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THE
GENUINE
THOUGHTS
OF A
MERCHANT:

SHEWING,
That in all the Libels, Re-
monstrances, and pretended Letters a-
gainst *A New Method of Levying the Du-
ties on Tobacco and Wine*, there is not
so much as one Word worth answering.

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THE
Genuine Thoughts
OF A
MERCHANT, &c.

WRITERS of all Kinds seldom shew their Modesty in any thing so much as in a Jealousy, that any other Name and Character will succeed in the World better than their own, and therefore it is we have so many Disguises of both the one and the other in the Title Pages of Books and Pamphlets. But the Thoughts communicated to the Publick in these few Pages are owing to the *genuine* Sentiments of a Merchant; one of the most eminent of his Profession both for Capacity and Experience, who upon my desiring him to give me his Opinion of a Scheme for

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a new Method of Levying the Duties on Tobacco, Wine, &c. sent me an Answer in a very few Lines, which made me a Convert from the popular Notion to that of Men of Knowledge and Practice. His Words are:

*I cannot relate to You how mad People are about the Phantom Excise. They are a Fire, and if Matters go on for a Month to come, as they have done for a Month past, we shall have it a Party-Word, the Mark of Distinction, as Sacheverel and the Church in Danger were in Queen Anne's Time, and with as little Reason and perhaps, as much Confusion and Detriment to the Publick. There is no more daring to tell one's Mind upon it, than there was then to speak truly of the Then Ministry, or the Peace. But if I, who have lived abroad in Holland, Ham-
burgh, and other Trading Countries and Towns, might declare my Opinion grounded on what I saw to be the good Effects of their Way of Taxing, I must needs own, if a Way is found out to remedy the Evil, that is feared from Excisemen, and the Method of Surveying Goods and Collecting the Duty made easy, I can think no otherwise, but that the Lessening the Customs and Taxing Goods by Excise would be a great Blessing to this Nation, and effectually make us share with our Neighbours in being the common Storehouse of Europe. Indeed excepting that one Objection about Ex-
cisen,*

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cisemen, I never heard a single Word against Excise which deserves an Answer. But instead of Argument the very Jacobites and Tories cry out, Liberty, Liberty, No Excise, No Excise, as I heard that Sort of People cry out in Cheapside, when Cas Newland, &c. opposed the Four Merchants, No Merchants, No Trade.

Which just Observations of his pleas'd me so well, that it led me into a new Way of thinking, and adding some of my own to His, I return'd the whole to him in the following Form:

The only Difference between the Clamour now raised against the Scheme, which by the way none of the Clamourers ever saw, and that about the Church's Danger is, that in the former, none but Jacobites and Tories cried aloud and spraed not, but now some deluded Whigs and Dissenters join in with the Tories and Jacobites in the Oppositions raised and fomented at first by the latter, only for Opposition Sake, out of Envy to those that form'd it, or caus'd it to be formed. For to imagine, that People were in their right Senses, or had any at all, when they gave Judgment of a Thing that never came to their Knowledge, is as preposterous as to hear a Weaver of Norwich, or a Hatter of Southwark, tell us, what is the true Interest of a Virginia or Portugal Merchant. We

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We shall not enquire, what Reasons the *Portugal* or *Virginia* Merchant has to oppose what they knew nothing more of, than a Name they themselves have given it, but if it is the Intention of the Legislature, when a Duty is laid to have it levied in the best Manner to answer the End for which it was given, then certainly that Method of Levying it which best answers that End, and is no way prejudicial to the Subject, either in his Property or Liberty, according to the Construction of the Law is the best, and he has no Reason to complain, that his Liberty or Property are affected, when it is only in the due and decent Exemption of it.

As to the Inconveniencies of *Excisemen*, they are not such as are irremediable, and there is nothing else, according to the Merchant abovemention'd to be objected against an Excise. But it ought to be remark'd, that People are so little pleas'd with all Sorts of Payments to the Publick, that the Officers employ'd in them are always their Aversion. One would think those that are employ'd in collecting Charities for the Poor, and in surveying the *Highways* for the Commodity of all, Man, Woman and Child, being *Parochial* Officers, chosen by the Inhabitants, or their Magistrates, should be very acceptable to all Persons: And yet what Reception they meet with when they collect their Money,

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ney, what four Looks, what foul Language, and sometimes worse, is too well and too generally known to be farther insisted on here: If it was ever so little consider'd, what Sort of Creatures the *Excisemen* have chiefly to do with, Alehousemen, Brandyemen, and the like, People would think the Officers good enough for the Work they are set upon; but it is not reasonable to conclude from thence, that it is pretended to quarter such a Fellow on every Trader in Tobacco and Wine, tho' that is invidiously meant to terrify Traders into an Abhorrence of the *Scheme*. It became reasonable Men to be assur'd, that this was the Case before they sent Word of it to their Representatives, for none but Children and Fools cry out before they are hurt. But impartial Persons cannot help thinking, that the main Exception is to the Office, and not the Officer, and that the Goods being survey'd, gives the real Offence, and not the Behaviour of the Surveyor. Because it is most certain, that no Duty can be regularly levied without doing Justice to the Revenue, as well as to the Trade, and no such Justice can be done, without employing somebody to do it; who let him be who and what he will is sure never to be in the good Opinion of those who think they suffer by his Diligence and Fidelity, which I dare venture to affirm give more Offence than Manners

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ners or ill Words, and they both are Things so easily provided against, that to name them is trifling and next to Impertinence.

All wise Ministers consider chiefly in the Ways and Means for raising Money, that every Tax should be so equally laid that every one should pay in Proportion to his Fortune and Expence, and that the Imposition be plac'd on such Goods as are for Luxury or Pleasure, and not such as are for the Necessities of Life, which cannot be said of Tobacco and Wine, though Habit has made them almost natural to us. Since then it is allowed, that those Commodities are the best suited of all others to proportion an Equality of Payment by the Consumption. Wise Ministers cannot serve their Country better, than by taking Care that the Payment be really and in Fact equal to the Consumption, which no Body will have just Cause to complain of, because it is in his Power to lessen or encrease it as he pleases, which however is not the Case, even in *Holland*, where *Liberty* is surely as well understood and as dear to the People as in *England*, and yet not only *Corn* but *Flesh* is under Excise, which probably would not be so easily born with, if they had Lands enough to levy Money upon. It is true the *Hollanders* are commended for laying their Duties on Goods, which are not of the Growth of their Country, they

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having their *Flesh* from *Denmark*, and their *Corn* from *Dantzick*, and it was a like Consideration that induc'd our Legislature to lay the present Imposts on *Tobacco* and *Wine*, which are much more of the Nature of Taxable Goods than *Bread* and *Beef*, for which the *Dutch* pay *Excise*, and have paid almost ever since they took Arms in Defence of that *Liberty*, which their *Excise* has enabled them to preserve against the Power both of the House of *Austria* and the House of *Bourbon*, who have both endeavour'd in their Turn to enslave them. And it is very remarkable, that the very first *Excise*, which was levied on Goods in *England*, was impos'd by the very Parliament, who were at the same Time at War with the Invaders of their *Liberty*, and rais'd Money by an *Excise* to maintain that War, which proves to us, that such Levying of Money is so far from being of *Arbitrary*, that it is of *Republican* Original, and instead of keeping up an Army to collect it, it was collected to keep up an Army to save Religion, Liberty and Property, which is the present Circumstance, if the Argument is taken in its full Extent, it being for the Support of our present happy Constitution, which is the Support of our All.

When the *Chimney-Money* Tax was in Being, the Clamour against it was pretended to be more on the Account of the *Taxmen* than of the *Tax*; yet in Truth it was

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the Money the People paid, and not the Men that collated it, that gave so much Disturbance; for afterwards when that Tax was taken off, with a little too much Precipitation, and the Expence of the War increas'd the Tax upon Land, the Slavery of the *Chimney Men* was forgotten, and a certain Knight of a Shire said, *They have eased us of a Feather, and lay a Milstone upon us.* For the Disaffected and the Disgust-ed have, ever since the *Revolution*, had something to say against every Proposal whatsoever which came from the Government and was for its Service. They, the very same Men, have been for and against Taxing *Land*, for and against an *Excise*, as it served a Turn and fomented an Opposition to State Measures.

At the latter End of the Sessions of Parliament in 1691, there was a Discourse of changing the Method of raising the Supply, which began to run the Nation into the Debt it contracted by large Discount and Interest; to prevent which it was thought most adviseable to raise the Year's Expence within the Year by Excising Goods in the Hands of the *Retailers*, which immediately was exclaim'd against, not only by *Jacobites* and *Tories*, but also by some *Revolutioners*, particularly by a Gentleman, a Member of the House of Commons, who had been very instrumental in the *Revolution*, whose Father was then in the Treasury and thought

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thought, as the other Lords did, that by raising the Money within the Year, they should prevent an immense Debt growing upon the Nation, and enable it to carry on the War with more Ease and Success, all the Supplies answering that Way with greater Quickness and Certainty.

I shall have Occasion to mention some of the beforemention'd Gentleman's Arguments, and shall shew by them, that as plausible as they seem'd to be, they were equally fraught with Sophistry, Fallacy and Discontent. However, the Opposition prevail'd so far that the old Ways and Means were pursu'd, and a Debt of several Millions left upon the Publick at the Ehd of King *William's* War, which the very same Men, who made the Cry against the *Excise*, that would have prevented it, then cried out against as an Effect of the Mismanagement of the Ministry, who ought, said they, to have rais'd the Year's Expence in the *Year*, and not have made the Nation Bankrupt, by running it so in Arrear. Thus the *General Excise* was not only trump'd up in their Pamphlets, and Lord *Hallifax* reflected upon for not falling in with it, which he would have done with all his Heart, if they would have let him, but Speeches were made within Doors, as well as without, to the same Purpose. The Danger it would have been to *Liberty* was no more thought of, nor the Impertinence nor Insolence

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of *Excisemen*, but all the Talk was the great Advantages that would have accru'd by raising the Money at once in a Way so sure and so speedy: And indeed as to the *Officers*, and *Hours* so much excepted and declaim'd against, they are only false Colours hung out by the Opposers to frighten the Weak and Timorous, as *Dutch* Seamen have painted Granadiers on their Decks, to make People believe they are living Soldiers, when they are only a Parcel of wooden Figures that will hurt no Body, unless you set them a Fire.

There is no better Way of making a right Judgment in the Consideration of Matters relating to the Commonwealth than to judge by Men as well as Things. It never fail'd once, and is the Experience of all Ages. Having not Books by me, I must make use of Memory, and that brings to my Mind the Story of a Citizen of *Rome*, who going to the Place of Election for Consuls in a Sort of Doubt how to give his Vote, met with a Friend of his coming from it, and after changing a Word or two about the Candidates, he demanded, *Who did such a one vote for?* His Friend told him, *Then I will give my Vote for the other,* said he, *for I am sure, that Man never did nor ever will give his for the Good of his Country.* An infallible Rule, which whoever goes by will never be mistaken; for a *Jacobite*, a *Tory*, a *Grumbler*, as such, and while in the

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the Possession of their evil Spirit, can no more be made sound in Principle, than a *Negro* can be made white in Complexion, and therefore every good Englishman when he sees these Men furiously promoting Letters to Representatives, or Addresses to Parliament, will very well inform himself of the Truth of their Assertions and the Grounds they go upon, before he gives into any thing they offer, and will always suspect there is Mischief at the Bottom, *Anguis in Herba*, whatever Disguise they put upon their Intentions, and in whatever fair Words they cloath their Hypocrisy and Malice. When wellmeaning Persons are drawn aside by them, it should be enquir'd, whether Self-Interest, Vanity, Humour, or Ignorance are not in their Composition. Whether some may not do it, because they hope to get by it, others to gain some Distinction in their Profession and Neighbourhood, others out of a Spirit of Opposition only, and others because they know not what it is they oppose, which may in some wise be said of all of them as to a New Method of Levying the Duties on *Tobacco* and *Wine*; because, as I have observ'd, not one of them has receiv'd Light enough in the Matter to qualify him for any Manner of Explanation, otherwise than as it is taking the Duty of the *Retailer*, instead of the *Merchant*, is turned by Him from *Custom* into *Excise*, and the

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the *Custom-house Officer* is christened an *Exciseman*.

Was it not equally confounding and shocking to hear Sir *Edward Seymour*, Sir *Christopher Musgrave*, &c. in King *William's* Parliaments tearing their Lungs to express their Zeal for *Liberty*, when not many Years before *Seymour* was address'd against as a Betrayer of it, and *Musgrave's* Borough of *Carlisle* sent an Address of Thanks to King *James* for his Standing Army of *English* and *Irish Papists*; Yet these Gentlemen were loudest in the Cry against the Ministers and their Measures in the Reign of King *William*, the Defender of our *Liberty* as well as of our Faith. These Men wanted not *Revolters* among the *Revolutioners* to encrease their Party, and the Noise they made, and the Case would be equally lamentable and pitiful, if after so much Experience of the Falshood of their Pretences, and the Wickedness of their Designs, good *English* Men should be drawn in to give Ear to such Men, and be made their Tools to carry Points, which directly or indirectly tend to the Disturbance, at least, if not to the Destruction of the Government.

There is nothing renders the false Pretences of these pretended Assertors of *Liberty* more obvious and absurd, than the Practice of the Commonwealth of *Holland* in

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in laying Excises on the Goods abovementioned, and having *Bureaux*, or Offices, in their very Markets, which certainly have their Officers to inspect and collect as well as their Customhouses: and yet, though I have been told, that at *Amsterdam*, a Dish of Fish, with its Sauce, before it be served up to Table, pays Excise Thirty several Times, there was never a Whisper in that Country which shew'd the least Jealousy of their *Liberty's* being endanger'd by it. The Vanity of this Conceit will farther appear by the Practice of the Commonwealth of *Venice*, who boast of being the oldest and freest People in the World; and yet harbour among them almost as many *Excisemen*, as they are now call'd here, as there are *Gondaliers* on both Sides of the *Rialto*. See an Account of this in a Political Tract publish'd in the Year 1689.

“ None will say the Commonwealth of
 “ *Venice* is a poor State, though all must
 “ own, that they lie under heavy Taxes,
 “ infomuch that it is believ'd in those
 “ Countries, that the *Christians* under the
 “ *Turk*, are subject to less Impositions than
 “ such as are under the *Venetians*, where
 “ besides great Customs upon all Merchandizes,
 “ they pay Excise for every Bit of
 “ Bread and Meat, nay for the very *Salt*
 “ they eat, and after all this, the poorest
 “ Labourer pays his *Poll-Money*, and yet
 “ where

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“ where is there a Richer People; and,
 “ which can be said of no Government,
 “ either *Christian* or *Heathen* in the known
 “ World of such Antiquity, without
 “ Change, though pester'd with continual
 “ Wars, at one Time, for the Space of Se-
 “ ven Years, they had all the Christian
 “ Princes in *Europe* in a League and War
 “ against them, except *England*,”

Which is more than sufficient to demon-
 strate, that the affected Fears of Loss of
 Liberty by raising Money as the *Venetians*
 and *Dutch* Commonwealths do by Excises,
 especially on Goods that are consum'd in
 Luxury and Pleasure, are groundless and
 chimerical, and the Experience of these Re-
 publicks a good Lesson to all Lovers of
 their Country whether in or out of the Ma-
 nagement.

The Truth is, All who set themselves a-
 gainst this equal, speedy and sure Way of
 raising Money, as Men always do who are
 on the wrong Side of an Argument, endea-
 vour to supply with Artifice and Assurance
 what they want in Reason and Truth. They
 terrify People with Things which never
 come to pass, and argue from Premises
 which were never thought of. Thus the
 Author of the Treatise against Excise For-
 ty Years ago enumerating the Mischiefs
 that would arise from it among other Par-
 ticulars names that of *Malt*, which was
 excis'd

rentines, though they have been Two hundred Years under the Tyranny of the House of *Medicis*, yet we may well conclude, that the Dukes of *Florence* continued the old Method of raising Money practis'd by the *Florentines* when they were a *Republick*; and this Subject being thrown in my way I beg Leave to repeat a Passage or two out of the Tract publish'd in the Year 1689.

“ The Way of *Excise* is much us'd in
 “ the *United Provinces*, which we should
 “ here think intolerable to be laid on every
 “ Bit which we eat; but there it is found
 “ useful and Time has made it natural to
 “ the People: So in *Venice* and other Parts
 “ The great Duke of *Florence* does the
 “ same, by raising most of his Revenue
 “ upon Consumptions in his own Dominions,
 “ which indeed seem of all Taxes the
 “ most equal; for that no Man by it can
 “ be said to be oppress'd, he being his
 “ own Assessor and pays but what he pleases
 “ according to his Expence; but laying it
 “ as they do in the *United Provinces* upon
 “ the Food of the *Poor* might be thought
 “ a Grievance, if that and one Defect more
 “ could be remedied; *not the Company of*
 “ *Excisemen*, there could be nothing said
 “ against this Tax; and that is, the rich
 “ Miser, who starves his miserable Body,
 “ goes most free, therefore as to him I
 “ have before given my Opinion how he
 D “ might

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“ might be reach'd. Where this *Excise* is
 “ most us'd, (*Pray mind this for it confirms*
 “ *the Judgment of my Merchant*) Impor-
 “ tations and Exportations are most eas'd,
 “ by which Means Trade is greatly im-
 “ proved, and at the same time the *Levies*
 “ to the State much augmented, for that
 “ the Expence of those Merchants and
 “ Seamen that repair thither, though they
 “ often sell nothing, but come to see a
 “ Market, is considerable.”

This is a Confirmation of my Merchant's
 Judgment, and indeed the Thing speaks it-
 self. If Traders were made more easy at
 the Keys Trade would encrease, Merchan-
 dise be sold cheaper in our own Market,
 and consequently would be more vendible
 in the Markets abroad, which would be
 an effectual, as it is the only, Means for us
 to come in with the *Dutch* in the Profit they
 make of being the Carriers, and Storekeep-
 ers of *Europe*. If this holds good in a
 general Argument, it must in a particular
 one much more, and especially in the Ar-
 ticles now talk'd of, since probably the
 Merchandise to be eas'd at the Key is like-
 ly to pay above twice as much at the Shop
 at the same Rate it is now charg'd with by
 Law.

It is computed, that there are about
 60000 Hogheads of Tobacco imported
 yearly from *Virginia* and *Maryland*, which
 at 720 *pds* Weight each should pay 14 *l.* 5 *s.* a
 Hoghead,

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Hoghead: In all 855000 *l.* out of which
 must be deducted two Thirds for Draw-
 backs by Exportation 570000 *pds*; so
 there remains 285000 *l.* for the Home Con-
 sumption, to which if we add an Eleventh
 Part for Bulk Tobacco, brought over thus
 in order to be smuggled, and that which is
 run in the Hoghead or after it is taken
 out of the Hoghead, and the Staves flung
 into the Sea or River, the whole Amount
 of the Customs would be 356000 *l.* yearly,
 and it has not come to above 180000 *l.*
 yearly, clear in the present Way of Col-
 lection, by which it appears, that there is
 pretty near as much lost to the Publick
 Revenue, as is received, and as the Loss in
 the Duties upon *Wine* is computed to be
 more even than that in those on *Tobacco*,
 put both together and you will find they
 do not fall far short of 12 *d.* in the Pound
 upon Land, which however the Wisdom of
 the Nation will always find Use for, if Peo-
 ple are so fond of paying it that nothing
 else will content them. All the Frauds by
 which these Branches of the Revenue suffer
 so much will be prevented, if the *Retailer* pays
 the Duty, and will be so good as to let some-
 body else besides himself or his Servants take
 an Account of the Wares the Law obliges
 him to pay for. That this Retailer is in a fair
 Way of making himself more than whole for
 such Payment in the Price of his Commo-
 dity is plain, by the Practice of those
 Tradesmen whose Commodities are already
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under Excise. The *Tallow-Chandler* and *Shoemaker* having risen the Price of their Wares above double the Value of the Excise on *Leather* and *Candles*, and the Consumption is not a Whit the less, as it is vainly pretended, would be the Case of *Tobacco* and *Wine*. Whereas it is most certain, the People are generally so bewitch'd to *Smoking* that they would rather abate of their *Bread* than their *Tobacco*. And as to *Wine* one may guess how strong their Lust after it is, by their paying for *Stum Cyder*, &c. instead of it, as they do daily, which is a much greater Tax upon them than an *Excise* instead of *Custom* would be, and by the former they will be deliver'd from the Danger they are in of being both cheated and poison'd by the *Cooper* or *Vintner*, who will not be willing to pay a *Groat* a *Quart* Duty for *Stuff* which perhaps they make for *Two-pence*, so that take this new Method of *Levy*ing it in what View you will there appears Advantage to every one that deals fairly in the *Commodities* we are treating of, and to the *Publick Revenue* in which all are interested. There remains then none to stand out in Opposition to this Method, but those who have Interest in so doing seperate from that of the *Publick*; and whether that is worth considering when the other is in Question is what, I believe, will never come into Debate.

It will be very natural for all who read these

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these few Pages to object, Are not many of the *Merchants* that oppose this new Method *Men of Sense and Honour*, and would they be so earnest against it without good Reasons for it? I must answer in the Words of my *Merchant*, a *Man of equal Sense and Honour* with the best of them, That if they have such good Reasons they have kept them to themselves, as close as the *Scheme* was kept from them, and nothing like it has yet appear'd in any Thing that has come from them concerning it! *Men of Sense and Honour* are sometimes blinded as well as others by their *Passion*, *Interest* which never lies, as it is said, is however very often mistaken, and in the Pursuit of it, whether real or imaginary, *Men* very often forget themselves, and in that Instance their *Sense* and their *Honour* are a while suspended. If they oppose an *Opinion* under the Bias of *Interest*, whether imaginary or real, it is all one to them; their *Thoughts* lean all that Way, and they keep themselves *Strangers* to every Thing that may be said against it.

If a fair *Trader* who has the *Frauds* of the unfair one in Abhorrence, joins with him however in Opposition to a *Scheme* he thinks would be prejudicial to his *Trade*: Such an one doubtless does so, either because the *Retailers* he deals with represent to him that their very *Trade* will be at an End, if such a *Restraint* is put upon it: or, because he is jealous that any *Alteration* in the

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the Management of it will be for the worse, that he knows now what he has to do, but knows not what he shall have to do then, and Interest is so delicate in all its Concerns that it is very often as much frightened with Shadows as Substances, which will not be said to be a good Reason why in Consideration of such groundless Jealousies the Wisdom of the Nation should not use all reasonable Means to secure and improve the Publick Revenue on which the Preservation of the whole so much depends.

As for the Rest of the Members of this Opposition, which are more than Ninety-nine in an Hundred of the whole, they are either those that have been and intend to be unfair Traders, or those that have some how or other Dependance upon them, and both Deceivers and Deceived are work'd into it by the Ferment which the *Craftsmen*, and their Emissaries, have industriously raised, being in Truth as much Enemies to the Peace and true Interest of their Country as the *Earbery's* and *Fog's*. This is so notorious that it is avow'd and boasted of as an Instance of the Success of their factious and seditious Clamour, to the great Scandal and Grief of all sober and judicious Persons, who have nothing so much at Heart as the Safety, Welfare and Happiness of the Commonwealt.

But some say, We do believe and allow that the New Method for Levying the Du-

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ties on *Tobacco* and *Wine* will encrease the Revenue probably to a Sum equivalent to what is said of it, but then it is giving too much to, and putting us too much in the Power of the Crown. This is incomparable Jargon; the giving Part is over, the Duties are given, and have been long given, but they have not been paid as the Law requires. The Publick have in all Likelihood been defrauded of more than a Third Part of the Amount of the National Debts in the Customs of these Articles since they were impos'd. The Debate is not now whether the Duty shall be given, but whether it shall be paid, and whether the *Retailers* paying it is not the sure Means to obtain that End. As to putting us in the Power of the Crown, I know not what is meant by the *Crown* in a *Revolution* Government, but the *Constitution*, or the Executive Power of the Laws of our own making, which 'tis alike impossible for a King or a State to execute themselves, and therefore they must necessarily have Officers, who can have no more Power than those Laws have given them, in a Government founded on *Revolution* Principles, the chief of which is that of *Liberty*, not in the Sound of the Word only, as the *Craftsmen* and *Murmurers* make it, but in a due Observance of the Laws, and a hearty Concern for the Peace and Prosperity of the Nation, which includes a ready Obedience to the King, their
Head,

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Head, and Respect for those Ministers who faithfully and ably serve *Him*. King *William* told his Parliaments more than once, That His and His People's Interest was one and the same Thing, and could not be separated. Queen *Anne* acted as if she thought what King *William* said, till she suffer'd herself to be led aside by evil and pernicious Counsels in the four last Years of her Reign. His Late Majesty *K. George I.* was wont to say, The Parliament knew best what they stood in need of, and He should be always glad to join with them in any Thing they thought would be for the Good of the Publick. His present Majesty has in the whole Course of his Government shewn himself to be as much the Father of our Country, as if he was so by Nature, as well as by His Royal Dignity and Character. And as these great and good *Revolution* Princes have always acted as if they thought they could not do too much for us; methinks it was and is equally ungrateful and unjust to give them the invidious Name of the *Crown*, and then caution us to have a Care what we do for it. These Things are easily seen through, and are the thin Disguises of Faction to disturb and perplex the Administration, and conceal Designs, which as shameless as the Factioners are, they are ashamed to own.

F I N I S.