.

The *English* formerly bought *Canary Wines* there, at *Ducats* 28 *per Pipe*, that is, eight *Pounds* and eight *Shillings*, which, with the Freight, Custom Charges, stood them in Thirteen *Pounds* Sterling; and now (*Anno* 1658) the first Cost is *Ducats* 68 *per Pipe*, that is, Twenty *Pounds* Eight *Shillings*, the Difference is Twelve *Pounds* Sterling in a Pipe: So that on *Ten* Thousand *Pipes* yearly imported at a Medium, we pay dearer in the first Cost by *One Hundred and Twenty* Thousand *Pounds* than we did; so that they (*the People of the* Canary Islands) who were formerly poor, are now become rich. — *Remonstrance of the Court of Aldermen and Merchants* (of London) *inserted in* Collins's *Treatise on* Salt *and* Fishery, *Page* 142.

Anno 1669.

The Quantity of *Spanish* (*Canary*) Wines imported into *England* this Year was, *Six* Thousand 343 Tons. —— Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part I. Page 40.

Anno

Anno 1680.

We have vast Quantities of imported *Spanish* (*Canary*) Wines, which till of late Years we purchased with our *exported Commodities* at the Rate of Ten Pounds *per* Pipe, but now at about Twenty Pounds *per* Pipe, and mostly with *Money*, *Bullion*, &c. — The *Canary* Wines (*imported into* England) are computed at about *Thirteen* Thousand *Pipes* yearly, which at Twenty Pounds *per* Pipe, amount to *Two Hundred and Sixty* Thousand *Pounds per Annum*; and *our Commodities* exported thither, do amount to about *Sixty-five* Thousand *Pounds per Annum*. — *Britannia Languens*, Pages 182, 183.

So that England *then lost* One Hundred and Ninety-five *Thousand* Pounds *a Year* by the *Canary* Trade.

The Quantities of *Spanish* (*Canary*, &c.) Wines imported into the Port of *London* in the following Years.

Years	*Quantities* — *Tons.*	
1682	Five *Thousand*	448
1683	Five *Thousand*	601
1684	Eleven *Thousand*	285
1685	Four *Thousand*	430
1686	Four *Thousand*	193
1687	Three *Thousand*	562
1688	Three *Thousand*	251
1689	Four *Thousand*	650

British Merchant, Vol. I. Page 332.

The

The State of the Trade between England *and* Spain *before the Year* 1688.

If we (*the* Engliſh *Nation*) can be content with *Spaniſh* Wine, to wit, *Sherries*, *Malaga's*, *Alicant*, it will be all one to the *Spaniard* (*as drinking* Canary *Wines*) but much Advantage to us, in regard we ſhall have near twice the Quantity (*for the ſame Sum*) and in Barter for *Goods*, as we now have from the *Canaries*, where but little of our Goods go off.—*Collins* on *Salt* and *Fiſhery*, P. 144.

It is generally allowed that the *Spaniſh* Trade was very profitable to *England*, before the Year 1688, and it is aſſerted in the *Britiſh Merchant*, Vol. III. Page 320, that this Nation's Supplies of *Gold* and *Silver*, were formerly wholly owing to that Branch of Trade; but as it appears by the two foregoing Extracts, that very little of the *Wines* of Old *Spain* were drank in *England* before the Reign of King *William*, I apprehend that the then *Engliſh* Trade with that Country, though very profitable in Proportion to its Quantity, could not be very extenſive.

The State of the Trade between England *and* Portugal, *before the Year* 1688.

As our preſent Trade with *Portugal* is one of the moſt valuable Branches of Foreign Trade belonging to *Great Britain*, and at the ſame Time, more

more profitable to the People of *Portugal*, than any other Branch of their Foreign Trade, I ſhall inſert a longer Extract relating to the State of it in the Reign of King *Charles* II. than I ſhould otherwiſe have done:—It is taken from *Collins*'s Treatiſe on *Salt* and *Fiſhery*.

Now how advantageous to the *Woollen Manufactures* it might be to have a Free Trade with *Portugal* for *Wines*, *Oil*, *Shumack*, &c. I find well aſſerted in a printed Paper offered to the laſt long *Parliament*, whereof I think fit to inſert a Copy, *viz.*

Whereas the *Portugal* Trade is very advantageous to this Nation, becauſe it doth annually conſume a great Quantity of our *Manufactures*, *Fiſh*, &c. and of late *declines*, becauſe the *Sugar* and other Commodities of that Country, are either ſo fallen in Price *here*, or grown ſo ſcarce *there*, as that the Merchants trading thither, cannot procure wherein to have Return, nor the People of that Country wherein to make Satiſfaction for the Goods they take, which hath occaſioned the ſetting up of Fabricks (*Manufactures*) of their own, and the *prohibiting of our Commodities*, to prevent the ſaid Inconveniency (*impoveriſhing of* Portugal) being that Country abounds with ſeveral Sorts of good *Wines*, and is capable to afford great Quantities thereof, which are in a Manner totally *prohibited* from being brought into this Kingdom, by the great *Cuſtom* charged on

 them

them of Sixteen *Pounds* Eighteen *Shillings* Eleven *Pence per* Ton, as on *Spanish* Wine, whereas their Use, nor Goodness, doth not render them capable of paying more than the *French*.

It is humbly conceived, it may be for the Interest of this Nation, that by Act of Parliament, the *Custom* of the said *Wines* may be abated, and that seeing the Freight from *Portugal* is Forty Shillings *per Ton* more than from *France*, that the *Custom* may be less than what is charged on the *French* Wine, for the Reasons following.

First, The abating of the *Customs*, would certainly introduce the Expence (*Consumption*) of the said *Wines*, and make them serve to supply the great Want of Returns (*from Portugal*) at present experimented in that Trade, and consequently be a great Means to increase the Consumption of our *Manufactures* in that Country.

Second, It would diminish the Importation of *French* Wines, which it is well known, are purchased with *Monies*, whereas it is probable, these (*Portugal Wines*) will always be purchased with our *Manufactures*; and it may be convenient, to encourage the Growth of *Wine* in *Portugal*, thereby to lessen the *French* Trade.

Third, Whereas the Prince of *Portugal* did about a Year since make a Law to prevent the wearing of *Foreign Cloth*, *Gold* and *Silver Lace*, and

and some other Commodities, and did also set up *Fabricks* of *Bays* and *Serges* in that Country, *because they have not Effects to ballance their Importation*, which hath already proved of great Prejudice to the said Trade, and may prove very fatal if pursued: It may be hoped, that by thus introducing the Expence of their Commodities, and the taking of them in Exchange for our Manufactures, they may be brought to neglect the Observation of the *said Law*, and the *said Fabricks*, because the Occasion of them will be thus taken away.

Fourth, It may advance his Majesty's Revenue, for the present extraordinary *Custom* is little less than *a total Prohibition*, so that the said *Wines* yield at present very little to his Majesty, whereas if the *Custom* be abated, they may yield a considerable Sum, and whatsoever may be received less on the *French* Wine, will be advanced on *these*, and probably more, because of their Variety and Goodness, and also because a great Quantity of the Wines of that Country are not so strong as the *French*. —*Collins* on *Salt*, &c. Pages 144 to 146.

According to this Representation, the People of *Portugal* must have formerly supplied the People of this Nation, with great Quantities of *Sugar*, and Sir *Josiah Child*, or a Person who wrote by his Direction, hath explained how the Exports of *Sugar* from *Portugal* to *England*, came to decrease;

creaſe; for he ſays, that within his Memory, the *Engliſh* Plantation *Sugars* had brought down the Price of *Liſbon Sugars* from Eight *Pounds* Ten *Shillings per Cent. lib.* to Two *Pounds* Ten *Shillings per Cent. lib.* — *A Treatiſe on the* Eaſt-India *Trade, printed in the Year* 1681, *Page* 14.

And this vaſt Fall in the Price of *Lisbon Sugars* muſt neceſſarily incapacitate the People of *Portugal* from buying ſuch great Quantities of *Engliſh* Woollen Manufactures, &c. as they did when they exported more *Sugar*, and ſold it for above three Times as much Money; ſo that the Eſtabliſhment of *Woollen Manufactures* in *Portugal*, and the *Prohibition* to import *Foreign Cloth*, *Gold* and *Silver Lace*, &c. into that Country, were very neceſſary at that Time, and the more ſo, as the *Wines* of *Portugal* were then charged with *very high Duties* in *England*.

But notwithſtanding theſe ſeveral Obſtructions to the *Trade* between *England* and *Portugal*, this Nation did ſtill continue to ſupply the People of that Country with conſiderable Quantities of ſeveral Species of *Woollen Manufactures*, or other Sorts of *Engliſh Commodities*; and on the other Hand, the People of *England* drank great Quantities of *Portugal Wines*, in the Years 1682, 1683, and 1685, during which Years the *French Trade* was prohibited; but that Prohibition being taken off in the Year 1686, *French Wines* were again introduced into *England*, and by that Means the Impor-

Importation of *Portugal Wines* came to be *decreaſed to leſs than a thirtieth Part* of what it was while the ſaid *Prohibition* continued.

Anno 1669.

There was not any *Wine* imported into *England* from *Portugal* this Year. — Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part I. Page 40.

The Quantities of *Portugal* Wines imported into the Port of *London* only, in the following Years.

Years	*Quantities — Tons.*		
1682	Thirteen *Thouſand*	860	During theſe Years the *French Trade* was prohibited.
1683	Sixteen *Thouſand*	772	
1684	One *Thouſand*	611	
1685	Twelve *Thouſand*	185	
1686	Two Hundred	89	During theſe Years the *French Trade* was open excepting from 25th *Auguſt* to 24th *Dec.* 1689.
1687	Three Hundred	27	
1688	Five Hundred	40	
1689	Five Hundred	79	

Britiſh Merchant, Vol. I. Page 332.

I ſhall make only one ſhort Remark on this Account, which is, That during the firſt four Years above-mentioned, *the People of England* annually drank about Sixteen Thouſand Tons of *Portugal Wines*, which were paid for in *Engliſh Commodities or Manufactures*; and that during the laſt four Years, *the People of England* annually drank

drank about Sixteen Thousand Tons of *French Wines*, which were paid for in *ENGLISH MONEY*.

The State of the Trade between England *and* Holland, *before the Year* 1688.

Anno 1663.

The Value of all the Commodities *exported* this Year from the Port of *London* to *Holland* was, *One Hundred and Five* Thousand 216 Pounds 7 Shillings.

And the Value of all the Commodities *imported* this Year from *Holland* into the Port of *London*, was *Four Hundred and Ninety-one* Thousand 376 Pounds 11 Shillings.

So that reckoning upon the Port of *London* only, the Loss to *England* by this Year's Trade with *Holland*, was *Three Hundred and Eighty-six* Thousand 160 Pounds 4 Shillings; to which add one third Part more for the Out-ports, and the whole Loss will be *Five Hundred and Fourteen* Thousand 880 Pounds 5 Shillings 4 Pence. — Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part II. Page 4.

Anno 1669.

The Species, Quantities and Values of the Commodities *exported* this Year from the Port of *London*

London to *Holland*, and of the Commodities *imported* from *Holland* into the Port of *London*, were as follow.

Exported between *Michaelmas* 1668, and *Michaelmas* 1669.

Species and Quantities.			*Values.* £.	s.	d.
Woollen Manufactures	—	—	79,953	10	—
Tin — —	436	*Cent. lib.*	1,635	—	—
Lead — —	27	*Fodders*	297	—	—
Wrought Brass	828	*Cent. lib.*	7,866	—	—
Melasses —	3,334	*Tons* —	57,510	—	—
Wrought Silk	1,408	*lib.* —	3,168	—	—
Butter —	850	*Firkins*	765	—	—
Morkins —	1,026	*Skins* —	2,565	—	—
		Total	153,759	10	—

Imported

Imported between *Michaelmas* 1668, and *Michaelmas* 1669.

Species and Quantities.			*Values.* £.	s.	d.
Linnen — — — —			170,972	15	—
Silk, wrot.	10,557	*lib.* —	23,753	5	—
Silk, thrown	2,877	*lib.* —	2,878	—	—
Threads — — — —			11,694	10	—
Spicery — — — —			47,443	3	—
Incles — — — — —			11,439	10	—
Battery —	4,330	*Cent. lib.*	38,970	—	—
Stock-Fish	233	*C. Lasts*	4,194	—	—
Whale-Fins	4,026	*Cent. lib.*	16,104	—	—
Madder —	10,893	— —	22,875	6	—
Hemp —	2,536	*Cent. lib.*	6,471	5	—
Flax —	2,731	*Cent. lib.*	8,193	—	—
Rhenish Wine	735	*Tons*	39,690	—	—
Safflower	154,530		6,816	—	—
Iron-Wire	1,708	*Cent. lib.*	9,906	8	—
		Total	421,401	12	—

The Ballance lost by *England* upon the Trade between *Holland* and the Port of *London* only, was *Two Hundred and Sixty-seven* Thousand 642 Pounds 2 Shillings; to which add one Third Part more for the Out-ports, and the whole Loss will be, *Three Hundred and Fifty-six* Thousand 856 Pounds 2 Shillings 8 Pence.— Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part II. Pages 6, 7.

Dr

Dr *Davenant* intimates that there was not any Account of the Trade between *England* and *Holland*, from the Year 1669, to the Year 1696. — *Report*, Part II. Page 4.

The State of the Trade between England *and* France, *before the Year* 1688.

Anno 1663 — For the Port of *London* only.

		£.	s.	d.
Imported — — —	Value	647,706	16	—
Exported — — — —		375,065	6	—
Ballance lost — — —		272,641	10	—

Two Hundred and Seventy-two Thousand 641 Pounds 10 Shillings — for the Port of *London* only.

Anno 1669. — For the Port of *London* only.

		£.	s.	d.
Imported — — —	Value	541,583	16	—
Exported — — — —		108,699	4	—
Ballance lost — — —		432,884	12	—

Four Hundred and Thirty-two Thousand 884 Pounds 12 Shillings — for the Port of *London* only. — Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part I. P. 13.

Anno 1674 For all *England*.

The Species, Quantities, and Values of the Commodities *annually exported* from *England* into

G *France*,

France, and of the Commodities *annually imported* from *France* into *England*, about this Time, were computed by fourteen eminent *Engliſh* Merchants, to be, as is ſhewn, in States N° I and II, placed at the End of this Book.

The total Values of the ſaid *Exports* and *Imports*, were as follow.

	£.	s.	d.
Imports — — — —	1,136,150	4	—
Exports — — — —	171,021	6	8
Ballance loſt to *England* —	965,128	17	4

Nine Hundred and Sixty-five Thouſand 128 Pounds 17 Shillings and 4 Pence.
Britiſh Merchant, Vol. I. State after Page 180.

Anno 1686. — For all *England*.

		£.	s.	d.
Imported — *London* —	Value	569,126	—	—
Out-Ports — —		715,293	10	3
	Total	1,284,419	10	3
Exported — *London* —	Value	409,563	6	4
Out-Ports — —		105,665	7	8
	Total	515,228	14	—
Ballance loſt to *England* —		769,190	16	3
		1,284,419	10	3

Seven

Seven Hundred and Sixty-nine Thouſand 190 Pounds 16 Shillings and 3 Pence; excluſive of what was loſt by many *French* Commodities, not included in this Account, and of others which were *Run* into *England*. — *Britiſh Merchant*, Vol. I. Pages 287, 290, 300 and 304.

Foreign Woollen Manufactures *imported into* England *before the Year* 1688.

It is ſcarcely credible, that the Importation of *Foreign Woollen Manufactures* into *England* ſhould be permitted at any Time, much leſs at a Time when not only the *Engliſh Woollen Manufacturies*, but the Trade of the whole Nation, were in a moſt languiſhing Condition; and yet I cannot think that the Author of that Diſcourſe on Trade, which is called, *Britannia Languens*, would ſay, that ſuch an Importation was permitted, if it had not been true; nor is there any Sort of Reaſon for ſuſpecting his Veracity: — I ſhall therefore inſert what he hath ſaid upon this Matter, *viz.*

'To this may be added, the *New* Importation 'of *Woollen Manufactures*, *viz. Cloths*, *Stuffs* and '*Druggets*, of a great yearly Value (*p.* 181) which 'Importation, from *France* only, amounted to '*One Hundred and Fifty* Thouſand Pounds *per* '*Annum*, as Mr. *Fortrey*, in his Book of Trade, 'reports.' — *Britannia Languens*, Page 161.

 This

This Mr *Fortrey* was one of the Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber to King *Charles* II. and his Treatiſe upon Trade was ſo well thought of by Sir *Joſiah Child*, that he ſays, in a Poſtſcript to his own *Diſcourſe of Trade*, Mr Fortrey *hath done more for his Country than would have been the Gift of ſome Millions of Pounds Sterling into the Public Exchequer:* So that we have, in effect, the Teſtimony of three reſpectable Writers who lived at the Time, to prove, that *Foreign Woollen Manufactures* were then *imported* into *England*, in great Quantities: And without very good Vouchers, ſo extraordinary an Affair, would not at this Diſtance of Time be credited.

I have now ſhewn what a *declining Condition* the ſeveral Branches of the *Engliſh* Manufacturies and Trade were in, during the Reigns of King *Charles* II. and King *James* II. and therefore ſhall next ſhew how the *Public-Weal* of *England* was affected by this galloping Conſumption in her *Trade*; the doing of which is the more neceſſary, as it is not eaſy to convince ſome Landed Gentlemen, that they are deeply intereſted in the State of our Commerce; but the following Extracts will plainly make it appear, that the LANDED and TRADING *Intereſts* of *Great-Britain*, muſt STAND or FALL together.

The

The Fall *in the* Rents *of the* Lands *of* England, *before the Year* 1688.

Our *late wealthy Yeomanry* are impoveriſhed, or much reduced in their Stocks, a Man ſhall hardly find *Three in a County* able to rent 3 or 400*l.* *per Annum*; they are forced to *ſink their Rents* on the Gentry continually, or elſe to fling up their Farms: Much Land is fallen *a fifth Part*, ſome *a fourth Part*, ſome *a third Part*, ſome to *Half* of the late Rent, unleſs in ſome few Counties, in whoſe Benefit the *Iriſh* Acts (Engliſh *Laws which prohibited the Importation of* Iriſh *Cattle*) were made, and *there* Rents are not riſen, and are now (*Anno* 1680) like to fall low enough.

By which continual contracting of Rents the very Earth ſeems to ſhrink and conſume under us; and whilſt many of our *late opulent and mighty Gentry*, ſince the general Decay of their Revenues, have been ſtriving to ſupport the ancient Honour and Dignity of their Families, they are become immerged and fettered in inextricable Debts and Securities. —— *Britannia Languens*, Page 131.

I myſelf have my Life in Lands in *Marſhland*, in the County of *Norfolk*, which fell from *Thirty-two* to *Seventeen* Pounds a Year, but is of late riſen to *Twenty-one* Pounds a Year. — *Collins*'s Plea, Page 35.

I

I know ſome Gentlemen, Owners of Feeding Grounds in our *Midland* Counties, whoſe Rents are fallen above *one Quarter* of what they uſually made before the *Iriſh* Act had a Being, they know not to what other Cauſe to impute it, and I have not Liberty to mention Particulars.

Alſo, there is a *London* Miniſter, who hath Lands in *Glouceſterſhire* which fell from *Sixty* to *Thirty* Pounds *per Annum*; and both he and ſome of the Gentlemen aforeſaid, are forced to Stock their Grounds, and keep them in their own Hands, committing the Management to Bailiffs. — *Collins*'s Plea, Page 35.

The Decreaſe of Clothiers *and other* Manufacturers *in* England, *before the Year* 1688.

Great Numbers of our *Clothiers* and other *Manufacturers* are undone, or have given up *(left off their Trades)*; the Reſt remain under a languiſhing Hope of better Markets — *Britannia Languens*, Page 131.

Want of Employment for Manufacturers *and* Labourers, *in* England, *before the Year* 1688.

Multitudes of thoſe People, whoſe Labours brought Money, Trade and Comfort to our Corporations, are now (*Anno* 1680) become chargeable Burdens. — *Britannia Languens*, P. 131.

At

At preſent (*Anno* 1680) we have ſo little Work, that many Thouſands of Families of *Salt-workers*, *Rope-makers*, *Weavers*, *Dyers*, *Potters*, *Tanners*, &c. have no Employment. — *Collins*'s Plea, P. 10.

The Increaſe of Poor People *in* England, *before the Year* 1688.

It is computed that our *Poor* are increaſed to near *Ten Times their late Number*, within theſe laſt twenty Years (*from* 1660 *to* 1680) and that their Maintenance doth coſt the Nation *Four Hundred* Thouſand Pounds *per Annum* conſtant Tax. — *Britannia Languens*, Pages 131, 132.

According to an Eſtimate made of the *Poors-Rates* for *England* and *Wales*, for one Year, in the latter End of the Reign of King *Charles* II. they amounted to *Six Hundred and Sixty-five* Thouſand *Three* Hundred *and Sixty-two* Pounds. — Dr. *Davenant*'s Eſſay on *Ways and Means*, Table after Page 76, Column 12th.

As the Payments of moſt of the Counties are particularly ſpecified in the ſaid Eſtimate, I ſhall make ſome Extracts from it, by which it will appear that this great Increaſe in the *Poors-Rates*, was chiefly owing to a general Decay in our *Woollen Manufacturies*.

Counties

Counties in which Woollen Manufacturies *were eſtabliſhed, or which principally depended upon* them.

	Poors-Rates. *Pounds.*
Devonſhire and *Exon* — — —	34*m*764
Eſſex — — — — — —	37*m*348
Glouceſterſhire and *Glouceſter* — —	19*m*600
Kent — — — — — —	29*m*875
Lincolnſhire and *Lincoln* — — —	31*m*500
Norfolk and *Norwich* — — —	46*m*200
Somerſetſhire and *Briſtol* — — —	30*m*263
Suffolk — — — — — —	25*m*750
Wiltſhire — — — — —	18*m*240
London, Middleſex, and *Weſtminſter*	56*m*380
Total for theſe Ten Counties —	£. 329*m*920

So that *Ten* Counties, which chiefly depended upon the *Woollen Manufacturies*, paid almoſt *Half* the then *Poors-Rates* of *England* and *Wales*; which certainly was at leaſt *double their Proportion*, as to Numbers of People.

The County of *Norfolk* and City of *Norwich*, then paid only one fifth Part leſs than *London*, *Weſtminſter* and *Middleſex*; though the latter Places did undoubtedly contain three Times as many People as the former.

It doth not appear what Proportion the City of *Norwich* paid of the *Forty-ſix* Thouſand 200 Pounds

Pounds before-mentioned, but *it* may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have paid *Fifteen* Thouſand Pounds, conſidering how large and populous that City then was, as well as now is; which Sum is above *ſeven Times* as much as the Charge of maintaining the *Poor* of *Norwich* came to, in the Year 1690; and above *three Times* as much as the *annual Charge* of maintaining the *Poor* of that City came to, upon an Average, for twenty Years, from 1700 to 1719, according to an Account thereof, compiled with great Labour and Judgment, by *J. F.* and printed for *E. Matthews*, *London*, in the Year 1720.

I have only one Thing more to obſerve on this Head, which is, that if many Thouſands of diſtreſſed *Engliſh* Families, had not gone and ſettled in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, or in the *Engliſh* American Colonies of *New England*, *Maryland*, *Penſylvania*, &c. in the Reigns of King *Charles* II. and King *James* II; the *Poors-Rates* of *England* and *Wales* in thoſe Times would probably have been *more than double* what they appear to have been, in the before-mentioned Account: But happily for Old *England*, the Misfortunes of thoſe People have produced ineſtimable Advantages to their Mother-Country.

The General Ballance *of the Trade of* England, *before the Year* 1688.

It is now high Time to ballance this long Account of the *moſt ruinous Trade* that *England* ever car-

carried on, and no Person who hath read the foregoing Extracts can be surprised at hearing, that the *Quantity of Gold and Silver Monies in England* decreased, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. *Five Times* as much as it ever increased in a like Period of Time, during the Reigns of Queen *Elizabeth*, King *James* I. and King *Charles* I. of which Reigns Mr *Locke* saith, 'That *England* never 'throve so well, nor was there ever brought into 'England so great an Increase of Wealth,' *before the Time that Mr.* Locke *wrote his Treatise concerning the* Interest of Money, *and that was in the Year* 1679, or 1680, *as appears by a Letter prefixed to the said Treatise.*

Anno 1663.

The Value of all the *Foreign Commodities* and *Manufactures* imported into *England* in this Year, was *Four Millions* 16 *Thousand* 19 *Pounds* 18 *Shillings*; but the Value of all the *English and Foreign Commodities and Manufactures* exported from *England* in that Year, was only *Two Millions* 22 *Thousand* 812 *Pounds* 4 *Shillings.*

So that the *Ballance lost* by *England* on that *One Year's Trade with other Nations*, was no less than *One Million* 993 *Thousand* 207 *Pounds* 14 *Shillings*: — Or, in other Words, that Sum of *English Money*, or *Gold* and *Silver*, was sent out of *England*, in the Year 1663, to pay for *Foreign Commodities and Manufactures* CONSUMED by the *English Nation* in that Year, over and above those

those Foreign Commodities and Manufactures which were paid for in *English Woollen Manufactures*, *Lead*, *Tin*, *Fish*, *Leather*, &c. exported, or in *English* Plantation *Goods* and *East-India Commodities*, which were re-exported from *England* to other Countries. —

The *Exports*, *Imports*, and *Ballances lost*, expressed in Figures.

Anno 1663.

	£.	s.	d.
Imports — — — —	4,016,019	18	—
Exports — — — —	2,022,812	4	—
Ballance lost by *England* —	1,993,207	14	—

Anno 1669.

Imports — — — Value	4,196,139	17	—
Exports — — — —	2,063,274	19	—
Ballance lost by *England* —	2,132,864	18	—

Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part I. Page 46.

So that, taking these two Years at a Medium, the *annual Sum then lost* by the *English Nation* upon *their Trade with other Countries*, was *Two Millions* 63 *Thousand* 36 *Pounds* 6 *Shillings*: — And this Sum is full *Five Times* as much as *England annually gained* by her *Foreign Trade*, in any one Period of

of Time, preceding the Reign of King *Charles* II. according to the following Account of *the Quantities of English Monies coined*, between the Year 1599, and the Year 1657, exclusive of the *Monies* which were *re coined* in that Time, for those are not to be reckoned in this Case.

The medium annual Sum of *Gold* and *Silver* MONIES *Coined* in the *Tower* of *London* from 1st *October* 1599, to 31st *March* 1619, was *Two Hundred and Forty-five* Thousand 92 *Pounds* 11 *Shillings* 6 *Pence*.

The medium yearly Sum of *Monies* so *coined*, from 31st *March* 1619, to 31st *March* 1638, was *Three Hundred and Sixty-three* Thousand 160 *Pounds* 2 *Shillings* 1 *Penny* $\frac{1}{4}$.

The medium annual Sum of *Monies* so *coined*, from 31st *March* 1638, to *May* 1657, was *Four Hundred and Seven* Thousand 27 *Pounds* 9 *Shillings* 1 *Penny* $\frac{1}{2}$.— *Britannia Languens*, Pages 145, 146.

Now the last of these three Sums is the greatest; and *Five Times* £. 407,027 : 9 : 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, comes to *Two Millions* 35 *Thousand* 137 *Pounds* 5 *Shillings* 7 *Pence* $\frac{1}{2}$; which Sum, *England* was *Five Years* in gaining by all her *Foreign Trade*; but the annual Loss of *England* by her *Foreign Trade* in the Years 1663 and 1669, was *Two Millions* 63 *Thousand* 36 *Pounds* 6 *Shillings*; which is

is £. 27,899 : 0 : 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ more than her former highest annual Gain by Trade in *Five Years*.

Such was the *Decay* in the Trade of *England* during those Times in which it is now supposed to have been in *a most prosperous State*, by those Persons who have spoken of the Trade of this Kingdom as if it was brought to the very Brink of Ruin by Taxes; but I have shewn by Facts which are not likely to be disproved, or to admit of Doubt, that this former Prosperity in the *Trade and Manufactures of this Nation* was only imaginary; and I shall now shew, that this latter, so much talked of *Decay*, exists no where but in Imagination and upon Paper.

As *Woollen Manufactures*, *Lead*, and *Tin*, were the chief Staple Commodities of *England* when King *William* and Queen *Mary* came to the Throne, I shall first shew that they still continue *Staple Commodities*, and then give some Account of the many *Staple Commodities* and *Manufactures* which these Nations had not till after the Year 1688.

The *ancient* and *present* States of the *Woollen Manufactures* of *England*.

It is inconsistent with the Brevity as well as the Design of this Treatise, to give an Account of the State of the *Woollen Manufactures* of *England*, for more than One Hundred Years past; but since

ſince theſe Manufacturies are *the very Foundation of all our Trade*, I ſhall give ſome Account of the State of them, from their *Firſt Eſtabliſhment* in the Reign of King *Edward* III. to the ſixteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty; for it will be contained in a few Pages, and ſerve to ſhew, that the GOLDEN FLEECE of *England* hath been more profitable of late Years, than *It* ever was in any like Interval of Time.

General Exports, Anno 1354 —— 28th Year of King *Edward* III.

Four Thouſand *Seven* Hundred Seventy-four *Cloths* and a Half, after *Forty Shillings* Value the *Cloth*. —— *Eight* Thouſand Sixty-one Pieces and a Half of *Worſted*, after *Sixteen Shillings Eightpence* Value the Piece: —— Total Value of the Whole, was *Sixteen Thouſand* 266 *Pounds* 18 *Shillings* 4 *Pence*, of the Money then coined; which amounts, in our preſent Money, to about *Thirty-ſeven Thouſand* 820 *Pounds* 11 *Shillings* 9 *Pence*.— The *Circle of Commerce*, written by Mr *E. Miſſelden*, Merchant, and printed in 1623. P. 119.

Woollen Cloths exported, *Anno* 1603 — 1ſt King *James* I.

The Number of *Woollen Cloths* annually exported about this Time, was computed to be *One Hundred* Thouſand, or ſomewhat more. — Mr *Gerrard de Malynes*, his *England*'s View, *&c.* printed in 1603. Page 138.

General

General Exports, Anno 1613.

The Value of the *Woollen Manufactures* exported this Year, was about *One* Million *Eight Hundred* Thouſand *Pounds*. — *Circle of Commerce*, P. 121.

Woollen Cloths exported, *Anno* 1616.

The Number of *Woollen Cloths* exported this Year, was *Sixty-four* Thouſand. — *G. Malynes*, his Maintenance of *Free Trade*, printed in 1622, Page 45.

Woollen-Cloths exported, *Anno* 1620.

The Number of *Woollen Cloths* annually exported about this Time, was but *Forty* Thouſand. —— *G. Malynes*, his *Lex Mercatoria*, Page 421, in the 1ſt Edition.

General Exports, Anno 1622.

The Value of the *Woollen Manufactures* exported this Year, was about *One* Million *Six Hundred* Thouſand *Pounds*. — *Circle of Commerce*, Page 127.

Woollen Cloths manufactured *yearly*.

The Number of Woollen Cloths (*Broad*, *Narrow*, *Long*, *Short*,) annually made in *England*, in the latter End of the Reign of King *James* I. and the Beginning of the Reign of King *Charles* I. was computed to be about *Two Hundred and Fifty*

Fifty Thousand — *G. Malynes*, his *Lex Mercatoria*, Page 80; and Mr *Lewis Roberts*, his *Merchant's Map of Commerce*, Page 293, in 4th Edition.

General Exports in the Reign of King *Charles* I.

The Value of the *Woollen Manufactures* annually Exported, was, *communibus Annis*, about *Two* Millions *of* Pounds. — Mr *Thomas Mun* upon Foreign Trade, Chap. 19.

General Exports, in the Reigns of King *Charles* II. and King *James* II.

I have already computed these Exports at *One* Million *Five Hundred* Thousand Pounds *per Ann.* which is *Six Hundred* Thousand Pounds more than they are computed at by Dr *Smith* in his Memoirs of *Wool*, Vol. II. Page 510, in the *Octavo* Edition: So that I hope I shall not be charged with Partiality to the Disadvantage of those Times, for I would willingly represent Things as they were, or are, and if I have in any Instance done otherwise, it is not designedly, but for Want of better Information, which I shall thankfully receive from any Persons who will take the Trouble of giving it.

General Exports, in the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

The Value of all the *Woollen Manufactures* exported in the Year 1699, was *Two Millions* 932 *Thousand*

Thousand 292 *Pounds* 17 *Shillings* 6 *Pence* ½. — Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part II. Page 71: But I apprehend that the medium Value of the *annual Exports* of Woollen Manufactures, during this Reign, did but little exceed *Two Millions* of Pounds.

General Exports in the Reign of Queen *Anne*. For the Years 1709, 1710 and 1711.

Species of Woollen Manuf.	*Quantities.*	
Bays — — —	127*m*492 ½	*Pieces.*
Cloth, of all Sorts —	107*m*888	*Cloths.*
Cottons — — —	273*m*017	*Goads.*
Kersies — — —	59*m*884 ⅔	*Pieces.*
Perpets and Serges —	8,250*m*805	*lib. weight.*
Flannel — — —	990*m*451	*Yards.*
Stockings — —	81*m*472	*Dozen.*
Stuffs — — —	3,186*m*031	*lib. weight.*
Says — — —	495*m*457	*lib. weight.*
Northern Dozen —	19*m*385	*lib. weight.*
Hats — — —	25*m*383	*Dozen.*

These are the whole Exports in the three Years.

For the Years 1712, 1713 and 1714.

Species of Woollen Manuf.	*Quantities.*	
Bays — — —	158*m*903 ½	*Pieces.*
Cloth, of all Sorts —	152*m*642	*Cloths.*
Cottons — — —	525*m*227	*Goods.*
Kerſies — — —	83*m*110	*Pieces.*
Perpets and Serges	8,643*m*505	*lib. weight.*
Flannel — — —	1,213*m*949	*Yards.*
Stockings — —	96*m*939	*Dozen.*
Stuffs — — —	5,586*m*968	*lib. weight.*
Says — — —	619*m*262	*lib. weight.*
Northern Dozen —	52*m*151	*lib. weight.*
Hats — — —	39*m*373	*Dozen.*

Theſe are the whole Exports in the three Years.

The Advantages ariſing to *Great Britain* ſince the Peace of *Utrecht*; printed with the Anſwers of ROBERT Earl of *Oxford*, to the Articles of Impeachment againſt his Lordſhip.

I wiſh that the Gentlemen who formed the foregoing Accounts of the *Quantities* of Woollen Manufactures exported from this Kingdom, had taken the Trouble to make an Eſtimate of their *Values* alſo, as that would have made their Accounts more ſatisfactory; but ſince they have not done it, I have endeavoured to make ſuch an Eſtimate, for the Years 1712, 1713 and 1714, and though not fit to publiſh, I ſhall rely upon it ſo far as to ſay, That the Exports of Woollen Manufactures in thoſe Years, came to *Two Millions* of Pounds *per Annum*.

I am perſuaded that I have not over-valued thoſe Exports, nor do I think that they are greatly under-rated, though, by my Eſtimation, they fall ſhort of the Value of the Woollen Manufactures, exported in the Year 1699, as beforementioned, almoſt a Million of Pounds; for that was a Time of General Peace, when the People of other Countries had more Money to lay out, than they could poſſibly have, near the Concluſion of, or immediately after a Ten Years General War, in which almoſt every Nation in *Europe* was engaged.

General Exports in the Reign of King *George* I.

The Values of the *Woollen Manufactures* exported in ſeven Years, from 1718, to 1724, were as follow.

Years.	*Values.*				
1718	Two	*Millions*	673	Thouſand 696	*Pounds.*
1719	Two	*Millions*	730	Thouſand 297	*Pounds.*
1720	Three	*Millions*	59	Thouſand 49	*Pounds.*
1721	Two	*Millions*	903	Thouſand 310	*Pounds.*
1722	Three	*Millions*	384	Thouſand 842	*Pounds.*
1723	Two	*Millions*	920	Thouſand 601	*Pounds.*
1724	Three	*Millions*	68	Thouſand 373	*Pounds.*

Memoirs of *Wool*, by Dr *Smith*, Vol. II. Chap. 171, Page 468.

General Exports in His present Majesty's Reign.

The Values of the *Woollen Manufactures* exported in six Years, from 1738, to 1743, were as follow.

Years.	*Values.*
1738	Four *Millions* 158 Thousand 643 *Pounds.*
1739	Three *Millions* 218 Thousand 273 *Pounds.*
1740	Three *Millions* 56 Thousand 720 *Pounds.*
1741	Three *Millions* 669 Thousand 734 *Pounds.*
1742	Three *Millions* 358 Thousand 787 *Pounds.*
1743	Three *Millions* 541 Thousand 558 *Pounds.*

Dr *Smith*'s Memoirs of *Wool*, Volume and Page before referred to.

To this general Account of the *Woollen Manufacturies* of *England*, I shall add a particular Account of the Number of *Pieces* of *Woollen Cloth* manufactured in the *West* Riding of the County of *York*, in twenty-five Years, commencing in 1726, and ending with the Year 1750, as I have good Reasons for believing that it is a just Account.

The Gentleman by whose Friendship it was obtained, informs me, that the *Lengths* of the *Pieces* of *Woollen Cloth* manufactured in *Yorkshire*, were between *Thirty* and *Forty* Yards each *Piece*, till the Year 1733 or 1734; but that since then, the said *Lengths* have been gradually increased, and each *Piece* now manufactured is near *Seventy Yards*

Yards long: So that the *Increase in these Manufacturies* is about double in Quantity to what it appears to be, by the Increase in the Number of *Pieces* of *Cloth*.

An Account of the Numbers of Pieces of Broad Woollen Cloth *manufactured in the* West *Riding of the County of* York, *from the Year* 1726, *to the Year* 1750, *distinguishing the Number made in each Year.*

Years.	N° *Pieces.*	*Years.*	N° *Pieces.*
1726	— 26*m*671	1739	— 43*m*086½
1727	— 28*m*990	1740	— 41*m*441
1728	— 25*m*223½	1741	— 46*m*364
1729	— 29*m*643½	1742	— 44*m*954
1730	— 21*m*579½	1743	— 45*m*178½
1731	— 33*m*563	1744	— 54*m*627½
1732	— 35*m*548½	1745	— 50*m*453
1733	— 34*m*620	1746	— 56*m*637
1734	— 31*m*123	1747	— 62*m*480
1735	— 31*m*744½	1748	— 60*m*705½
1736	— 38*m*899	1749	— 60*m*447½
1737	— 42*m*256	1750	— 60*m*964
1738	— 42*m*404		

An

An Account of the Numbers of Pieces of Narrow Woollen Cloth *manufactured in the* West *Riding of the County of* York, *for one Quarter of a Year ending* 31*st* October 1748; *and for Twelve Years from that Time to the Year* 1750, *distinguishing the Number made in each Year.*

Years.	N° *Pieces.*	*Years.*	N° *Pieces.*
1 *Quar.*	— 14*m*495	1745	— 63*m*423
1739	— 58*m*848	1746	— 68*m*775
1740	— 58*m*620	1747	— 68*m*374
1741	— 61*m*196	1748	— 68*m*889
1742	— 62*m*804	1749	— 78*m*115
1743	— 63*m*545	1750	— 74*m*022
1744	— 63*m*065		

Now if the *Woollen Cloths* manufactured in *Yorkshire* are increased within about Twenty Years past from 33 or 34 Yards long, each Piece, to 66 or 68 Yards in Length, the Number of Pieces manufactured in the Year 1750, may be reckoned as *double Pieces*; so that instead of Sixty Thousand *Broad Cloths*, we must say *One Hundred and Twenty* Thousand; and instead of Seventy-five Thousand *Narrow Cloths*, we must say, *One Hundred and Fifty* Thousand, making in all, *Two Hundred and Seventy* Thousand *Cloths* a Year.

And this is *a greater Number of Pieces of Woollen Cloth* than was *annually manufactured in all England* during any one Reign preceding the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, if Mr *Roberts* and

and Mr *Malynes*, before quoted, may be credited; for they computed the *annual Manufactury* of *Woollen Cloths* at 250 *Thousand Pieces*, in the Reign of King *Charles* I. during the former Part of which Reign, more *Woollen Manufactures* were annually exported from *England* than in any other Interval of Time preceding the Year 1688.

I have detained the Reader much longer on this Branch of our Manufactury than I should have done, but the Subject of the GOLDEN FLEECE is so interesting to *Englishmen*, and for that Reason so agreeable to me, that I have quite broke through the Rule of Proportion; nor can I help adding, that a more proper Epithet than this of *Golden Fleece* could not have been given to the *Wool* of *England*, for it brought into this Nation the *first* GOLD that ever appeared in *Coin* with the Head of an *English* King upon it.

The *Exportation of Wool*, and the *Wearing of Foreign Woollen Cloth* were prohibited in the eleventh Year of King *Edward* III. and in the eighteenth Year of his Reign *Gold* was *first coined*, in large Pieces called *Florens*, worth *Nineteen Shillings* of our present Money: — So soon were the happy Effects of this great Law *seen* and *felt* by a whole Nation, and so rare the Felicity of that great Prince, in living to see, *his Sovereignty of the Seas recorded* upon a spacious Medal of the

the *Gold* which his Wisdom brought into the Kingdom.

The two following Accounts or Calculations of the *Quantities of Labour* required to make *a Piece of Cloth* of *Spanish Wool*, are inserted here, in Hopes that they will induce some of those ingenious Persons who entertain themselves and the Public, by proposing and answering Mathematical Questions, to make the same Sort of Calculations, for the different Branches of *Woollen*, *Linen*, *Silk*, *Cotton*, *Iron*, *&c.* Manufacturies of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, as some useful Knowledge may be acquired by Means of such Calculations.

The first Account is extracted from Mr *Postlethwayt*'s Commerical Interest of *Britain*; and the second Account is founded upon the other, in order to shew what Proportion the several Parts of Manufactury bear to each other; and what Proportion of the Labour required to make a Piece of this Sort of *Woollen Cloth* is performed by *Men*, what by *Women*, and what by *Children*.

An Account of the Number of People employed, and the Number of Days Work required, to make a Piece of Cloth of *Spanish Wool*.

	Men.	Wom.	Boys.	Days
Dyeing — —	1	—	—	1
Beating — —	—	2	—	4
Scribling — —	2	—	—	5
Spinning the Chain	—	8	—	7
Winding the Chain	—	3	—	1
Warping, winding Quills and weaving	2	—	1	24
Spinning the Lift	—	2	—	2
Burling — —	—	2	—	4
Milling — —	1	—	—	1
Dressing — —	4	—	—	5

The foregoing Account ſtated in another Manner.

Parts of the Manufactury.	Days in performing each Part.	Proportion to the whole Number of Days. *per Cent.*
Dyeing — — —	1	. . $\frac{1}{2}$
Beating — — —	8	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
Scribling — — —	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Spinning the Chain — —	56	30 $\frac{2}{3}$
Winding the Chain — —	3	1 $\frac{2}{3}$
Warping, winding Quills and weaving	72	39 $\frac{1}{4}$
Spinning the Lift — —	4	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Burling — — —	8	4 $\frac{1}{3}$
Milling — — —	1	. . $\frac{1}{2}$
Dreſſing — — —	20	11
Totals	183	100
Labour for Men — —	80	43 $\frac{3}{4}$
Labour for Women —	79	43 $\frac{1}{4}$
Labour for Children —	24	13
Totals as above	183	100

The *Lengths* and *Breadths* of Pieces of *Cloth*, *Stuff*, *Linen*, *Silk*, &c. and the *Quantities* of *Iron*, &c. Manufactures ſhould be expreſſed by thoſe Perſons who may hereafter make Calculations of this Sort; the Want of which hath prevented the foregoing Calculation of Mr *Poſtlethwayt*'s from being

being ſo uſeful as it would otherwiſe have been; but, I ſuppoſe, that Calculation is made for a Piece of *Spaniſh Broad Cloth* of twenty-ſix Yards long.

The *ancient* and *preſent* States of the *Lead* Trade of *England*.

Lead being one of the ancient *Staple Commodities* of *England*, I ſhall employ a Page to ſhew what Quantities of it were uſed in this Nation, or exported to other Countries, in former Times.

In the Reigns of King James I. *and King* Charles I.

The Quantity of *Lead* annually extracted from the Mines of *England* in theſe Reigns, was computed to be above *Eight Thouſand* Fodders (*Tons.*) — *G. Malynes*'s Lex Mercatoria, Page 80; and *Roberts*'s Merchants Map of Commerce, P. 293.

The Quantity of *Lead* annually exported from *England* in the Reign of King *Charles* I. was computed by Captain *Thomas Buſhell* to be *Three* or *Four Thouſand* Tons.— *Collins*'s Plea, Page 12.

General Exports in the Reign of Queen *Anne*.

The Quantity of *Lead* exported in the Years 1709, 1710 and 1711, was *Thirty-ſeven* Thouſand 557 *Tons*. — Medium annual Export was *Twelve* Thouſand 519 *Tons*.

 The

The Quantity of *Lead* exported in the Years 1712, 1713 and 1714, was *Forty-one* Thousand 383 *Tons*. — Medium annual Export was *Thirteen* Thousand 794 $\frac{1}{3}$ *Tons*. — Appendix to the Earl of *Oxford*'s Answers, before referred to.

The *ancient* and *present* States of the *Tin* Trade of *England*.

Tin being the most ancient *Staple Commodity* of *England*, I shall say something concerning the State of it in former Times.

From the Year 1520, to the Year 1600.

The Price of *Tin* in *England* during these eighty Years, was about *Forty Shillings* the *Hundred Pounds Weight*. — *The Value of* Twenty Shillings *by Tale of the Money coined in that Interval of Time, was different in different Reigns, but upon the whole,* 40 Shillings *of the Money* then coined *may be considered as of like Value with* 40 Shillings of our present Money.

The Quantity of *Tin* annually extracted from the Mines of *England* in this Interval, was computed to be about *Ten* or *Twelve Hundred* Thousand *Pounds* Weight, at the most: *that is, about* Six Hundred Tons *per Annum*. — *G. Malynes*, his *England*'s View, *&c.* printed in the Year 1603, Pages 141, 142.

In

In the Reigns of King James I. *and King* Charles I.

The Quantity of *Tin* annually extracted from the *English* Mines during these Reigns, still continued to be about *Six* Hundred *Tons*, as in the preceding Interval of eighty Years. — *G. Malynes*'s Lex Mercatoria, Page 80; and *L. Roberts*'s Merchants Map of Commerce, Page 293.

In the Reign of King Charles II.

The Quantity of *Tin* annually extracted from the Mines of *England* towards the Close of this Reign, exceeded *Twelve* Hundred *Tons*. — *Collins*'s Plea, Page 13.

General Exports in this Reign.

Anno 1663 — One *Hundred* and Fifty-three *Tons*
1669 — Two *Hundred* and Forty *Tons*.
Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part II. Page 26.

In the Reigns of King William *and Queen* Anne.

The Quantity of *Tin* annually extracted from the Mines of *England* in these Reigns, was about *Sixteen Hundred* Tons *Stannery Weight*, which reduced into *Avoirdupois Weight*, yields *One* Thousand 714 *Tons* 508 *Pounds*. —— Same Report, Part I. Page 8.

General Exports in Ten Years, from 1699 to 1710.

The medium Quantity of *Tin* annually exported during these Ten Years, was One *Thousand*

ſand and Ninety-four *Tons.* —— Same Report, Part II. Page 26.

The *ancient* and *preſent* States of the *Leather* Trade of *England.*

Leather was one of the ancient *Staple Commodities* of *England*, and yet the *Exportation* of it hath ſometimes been *reſtrained*, and at other Times *prohibited.*

In the 28th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* III. there were exported from *England*, fourteen *Laſts*, ſeventeen *Dickers*, and five *Hides* of *Leather* (10 Hides in a *Dicker*, and 20 Dickers in a *Laſt*) making in all, *Two* Thouſand 975 Hides. — *Circle of Commerce*, Page 119. And I believe that the *Exportation of Leather* continued without any legal Prohibition or Reſtraint, from the Reign of King *Edward* III. to the Reign of King *Henry* VII. incluſive.

But in the 27th Year of King *Henry* VIII. a Law was made whereby it was enacted, That no Tanner ſhould *export* any Sort of Leather either tanned or untanned; and that no Perſon ſhould export *untanned Hides*, or any Leather called *Backs* or *Sole Leather*, without ſpecial Licence from the King for the ſame. —— Statute 17th *Henry* VIII. Chap. 14.

In

In the Reign of King *Edward* VI. ſo much *Leather* was *exported* out of *England* 'that the 'Commons of this Realm could not *then* have 'for *Twelve Pence*, that they might in Times 'paſt have had for *Eight Pence*:' And it was therefore enacted, That *treble Cuſtoms* ſhould be paid for *Leather*, or *raw Hides* exported. — Statute 2d and 3d of *Edward* VI. Chap. 9.

In the firſt Year of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, the carrying of *Leather*, *Tallow*, or *Raw Hides* out of the Realm for Merchandize, was made *Felony.* — Statute 1ſt *Eliz.* Chap. 10.

This Prohibition was enforced by ſubſequent Laws made in the 5th and 18th Years of the ſame Reign, Chapters 8th and 9th.

In the 13th Year of King *Charles* II. it was enacted, That no Perſon ſhould carry or tranſport out of *England*, the Skins or Hides, *tanned* or *untanned*, of *Ox*, *Steer*, *Bull*, or *Cow*, &c. and the Tranſportation of ſuch Hides or Leather, was then declared to be, *a common and public Nuſance.* — Statute 13th and 14th of *Charles* II. Chap. 2. Sections 2 and 11.

So that the *Exportation of Leather* was either abſolutely prohibited, reſtrained to Licences, or diſcouraged by treble Cuſtoms, from the 27th Year of King *Henry* VIII. to the 20th Year of King *Charles* II. and not later.

For

For in the 20th Year of King *Charles* II. a Law was made whereby Liberty was given to *export* Leather and Skins, *tanned* or *dressed.* — Statute 20th *Charles* II. Chap. 5.

And this *Exportation* was permitted, in order to *raise* the then *falling Rents* of the Lands of *England*; but that *Fall in the Rents of Lands*, proceeding from other Causes (the *French* Trade, *&c.*) this Law did not produce the proposed Effect.

From the Year 1668 to this present Time, the *Exportation of Leather* hath continued to be permitted; and the Quantities of Leather, if not of Leather Manufactures, annually exported from this Kingdom, have much increased; so that this Branch of our Trade hath been, I believe, much more extensive for forty Years last past, than it ever was in any preceding Interval of Time.

For the Quantity of Leather *annually exported* of late Years, hath been about *Three Millions* of *Pounds weight*, exclusive of *Shoes* and other Leather Manufactures; though the *Quantities exported* of *these Manufactures* have not been so considerable as might be expected, nor is it likely that they will be *considerable*, so long as *English Leather* is permitted to be exported UNMANUFACTURED.

But

But I have already published my Thoughts concerning the *Leather Trade* of this Kingdom, so that it will be needless to say more of that Trade in this Place.

I have now shewn that the *ancient Staple Commodities* of *England* have been *exported* in vastly greater Quantities of late Years than they were exported in any one Interval of Time, from the first Foundation of our Trade in the Reign of King *Edward* III. to this present Age; and therefore shall next proceed to give some Account of the many *Staple Commodities* and *Manufactures* which these Nations had not, till after the Year 1688.

For though some of the Manufacturies hereafter mentioned, were begun before that Year, yet were they then in such an infant or puny State, that they did not deserve the Name of *Staple Commodity*; for that belongs only to those *Native Commodities* or *Manufactures* of which great or considerable Quantities *are exported out of these Kingdoms.*

And this was so far from being the Case in regard to the *Linen*, *Silk*, &c. *Manufacturies* of these Nations, that they neither did nor could, as Things were then circumstanced, supply *a Hundredth Part* of the Consumption of *England* in *Linens*, *Silks*, &c. for the united Wisdom which hath since happily brought those Manufac-

 turies

turies from a puny to an Herculean State, was then either prevented from meeting to *consult* the *Publick Weal* of this Nation, or crossed in their Endeavours to promote it; and as our old and well-established Manufactures and Trades were at that Time reduced to a most languishing Condition by those Means, it was not possible for infant Manufactures to thrive in such unhappy Times.

The Establishment and Increase of the Linen Manufactures *of* Scotland *and* Ireland, *since the Year* 1688.

It would not be strictly true to say, that there were no *Manufactures of Linen Cloth* carried on in *Great Britain* or *Ireland* before the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, for there were some, but none worthy of Consideration in a National Sense, and therefore none worth naming; so that before the Year 1688, *England* was chiefly supplied with *Linen Cloth* from *France*, *Holland*, *Flanders*, *Germany Eastland*, *East-India*, &c. as it was manufactured much cheaper in those Countries than it could be made here, and the then *English Duties* on *Foreign Linens* were but small.

By which Means very great Sums of Money were every Year carried out of *England*, insomuch that the *Linen Cloth* annually imported from *France* only, in the Reign of King *Charles* II. carried no less than *Five Hundred* Thousand *Pounds*

Pounds a Year out of the Nation, as appears by State N° II. hereunto annexed.

To this I shall add, an Extract from an Account of the *Quantities of Linen Cloth*, &c. *imported* into the Port of *London* in one Year from *Michaelmas* 1668, to *Michaelmas* 1669, as it will enable the Reader to form a more just Idea of the then languishing State of our Trade; and if any Person should be desirous of knowing how I came by this Account, I must refer him to a Folio Book intitled, *The happy future State of England*, and printed in the Year 1688, in the 255th Page of which Book, he may see, among other Things, those which follow.

An Account of the Species *and* Quantities *of* Linen Cloth *which were imported into the Port of* London *only, in one Year, ending at* Michaelmas 1669.

From *Holland*.

Linen — — —	764*m*465	*Ells.*
Cambricks — —	7*m*614	*Pieces.*
Canvas, with Thread	1*m*856	*Pieces.*
Canvas, with Silk —	866	*Pieces.*
Holland Duck — —	1*m*047	*Hundred Ells*
Packing Canvas —	329	*Hundred Ells.*
Old Sheets — —	42*m*890	*Pairs.*

 From

From *Flanders.*

Linen — — —	598m349	*Ells.*
Cambricks — —	3m601	*Pieces.*
Damask Tabling —	1m093	*Yards.*
Damask Napkining —	2m440	*Yards.*
Diaper Tabling —	4m387	*Yards.*
Diaper Napkining —	19m974	*Yards.*

From *Germany.*

Broad *German* — —	11m783	*Hundred Ells.*
Narrow *German* —	21m172	*Hundred Ells.*
Packing Canvas —	407	*Hundred Ells.*
Barras — — —	3m066	*Hundred Ells.*
Hinderlands — —	1m910	*Hundred Ells.*
Sletia Diaper Tabling	16m089	*Yards.*
Sletia Diaper Napkining	76m198	*Yards.*
Damask Tabling —	3m148	*Yards.*
Damask Napkining —	11m437	*Yards.*
Sletia Lawns — —	5m505	*Pieces.*

From *France.*

Lockrams — —	23m581	*Pieces.*
Vittry Canvas — —	6m265	*Hundred Ells.*
Normandy Canvas —	3m128	*Hundred Ells.*
Quintons — —	1m433	*Pieces.*
Dyed Linen — —	557	*Pieces.*
Diaper Tabling —	7m604	*Yards.*
Diaper Napkining	33m896	*Yards.*
Old Sheets — —	2m820	*Pairs.*
Poul Davies — —	50	*Bolts.*

From

From *Eastland.*

Hinderlands — —	146	*Hundred Ells.*
Packing Canvas —	2m491	*Hundred Ells.*
Polonia Linen — —	271	*Hundred Ells.*
Quinsbr. Canvas —	1m899	*Bolts.*
Poul Davies — —	90	*Bolts.*

From *Russia.*

Muscovia Linen — —	256	*Hundred Ells.*

The Hundred Ells of *Foreign Linen Cloth* contains *Six Score*, or 120 *Ells.*

From the *East-Indies.*

Callicoes — — —	251m986	*Pieces.*

From *Scotland.*

Linen — — —	1m420	*Hundred Ells.*

From *Ireland.*

Linen — — — —	522	*Pieces.**

* This is inserted in Page 253, and said to be all the *Linen* exported from the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*; also, that each of those Pieces of Linen Cloth was *forty Ells* long.

The Author of the Book from whence these Extracts were taken, mentions only the initial Letters of his Name, which are *P. P.* but he seems to have been a Gentleman of some Consequence; and as he says (*Page* 253) That this Accouut of the Linen, *&c.* imported into *London,*

don, was drawn up for him by the Favour of one of the late *Farmers of the Customs*, I apprehend there need not be any Doubt as to the Authenticity or Correctness of it.

This Account being only for the Port of *London*, it will be necessary to observe, that the Quantities of *Foreign Linens* imported into the other Ports of *England* in the Year 1669, were reckoned to be *one third Part* of the Quantities of Linen imported into the Port of *London*; so that the whole Quantity of Foreign Linen imported into *England* in that Year, is to be estimated at one third Part more than is inserted in the preceding Extracts, excepting *India Calicoes* and *Irish Linen*, the former of which were, I apprehend, confined to the Port of *London* only.

Such an amazing Importation of *Linen Cloths* at a Time when the Value of all the *Commodities* and *Manufactures*, *annually exported* from *England*, amounted to no more than *Two* Millions 63 Thousand, *&c. Pounds*, was enough to bring the *English* Trade and Nation *to decay*; and this vast Importation of *Linen*, together with the then Importations of *Silks*, *Wines*, *Brandies*, &c. already mentioned, are very good Grounds for believing that the Money *England* lost by her Trade in the Years 1663 and 1669, was really *Four Millions* of *Pounds*, as it is reported by Dr *Davenant* to have been.

The

The preceding Accounts of the Quantities of *Linen Cloth* exported from *Scotland* and *Ireland* to *England*, &c. in the Year 1669, plainly shew, that the *Linen Manufacturies of those Countries* were then in such an Infant State that they could hardly be reckoned Manufacturies; nor was it possible for them to gather Strength till they were protected by those *high Duties* which public Exigences made necessary in the Reign of King *William*, and the Wisdom of the *English* Legislature directed to be laid on *Foreign Linens*, &c. especially on those of *France*.

For these Duties made *Foreign Linens* dearer in *England* than *Scotch* and *Irish Linens* were, and thereby secured to the People of *Scotland* and *Ireland*, a Market for their *Linen Cloth*.—— How beneficial this *Security* hath been to those Countries in particular, will appear by the following Account of the *quick Growth* of their *Linen Manufacturies*, since they were so protected by the *English* Nation.

The Increase in the Linen Manufacturies *of* Scotland.

Anno 1669.

Imported into *England* One Hundred and Eighty nine *Thousand* 333 Ells of *Linen Cloth*.— The happy future State of *England*, Page 255. ——*One third Part* is added for the Out-ports.

From

From 1727, to 1732, being Five Years.

The Quantities of *Scotch Linen* ſtamped for Sale.

	Quantities.	*Values.*		
Years.	*Yards.*	*£.*	*s.*	*d.*
1728 —	2,183,978	103,312	9	8
1729 —	3,225,155¾	114,383	19	8½
1730 —	3,755,622¾	131,262	15	11¾
1731 —	3,891,573	145,656	14	3
1732 —	4,384,832¾	168,322	14	10¾

This is beſides Cloth made for private Uſe, of which large Quantities of high priced Cloth for Shirting have been lately made. — The Values are taken up by the Stamp-Maſters at the loweſt Eſtimate. —— *Intereſt of* Scotland *conſidered*, Pages 97, 98, printed in 1733.

Anno 1738.

By the beſt Information I can have, there is imported from *Scotland* into *England* and the Plantations, *Four Millions* of Yards of *Linen Cloth* annually. —— Letter from a Merchant relating to the *Britiſh* and *Iriſh* Linen Manufacturies, Page 22, printed for *R. Willock* in 1738.

Increaſe in Seventy Years from 1669 *to* 1738.

Three Millions *Seven Hundred and Sixty-three* Thouſand *three* Hundred Thirty-four Yards *per Annum*; ſo that making ſome Allowance for *Linen Cloth* exported from *Scotland* to the *Engliſh* Plan-

Plantations and to other Countries, in the Year 1669, the Linen Manufacturies of *Scotland* will then be above *ſeventeen Times as extenſive* in the Year 1738, as they were in the Year 1669; and I believe that thoſe Manufacturies ſtill continue to increaſe every Year, as the People of *Scotland* cannot fail of finding a Market in *England* for all the *Linen* they can export; nor is there any Probability that the People of *Scotland* and *Ireland* will be able to export more *Linen* than the People of *England* will have occaſion for; but if it ſhould ever happen otherwiſe, the *Bounties* ſo wiſely granted by the *Britiſh* Legiſlature, on *Britiſh* and *Iriſh Linens* exported, will procure a Market for them in other Countries.

Of the Increaſe in the Linen Manufacturies *of* Ireland.

Anno 1669.

The whole Quantity of *Linen Cloth* exported this Year from *Ireland*, was no more than Five Hundred and Twenty-two *Pieces*, each of *Forty Ells* long, which make *Twenty-ſix* Thouſand *One* Hundred *Yards*. — The happy future State of *England*, Page 253, printed in 1688.

Anno 1681.

No *Linen Cloth* exported this Year from *Ireland* to *England*, or to any other Country. —— Sir *Francis Brewſter*'s Eſſays on Trade, printed in 1702, Page 84.

Anno 1695.

Exported, Four Thousand 835 *Pieces* of *Linen Cloth*, Value Four Thousand 835 Pounds.—— *Brewster*, Page 95.

Anno 1696.

Exported, Twelve Thousand 176 *Pieces* of *Linen Cloth*, Value Twelve Thousand 176 Pounds. ——*Brewster*, Page 99.

Anno 1697.

Exported, Twenty-three Thousand 823 *Pieces* of *Linen Cloth*, Value Twenty-three Thousand 823 Pounds.——*Brewster*, Page 103.

Anno 1698.

Exported, Twenty-three Thousand 176 *Pieces* of *Linen Cloth*, Value, at Thirty-five Shillings a Piece, Forty-one Thousand 522 Pounds 5 Shillings.— *Brewster*, Page 107.

From 1699, to 1705, being Six Years.

The Medium *annual Export* of *Linen Cloth* from *Ireland* to *England*, was *Three Hundred Ninety-one* Thousand 144 *Ells*.—Dr *Davenant*'s Report, Part I. Page 38.——Exported, from *Ireland* in the Year 1701, *One Hundred Eighty-eight* Thousand *Yards* of *Linen Cloth*, Value Fourteen Thousand 112 Pounds *Irish* Money.—— Essay on the Trade of *Ireland*, by *Arthur Dobbs*, Esq; printed at *Dublin* in 1729, Part I. P. 30.

Anno

Anno 1726.

Exported, Four Millions 768 Thousand 889 *Yards* ¾ of *Linen Cloth*, Value *Two Hundred Thirty-eight* Thousand 444 Pounds 9 Shillings and 9 Pence *Irish* Money.——*Dobbs*, Part I. Page 30.

From 1731, *to* 1737, *being Seven Years.*

By the Custom-House Accounts it will appear, I believe, that, at a Medium, for these last seven Years, there have been imported into *England* yearly from *Ireland*, Five Millions of *Yards* of *Linen Cloth*. — Letter from a Merchant relating to the *British* and *Irish* Linen Manufacturies, Page 22, printed in 1738.

Anno 1756.

We (*the* English *Nation*) take from them (*the People of* Ireland) in *Linens*, Five Hundred *Thousand* Pounds *per Annum*, besides what they send directly to our Plantations and other Countries. —Mr *Postlethwayt*, his *Britain*'s Commercial Interest, *&c.* lately published, Vol. I. Page 375.

The Medium Value of the *Linen Cloth* exported from *Ireland* in the Year 1726, is estimated by Mr *Dobbs* at *One Shilling* Irish *Money per Yard* (Part I. Page 30.) And as the *Irish* Linen Manufacturies are much improved in Quality, as well as greatly increased in Quantity, I apprehend that the present *annual Importations* of *Irish*

 Linen

Linen Cloth into *England*, may be rated at *Seven* Millions *Five Hundred* Thousand *Yards*, and the *Medium Value* of the said Cloth at *Eighteen Pence English Money* per Yard.

At which Estimations the said annual Imports will amount to *Five Hundred* Thousand *Pounds*; and I am apt to think that Mr *Postlethwayt* had good Grounds for saying they amounted to that Sum, though he hath not published any Account of the *Quantities* and *Values* of the *Linen Cloth* so imported.

Increase in Eighty-eight Years from 1669, to 1756.

Seven Millions *Five Hundred* Thousand *Yards annually*, or to *Three Hundred Times* the Quantity yearly exported Eighty-eight Years ago.

The State of these Matters, as they relate to the Public Weal of these Nations, is briefly thus.

The People of *England* do now annually pay to their Fellow-Subjects, the People of *Scotland*, and the People of *Ireland*, the Sum of *One* Million of *Pounds* for *Linen Cloth*; and the two latter Nations are thereby enabled to buy *English*, &c. *Commodities* and *Manufactures* to the Amount of One Million of Pounds a Year, more than they would otherwise be able to pay for.

So

So that though these *Linen Manufactures* are seated in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, yet are they more profitable to the three Nations than they would be if established in *England*; because the People of this Nation are now fully employed in carrying on other Branches of Manufactury or Trade, and these *Linen Manufactures* do not interfere with any, but help some of the *English Manufactures*.

Whereas, eighty Years ago, the People of *England* neither had full Employment for themselves, nor did they give any Employment, worth mentioning, to the People of *Scotland* or *Ireland*; but instead thereof, *a Million of Pounds* a Year, extraordinary, was sent to *France*, *Germany*, *Holland*, *Flanders*, &c. to buy the Linens manufactured there.

Which vast Stream of Wealth, the Wisdom of the *British Legislature* hath directed to *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and thereby hath established *one common Interest* in three Kingdoms, which were before united under one Imperial Crown; so that each Member of this vast Body Politic, is by these Means grown much stronger in itself, without weakening the others, and will undoubtedly continue increasing in Strength, so long as this great and consistent Plan of Policy is adhered to.

About

About a Hundred Years ago, the Union of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, was emblematically represented on a Medal, by three Pillars linked together with a Wreath, and supporting a *Cross*, a *Thistle*, and a *Harp* — the Motto is,

THUS UNITED INVINCIBLE.

And if this Motto was then applicable to the three Nations, with how much greater Propriety may it be applied to them, since the happy Conciliation of their former jarring Interests; more especially at this Time, that a Flow of Wealth, and a Degree of Prosperity, unknown to each of these Nations in former Ages, gives the most striking Proof, that they cannot be more strongly connected by Government, than they are united by Interest.

The Establishment and Increase of the Silk Manufacturies *in* England, *since the Year* 1688.

It appears by the Report of a Committee of the Honourable House of Commons, to whom the Petition of the *Royal Lustring* Company of *England* was referred in the Year 1697, that the *Manufacture of Lustrings* had been attempted in *England*, at several Times, near forty Years (*preceding that Time*) but *miscarried* till set up by that Company (Page 3) which was established by Charter bearing Date 15th *October*, in the fourth Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*.

Now

Now the Reasons why the *Establishment* of the *Silk Manufactury* in *England* had been so often *attempted in vain*, till set up by the *Lustring* Company, are obvious enough, for before King *William* came to the Crown, the *Duties* on *Foreign wrought Silks* were but small; so that the People of *France*, *Italy*, and other Countries, where *raw Silk* is produced, could Manufacture it, pay the Freight to *England*, the then *English Duties* on *Foreign Silks*, and after all these Charges, sell it cheaper than *English manufactured Silks* could be sold.

And as long as this continued to be the Case, it was impossible to *establish* any considerable *Manufactury of Silk* in this Nation; so that most of the Silk Manufactures worn by the People of *England*, before the Year 1688, were manufactured in *France*, *Italy*, *East-India*, &c. and according to a State of the Trade between *England* and *France* in the Reign of King *Charles* II. this Nation was drained of more than *Three Hundred* Thousand *Pounds* a Year for *French Silks*, exclusive of *Italian* and *East-India* Silks. — *British Merchant*, Vol. I. after Page 180.

But when the *English Duties* on *Foreign manufactured Silks* were considerably raised, the *English Silk Manufacturers* could sell their Silks *cheaper* than foreign wrought Silks could be afforded; and then, what had been for so many Years *in vain attempted*, did at last succeed; for within

within about four Years after the *Lustring* Company was established, they employed Six Hundred and Seventy *Looms* in *London*, and Ninety-eight *Looms* in *Ipswich*, making in all Seven Hundred and Sixty-eight *Looms*, as appears by an Account of them in the said Report, P. 38.

And yet, within less than two Years after, the Number of *Looms* employed by the *Lustring* Company, was reduced to *Forty* or *Fifty*, by the fraudulent Importation of *French manufactured Silks*, which obliged that Company to Petition the Honourable House of Commons for Redress; for the *French* left no Practice untried to prevent the *Manufactury* of *Silk* in a Country that used to pay them such large Sums of Money for their *Silk Manufactures*, but the *high Duties* laid on them here, and the Vigilance of this Government, have happily defeated all such Attempts.

From that Time, our *Silk Manufacturies* have been *rapidly increasing*, insomuch that the *Quantities of Silk* now manufactured in *Great Britain*, are thought to equal the *Quantities of Silk Manufactures* consumed by the *British Nation*; for as there are some *Foreign wrought Silks* still imported here, so are there some *British wrought Silks* exported to other Countries; and I have been told by several very reputable Persons, who have been long and largely concerned in the *Silk Trade*, that they really believe, there is as much *British wrought Silk* worn in *other Countries*, as there is *Foreign wrought Silk* worn in *Great-Britain*.

STATE Numb. III.

An ACCOUNT of the Species, Quantities, and Values of the *English Commodities* exported to other Countries, and of the *Foreign Commodities* imported into *England*, in the 28th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* III. *A. D.* 1354.—*Said to be found upon* Record *in the* Exchequer, *in the following Form.*

	£.	s.	d.
One and Thirty Thousand Six Hundred Fifty-one Sacks and a Halfe of Wool at Six Pounds Value each Sack, amount to — £. 189,909 : 00 : 00	195,982	01	08
*Three Thousand Thirty-six Hundred Sixty-five Fels, at Forty Shillings Value each Hundred of Six Score, amount to** —— £. 006,073 : 01 : 08			
Whereof the Custome amounts to — — — — — — — —	081,624	01	01
Fourteen Last, Seventeen Dicker, and Five Hydes of Leather, after Six Pounds Value the Last — — — — — — — — —	000,089	05	00
Whereof the Custome amounts to — — — — — — — —	000,006	17	06
Foure Thousand Seven Hundred Seventy-foure Clothes and a Halfe, after Forty Shillings Value the Cloth, is — — — 009,549 : 00 : 00	016,266	18	04
Eight Thousand Sixty-one Peeces and a Halfe of Worsted, after Sixteen Shillings Eight-pence Value the Peece — — — 006,717 : 18 : 04			
Whereof the Custome amounts to — — — — — — — —	000,215	13	07
Summa of the Out-carried Commodities in Value and Custom amounteth to —	294,184	17	02
One Thousand Eight Hundred Thirty-two Clothes, after 6l. *Value the Cloth* —	010,992	00	00
Whereof the Custome amounts to — — — — — — — —	000,091	12	00
Three Hundred Ninety-seven Quintals and three Quarters of Waxe, after Forty Shillings Value the Hundred or Quintal — — — — — —	000,795	10	00
Whereof the Custome is — — — — — — —	000,019	17	05
One Thousand Eight Hundred Twenty-nine Tunnes and a Halfe of Wine, after Forty Shillings Value the Tun, amounts to — — — —	003,659	00	00
Whereof the Custome is — — — — — — —	000,182	19	00
Linnen Cloth, Mercery and Grocery Wares, and all other Manner of Merchandize	022,943	06	10
Whereof the Custome is — — — — — — —	000,285	18	03
Summa of the In-brought Commodities in Value and Custome is — — —	038,970	03	06
Summa of the In-plusage of the Out-carried above the In-brought Commodities, amounteth to — — — — — — — —	255,214	13	08

* 3m036 Hundred *Fells* (120 Fells in each *Hundred*) and 65 odd Fells, at Forty Shillings the *Hundred*, containing 120 *Fells*.

Note, According to a TABLE of *English* SILVER COINS, written and calculated by the late *Martin Folkes*, Esq; the *English* nominal *Pound Sterling* in the 28th Year of King *Edward* III. was, *in Numbers*, to the present nominal *Pound Sterling*, as 2.325 is to 1.000; or, *in Money*, as £. 2 : 6 : 6 is to £. 1 : 0 : 0; by which is meant, that *Twenty Shillings* in Tale, of the *Silver Money* then coined, did contain *as much Silver* as is now contained in Two *Pounds* Six *Shillings* Six *Pence* in Tale, of our present *Silver Money*.

So that the above Ballance of 255 Thousand 214 *Pounds* 13 *Shillings*

STATE Numb. III.

An ACCOUNT of the Species, Quantities, and Values of the *English Commodities* exported to other Countries, and of the *Foreign Commodities* imported into *England*, in the 28th Year of the Reign of King *Edward* III. *A. D.* 1354.—*Said to be found upon* Record *in the* Exchequer, *in the following Form.*

	£. s. d.
One and Thirty Thousand Six Hundred Fifty-one Sacks and a Halfe of Wool at Six Pounds Value each Sack, amount to — £. 189,909 : 00 : 00	195,982 : 01 : 08
*Three Thousand Thirty-six Hundred Sixty-five Fels, at Forty Shillings Value each Hundred of Six Score, amount to** —— £. 006,073 : 01 : 08	
Whereof the Custome amounts to — — — — — — — — —	081,624 : 01 : 01
Fourteen Last, Seventeen Dicker, and Five Hydes of Leather, after Six Pounds Value the Last — — — — — — — — —	000,089 : 05 : 00
Whereof the Custome amounts to — — — — — — — — —	000,006 : 17 : 06
Foure Thousand Seven Hundred Seventy-foure Clothes and a Halfe, after Forty Shillings Value the Cloth, is — — — 009,549 : 00 : 00	016,266 : 18 : 04
Eight Thousand Sixty-one Peeces and a Halfe of Worsted, after Sixteen Shillings Eight-pence Value the Peece — — — 006,717 : 18 : 04	
Whereof the Custome amounts to — — — — — — — — —	000,215 : 13 : 07
Summa of the Out-carried Commodities in Value and Custom amounteth to —	294,184 : 17 : 02
One Thousand Eight Hundred Thirty-two Clothes, after 6 l. *Value the Cloth* —	010,992 : 00 : 00
Whereof the Custome amounts to — — — — — — — — —	000,091 : 12 : 00
Three Hundred Ninety-seven Quintals and three Quarters of Waxe, after Forty Shillings Value the Hundred or Quintal — — — — — —	000,795 : 10 : 00
Whereof the Custome is — — — — — — — —	000,019 : 17 : 05
One Thousand Eight Hundred Twenty-nine Tunnes and a Halfe of Wine, after Forty Shillings Value the Tun, amounts to — — — —	003,659 : 00 : 00
Whereof the Custome is — — — — — — — —	000,182 : 19 : 00
Linnen Cloth, Mercery and Grocery Wares, and all other Manner of Merchandize	022,943 : 06 : 10
Whereof the Custome is — — — — — — — — —	000,285 : 18 : 03
Summa of the In-brought Commodities in Value and Custome is — — —	038,970 : 03 : 06
Summa of the In-pluſage of the Out-carried above the In-brought Commodities, amounteth to — — — — — — — — —	255,214 : 13 : 08

* 3m036 Hundred *Fells* (120 Fells in each *Hundred*) and 65 odd Fells, at Forty Shillings the *Hundred*, containing 120 *Fells*.

Note, According to a TABLE of *English* SILVER COINS, written and calculated by the late *Martin Folkes*, Esq; the *English* nominal *Pound Sterling* in the 28th Year of King *Edward* III. was, *in Numbers*, to the present nominal *Pound Sterling*, as 2.325 is to 1.000; or, *in Money*, as £. 2 : 6 : 6 is to £. 1 : 0 : 0; by which is meant, that *Twenty Shillings* in Tale, of the *Silver Money* then coined, did contain *as much Silver* as is now contained in Two *Pounds* Six *Shillings* Six *Pence* in Tale, of our present *Silver Money*.

So that the above Ballance of 255 Thousand 214 *Pounds* 13 *Shillings* 8 *Pence* gained by *England* upon her *Foreign Trade* in the Year 1354, amounts, in our *present Money*, to no less than *Five Hundred and Ninety-three* Thousand *Three* Hundred *Seventy-four* Pounds *Two* Shillings *Nine* Pence.

The above Account was extracted from Mr E. Misselden's Circle of Commerce, *printed in* 1623, *Pages* 119, 120.

STATE Numb. IV.

An ACCOUNT of the *Merchandize* exported from *England* to other Countries, and of the *Merchandize* imported from other Countries into *England*, between *Christmas* 1612, and *Christmas* 1613.——*Made by Order of the Right Honourable the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.*

	£. s. d.
Custom of the Port of *London* — — — — — — — — —	61,322 : 16 : 7
Custom of the Out-Ports — — — — — — — — —	25,471 : 19 : 7
Wrappers being the tenth *Cloth*, *Bay* and *Cotton* — — — — —	7,000 : 0 : 0
Fish of our own fishing, and freed from Custom by Statute — — —	7,000 : 0 : 0
Foreign Goods imported, and exported again, free of Custom by Privy Seal	3,737 : 4 : 5
Total of the Custom — — — — —	104,532 : 0 : 7
The which is the twentieth Part of *Goods exported*; and being multiplied by twenty, produceth the Value of all the Exportations to be —	2,090,640 : 11 : 8
The Custom of these Goods amounts to — — — — — —	86,794 : 16 : 2
The Impost paid Outwards — — — — — — — — —	10,000 : 0 : 0
The Merchants Gains, Freight, and other petty Charges here and abroad	300,000 : 0 : 0
The Total of all the Exportations — — —	2,487,435 : 7 : 10
Custom of the Port of *London* — — — — — — — — —	48,250 : 1 : 9
Custom of the Out-Ports — — — — — — — — —	13,030 : 9 : 9
Custom of the *Silks* — — — — — — — — —	15,477 : 0 : 0
Custom of *Venice Gold* and *Silver* — — — — — — — —	700 : 0 : 0
Custom of *French Wines* — — — — — — — — —	2,000 : 0 : 0
Custom of *Spanish Wines* — — — — — — — — —	1,200 : 0 : 0
Allowance of 5 *per Cent.* — — — — — — — — —	4,000 : 0 : 0
To be added for the Under-rating of *Silks*, one third Part of that they Cost, valued at 12,000 Pounds — — — — — — —	4,000 : 0 : 0
To be added for the Under-rating of *Wines*, two third Parts of that they cost — — — — — —	6,400 : 0 : 0
To be added for the Under-rating of *Linen* and other Merchandize, one Third *per Cent*, for 36,000 Pounds — — — — — —	12,000 : 0 : 0
The Total of the Custom — — — —	107,057 : 11 : 6
The which is the twentieth Part of the *Goods imported*, and being multiplied by twenty, produceth the Value of all the Importations to be —	2,141,151 : 10 : 0
The Total of all the Exportations is — —	2,487,435 : 7 : 10
The Total of all the Importations is — —	2,141,151 : 10 : 0
So there remains, more carried out than is brought in this Year, the Sum of —	346,283 : 17 : 10

(The Ballance *gained* by *England* was 346 *Thousand* 283 *Pounds* 17*s*. 10*d*.)

Extracted from Mr *Misselden*'s *Circle of Commerce*, printed in 1623, Pages 121, 122.

STATE Numb. I.

Commodities *Exported* from *England* into *France*, in the Year 1674.

Quantities.	*Commmodities exported.*	*Prices.* £	s.	d.		*Values.* £	s.	d.
354	Pieces of *Norwich* Stuffs, — —	at 2	0	0	per *Piece* —	708	0	0
5m564	Pieces of Serges and Perpetuanas, —	2	10	0	per *Piece* —	13,910	0	0
2m288	Pieces of Single Bays, — — —	2	10	0	per *Piece* —	5,764	0	0
166	Small Minikin Bays, — — —	6	0	0	per *Piece* —	996	0	0
466	Small Double Bays — — — —	4	0	0	per *Piece* —	1,864	0	0
2m140	Dozen of Mens Worsted Hose —	2	0	0	per *Dozen*	4,280	0	0
832	Dozen of Mens Worsted Hose —	1	5	0	per *Dozen*	1,040	0	0
1m170	Dozen of Childrens Hose — —	0	8	0	per *Dozen*	468	0	0
400	Yards of Flannel — — — —	0	1	0	per *Yard* —	20	0	0
1m200	C. Goads of Cotton — — —	9	0	0	per *C. Goads*	10,800	0	0
112	Long Cloths — — — — —	10	0	0	per *Cloth* —	1,120	0	0
42	Short Cloths — — — — —	8	0	0	per *Cloth* —	336	0	0
829	*Spanish* Cloths — — — —	15	0	0	per *Cloth* —	12,435	0	0
97	Double *Northern* Dozens — —	5	0	0	per *Piece* —	485	0	0
69	Single *Northern* Dozens — — —	2	0	0	per *Piece* —	138	0	0
13	*Devonshire* Dozens — — — —	2	0	0	per *Piece* —	26	0	0
173	Cloth Rashes — — — — —	5	0	0	per *Piece* —	865	0	0
6	Pennistones — — — — —	3	0	0	per *Piece* —	18	0	0
3m585	Kersies — — — — — —	1	15	0	per *Piece* —	6,273	0	0
960	lib. of *English* Wrought Silk — —	2	0	0	per *lib. weight*	1,920	0	0
	From the Port of *London* —					63,466	0	0
	From the Out-Ports, $\frac{1}{3}$ Part more					21,155	6	8
	Total Value of *Woollen* and *Silk* Manufactures exported — —					84,621	6	8

		£.	s.	d.				
2m500	Fodders of Lead — —	at 12	0	0	per *Fodder* (Ton)	30,000	0	0
6m000	Hundred lib. of Tin — —	4	0	0	per *Cent. lib.* —	24,000	0	0
100	Tons of Allom — — —	24	0	0	per *Ton* —	2,400	0	0
	Calve Skins and Leather — —				— — —	10,000	0	0
	Several Sorts of Skins, Glue, Lanthorn-Leaves, Butter, Copperas, Old Shoes, Sea-Coals, Tobacco-Pipes, Gloves, Red Lead, Linseed, Candles, Iron Wares, Haberdashery Wares, and other trivial Commodities, which may amount, *per Annum*, to —					20,000	0	0
	Total of the Five last Articles —					86,400	0	0
	Total brought down — —					84,621	6	8
	Total Value of all the Commodities so exported from *England* —					171,021	6	8

British Merchant, Vol. I. STATE after Page 180.

STATE Numb. II.

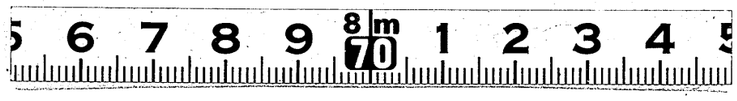
Commodities *Imported* into *England* from *France*, in the Year 1674.

Quantities.	*Commodities imported.*	*Prices.* £.	s.	d.		*Values.* £.	s.	d.
60m000	Pieces of Lockram and Dowlas —	6	0	0	per *Piece* — — —	360,000	0	0
17m000	Hund. Ells of Vitry and Noyals Canvas	6	0	0	per *Hund. Ells* of 6 Score	102,000	0	0
5m000	Hund. Ells of *Normandy* Canvas —	7	0	0	per *Hund. Ells* of 6 Score	35,000	0	0
2m500	Pieces of Quintins — — — —	0	10	0	per *Piece* — — —	1,250	0	0
1m500	Pieces of Dyed Linen — — —	1	0	0	per *Piece* — — —	1,500	0	0
7m604	Yards of Diaper Tabling — —	0	2	0	per *Yard* — — —	760	8	0
33m896	Yards of Diaper Napkining — —	0	1	0	per *Yard* — — —	1,694	16	0
1m376	Dozen Pieces of Buckrams — —	2	10	0	per *Dozen Pieces* — —	3,440	0	0
1m200	Bolts of Poldavies — — — —	0	15	0	per *Bolt* of 28 Ells —	900	0	0
2m820	Pairs of old Sheets — — — —	0	5	0	per *Pair* — — —	705	0	0
105m000	lib. of Wrought Silk — — —	2	0	0	per *lib.* — together with Wrought Silk clandestinely imported, &c. in all, at least — — —	300,000	0	0
	Total Value of *Linen* and *Silk* Manufactures imported					807,250	4	0

		£.	s.	d.		£	s.	d.			
11m000	Tons of *French* Wines, one Year with another, cost	12	10	0	per *Ton* — —	137,500	0	0			
4m000	Tons of Brandy, one Year with another, at	20	0	0	per *Ton* — —	80,000	0	0	217,500	0	0
160m000	Reams of Paper —	0	5	0	per *Ream* — —	40,000	0	0			
1m500	Pieces of Pruens —	4	0	0	per *Piece* — —	6,000	0	0			
400	Cent. lib. of Feathers	5	0	0	per 112 *lib.* —	2,000	0	0			
5m000	Hund. (100) of Kid Skins	3	0	0	per 5 *Score* — —	15,000	0	0			
3m000	Weigh of Salt —	2	0	0	per *Weigh* 40 Bushel	6,000	0	0			
6m000	Cent. lib. of Rosin	0	8	0	per 112 *lib.* —	2,400	0	0			
	Vinegar, Rape, Cyder, Wadd, Cork, Oakam, Soap, Turpentine, Capers, Olives, Brignoles, Parchment, Window-Glass, Teasels, Corn-Fans, Basket-Rods, Box-Wood, and Cremor Tartar, which may amount, *per Annum*, at least to — — — — — — —					40,000	0	0	111,400	0	0
	Total Value of all the Commodities so imported into *England* —								1,136,150	4	0

Besides all Manner of Toys for Women and Children, Fans, Jessamin, Gloves, Laces, Point Laces, rich embroidered Garments and other Vestments, rich embroidered Beds, &c. all which were of an incredible Value.

British Merchant, Vol. I. STATE after Page 180.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