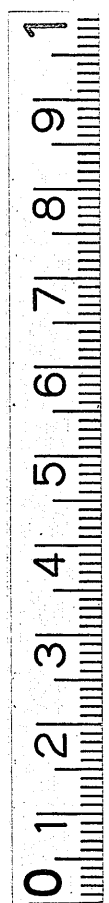


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For the use of Mr. Willock's Shop

THE

CONSEQUENCES

not to be OF sold

TRADE,

the gift AS TO THE of the Author

WEALTH and STRENGTH

OF ANY

NATION;

OF

The WOOLLEN Trade in particular, and the great Superiority of it over all other Branches of Trade.

The present State of it in ENGLAND and FRANCE, with an Account of our Loss, and their Gains.

The Danger we are in of becoming a Province to FRANCE, unless an Effectual and Immediate Stop be put to the *Exportation* of our WOOL.

WITH

A Narrative of the Steps taken by Mr. WEBBER, for getting an Act of Parliament to confirm a Charter granted him by his Majesty, Nine Years ago, for an UNIVERSAL REGISTRY in CHARTER.

By a DRAPER of LONDON.

The SECOND EDITION.

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To their EXCELLENCIES the
LORDS REGENTS
OF
GREAT BRITAIN.

My LORDS,

I Make no Manner of Apology for addressing the following Observations to your Lordships, because they immediately concern the Safety of his Majesty, whom you have the Honour to represent; and the whole Nation, in whose Welfare you have so large an Interest. As far as I am capable of judging, they are both in the utmost Danger; and therefore it is not only excusable in me, but my indispensable Duty, to give your Lordships a just Apprehension of our Condition. I am not only justified in this Application, by the Natural Right of Self-Preservation, but bound in Duty to make it. I do not approach your Lordships only in behalf of such an insignificant Person as the Author of this Pamphlet, but of the King, and Kingdom. I am not insensible of the Distance between your Lordships and myself, and of the respectful Regard which ought to be paid to you. But, My Lords, as I ought to address myself to Persons of such high Dignity with Humility and Reverence, so when I am speaking upon an Occasion of such vast Importance, no one could think me in earnest, if I did not speak with some Emotion. It is not that I forget the Heighth of your Station, or the Lowness of my own, but because I am afraid lest we should soon be brought upon a Level, by being involv'd in one common

DEDICATION.

Ruin. Under this dreadful Apprehension, but too well grounded, I do most earnestly beseech your Lordships to examine particularly into the State of the *Woollen Trade*, and to employ your Wisdom in finding out some effectual Method to recover it. Very certain I am, that unless you do, his Majesty will not long continue to be our King, nor we continue to be a Free People. We shall unavoidably fall a Sacrifice to the Ambition of *France*; and our Destruction will as necessarily be followed by that of *Europe*. I do humbly conceive that the Scheme which Mr. *Webber* has offer'd to the Publick will prove an effectual one, and that the Charter which his Majesty was pleas'd to grant him, will be highly beneficial to the Nation. He has clearly convinc'd my Judgment, and I will make as little doubt but that he will easily convince your Lordships, whenever he shall be honoured with an Opportunity to explain himself. But, be that as it will, this melancholy Truth I must repeat to your Lordships; unless the *Exportation of our Wool* be stopp'd by some Means or another, the Nation must be ruin'd; and I most heartily beg of God to direct your Counsels to the best Measures for our Preservation.

I am,

My Lords,

Your Lordships,

Most Respectful,

Tho' Unknown,

Humble Servant.

THE CONSEQUENCES

OF

TRADE, &c.

HERE cannot be a more fatal Symptom attending any Distemper than *Insensibility*. When a Patient is past feeling, he is usually past cure. — If his Case be not beyond the Reach of Medicines, while he thinks himself in a State of *Health*, it will be difficult to make him attend to any Attempts towards convincing him that he is sick; and more difficult still to persuade him to apply proper Remedies for his Recovery, while he perceives no occasion for any at all. Or, if the real Distemper be mistaken, or neglected, he must unavoidably die, let the Skill of the Physician be ever so great, and his Prescriptions the best adapted to what he apprehends to be the Case.

The Reader will easily see that, by the *Patient*, I mean *Great-Britain and Ireland*; and I most heartily wish, the Condition between *Them* and that of a *Sick Man* were less just. We have been in a *Consumption* a considerable Time, and are now reduced to a State of Weakness that renders our Recovery very difficult, tho' not impossible; and yet, like others in that flattering Distemper, so insensible of our Danger, that, instead of being thankful for so friendly an Office, we are angry with those who warn us of it, or offer to prescribe to Us—As is usual in *Consumptive* Cases, tho' our Want of Strength and Spirits makes us peevish and fretful, we are quite ignorant of the true Cause of it, and unmindful of the proper Method of Cure. There is a Person, seemingly rais'd up by *Providence*, who has laid before us the true State of our Case, and what is necessary to be done, but his *Remonstrances* and his *Prescriptions* have not only been slighted, but our Benefactor has been upbraided with *Lunacy*, and *Distraction*.

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The *Distemper* of which we are so sick, is the Decay of our *Woollen Trade*; and the *Cause* of our *Distemper* is, the *Exportation of our unmanufactur'd Wool to Foreigners*. For above twenty Years we have been gradually, but not by *slow Degrees*, wasting in our *Riches* and *Strength*; the *Rents of Houses* in Cities and Towns have been sinking, or becoming uninhabited; the *Rents of Gentlemen's Estates* have been falling, and ill paid, or thrown upon the Landlord's Hands; *Money*, in general Commerce, has been growing more and more scarce; for Want of Employment the Number of *Poor* has been increasing, while our Capacity to maintain them has been growing less; large, and once the most flourishing Towns, are almost ruined by the Decay of their Manufacture, and those few who have something left, made almost *Beggars* by the Weight of Parish-Rates; the *French*, our natural and irreconcilable Enemies, have been all this while gaining the Riches which we have lost, and daily growing stronger, in proportion as we have been growing weaker; and all this through our own stupid Folly, in not keeping our *Wool* at home.—This is our deplorable Condition, exceeding bad in itself; but the more dangerous; because few have a just Apprehension of it, some sit still in Despair, others are too indolent to seek Information, and many too conceited to accept of it. There is another Set of People (tho' nothing but known Facts would make so monstrous a Truth credible) who seem to be in Pain for fear their *Country* and their *Families* should not be ruin'd, and use a deal of unnatural Industry to hinder the Nation from seeing its Danger, or taking proper Measures to prevent its Destruction. But are *Poverty*, *Slavery*, and *Popish Persecution*, so dreadful to our Forefathers, become *Trifles* not worth regarding by us? Are *Freedom*, *Plenty*, and our *Religion*, so highly esteem'd by all the rest of Mankind, grown too inconsiderable to deserve our Care and Concern? And if they be Things of such vast Importance to our Happiness, as have hitherto been esteem'd, does it not become us carefully to attend to the present State of the Nation, to examine whether it be in so bad a Condition as I have represented it, and, if it be, to exert ourselves with the utmost Vigour for our Preservation; I only desire my *Fellow Citizens*, and *Fellow Countrymen* to act like *rational* Creatures; to think and judge for themselves. All that I propose is, to *help* them, if they will read over a few Pages, to form a right Judgment of their Case, that they may be awaken'd out of their Lethargy, and animat'd to take speedy Measures for their Recovery. And for this Purpose I earnestly desire them to consider the following Particulars.

1. The Consequences of *Trade*, as to the *Wealth* and *Strength* of any Nation.
2. The Consequences of the *Woollen Trade* in particular; the great Superiority of it over all other Branches of Trade.
3. The present State of it in *England* and *France*; the vast Loss which we sustain yearly by its great Decay among us, and the immense Gains of the *French* by their Improvement of it.

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4. The Danger we are in of becoming a Province to *France*, unless we immediately take care to recover our *Woollen Trade*, by preventing the Exportation of *unmanufactur'd Wool* to *Foreigners*.

And when these Particulars are fully examined and weigh'd, the Reader will be astonish'd to hear what Steps have been taken, by a most ingenious and honest Projector, to save us from Ruin, and what little Regard has been paid to his generous Endeavours.

1. The first Particular to be consider'd is, the Consequences of *Trade*, in respect to the *Wealth* and *Strength* of any Nation. And upon this Head any one may have reasonable Satisfaction, either from *Facts*, or *Arguments*; from the known *History* of Nations, or from the *Nature* and *Reason* of the Thing. From the *former* we learn that thus it has been in all Countries; and from the *latter* we can prove that thus it must always be.

If we examine the History of all the Nations in the World, we shall find those to have been the richest (excepting such as had Mines of Gold at Home) who extended their Trade and Commerce the farthest. The Compass of my Design will not permit me to draw up a History of this Matter at large, but I must content myself with some particular, flagrant Instances.—No Man, who has ever read his *Bible*, or the History of the *Jews*, can be ignorant of the immense Treasures King *David* and King *Solomon* brought Home from *Foreign* Countries by the Improvement of *Commerce*. The Plenty of Gold and Silver under the Reigns of those two Kings, especially the latter, would be almost incredible, did we not know the Historians, who give the Account, to be *infallible*. Next to *Them*, ancient History affords nothing beyond the *Tyrians*, and their Descendants, the *Carthaginians*, who enrich'd themselves in the same Manner to an extraordinary Degree. But the Effects of *Trade* and *Commerce* are evident enough from the known State of *Europe*. Wherever they have flourish'd most, those Nations have been the wealthiest. What is the Cause of the great Want of *Money* almost all over *Germany*, but their Want of *Trade* and *Commerce*? How came the States of *Holland*, a Country very small in Extent, to have so many large and populous Cities, and to be able to bear such a vast Load of Taxes? Could the Culture of their Land employ so many Hands in their *Towns*, or the Products of it raise so much *Money*? How came *France* to be so *poor*, before the Improvement of their *Trade*, and so *rich* now, notwithstanding the vast Expences that they have been at in the Affair of *Poland* and *Italy*, in maintaining an *Army* of near 200,000 Men, in the continual Repair and Improvement of vast *Fortifications*, and erecting new *Ports*; how, I say, came this, once beggarly People, while they have been supporting such Charges to be in Condition to lend Money to the necessitous *Emperor*, to assist *Spain*, and to put such large Sums into our *Funds*. If *Earth* would do such great Things, they had as much Land BEFORE, as they have had *since* the Growth of their *Manufactures*. Their *Trade* has done all; THAT Trade which they have got from us, or, rather, which we have given them. *Flanders*

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[see their former opulent, and their present ruinous State largely set forth in a Pamphlet, lately publish'd by Mr. London of Tiverton, intitl'd, *Some Considerations on the Importance of the Woollen Manufactures*] is a notorious Proof that Trade may become an almost inexhaustible Source of Wealth to a Nation. By this, says Mr. London, "were founded those numerous, large, regular, and well built Cities wherewith it abounds, full of magnificent Churches, adorn'd after their Manner with exquisite Paintings, and rich Ornâments of inestimable Value; of great and stately Monasteries and Convents so richly endowed, that some of their Revenues equal that of Princes; of superb Town-Halls, and Magazines for the Accommodation and well Management of their Manufacturies; of Canals of vast Breadth and Length, for the Conveyance of Goods from one Town to another, with Locks, so as to raise Vessels, sometimes, 30 and 40 Feet perpendicular, the whole dug out and erected at such a vast Expence that it almost exceeds Belief." But when they lost their Trade, their Cities became almost uninhabited, and the Grass grew in their Exchanges. But if we had not so much Evidence from Abroad, of the great Riches arising from Trade, the History of our own Country might convince us. Let any one go back only as far as the Times before Henry the VIIth first began our *Woollen Manufactures*, and compare the Quantity of Specie in the Nation and the Price of Labour, with the Times of King William and Queen Anne, when our Trade was in its highest Prosperity: Let him then go on, from the first Declension of our Trade, to observe how Money gradually grew again less plentiful, and Labour cheaper, as that gradually declin'd; and he will not be ignorant of the grand Source of Riches to any Nation. I shall only observe farther upon this Head, how Trade raises the Value of Land, and improves Gentlemens Estates; for, the Number of People that are employ'd and maintain'd by it, occasions the Land to be more improv'd, in order to supply those People with Provisions, supports the Farmer by consuming the Products of it, and occasions a Circulation of Commerce in every Branch of it, beyond what can possibly be where there are fewer People, or the People have less Money to lay out. For which Reasons, those Parts of the Country where our Trade has flourish'd most, have been, *in fact*, greatly the best cultivated.

That Trade is the Source of Riches, is a Truth which appears from *Facts*, but we may shew from the Nature of the Thing that it must be so. If a Nation has no *Mines* of its own Growth, how can the People grow the richer by Dealing with one another. They may by Industry improve the *Products* of their Country, and they may exchange one thing for an other, but all this Commerce can produce no *Money*. When any of our Products are exported to *Foreigners* for *Money*, this brings into the Nation so much *adventitious Riches*. If those Products, before Exportation, be *manufactured*, then the Labour in manufacturing is added to their *natural Value*; and the more the Labour, the greater Wealth such

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manufactur'd Goods bring into a Nation, because *Foreigners* pay for all that Labour. This Observation shews what a vast Detriment it is to the Nation to suffer *Leather* to be exported, because, by preventing it, we should send Abroad the greater Quantity of *Shoes*, and by that Means gain so much Money as the *Wages* of the *Workmen*, and the Profits of the *Masters*, and *Merchants* out of each Pair, amounts to. Or if we *import* the Products of another Country, and *export* them again *manufactur'd*, the Labour of *manufacturing* is so much Wealth brought into the Nation, deducting only the original Price of the *Materials* before they were *manufactur'd*. — As this shews the *true Riches* of a Nation, so it shews, likewise, what *Sort* of Trade or Commerce it is that can produce them. If we traffick without bringing in *Specie*, we cannot grow richer by it; and our Riches can be only in proportion to the Quantity of *Specie* which it brings in; so that if the Value of our *Exports* are less, upon the whole, than the Value of our *Imports*, the *Balance* of Trade being against us, we must be beggar'd by Trading.

That the *Riches* of a Nation are the *Strength* of it is as clear a Point, as that *Trade* is the *Source* of *Riches*; and all Nations have been more, or less powerful, in proportion to the *Degree* of their Wealth. As the *Israelites* never were so rich, as in the Times of *David* and *Solomon*, so they neve were at any other Time so powerful, or in such Esteem amongst other Nations. Dr. *Prideaux* has observ'd that the wealthy City of *Tyre*, when *Alexander* was making Conquests of Nations, with as much Expedition as some would have travell'd over them, met with more Opposition from that single Place than from the whole *Persian Empire*. It is well known that the *Carthaginians*, merely by the Force of their *Riches* acquir'd by *Trade*, were able to subdue a considerable Part of the World, at last disputed, for a long Time, the Empire of it with the most potent People, the *Romans*, and had undoubtedly conquer'd them, if the Envy of *Hannibal's* Glory had not rais'd up at home Factions that designedly obstructed the Progress of his Arms. Next to *Carthage*, I believe, *Holland* is the most flagrant Instance of the Power of *Wealth*, rais'd by *Merchandise*. They have been a Nation but a little while, and yet what a Number of fine Colonies have they gotten by Force of Arms? What an extraordinary Stand did they make against *France*, under the Command of the *Prince of Orange*, afterwards our *King*? Nay, they have been able to engage with the whole Naval Force of *Great Britain*. What was *Great Britain*, before she was enrich'd by *Trade*? Her *Navy*, now so powerful, was then no better than some *Fishing-Boats*, so inconsiderable, that we lay open to be invaded by every Nation, the *Romans*, *Saxons*, *Danes*, and even *Normans*, that small Part of *France* having been our Conquerors. As our *Trade* encreas'd, from the Time of *Henry* the VIIth, we grew richer and more powerful; till we were able to support so great an Expence, and make so glorious a Figure at the Head of the confederated Forces, against that ambitious Nation to whom we are now voluntarily giving up our *Trade* and *Strength*; as if *Poverty*, *Slavery*, and *Shame*, were preferable to

Plenty,

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Plenty, Freedom, and Glory; as if it were better to become a Province to the GRAND MONARCH, than hold the Balance of Power in Europe. Neither is it at all surprizing that a Nation, enrich'd by Trade, should be so powerful. For, wherein consists the Strength of a Nation, but in the Number of its People, and its Ability to maintain Fleets and Armies? Now, wherever there is a Flow of Trade, there will always be a Resort of People for Employment and Maintenance; and the Taxes necessary for the Exigencies of Government, for the Support of the Civil List, for the Hire (if Occasion be) of mercenary Soldiers, and for maintaining Armies either by Land or by Sea, can be better born by a larger, than by a smaller Number of People, and better by a People in a State of Wealth, than in a State of Poverty. Besides that, we should have no Occasion for such Taxes, even in a Time of War, to be laid upon ourselves, because we might oblige Foreigners to pay them all. There is a Person hath undertaken to shew them how easily this may be done, and yet nothing of this kind has been attempted, tho' I cannot learn that the Gentleman's Integrity, or Ability, is in the least suspected by those to whom he has apply'd. It is observed by Travellers that we are in great Contempt Abroad, particularly in France; and, I think, we have more Reason to copy after the French in this, than in any other of their Fashions, because they have abundant Reason to despise us, and we have as much Reason to despise ourselves. For, what can be a more despicable Conduct, than to load ourselves with such heavy Burthens, which we might make others bear for us; to become insignificant Beggars, when we might be rich and formidable! When the Person, abovementioned, propos'd the taking off some of our Taxes, by his Scheme, he was answer'd, what would his Majesty get by that? To which he reply'd, (as he told me himself) I thought his Majesty was always a Gainer when his Subjects were eas'd. It was an honest and a sensible Answer. For, the Riches of a Nation are the Strength of the Crown; and it is impossible but Poverty in the People must weaken the Prince. For, how should a Pack of Beggars support the Expence of the Crown? And if Men could be maintain'd without Money, how is it possible that an Army, dispirited by their Condition, should fight with as much Courage, as if their Spirits were invigorated by Plenty and Freedom? Whoever advances, or pursues any other Maxim, he must be ignorant beyond Conception, or an Enemy to his Country and to his King beyond Example. No Man can be a Friend to either, who is not a Friend to Trade. But if Trade will thus enrich, and strengthen any Nation, let us

Secondly, Consider the Consequences arising from the Woollen Trade, which are greatly more beneficial than any other, I may say, than all our other Branches of Trade together. We are very apt to value ourselves, in Preference to other Nations, upon the Strength of our Understanding and Judgment, and, I should think, we cannot give a better Instance of our Good Sense, than by judging rightly of our National Interest, and pursuing it by the best Means.

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Now, I must be so free with my Countrymen, as to declare, that in my Opinion, no Nation in the World enjoys so many natural Advantages, as God's kind Providence has blest us with; and no Nation is so insensible of their true Interest. Our Situation, as an Island, is a great Security to us from foreign Violence. Our Soil produces more of the Necessaries of Life (such as Beef, Salmon, Tallow, Leather, Tin, &c.) than any other Country in the World, and which other Nations will have at almost any Price that we shall think fit to set upon them; though it is not by a Tax upon any of those Things that Mr. Webber proposes to bring in so many Millions from Foreigners. And as this Nation will purchase of other Nations the Conveniences and the Luxuries of Life, it is right Policy to suffer them to be brought in as cheap as possible, instead of loading them with heavy Duties, which impoverish and weaken, not only the Subject, but the King in effect. If our Trade were thus conducted, our Imports, upon the whole, tho' they carried Money out of the Nation, would not be of much Prejudice, because, we could export many of those Goods again, bring back profitable Returns, and make ourselves the Carriers of Europe. And, farther, by thus enlarging our Commerce, we encrease our Shipping, and provide a constant Supply for our Navy. 'Tis true, Taxes must be rais'd for the Support of the Government, but if we can, as undoubtedly we might, make Foreigners pay them, we save so much Money to the Nation, add so much to our own Strength, and take as much from them.

Our Wool for Clothing is, to all the World, as much a Necessary of Life as any thing else, and more peculiarly the Growth of our own Country, than any thing, because the midling Sort of Cloths, for the Use of the Bulk of Mankind, cannot be made without it, (nor any Sorts manufactur'd to any Perfection) and, therefore, if we be wise enough to manufacture our own Wool at Home, we must have the serving all the World with this kind of Woollen Goods.

How much more profitable this Branch of Trade would be than any other, is worth enquiring, and easily prov'd.—I desire the Reader to remember that it was the WOOLLEN Trade that formerly enrich'd Flanders, and now enriches French Flanders and France to so great a Degree; that it was the Woollen Trade that enabled Us to support such a long War in King William and Queen Anne's Reign, and at the End of it to be richer than when we began it; and that the Reason why the Woollen Trade was, during that Time, in so flourishing a Condition, was, because France could not then have any of our unmanufactur'd Wool.

But let us enquire into the Nature of the Woollen Manufactures, and we shall easily perceive how the Advantages of them came to be so superior to those of any other Branch of Business.—The Riches of a Nation arise out of the Labour of the People exported to foreign Markets. If our People can be employ'd, and we can find Custom abroad for the Goods manufactur'd by them, then the more populous we are, the richer we are; but a Number

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of People *unemploy'd* are a Burden, as this Nation feels very sensibly at present. But, if our *Wool* were kept and manufactur'd at Home, all our People might be employ'd in the Woollen Manufactories, and their Wages paid by *Foreigners* in the Purchase of the Goods. I shall give the Reader a small Specimen of the Number of Hands employ'd in manufacturing our *Wool*, which, by Multiplication, would shew him how many the whole Growth of our Country would employ. For Instance, *Three Packs* of *Wool*, weighing 720 lb. manufactur'd into Broad-Cloths, Camblets, Serjes, Hosiery, &c. on a moderate Computation, one Sort with another, employ 450 Persons, (I might say a great many more, almost 600, but I am willing in all my Calculations to keep within Bounds) such as *Combers, Scriblers, Stock-Carders, Spinners, Weavers, Fullers, Burlers, Dyers, Dressers, and Pressers*, who, upon an Average, will earn, each Person, 5 s. a Week; the whole amounting to 112 l. 10 s. Now the Growth of Great Britain and Ireland's *Wool* being above a Million of Packs, (as will be prov'd) if 3 Packs will employ 450 Hands, and their Labour produces 112 l. 10 s. a Week, any one that understands Figures may soon see how many a Million of Packs will employ, and how much they will earn in a Week, a Month, or a Year.

I appeal, now, to the Gentlemen in the *Silken* Business, (which I apprehend to come nearest to the *Woollen* Trade, for the Number of Hands concern'd in manufacturing it) whether that can employ so many. Besides, *Silk* not being of our own Growth, such a Quantity of it as is necessary to employ an equal Number of Hands, would carry more Money out of the Nation in the Importation of it, than the *Wool* which we sell to *Foreigners* will bring into it: So that the Difference of the Price of the Materials would be so much Loss to Us. I mean, that the *raw Silk*, for employing 100 Hands, suppose, would cost us more, than so much *unmanufactur'd Wool* would fetch from *Foreigners*.—From this State of the Case it appears that we had better employ all the Hands that we can spare, in the *Woollen Manufactories*, and purchase *Silken Goods* manufactur'd, than manufacture them ourselves, for as much as the Labour of the Hands employ'd in manufacturing *Wool*, would be more than we should give *Foreigners* for their Labour in manufacturing *Silk*. Besides the *Silken Goods*, that we make at Home, are almost for our own Consumption, consequently, but few of them being exported, except to our Plantations, but little Profit can arise to us from the Labour employ'd in them.

To shew this Matter in another Light.—The highest Price that *Wool* bears at present is, 5 l. a Pack, weighing 240 lb. The Product, therefore, of 20 Packs, exported to *France* unmanufactur'd, will be, no more than 100 l. But 20 Packs, in King William and Queen Anne's Reigns, when we manufactur'd it ourselves, sold for 12 to 16 l. a Pack. Taking it at the lowest, at 12 l. a Pack, which Price *Wool* would again yeild the Sheep-Master, in three or four Years Time, (if the Exportation of it were stopp'd) the 20 Packs which now sell for no more than 100 l. would sell for

240 l.

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240 l. which makes 140 l. difference to the *Sheep-Master* only.—The Labour in manufacturing these 20 Packs, at 3 s. 4 d. each Pound of *Wool*, upon an Average (tho' it really comes to 5 s.) amounts to 720 l. so that the whole Loss to the Nation is 860 l. in every 20 Packs that are exported unmanufactur'd.

But this is not all. The 100 l. which the *French* give for these 20 Packs of *Wool* is not paid in Specie, but in *Silks, Brandy, &c.* run into the Nation *Duty-free*. Now, if we lose, and give the *French*, in every 20 Packs of *Wool* exported to them unmanufactur'd, 860 l. what must be the Consequence of giving them so many 100,000 Packs as we give them yearly? And what a great Loss is this to the Government, in the Duties upon the Goods that would be imported in Return for some of our *Woollen Manufactures*. To instance only in the *Levant* Trade to *Turkey* and *Italy*. (Now almost lost to us, and in the Hands of the *French*.) We used to bring from them, in Return for *Woollen Goods, raw Silks, Cotton, &c.* all regularly paying Duty to the Government. These Goods would employ and maintain many of our Poor in manufacturing them. And are not such Imports, as these, manufactur'd afterwards by ourselves, and applied to the real Uses of Life, preferable to *French Brandy*, which we can do full as well without? Besides that, by these Means we enlarge our Commerce, employ our Shipping, and breed Sailors for the Defence of the Kingdom. These Facts and Consequences are undeniable. But the Profits arising from the *Woollen Manufactories* will be farther set forth under the next Head of Enquiry, from a Calculation of Mr. London's. Let us therefore attend to the Condition of these *Woollen Manufactories*, here and in *France*; with the great Loss that we sustain, and the immense Profits which the *French* gain thereby.—The great Decay of them here may be prov'd many Ways.

1. As Mr. Webber, in his five Letters concerning the Importance of the *Woollen Trade*, has observ'd, there can be no more *Wool* manufactur'd than what is *combed, scribbled, and carded*; and it is well known that there is not a fourth Part of the Number of *Combers, Scriblers, and Carders*, that used to be; from whence it is plain that there is not a fourth Part of the Quantity of *Woollen Goods* now made, that were made formerly.

2. From the Exports. Mr. London computes that all our *Wool* and Labour, that is consumed at home, and sent abroad, does not amount to above 14 Millions Sterling. How much larger they were in the Year 1698 any one may imagine, from what Mr. Webber has testified upon his own Knowledge, at p. 17 of his five Letters. He tells us there, that at *Bristol Fair*, only, in eight Days Time the *Dutch* and *Spanish* Merchants and Factors bought above 150,000 Pounds worth of *Woollen Goods*, besides what was carried from *Bridgewater* in a *Dutch Dogger*. Upon which he observes very justly, that we have all imaginable Reason to think that *Minehead, Barnstable, Bithford, Topsham, or Exon*; that along the *South Channel, London, Bocking, and Braintree, Norwich* and *Yarmouth*, sold proportionable Quantities for Exportation.

3. We have none of those Dutch and Spanish Merchants and Factors going, as they used to do, to the Manufacturers Houses in the Country, to buy the Goods in the Places where they were manufactured, nor any Instances of the Manufacturer's refusing ready Money from those Foreigners, and keeping their Goods in their Warehouses for the Supply of their Home Customers. On the contrary, they are forced to send them to Blackwell-Hall, there to pay House-Rent, to give Discount Money to their Factors, because they can't wait 'till the Goods are sold, and sometimes to take Wool in lieu of Money. These known Facts undeniably prove a vast Decay of the Trade.

4. The State of Foreign Coin among us is another plain Proof. About the Time that Mr. Webber mentions, it was as current as our own, and now you can see none in any Payments, unless it be Portuguese Money; and the Reason is, because by the Loss of our Woollen Trade in other Nations, the Balance is against us. In France, as I have been informed by Eye-Witnesses, English Guineas are as common as Portugal Pieces are here.

5. Which is farther evident by the great Scarcity of our own Coin. I am acquainted with many of the London Traders, who agree in their Accounts of the State of the Kingdom in general, that they never knew any Thing like the present Want of Money; for which Reason several of them are going to leave off Business. I have been in many Parts of the Kingdom, and have had this melancholy Truth confirm'd to me by Gentlemen and Farmers. One in particular assured me lately, that he expects next Year to have his whole Estate thrown upon his Hands; and said he question'd whether, when the King's Tax was paid, there would be a Shilling left in the Parish. In Town there is the same Complaint of the Deadness of Trade, and the Scarcity of Money; all owing to the Decay of the Woollen Manufactures, which used to give a brisk Circulation to all other Branches of Trade and Commerce, by a free Circulation of Foreign Money, and having the Balance of our National Trade on our Side, whereas now our Specie is exported for Foreign Goods.

6. The vast Increase of the Number of our Poor shews it beyond Contradiction. Mr. Webber tells us, upon the Authority of a Noble Peer, who was at the Expence of procuring an Estimate, that we had, Four Years ago, above a Million upon the Rates, capable of working; and every Parish knows, to their Cost, that they have been yearly increasing ever since. But,

7. Let any one examine, particularly, the State of those Towns where the Woollen Manufactures have been carried on, and he will see the most flourishing Towns reduced to perfect Beggary by the Loss of their Trade. It is possible that in some few Places the Woollen Business may have been lower than it is at present, but then it is not so high as it has been, even in those Places: Neither, if it were otherwise, would a particular Instance, or two, signify any Thing to the General State of the Kingdom.

If we have lost our Woollen Trade, into what Hands is it fallen? Several Nations come in for a small Share of the Plunder, but France

France has the Bulk of it; as appears by Mr. Mun's Journal of the State of their Manufactures in the Year 32, which must be greatly improved since; and therefore to shew, at one View, our Loss, and their Gain, I shall transcribe a Calculation out of Mr. London's Pamphlet. According to a very moderate Computation the French have, yearly, 500,000 Packs of our Wool unmanufactur'd; with which they can work up twice as much of their own. The immense Detriment arising from hence to us, and the still larger Profit accruing to them, he lets forth in the following Manner,

A Mil. Packs of Wool. (for so much is computed to be grown here) as sold, when confined to our own Manufactures, at 16 l.	} 16,000,000 l. { As now sold, suffered to go abroad	} 4,000,000 l.
The Labour and Profit in working it at such Times at 40 l. ———	} 40,000,000 l.	} The Labour and Profit of 500,000 Packs manufactured here, under the Disadvantages mention'd at half Wages, 20 l. per Pack * ———
	56,000,000	14,000,000

Is to our Disadvantage 42,000,000
Whereby it appears, that the Nation loses no less than Forty-two Millions Sterling yearly, besides what the Landed Interest suffers by the Poor, and Rates made to support them, which, by the further Decay of our Manufactures, will, in Time, become so numerous, that the Revenues of all the Lands together will not be found sufficient to maintain them. On the other hand France, by getting over 500,000 Packs of our Wool, can work up a Million and Half, it being on all Hands agreed, that one Pack of ours is sufficient to work up two of theirs, and suppose we reckon but 35 l. per Pack for their Labour in working it, then the Labour of a Million and Half of Packs, at 35 l. per Pack, amounts to Fifty-two Millions and Half Sterling. And that they do work up so much may well be supposed, for they certainly will import no more of our Wool than is absolutely necessary for them.

If any one shou'd, as I make no doubt but many will, be shock'd at the Quantity of Wool, suppos'd to grow in Great-Britain and Ireland, it is, I think, made highly probable by the following Account, taken from the same Author.

* Even our Manufactures yielded twice the Price formerly as at present. " That

“ That there are a Million Packs of Wool growing yearly in Great-Britain and Ireland is calculated thus,

It appears by the Toll-Books that there are brought into Smithfield Market for Slaughter, to serve London, within the Bills of Mortality, 36,000 Sheep and Lambs, Weekly. Now allow 6000 of these, throughout the Seasons, to be Lambs, and that there are 30,000 Sheep slaughter'd one Week with the other, then the rest of England is generally computed to contain about seven Times as many Inhabitants as London, within the Bills. But supposing it contains only six Times as many, and that accordingly there are 210,000 Sheep slaughter'd in England Weekly; and likewise, that 4 Years Sheep are kept for Stock, or that there are always in Being four Times more than are thus slaughter'd, as is usual with Sheep-Masters to compute, and allowing every Sheep, one with another, to bear four Pound of Wool, and every Pack to weigh 24 lb. then the yearly Wool of England, according to this Computation only, amounts to

In England. Packs 728,000

Now in the Country throughout England, People feed as much on Flesh as in Town, and drinking less, they generally exceed them in the Quantity they eat.

Then, as Scotland is of less Extent, and less fruitful than England, admit there are but one Quarter Part of the Sheep in it, and it amounts to

Scotland. Packs 182,000

Then as Ireland is not One Fourth Part less than England, but is full as Fertile, and taken up chiefly with Feeding, it hath been judged by some who have taken great Pains thoroughly to inform themselves, that it hath near as many Sheep in it as there are in England; but suppose we say, only Half the Quantity that England produces, viz 364,000 Packs, the whole amounts to One Million, and Two Hundred and Seventy-four Thousand Packs

Ireland. Packs 364,000

Sum Total

Packs 1,274,000

N.B. In this Calculation is not included the Wool of Sheep continually slaughter'd, call'd *Vel Wool*, nor the Wool of Lambs.

I have already computed the Profit arising from the Labour of manufacturing a Million of Packs only, I shall here subjoin a Calculation of the Share that Foreigners would pay of this Profit to us. Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Packs of Wool, yearly, the fourth Part of the Growth of Great-Britain and Ireland, will cloath thirteen or fourteen Millions of People one with another, which is more than the Number of our Inhabitants are supposed to amount to; so that three Parts in four of our Manufactures would be exported, and bring home Money in return, to the Amount of no less than

than Thirty Millions Sterling, for the bare Labour in manufacturing those Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Packs; besides the Value of the Wool itself, unmanufactur'd, which is reckoned at twelve Millions more, in all amounting to Forty-two Millions, all arising from one single Branch of our Trade, and far exceeding the Value of all the Branches of Trade, belonging to This, or any other Nation.

If therefore we were so wise and just to ourselves, as to preserve this Blessing, we might be the richest and most powerful Nation in the World, eased of our present Load of Poor's Rates, and Taxes; and instead of being deserted and despised, again respected, dreaded, and courted by our Neighbours.

Sometime ago our Poor amounted to One Million and Four Hundred Thousand; the Decay of Trade since that Time, and the Severity of this last Year may fairly be suppos'd to have encreas'd the Number to two Millions; if we go on thus encreasing our Poor, and lessening our Incomes by a farther Decay of our Trade, how shall we able to maintain them? Almost every Thing is taxed, and high too, if we go on to lose our Trade, how shall the necessary Expences of the Government be supported? How shall Fleets and Armies, for the Defence of the Kingdom, be maintain'd? All the Land in the three Kingdoms will not do it. Nothing but Trade, and nothing but the Woollen Trade can do it.

From the preceding Particulars, viz. the Consequences of Trade, as to the Wealth and Strength of any Nation, the greater Superiority, in these Respects, of the Woollen Trade above all other Branches of Trade, the great Decay of the Woollen Trade in England, and the Growth of it in France; from hence it must appear, to any one who is capable of seeing at all, that unless we take immediate Care to recover it, we must become a Prey to that ambitious Nation. The Dispositions and Designs of France, after such open Attempts for Universal Monarchy, can hardly be denied by the most Frenchified Englishmen. Their Professions of Friendship cannot be of Weight with any but such as are inclin'd to their Interest. They are making all possible Preparations for a State of open Enmity, and then the Mask will be taken off. If any well-meaning Reader doubts of their real Designs, let him read a Pamphlet publish'd last Year, and entitled *French Counsels destructive to England, in seven Letters to Sir*— Their Intentions, therefore, being indisputable, the only Thing to be consider'd is, their Capacity to put their Designs in Execution. And I ask any one to tell me what should prevent it, if, instead of taking the proper Measures for our Safety, we continue to furnish them with the Means for accomplishing it. We have seen what Riches arise from Trade and Commerce, and how inseparable Riches and Strength are from one another; and yet we suffer the French to enrich themselves by a Trade which they cannot carry on without our Leave, while we are growing poor and weak by the Loss of it. We are sensible of the Weight of Publick Debts, and yet voluntarily load ourselves with Taxes, when we might make others pay them, and clear ourselves,

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selves, in a few Years, of all Incumbrances; while *their* Finances are not only disincumbred, but their King, as they are fond to boast, is continually putting Money into our Funds, and, by the Help of our *Wool*, will soon be able to ingross so large a Share of them, that by drawing out he will be able, as soon as their Design shall be ripe for Execution, to leave us defenceless.—If we compare the Number, or Condition of *theirs*, and *our* Forces, what is the Comparison? For *Number*, there is none; for *Condition*, very little.—Our only Security consists in our *Naval* Forces, but Experience has taught us, that the *Winds* can render it useless.—However, for Fear the Elements should be on our Side, we are taking the *wisest* Measures for weakening our *own* Fleet, and strengthening that of the *French*. We are giving up our *Trade* and *Commerce*, which are the proper Nursery for it; we are, with *them*, giving up our *Wealth*, which, only, can maintain it. The *French*, by our Folly, are daily encreasing both their *Trade*, and their *Riches*, so very fast, that they will soon be able to build, or buy and maintain as large a Fleet as they please; and all, who know any Thing of what is doing in *France*, know, that they are both *building* and *buying* Men of War as fast as possible. Last Year they built 19, and bought others. Last Year, too, they began to exercise their Seamen, by sending out a Fleet; as they are preparing to do again.—It is true, they have, as yet, no *Harbours* for Ships of Force on our Channel, but they have been hard at work in making some, particularly at *Gravelines*, which is as well situated as *Dunkirk*. They are making another at *Cherburgh* near *La-Hogue*.

If we consider the State of *England* and *Ireland*, the Prospect is but a melancholly one. In *England* we are unhappily divided into *Parties*, so imbitter'd against one another, that, in Case of Need, *common* Danger would scarce be able to unite them against the *Common Enemy*. The Marks of Infamy that have been set upon a great Part of the Kingdom, for not liking and opposing some of the publick Measures, must have occasion'd Resentments, and a general Discontent is the Natural Consequence of a general Decay of our *Trade*, which is the Life and Soul of our publick Welfare. But if we were united, such is the general Disposition of the Nation, they have not those *Principles* of *Activity* and *Bravery*, which have heretofore animated *English* Hearts, and strengthened *English* Hands. The Love of *Liberty*, and a Sense of *Religion*, in many, are quite lost, in most are greatly weakened.—But this is not all. The *French* seem to have a considerable Party here in her Interest. Mr. *Webber* assures me that an Officer belonging to the *Customs* has own'd to him, more than once, and with great Concern, that he was oblig'd to go on Board and see *Wool* shipp'd, which he knew to be bound for *France*. How, and why, *JOSIAS THOMPSON* was render'd incapable of serving his Majesty, and afterwards run thro' the Body in *Germain-Street*, the same Person inform'd me, and is ready to prove. I have, likewise, been very credibly inform'd, that a certain Lord, the Son of a certain Great Man,

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Man, with other Noblemen, gave an Order for 50 Suits of Cloths, at one Time, to be sent for from *France*.—*Wales* and *Scotland* I know less of, but neither of them, I doubt, are so well *satisfy'd*, as could be wish'd, with their Condition, and therefore less averse than otherwise they would be, to a Change of Government. But, while I say this, I hope that God's good Providence will over-rule their Passions, and make use of them for our Safety. This is not a proper Time for Discord, but for mutual Affection among ourselves, Duty to his Majesty, and active Zeal for the Good of our Country. In *Ireland* there are three, if not four *Papists* to one *Protestant*; not divided, as they were formerly, and headed by the Chiefs of different Parties, and all fighting against one another. Those *Heads* are now no more, and those Parties are united by being reduced; and all in such a State, that they would think any Change desirable. They are at present, indeed, without Arms, or military Knowledge; but *France* and *Spain* have 15,000 of their Countrymen in pay, who may both carry them Arms, and teach them the Use of 'em. And the miserable Condition of that Nation, which may make it so easy for *France* to gain them over to her Interest, has been owing to a most stupid Piece of *English* Policy, dictated by *Avarice* and *Jealousy*. The seven Letters above-mention'd, demonstrate that we have been injuring *ourselves*, by cramping and distressing *them*.

The Situation of Affairs *Abroad* carries an Aspect as unpromising as that at *Home*. Tho' *France* is the *Grand* and *Designing* Power of which *Europe* ought to be jealous, and against whose growing Greatness and ambitious Views it is their Interest to guard; she has persuaded them to be directed by *her* Counsels, and to carry on her Scheme for Universal Monarchy.

The artful *Cardinal* has found out Means to dissolve the *Alliance* which was such a Curb to her Ambition, and to weaken the Parties of it. By his Intrigues the *Emperor* has been stripp'd of *Naples* and *Sicily*, reduced to the Necessity of purchasing a Peace with *France*, at no less a Price than giving up *Lorraine* to that Power too great and formidable before, involv'd in a War with the *Turks*, abused in the Measures of conducting it, deluded and betray'd by his treacherous Ally, and at last oblig'd to throw himself, for Protection into the Arms of the *French*, the Hereditary Enemy, of his Family, after having given up to the *Turk* the Bulwark of *Christendom*, and thereby left himself more exposed in case of another Rupture.

In regard to *Spain*, the *French* have acted as politick a Part. To sooth the Vanity of the *Spanish* Queen she has made a petty King of her Son, and complimented *England* with the *Expence* of conducting him to his Dominions. She has set *Spain* and *England* at Variance, whose mutual Interest it is to be good Friends; that when they shall have sufficiently weakened each other, she may make a Prey of them both. *France* is to *Spain*, what *Spain* is to *Portugal*. *Spain* can hinder *Portugal* from having a Communication with

any other Country by *Land*, and would have over-run her before this Time if she had not been protected by the *British Fleet*. In the same Manner that *Spain* surrounds *Portugal*, *France* surrounds *Spain*, can stop up her Communication by *Land*, and must have her at *Mercy*, unless she has an Ally superior to the *French* by *Sea*. But if *England* be destroy'd, what other Power can be able to protect her?

Holland has been about as wise as her Neighbours, so long under the Influence of *French Counsels*, that she is, in a Manner, subject to *French Government*. Her Trade is decay'd; the Government is poor, and the Nation torn with Factions; their Navy, once the *British Rival*, reduced almost to nothing. I need not spend any Time in setting forth their Weakness, which is apparent enough from the late Language of the *French*, and the Silence of the *Dutch*. Their present *Neutrality* is not the Result of their Wisdom, nor the Effect of Complaisance, but the Consequence of their Fears. They dare not interpose lest they should hasten their own Ruin. *France* has menaced, and *Holland* trembles. It were no difficult Matter to point out the Progress of their Ruin, and open their Motives of Action; but it is enough to know the weak Condition to which they have brought themselves. Their *Barrier Towns*, which cost them so much to keep in Repair and to Garrison, would stand 'em in little stead; for as the *French* can at any Time pour 100,000 Men into the *Austrian Netherlands*, they can easily over-run the whole Country; and, by getting Possession of *that*, they can starve those Garrisons, by hindring any kind of Supplies from being sent them. And they can with the more Ease do this, by Reason of the Disaffection of the Inhabitants. They are weary of their Subjection to the *Emperor*, who is continually draining them of their Money, but unable to protect their Trade, while their Neighbours in *French Flanders*, by Means of the Encouragement given to *Theirs*, are in a flourishing Condition. This has occasion'd such an Inclination in those People to change their Master, that they would of themselves, open their Gates to the *French*, whenever they should come with a Force sufficient to protect them. Within these four Years they actually form'd a Design to revolt, if the *politick Cardinal* had thought it a proper Time to receive them; but the *Emperor*, *England*, and *Holland*, not being then sufficiently reduced, the *old Alliance* might have prov'd, again, too strong for him. An *unactive*, or an *unsuccessful War*, and another Year's Crop of our Wool (which, no doubt, they'll find Means to get) may ripen their Projects, and put them upon Action.

In other Parts of *Europe*, in *Poland*, *Denmark*, and *Sweden*, these crafty People have insinuated themselves, influenced their Counsels, and created Disturbances, to favour their own Schemes. Only *Russia* has acted independently, and upon wise and steady Principles. *Alexander* has been justly stil'd a *common Robber*, because he laid waste, and plunder'd Nations that he had no more Right to, than I have to the Goods, Liberty, or Life of one of my Equals, but *France* has

been guilty of as much *Injustice* and more *Treachery*. For the Sake of subjecting those to her Dominion, who, by the Law of Nature and Nations, are independent of her, and enriching herself with their Wealth, she has been embroiling all *Europe*, that, by dividing and weakening them, she may the more effectually compass her intended Conquests. They have *Alexander's Vice* of Ambition in the highest Degree, but not his *Virtues* of Openness and Generosity. Yet, this is the Nation that some of us court with so much Affection, that we serve with so much Zeal, that we imitate with so much Servility. — I would express my Astonishment, if I could think of any Words significant enough to do it. — It will much better become us, in common Discretion, to check their growing Greatness, and to recover our own Trade; which cannot be done without putting a Stop to the Exportation of our unmanufactur'd Wool to *Foreigners*. The only sensible Question is, not whether it be absolutely necessary to do it (since that is no Question) and that immediately too, but how it can be done effectually. Some Gentlemen, indeed, of the best Understanding, for want of having examined into the Matter, were of Opinion, that we might recover our Woollen Trade by going to Market as cheap as the *French*, tho' they do get our Wool. — But, 1st. How can we work as cheap as the *French*, unless our Poor could live as low as theirs, which they cannot do? — 2dly. If we could work as cheap, we could not go to market as cheap, because we, being oblig'd to carry our Goods abroad in large Vessels, we must pay Duties, whereas *France*, by being on the Continent, can run their Goods into the neighbouring Nations *Duty free*, and by that Means save 10 or 12 per Cent. Besides, the Wool of *France* being not of half the Value or Price, as that of *British* or *Irish* Wool, as one Pack of our Wool works up two of theirs, and as what Wool our Manufacturers buy is paid for in Specie, whereas what they draw from us is paid for in a good Measure by wrought Silk, Rum, Teas, Coffee, Wines, and Brandy, &c. By the Profits on which it comes cheaper to them than even to ourselves, these are other Advantages to them, and all together amount, at least, to 30 per Cent. in their Favour. — 3dly. If you lower the Price of Labour, you lower the Value of Land, and obstruct the Circulation of all Commerce, since the lower their Wages, the less Money the Labourers have to purchase the Products of the Earth, and other Things with; so that either they cannot buy so many of them, or cannot give so good a Price for what they buy. This is self-evident. — 4thly. Why should we be at the trouble of contriving Means of going to Market as cheap as the *French*, and have the Price of our Goods beat down, when we can at once hinder them from going to Market at all, and, by having the Market to ourselves, be able to fix our own Price? Is it not better to have all the Trade, than only some of it? To employ all our Poor, than only some of them? To have a high Price for our Goods, than a low, or a middling one? I am ashamed to answer such Objections as these. — But, if it be thus necessary to prevent the Exportation of our Wool, how can it be done? A Scheme has been offer'd, and approved, as effectual,

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not only by *Merchants* and *Trades-people* of the greatest Knowledge in their Way, not only by several others in both *Houses of Parliament*, but also by the *Ministry*: And indeed the Scheme speaks for itself, for, whenever it shall be put in Execution, it will not only ease *Parish-Rates*, prevent *Parish Law-Suits*, and suppress *Vagrants* and *Thieves*, but will find Employ for them to maintain themselves, and open Ways to Commerce by exporting their Labour; tho' some little Creatures, hoping to make a Merit of their mean Conduct, have industriously undervalued it, and mis-represented the Projector. — But if the Scheme be a good one, how comes it to pass that the unfortunate Projector should have spent *nine Years*, and a great deal of Money, so fruitlessly, in his Application for Acceptance? I have nothing to do with the *Reasons* and *Motives* of the Conduct of my Superiors; but, as far as my Memory will serve me, I shall give plain Facts, a short Narrative of Mr. *Webber's* Application and Reception, as he has related it to me, without making any Comments upon them.

In the Year 31 Mr. *Webber* applied to his Majesty, recommended by above 600,000 Woollen Traders (whose Petitions lie now in the Duke of Newcastle's Office) for a Charter to himself and Company, to prevent the Exportation of unmanufactur'd Wool to Foreigners, by an *Universal Registry*. His Majesty was most graciously pleas'd, by, and with the Advice of his Counsel, to grant his Request, and gave Instructions to the Then Attorney-General to report, or form a Charter for That Purpose: But he being of Opinion, that, though it was the undoubted Prerogative of the Crown to grant Charters, and by Virtue of his Majesty's Grant Mr. *Webber* and *Company* might have put the Scheme in Execution in the best Manner, they could, it was expedient to have an *Act of Parliament* to vest the Patentees with further Powers, than the Charter could convey to Them*. Mr. *Webber* was thereupon advis'd to apply to Parliament, and

* Some have been pleas'd to say, his Majesty will not consent that Mr. *Webber* should nominate the Patentees. They mean, that — will not consent to it, for his MAJESTY has consented to it, in his Order for the Grant of the Charter to Mr. *Webber* and Company, which Order stands now upon Record in the proper Office: And his Privy Council have consented to it, when they advis'd his Majesty to grant it. The same Persons say (nay, and look grave when they say it) that Mr. *Webber* cannot expect to be admitted to speak to his Majesty, but must convey what he has to say thro' their Interposition. A Man needs not be a Conjuror to understand their Design. But, as it was always thought an Instance of Wisdom and Goodness in Governours to give their Subjects a free Access to their Persons, and a patient Attention to their modest Complaints, so no wise and good Councillors, in former Time, ever obstructed such Applications. Mr. *Webber* has sent the printed Remonstrance to his Majesty at Hanover, directed to the Chaplain in waiting, for him to deliver with his own Hand; and he will likewise send one of the Pamphlets in the same Manner, and I hope the Gentleman will faithfully deliver it.

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and assur'd that he should meet with Success: Neither did he in the least doubt of the Concurrence of those about the Court with his Majesty's Pleasure, in getting that Charter confirm'd, which they themselves advis'd his Majesty, in Council, to grant; especially as the effectual Execution of the Scheme was of such Importance to his Majesty, as well as to the Nation. Accordingly Mr. *Webber* did apply the very next Session; towards the latter End of which a certain Gentleman, of Note, in the Parliament-House came to him in the Gallery, told him there was not Time to pass the Bill that Session, but that he might be easy, and might make the People in the Country easy, for it shou'd certainly be done the following Session; but immediately after this Declaration to Mr. *Webber*, he whisper'd another, advising him not to spend his Time and Money in the Affair because it never would be done. This the Person, himself, some time afterwards, told to Mr. *Webber* and others. Encouraged by this Assurance the Projector applied again next Session, but to as little Purpose. Upon these Disappointments he found Means to get Access to his Majesty, who told him, *he thought it had been done* — Upon this the Matter was brought into the House, but nothing more was done in it, but only changing the *Woollen Bill* into the *Manchester Bill*, to which the *French* will not refuse their Consent. — However, Mr. *Webber* continued to solicit every Year till 1739, when a Bill pass'd the House, relating to the Importation of *Irish Yarn*, which, as Mr. *Webber* assur'd them it wou'd, open'd a wider Door for the Exportation of our Wool, lower'd the Price of it, embarras'd Trade, and occasion'd several to leave off. It was said that this Bill was never intended to take Effect, tho' it was suffer'd to pass, but it *did*, and a very bad Effect it has produced. But between the Date of this Bill and the *Manchester Bill* some remarkable Things happen'd. In the Year 1733, Mr. *Webber*, in the Presence of Mr. *Randal* (from whom I have my Information) was offer'd 10000 *l.* in Bank-Bills, if he would tell how he would bring the Million yearly from *Foreigners* into the *Treasury*, and many Millions more into the Interest of *Land* and *Trade*. In 1737 he was offer'd 20000 *l.* and his *Statue* to be erected by *Blackwell-Hall*; and the Gentleman, who made the Offer, publish'd next Day in one of the *News-Papers*, that he had agreed with the Projector for his Scheme. Just before the last Session, he had another Offer made him by the same Person who made the first, and he was desired by another to be ready with his Scheme against their Meeting. — From these (and more that I could cite) Applications to Mr. *Webber*, it is plain that they had an excellent Opinion of the Projector and of his Projection, which, I hope, some others will take Notice of to their Shame. In March 13, 1734, Mr. *Webber* receiv'd a Letter from a former *Servant* of his, then employ'd in the *Woollen Manufacturies* in *France*, wherein he gave him the same honest Advice that the Gentleman, above-mention'd, gave his Countryman in the Gallery of the H. of *Commons*; assuring him, upon the Authority of Count —, that it would be to no Purpose to pursue his Scheme, because it was stipulated

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lated that France might have as much of our Wool as they pleas'd. This Letter Mr. Webber, in Justice to his King and Country, carried immediately to the Secretary of State's Office, but was there told, he had best go Home and be quiet — being above his Match. In 1737, Mr. Webber accidentally got a Sight of a Journal of the State of the French Manufacturies, made by one Mun, who was sent over for that purpose by Authority. Mr. Webber pressed the said Mun to publish his Journal, but he said the MINISTRY would not suffer him. This Mr. Randal was a Witness to. But finding that Mr. Webber was determin'd to publish it from the Copy which he had, if the other refus'd any longer, it was then publish'd.

About this Time Mr. Webber had Assurances, that Petitions would be sent up to the Parliament from most cloathing Towns in the Kingdom, but Means were contrived to prevent it; and one of the Boroughs in Cornwall own'd that an Universal Registry would most effectually prevent the Running of Wool; but they were told, if it were granted in Charter, their Representatives could not be able to get Places for any of them: So, if two or three Scrubs in the Corporation could get a Place, FRANCE might take the King and Kingdom, for all them. It is hard to say which was greatest, their Honesty, or their Policy. But they look'd no farther than their first Year's Salary. What is to become of them and their Families next Year they neither know nor care; and are as much afraid of Information, as a Mole is of Light.

By the Advice of some of the best Judges he now publish'd his Scheme, and afterwards drew up, in writing, the Nature of the intended Charter, which all, that have seen it, allow to be an exceeding wise one, and what would be greatly beneficial to the Publick.

He once more got Access to his Majesty, and gave one of the Schemes to him, but it was immediately taken out of his Hands, the Beef-Eater was reprimanded for giving him Admittance, and he went away disappointed.—He likewise gave one of them to the Members of the House of Commons, and to some of the House of Lords. The Scheme, as I observ'd, was approv'd of, and highly extoll'd, but his Application was still fruitless.—After this, he wrote a Letter to the Prince of Wales, which the following Remonstrance, deliver'd at Guildhall, gives an Account of.

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To the Right Honourable the LORD MAYOR, the Worshipful the Court of ALDERMEN, and the Worthy Common-Council of the City of London, the ever faithful Friends of the Crown, and zealous Promoters of the publick Welfare, the Earnest REMONSTRANCE of SAMUEL WEBBER, Shewing, From the imminent Danger that his Majesty and the Nation are in, by Reason of the Exportation of our unmanufactur'd Wool, the Necessity of their Addressing His Majesty, that, agreeably to His Majesty's Promise, publish'd in the Gazette of the 8th of May last, he would be pleas'd to grant the said Samuel Webber Access to His Royal Person, and an Opportunity of making good what he advanced in his Letter to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

I N a Pamphlet lately publish'd upon Wool, I gave an Account of the State of our Woollen-Manufactures, from the Peace of Ryswick to this Time; shewing, by undoubted Facts, that we had always the greatest Demand from abroad for our Woollen Goods; when the French could not get our unmanufactured Wool from us; and that then the Price of Wool always rose at home, when the smallest Quantities of it were exported to France: That the French have improved their Woollen Manufactures to so great a Degree, that they manufacture more of our Wool, than we do ourselves; by which Means they have carried away our Trade to all Parts where we traded, to the great Enrichment of that powerful and ambitious Nation, and the impoverishing our own. I observ'd, that unless an immediate Stop be put to the Exportation of our Wool unmanufactur'd, and Encouragement given to manufacturing it ourselves, His Majesty and the Nation must unavoidably be ruined in a little Time. At the End of the Pamphlet I publish'd an effectual Scheme to prevent the Exportation of our Wool unmanufactur'd to Foreigners, and have undertaken to bring from Foreigners one Million of Pounds yearly clear into his Majesty's Treasury, and above seven Millions (I might have said above twenty Millions) of Pounds yearly to the Interest of Land and Trade of these his Majesty's Dominions, without the Increase of one Officer. One would have imagin'd that such a Scheme, at a Time when the Nation stood in such need of it for the Recovery of our Trade, especially now, when a War with Spain requires so much Money to carry it on, would readily have been accepted, and the Projector bountifully rewarded. But in the Dedication of the Pamphlet to the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council, I inform'd the Publick, at how great an Expence and Trouble I have in vain sollicit'd to be heard, tho' his Majesty, when I first paid my Duty to him, was graciously pleas'd to receive my Proposals, and directed the then Attorney-General to report or form such a Charter as I desired; and many of the Honourable House of Commons allow'd my Scheme to be the best that could be thought of.— I was still in hopes that the Publication of these Facts, might, before this Time, have gain'd a Hearing before the King and Parliament, about an Affair of the last Importance to the Safety of both, but I have not been able to obtain an Hearing. To justify my hearty Con-

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cern for the Cause of my King and Country, I think it proper to publish an Account of the bold Attempt that I made, to save them from Ruin. — Having always been either denied Access to his Majesty, or not allowed Time to inform him of the dangerous Condition of his Government, and of the Nation, I wrote a letter the 3d of May last, sign'd A. B. to his Royal Highness the Prince, wherein I declared, (if I might have the Liberty of calling some honourable Persons, well known at Court, and who knew me, to speak to my Character) that I could communicate something to his Majesty, that immediately concern'd the Safety of his Crown and People: Upon which I was promised, in the Gazette of the 8th following, that my Request should be complied with. Accordingly I went to the Duke of Newcastle's Office, my very kind Friend, who knew my Character; own'd myself the Author of the Letter sign'd A. B. mentioned in the Gazette, and surrender'd myself, in order to make good what I had offer'd. I was receiv'd civilly, discharged without the least Mark of Displeasure, but still not allowed Access to the King, notwithstanding the publick Promise in the Gazette. Hard indeed is the Fate of Monarchs, when they are not allowed the Liberty of a private Subject, to be warn'd of approaching Danger! — Hard the Fate of a Nation, when declining in its Trade, Wealth, and Strength, and just ready to be made Tributary to a powerful Neighbour, it cannot get Friends to exert themselves time enough to prevent its Ruin! And our Ruin is the more grievous, because not brought on us by any unforeseen Accidents, or Inadvertency. I have often, at the Hazard of my Reputation in Point of common Prudence, in Conversation with the Ministry, and in Letters to them; as also in a printed Paper, deliver'd in at the Door of the Honourable House of Commons, set forth in the strongest Terms, the dangerous Consequence of losing our Woollen Trade, by letting France have our unmanufactur'd Wool; thereby bringing an intolerable Load of unemploy'd Poor upon our ruined Estates, losing that Wealth and Strength, which alone can support the Nation and Government, and transferring them to the ambitious House of Bourbon, of themselves too inclinable to accomplish our Ruin, because of our inconsistent Interests, and too politick to neglect the utmost Improvement of the least Advantage against us. I told the Honourable House, that St. Stephen's Chappel would soon be fit for nothing, but to say High Mass in. I have often declared our Danger, and that we should never have such an Opportunity of enriching ourselves, as while France was employ'd in Poland and Italy. What good Reasons there might be for not hearkening to all my pressing Remonstrances, I must leave to Conjecture. But what I then offer'd, I still offer, with the utmost Confidence. I then offer'd at the Peril of my Liberty and my Life, to make it appear, that without an Alteration of Measures, the Government must be overturn'd, and the Nation ruined. If I could not have demonstrated this, I desired no Mercy: And I presume, If I had stood in need of any, when I surrender'd myself to the Secretary of State, I should have found none. I now upon the same Terms, humbly crave the Performance of His Majesty's Royal Promise. And this I do from a sincere Desire to

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save my KING and COUNTRY from inevitable Destruction: For, in my Judgment, if we suffer France to get another Crop of our Wool from us, and clap up a Cessation of Arms, after such an immense Expence to prepare for a vigorous War, the Destruction of both must be inevitable,

I am,

My Lord, and Gentlemen,

Your Most Obedient,

And Respectful,

Humble Servant,

Samuel Webber.

If this Remonstrance had produced, as he might very reasonably expect, an Address to his MAJESTY, and a Petition to the Parliament, such is the just Influence of their Example over other Boroughs, it would not have been in any one's Power to have prevented other Addresses and Petitions from following *Theirs*.

The Citizens of London are so worthy a Body of Men, and have acted with so much prudent Zeal for the publick Good, I have the most affectionate and respectful Regard for them; but I cannot but express some Degree of Amazement, as well as Concern, that upon so pressing and moving an Application, they shou'd do nothing at all in an Affair that much better deserved their Notice than any Thing else that ever *did*, or even *can* come before them. As I am unwilling to part with any Share of that Esteem for them, which has given me so much Pleasure, I am endeavouring to account for this Conduct in a manner as little to their Disadvantage as possible. I immediately took the Benefit of an Observation of Mr. Webber's, and Mr. London's; they observe, that the Woollen Trade has been so long lost, that the very Knowledge of what it was in its Glory, and of its vast Importance, not only to the Prosperity, but to the very Being of the Nation, is lost with it. But so much good Sense, as they have shewn on other Occasions, shou'd have led them to read what had been written upon such a Subject, and to hear what the Projector had to say when he so fairly offer'd to explain, and so confidently undertook to defend, whatever appear'd unintelligible, or incredible. Whether any will give themselves the Trouble to read what I have taken the Pains to write, or what Effect it may have I cannot say; but I can call God to witness, that I write from full Conviction, and with the most upright Intention; not from any personal Disobligations, or with any Party Views. — I am entirely satisfied that the King and the Nation must unavoidably be undone, unless an immediate Stop be put to the Exportation of our Wool, and that nothing but an *Universal Registry* in Charter can

effectually do it. I gave a Hint that this honest and Ingenious Projector seems to be raised up by a particular Act of Providence to save us from Ruin. He has found out what nobody could contrive, tho' many have rack'd their Invention ever since Queen Elizabeth's Time; and this Scheme is far, very far (of my own Knowledge I speak it) from being all that he can propose to the Government for the Interest of his Majesty, and the Welfare of the Community. In short, I never yet conversed with any one who seems to me to understand Trade and Commerce in general so well, or how to improve the Trade and Interest of this Kingdom in particular; and I never yet met his Superior, hardly his Equal, in Integrity. He was told that he would, but once, repent his not coming into the Proposals that have been made him, but not the 200 Millions that we might have sav'd by keeping our Wool at Home; not the more than twice that Sum, which France has acquir'd by getting it; nothing can make him repent his having endeavour'd to save his King and Country from Ruin.

I find it a common Objection, even among those who wish well to their Country, that if we hinder France from having our Wool, they'll declare War with us, and we shall be very much distressed by such a War. A War, I grant, may be the Consequence, tho' a War declar'd, by France, on such an Occasion, would be as notorious a Violation of common Justice as ever was practis'd, I will not say by any Christian Nation, but by any Nation that profess'd any Principles of Morality. Because we will not suffer them to be Thieves and steal our Wool, will they turn open Robbers, and take it by Force? Because we will not suffer them to have the most valuable Part of the Products of our Country, to which we have an absolute Right, will they violently take the whole, make Slaves of us, or destroy us? And shall we tamely resign up our All, and Ourselves, to the Demands of unjust Violence, without one Struggle for it? If we are in a weak Condition this Year, we shall be in a much weaker the next Year, upon the present Footing. If France be so strong now, let them have our Wool, and they'll be stronger every Day, and therefore the sooner they quarrel with us for refusing them our Wool, we shall be the better able to defend ourselves. And if we only act defensively against Tyranny and Oppression, and in Defence of the whole Protestant Religion, which depends upon the State of England, have we not the more Reason to expect the Blessing of Providence upon our Arms? But how can we be said to be defenceless with a Navy of 200 Sail of Men of War? A War with France would, no doubt, be grievous, but would not the Loss of our Estates, our Liberties, and our Religion be more grievous? For my own Part, I had rather die Sword in Hand, than live ingloriously; and Time has been when this was the natural Sentiment of an Englishman. How our Neighbours would behave in case of a Rupture, it is difficult to guess; but how they ought in common Prudence to act, Common Sense will easily see. If France should subdue Great-Britain, in all human Appearance, nothing can prevent her from acquiring Universal Monarchy; which

Consideration will procure us Allies, in Time of Need, tho' we have been told, we have none at present. I do not mention any Reasons of Gratitude for former Services, because they will weigh but little in the Scale, but their own Destruction being the necessary Consequence of ours, surely they might be prevail'd on to lay aside their Jealousy, and unite against the common Enemy. The Balance of Power must be either in Great-Britain, or France. If it be in France, we have seen what use they'll make of it; never rest till they have got the whole of it. It was never the Aim, nor can it ever be the Interest of Great-Britain to conquer her Neighbours. Wealth and Power would make us only more able Friends and Assistants. They have found us such heretofore, and they will too soon, perhaps, repent that they have contributed towards our present Inability.

By Way of Conclusion, there are two Sorts of People that I would apply my self to. Those who really mean to stop Wool, and those who do not. It may seem to some a very strange Supposition to imagine that there can be any Man in England so ignorant, as not to know that the Exportation of it must be our Ruin; or that any private Considerations should be able to induce any one that has Reason and Humanity about him knowingly to consent to the Ruin of his Country. If this Pamphlet should fall into the Hands of any such, I would desire them, if they pretend that they do not mean to beggar us*, and to give us up a Prey to our Enemies, to answer what I have said in a rational Way; (I defy them to do it) for, calling Mr. Webber a Madman, and his Scheme a wild and impracticable Chymera, will not stop the Progress of our growing Poverty and Weakness, nor prevent the Consequences of our Inability to defend ourselves against foreign Power. Will Party Prejudice fill the Hungry, or cloath the naked? Will it maintain Fleets and Armies? Can we without Force defend ourselves against Force? Or does Strength consist in Weakness? There is no Medium, therefore. If they are not for stopping of Wool, they must intend (if they have any Thought at all about the Consequence of exporting it) to give up the King and the Nation to France, since that is plainly the necessary Consequence. I would ask them, then, upon what Inducement they would give us up? Or, how can it be their personal Interest to do it? A few People, perhaps, might get by such a Change of the Government, but it is impossible that the Generality of those who seem to be disinclin'd to the stopping of Wool should find their Account in it, or expect to live so happily under a French Vicerey, and French Laws, as they may do under our own Government, administer'd
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* It can be proved that a certain Person made no Scruple, many Years ago, to declare a French Government to be the best, that the Nation ought to be kept poor, in Order to be kept humble; and that he would act agreeable to his Opinion; and his subsequent Conduct hath but too strongly prov'd the Sincerity of his Declaration.

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y a Protestant Prince, in such Plenty as we might abound in if we would but take proper Measures for the Recovery of our Trade *.

As to those who are sincere Friends to their Country, and are convinced of the absolute Necessity of putting a Stop to the Exportation of our Wool to *Foreigners*, and yet are as indolent, unactive, and unconcern'd about it, as if it were a Matter of little Weight, or that may as well be done at any other Time as now, I know not how to reconcile their Conduct to *Common Sense*, or how to apply myself to such *inconsistent* People. If, by their Folly, they were to ruin only themselves, they would hardly deserve the Compassion of a wise Man; but it is extremely hard and provoking, that those who are awake and willing to exert themselves for their Preservation, should, in spite of all that they can do, be yet *undone*, because they cannot rouse others out of their *Lethargy*. If they do not fully understand the Nature of the Scheme, why do they not take more Pains to be better inform'd, or have the Modesty to give a little Credit to those who are better acquainted with it. If, upon a thorough Examination, they *dislike* any Part of it, why do they not immediately consult together about proper Amendments? But, what Reason have they to question the *Expediency* of a Charter which his Majesty granted by, and with the Advice of his *Privy Council*, upon the most mature Consideration? At least, why do they not petition *his publick Council*, the *Parliament*, to take the Matter into *their* Consideration; especially as it is well known that several of the most able Men in the House have declared their good Opinion of it, and their Persuasion that we *must* be undone unless Wool be stopp'd? Why, I say, did they not humbly, but importunately desire their Representatives to pass a Law for the Execution of it, or think of a better Scheme? And why do they not address his Majesty to call them together for that Purpose? Can the Parliament possibly meet upon a Buiness of more Moment to his Majesty and the Kingdom? Are 28 Millions, lost by us every Year, and above twice as much gained by our Enemies, such a *Trifle*, that we can safely let Session after Session slip without putting a Stop to this fatal Evil? Did our Fore-fathers

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* It is a very great Misfortune that Trade is so little understood, and so greatly despised by many Gentlemen of Estates, because they cannot be disposed to make proper Laws for the Encouragement of what they neither value, nor understand. But such Persons would do well to consider that Trade is so much the Support of their Estates, that they would be worth nothing without it. It highly concerns our Honourable Representatives, in Point of Interest, to acquire just Notions of it; and may God dispose those Noblemen who have Access to the Throne to instil them into his Majesty. His Readiness to encourage Trade appear'd from his Grant to Mr. Webber, &c. but if it were possible to suppose that he could imbibe the wicked and weak Position advanced by one of his Subjects, both his Majesty and the whole Nation must be sacrificed by it.

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place *Wool-packs* in the *House of Lords*, to remind them of the *great Importance* of our Wool? And is it now fallen below our Notice? In the Name of every Thing that is *sensible* and *prudent*, what can the People of this Kingdom mean? Is it Matter of *Indifferency* to the *Nobility* and *Gentry*, whether they be forced to give up all their *Church Lands*? Whether the Value of their Estates rises, or falls? Whether their Rents be paid, or not paid? Whether the Weight of the *Taxes* and *Poors Rates* be light, or heavy? Whether the Streets and Roads be pester'd with Beggars, Thieves, and Robbers; or whether we travel and live safe or unmolested? Whether Industry and Virtue, or Idleness and Vice prevail. Is it Matter of *Indifferency* to the *Merchants* and *Traders* of all Sorts, whether they have a good, or a bad Trade? Whether there be little or much Money circulating? Is it Matter of *Indifferency* to the *Bishops* and *Clergy*, whether they be obliged to part with their *Preferments*, or give up their *Religion*? Whether the *Protestant Religion* be preserv'd, or destroy'd over all *Europe*? Whether the People be able to pay their *Tithes* and *Offerings*? Am I warm? I am. The Cause deserves it. Our *all* is at Stake; and, if lost, can never be retriev'd. If I have exaggerated, let any one shew it, and I dare promise to throw away my Pen, and engage never to get another to disturb the Publick with.

That this Pamphlet may not be unknown, I am determin'd to circulate at my own Expence, at least a Thousand of them; and if any one, after reading it, shall be disposed to give away any in proper Places, he shall have a Dozen at half Price.

Whether the *Citizens of London* will follow my Example by circulating some of them among their Correspondents in the *Country*, or Friends in *Town*; or whether any others, of Ability to do it, will give any Thing towards saving their Country and themselves from Ruin, they only must determine. I have done the utmost in my Power, and what I have done cannot be altogether fruitless, because it will give me Peace of Mind, and enable me to bear my Share of any Calamities which I could not hinder with the more Patience.

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