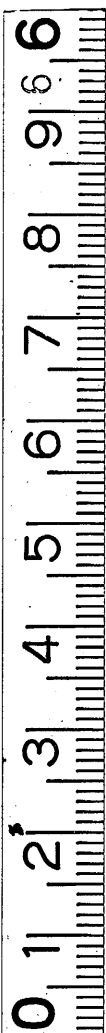


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A SHORT
System of Trade: *n*

OR, AN
ACCOUNT
OF

What in Trade must necessa-
rily be Advantageous to the
NATION,

AND
What must of Consequence be
Detrimental.

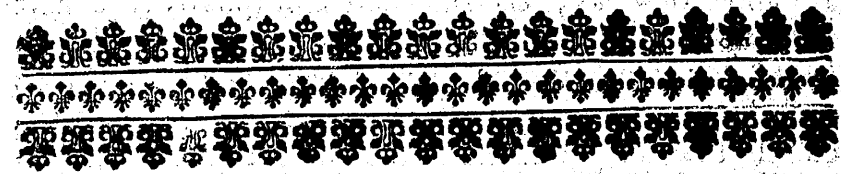
By **DAVID CLAYTON,**

AUTHOR of,
The Short but Thorough Search, &c.

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A
Short SYSTEM
 OF
TRADE, &c.



THE Design of the ensuing small Tract being to demonstrate what Methods are most proper to make this Nation truly happy as a Nation.

I shall take neither the Method of the *Manufacturer*, or his Antagonist the *British Merchant*, the Titles of two Weekly Papers now publish'd, by contradicting one another; but I shall lay down such undeniable Truths as may satisfy any thinking Man (tho no Trader at all) and make him a competent Judge what Trade must necessarily be good for the Nation, and what of Consequence must unavoidably be hurtful: As I design Brevity, I shall use as few Words as possible.

I take a National Happiness to consist in a fruitful Soil, multitudes of People; and those People fully employ'd in beneficial Trades, under a mild Government.

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(6)

For the Government of these Nations I may boldly and truly say, 'tis the best Compos'd, the best Modell'd, of any that ever was in the World; so fitted for the Happiness and Freedom of all Ranks and Degrees of Men, that none but Fools, or Knaves, can find fault: To mend our Constitution I think impossible, so shall say no more of that.

For our Soil, that, by the Divine Blessing on the Labours of the Husbandmen, is so fruitful, that our Inhabitants, altho numerous, are not only supply'd with all Things necessary for Human Life, but we can, and do spare and sell to our Neighbouring Nations vast Quantities to their Support also; and this not only in several Sorts of Grain, but Metals of divers Sorts, as Lead, Tin, &c. as also several Commodities made of the Product of our own Nation.

For our Inhabitants, they are very numerous; and I may say also to their Honour, generally, very industrious.

Add to this our Situation in this Globe a moderate Climate, and being an Island capacitated to have Trade and Dealings with the whole habitable Earth: In short, if Happiness is wanting in *England*, 'tis wholly owing to our selves.

Give me leave now to speak something touching our Inhabitants; for as for our Situation we cannot mend that, and for our Soil that I leave to our Husbandmen, whose Business it is: But for our Inhabitants, and their Employment, perhaps, there may be room to make both Improvement, and prevent what is decaying.

The Employment of Hands, and selling what those Hands make, that I call Trade; as also Goods bought of, and sold to Foreign Nations: And 'tis Trade, and the Benefit, and the Increase of it, that I wou'd aim at.

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(7)

I take it for granted, that a Multitude of People are the real Strength of a Nation, ay and the Riches of it also, if fully and profitably employ'd.

But if those Multitudes are idle, 'tis quite the reverse; — for Idleness is the Mother of all Debaucherys, Divisions, and Distractions. — Whence comes Robberys, Riots, and Rebellions, but from Idleness?

I look on a well order'd Family, as an Epitomy of a well governed Nation; and the same Methods that makes one thrive and grow rich makes the other.

In a well order'd Family, every one knows their own Business, and all are diligent in their Station: In a Kingdom 'tis the same. Such a Family, and such a Kingdom, must thrive and grow rich; but if Idleness is prevalent, it will in time be the Ruin of one, as well as the other.

Two Things renders a Nation Strong and Formidable (*viz.*) Multitudes of People, and Riches in Cash; the one is a real Strength in themselves, the other is (if I may so call it) an Auxiliary Strength, because Money Commands the help of others. Money, it may be said to be Men, Horses, Warlike Stores, Ships, and what not; because with Money all these may be bought or hired: It is the same in a Family in its degree.

Again; Money is the Life, Blood of Trade, 'tis with that it is carry'd on: How many Familys have been reduced by Losses in Trade, by Fire or the like, and scarce ever rise again, and why? The Master is Ingenious and Industrious in his Business, nay, and the whole Family the same; and perhaps all to very little purpose, and that for this very Reason, he wants Money to carry on his Trade, wants a Stock to work on.

And is it not so in Nations and Kingdoms? Can any other Reason be given why the *Dutch* make such

such vast Profit Yearly, by Fish they get on the Coasts of *Scotland*; when the *Scots* themselves make little or no Advantage by it? I say, can any other Reason be given but this, the *Dutch* hath store of Money, the *Scots* very little, the *Dutch* hath Ships, the *Scots* next to none, at least comparatively speaking.

I know many charge the *Scots* with Idleness; but may I not say they are necessitated to be Idle in that Affair, for want of Money to carry it on.

We find them Industrious enough when here, and trusted with a small Pack of Linnen, &c. may I not say too Industrious for many Shopkeepers in most parts of this Kingdom, whose Bread they pick out of their Mouths; and I doubt not but they would be as Industrious in the one as well as in the other, was it not for want of Money to manage it; that Proverb which says, *Money gets Money*, holdstrue, with respect to Nations as well as Familys.

Now since the Strength of a Nation consists in the Multitude of its Inhabitants, and their Treasure of Coin, (which I presume none can pretend to deny,) a Treasure of Coin is owing to the Industry of the Inhabitants, this undeniably proves, that those Trades that employs most Hands, as also that the Labour of those Hands which are employed is in Goods that brings in Cash from Abroad, are certainly the most beneficial to the Nation.

Those Trades that employs many Hands are certainly good for the Nation, in that they keep many from Idleness, and prevents their being burthensome to their Neighbours.

But surely those Trades that brings Money from abroad are more for the Nations Interest, than those that only gets Money from amongst our selves; the one only prevents a habit of Sloath, the other encreases our Riches, and of Consequence our Strength, (as before) thus the Merchant is preferable to the Builder. Again,

Again; the more Money that is to be earned by any Trade, the better that Trade is; and that to the Nation, as well as to the Person Working in the Trade, especially if a Considerable Part of those Goods are Exported. I mention this to prove that those that endeavour to beat down the Prices of any Goods whatsoever, are in that Respect not the Nations Friends.

I presume these Notions are such Obvious Truths, as not to admit of a Debate.

Now if these things are true, as certainly they are, I would ask any sober Man this Question.

Pray what must that Trade be that Imports Foreign Manufacturys, and such as detriments our own Manufacturys, and so compels many of our Own Hands to stand Idle, yea and to buy those Goods with ready Cash, and so Impoverishes us, and of Consequence weakens us? Can that be possibly deemed as a good Trade and advantageous to the Nation? If the Imployment of the Poor is to the Nations good, the hindrance of the Poor must be to its hurt, if the sending of Goods abroad, to the increasing our Cash, is in its Effect the increasing of our Strength, then it unavoidably follows, the sending out of Cash to buy Goods to the detriment of our Own Manufacturies, must be to the Impoverishing us, and of Consequence to the Weakening of us: 'Tis Morally Impossible both can be good; you may as soon convince me that Black is White, and that Darknes is Light, as to Convince me that the making our hands Idle is the way to make us Thrive, and the carrying our Cash abroad is the way to enrich us: 'Tis a Contradiction in Terms.

Yet so absurd an Assertion as this is, some there are (I blush to speak it) that with fair Glosses, and seeming Reasons, will plead for such a Trade, nay affirm it to be a Benefit, and that it is without all Reason.

son, that such a clamour is made against the *East-India* Company for driving such a Trade.

Give me leave now to Consider the Seeming Reasons and Fair Pleas that are made in their behalf.

And here I desire not to be misunderstood, nor would I have any think me to be an Enemy to the *East-India* Company, as such a Company; surely I am not, for I own they bring many, very many Useful Commodities, nay and many Necessary, which we could not be well without; but what I would be understood to speak against, is such Branches of their Trade, as are in reality detrimental to us, such as wrought Silks, Chints, Callicoes, &c. which are Manufactured Goods, and interferences with what is made at home, and by those very Commodities detriments Thousands of Familys: 'Tis these, and these only that I would plead against, and here I shall say nothing of their foolish ridiculous Pictures, nor their childish useless *China Wares*, fit only to please Children, I say I shall be silent on these things, because I presume that foolish humour that once prevail'd so very much, is now in great part dead in its self though that was giving Money for nought, or things good for nothing; but for the wrought Silks, Chints, and Callicoes, our Money is given for Goods worse than nought, Goods to our detriment, to the starving our Poor; ay and our Rich too in time, if not prevented: 'Tis no wonder our Parish-Rates rise so high when our Poor are forc'd to be Idle.

I now come to answer the sham Pleas made in behalf of these detrimental Branches of that Trade; and as I mention their Reasons, I shall Answer them as I go along.

One Plea is, That the Silks, Chints, and Callicoes, do not Interfere with the Woollen Manufactures, because Callicoes, &c. are only Cloathing for Women, and the Woollen Cloths, Serges, Shalcoons, Duroys,

Duroys, &c. are all for Mens Wear; so the one cannot Interfere with the other.

To which I would Answer.

The wrought Silks, and Callicoes, &c. Interfere with the Silk Weavers, Throsters, &c. nay, and with Stuffs; many of which are Womens wear, nay and Serges too; I have seen many Women Cloathed with Serge Gowns and Petty Coats, but can they say they do not also with our *Norwich* Stuffs and Crapes: Surely Men must be Blind that cannot see that.

Besides, do they not Interfere with the Woollen in Furniture for Houses, as Window Curtains, Beds, &c. nay, and in the last (to wit) Beds they Interfere not only with Silks, &c. but oftentimes with the finest Broad Cloaths, of which I have seen many a good Old Bed made? Indeed I see not what they Interfere not with, of our Woollen Goods, except for Riding Coats, Stockings, Bays, and some other Course Goods. In short, the Plea is only a meer Sham; and should they Interfere only with our own wrought Silks and Crapes, &c. which are a slight wear for Women, I see no reason why any one Trade should be reduced and brought to Ruin, only because a few Men should increase their Estates, which have already enough to maintain them Genteely, as most of the Members of the *East-India* Company have.

But when more than One Trade, yea very many Trades receive Prodigious Loss by it, I would presume those Prejudicial Branches of it might Justly be stopp'd.

Another Reason, at least pretended to be so, is this: They assert that the wrought Silks, Chints, Callicoes, &c. which are Exported, brings in more Cash than the whole cost at first, so that what is used at home is all clear Profit. Give me leave, in Answer to this Grand and Common Plea, to be a little particular, that I may set the matter in a clear Light.

First, I do affirm that no one Man can be certain what Silver is really Exported to Purchase those Commodities. Their Entrys are and may be known, but what may be Clandestinely carry'd off we know not.

That there is Profit, and great Profit to Export our own Coin, or other Silver, with Foreign Bullion, I have fully demonstrated, in a Pamphlet publish'd about 2 Years since, (entitled, *A Short but Thorough Search, &c.*) which is now again reprinted, with some Alterations, and large Additions, to which I refer you.

Now as there is Great Profit, that Profit is a great Temptation, 10 per Cent. is worth saving, and I have known it more. But whether the thing is done or not, I shall not determine, but the Temptation is Great; so that 'tis plain we must be ignorant of what Silver may be carry'd out.

But again; We must also be Ignorant, whether all those Goods bought for Exportation are Worn or Consumed abroad, whether none are printed beyond Sea, and brought again Clandestinely, and Worn and Used here at home: Circumstances of things may determine many to think so, and that on good Grounds. Should I enter on the Reasons that might be brought for so thinking, it would swell this Tract larger than I design; but what I am now to make out, is, that that Assertion, that the Export of those Goods brings more Cash into the Nation than the prime Cost of the whole was, is wholly groundless (to give it the best term) and perhaps absolutely false in Fact; and there is great reason to think that Assertion false in Fact, because,

First, If I am not false informed, Callicoes are generally Sold in many Parts of *Kent, Sussex, Norfolk, &c.* all along the Sea Coasts, and some Miles within Land, Cheaper by Retail, than our *London* Drapers can afford by Wholesale: If this is true, I would de-

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fire those pleaders for the *East-India Company*, to resolve me how this possibly can be, except Bought for Exportation, and those Goods sent abroad, and the Draw-back allowed; and when printed abroad, Clandestinely re-landed, and then Sold.

If they are so sold, so cheap, as I have heard they are, no other Account can be given why, but the aforesaid; which if so, it is a double Cheat to the Crown, first on the Drawback, and then on the Duty on Printing: But I shall not insist on this because I know not the Matter of Fact, but by common Reports.

Another Reason to think that Plea of theirs false, which affirms, *That that Part of their Callicoes, &c. Exported, brings in more Cash than the whole Cost at first in this.* Was what they said really Truth, the *East-India Company* would not be compell'd to give for foreign Bullion, at the time they send forth their Ships, so very much more than it is worth, as they have done for this forty Years past, and more. This I know to be Fact, and can prove it: But of this, with the Damage that accrues to the whole Nation by it, and that Yearly, I must refer you to the aforesaid Pamphlet, my *Short but Thorough Search, &c.*

But should all I have said be not enough to convince these their Advocates, but they should stand to it notwithstanding all, and still affirm, *That the Export of a Part brings in more Money than the whole Cost*; I would then soberly ask them one Question, Pray to what Parts of the World is this large, this profitable Part sold?

I foresee they would answer readily, A great Part to *Holland*. If so, Gentlemen, pray what do the *Dutch* do with them? Pray do not say they wear them all themselves; for I dare say, (notwithstanding the *British Merchant* says the *Dutch* encourage the wearing them) that not one quarter Part of what they buy of us is consum'd there: I grant some may
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(14)

be sent to *Germany*, but surely not many, the Lining of all sorts is too plenty and cheap there to admit many *Callicoes*, if any: I hope they will not say they print them there and send them back again.

I do not affirm it, nor can they say they do not, we are all in the Dark as to that; but many are bought by the *Dutch*, that's enough.

But should I grant all Truth which you assert (which I cannot) but should I do it, and that all they bought were either consum'd at home, or sent up into *Germany*, What then do the Nation receive from them, any thing comparatively, of Silver to what the *East-India* Company carry out Yearly? Surely no, they will not pretend to that.

I would desire those Gentlemen to resolve me, yea and the Nation, where is their next Market? Not to *France*; for there is an absolute Prohibition of their Wear, or Use, under a strict Penalty.

Is it to *Spain*? No surely, for they themselves argue, that the very Cause of the Declension of our Woollen Trades is, because of our present War with *Spain*. I grant that may somewhat deaden our Trade, but that is not the only or chief Cause of its present Stagnation; but by this their pleading, we find they do not pretend to send many of their Manufactureries there, nor have they found our *Spanish* War to have any Effect on their Sale of Goods this Season, it having been as great, and at as good a Rate, as have been known for some Years past: So that 'tis plain they sell few or none of their Manufactureries to *Spain*, because the War did not affect their Sale.

Nor do they pretend they sell much to *Portugal*; nor are they sent to the *Baltick*, that Country being too cold for those goods, and their own Linings too cheap.

Nay, nor do they pretend many are sent to the *Streights*, the *Levant*, or *Mediterranean* Coasts.

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(15)

What then is the Place or Places where they are sold, if not to *France*, *Spain*, *Portugal*? &c. Before I would pretend to give an Account where they are sold, I would from hence Answer the grand Objection they make against a Stop or Restraint to be put on these Branches of the *East-India* Trade, which is this:

Should a Prohibition be put to the *East-India* Company from importing Wrought Silks, Chints, and *Callicoes*, the *French*, *Dutch*, or *Portugese*, would take it up; and so we should lose a profitable, perhaps the most profitable Branch of that Trade. The Answer would be short: For,

First, The *French* have, on very good Reason, wholly prohibited their Use in their Nation.

The *Dutch* hath so sure Profit in their Spice Trade, that should these Goods be prohibited, as absolutely prohibited, here, as they are in *France*, they would not meddle with them.

And for the *Portugese*, their Consumption is so next to nothing, it could not be in the least worth their while; for *Spain*, they deal there not at all; and what is put up by the Emperor from *Flanders*, that is so small, that they would find better Employ than to bring such Goods as could be sold to none, and of Consequence be of no Use but to themselves.

So there is not the least Fear of any of these to encroach on our new Trade, especially if we duly consider to what Parts these Goods, which the Company and their Advocates boast, are to such Advantage sold; which is the next Enquiry.

And, in short, I cannot find that any Quantity are sold but to our selves; 'tis we are their Chaps from whence their Profit and Cash comes; 'tis to our selves these Exports are made, of which they boast so much.

I dare say *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with our *American* Colonies and Settlements (whether

(16)

on the Continent, or Islands) are their best, if not their only Chaps.

A Man may be bold to say, not one tenth Part of those Goods are consum'd in the whole *United Provinces*, with their Appendixes on the whole *German Empire*; but 'tis *Great-Britain, Ireland*, and our Islands and Collonies in *America*, take, as I may say, the whole (at least in Comparison of what is consum'd elsewhere.) I shou'd be sorry to be mistaken, but I really believe what I speak is Truth; which, if so,

I wou'd fain know what the Difference is to sell them there or here; and I dare assert, that what of those *East-India* Manufactured Goods which are sent thither for their Use, is the same Detriment to our Manufacturys as if they were us'd at home, I mean Proportionably.

I own the Whole is greater than a Part, so *England* with its Plantations, is greater than either the one or other alone; but still I take *Ireland* and all our *American* Collonies to be part of our selves.

I wou'd gladly be inform'd, to what end we shou'd be so fond of, and so careful to protect those Collonies and Islands, if not for our Profit.

That Man, or that Nation, that desires Care without Profit, must be accounted Foolish.

Now wherein consists the Profit of our *American* Settlements, if not in this? They take our Manufacturys of all Sorts, for their Use; we in exchange receive the Product of those Countries, which we Sell to our Neighbours for Money, as Tobacco, Sugars, &c. But if instead of Selling our Own Manufacturys, we Sell the Manufacturys of other Nations, bought with our Money, what is this but as much as in us lies, to prevent our selves of that Advantage, for which those Settlements were first made, and are since maintained.

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(17)

The Trading to those Settlements is Confined to *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, the *Scots* could not Trade there before the Union Act, nor can we to any other *European* Settlements in *America*, but our Own; the Reason is Plain, each Nation will, and ought to have the sole Benefit of what they plant abroad, except by Treatys Resigned up: I own the Spaniards did in the last Articles of Peace, allow our *South-Sea* Company some Trade to their Settlements, but the Trade was limited, and it was from these known and common Rules of Justice, that he that plants a Vine ought to receive its Fruits, so that Nation that fixes a Collony or Settlement, ought to enjoy the benefit of it.

But I would ask any Sober Man this Question; What would be the difference, for we to allow other Nations to supply our Settlements with their Manufacturys, in order to employ their own Hands at home, or we to do it for them, yea, and that to our own detriment, to the preventing our own Hands from getting their Bread? I must confess I see no other difference but by only a few Mens (that do not want it) adding to their Estates, which, if the Foreigners Traded with them, they alone would lose the Advantage of.

But as to the Impoverishment of the Nation, to the preventing the Employment of our own Hands, the Case is the very same.

Our Manufacturers are beggered for want of Employ, our Parishes burdened, and in short the whole Nation suffer for the Interest of one Company of Men.

The *East-India* Trade may be carryed on still, if these Branches were Lopt that Interfere with the Employing our own Hands, if not so great, if not altogether so Profitable to themselves; yet I'm sure more Profitable to the Nation, yea for the
G Gentlemen

Gentlemen of Estates as well as for Traders in General. The Land Interest, and Trade Interest are inseparably united, what is good to one is good to the other, what is hurtful to one is to the other; can any other Reason be given why 100 Acres of Land near any Large Market Town or City, especially *London*, is worth 2 or 300 Acres of the same Fertility at a greater distance? I say, can any other reason be given but this? the Product of that Land is worth more, and will yield a greater Price, because Situated near so many Mouths, to devour this Product.

Was the most barren Part of the Kingdom near some Large City, that barren Land would be improv'd to a greater advantage than now it is, and be worth perhaps five or six times as much *per Annum*, but still with this Proviso, that the Hands in that Large City were Employed, and they enabled to get Money, to Purchase the Product of those Lands. Otherwise Men cannot, will not starve; Provision they will have, if not by Purchase, by Violence or Force, and then those Lands would be so far from being better'd, that they would be worth nothing; by which 'tis plain and undeniably true, that multitudes of Industrious People in a Trading way, is a mighty advantage to the Land near them, and of Consequence to the Gentlemen that owns those Lands. So that 'tis as apparent as that the Sun shines at Noon, that the Interest of Trade and Lands are inseparably united, so that what tends to the Ruin of the One, of Consequence tends to the Ruin of the Other, as the Good of the One is the Good of the other.

Therefore, whatever Trade, or Branches of Trade, brings in any Manufactured Goods that Interferes with what is made among our selves, is in its direct Tendency and Consequences Injurious to the Nation, but if the quantity is so great that is Imported, as not only to Supply us in part of our own Cloaths and Furniture, but to send abroad to our Colonys and

and there to prevent the Exporting of what multitudes of our Hands are employed in; then I may modestly say 'tis Intolerable, and ought in Justice to be Stopt in time, I hope I need not add, the sooner the better.

We have many Laws against the Exportation of our *English* and *Irish* Wooll, some revived, and additions made to what our Wise Ancestors made, to prevent its Exportation more effectually.

Pray why was those good Laws made? Why! First, because, without the mixture of our Wooll, no other Nation could make so good Cloths as we could.

But Secondly, and Chiefly, as by keeping and working our Wooll, we could out do our Neighbours, they might be compell'd to buy their good Cloaths, Serges, Druggets, &c. of us; by the making of which our Hands might have full Imployment, and by that means to be made more Rich, and more Strong.

Shall we now admit any Manufacturys to be brought in to the preventing the good Effect of those Laws.

Let us e'en allow our Wooll to be Exported, Fullers-Earth, &c. as good, let Foreigners make Cloths, Stuffs, &c. as let Commodities be brought in that Interferes with them, not only at home but abroad in our own Plantations, e'en give our Neighbours the Profit of them, by trading to them to our Supplanting, the Case is not much short, if we allow Foreign Manufacturies to be sent thither by our selves; all the difference will be, the Private Merchants Advantage lost, the National Publick loss will be the same.

Nay, a stop to Foreign Manufacturys will be no loss to any of our *American* Merchants, they can get as much by our own Manufactured Silks, Crapes, Stuffs, &c. as by *India* Goods.

To close the whole of this Argument.

By supplying our Settlements with foreign Manufacturies, our own are by that Means unfold, to those

those Places, the Prevention of the Sale must be a preventing the Consumption, that necessarily stops that full Employ of our Hands at home, Idleness must bring Poverty, and that a Charge on the Parishes where they inhabit; and as the Degree is more or less, so is the Loss to the Nation: So that in the whole, the supplying our Colonies, Plantations, or Settlements, in *America*, with foreign Manufactures, doth tend to the Detriment, and in time will, if not prevented, to the Ruin of the Nation.

And all those Laws against exporting our Wool, Fullers Earth, &c. design'd to imploy our Hands, which do and will tend to the Nation's Interest, are by the importing foreign Manufactured Goods, render'd as much useless as possible can be, in the same Degree as they interfere with those Goods made or wrought up by our own Hands, that Distinction of Staple, or not Staple, signifies just nothing, if one hundred thousand Hands are employ'd in the Silk Trade, and the Silk is not of our own Growth; what then, the Silk is generally purchased with our Staple Commodities, or Goods made of our own Growth, our Cloths, &c. therefore there is rather a double Reason that it ought to be encourag'd, first, Because the Raw Silk as purchased with our Cloth, the Product of our Nation, and Labour of our Hands, is therefore to our Benefit and Advantage: And, secondly, That the working those Silks by the Throwster, Weaver, &c. employs Thousands of Hands to as much Benefit as our Woollen Manufactory doth or can; so that by the bringing Raw Silk, we make as it were a Staple of what is in reality no Staple, and still to the encreasing our Profit, our Riches, and by that our Strength: And this Benefit accrues to us by the *Turkey Company*, &c.

Should

Should any demand what Law would be effectual to stop this fatal, detrimental, growing Evil, I shou'd not be so foolish as arrogantly to dictate to the Wisdom of the Nation, I dare not pretend to that, especially when the *French*, our Neighbouring Kingdom, hath so prudently and wisely laid an Example before our Eyes, they have effectually done it; for 'tis the Occupyer, the Wearer, is the chief Criminal, not the Importer: One hath Profit to prompt his doing his Business, the Wearer nothing but the Vanity of pleasing his Fancy; therefore I would with Submission give my Thoughts, the Chief in the Crime ought chiefly to bear the Punishment: But then it might be objected,

If the Wearing is prohibited, then, first, several that Trade now in that Commodity might lose so much by Callicoos as might be to their Ruin.

Secondly, These that have served their Apprenticeship to the Printing Callicoos, would be at a Loss to get their Bread.

And, thirdly, that Fund to which the Duty laid on Printing Callicoos is annexed, that Fund would be deficient to the End it is appropriated to.

To all which I would Answer briefly, a Duty might be laid on somewhat else that should not only answer the Deficiency occasion'd by the Loss of the Duty on Printing Callicoos, but also in two Years time, or less, to purchase those Goods of the now Dealers in that Commodity, in order to their effectual Exportation, and also to provide a Livelihood for those that have actually served an Apprenticeship to that Employ; for those that formerly followed other Employments, and those *French* that came over since the Prohibition of those Goods in *France*, I presume there is no reason to provide for them: One may return to their former Employ, the other to their own Native Land.

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(21)

The Author of this is ready to produce a Scheme that will answer all these Ends, if the Legislature thinks fit to Command it; and that without the least Reason for any to complain.

For what may be objected on the Behalf of those that have Garments, or Furniture, made of Callicoes, &c. for them a reasonable Time might be allow'd for the wearing them out.

I did design, in this Scheme of Trade, to have touch'd on what of our own Product might be made to advantage, and for the Publick Good; as to employ all the now idle Hands in this Nation, and that to its great Benefit, without any Damage to any Trades as now followed.

But as I find those that have Trades to follow want Employ, I thought it more necessary, first, to attempt the Recovery of what is now declining, rather than to find out new Employments, as an old well built House is sooner and cheaper Repair'd, than a new one Erected. But if it please God that I live to add a Second Part to this Tract, I hope I may satisfactorily do it, to an entire Easement of our Parish Poor Rates.

To conclude; Give me leave to sum up all in short that I have said.

The Profit of Trade consists in employing our Hands, and selling the Goods made by those Hands abroad to our Advantage. There is I own a Trade that may be call'd profitable, which is what we call a Trading Voyage, which consists in buying Goods of one Nation, and selling them to another; but this ought to be call'd a Private Profit, whereas the other is a Publick, a National Profit: This last ought not to be esteem'd in Comparison of the other; yet this, and this only, is by the *East-India* Company pretended to be the Profit of their wrought Silks, Chints, and Callicoes. We know, and they own, these Goods are bought with ready Money, and are the

(22)

the Manufactory of Foreigners, and that they do interfere with our own wrought Silks, Stuffs, Crapes, &c. but they plead they are bought abroad, and sold abroad, and that is enough, that is the Chief of their Plea; but to me this Plea is nothing, except they can prove they were sold to Foreigners, as well as bought of Foreigners, instead of that, they are bought of Strangers, sold to our Natives; for those that are born in any of our Settlements abroad, are as much Natives of *England*, as if born in *London*; you may as well plead, that because *London* is the Metropolis of *England*, that the more distant Towns, and Countys, are not *England*, as to pretend that because *England* is the Head of the *British* Dominions, that therefore *Ireland*, and our Dominions in *America*, are not of our Dominions; and that what of the *India* Manufactured Goods are sold there, are not sold to our selves.

I affirm they are sold to our selves, to our Fellow Subjects, and that to the Detriment of our own Manufacturies, and that very Money they bring from those Parts, and send again to the *East-Indies* to buy more Goods, wou'd be brought home, settle here, and circulate here, as the Return of our own wrought Goods, the Labour of our own Hands, to the Encouragement of the Industrious, the Enrichment of the Nation, and the real Benefit of all, even from the Throne to the meanest Mechanick; and the Reason I have to be so positive, is this: From the time of the Beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, to the latter End of King *Charles the Second's* Reign, our Manufacturers increas'd mightily, and our Silver in Proportion as the Returns for those Goods sent abroad brought in; but since that time our Manufacturers hath, if not declined, yet have been at a stand, and for our Silver that have declined, What Reason can be given for this? but that the *East-India* Company began then to be establish'd, and hath to
this

this time increas'd, and what Money was then the Return of our own Goods, is now the Return of theirs; the Returns of our own tarry'd with us to our enriching, the Returns for theirs is sent abroad to our impoverishing. I might be more large in demonstrating the Damage that accrues to this Nation; but I should swell this small Pamphlet larger than I design, and a *Word to the Wise is enough.*

FINIS.

