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## VINDICATION OF A PAMPHLET

Lately published, Intituled

## The Tryal of the Spirits.

Together with

Some Observations relating to the West-India Trade, and the Encouragement of our Sugar Colonies abroad, and our useful Manusactures at home.

Humbly Inscribed to the Right Honourable ARTHUR ONSLOW, Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons.

By ADAM HOLDEN, of Greewich.

Justum & tenacem propositi virum; Non Civium ardor prava jubentium, Non vultus instantis Tyranni, Mente quatit solida.

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[Price Six-pence.]



To the Right HONOURABLE

## Arthur Onslow, Esq;



pear'd for and against the Distillery, I who have been a mere Spectator, intreat your Patience for the Trouble I may give you in the Perusal of some short Observations I have made on that Subject. If you'll indulge me with your Attention, I'll not be prodigal of your Time.

THAT which rais'd my Curiofity to enquire into the Controversy, was a little Pamphlet intituled, A proper Reply to another, intituled, The Tryal of the Spirits, &c. A 2 Having

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Having turn'd over a few Pages of the Proper Reply, I soon found it's Author to be the most extraordinary Man, that ever appear'd for a modest Champion. I therefore gravely laid the Thing down, refolv'd to see what the other Party had faid, that could inflame this young Author with fo much Heat and Fire. Young I am persuaded he must be in this fort of Opposition; otherwise he would never have given his Adversary so much Advantage over him, nor have betray'd fuch a particular Fondness for his own Production, as to hire People to give it away, not only in (but some Miles distant from) London; by which Conduct one of them dropped into my Hands.

Bur enough of that Pamphlet.

I THEN took up the Tryal of the Spirits, &c. humbly offered to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Walpole, and to the Right Honourable Sir Joseph Jekyl, and read it throughout. I confess I found nothing but Argument in that, founded upon Facts; nor could I discover any scurribus Language in it. Perhaps the Stile may be too strong for the Taste of some, or some Phrases to poignant for the Circumstances of others. Be that as it will, as the Design in general is good and honest, and wrote with a sincere

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fincere Intention to serve the Community, at least in the Light it appears to me; I therefore take Leave to vindicate that Author's Design, which I flatter myself I can execute with Decency, without any Guilt of Immorality, or a Violation of the known Rules of good Manners.

To the Point then.

THE two Positions that he lays down are,

THAT the Malt-Stillery, in it's present Gircumstance, cannot subsist with the Good of the Community, and with it's own Wellbeing; which he thinks will appear from the Reason and Nature of the Thing itself, And, è contra,

THAT the Importation of Rum, and the Distillation of Melasses at home, is consistent with the Good of the Community, and with the Reason of the Thing itself.

These are the two Points, on which the Argument turns; and God forbid, but they should both have fair play.

As to the first of these, Sir, give me Leave to present you with a short View of the the Arguments the Author of the Tryal, &c. has there advanced, and then I'll go on to make some further Observations, naturally arising from this Subject.

THE first is, the Mischles it does to our Artisicers, Manufacturers, and Labourers, in general: For if these be disabled, what will become of the rest of the Society? That it has this Effect, is so plain to every common Observer, that to labour a Proof of it, would be spending of Time to no manner of Purpose.

THE next Attempt is, to answer that popular Argument, that the Malt-Stillery is for the Good of the Landed Interest, which the Author (as far as I can judge) with good reasoning denies. For as it weakens the labouring People, it cannot really promote any Interest at all. But the Landed Interest, particularly suffers upon this Account, in the Brewery, the Bakery, the Butchery, and the Grafiery; and even in the Woollen Manufacture, all which the Author thinks are far from being an Equivalent to all the Advantage that can possibly result from the Malt-Stillery. This, I think, in Miniature, is fairly prov'd, I cannot therefore recede from this, but be of his Opinion, till convinced by folid Arguments. THE

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THE Reason, therefore, that the Malt-Stillery cannot subsist with the, Good of the Community, is, that large Quantities must be made of these Spirits, which must be afforded at so low a Rate, as to make 'em the Purchase of the poorest of the People, for their common Tipple. Herein therefore lies the Mischief of this Trade to the Community, viz. that 'tis adapted to the Circumstances of the common, labouring, People, and those only: Lay but the Bait, the Temptation, before these fort of People, all the Laws in being, or that can be made confistent with the natural Right of the Subject, can never prevent em from being drunk, from ruining themselves, and, in themselves, burting the Society in every Interest and Branch of it.

'T is very plain, that the richer and better Part of the Society never tafte these Liquors, but from mere Curiosity. Hence it will appear, therefore, that as a Malt-Stillery cannot be erected and carried on without a very large Expence, for the Support of which, great Quantities of these Spirits must be vended,

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and that if these Spirits were not bought by the common and poorest Sort of the People, they must lie upon the Hands of the Maker; the Consequence, I say, must be, that either the Community must suffer, or it will be worth no Man's While to carry on the Trade in the Shape it now appears.

BEFORE I dismiss this Head, give me Leave, Sir, to make an Observation or two.

THE first is, That this Trade, namely the Malt-Stillery, is calculated for it's own Good only, and as it now stands is not confistent with the Good of any other whatsoever, nay not even with that of it's necessary Dependants, such as Copper-Smiths, Back-makers, Bricklayers, &c. Except their Artificers and Manufacturers are a great deal more prudent and virtuous than any others. But this cannot be supposed. Therefore it properly subsists by itself, and for it's own Emolument, to the universal Detriment of Mankind. The Proportion I think is self-evident. If those, who are of another Opinion, will give themselves the trouble of enquiring into (11)

the State of the useful Manufactures carried on in and about this great City, I am persuaded they would find this to be the Case, and a very melancholy one too. The Consequences of it, I leave to your Honour's Judgment.

THE next thing I observe is, If the Malt-Distillers use the worst of our Grain, as they fay they do, and that immature perhaps; then, I fay, their Spirits must be worse and more unwholefine in Proportion, and consequently ought to be discouraged. The fouler or cruder any Spirit is, the more de-phlegmating or cleanfing it requires, in what they call rectifying. Whatever they do it by, I know in the Nature of the thing it must be done by strong Alkalies, fuch as Quick-Lime, or the coarsest Pot-ash. The wholesomest Method is by calcin'd Tartar; but that would turn out too dear for the Point in View. The other, indeed, either by Pot-Ash or Lime, is the cheapest Way. But from either of these Lixivia, it is eafy to imagine how the Stomach must fuffer; even after they have been committed to one of their Operations. For all the World knows, that in Distillation

the more subtile Particles of all Bodies, whether good or bad, are brought over the Helm; and I'll venture to add, that there are Mixtures of fo poisonous a Nature, that if you were to draw from them ad infinitum, they would still communicate their contagious Effluvia. Whether one or both of these Alkaline Bodies are not used in Distillation, to divest their Malt-Spirits of their crude Phlegm, and to give em a lively; brisk Flavour, the Persons immediately concern'd are, it must be granted, the best Judges. I shall only add, that if these Gentlemen will undertake to prove that the Malt-Stillery is confiftent with the Good of the Community and with itself, they ought to be heard; and for my own Part, I should be glad to be convinc'd. But as yet the Argument remains where it did; therefore they'llexcuse me. And in this Respect I, at present, dismis these Gentlemen.

THE second Thing the Author has advanced, is, that the Importation of Rum from our Sugar-Colonies, and the Distillation of Melasses, is consistent in the Nature and Reason of the thing itself, with the Good of the Community, and with itself.

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As to the first of these Produces, I believe all Mankind will allow, that scarcely a wholesomer Spirit can be distilled than that call'd Rum; I mean as it is in itself, pure and unadulterated: So far then it is preserable as a Spirit. A very small Quantity of this Spirit can be imported in comparison to that made of Malt; and therefore the Hurt it is capable of doing, must be in the same proportion. This is giving the Malt-Stillery the fairest play: For nobody can suppose their Spirits near so good, so wholesome, as those produced from Sugar.

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Now as these Spirits are infinitely preserable in their own Nature to the others, and as their Quantities imported stand in a very trivial Proportion to those of Malt-Spirits, &c. and taking into the Account the Duties imposed on 'emby which they are effectually put out of the Reach of the common People, I think it is fully proved, that this Trade is consistent with the reason and the nature of the thing itself. This will yet appear in a stronger Light, when I come to consider it's Consistency with the good of the Society.

BEFORE

BEFORE I proceed, give me leave to observe, Sir, that the Merchants of GREAT BRITAIN, are indisputably a very useful, if not the most useful, Body of Men we have among us. For it is their Interest to encourage the Exportation of our Manufactures, and to import real Cash, where the Balance is in our Favour. By this Traffick, Riches are made diffusive, the Landed Interest is really supported thereby; the KING has his Duty paid, the Landlord his Rent, and the Subject made easy, so as to have fomething to go to Market with. This is the way by which a Nation becomes rich and formidable.

HERE, I hope, it will be granted, that the West-India Merchants make no contemptible part of the mercantile Body, and therefore that their Exportations and Importations ought to be considered.

IF it be worth while to continue and fupport our Sugar Islands and Colonies; then due Encouragement ought to be given to the Planters themselves, and to the Merchants trading to these Colonies.

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If not; I think, they should not be exposed to a lingring Death. This no humane or fensible Man can suppose.

THE Usefulness of this Trade appears in the Extensiveness of it's Navigation. What a vast number of Ships are annually employ'd in the Service of our Sugar Colonies? How many useful Trades and Manusactures are it's immediate Dependents? What a number of Sailors is thereby employ'd, who upon every Emergency have proved of the greatest Service to the Nation?

IF the Enquiry be here, What do the Merchants export to these Colonies? The Answer is in one Word, All the useful Manusastures of GREAT BRITAIN. Therefore to discourage such a Trade as this, would wound the public Interest most dangerously. What are their Imports? Why Sugar and Rum chiefly. If in either of these they are discouraged, it must necessarily terminate in the Prejudice of our Manusastures at home, and our Sugar Plantations abroad.

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The useful Dependencies upon the West-India Trade, (particularly that of the Sugar Colonies) are almost innumerable. It would be too tedious for your Honour to read them over, or for me to recite them. The Conclusion then, which I think I have just Reason to make is, That the Rum Trade, at the Price that Liquor now sells for, must in the Reason of the Thing support itself, and at the same time derive very great Advantages to the Community, which, with great Submission, I say, cannot be affirmed of the Malt-Stillers.

THE next Thing, the Author of the Trial considers, is, the Distillation of Melasses. In which the Point to be proved, at first view, seems to be attended with some Dissiculties, namely, That it is consistent with itself, and the good of Society.

LET it be considered then, That the Sugars, which are imported from the Colonies aforesaid, primarily fall into the Hands of the Refiners or Sugar Bakers. In this Process Melasses are produced, the Natural Extract of that noble Concrete, maturated by the strong, genial Heat

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Heat of the Sun, which cannot be affirm'd of any Produce, either of Grain or Fruit in these our Northern Climates. As these Melasses should some way or other be vended for the Service of our Plantations; so it has been judged that the Distillation of them would be the best Method, and the least interfere with any other Manusacture.

THE Observations I would make on this Head are, That the Spirits produced from this Juice are wholsome in them-selves, and indeed must be so, since they are deriv'd from so fine an Original, that they are capable of being improved into exceeding good Brandy, probably more agreeable or healthful to the Constitutions of English Men, than that of France; and therefore may be a very good Ingredient in Punch; far from being offensive to the Palate, or hurtful to the Stomachs of those who drink it. Now if French Brandy, or that under the Notion of Flemish, were entirely prohibited, one may venture to advance, that this Trade would support itself, tho' that Brandy should be fold considerably dearer than it now is, without any Injury to the com(18)

mon People, or labouring part of the So-

IT must again be observed, that but a small Quantity of this Liquor can be produced in comparison to that from Malt-Spirits. Therefore if any incidental Evils should attend them, yet they would be so few and trivial, that they would scarce be perceived, or taken notice of. Now as a Duty is imposed upon this Spirit (and probably it would bear more); the Revenue will be increased; the Trade in the Circumstances now recommended will support itself, the Sugar Colonies encouraged, and the Subject no way injur'd. For this will effectually disable the common People, as I observed before, from making it their constant Tipple. This then is the real Contrast between this Trade and the Malt-Distillery.

To illustrate this further, give me leave to suppose to your Honour, That if all Spirits were to be fold at the same Price that Rum is now fold at; can it be imagin'd that Malt-Spirits will ever sell at that Rate? Such an Imagination would indeed be ridiculous. Supposing Brandy made from Melasses could not be afforded

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afforded under five or fix Shillings per Gallon, and the Malt-Spirits put upon the same footing, the Case would be just the same; at least, so far as I can perceive. If the Difference were adjusted upon fuch a Foundation, as feems in itfelf equitable, pray what would the Consequence be? Why, That you would have all your Spirits pure and natural, as they are in themselves. For it would not be worth the Compounder's trouble to cover Malt Spirits with Rum, and so sell them for the Produce of the West-India Trade. There would be no occasion for these pernicious Lixivia abovementioned for cleanfing and acuating their Spirits, by which the meaner fort of People are ruin'd and destroy'd. Rum and the Brandy. made from Melasses, would subsist in a useful Trade, and the other must subhde.

In short, Sir, I think it appears, that the West-India Trade, so far as it respects our Sugar Colonies, cannot subsist without the Importation of Rum; nor can the Sugar Refiners at home subsist without the Consumption of Melasses; and therefore, I hope, the Honourable House of Commons will take this into their Confidera-

tion. For as these two are so inseparately connected, that one cannot fall without the other; so I humbly presume it is not below the Wisdom of the House to make such Provision, that they may both sub-sist; which that it may be done consistently with the good of the Community, I think has been clearly demonstrated.

LET it then be strictly consider'd. that the Mischiess done the Society by the Spirit Trade, have not arose from Rum and Brandy made from Melasses, but from Malt-Spirits. That this is true in general, I believe the Trade itself will, and must confess. It is from the cheapness of this, that our Labourers are lost, our Artificers debauch'd to fuch a degree, that it has justly alarmed the House of Commons, and in them the whole Nation, and every tender, difinterested Spectator, who has the Happiness of his Country at heart. Why therefore should Rum, Melasses, &c. be put into the Indictment? 'Tis pity they should be executed for being in bad Company only; especially confidering they were accidentally drawn in, and can plead with all the Justice in the World. Nor Guilty. On this account (21)

count the Malt-Stillery is a great Enemy to our Woollen Manufacture, and indeed to all others but itself; which was proposed to be proved in the beginning of this Address; had it not been for this, I dare answer for it, the Importation of Rum and the Distillation of Melasses would never have been brought into the Question, as they ought not to be, in the Reason, Nature, and Justice, of the Case itself.

UPON this Account, Sir, (with great Submiffion) it feems unreasonable, that these Spirits should come into the Bill. with any other view than to give an Encouragement to them in such a Method as to put it out of the Power of the common People to make them their ordinary Tipple. This must be done, or the End and Design of the Bill will be lost; and therefore, Sir, I doubt not but the Honourable House of Commons will apply the Remedy to the real Grievance. neither causing the Innocent to suffer with the Guilty, nor finking so useful and necessary a Bill by over loading it with such Articles, as must dangerously affect the most valuable Branches of Merchandise and Manufacture; when the Defign, as

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it appears to me, is to regulate a Manufacture that manifestly strikes at the Welfare of the whole Community.

As to the Objections that may be offer'd in respect to the Revenue, from any Discouragement the Legislature may judge proper to subject the Malt-Stillery to, so as to cause a considerable Desiciency to the Civil List; I answer, that the same Power can easily supply those Deficiencies. Let it be considered at the same time too, that no small Addition will be made to the faid Revenue by the Encouragement given to Rum, and Brandy made from Melasses, without any hazard to the good of the Community, which is the Point principally intended by the Author of the Trial, &c. were no other Argument than the following infifted on, I think it would fufficiently answer that Point, namely, if no other Spirits were cultivated in England, but Rum imported from our Sugar Colonies, and Brandy made from Melasses, the Produce of our Sugar Manufactures at home, the Quantities that could bonestly be brought to Market, would be very inconsiderable in Comparifon to that of Malt-Spirits; and the Duties thereon imposed in a moderate Proportion,

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Proportion, must effectually prevent the poorer fort of People from being ruin'd thereby, and yet both the one and the other would very usefully subsist.

Now then, as I acknowledged before, if the Malt-Stillery can make it fairly appear, That their Trade as it now stands, is confistent with the universal good of the Public, that it can subsift without Damage to our Artificers and Manufactures; then, I think, they ought to enjoy it, nay, even to be encourag'd in it; and for my own part, I will readily and chearfully surrender the Prize.

If they should say on this Head, that the Laws made and provided against Drunkenness, and other public Vices, are not duely executed. I answer, That the frequency and universality of these Crimes arising chiefly from Gin, makes that Execution almost impracticable. For at this Rate, Hundreds in some Towns must be punish'd in a Day, and those Punishments would be unavailing; for it is very manifest they return to their dear Destroyer, like the Sow to the wallowing in Mire.

In short; why must the Magistrates and Constables be made Tools and Slaves to the Pleasure and Interest of the merry Gentlemen? Why are they to be exposed to the Abuses and vile Treatment of these intoxicated, mad, dirty Wretches? Why must they run the hazard of having their Persons murder'd, and their Houses fir'd by such Desperadoes? By the way, I can't well fee how it is confistent with the Oath the Magistrate takes, to grant Licences to such difreputable Persons, who live in Holes and By-Alleys; in fuch Houses as no Man of Character would stir into. I say, I cannot see how it can be justifiable to grant such People Licences. to fell Gin; and yet I have reason to believe, this is frequently the Case. For nothing in this Conduct can be intended, but the Confumption of the noxious Manufacture; let what Diforders or Irregularities foever enfue, that's not regarded. I wish I had not reason to complain on this Head from my own Observa-

Ir therefore the reputable part of the Malt-Diffillers cannot extricate themselves from these Difficulties, and answer

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the Objections above-mentioned; let them give up the Cause. I shall (and I believe all Mankind will) expect fair, cool, Argument, without railing Accusation, or personal Reflections.

No Gentleman, or Scholar, or indeed any other Person, who has the least Notion of Decency, can be guilty of low, vulgar, Defamation, or scandalous Infinuation. If they can make a just and rational Desence to what has been alledged against them with that Temper, I shall be very glad of it. But as the Scribbler of the Reply has chosen a different. Measure, I won't trouble your Honour with him, but leave him to public Chastisement at the Tail of this Vehicle, as un-worthy any Gentleman's Correction.

I HEREBY then folemnly declare to your Honour, That I have no Malice or ill-will against any Man, or body of Men, in the World; and could safely appeal to the Omnipotent and Omniscient Being, with a Nunc dimittis, on this Account. I shall give myself no Uneasiness at any Dirt thrown at me, nor think myself obliged to answer malicious Innuendoes, or little Cavils. Nothing shall

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• shall have my Notice, but genteel and candid Arguments, by which if I am convinced, I will as generously acknowledge my Error.

Thus much I thought proper to offer by way of Recapitulation, with regard to the Malt-Diftillery. I shall be very short in what I have to repeat in regard to the Merchants and Sugar Trade in general.

I THINK then, that it is as plain, as that two and two are equal to four, that our West-India Trade, as it respects Sugars, cannot subsist without vending the Rum thence produced; and then the Question is, Where they must find a Market for this Liquor? It is natural to answer, where they purchase their useful and necessary Manufactures. If this should be denied them in GREAT BRI-TAIN, where must they find a Market, and how must the Planters be supplied with the Necessaries of Life? If the Anfwer be in the Negative, then they must be destroyed; which I will venture to fay will do more harm to our Landed Interest in one Year, than the whole Malt-Stillery can do it good in seven.

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THE immediate Support of our Sugar-Colonies, are the Refiners, the Sugars in general falling into their Hands. But what can these Gentlemen do, by way of Encouragement to the abovesaid Colonies. if they have no Market for their Melasles? It is almost as impracticable for the Refiners to carry on this Trade without a Vend for the said Melasses, as it is for the Colonies to subsist without selling their Rum. And therefore, Sir, 'tis humbly hop'd, the Legislature will take some particular Care in this Affair, that there may be room for the Consumption of it, in fome Shape or other; for tis Pity fo noble a Juice should be thrown away. Distillation has hitherto been thought a proper Method for it's Consumption.

And indeed the little Quantity of Spirit that can be thus produced, as I faid before, can do us no Harm; and all the Duty it pays to the Crown must therefore do us Good. The importing of French Brandy upon us, is certainly so much Loss to the Nation, the disguis'd under the Name of Flemish. If Brandy then made from Melasses, can prevent the running the other in upon us, which I humbly presume, may be done with the D 2

Thus, Sir, I have done with this Argument. Your Goodness will pardon the many Desects that may appear in this Address, of which I am very sensible; but the Hints given may perhaps rouse an abler Hand. What I have submitted to your Honour is done with great Sincerity and Integrity, with no other View than the Good of my County. Magna est Veritas, & prævalebit.

EXCUSE the Trouble I have given you, and give me Leave to subscribe myself,

Right Honourable Sir,

Your Honour's

Most Humble

Most Obedient Servant,

Greenwich,
April 5.
1726.

ADAM HOLDEN,

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THE following is the Letter in the Daily Journal of the 1st Instant, referr'd to in the Body of the foregoing Letter,

To a Friend in the Country.

Dear Sir,

I Know not on which Side of the Question your Judgment determines you, with respect to the Gin-Controversy now started amongst us; however I take Liberty to send you this following Account.

ABOUT three Weeks ago was published, a little Pamphlet, entitled, The Tryal of the Spirits; tending to shew the pernicious Consequences of the Gin-Trade. In which there are two Things principally aimed at. The one is,

That the Malt-Stillery cannot subsist, in the Reason and Nature of the Thing itself, consistent with the Good of the Community, and with itself; for, that either the one must be destroyed, or the other cannot succeed, being entirely contradictory to one another. How far the Author has proved this Position, the Readers must judge.

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The other is, that a due Encouragement given to the Importation of Rum, from our Sugar-Colonies abroad; and the same to the Distillation of Melasses at home, under proper Regulations by Parliament in that Case made and provided; is not only of great Service to our Country, our Trade and Navigation, the Consumption of our useful Manusactures, &c. but to the Publick Revenue. How far this is made appear, must also be left to impartial Judges.

THE Author farther solemnly declares, that he had no Malice in his Heart against any Man or Body of Men; nor any private Interest in View; yet thought himself at Liberty, as an Englishman, to declare his Sentiments upon this important Occasion, having no other Design than the Publick Good.

H E moreover acknowledges to all the World, that his Mind is open to Conviction, and ready to own his Mistakes, if they can be made appear to be so, by fair, folid, and calm Argument. Nor will he be ashamed to put his real Name to the Reply,

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Reply, provided the Gentlemen opposing will do the same.

HE must confess, that as yet he has seen nothing like an Argument advanced in Opposition to what he has endeavoured to prove.

HE has indeed seen a Pamphlet entitled, A proper Reply to the Tryal of, &c. As this contains nothing but personal Reflections, scandalous, and absolutely falle in themselves, not the least Argument, or even the Shadow of one, against what the Author has submitted to publick View; so he has Reason to believe the Distillery in general will have no Obligations to this Brother of theirs, who is supposed to be the Author of The proper Reply, &c. Whether he is the Author, or some hireling Zany of his own procuring, it matters not: Let him be who he will, he has divested himself of every good Character. A common Spectator may eafily perceive that he is no Merchant, no Gentleman, no Scholar, no Christian. The most charitable Construction which can beput upon it, is, that some little Imp formed out of the Dregs of Gin, (as you do Phosphorus from Piss) has inspired him,

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and formed him into a Bully for the Graft, and like his Master and Friend of this infernal Lethe, is come down in great Wrath, knowing he has but a short Time. Such Treatment being a Scandal to human Nature and Society, the real Author of The Tryal of, &c. leaves him to his Imp, and his Produce to the Necessary-house, where he is sure it will meet with such Treatment as it deserves.

I am, your humble Servant.

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