## 105-10

# i 6 7 8 9 m 1 2 3 4 v BLUNT to WALPOLE:

## Familiar Epistle

In Behalf of The

## BRITISH DISTILLERY.

And tho' I say it, there's never a woman in the parish that takes more care for an honest livelihood than my self. I turn my hand to any thing to get a penny: sometimes I sell things in Leaden-hall market; and sometimes I do an odd chare at one houses and sometimes at another.—We market-women are up early and late, and work hard for what we have. We stand all weathers, and go thro' thick and thin. It's well known, that I was never the woman that spar'd my carcass; and if I spend three farthings now and then, in such simple stuff as we poor souls are glad to don't care who knows it; for if it was not for something to chear aday! it would never do! we should never be able to hold it; we together.—

Sessions-paper, May 1725.

#### LONDON:

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## BLUNT

TO

## WALPOLE.



IR Robert, tho at your levee
A croud of authors there
may be,

Who with beseeching airs

On you, their only true blue friend:
Infinuate their unlucky cases,
And hint, how well they merit places:
Yet all their claims to your regard,
Are trisling, when with mine compar'd;

 $^{\mathrm{R}}$ 

And

#### [6]

And so to think you cannot fail, When you have heard me tell my tale.

Not for myself alone I plead,

More generous I: — The life of trade,

The revenue of the royal house, and

The fate of families many a thousand,

Are all concern'd in what's before us,

And join with my address in chorus.

Methinks I hear you now cry Humh!

This must from some Distiller come.—

Tis very true, — for who can ghess

Erroneous from such premises!

Not long ago, I knew the day,
When I could rent and taxes pay:
Each morning with my wife drink tea,
And who so happy then as we!

#### 7

At night, to coffee house repair,

And shine a politician there!

No creditor did I avoid,

And send down word I was abroad;

No dreary dun e'er twice came to me,

With — Blood Sir! pay me what you owe me!

Fearless of catchpole, with grave state,

I boldly past the compter gate;

And if from friend behind, in joke,

My shoulder selt a sudden stroke,

Surpriz'd, I never turn'd about,

And ask'd abruptly — At whose suit!

But from my landlord now I run,
And now the publican I shun:
Bohea and green no longer taste,
But water gruel breaks my fast:
At cossee-house, no more debate
About occurrences of state:

At

#### [8]

My creditors may daily come,
And daily hear, I'm not at home:
The public road no more I take,
But thro' blind lanes and alleys fneak;
This way and that, I turn my eye,
In constant dread some bailiss's nigh:
And whence this wretched change? In fact,
It comes from The GENEVA Act.

For ere the house had pass'd the bill,

How often did I work my still?

For this or that ingredient,

How oft I to the druggist sent?

Or to the grocer's shop? or where Kate

Botanic-stall keeps in the market?

How frequently old casks to hoop, or,

Make new, did I employ the cooper?

To what a sum, at the week's close,

My porter's bill for jobbs arose?

#### [9]

And how my carman jee-hoa'd Dobbin?
Ah, these were blessed days, Sir Robin!

But since the Act — scarce in a month The spirit thro' my worm tub run'th:

Of sugars, fruits, drugs, herbs and spices,
I don't so much as know the prices:

My cooper's addice is rusty grown;

My porter sits, and makes his moan;

My carman stamps, and raves, and curses,

For want of work t' employ his horses.

Thus to industry, what a stop

Is the decline of one poor shop?

But what is one shop? --- let us rather

Take the distillers all together.

Think then, what devastation's made;

A stroke how fatal given to trade!

What a round sum the court will miss!

The landed interest how decrease!

#### [ 10 ]

If calculations, with a grace,
In poetry could have a place,
I'd shew, — and not on Woolston's scheme,
By allegory, type and dream;
But, in a literal sense, and plain,
As were th' insulting airs of Spain;
The vast advantages, that will e'ery
Day proceed from the distillery,
When with encouragement it's blest;
And what be lost when 'tis deprest.

The muse, I say, could I but get her,
To manage such accompts in metre,
Should sing; How British distillation
Invites the swain to cultivation;
How many hundred thousand acres,
Unsit for brewer's use, or baker's,
Lay long unwounded by the plough,
Which well repay the tillage now.

What

#### [II]

What loss the farmer did sustain,
By wanting vent for damag'd grain;
'Till the distiller's noble art,
Extracted thence, th' essential part.

What trade to us the maltsters owe; And how their factors wealthy grow.

Accrues

<sup>\*</sup> In the Reign of Queen Eliz.

#### [12]

Accrues what profit to the dealers
In all th' ingredients for distillers,
What to th' artificers who form
The still, the back, the cask, the worm
And all th' et-cætera, requisite
A shop and still-house to compleat.
Then what employment for the poor,
Will all these articles procure?

In fine, the mule should set ye down,
The great excise we bring the crown,
Whether for malt, or spirits made;
Besides for coals the duty paid:
A plea, that may to you, seem rather
Better than all the rest together.

Now if you ruin the distillers,
Who to the public are well-willers,
How must the farmer pay his rent,
When for his corn he has no vent?

[ 13 ]

Such corn, as no man ever yet

For bread, or beer, accounted fit;

Tho' we from thence a spirit pure,

By fermentation, can procure.

Why let him, you perhaps will fay,
Improve his land some other way.
But friend,—the lands that now produce
Such crops, for the distillers use,
Will never half th' advantage bring,
In any other earthly thing:
Their value therefore, must decrease,
As our demands are less and less.

Our coasting vessels, how can we Full freighted now expect to see? Or maltster's trade in good condition? Or factors live by their commission? But name our case, and what a panic, Shop keeper seizes, and mechanic?

Such

#### [14]

So evidently do they find,
Their interest is with ours combin'd.

Unknowing where with work to meet,
Or how a maintenance to get;
What numbers of the poor, in town
And country, faunter up and down;
While others loiter at an alchouse,
And merit, in due time, the gallows?
Whose starving families to cherish,
Makes over-rates in every parish.

Why tho' their old employment fails 'em,
You'll say, yet what a devil ails 'em,
But that they quickly may be able,
To find new work as profitable?
—Ay, 'tis fine talking, on my word!
Money and time can they afford,
Strange business to acquire, and enter
On new vocations at a venture?

When,

[ 15 ]

When, ere they can proficients grow,
Their families may starve, ye know.
Men now-a-days esteem it silly,
To teach their arts to others freely:
Nor yet, has every one, a head
To learn new ways of getting bread.
These difficulties get but o'er,
And Walpole then—here follow more.

Are you with any trade acquainted,
In which there is one workman wanted?
Employments, almost every where,
May half their old professors spare:
Can then a novice hope to gain,
What will his family maintain?

Now do so much as turn your eyes, To the late produce of th' excise; And there, instead of an addition, see The devil and all of a desiciency.

 $C_{2}$ 

Wc

#### [ 16 ]

We know, that while the bill depended,
The brewers mighty things pretended:
They'd make up all defects, for sooth!
But do ye find they spoke the truth?

Now by what method you'll supply,
This loss I can't devise, not I:
For say, what branch of trade is there,
That will a new taxation bear!
Are we not sufferers thus? and you, Sir,
At ballancing accounts, a loser?
So Sampson (as believe good christians)
To be reveng'd on the philistins,
To whom he had borne a grudge some years,
Pull'd an old house about his ears.

See here a scene of general woe,
That does from our misfortunes flow!
And other evils yet remain,
Which principally we sustain.

When

#### [ 17 ]

When a fair prospect does persuade
A youth, to enter into trade,
Who, by an honest care and labour, wou'd
Live reputably in his neighbourhood;
He takes a house, and stocks a shop,
And proper offices sits up:
Th' expence, his fortune does employ,
The fruit of which he hopes t'enjoy:
But see! an unexpected blow,
Does all his stattering hopes o'erthrow.

A cordial dram, like Cheshire-cheese, is More valu'd as its age encreases;
And therefore, you must understand,
We kept large quantities in hand:
Not dreaming we should be prohibited,
The means of having them distributed.

But now, a licence must be had, Ere we can drive a retale trade;

For

#### [ 18 ]

For which, by every mother's son,

There must be twenty pounds laid down;

And this not once, but every year,

Tho' more than any shop can clear;

Where none, to drink excessive stay,

But take their glass and go their way.

The only men, if there are any,
Who can by a licence make a penny,
Are those, who in such manner use it,
As if their study was, to abuse it;
Who rules and orders never mind,
Whose shops you may at midnight find
Throng'd, as with maggots is a cheese,
Or like Ward's works with similes.

Our art, obnoxious first to censure
Who made? who but these very men, Sir?
From whom else did a late grand jury
Take hints, t'exert a pious sury?

[ 19 ]

And who but these, by ill behaviour, Lost us the legislature's favour?

Yet so it is, these wicked whore-sons,
Who are the only guilty persons,
Instead of being supprest, in fact,
Securely thrive, beneath the act;
Tho' shops they keep, of ill report,
They swear they have a licence for't;
And point, to where you'll written see,
GENEVA SOLD BY AUTHORITY.

While we, peace-keeping spirit-venders,
Who never yet were deem'd offenders;
Who due decorum well observe,
Are in a hopeful way —— to starve.
For leave to sell, we cannot pay,
And must we give our goods away?
'Tis hard! --- But yet if drams compound,
Are in our hands at christmas found;

#### [ 20 ]

A crown a gallon claims the officer,

By which we shou'd a greater loss suffer.

Tho' when so desperate is the case, Men may be tempted to transgress; And, finding thus their business fail, Without a licence GIN retale. For what great hazard can they run, Who, tho' they offend, not must b'undone? They timerous may begin indeed, many No. But bolder grow as they proceed. Even so a buxom lass, I wot, Who greatly longs to know what's what, Is notwithstanding, sore afraid At first, of being by love betray'd; Because, poor thing, she can't acquire, A licence to indemnify her: But when she once has made beginning, Undaunted drives the trade of sinning.

More-

#### $\begin{bmatrix} 2I \end{bmatrix}$

Moreover, there's another grief,
From which we fain would have relief.
We are prohibited by law,
The spirit under proof to draw.
An act would scarce be more severe,
Forbidding brewers to make small beer.

Lord! what an outery has there been,
About old women's drinking Gin?
As if it burnt their guts, and shrivel'd
Their skins, and made em look bedevil'd.
Meer calumny! for purpose ill
Design'd, — Howe'er, be that as 'twill:
Suppose the worst that is pretended,
D'ye think the matter will be mended,
By making Gin and Brandy more
Strong, than was usual heretofore?

The weaker spirits are, 'tis plain,' The less they intoxicate the brain.

D

Take

#### [ 22 ]

Take half a pint of full proof spirit,

And try how well your head will bear it:

Next day, as much to punch convert,

And 'twill not do you half the hurt;

Tho' then, the quantity's encreas'd,

To thrice what 'twas before at least.

For spirits, properly diluted,

Are to the constitution suited.

Thus innocent are our devices,

For selling drams at moderate prices.

But here's the devil! — Let a man

Use all the diligence he can;

Yet often, this is not enough,

To keep his goods exactly proof;

So many accidents befall,

As unaccountably spoil all.

Besides, you'll not find every where, men

Who can a standard proof determine.

#### [ 23 ]

A judgment is required, that nice is, Or we may fuffer on meer ghesses.

Now don't you take it in your head, That what has here been fung, or faid, Contains a catalogue of all Disasters, which attend our fall; No, — this of some is but a specimen; A ream of paper, to express em in The rest require. — However, you May on a retrospective view, Of what the muse has represented, Judge, if the general good's augmented. Judge, if its fit, that BRITAIN's trade Should fink, or be to France convey d: The old collections for the court Decrease; the landlord's rent come short; Ten thousand families, who deserve A better fate, be doom'd to starve;

D 2

#### [ 24 ]

Ten thousand more, to jail be sent?

And all this, only to prevent,

Tho' all in vain, some stroling punk,

Or worthless sot, from getting drunk?

If you but rightly understood,
The nature of these sots, you wou'd,
As soon be hang'd as undertake,
A reformation thus to make.
Reform their manners! make 'em live well!
You may as soon reform the devil.
If you deprive 'em of their Gin,
Yet they'll with British Brandy sin;
If British Brandy you advance,
To equal price with that of France;
It but the mischief still enlarges,
By putting them to greater charges:
For drink they will, what e'er th' expence is,
Till they no more can use their senses.

True

#### [ 25 ]

True fots are never over nice,
About the relish, or the price:
So that their booze, at any rate,
Will sumes afford, t'intoxicate.
'Tis not, that they're so fond of drinking,
But that they abhor the thoughts of thinking.

But can this trade be carry'd on,
You'll say, --- When all their money's gone?

Lord help your head! — Why then for more,
They'll pawn, beg, steal, or play the whore.

Mean while, the poor, whose way of living Makes requisite a dram reviving, Half naked, must without it go Thro' wind and rain, thro' frost and snow. Cou'd these (as seldom can they) spare, Three half-pence, for gut-starving beer; Like cordials, wou'd it warm the heart, And joy and sprightliness impart?

Colds,

#### [ 26 ]

Colds, agues, rheumatisms, and death

Prevent, — at least retard? — No, faith!

Your well fed squires and wealthy grandees,
Pamper'd and proud with plenty and ease;
Who night waste in debauch and riot,
And sleep till dinner time at quiet;
But little dream, of what the poor
In need of stand, and what they endure.
No wonder, if such swear and damn,
At mention of a low-pric'd dram.

As parson Betty well remarks,

In's holding-forth t' Oxonian clerks, \*

Tho' fome divinity professors,

May be most damnable transgressors;

Yet no man ought from thence in wrath,

To cast restections on the cloth.

[ 27 ]

So, tho' there may b' among distillers,
Some authoriz'd Geneva sellers,
Who tipling day and night encourage,
Against the trade why should it stir rage?
Absurd it is, t' impede the use
Of what c'er may be turn'd t' abuse.

Now Sir, if fots without compunction, will in spight of laws be drunk; Tis better sure, that this be done, With manufactures of our own; By which the poor will be employ'd, And many blessings more enjoy'd; Than these be facrific'd, t' advance The trade, the wealth and power of France. But Britain sure, has not so base A son—a slave! so void of grace, As such a thought to have in's head; But should it be, — and succeed!

Even

Who

<sup>\*</sup> An Ordination Sermon preach'd before the University of Oxford, Sept. 21, 1729, by Joseph Betty, A. M.

#### [ 28 ]

Even basket-women wou'd, with fury, Cry out, the plot was laid by \*\*\*.

The mischiefs of dram drinking fail, To equal those of wine or ale.

Dram drinkers, who are harden'd in ill,
Perhaps may roll along the channel;
Convene a mob of hooting boys,
Laughter excite and make a noise;
At worst, by abusing a good cordial,
May get into the round-house, or jail:
But tho' they follow such a course,
Few but themselves are for't the worse:
Poor scrubs! No trades they have, nor dealings,
To ruin others by their failings.

But when your tradesmen haunt an alehouse,
Or at the tavern grow good fellows;
Their time and money sot away,
How soon is there the devil to pay?

When

[ 29 ]

When one of these is doom'd to break, Howmany hearts of course must ach? For failing in a trade extensive, Must needs a fatal consequence have.

I see no reason therefore, why Humphry Parsons should in brewing triumph:
Why vintners should be so carest,
And poor distillers be deprest:
Why't should be deem'd a crying sin,
To drink a little too much Gin;
And yet extravagant debauches,
With wine or ale escape reproaches.

- But little sots must yield to fate,
- 'That great ones may be drunk in state!

Far be it from the pious muse,

Excesses, even in Gin t'excuse:

But why should men the liquor damn,

When 'tis the vice they ought to blame?

F

That

#### [ 30 ]

That we have laws, you may object,
Which do the vice alone affect;
Yet their old courses men pursue,
As much as ever--- Why, that's true.
But you another tale wou'd tell,
Were those laws executed well:
If things were judg'd with impartiality,
And, far'd like beggars, rakes of quality:
If officers were well protected,
In acting as the law directed.
But who dares set my lord i'th' stocks;
Or put him under compter locks?

The little vulgar imitate

The manners of the vulgar great;

Like courtiers, pedlers, keep their words,

And tinkers will b' as drunk as lords;

Poor fots think much the laws t' obey,

Before their honours lead the way;

#### [ 31 ]

Let these bring temperance into fashion, And, hey boys! then for reformation. Ah Walpole! wou'd not this be better, Than trade to knock o' the head, or setter?

Thus, with some reason and much rhime, Fonder of truth than thoughts sublime, The muse has made a presentation, Which needs no recapitulation.

And what d'ye think she'd now be at? Nothing but this, Sir Robert; That Your vote and interest you wou'd give, To let the poor distillers live.

This do—'Twill b' in your Country's favour, And then you'll win her heart for ever: Do it I say—and don't affront,

The muse of

Your Old Friend,

Grubstreet, Dec.

A. Blunt.

F I N I S.

Let

#### ADVERTISEMENT,

Completed the name of the Mail

#### Lately Publich'd.

GENEVA: a poem, in Miltonic verse: address'd to the right honourable Sir Robert Walpole. By Alexander Blunt Distiller. Printed for E. Bockett, in George yard, Lombard freet: (Price Six-pence.)

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