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LETTER

TO THE

West-India MERCHANTS,

In Answer to their

PETITION

Now before the

Honble House of Commons,

Praying for a

PROHIBITION of the TRADE

Carried on from the

NORTHERN COLONIES,

TO THE

FRENCH and DUTCH
West-India SETTLEMENTS.

By a FISHERMAN.

L O N D O N:

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LETTER

TO THE

West-India Merchants, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

T is with Reluctance that I attempt to address you in this Manner, being sensible how much I shall expose my Abilities by appearing in Public; but the Justness of the Cause I would undertake; The Unreasonableness of your Petition now before the Honourable House of Commons, Praying a Probibition of the Trade carried on from the Northern Colonies, to the French and Dutch

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Dutch West-India Settlements; The indecent Reflections you have therein cast upon the Northern Colonies; The unjust Light you have fet that Trade in, with the Consequences thereof; And, the little Modesty with which you are pushing this Affair, loudly calls for fome Check, to your Proceedings; Therefore, having impatiently waited, in Hope that some of my Countrymen (many of whom could have made a much better Appearance, in this Respect, than I am capable of doing) would have refented this unjust Treatment of your's, in reprefenting all the Northern Colonies, as nothing but the Agents of France, and other foreign Nations; but finding they have hitherto declined it, and being apprehensive many worthy Persons, thro' your partial Representation of this Affair, may be led into Errors, and entertain wrong Sentiments of the People in those Colonies (whose Affections to his present Majesty, and the Interest of Great-Britain, I am very certain, are

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equal to any other of his Subjects) I prefume to make a few short Observations on your Proceedings, and shall endeavour to point out, to every unprejudiced Person, the Arts you have made Use of, and the Subterfuges you are obliged to have Recourse to, in order to support your exhorbitant Scheme (which, by the Way, I am informed by some of your Countrymen, you now repent, and would be glad to get rid of) and, then shew you, that you are quite mistaken, respecting the Consequences of the Trade carried on by the Northern Colonies with the French and Dutch West-India Settlements; and, that instead of its being prejudicial to the Interest of Great-Britain, the taking off the Duties already laid thereon, would tend vastly to ber Advantage, by promoting the Exports of her Manufactures to the Northern Colonies; which, in Consequence of a Prohibition, must very senfibly decrease, and in Time come to nothing.

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First then, Gentlemen, respecting your Application to the Lords of Trade on this Affair: What were your Proceedings before them? Why, having got hold of feveral Letters from a few Merchants in some of the Northern Colonies, &c. relating to a Wessel or two that went to Holland, whose whole Cargoes did not amount to a thousand Pounds each, and two or three others that went as Flags of Truce to the French Islands, under Cover of which, they purchased a Cargo of Molosses, for the Consideration of a few Quintals, and Barrels of Fish: You proceeded to blacken the whole Continent, without Exception, as a Pack of Smugglers, that want nothing but a little Encouragement to the discarding their Mother Country, &c. And because you could prove that there were a few Persons in those Colonies who did not pay the Duty of such Molosses, therefore you insisted, that that Trade was highly prejudicial to Great-Britain,

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Britain, and ought to be Probibited. Yet, when their Lordships examined the Evidences you brought respecting the Quantity of Molosses made in the British West-India Islands, it appeared, that all of them together, did not export twelve thousand Hogsheads, and that you never had any left upon your Hands.

Secondly, How much Art and Pains did you make Use of, to prove that now and then a Vessel from the Northern Colonies traded with you, the Masters of which would not take Rum, Sugar, or Molosses, for their Cargoes, but insisted on your paying them in Cash, with which they would buy those Commodities elsewhere? Could not you have been frank and open, and told their Lordships, that the true Reasons of it were, because those Persons could go to your next Neighbour, and buy the same Articles ten or fifteen per Cent. cheaper; or, perhaps, to the next Island, and get them a third Part cheaper, and not because

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because they did not want those Articles. You know, Gentlemen, that within these fifteen Years, you have given above double the Price for Lumber that you now do, and at the same Time sold your Rum and Molosses for less than half what you now get for it; and that at this present Day, you do not give the Northern Colony People the first Cost for what you buy of them: But I know the relating of these Things will not be agreeable to you, therefore I proceed to another little Art you made Use of, to blacken the Northern Colonies in the Eyes of their Lordships, and that was, that the People in those Colonies fent their Vessels to those foreign Islands, under a Pretence of getting Molosses, and there purchased East-India Goods, &c. But this, Gentlemen, is another of your Fallacies, which will ferve well enough to blind the Eyes of Perfons that are not acquainted with the Truth of these Things; you yourselves know too well the Nature of the Trade carried on from

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the Northern Colonies to St. Eustatia (the Place you named) to believe that this is currently the Case; for you must acknowledge, that there is not One Vessel in Ten that goes from the Northern Colonies to your Islands, whose Cargoes, neat, are sufficient to purchase even a Load of Molosses, of the Value of four or five bundred Pounds; and not one out of twenty that ever purchases a Penny-worth of dry Goods; but if, by Accident a Mafter of a Vessel has forty or fifty Pounds more than he can lay out in Molosses, and should purchace a few Pieces of Duck, or Quoils of Rigging, which is the most they do in this Way; What mighty Smuggling is that? Yet where one Person lays out such a Sum in dry Goods, there are ten who carry Home the Produce of their Cargoes in Silver or Gold.—And that they fometimes are forced to carry Home Silver and Gold, because they cannot get Rum, Sugar, and Molosses, one of your own Evidences let drop before their Lordships; at which,

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and many other Things that came out there by Accident, I could perceive an Anxiety arise in some of your Countenances; and observed, that when a Witness did not fully answer your Purpose, he was pulled by the Coat and desired to desist: These Things are Fact, Gentlemen, and you know it.

Much of the same Nature with the above-mentioned Trade, is that, you would misrepresent the Northern Colonies, as carrying on to Marseilles, and Toulon, fave, that I verily believe, not ten Sail of Vessels from the Northern Colonies, have been at either of those Places for these ten Years past; and when, by Accident, at any Time a Vessel was sent with such a Cargo as you mention, of Oil, Pitch, Tar, Furrs, Timber, Logwood, Spars, Oaks, &c. yet the whole Quantities together, scarce ever produced 500 l. out of which the Vessels Charges were to be paid, and a Load of Salt to be purchased in the first Place, and

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and then let the World judge what a mighty Quantity of those Articles you pretend they carried back for Return, (as Velvets, Silks, Gold, and Silver-Lace, &c. &c.) the Remainder of her Cargo would purchase; these Things I know, Gentlemen, to be Fact, and if the Perfons you produced as Evidences on these Points, would acknowledge the whole Truth; I am apprehensive it would amount to no more than this, that the Masters of some such Vessels, may have fometimes with their own private Adventure of the Value of forty or fifty Pounds, purchased a Piece of Velvet, with a Pattern of Silk for a Gown, and feveral of these small Articles you have enumerated, for some Friend or other; this I am satisfied is pretty near the Extent of the mighty Smuggling-Trade carried on from the Northern Colonies to Marseilles and Toulon; therefore, Gentlemen, be frank and acknowledge, that you have raised up these Stories, only to blacken the Northern Colonies in the Eyes

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of their Mother Country, that you may with the more Ease obtain your unreafonable Defires, in having the Northern Colonies wholly excluded from any Benefit, by carrying on a Trade with the French and Dutch in the West-Indies, in order that your felves may enjoy the Whole of it by Smuggling; for that you at prefent have a good Share thereof, is evident by your own Confessions, that great Quantities of Foreign Sugars are cleared out from the English Islands as British Manufacture, and that no fuch Sugars are ever shipped in the Northern Colony Vessels, is a Fact you cannot deny; therefore I apprehend from your Behaviour, you now begin to find, that you have pushed this Matter without a thorough Confideration of its Confequences, and have no other Way of getting off of it, but by throwing the Dirt you have created upon the Northern Colonies, as your late Piece, which you industriously spread with fo much Caution on the 21st Instant, when you expected your Petition before

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before the Honourable House of Commons would have been heard, intitiled, Ashort View of the Smuggling-Trade carried on by the Northern Colonies, &c. sufficiently testifies.

Again; what a pompous Title have you affixed to your Petition before the Honourable House of Commons, viz. The Petition of the Merchants in London, in general, and of the British Sugar Planters, Merchants, and others, whose Names are hereunto subscribed, in Behalf of themselves, and all others trading to and interested in his Majesty's Sugar Colonies.

Pray Gentlemen, let me ask you, how many Merchants are there in London? Every one that reads your Petition, must understand by the Word general, that the greatest Number of them (separated from all that Trade to, or have any Interest in his Majesty's Sugar Colonies) had signed that Petition; but, if I am not misinformed, there is scarce

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scarce one single Person signed it, but what has some Interest or other connected with those Islands; and, to my certain Knowledge, some of the most confiderable West-India Merchants, who have large Plantations in several of those Islands, and whose Interests are greatly connected with the Trade thereof, not only refused to fign your Petition, but have used their Endeavours to prevent such an unreasonable Request being preferred to the Honourable House of Commons, well knowing it to be highly against the Interest of Great-Britain, and that in the End it would not be of any Service to his Majesty's Sugar Islands: And this leads me to point out the real Consequences of the Trade carried on from the Northern Colonies, to the French and Dutch West-India Settlements, which being an Affair of fo much Consequence, respecting the Interest of Great-Britain, and is now coming on before the Parliament, where it will be impartially and maturely confidered, I shall have

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no Occasion, at present, of being so very particular, in order to convince you of your Mistake, and to make it appear, to every true Lover of his Country, in that Light he would wish to find it. In the Prosecution of this, I apprehend there are several Things to be enquired into.

First, What Sort of Manusactures, and what Value are exported from Great-Britain to the British Sugar Islands, in Proportion to what she Exports to the Northern Colonies?

Secondly, What Returns does Great-Britain receive in Lieu of what she Exports to the British Sugar Islands, and what becomes of those Returns?

Thirdly, What Sort of Manufactures, and what Value does Great-Britain export to the Northern Colonies, in Proportion to what the Exports to the British Sugar Islands?

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Fourthly, What Returns does Great-Britain receive in Lieu thereof, and what becomes of them?

Fifthly, How does the Trade carried on from the Northern Colonies to the French and Dutch West-India Settlements, affect Great-Britain?

Sixthly, What End will a Prohibition of this Trade carried on from the Northern Colonies to the French and Dutch Settlements serve, and how will it affect Great-Britain?

Seventhly, What End will the taking off the Duties already laid on this Trade carried on from the Northern Colonies ferve, and how would it affect Great-Britain?

Lastly, Would the preventing the Northern Colonies from carrying on this Trade to the French and Dutch West-India

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dia Settlements, be of any real Disadvantage to their Sugar Trade, and could the French supply themselves with Fish and Lumber without the Assistance of the Northern Colonies?

If, upon answering all these Questions, it be made to appear, (as I doubt not but it will) that the Trade carried on from the Northern Colonies to the French and Dutch West-India Settlements, is a beneficial One to Great-Britain, and that the Duties she has lain upon that Trade, are a Clog and Hinderance to it; I doubt not but every real Friend she has, will wish to see them taken off.

In answer then to the first Enquiry, I say, That, at least two Thirds of the Manufactures exported from Great-Britain to the British Sugar Islands, are what she Imports from Foreigners; and that the Whole put together, does not amount to one Half the Value she exports to the Northern Colonies.

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To the Second, I answer, That they are chiefly Sugars, and the Price of them so high, that none of them can be exported, but are all consumed by herself.

To the Third, That three quarter Parts of the Manufactures Great-Britain exports to the Northern Colonies, are of her own Make, and that she exports to those Colonies above double the Value that she does to the British Sugar Islands.

Fourthly, I answer, Cash, and Bills of Exchange, for almost all the Fish exported to Spain and Portugal; together with Naval Stores, Logwood, Furs, &c. great Part of which Great-Britain exports again to her Advantage.

Fifthly, Inasmuch as it serves to encourage the Northern Colonies in catching of Fish, making Oil, and cutting of Lumber, &c. this supplies then in a great Measure with Returns to Great-Britain for

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for her Manufactures, for Want of which, those Colonies could not take off near the Quantity they now do, as they have no other Way of paying for them; consequently, if a Stop should be put to that Trade of theirs with the French and Dutch West-India Settlements, they would be necessitated to set up the Manufactory of Great-Britain among themselves, to her very great Detriment.

Sixthly, Only to encourage the British Sugar Islands, in Distilling up all the coarse Sugarsthey now send to Great-Britain into Rum, which they will dispose of to the Northern Colonies on their own Terms, by which Means not above two Thirds the Rum and Sugar will come to Great-Britain that now does, consequently the Price of what does come, will be proportionably inhaunced, and serve no other Purpose but to enable these West-India Gentlemen, instead of making their Fortunes in sive or six Years, which they now do, to make them in

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good Judges, that the Rum and Molosses they sell, pays the Charges of the Plantations, and that the Sugar is all Prosit.

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Seventhly, This would give the Northern Colonies further Encouragement to out-rival the French in the Fish Trade, (especially in the West-Indies) and enable them to make larger Remittances for the Manufactures of Great Britain, and thereby increase her Trade.

Lastly, As this Question seems to be the darling Hinge of the West-India Gentlemen, I shall be a little more Particular in answering it.

It is a certain Fact, that the French in the West-Indies, sell their Sugars from farty to fifty per Cent. cheaper than the English do; therefore, if they had no Vent for their Molosses, but were obliged to throw it away, as these Gentlemen pretend they would; altho to my certain

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tain Knowledge, a great Number of French Vessels go yearly to Canada, wholly loaded with Rum, which is made out of it, (for the Northern Colonies seldom or ever take any of their Rum or Sugar) yet, as it produces them such a Trifle, they felling it for one Third the Price that it is fold for in the British Islands, the Addition of two or three per Cent. on their Sugars at the Foreign Markets, (where they are not in any Danger of ever being rival'd by the English, as it is not in our Power ever to raise the Quantities of Sugar the French does) would fully make up for it; besides, there needs no stronger Argument to prove, that the French do not look upon the Trade from the Northern Colonies as beneficial to them, (notwithstanding these Gentlemen affirm, that the French do all in their Power to encouarge it,) then, their prohibiting it under the severest Penalties, the West-India Gentlemen know that this is true, and that one Half this

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Trade with the French is smuggled, as well in the French Islands as in the British Islands.

With respect to the French being able to supply themselves with Lumber, I think it is beyond Dispute that they may, (Fish no-body can deny but that they catch at a cheaper Rate than the English do,) and the Quantities of Lumber they take from the English are trifling, as one of the West-India Gentlemen declared upon Examination before the Lords of Trade, they having the same Sort of Trees grow both in Canada and Messasippa, that do in the Northern Colonies, and the only Reason they do not cut them is on Account of the Navigation's being something more difficult, which would perhaps make the Lumber turn out at a higher Price than they give the English; but, suppose the French Planters were obliged to give double the Price for it to what they do at present to the English, yet it would be giving of it to their own People, and the Addition of two or three per Cent. more

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more on their Sugars would make up for it; Mill-Timber, Staves, and Heading, are the natural Growth of Hispaniola, where they always use them; at Martinico, the most of the Staves and Hoops they use there, are brought them from Old-France.

I hope it now appears from what has been said, that the Trade carried on from the Northern Colonies to the French and Dutch West-Indies, is a very beneficial one to Great-Britain, and of no real Detriment to the British Sugar Islands, inasmuch as they do not Want any Encouragement for making Rum, Sugar, or Molosses; for, in my Opinion, the Gentlemen who live in those Islands, exceed all other Subjects of the British Government, both for Dispatch in getting Estates, and also in spending them: That therefore, if the Facts here stated, should upon Examination prove true, as

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I am satisfied they will, the Legislature in their great Wisdom will reject the Petition of these West-India Gentlemen, and instead of probibiting the Trade of the Northern Colonies, take off the Duties already laid thereon.

Upon the Whole, Gentlemen, and to conclude, give me Leave on Behalf of the Northern Colonies, and all others trading to, or interested therein, to make this Proposal to you, That you would withdraw this said Petition of yours now before the Honourable House of Commons, and join the Agents of the Northern Colonies in petitioning the Parliament, that they would be pleased to take off the present Duty on Foreign Rum, Sugar, and Molosses, imported into the Northern Colonies; and pray, that however difficult a Task it may seem, such further Meafures as they shall think expedient, may be taken to put a final Stop to the Tra-

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fick, which these Agents of France are carrying on to the Ports of Holland Marseilles and Toulon, and among the many thousand New-England Men that will join you, shall be

Your most bumble Servant,

M. B.

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