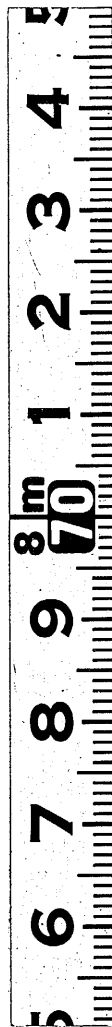


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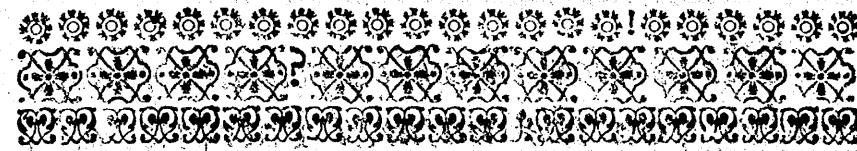
By JOHN NEWBALL

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T H E
D E D I C A T I O N .

To the *Right Honourable* the LORD
MAYOR, and the *Worshipful* the
Court of ALDERMEN of the
City of LONDON.

My LORD and GENTLEMEN,

AS the profess'd Design of this Treatise is to put a Stop to the pernicious Exportation of Wool unmanufactur'd, as well as the illicit Importation of foreign Goods, (the Grievances of which are sufficiently felt and complained of) and as far as I am capable of judging, is only to be serviceable to my Country herein, and every fair Trader in general, without giving the least Offence to any one in particular; I have, therefore, presumed to address these few Sheets to You.

The Dedication.

The Station, in which you are placed, makes you the natural Patrons of a Work of this Nature; and the sincere Love and Concern you have for your Country, will not suffer you to overlook any Thing you conceive may be of any (the least) Use, tho' offered you by the meanest Capacity.

*In Affairs of great Importance the People give Attention, and their Representatives pay Regard to the Sentiments of the Head * of their METROPOLIS.*

If by any Thing, I have here proposed, the Nation's Trade and Commerce may be the more enlarg'd, the Produce of the Earth better improv'd, manufactur'd, or consum'd, honest Industry more rewarded, and Idleness and Extravagance less countenanced, I shall desire

no

* Whatever is agreeable to your Sentiments in this Treatise, I humbly beg that you (as the Head of the Constituents) will offer it to Parliament: I do not doubt of the Members Concurrence, the Legislature's Sanction, and the Peoples Compliance in every thing which may redress the Grievances, and promote the Welfare of this Nation in general.

The Dedication.

no greater Recompence than to be a Sharer with the rest of Mankind of such publick Benefits, which, I humbly conceive, will arise by your Lordship and your Worships patronizing Works of this Nature.

I am,

My Lord and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

And respectful

Humble Servant,

John Newball.



To the READER.

MY first EDITION being nearly disposed of, I am encouraged to publish a Second, and take this Opportunity to thank Those, that have, instead of censuring, recommended these SCHEMES, as just and necessary, easy and practicable.

Tho' to assume the Office of an useful Instructor to Mankind is a Work; which I am sensible, will require the Pens of the ablest Writers. And to be a successful Advocate in an Affair of so great Importance to a Nation will, I am satisfied, require a better Address than I am Master of, stronger Reasons than I can give, and more incontestable Evidences of Facts than what I am capable of producing: Yet as something may be said or done (which, tho' necessary, hath not yet been said or done) which the Publick may select useful Things from, and which by the Improvement of Others may be applied to proper Purposes for a general Good; I humbly hope this MITE may not only become a seasonable Admonition to some Persons in particular, but being enforc'd by salutary Laws, encouraged by suitable Rewards, and carry'd into Practice, may at length turn to the Advantage of the Nation in general.

As I own my Inabilities in describing the whole of what should, and what should not be done towards the Welfare of this Nation in general, I humbly hope my willing Endeavours in part will be favourably received.

Several

TO THE READER.

Several Authors, as Mr. Webber, the Draper, the Reverend Mr. Laybourne, Mr. Gee, and others, have wrote large Tracts on this Subject.

— Their Works fully set forth as well the Disadvantages this Nation sustains by not effectually preventing the pernicious Exportation of our Wool, as the Necessity of, and the Advantages by a speedy Prevention.

Tho' such Works shew the Authors great Knowledge in the Woollen Manufactures of This and other Nations; and tho' the Facts, by them quoted, do, if rightly stated, not only claim the utmost Care of the Legislature, but the strictest Execution of all such Laws, as are, or shall be made, to redress so great an Evil; yet, as I conceive, the Methods by them proposed will be attended with greater Difficulties than are consistant with the Liberties of a free People, I hope, I shall be excused a few decent Reflections.

It is not enough to note the Errors, or disapprove of the Methods proposed by Others, without offering a Method to alter and amend them — The Method, I here propose, is humbly submitted.

I persuade myself, therefore, that as I freely deliver my Thoughts with a View of being serviceable to my Country, (not magisterially, as dictating what must or shall, but briefly, as recommending, what, I humbly conceive, necessary to be done) I shall meet with such Candour and Indulgence from some, as will sufficiently stifle the Censure, and silence the Misrepresentation of others.

At ev'ry Trifle scorn to take Offence,
That always shews great Pride, or little Sense;
Good Nature and good Sense must ever join,
To err is humane, to forgive divine.

POPE.



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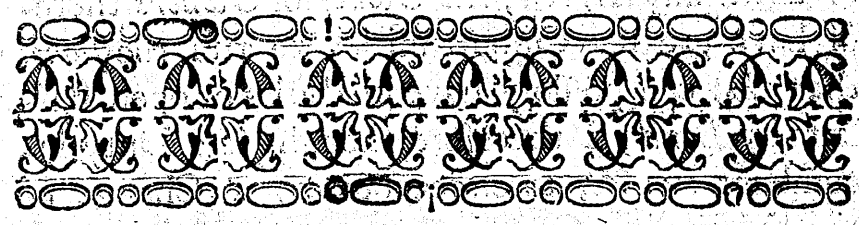
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A Scheme



A

S C H E M E

To prevent the Running of WOOL from England to Foreign Parts.



HE Clandestine Running of large Quantities of Wool from England and Ireland, (having occasion'd a great and manifest Decay of the Woollen Manufacture at Home, and a prodigious Increase thereof

Abroad) ought to awaken the Concern of every one, that hath the Welfare of this Kingdom at Heart, or any Compassion for the great Numbers of poor Families, who now are, and will further be reduced to pinching Necessities for want of Work, and also induce him to publish his Thoughts, and lend his hearty Assistance, with others, to prevent by all lawful Ways and Means, so threatening a Prospect: And as in conveying of Wool from Place to Place, in close

B

Package

Package (*viz.* Casks, Cafes, &c.) by *Water*, * up or down any *River*; the *Owner* or *Owners* thereof have greater Opportunities to run the *same*, than *they* can possibly have in Packs or open Baskets by *Land*; I therefore thought it a Duty incumbent on *Me*, to endeavour by a Change of *that* Method of Conveyance, to put a Stop to the like Inconveniencies for the future.

In order therefore, to convince every one as well as I am able, of the Folly in not keeping *our Wool at Home*, to awaken them out of an Insensibility of the Danger of losing our *Trade* (thro' a sordid Carelessness or Self-Interest) our **STRENGTH**, our **PROPERTY**, our very **ALL**, and to animate them to take speedy, lawful, and effectual Methods to preserve the *same*; this small Treatise takes its Progress in the World, not only to disapprove of the Methods proposed by others, but to offer a Method to render the Recovery less difficult; not as a *Criticism* to cavil, but to compare, and as a **TOUCH-STONE** (tho' in Appearance a *Nothing*, yet in reality a *something*)
useful

* I am credibly inform'd, that the greatest Dealers in *Wool*, have frequently sent to the Growers Houses *new Sheets*, and the small Dealers or Manufacturers have sent *old Sheets* to pack up their *Wool* therein. From which I infer, that the former send both *Wool* and *Sheets* abroad, and the latter keep both at home. Tho' this may seem to some a mean Observation, yet it is to me a Matter of Consequence.

All our Navigable Rivers, tho' small at first-Entrance, have a thorough Communication with the main Sea.

(3)

useful to shew the Quality of the *Metal* touch'd upon it, that the *Works* of every Well-wisher, every true Friend, † &c. and the *Works* of every Flatterer, (to do and not to do) every *secret* Enemy * to his *Native Country*, may appear the more conspicuous.

Instead of putting a Monopoly of † Power, or an *universal Registry in Charter* into the Hands of a *Few*, instead of burthening every Grafter
B 2 and

‡ When a Man to the best of his Knowledge and Ability, doth not only plead, but act, for the Interest of his Country, he may properly be call'd a true Friend, &c.

* When a *Man* is enabled with Strength sufficient to serve, assist and relieve his *Country* or his Neighbour in *Distress*, and through Pique or Envy doth not, he *secretly* stabs **BOTH** with the Sword of another; and when a *Man* pretends to know more than he doth, or takes upon him to do more than he can, or hath Inclination or Resolution to do, he is a Deceiver in **BOTH**, and secretly wounds when and where another might cure.

† See Mr: *Webber's* Scheme, and the Consequences of Trade wrote by a *Draper* in *London*.

I presume these *Gentlemen* by dealing in *Wool* or *Woollen Goods*, have by Experience been able to set forth the *present State of the Woollen Trade in England and France*, an *Account of our Loss and their Gain*, and the *Danger we are in of becoming a Province to France*, unless an *effectual and immediate Stop* be put to the *Exportation of our Wool*.

I believe it a very true State, by reason I cannot find it has been contradicted. Had not Mr. *Webber* petitioned His **MAJESTY** for an *universal Registry in Charter*: Had not the *Draper* strenuously recommended the *Scheme*: And had not the
Extensiveness

(4)

and Grower of *Wool* by obliging them to register or give in writing to the Petty-Constable, a particular and true Account of the Number † of Sheep and Lambs which they have pasturing in such a Constabery or Township, the several Changes of Stock, Places of pasturing them, and Place and Time of shearing them; instead of imposing new ** Duties to be paid by every Grower, and allowing a Drawback to every Manufacturer of *Wool*, †† or a Bounty to the Exporters of all *Woollen* manufactur'd Goods; instead of filling the Head of every *selfish* Man with Inventions to evade paying the full of the *former*, and enlarging on the Advantages granted by the *latter*; instead of clogging the Consciences of Thousands

Extensiveness of the Petition discovered a private View of *Gain*, *Both* might have had the NATION's Approbation.— An universal Registry in Charter in this Case is, as I take it, an absolute *Power* granted to two or more *Persons* to register or take an Account of *all the Wool* in England, &c, who can promise that such *Men* will not be corrupted? Is it safe to trust a Nation's Welfare, Trade and Commerce, in the Hands of a *Few*, in the Care and Management of this or that Projector? No, a Nation's Welfare, claims a Nation's Care.

† See the Reverend Mr. *Laybourne's* Scheme. To prevent the Evil complained of, he saith, *The Number of Sheep and Lambs must be registered*; when an easier Method will do, I say, there is no Necessity for a severe one. *The Remedy may be worse than the Disease*. When *David* had the Vanity to number the People, we read, *The Lord sent a Pestilence upon Israel, from the Morning even to the Time appointed, and there died of the People, from Dan even to Bearsheba seventy thousand Men*.

** Mr. *Gee's* Impartial Enquiry.

†† See the *Grafiar's* Advocate.

(5)

lands of His Majesty's *Subjects* with many unnecessary *Oaths*, * and by Pains and Penalties binding the strict Performance of *Them*; instead of subjecting the House, and exposing the Effects of every Dealer in *Wool* to the Inspection of a Constable † perhaps an *illiterate* One, or a more experienced Officer, ** perhaps an *obstinate troublesome* One; instead of extending the Excise Laws, and loading Trade †† and the industrious Part of the Nation with greater Difficulties than are consistent with the Liberties of a free

* Tho' an Oath is drawn up by a learned Divine, yet without an absolute Necessity, I cannot agree to the Enforcement of it. — My Reason is, an unreasonable Commonness of such, will, I fear, soon change *Sacredness* to *Profaneness*. If so, *Lord save us*.

† See the Reverend Mr. *Laybourne's* Scheme.

** See Mr. *Gee's* Impartial Enquiry. I give them BOTH Thanks for *their* ingenious Performances, in setting forth the Necessity of a speedy Remedy, in order to put a Stop to the Running of our *Wool*, but the Remedy which both of *them* offer, is, in my Opinion, too severe and more troublesome than needful. *I think no Occasion for any Officers, except a Number sufficient to guard the Sea Coasts, and to inspect the Navigable Rivers*. May the Publick now chuse the best Remedy for so great an Evil.

†† Trade and honest Industry are under God and good Laws the chief *Support* to a Nation. Idleness and Extravagance, Vice and Profaneness will, without Reformation, be the *Destruction* of it; if the former be daily oppress'd, we languish; if the latter be not suppress'd, we die. Let us therefore endeavour to suppress Vice, and discourage Idleness, improve Trade, and reward Industry, frustrate the Designs of bad Men, and merit the Affections of the Good. Let us be in Earnest, and like *True Britons*, in one united Body, act our Parts well; for in so doing we shall assuredly find our *Country's* Glory, and *our own* Interest and Safety.

(6)

free People; an easie, plain, and sure Remedy is here humbly offered to the Publick, in order to remove the threatenng Prospect from before our Eyes, occasioned by the illicit Practices of *some* vile Men, and the Coolness and selfish Remissness of *others* to prevent them: I propose therefore not to allow any *Wool* combed or uncombed, any *Wool* not fully manufactur'd, (that is such Goods as *Wadding*, &c. which may easily be reduced into *Wool*) or any *Yarn* of *Great-Britain*, to be carried from *Place* to *Place*, pack'd in Casks, Cases, Barrels, Firkins, Boxes, Bales alone, or pack'd up along with other Goods, or in any close Package whatsoever, or any other Way than in Pack-Sheets, or open Baskets, mark'd **WOOL**, * under Penalty; Two Thirds to the *Informer*, and the other apply'd as shall be thought meet. No

* See Mr. Gee's Impartial Inquiry. He mentions, "Wool, Woolfells, Mortlings, Shorlings, Yarn made of Wool, Woolflocks, Fullers Earth, Fulling Clay, or Tobacco Pipe Clay, Packs, Sacks, Bags or Casks of such Goods, may not be loaded upon any Horse, &c. nor carried by Land within this Kingdom, but in the Day time, and at seasonable Hours, that is to say, from the 1st of March to the 29th of September between Four in the Morning and Eight in the Evening; and after the 29th of September to the 1st of March between Seven in the Morning, and Five in the Evening, upon Forfeiture thereof or the Value."

He refers the Reader to the several Acts made in the 22d of *Charles* the 2d. Chap. 32. and 14th of *Charles* the 2d. Chap. 18, in the 1st of *W.* and *M.* Chap. 32. in the 7th and 8th of *W.* the 3d. Chap. 28, and in the 9th and 10th of *W.* the 3d. Chap. 40.

But as these Laws have been hitherto found ineffectual to answer the Purposes for which they were made. It is humbly hoped the Legislative Power will think of others more effectual.

No *Wool* or *Yarn* shall after Day be carried by *Water* to or from any Place in *Great-Britain*, except cross a reputed *Ferry*, (when the same is not fordable) in an open registered Vessel or Boat, which is, or may be hereafter deem'd or properly call'd a *Ferry-Boat*, plying from Bank to Bank, or usual landing Place on either Side the said *Ferry*, upon Forfeiture of Ship, Vessel, Boat, and Cargo.

Before any *Wool* or *Yarn* shall be put into any Vessel or Boat, an indented Permit or Let-pass shall be taken by the Owner or Owners of either *Wool* or *Yarn*, Vessel or Boat, from an Officer to be hereafter appointed for that Purpose; for which Permit or Let-pass, he, she, or they, shall pay to the said Officer one Shilling for each and every Pack of *Wool* or *Yarn*, (containing 220 l. Weight, or a greater or lesser Weight in Porportion) so sent or convey'd cross any River or Ferry.

The Number and Weight of each and every Pack or Basket of *Wool* or *Yarn*, shall be mark'd and regularly enter'd into a Book by an Officer on one Side any River or Ferry: The indented Permit or Let-pass to be in Force Hours, shall be directed to an Officer appointed to receive the same on the other Side the said River or Ferry, in order that the Number and Weight of each and every Pack or Basket of *Wool* or *Yarn*, mention'd and mark'd in the Permit or Let-pass, may be regularly enter'd into a Book as landed by, or out of such a Vessel or Boat; both Books, with

(0)
with the indented Permits or Let-passes, shall be under the Inspection of a Supervisor, or Supervisors, that he, or they may, as often as is proper, compare or tally, one Book, &c. with the other.

When any *Wool* or *Yarn* of *Great Britain* is found in any Vessel or Boat moving any other way than *cross* any River or Ferry; such *Wool*, and *Yarn*, Vessel, or Boat, shall, after Condemnation, be forfeited, Two Thirds to the Informer, and the other applied as shall be thought meet.

If any Person or Persons shall, after Day, move any Vessel or Boat *cross* any River or Ferry, carrying any *Wool* or *Yarn*, without a Permit or Let-pass, he, she, or they, shall forfeit Penalty, or suffer such Pains or Imprisonments as shall be thought proper; and the Vessel, or Boat, *Wool* and *Yarn*, shall be likewise forfeited, Two Thirds to the Informer, and the other to be applied as shall be thought meet.

If any Person or Persons shall molest or hinder any Person or Persons from stopping or seizing any Vessel or Boat, which shall after Day, carry any *Wool* or *Yarn* *cross* any River or Ferry, without a Permit or Let-pass, or shall rescue, or assist in rescuing the same; he, she, or they, shall be deem'd as Felons, and prosecuted as such.

The *Wool* so seized, shall be *relanded* at the nearest and most convenient *Place*, and delivered to the Care of the Chief Constable, the Petty Constable,

(9)
Constable, &c. of that *Place* or *Hundred*, and the Ship, Vessel, or Boat, shall be detained 'till the next Quarter Sessions of the *Peace*, or Meeting of the *Justices* for that *County* or *Hundred*; whose Determination shall be final touching the *Justice* or *Injustice* of such Seizure.

Tho' it may be objected, that to prevent the carrying of *Wool* by Water, will make the Conveyance somewhat dearer to the *Manufacturer*, yet it cannot be above *Four-pence* a *Tod* difference, at most, in seventy Miles Carriage: And as there is a noted Maxim, *Of two Evils, chuse the least*: We should not grudge a *small* Expence to remove so great an *Evil*: — Besides the carrying of *Wool* by *Land* only will employ a greater Number of *Hands*, be of Service to the *Land-Owners*, encourage the *Tenants*, *Grassers*, *Farmers*, *Innholders*, and Thousands of *Artificers*, by a certain Employment, cause a great Consumption of *Hay*, *Corn*, *Wood*, *Iron*, *Leather*, &c. (which, with the *Woollen Manufacture*, are the chief Supports of this *Land*) The Consideration thereof should be of *weight* to overballance or remove such Objection. And further, tho' it is our Interest to send our manufactur'd Goods, as cheap to *foreign* Markets as we can, yet there is another necessary Maxim in the *Home Trade* (*viz*) *That such as your Employment is for the People, so many will your People be*, and the more *Hands* are employed in the Conveyance of *Materials* where such principally grow to the *Place* where such are chiefly manufactured, the greater publick

C

lick Benefit it is to those *Counties* through which such *Materials* are conveyed, and the more *Hands* are employed in manufacturing the same, the greater Advantage it is to that *County* where such *Manufacture* is carried on. It is not always the true Interest of the *Manufacturer* in this or that Place to lessen or shorten the needful Expence of *Trade*, tho' it may render the *Goods* something cheaper to him, yet it oft lessens the *Consumption*.— by the *Latter* the *Manufacturer* may probably lose more than he could gain by the *Former*.

Every *Manufacture* hath or ought to have its proper Channel; the Growing of the *Wool*, and the Wearing of the *Cloth*, are the two chief Motives in the *Woollen Trade*, the Beginning and the End thereof; therefore the more *Hands* that *Manufacture* passes through from its Growth, either in the *Carriage*, *Workmanship*, *Sale* or *Wear*, so much the greater Benefit is the said *Manufacture* to the publick Stock of the *Nation*, because the Employment of the *People* is the great and main End of *Trade*. It is not an equivalent Argument to say, that by the cheapness of Conveyance or manufacturing any Commodity, the Wearer or Consumer may buy This or That cheaper, for though that might be some Benefit to him in private, yet it is not, I say Equivalent to the finding Bread for Thousands in the *Nation*: On the contrary, by permitting our *Wool* to be sent from Place to Place by *Water*, we in a great measure deprive our *Natives* of the means of getting *Their Bread* for want of Employment, and give so many Opportunities

to

to Smugglers to run our *Wool Abroad*, that even *Foreigners* are furnish'd with our own *Materials* to work against us and rob us of our *Trade*: For it is our own *Wool* being mix'd with *Theirs*, which enables them to make their *Goods* much finer and better than can possibly be made of *Theirs* alone; consequently, the more our *Wool* is exported, the more it will lessen the Demand for our *Woollen Goods*, in those Countries where such *Goods* are now made, which were formerly serv'd by us, and must be again, if we can be so true to Ourselves as to keep our *Wool* at Home.

The Draper says ' If therefore we were so wise, and just to ourselves, as to preserve this Blessing, we might be the richest and most powerful Nation in the World, eased of our present Load of Poor's Rates, and Taxes, and instead of being deserted and despised, again respected, dreaded, and courted by our Neighbours.'

It may be objected also, that to prevent the carrying of *Wool* by *Water* will cut off the Importation of *Wool* from *Ireland*: But there being a great Difference between *Wool exported*, and *Wool imported*; the former impoverishing, ought to be discouraged, and the latter enriching our *Nation* by employing our *Poor*, ought to be encouraged by all proper Ways and Means whatsoever, provided that the Overplus *Wool* or *Yarn*, which is there unmanufactur'd, be permitted to be brought over to *England* in register'd Ships, stationed for that Purpose, from such Ports only

in *Ireland*, to such Ports only in *England*, as shall be nominated, and in exchange thereof we do dispose of either our *Woollen* or other manufactured *Goods*.

Before any *Wool* is put on Board as aforesaid in *Ireland*, the Owner or Owners thereof shall on Forfeiture of first take out a Permit, from a proper Officer appointed, specifying the Quantity, the Name of the Ship, and Master thereof, the Port where, and Time when such *Wool* is put on Board in *Ireland*, and Port where, and Person whom it is consign'd to in *England*. When the said *Wool* is deliver'd, he, or they, shall take a Certificate from a proper Officer, specifying that the same Quantity of *Wool*, as is mention'd in the Permit, was landed at such Port in *England*.

At all Events we ought to indulge the *Irish*, as Neighbours, a small Share of the *Woollen* Manufacture, rather than let them run their *raw Wool* to *France*; for as Mr. *Laybourne* observes, 'Surely the *Irish Wool* must do us less Harm, 'when manufactur'd in *England* and *Ireland*, than 'in *France*, where it will serve to work up twice 'as much of their own *Wool*, to the very great 'Prejudice of the *British* Merchant in his Market 'abroad: Whereas if the Privilege granted the '*Irish* of exporting a limited Quantity of *Wool* 'manufactur'd be prudently regulated, as to the 'Sort of Goods, the Fineness, and the foreign 'Market, &c. it may be contriv'd so as not to 'interfere at all with the *English* Trade, and we
' may

' may serve ourselves at any Time of the cheap 'Labour of *Ireland*, to beat the *French* out of any 'Market as we please.' And in case it should not be their Interest or Inclination to take our Goods by Way of Barter for their Overplus *raw Wool*, our best Way would be to buy it outright of them, and either store it up 'till * Hands can be got sufficient

* As GOD hath favour'd our NATION with innumerable Blessings, particularly with a SOIL (superior to OTHERS) suitable for the Breeding of Sheep, the Usefulness of Them, and the Profitableness of our Wool: Let not Superiors thro' Coolness and Remissness, and Inferiors thro' Sloth and Idleness foolishly suffer such Blessings, even our Sheep, our raw Wool, our Trade and our Commerce, to be barter'd away to Foreigners for Trifles, as *French Brandy*, *Tea*, foreign perishable Fruits, &c. Trash and Trifles indeed, in Comparison to the Profitableness of the Former, and the Unprofitableness of the Latter; and in excuse say, We have not Hands sufficient to manufacture the whole of our Wool. In my Opinion there are, or soon will be Hands enough for that Purpose, but good Hearts, industrious Artificers, and good Orders, are at present most wanting.

It is as much Charity for the Rich to give the able and idle Poor Work, to procure them Materials and Implements for Work, and to force them to work, as it is to feed the hungry Poor with Bread at their Doors. Know, O Britons! that good Orders, good Management, and good Examples, oft work Wonders. If the better Part of Mankind would with the same Zeal, as they have now for Charity Schools for Learning alone, and with the same Delight as they now have for expensive Diversions, but once set about erecting Manufactories, Work-houses, or Nurseries of Industry in different Places in every County, chuse good and ingenious Trustees, and endow such with Materials, Implements, and proper Teachers, for Work, in Conjunction with necessary Learning, and therein encourage and reward the industrious Poor, the idle Vagrants would then be shamed into Work; because they then could have no Excuse for either Idleness or Strolling; which being done, Numbers of industrious People would then daily encrease, and Numbers of useful Hands would then daily multiply. An Increase of Business brings Hands together to perform it, and the multiplying

sufficient to work it up, or burn it; † as it is said the *Dutch* do their Spices, when the Markets are over stockt. As it is fully made appear by several able Authors, * *who have wrote largely on this so important a Subject*, that the Disadvantages which the *British* Nation do sustain by not preventing the Running of their *Wool*, and the Advantages

of diligent labouring People, where Work is found to employ them, is certainly a publick Benefit to a Nation.

Tho' Learning is necessary and commendable, and tho' Diversions are healthful and delightful; yet Industry is equally necessary, commendable, healthful, delightful, and more beneficial to a Commonwealth. Learning without Industry oft is attended with ill Consequences; it oft creates Pride, Pride hath many bad Attendants; by both, many are puff'd up above their *Abilities*, many aim to be Directors and Masters, but few Workers and Labourers in the Vineyard: As over ripe Fruit soonest decay, so over much Learning in all Men, will, without a proper Use of it, soonest occasion their *Fall*. Honest Industry always merits its Reward, and tho' it is oft oppress'd, yet it will stand to the last. The Ant, the Bee, and the whole Animal Creation teach Man Industry. To Industry Nature directs us, true Pleasure and Profit invites us, without it a Man can hardly be said to live, but with it he enjoys all the real Delights and Conveniencies of Life. Solid Satisfaction crowns his Endeavours, and his Credit and Reputation encrease according to his Industry.

† Tho' others as well as my self say, It is better to burn our *Wool*, rather than let the *French* have it at any Rate; yet I would not be understood as if I mention'd it with a View that the surplusage *Wool* should be burnt; but only to urge the Necessity of keeping such a valuable *Commodity* to Ourselves. After seven Years of *Plenty*, a Rot of *Sheep* may chance to happen in our Land, as a *Famine* did in the Land of *Egypt*; then, if not before, the greatest Quantity of *Wool* in store may turn to the greatest Credit and Advantage, not only to every Possessor thereof in particular, but to the whole Nation in general.

* See Mr. *Webber's*, the Draper, Reverend Mr. *Laybourne's* Scheme, the *Graher's* Advocat, and Mr. *Gee's* Impartial Enquiry.

vantages which *They* would reap by keeping it at *Home* are great: Great therefore should our Care be to preserve so valuable a *Commodity* to Ourselves. To name a few Authors, the Draper affirms ' That our *Wool* for *Clothing* is, to all the ' World, as much a *Necessary* of *Life* as any thing ' else, and more peculiarly the Growth of our ' own Country, than any thing, because the mid- ' ling Sort of *Cloths*, for the Use of the *Bulk* of ' Mankind, cannot be made without it, (nor any ' Sets manufactur'd to any *Perfection*), and, there- ' fore, if we be wise enough to manufacture our ' own *Wool* at *Home*, we must have the serving ' of all the World with this Kind of *Woollen* ' Goods.

' How much more profitable this Branch of ' Trade would be than any other, is worth en- ' quiring, and easily prov'd. — I desire the ' Reader to remember that it was the *WOOLLEN* ' Trade that formerly enrich'd *Flanders*, and now ' enriches *French Flanders* and *France* to so great ' a Degree: that it was the *Woollen* Trade that ' enabled *Us* to support such a long War in King ' *William* and Queen *Anne's* Reign, and at the ' End of it to be richer than when we began it; ' and that the Reason why the *Woollen* Trade ' was, during that Time, in so flourishing a Con- ' dition, was, because *France* could not then have ' any of our *unmanufactur'd* *Wool*.

' But let us enquire into the Nature of the ' *Woollen* Manufacturies, and we shall easily per- ' ceive how the Advantages of them came to be ' superior

' superior to those of any other Branch of Busi-
 ' ness — The *Riches* of a Nation arise out of
 ' the *Labour* of the People exported to foreign
 ' Markets. If our People can be employ'd, and
 ' we can find Custom *abroad* for the Goods ma-
 ' nufactur'd by them, then the more *populous* we
 ' are, the richer we are; but a Number of Peo-
 ' ple *unemploy'd* are a *Burthen*, as this Nation
 ' feels very sensibly at present. But, if our *Wool*
 ' were kept and manufactur'd at *Home*, all our
 ' People might be employ'd in the Woollen Ma-
 ' nufacturies, and their Wages paid by *Foreigners*
 ' in the Purchase of the Goods. I shall give the
 ' Reader a small Specimen of the *Number* of
 ' Hands employ'd in manufacturing our Wool,
 ' which, by Multiplication, would shew him how
 ' many the whole Growth of our Country would
 ' employ. For Instance, *Three* Packs of Wool,
 ' weighing 720 lb. manufactur'd into Broad
 ' Cloths, Camblets, Serges, Hose, &c. on a mo-
 ' derate Computation, one Sort with another, will
 ' employ 450 Persons, (I might say a great many
 ' more, almost 600, but I am willing in all my
 ' Calculations to keep within Bounds) such as
 ' *Combers, Scriblers, Stock-Carders, Spinners, Wea-*
 ' *vers, Fullers, Burlers, Dyers, Dressers,* and
 ' *Pressers*, who, upon an Average, will earn, each
 ' 5 s. a Week; the whole amounting to 112 l. 10 s.
 ' Now the Growth of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland's*
 ' Wool being above a *Million* of Packs (as will
 ' be prov'd;) if three Packs will employ 450
 ' Hands, and their Labour produces 112 l. 10 s.
 ' a Week, any one that understands Figures may
 ' soon

' soon see how many a *Million* of Packs will em-
 ' ploy, and how much they will earn in a *Week*,
 ' a *Month*, or a *Year*.'

And further to shew, at one View, the Loss to
Us, and the Gain to *France*, I shall transcribe a
 Calculation out of Mr. *London's* Pamphlet. ' Ac-
 ' cording to a very moderate Computation the
 ' *French* have, yearly, 500,000 Packs of our
 ' Wool *unmanufactur'd*; with which they can
 ' work up twice as much of their own. The im-
 ' mense Detriment arising from hence to *us*, and
 ' the still larger Profit accruing to *them*, he sets
 ' forth in the following Manner.

A Mil. Packs of Wool, (for so much is computed to be grown here) as sold, when confin'd to our own Manufac- tures, at 16 l.	}	16,000,000 l.	{	As now sold, suffer- ed to go abroad -	}	4,000,000 l.																					
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: middle;"> The Labour and Profit in working it at such Times at 40 l. </td> <td style="vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em;">}</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;"> 40,000,000 l. </td> <td style="vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em;">{</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;"> The Labour and Pro- fit for 500,000 Packs manufactur'd here, under the Disadvan- tages mentioned at half Wages, 20 l. per Pack * </td> <td style="vertical-align: middle; font-size: 3em;">}</td> <td style="vertical-align: middle;"> 10,000,000 l. </td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">-----</td> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">-----</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"></td> <td style="text-align: center;">56,000,000 l.</td> <td colspan="2" style="text-align: center;">Is to our Disadvantage</td> <td style="text-align: center;">14,000,000 l.</td> <td style="text-align: center;">42,000,000 l.</td> </tr> </table>							The Labour and Profit in working it at such Times at 40 l.	}	40,000,000 l.	{	The Labour and Pro- fit for 500,000 Packs manufactur'd here, under the Disadvan- tages mentioned at half Wages, 20 l. per Pack *	}	10,000,000 l.			-----			-----				56,000,000 l.	Is to our Disadvantage		14,000,000 l.	42,000,000 l.
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		56,000,000 l.	Is to our Disadvantage		14,000,000 l.	42,000,000 l.																					

' Whereby it appears, that the Nation loses no
 ' less than Forty-two Millions Sterling yearly,
 ' besides what the Landed Interest suffers by the
 ' Poor, and Rates made to support them, which,
 ' by the further Decay of our Manufactures, will,
 ' in Time, become so numerous, that the Reve-
 ' nues of all the Lands together will not be found
 ' sufficient

* Even our Manufactures yielded twice the Price formerly as at present.

‘ sufficient to maintain them. On the other
 ‘ Hand, *France*, by getting over 500,000 Packs
 ‘ of our Wool, can work up a Million and Half,
 ‘ it being on all Hands agreed, that one Pack of
 ‘ ours is sufficient to work up two of theirs, and
 ‘ suppose we reckon but 35 *l.* per Pack for their
 ‘ Labour in working it, then the Labour of a
 ‘ Million and Half of Packs, at 35 *l.* per Pack,
 ‘ amounts to Fifty-two Millions and Half Ster-
 ‘ ling. And that they do work up so much may
 ‘ well be supposed, for they certainly will import
 ‘ no more of our Wool than is absolutely necessa-
 ‘ ry for them.

‘ If any one should, as I make no doubt, but ma-
 ‘ ny will, be shock’d at the *Quantity* of Wool,
 ‘ suppos’d to grow in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*,
 ‘ it is I think, made highly probable by the fol-
 ‘ lowing Account, taken from the same Author.

“ That there are a Million of Packs of Wool
 “ growing yearly in *Great-Britain* and *Ireland* is
 “ calculated thus,

‘ It appears by the Toll-Books that there are
 ‘ brought into *Smithfield* Market for Slaughter,
 ‘ to serve *London*, within the Bills of Mortality,
 ‘ 36,000 Sheep and Lambs, weekly. Now allow
 ‘ 6000 of these, throughout the Season, to be
 ‘ Lambs, and that there are 30,000 Sheep slaugh-
 ‘ ter’d one Week with the other, then the rest of
 ‘ *England* is generally computed to contain about
 ‘ seven Times as many Inhabitants as *London*,
 ‘ within the Bills. But supposing it contains on-
 ‘ ly six Times as many, and that accordingly
 ‘ there are 210,000 Sheep slaughter’d in *England*
 ‘ weekly; and likewise, that four Years Sheep
 ‘ are kept for Stock, or that there are always in
 ‘ Being

‘ Being four Times more than are thus slaughter’d,
 ‘ as is usual with Sheep-Masters to compute, and
 ‘ allowing every Sheep, one with another, to bear
 ‘ four Pounds of Wool, and every Pack to weigh
 ‘ 240 lb. then the yearly Wool of
 ‘ *England*, according to this Com- } *In England.*
 ‘ putation only, amounts to — } Packs 728,000

‘ Now in the Country through-
 ‘ out *England*, People feed as
 ‘ much on Flesh as in Town, and
 ‘ drinking less, they generally
 ‘ exceed them in the Quantity
 ‘ they eat.

‘ Then, as *Scotland* is of less
 ‘ Extent, and less fruitful than } *Scotland.*
 ‘ *England*, admit there are but } Packs 182,000
 ‘ one Quarter Part of the Sheep
 ‘ in it, and it amounts to —

‘ Then as *Ireland* is not one
 ‘ fourth Part less than *England*,
 ‘ but is full as fertile, and ta-
 ‘ ken up chiefly with Feeding, it
 ‘ hath been judged by some who
 ‘ have taken great Pains tho-
 ‘ roughly to inform themselves,
 ‘ that it hath near as many } *Ireland.*
 ‘ Sheep in it as there are in *Eng-* } Packs 364,000
 ‘ *land*; but suppose we say, only
 ‘ half the Quantity that *England*
 ‘ produces, viz. 364,000 Packs,
 ‘ the whole amounts to One
 ‘ Million, and Two hundred and
 ‘ seventy four thousand Packs —

Sum total. Packs 1,274,000

To name another Author, Mr. Gee says,
 One Pack of *British* or *Irish* Wool will work
 up three ordinary, and four of the best
French Wool, and therefore every one Pack of
 Ours, which they manufacture, brings four or
 five into the Markets. The prodigious In-
 crease of Goods this occasions, and the Reduc-
 tion of Prices which hereupon must ensue, in
 Conjunction with the *French* manufacturing one
 half cheaper than we do, will fully justify these
 Observations. — That 'tis better for *Great-*
Britain to suffer 200 Packs of Wool to be
 wrought up in *Ireland*, and be by them export-
 ed, than to have ten unmanufactured Packs
 smuggled into *France*.

Be it here likewise observed, that the *French*
 manufacture near one half cheaper than we can,
 and not being able to work up their own Wool
 without a Mixture of Ours, so as to rival us in
 our Trade, they can afford to give ten or twelve
 Hundred per Cent. Profit for our Wool, rather
 than want it.

	s.	d.
As for Example,		
I buy four Pounds of <i>British</i> Wool at	}	2 0
Six-pence per Pound, _____		
The Manufacturing may be fairly com-	}	12 0
puted at Three Shillings per Pound,		
		14 0

I buy

	s.	d.
I buy Three Pounds of <i>French</i> Wool	}	1 6
at Sixpence per Pound, _____		
The Manufacturing of Four Pounds	}	6 0
in <i>France</i> , may fairly be computed,		
upon an Average, at 18 d. _____		
They can afford to pay for one Pound,	}	6 6
of <i>British</i> Wool Six Shillings and		
Six-pence, _____		
		14 0

Or suppose the *French* can't manufacture for
 less than two thirds of our Price.

Then we must state it thus: Three	}	1 6
Pounds of <i>French</i> Wool at Six-		
pence per Pound, _____		
Manufacturing four Pounds in <i>France</i>	}	8 0
at two Shillings, _____		
Then they can afford for one Pound	}	4 6
of <i>British</i> Wool, _____		
		14 0

From this Computation 'tis apparent what
 Price they can give in *France* for *British* and
Irish Wool, which 'tis apprehended will, in the
 Sentiments of Smugglers, be a stronger Argu-
 ment for the illicit Exportation thereof, than
 all the Acts of Parliament, hitherto made, can
 or will be against it.

These with the saving the high Duties now laid
 on the Importation of Brandy, Tea, &c. are
 such

such strong Motives or Allurements * to Men of evil Principles, that even all our penal Laws, without farther Restrictions, † are not sufficient to terrify them from their illicit Practices, which if not timely prevented, will undoubtedly lessen his Majesty's Revenues, and also very much prejudice fair Traders therein. *As the latter has been sufficiently felt, and complain'd of, the former I refer to future Trial and the impartial Inspection of others.*

Mr. *Laybourne* observes, ' That so long as our Wool is owl'd abroad, it is natural to fear, that such Commodities as pay high Duties will be smuggled in upon us: the same Hands, the same Coasts, and the same Vessels have serv'd all along for both; for the clandestine Exports as well as Imports.

As it is almost universally acknowledged, that no *Woollen Manufacture* can be brought to any Perfection, or made fit for *Market* without a Mixture of *English* or *Irish Wool*; it is therefore a Duty incumbent on every one, who hath any Concern for his NATIVE Country, to concert, and try the most proper Methods to prevent the illicit

* Where the Carcass is, there will the Eagles be also.

† The strongest Restriction to Man's Vice, is the Removal of the Cause, or lessening of the Temptation.

*When the Carcass is gone,
The Eagles are flown.*

licit Exportation of so valuable a Commodity, ** which being done, will not only put it out of the Power of *Foreigners* to prejudice us in this Article of *Trade*, but also by being a constant Employment for our *Manufactures* and our *Poor* at *Home*, will consequently lessen the weekly Expences in maintaining our *Poor*, and improve the Rents of our *Lands*: The happy Effects of which will speedily be found by a *foreign Demand* for our *Manufactured Goods*: For our *Wool* being preserv'd and manufactur'd at *Home*, will soon rise in Price, in Proportion to our *Woollen Goods* rising in their Prices at *foreign Markets*, which will not only inevitably increase the Number of useful *Inhabitants*, but thro' them the Riches of *Our Nation*.

' Mr. *Laybourne* says, ' It will be a general National Advantage; there is no Branch of *Trade* except our *Woollen Trade* but other Nations may rival us in; Providence, by having bestow'd upon us the best *Wool* in the World for marketable *Manufactures*, seems to have point-

** When a *City* is besieged, and the *People* are minded to save it, they do not only guard the *Great*, but even every *small Passage* to it. Therefore when we are minded to preserve our *Wool* to Ourselves, we must not only guard the *Sea Coasts*, but even every *Navigable River* also — As we cannot fix Bounds to the *Ocean*, or say, — without Presumption to the *Sea*, *Thither thou shalt go and no farther*. Or as it is express in Scripture, *Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further: and here shall thy proud Waves be stay'd*. Therefore while Men of vile Principles, actuated by *Self-Interest*, live amongst us, and while our *Navigable Rivers*, as small Channels to the *Sea*, are open and allowed to receive the *Wool*, it will be run in spite of all Laws made to prevent it.

ed out to us the very Way, of being a rich, powerful, and happy People.

And further says, 'That by keeping our raw Wool at Home, our Navigation will be greatly increas'd; not only, as we may hereby entirely secure to our selves the Sale of our own Wool, exported in our own Bottoms when manufactur'd; whereas a great deal of what has gone abroad raw, has been carried off by Vessels navigated by Foreigners; but also, as it will be the Means of ingrossing to our selves the Trade to some Countries, which other Nations share with us at present; by our being the only People on Earth, who can supply them with all the Necessaries they want, and can alone furnish our Ships with a Freight of portable Goods for their Markets. And the necessary Consequence of this will be

'The curbing the Power of *France*, by considerably lessening her foreign Trade. And, I am perswaded, that if we do but take effectual Care, to keep our raw Wool at Home; it will be the most deadly Stroke to the Power of *France* that we can give her; for, as I humbly apprehend, it will effectually disable her from profitably carrying on several Branches of her Trade; because her Merchants will want a proper Supply of Goods, for sorting their Cargoes to many Countries, whether they have for many Years traded by Help of *English* and *Irish* Wool, to a great National Advantage.

Hence

Hence it is a certain and an unquestionable Benefit to encrease the Number of useful Inhabitants in a *Nation*, that they may not only improve, but consume such Produce of the Land, as is necessary.

Most Materials of Manufacture, as Wool, Hemp, Flax, &c. are of small Value, whilst unwrought, at least, in Comparison of the Manufacture; since by the Manufacture thereof they may be made of five, ten, or twenty times their first Value, according to the Workmanship.

Thus the Riches of a *Nation* arise more from the Labour of the People than from the raw Produce exported to foreign *Parts*; because the Foreigners must then pay for such Labour.

Tho' it is oft very necessary and advantageous for this *Nation* to import raw Materials for Manufacture, because by putting such Materials into Manufacture at Home, we may either export them again to Advantage, or by using them at Home, we may save the Value of such manufacturing; yet it is most dangerous to export raw Materials, for by so doing we do oft transfer the Manufacture it self to foreign *Parts*, and with it the incident Riches and Populacy of our *Nation*; by which means our very Enemies may, in process of Time, become richer and stronger than our selves, though blest with such valuable Materials.—Such Materials may in time return on the Backs of armed Men, &c. to the Terror and Confusion of an unwise and lazy People.

E

When

When a Pack of *Wool* is sold to the Smuggler for eight Pounds, no more than that Sum can circulate, which passing thro' few *Hands*, maintains *Few*, and profits the Land-Owner but *little*; but when sold to the Manufacturer, the *same* may by the Art and Labour of the People, be made into Cloth, &c. worth 20, 40, 60 Pounds, or upwards, according to the Fineness of the Spinning; and when sold to the Merchant for Exportation, any of those Sums will, by a Circulation, employ and maintain a *vast* Number of *Hands*, and thereby encrease the Value of *Land*.

As no Land is fully improved, till it is made to yield its utmost Encrease, so the more such Encrease is improved or manufactured, the more this or that Nation is enrich'd thereby.

The *Spectator* says, in Numb. 200, *It is generally observed, that in Countries of the greatest Plenty, there is the poorest Living, like the School-mens Ass in one of his Speculations, the People almost starve between two Meals: The Truth is, the Poor, which are the Bulk of a Nation, work only that they may live, and if with two Days Labour they get a wretched Substance for a Week they will hardly be brought to work the other four, but then with the Wages of two Days they can neither pay such Prices for their Provisions, nor such Ex-cises to the Government.*

That Paradox, therefore, in old HESIOD, Half is more than the Whole, is very applicable to the present Case, since nothing is more true in Political Arithmetick,

Arithmetick, than that the same People, with half a Country, is more valuable than with the whole.

For tho' our Lands are made to yield their utmost Encrease, yet if the People cannot fairly dispose of it, or consume it, it slowly goes off, and poorly pays the Charge of Cultivation.

The more Corn there is, the more Charge of Reaping, Housing, Threshing, Cleaning and carrying to Market. It is not the *Quantity*, but the *Demand*, and the Price, which pay the Rent and those Charges.

Again, tho' our Lands produce Hemp, Flax, &c. and nourish for our Use and Sustenance sundry Kinds of Beasts, as Horses proper for Labour, and Beast and Sheep proper for Food: All furnishing us with useful Skins, * and the latter particularly

E 2

* In two Acts made in the 9th and 10th of *Q. Anne*, Two Thirds of the Duty charged on the Hides and Skins tanned in *Great-Britain*, is allowed as a Drawback to all Exporters of such Hides and Skins, and of the Boots and Shoes made thereof, according to the Weight exported.

Now as thousands of Artificers and their Families, dependant merely on that Branch of Trade, suffer very much on account thereof; it is highly reasonable, as near half the Weight of the Leather, charged with such Duty, is shaved, cut or pared away in the working up, that the whole Duty (as long as it continues charged) be allowed again on the Exportation of such Made-Wares, and only One-third on the Hides (and not that Third neither, when tanned Leather sells for above Eight-pence a Pound at Market) for the more the Exportation of *Made-Wares* is encouraged, the more Wealth such Goods bring to a Nation; for the Foreigners must then pay for the Peoples Labour, together with the Materials.

particularly with *Wool*; yet if *These* be not properly employ'd, fully improv'd, manufactur'd or consum'd by the People, the *BEST* is not made of them.

Foreigners, indeed, may take off Part of such Increase to suit their Occasions in such *Quantities*

If a Hide is sold for 30 Shillings for Exportation; no more than that Sum can circulate, it passes only thro' few Hands, and maintains but few; but if sold to the Cutter at Home, and work'd up into Boots and Shoes, and those sold to the Merchant for Exportation for four Pounds or more, the same will employ and maintain many, and thereby encrease the Value of Land.

I presume when the above Acts were made, *Tann'd Leather* sold under 5 d. a Pound at Market, the *Drawback* then might be necessary, but now as it sells for 10 d. a Pound and upwards, it is, I think, an Oppression on the People.

By a *Drawback* on Goods not half manufactur'd, as *Leather*, Foreigners are supply'd with it cheaper than our Natives, and enabled to work against us and rob us of that Branch of Trade.

The Demand of Made-Wares are much lessened, and thro' which and the Taxes on the *Necessaries* of Life, Numbers of *Artificers* go abroad to work, leaving their Wives and Children to be maintained by *Parishes*.

Thus the strong, the healthy, and able Part of the People betake themselves to a voluntary Exile from *this* their native Country, in hopes to better their Condition; thus the impotent and lazy are left at Home a Burthen on their *Parishes*.

This consequently must lessen the proper Consumption of the Produce, and thereby the Price, and the Rent of Lands.

I appeal to the Landholders and Tenants, when *Beef* was sold in the Market for 4 d. a Pound, and the *green Hide* for Three Halfpence, or under; if the one had not their Rents better paid, and the other did not live better than now the *green Hide* is sold for 3 d. a Pound, and the *Beef* for 2 d. or under.

It wou'd be well for this Nation if the above Law was repealed.

As I am willing to do my Country as much Service as I can, I hope I shall be excus'd this Digression.

ties as they please, and at such *Prices* as they think fit to give; but if Manufactures be not more encouraged in our Land, the rest, I fear, will be as dead Stocks on our Hands.

It is plain where there is not constant Employment, the most healthy and industrious, rather than starve, will fly to other Countries, where Trade can maintain them, or Business can be had. But the indolent and lazy, like *Moths* in a Cloth, the sharking, shirking, and tricking Part of the People, like *Wasps* in a Hive, remain, preying upon the *Vitals*, and sucking the *Fruits* of the few industrious at Home.— *Are these Things so, or not?* I appeal to the Public.— *When will it be otherwise?* When the Head will contrive Work and Rewards for the industrious, and Work or Whips for the idle Members.

Experience teaches us where there are no *Manufactures* set on foot, no constant Employment for the *People*, there they do not consume the Produce of the *EARTH*, and were it not that other Countries or Counties did not take off the Surplusage of their *Corn, Cattle, Wool, &c.* the People must starve as it were, in Plenty and Idleness. The *Farmer, Grasier, &c.* could not tell what to do, when or how to pay their Rents, and the *Land-Owners* without their Rents will, at the last, not know how to live.

Tho' it is said, the *Land-Owners* have an immoveable *Property* (viz. their *Lands*) yet if *Trade* doth not carry off the *Produce*, nor bring in
People

People to improve or consume it, *Tenants* must decay, *Land* become untenanted, and *Houses* uninhabited—*What then is the Value of that Property?* No Body knows.

In case of Distress, tho' the *Traders* and *Farmers* are first pinched, yet as they frequently have the first Warning, they can soonest dispose of their Effects (at some Rate or other) being *Movables*, and soonest avoid the Calamity. *Who then is the most concerned in point of Interest with regard to Trade, He whose Property is in Moveables, or He whose Property is immoveable?* The latter at last must bear the Burthen.

It is very justly observed by a learned Author,*
 ' Wherever the Consumption or Vent of any
 ' Commodity is stop'd, there the Stop continues
 ' on, till it comes to the Land-holder. And
 ' wherever the Price of any native Commodity
 ' begins to fall, how many Hands soever there
 ' be between that and the Land-holder, they all
 ' take Reprisals upon one another, till at last it
 ' comes to *him*; and there the Abatement of
 ' Price lessens his Income, and is a clear Loss.

' For the Owner of Land, which produces
 ' the Commodity, and the last Buyer, who con-
 ' sumes it, are the two Extremes in Commerce.
 ' And tho' the falling of any sort of Commodity,
 ' in the Land-holders Hands, does not necessarily
 ' prove

* See a Pamphlet, intitled, The State of our Wool and Woollen Trade review'd.

' prove so to the last Consumer; it being possi-
 ' ble, sometimes, for the Arts of intervening
 ' Brokers and Ingrossers to keep up the Price, to
 ' their own Advantage; yet whenever Want of
 ' Money, or Want of Desire in the Consumer,
 ' make the Price low, that immediately reaches
 ' the first Producer; no Body between having any
 ' Interest to keep it up: While to the *Merchant*
 ' *impacting Commodities*, 'tis the same thing, whe-
 ' ther Necessity or *fashionable Wantonness* gives
 ' him Vent for them. What he considers, is,
 ' how to proportion the Gain to the Cost he has
 ' been at, and the Risk he has run. He is not
 ' tied to deal in particular Articles, (like the Far-
 ' mer with his Product,) and if it does not answer
 ' his Expectation to export native Commodities
 ' (by which chiefly the Nation receives Benefit)
 ' in Exchange for those he imports; he will ne-
 ' vertheless furnish his Country with what *Vanity*
 ' not *Use*, has brought into Request; tho' it be to
 ' the beggaring of the Kingdom, by draining it
 ' of the greatest Part of its Money and Treasure;
 ' for if our foreign Trade imports more than our
 ' native Commodities exported will pay for, 'tis
 ' certain we must contract Debts beyond Sea;
 ' and those must be paid with Money, when ei-
 ' ther we cannot furnish, or they will not take
 ' our Goods to discharge them'.

Thus we see how necessary it is for Land-Own-
 ers to encourage Manufactures in every County,
 making thereby our Exports as valuable as we
 can, otherwise our Money must and will go to
 furnish us with such Vanities as Pride and Ambi-
 tion

tion bring upon us. Thus the employing Numbers of People, keeps Numbers together, increases the Consumption of the Produce, occasions a quick Circulation of Money among Persons of all Ranks, and that keeps up the Price, and consequently the Rate of the Lands. — And thus, on the contrary, Pride and Vanity, Idleness and fashionable Wantonness will, not only sink the Value of Land, but drain us of our Riches and Strength.

The Draper observes on this Head, ' That Trade raises the Value of Land, and improves Gentlemens Estates; for, the Number of People that are employ'd and maintain'd by it, occasions the Land to be more improved, in order to supply those People with Provisions, supports the Farmer by consuming the Products of it, and occasions a Circulation of Commerce in every Branch of it, beyond what can possibly be where there are fewer People, or the People have less Money to lay out. For which Reasons, those Parts of the Country where our Trade has flourish'd most, have been, in fact, greatly the best cultivated.

' That Trade is the Source of Riches, is a Truth which appears from Facts, but we may shew from the Nature of the Thing that it must be so. If a Nation has no Mines of its own Growth, how can the People grow the richer by dealing with one another. They may by Industry improve the Products of their Country, and they may exchange one Thing for another, but all this Commerce can produce no

Money.

Money. When any of our Products are exported to Foreigners for Money, this brings to the Nation so much adventitious Riches. If those Products, before Exportation, be manufactured, then the Labour in manufacturing is added to their natural Value; and the more the Labour, the greater the Wealth such manufactur'd Goods bring in to a Nation, because Foreigners pay for all that Labour. This Observation shews what a vast Detriment it is to a Nation to suffer Leather to be exported, because, by preventing it, we should send abroad a greater Quantity of Shoes, and by that means gain so much Money as the Wages of the Workmen, and the Profits of the Masters and Merchants, out of each Pair, amounts to. Or if we import the Products of another Country, and export them again manufactur'd, the Labour of manufacturing is so much Wealth brought into the Nation, deducting only the original Price of the Materials before they were manufactur'd. — As this shews the true Riches of a Nation, so it shews, likewise, what Sort of Trade or Commerce it is that can produce them. If we traffick without bringing in Specie, we cannot grow richer by it; and our Riches can be only in Proportion to the Quantity of Specie which it brings in; so that if the Value of our Exports are less, upon the whole, than the Value of our Imports, the Balance of Trade being against us, we must be beggar'd by Trading.

It is Trade therefore, that employs the People, and pays them Wages for their Labour:

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The

The Peoples Wages are laid out for Food and Rayment, which by a Circulation become a publick Benefit: The Rate of Land is the Strength of a Nation; All depend upon Trade, Trade then is a publick Benefit, the Tradesmen are publick Blessings.

* It is admitted, * that if a Nation can be victorious in War, and can plunder the Conquer'd, some Treasures may happen to be imported this Way: But certainly Those, who consider it, will rather desire to be enrich'd by Trade than War, since in the Course of Trade far mightier Treasures may be gotten with Peace, Innocence, Security, and Happiness to the People.

English Freedoms will protect his Majesty, and the concurrent Regulation and Extention of Trade will gain him a Superiority above all the Monarchs and Powers of Europe, He may cut the Grass from under their Feet, and draw away their Treasure and People. Such Force and Power have Freedom and Trade.

The Author of an Essay on the Cause of the Decline of foreign Trade, says, 'That our Laws relating to our Poor are a vast Encouragement to Idleness.

'By obliging Parishes to maintain their own Poor, we intitle them to a certain Maintenance whether they deserve it or no, so that when Provisions are cheap they won't work above half

* See Britannia Linguens.

' half the Week, but set or idle away above half their Time, laying nothing up for Sickness or old Age, because the Parish must provide for them then; this is one of the Reasons why the Wages of our Servants and Labourers are so excessive high, because our Laws providing for the Idle, none will work without being extravagantly paid; whereas had they nothing to depend upon but their Industry, or the Character of it to recommend them to the Charitable in their Misfortunes, they would be glad of constant Work at moderate Prices, to support themselves, be more Frugal to make a Reserve against times of Adversity, and more studious to deserve that Relief they might want.

' Besides, these Laws are vastly unjust, for the Poores Rates being very high, are a heavy Tax on the Industrious to maintain the Idle, and as every positive Tax must raise the Prices of Labour and Goods, the Industrious are thereby still more oppress'd, and the Sale of our Goods hindered Abroad, for our Labour is grown so excessive Dear, that we lose all Trades where Foreigners come in Competition with us.

' Idleness is still more encouraged by the Defects of our Laws against Vagabonds, a free People are always brave, and the brave always compassionate, which being a distinguishing Character of our People, they are easily imposed on by the least Appearance of Distress, so that some Beggars who can counterfeit Misery well, get more Money in a Day than

' many diligent Labourers, to the great Dis-
 ' couragement of the Industrious, who see Idle-
 ' ness so well rewarded; whereby our Roads and
 ' Streets swarm with Beggars, all the Distur-
 ' bance they meet with, being now and then turn-
 ' ed by a Beadle out of his Parish into the next,
 ' which is only shifting the Evil from one Door to
 ' another, but works no Reformation.'

*The above Author, makes the following
 PROPOSALS, viz.*

' To discourage Idleness by well regulating our
 ' Poor.

' Sir *Josiah Child's* Scheme in his *Discourse on
 ' Trade*, Chap. 2, seems very conducive to this,
 ' with some few Additions.

' That there be a Corporation established in
 ' every County for regulating the Poor, to consist
 ' of Fifty Persons with perpetual Succession, to
 ' be stiled Fathers of the Poor.

' That the said Number of Fifty be constantly
 ' filled up by Election of the Freeholders once a
 ' Year.

' That all the Parish - Officers within each
 ' County be subordinate and accountable to their
 ' respective Corporations.

' That the said Corporations have Power to
 ' assess and compel the Payment from every Pa-
 ' rish in their County of the Medium of the
 ' Poores Rates raised in the three Years preceding.

' That a 10th part of the said Sum be abated
 ' yearly, until the whole in ten Years time be
 ' done away, and the Poor maintained by the
 ' Donations of the Charitable only. That

' That each Corporation do appoint a Trea-
 ' surer to receive the Alms of all charitable dis-
 ' posed Persons.

' That the said Corporations have Power to
 ' purchase Lands, erect Workhouses, Hospitals,
 ' Working-Schools, Houses of Correction, and
 ' to exercise all other Powers relating to the
 ' Poor, that any Number of Justices of the Peace
 ' may now do in their Quarter-Sessions, or other-
 ' wise.

' That they receive none but Infants, and Per-
 ' sons well recommended for their Diligence and
 ' Sobriety, as proper Objects.

' That each of the said Fathers of the Poor
 ' have power to commit any Vagrant, or Person
 ' not having a visible Estate or Trade, and their
 ' own disorderly Poor, to the County Goal.

' That the said Commitments be bailable.

' That at the Affizes for the Counties the Per-
 ' sons Names so committed be called over, and
 ' those who cannot give a good Account of them-
 ' selves to be transported for three Years.

' That the said Corporations have power to ad-
 ' mit as Members, having equal Power with those
 ' elected, every Person paying in 100 *l.* to the
 ' Poor's Use.

' That Seven or more Fathers of the Poor do
 ' make a Court.

' That every Minister and Churchwarden go
 ' together once a Year to every House in their
 ' Parish to collect the Alms of charitably disposed
 ' Persons, entering the same in a Book.

' That the whole Collection being made, the
 ' Money

• Money be remitted to the Corporation the Parish belongs to, with the said Book signed by the said Minister and Churchwardens.

• That all Money given for the Poor be accounted sacred, and that it be Felony to misapply, conceal, lend, or convert it to any other Use or Purpose whatsoever,

• That every Corporation do publish its Accounts yearly.

• That whatever the said Corporations buy or want be publickly advertised to the lowest Contractor.

• That whatever the said Corporations dispose of be advertised to be sold by publick Auction to the best Bidder.

• That whenever they want Money, or whenever a time of general Calamity brings on an extraordinary Charge, they take Care to give publick Notice thereof, to stir up the Charity of all good People to relieve their distressed and starving Brethren.

These Proposals, I think, need little Improvement. I wish they were establish'd by Law, and render'd beneficial by Practice.

There seems to want only the charitable Contribution of Gentlemen towards the first erecting two or more Factories in every County for carrying on of the *Work*, or that upon a County or Parish Security, they would advance Money upon very low Interest. The same may be secured by Parliament, and made transferable in the Manner as Money advanced upon *Lotteries, India Bonds,*

Bonds, Toll-Bars, or other Matters less laudable. With such primary Encouragement, it would be easy to nourish up new Manufactures, or to enlarge old Ones.

The said Author goes on and recites the following Benefits arising by well regulating the Poor. I hope the transcribing them will not disoblige either the Author or Reader.

1. It will encrease Trade.

• For our Poor seeing that no idle Vagrants can live here, but must be transported, and that none but those well recommended for their Diligence and Sobriety can be maintained by the Fathers of the Poor in Sickness or Old Age, they must of necessity become frugal, industrious, and work at such Prices as Trade will afford; not spend half of their Wages in Drink (as the *British Merchant*, Vol. 1, p. 7, asserts it to be well known ours do) whereby no Nation can out-rival us on account of the Plenty of Provisions of all sorts that our Country abounds with, and its natural Advantages for Trade superior to any Nation, the Exemption from Oppression by Taxes, the Advantage of a Free-Port, and other good Regulations offered by these Proposals; so that our Poor, by abating their Luxury and Idleness, will be able to work as cheap as any People, the Consequence of which is a certain Increase of Trade.

• By taking off our burthensom and unjust Poor's Rates on the Industrious, who now maintain

maintain the Idle, our Goods will become cheaper, consequently more vendible.

2. It will employ our Poor.

This is a Consequence of the last Remark ; for as 'tis certain that they who bring their Goods the cheapest to Market will have the most Trade, so those that work the cheapest must have the most Employment ; for 1. It will be more constant by being cheaper. 2. Tho' they receive a less Number of Pence for Wages, yet they will be more valuable by the Prices of Necessaries being freed from Taxes with their Consequences. 3. The Poor being by this Proposal inured to Labour and restrained from Idleness, they will work more and spend less, therefore be enabled to lay up a better Provision for their Families than they now do.

3. It will increase the Stock of People.

Tho' this has been proved before to be a certain Consequence of the two former Remarks, yet as some People, out of a false Tenderness, may think that the transporting of many Vagrants may depopulate the Nation, I shall endeavour to shew the contrary.

1. Idleness is the Root of all Evil, and two of the Punishments of Evil-doers with us are Hanging and Transportation, so that Idleness deprives us of many People ; but this Proposal tending in its nature to make our People frugal and industrious, will preserve and save many from those two Calamities.

2. Idleness

2. Idleness brings Want, Diseases, Death, and thins a Nation ; but Frugality and Industry cause Plenty, Health, Long-life, and people a Country.

3. Idleness disables Men from supporting a Family, therefore prevents Marriage ; Frugality and Industry enable Men to marry and stock a Country with People.

4. If this Proposal drives away the Idle so much the better, they are a Burthen instead of a Benefit to the Community ; it will supply their Places by increasing Trade with more deserving People from our Neighbours, agreeable to this Maxim, *Such as your Employment is for People, so many will your People be.*

5. When our People see that Idleness is deemed a Crime, and punish'd accordingly, but that Frugality and Industry are Virtues, rewarded with good Wages and a comfortable Subsistence, a thorough Reformation must ensue among them, the Idle be few, and this Objection vanish.

4. It will increase our Riches.

This is a Consequence of the other Remarks, and of the Proposal itself, which tends to make our People industrious ; *the Hand of the Diligent maketh rich*, and the greater Number of diligent Hands we have, the more Riches we shall get.

5. It will increase the Value of our Lands.

This is a Consequence of all the above Remarks ; for whatever causes Trade, employs the Poor, increases the Stock of People, and increases our Riches, must increase the Value of our Lands.

The well regulating our Poor is proved to be the Cause of Trade, which is the Cause of all the other Remarks, therefore the well regulating our Poor is a great Increaser of the Value of Lands.

Objection. But perhaps it will be said, That the Poor being left to subsist on Charity only, will be starved.

To this I answer, That the great Number of idle Beggars we now voluntarily maintain, proves the contrary; that in all times of general Calamities our Charity is eminent, as Sir *Josiah Child* says it was after the Fire of London, and was found but lately in the hard Winter; besides, the Fathers of the Poor hereby proposed being Persons of Character and Fortune, will for their own Honour, by their delicate Sense of Publick Good, and their Love for true Charity, take care to distinguish between the real and pretended Objects of Want, by which the Numbers of the former will appear to be but few, and they by good Management maintained at a small Expence, whereby the Encouragement to Charity will be vastly increas'd by People's knowing certainly where to give their Money to do good, the want of which certain Knowledge is a great Damp to our Charity at present.

Therefore as we now maintain voluntarily more idle People than really want, there can be no doubt but they will, when reduced to proper Objects only, be sufficiently provided for.

And

And further the more to enable the Manufacturer, Merchant, or Dealer in *Woollen Goods*, to vie with the Foreigners at foreign Markets, it is humbly propos'd that a *Bounty* be allowed at the Exportation of such Goods, and (if Need require such *Bounty*) in order to raise a Fund towards the Discharge of the same; it is humbly thought necessary, that a Reduction be made of all Persons *Salaries* * in all Places under the Government, as the Legislative Power shall think meet. And also the Regulation of Servants Wages would be very conducive thereto.

It is also humbly thought expedient to petition to take off the Duties charged on the Necessaries of Life, as on *Salt, Soap, Candles, Leather, &c.*

Every Person concerned in the Woollen or any other Manufacture may then afford to work and sell cheaper, Six-pence a-day Wages will then be as good as Nine-pence, charged with Three-pence for Taxes.

The Merchant will then be enabled to vie with the Foreigner at Market. Vast Sums of Money; now paid to Officers, will then be saved; Trade and Tradesmens Houses will then be rendered free from Inspection.

The Tradesman then will not be tempted to
G 2 defraud

* As a Reduction of Salaries is proposed to encourage and extend Trade and Commerce, it's hoped no one now in Office or Place will, under a reasonable Regulation, be displeas'd with it.

defraud His Majesty by Concealments, nor seduced into Sin by swearing to false Entries. *

On the contrary, the higher the Duties are charged on the Necessaries of Life, the higher the People must be paid for their Labour, the stronger are the Temptations for Fraud, and the more frequent are the Causes of Perjury, and consequently the Price of every Thing that is produced by Labour must rise in Proportion.

Otherwise the Manufacturer and the Labourer must starve at Home, or the Merchants by degrees must lose their Trade Abroad; for the Foreigners, whose Necessaries are less tax'd, will in course work cheaper, and undersel them at Market, especially in such Goods where they come in Competition with us.

The Reason † why the French work cheaper than we, is the Care their Government take of not taxing many Necessaries of Life, or Materials of Manufacture, but that the Manufacturers shall be supplied with them in the cheapest manner; whereby Necessaries bearing only their natural Price, they can afford to work and sell cheaper than we; 'tis the Taxes that make the difference. To prove this I shall quote the Author of a Pamphlet called, *Observations on British Wool*, published in 1739, said to be wrote by a Person

* An Oath imposed on the People too oft makes a Scruple between Interest and Conscience; He, that deceives, seldom scruples to swear: The perjurd Knave oft pays less than his Due, but the honest Conscientious Man pays to the full.
† See the said Essay.

Person sent abroad by the Ministry to inquire into the State of the Woollen Manufactories among our Neighbours, and what Wool was smuggled to them; he informs us, ——— That the French send vast Quantities of Stuffs, Stockings, &c. to Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and undersel us 10. or 12. per Cent. And the Reason that Goods are to be bought cheaper in France than in England is, because the Labour is one third cheaper there. And he accounts for Labour being one third cheaper there; That at Lille the Magistrates have built a Storehouse, in a convenient Part of the Town, ten Stories high, in the upper Rooms of it they lay Wheat, Rye, Barley; and in the Cellars they lay Wine, Oil, and Brandy: Those Goods are bought up when they are cheap, and so soon as the Markets are short, and Goods begin to rise in the Price, then the Storehouse is opened to the Poor, that they may buy what they have occasion for at the old Market-Price. This Storehouse was built since the Woollen Manufactory hath so increased in this Town, in order to support that Fabrick, which is a great Encouragement to the Manufacturers, and a Means to keep Labour low. All other Things that are needful to the Poor are also cheap in proportion, as Candles, Oil, Soap, &c.

Far from raising their Prices with Taxes, as we do, their Study is to make Necessaries cheap; and can we wonder that they beat us by 10. or 12. per Cent. in the Markets of Spain, Portugal, and Italy.

The

The Author of *Britannia Languens* also says,
 ' If a Nation doth store up Corn in cheap Years,
 ' the People will be secure against a Dearth, and
 ' when Corn is excessive dear in neighbouring
 ' Nations, may then take their time to furnish
 ' them, and by that means will make much greater
 ' Advantages than by ordinary Exportation.

Thus we see how Taxes on the Necessaries of
 Life, and on the Materials of Manufacture are
 the Cause of the Decline of our Woollen and
 other Trade abroad; the way to restore it is to
 remove them. It is not sufficient to lay a Re-
 straint on the Materials, but we must enable the
 People to work them up cheaper also.

It was a Cynical Spirit, which reigned in some
 of our Ancestors, to lay high Duties on Trade,
 and on the Necessaries of Life, they thought to
 place them as remote from Land as possible, but
 Experience shows they were mistaken.

In my Opinion the laying high Duties on
 Trade, and the Necessaries of Life, is tho' slow,
 a sore Grievance to any Nation, the Continuance
 of which will be like *the taking the Waters, * the
 Fountains of Waters of the Children of Israel in
 the City of Bethulia.*

Our

* May every one, who reads the Book of JUDITH, make
 a right Use of it. See *Holofernes's Fate!*
 Follow the mild Advice of *ACHIOR, pass by,* that is distress
 not the People, rather than the churlish Advice of the Chief of
 the Children of *ESAU, Get into Hand the Fountain of Water,*
 that is, cause the People to faint, bring them low.

Our greater Authors, as *Mr. Lock, Dr. Davenant,*
 &c. clearly foresaw the unhappy Consequences
 of laying high Duties on the Necessaries
 of Life, and whom they will affect most, the whole
 will fall on the Land-holder at last.

An ingenious Author * writes thus: ' Oppress
 ' Trade, and the generality of the common Peo-
 ' ple become miserable and burthensome to the
 ' Rich, every little accidental Slackening of Trade
 ' increases that wretched Number, as the follow-
 ' ing Case will fully illustrate.

' A poor Man either by hard Weather, the
 ' dead time of the Year in his particular Trade
 ' (for all Trades have such times) Sicknes, or va-
 ' rious other Accidents cannot work, but having
 ' saved ten good Shillings is determined to allow
 ' himself only bare Necessaries, which, if untaxed,
 ' might cost about 4d. per Day; his Money will
 ' then hold thirty Days.

' But if Necessaries are advanced by the Con-
 ' sequences of our Taxes 2d. per Day on his Con-
 ' sumption, in that Case 6d. per Day is only
 ' equal to the above 4d. for his Maintenance, and
 ' he can then hold out but twenty Days, and is
 ' forced the earlier by ten Days (in which possi-
 ' bly he might get Employment) to starve, beg,
 ' or steal.

' Absolute

* See the *forefaid Essay.*

‘ Absolute starving, we must hope, seldom or
‘ never happens amongst so humane a People as
‘ the *English*, but want of Necessaries may so im-
‘ pair a poor Man’s Health that he may never re-
‘ cover it, and then an useful Subject, part of the
‘ Riches of the Nation, is lost.

‘ Begging but ten Days learns the poor Man
‘ an idle Way of Life that few ever get rid of, and
‘ then instead of an useful Subject he becomes a
‘ burdenson, and oftentimes a villanous one.

‘ Stealing, whereby he becomes the Bane of
‘ Society, and not contented with injuring his
‘ Neighbour in his Property, is prompted some-
‘ times to take away his Life; and in both Cases
‘ exposes himself to be cut off by the Hand of
‘ Justice. Every way a Loss to the Nation.

‘ In all these Cases the poor Man may have
‘ a large Family of Children, adding Misery to
‘ Misery.

‘ Encourage but Trade by knocking off one of
‘ those Fetters, its *Excise*, and the Children
‘ of the Poor will be trained up to Labour, be-
‘ come useful industrious Subjects, live comfort-
‘ ably as Journeymen, or perhaps as Masters,
‘ and contribute their Assistance to add more
‘ Power to the Nation, and help to ease the Rich
‘ of their Taxes; for the greater number of In-
‘ dividuals there are in a Country capable of pay-
‘ ing, the less the Tax will be on each of them
‘ if equally laid. It is the Interest of the Rich

‘ to let the Poor be able to get Money for their
‘ Assistance, for by preventing them, they bring
‘ the greater Weight on their own Shoulders; for
‘ these Oppressions do not stop with the Poor, but
‘ extend like a Plague to the Rich and the No-
‘ ble, whose Fortunes insensibly moulder away by
‘ them; are the chief Causes of the present de-
‘ clining Condition of their Tenants, that great
‘ Increase of the Poor’s Tax the Nation now la-
‘ bours under, which in some Places has lately
‘ been at above 8 s. in the Pound, and must by
‘ degrees inevitably sink the Value of their Estates,
‘ until one Ruin involves all.

Call not the Merchants Sturdy Beggars, nor
say to the People, *Ye are idle, Go, therefore, now
and work, for there shall no Straw be given you,
yet shall ye deliver the tale of bricks.*

Absolute Power * may force away the Peoples
Treasure, but cannot create any; when the Treas-
ure is drawn off into the Hands of Officers, it
will be found that the People who have it not,
can no more make Brick without Straw than
heretofore.

Tho’ we ought by all means to discourage
Idleness, yet it is hard to say to the People, *Why
stand ye Idle?* When there is no Man to hire
them — procure not only Materials and Im-
plements of Work for the poor industrious Peo-
ple, and encourage them to work, but make the
H lazy

* See *Britania Languens.*

lazy and idle Poor to work * also, or starve.

Cherish Trade by taking off the Clogs † upon it, regulate the Land-Tax ** and make all Necessaries as cheap as possible.

Let

* I have read that at *Amsterdam* there is a Pump house erected, where they put Offenders in for petty Matters, especially Beggars; if they will work and keep pumping, they sit well, dry and safe, and if they work very hard one Hour or two, they may rest, perhaps, a Quarter of an Hour afterwards; but if they over sleep themselves, or grow lazy, the Water comes upon them, and wets them, and they have no dry Place to stand in, much less to sit down in; and in short, if they continue obstinately idle, they must sink, so that it is nothing but pump or drown. See the Complete English Tradesman, Vol. I.

† I do not question, if Trade was put into proper Methods, but our national Industry would still be vigorous and successful, but till then, I am afraid, it can no more exert itself, than a generous Courser confined with Chains in a Horse Mill.

** It is said that in some Places Lands pay four Shillings, in others two, in others scarce one in the Pound to the Land-Tax. Great Hardships to some Land Owners, less to others. Thus the Continuance of the Rates, as were charged and assess'd on the Lands in every Hundred or Division in *England* in 1693, is in my Opinion as great a Hardship on some Land Owners as the Confinement of those Debtors in Prison, who are willing to pay the utmost Farthing. — The then Zeal and Loyalty of some Fathers have, by high valuing their Lands, beggar'd their Children; and the Fore sight and Caution of Others have by low rating them, enrich'd their Posterity. — By this time the Rents of several Lands are very much decreased, and the Rents of others are much increased. — As oft therefore, as an Act of Grace is granted for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, so oft should, as I humbly conceive, an Act of Regulation be made for the Relief of oppress'd Land Owners.

May Those, who have, for many Years, eaten sower Grapes, now set forth their Hardships, and find Relief, lest the Teeth of their Children be set on Edge; — and may Those, who have received their good Things here, now be ready to relieve those, who have received Evil, lest they and their Brethren partake of the Rich Man's Torments hereafter!

Let our naval Forces protect our Merchants, and cause by them an extensive Trade abroad! — Let us exert our STRENGTH at Sea. — Let those, who in any Expedition first enter on board an Enemy's Ship, by way of Encouragement or Excitement to act gallantly, have such NAVAL CROWNS as were formerly given by the Romans. *

‘ If *France*, as an experienced Author † writes, ‘ now gives Laws by Land, *Britain* can now do it ‘ by Sea; and in a little time the Sea will com- ‘ mand the Land, for our Men of War can de- ‘ stroy their Ships, ravage their Coasts, batter ‘ down their Forts, and burn their Sea-Port ‘ Towns; this must ruin their Trade, as Trade ‘ goes, so must their Money, and when the Mo- ‘ ney is gone the Armies cannot be supported, ‘ they must be drawn from the Countries they ‘ invade, or they will desert rather than perish ‘ with Hunger for want of Pay. Had we push'd ‘ on the late War only by our Fleets, we should ‘ have given quicker Relief to our Allies, saved ‘ our Money, prevented a Load of Debts, and ‘ soon brought the War to a Conclusion; for the ‘ strong Towns which we took in *Flanders*, with ‘ so much Expence of Blood and Treasure, must ‘ have been abandoned by the *French* Troops for ‘ want of Pay, want of Ammunition and Provi- ‘ sion, and have fallen into our Allies Hands with- ‘ out striking a Stroke, or making only such a

H 2

‘ faint

* See Dyche's Dictionary. † See the aforementioned Essay.

‘ faint Resistance as the Queen of *Hungary*’s un-
 ‘ paid Troops and unprovided Towns did before
 ‘ we granted her a Subsidy. We have never yet
 ‘ exerted our natural naval Force; had the *French*
 ‘ ever felt the full Weight of it they would be
 ‘ more humble, they would not dare to wantonly
 ‘ invade our Allies on the Continent, for fear of
 ‘ drawing down our Vengeance upon them.’

Instead of the Duties on the Necessaries of
 Life, which I humbly conceive are positive Du-
 ties, hurtful to Trade and Commerce, charge
 Poll-Money or a Capitation Tax * on all Inmates,
 or Sojourners abiding Months in any Pa-
 rish, cause them to pay such Parish Rates as the
 Inhabitants at a Vestry, with the Approbation of
 two or more Justices shall judge reasonable, not
 gaining a Settlement thereby.

Charge a regular Duty or Rate, as *one Shilling*
 (or more, as Occasion requires) on every Win-
 dow, be the Number more or less, erected in or
 about any Building, to be collected, as the Land-
 Tax is, quarterly.

If any Man even in the highest, middle, or
 lowest Station of Life, would but keep an exact
 Account of the Quantity of *Salt, Soap, Candles,*
Leather, &c. and the Amount of the Duties paid
 for such Necessaries, such a One, I believe, will
 find himself a Gainer in the Exchange at the
 Year’s

* This I conceive will be of Use to the Public, and may shew
 the Wanderer the Way to his Habitation.

Year’s End, tho’ the Rate charged on Windows
 was laid so high as that the Amount thereof
 raised more Money than the Duties now
 charged on the Necessaries of *Life*.

A certain Author in a Scheme published in
 1739, for taking off the aforesaid Duties, says,
 ‘ There are Three Things from which sufficient
 ‘ Sums may be rais’d, to answer all the Ordinary
 ‘ and Extraordinary Expences of the Govern-
 ‘ ment, without burthening *Trade* or *particular*
 ‘ *Persons*; and those are *Land, Windows, and*
 ‘ *Chimneys*. One Shilling in the Pound upon
 ‘ *Land*, fairly and honestly levy’d, would un-
 ‘ doubtedly bring in a Million yearly, and it
 ‘ would not be a hard Tax: But as an honest
 ‘ and fair Assessment is not to be expected, and as
 ‘ Windows are hardly subject to a Fraud, they
 ‘ seem to have the Preference to any thing else,
 ‘ in many Respects: As, First, They are neces-
 ‘ sary, that no House can be convenient without
 ‘ them. Secondly, From their Nature and ab-
 ‘ solute Use; for they are so situated to View, as
 ‘ to be counted with very little Trouble to the
 ‘ Surveyors, and less to the Inhabitants. And,
 ‘ Thirdly, their Numbers are generally suited to
 ‘ the House, as the House is to the Condition of
 ‘ them that dwell in it. The poorer Sort of Peo-
 ‘ ple live in small Houses, and they seldom have
 ‘ more Windows than are absolutely convenient;
 ‘ as on the other Hand, the Nobility and Gentry
 ‘ live in large and spacious Buildings, and conse-
 ‘ quently have a great Number of Windows, and
 ‘ perhaps

perhaps some more for Ornament than Use ;
and yet, even in that Case, the Tax would be
but equal ; for 'tis as reasonable that the rich
Men should pay for Ornament, as for the mid-
ling Sort to pay for Conveniencies.

This Method will be so easy and plain, both
to the Surveyors and Collectors, that this Tax
may be collected for Six-pence a Pound, by
which Means His Majesty will receive within
Two and a Half *per Cent.* of what the Subjects
pay ; which never can be the Case where the
Revenues arise from Duties laid upon Commo-
dities, as at present.

Charge a Tax on all Encouragers of Game,
viz. No Inn-keeper, Publick House-keeper,
Vicualler, Tavern, Coffee-house, Assembly-
house-keeper shall be suffer'd to have a Billiard-
Table, Shuffleboard, Cards, Dice, Draught-
playing, Ninepins, Cockfighting, or any Gaming
whatsoever, in his, her, or their House, or Houses,
Outhouses, Sheds, Gardens, or Grounds, for
Persons to play for Money, Liquor, or other-
wise, except he, she, or they doth, or do pay
such Sum or Sums of Money as shall be thought
meet. *Frequent Gaming for the Lucre of getting
another's Money, is very hurtful to Trade and
Commerce.*

It is said, * That these People being the
great Encouragers of Idleness, Luxury, and
Gaming,

* See the said Essay.

Gaming, and the great Corrupters of the common
People, Servants, Labourers, and Manufac-
turers (out of whose Industry they idly live, to
the ruin of many poor Families) are a great
Cause of the vast Increase of the Poores Tax.

Charge a Tax on every Person, who shall after
Day keep a Greyhound, Hound, Set-
ting-Dog, &c. for the taking or killing of Deer,
Hares, or other Game, as a Year for each
Dog, obliging every qualified Person to enter at
some public Office, the Number of Dogs he, or
she intends to keep the succeeding Year.—
*This Tax, I conceive, will not only raise a large
Sum of Money for the use of the Government but in
all probability will preserve the Game more for Per-
sons qualified than the Laws hitherto made for that
Purpose. This Tax also may be a Means to cause
many, not qualified, to betake themselves to manufac-
ture or Business.*

Charge Poll-Money or a Capitation Tax to be
paid by every Batchelor under the Age of
Years, according to each Person's Degree, Title,
or Station.—A Batchelor professing Law, Physick
or Divinity in either of the Universities ; a Bat-
chelor in any Office, Place or Post under the
Government, a Soldier, a hired Servant not fol-
lowing any Trade, Business or Calling, or Traf-
ficking, Trading or Merchandizing for himself,
but actually and entirely for the whole and sole
Benefit of his Master or Masters, only excepted.

It is said, * A working Batchelor pays the
Excise on his own Shoes only.

A working Married-Man does the same for
himself, the same for his Wife, the same for his
five Sons, the same for his five Daughters;
twelve in Family.

A Landed Batchelor of 1000 *l.* per Annum,
when the Land-Tax is at 2 *s.* pays 100 *l.*

A Landed Married-Man of the same Estate
does the same, having a Wife and ten Children.

Will any one say in these Cases that the Ex-
cise on Leather, and the Land-Tax, are equal
Taxations? In the first Case, is not the Oppres-
sion increased twelve Articles to one; and in the
second, at least four to one?

In particular Persons and Cases Celibacy is ex-
cusable, in other Persons and Cases it is not.—
A general Celibacy is oft attended with ill Prac-
tices, and certainly with fatal Consequences.—
By it the lawful Procreation of Children will dai-
ly be diminished, and the Honour of Families will
soon be extinct.—Tho' a spurious Race may
make valiant Soldiers and Amazons, to fight for
their King and Country, and for Pay chiefly for
themselves, having little to lose, and little to
fear, striving to gain those Estates by Force which
the Laws will not permit them to inherit. Yet
by Celibacy His Majesty will soon want legiti-
mate Subjects, as *Sons and Daughters* to inherit
their Fathers Estates and pay Taxes; and the
Nation

* See the said Essay,

Nation will soon want good Common-wealth
Men; Land will soon become untenanted, and
Houses uninhabited:—*Melancholy Symptoms*
of a *consumptive Nation!*

When it is proposed that all Batchelors of
Years of Age should be double-taxed, it is done
as well to proportion all Payments as equally
as possible to Peoples Situations in Life or Cir-
cumstances, as also to encourage Marriages;
for tho' Batchelors are double taxed, yet they
will not pay equal to the Married-men, who
pay their Wives Taxes as well as their own,
and may be some Childrens, consequently com-
pared with Batchelors, are at least double-taxed;
for these last may, if they please, always live
equal to a Married-man with half the Expence,
and have not that anxious necessary Care of
saving, to provide for the present as well as
future well-being of their Families; add to
which this political Truth, that Inhabitants be-
ing the Riches of a Country, and Marriage a
prevention of Debauchery, all wise States have
made it their Care to discourage Celibacy: In
particular the *Switzers* will not suffer a Batche-
lor to enjoy any Balliage, and the superior Rank
there being almost all Married, make the Infe-
rior

* To remove such melancholy Symptoms, I think it is highly
necessary that Batchelors should not only pay a Capitation Tax
to the King, but double Rates towards the Maintenance of
the Poor in each Person's respective Parish.

† See the aforementioned Essay.

rior be so too; so great is the force of Example,
 and accounts for their Country, tho' small, be-
 ing so very Populous. Whereas, one of the
 Reasons why *England* is not so, is the aban-
 doned loose Lives our single People lead, where-
 by they get a disrelish to the Married state, and
 are enervated by Debauchery, which unless re-
 medied must render us a poor despicable depo-
 pulated Nation, 'tis therefore the highest Policy
 to make Marriage fashionable by the Example
 of the Rich, since it tends so much to the
 Publick Good, and the Grandeur of our Coun-
 try.

Charge other Duties on Pride * as on Coaches,
 Chariots, Chaises, Chairs, Gold and Silver Lace,
 Gold and Silver Plate, Spoons only excepted,
 and on the Superfluities of Life, as licensing
 every Dealer in Tea, &c.

There

* Coaches, Gold and Silver Lace to Men of Fortune, Estate,
 Character, Post or Place, may be necessary and becoming, in
 order to distinguish the several Degrees and Stations of Life;
 but to Men dependent merely on Trade and Business, it is
 shameful and ridiculous. Pride in some Men frequently occa-
 sions Bankruptcy and Poverty, not only to Themselves and
 Families, but to many thousand Others, who have been so im-
 prudent to trust them. It is truly commendable in every Man to
 endeavour to acquire an Estate by Trade and honest Industry, but
 a Shame to spend One by Indolence and Extravagancy.

Several sumptuary Laws have been formerly made to curb
 Pride, Luxury, Excess in Apparel, Extravagance, &c. Then
 the different Fortunes or Stations of Life appeared in proper
 Lustre; the Nobleman was then distinguished from the Gentle-
 man, the Gentleman from the Tradesman, and the Tradesman
 from the Journeyman: But now, many Gentlemen, instead of
 vying

There are sundry other Articles of Pride,
 Luxury, &c. necessary to be taxed, yet as such
 Things are too presumptuous for me to mention,
 I humbly

vying or endeavouring to out-do one another in useful Know-
 ledge, do thro' Pride and Ambition aim to out-do their Supe-
 riors (the best Rank) in Grandeur and Gaiety, in keeping too
 grand Equipages, &c. Many of a lower Rank instead of mind-
 ing their Shops, teaching and instructing their Children in
 good Arts, in prudent Management, Behaviour and Industry,
 do too oft frequent Play-Houses, Opera's, Balls, Assemblies, &c.
 Many Mechanicks and Day-Workers instead of sitting at their
 Looms, or Working according to their different Businesses or
 Callings, do frequently follow Horse-Races, Cock-Fighting, Poach
 after Game, make Matches for many Diversions, needless
 Journeys, &c. and their Wives instead of instilling sound No-
 tions and good Principles in their Children, teaching them or
 instructing them in the Art of good Housewifery, as Spinning,
 Knitting, mending their Linnens and Woollens, do even in very
 Rags make many Tea Visits; not contenting themselves with the
 Neglect of their own Family Affairs, but censuring those that
 are not of their Set or Company; and many Growers of Wool
 instead of encouraging that Trade by and through which arise
 their Bread, do too oft permit their Wives and Children to wear
 Silk, Velvet, &c. manufactur'd abroad.—If such would be
 the first to set the Example, cause less Silk, &c. and more
 Woollen Goods to be worn in their Families, they would cer-
 tainly find their Advantage.

As the above sundry fashionable Ways of over-living their
 Fortune, Business, or Income, in almost every Station of Life,
 will, without a Retormation, assuredly reduce a Competency, yea
 a very large Estate to nothing, and will bring such inconsiderate
 Persons to Want and Penury, Anguish and Distress; as such
 Practices do oft cause them to commit Fraud and Villany, even
 for a Maintenance, and do bring many to untimely Ends, and
 as the wearing of Silk, &c. instead of Woollen Goods, do
 cause a great Decay in the Woollen Manufacture: I therefore
 hope the more ingenious Part of Mankind will take these Hints
 and excuse this Freedom, which are intended and publish'd for
 my Country's Good, then the Censure of the mean Critic shall
 be no Concern to me.

It is high Time to revise and put in Execution the Laws now
 in force to correct Vice, Idleness and Extravagance; for at
 this

I humbly submit them to the Wisdom of the Legislature, and must refer the Reader to an ingenious Author's Method, proposed for raising these voluntary Taxes, which with the Benefits arising thereby to the Nation, are fully set forth in a Pamphlet, called, *An Essay on the Cause of the Decline of the foreign Trade*, and close this Head with a few Remarks.

It is said * with great Humour as well as Truth, that a Prince who draws his Revenues from the Vanities of his Subjects is richer than another, who hath Mines of Gold, because Vanity is an inexhaustable Mine, and as such Persons tax themselves voluntary, nothing can be easier or more equal; and an easy equal Way of raising Taxes will always produce the most Money and the fewest Murmurs, and cause not only His Majesty, but the whole Ministry to sit secure in the Affections of the People.

Surely Experience must convince every One, that the countenancing Pride and Extravagance, and the oppressing Trade and Commerce are great
Dis-

this Time we are engag'd in expensive War, and so overburthen'd with Taxes, that it is as much as a prudent Man can do (without a Taste to extravagant Pleasures) to support himself and Family according to a decent Degree or Station of Life.

I refer the Reader to the Effect which the Honourable Judges Charge had on the Grand Jury of Middlesex. It encouraged them to fix their Resolutions to prevent, and they did prevent such Places, such Vices, and such Irregularities, &c. as are mention'd in the London Evening-Post the 10th of May 1744, not doubting but the Judges, Recorders, and Grand Juries in every Country will pursue the same laudable Beginning, and have the Sanction of Parliament for so doing.

* See the aforementioned Essay.

Discouragements to the Industrious, and a vast Loss to the Nation, and that without due Care our Trade must be lost abroad, and ourselves must become Slaves and Vassals to foreign Powers.

The Author of a Pamphlet, call'd, *Observations on British WOOL*, printed in 1738, says, ' When our Exportation for Woollen Goods is ' once lost, what will become of our Handicrafts, ' and the Surplus of our own Manufactures; for ' we, amongst ourselves, do not consume above ' one Third of our Woollen Goods, so that the ' Masters will turn off their Hands, which must ' come to the Parish for Maintenance, and the ' Growers of Wool must sell so much of the ' Wool that is wanted for Home Consumption ' for what they can get; and the rest, the Smuggling Grower and Farmer must force a Trade, ' and sell it to the *French, Flemings, Flanders,* ' &c. and if this should be the Case, the Foreigners will give just what they think fit for it. This ' is the natural Case of all sorts of Goods that ' are a Drug, or where Persons are under a Necessity to sell their Goods, there being more ' Sellers than Buyers; and therefore this must be ' the Case of our Smuggling Graziers and Farmers; and whether this will not make them ' all Beggars at last, I leave my Countrymen to ' judge. For tho' the *French, &c.* give a greater ' Price for our Wool now than we do, it is, because ' they cannot do without it, to mix with their own, ' to make their Manufactures fit for a foreign ' Market: But when they come to have the ' Wool forced upon them, they will then slight ' it,

it, and have it at what Price they please, or the Owling Farmers and Graziers must let it lie and rot, which in a short Time will cause the breeding of Sheep not worth while; the Landlord therefore must abate of the Rent, or take his Lands into his own Hands.

He also informs us, that by the Assistance of our Wool, in what Manner, by whom, and in what Places Manufactures are carried on abroad, and in what Markets this Nation is rivall'd and under sold.

Particularly that at *Abbeville*, a large Town in *Picardy* in *France*, there are 108 broad Looms, about 600 Men, Women, and Children employed upon the Spot, in picking of Wool, Winding, Warping, Weaving, Shearing, Rowing, Dying, Burling, Scribbling, Fine-Drawing, Pressing, Packing, &c. These 600 Persons are governed in good Order: They all come to work, and leave work, at the Beating of a Drum. And that there are above 1000 Looms going in that Town on Paragons, besides a great many more are employed in making of Druggets, Serge, Cloth Serge, &c. Those Goods are chiefly sent to *Spain*, *Portugal*, and *Italy*, and are sold for *English* Goods. I have been told, says the Author, by a Manufacturer of this Town, that he hath known an *English* Ship lie in *St. Valery* Road, while they have sent a Boat up to *Abbeville*, which is near 4 Leagues, to fetch down Bales of Woollen Manufactories, and have shipp'd them on board the *English* Vessel, and carried them to foreign Markets,

Markets, for *English* Goods; the Bales being mark'd and number'd, as if they were mark'd in *England*, are sold amongst our *English* Goods: If I am not much mistaken, says the same Author, we are very much obliged to our *English* Merchants, to buy *French* Goods to carry to foreign Markets, while our own Goods lie upon our Hands! But if I had the Favour to know one of those Gentlemen, and should ask them the Reason that they buy *French* Goods, and ship them with our Goods to be carried to foreign Markets? I know that they will give for Answer, That they can buy Paragons, Druggets, &c. cheaper at *Abbeville*, than in *England*, which I know to be true. And the Reason that Goods are bought cheaper in *France* than in *England*, is, because the Labour is above one Third cheaper there, than in *England*.

That at *Amiens* in *Picardy*, which is a large City, about 10 Leagues from *Abbeville*; at that Place are made a great many sorts of Silk and Worsted Stuffs, in Imitation of *Norwich* Crape, Bombazines, Spanish Poplins; and several sorts of flower'd, spotted, stript and plain Stuffs, mix'd with Silk, Worsted, &c. these are the principal sorts of Goods that are made in this City; those Goods are generally mix'd with our Wool, and their own Wool together: But the finest sort is made of all *English* or *Irish* Wool, mix'd with Silk, Mohair, &c. They also comb our Wool alone in this City, and have it spun into Worsted Yarn, &c. and send it to *Tournay*, *Brussels*, and other Places, with which are made the

(04)
 ' the finest Tapeſtries and Silk Stuffs. They have
 ' in that Town ſome Thouſands of Looms em-
 ' ploy'd in making the ſeveral ſorts of Silk and
 ' Worſted Stuffs; and when dress'd and finish'd,
 ' they are all ſent over to *France*, *Flanders* and
 ' *Holland*; and ſome of them are ſent to *Spain*,
 ' *Portugal*, &c. As to Labour, it is above one
 ' Third cheaper in this Town, than it is in *Nor-*
 ' *wich*, *London*, &c. where the ſame Sortment of
 ' Goods is made, they make their Goods full
 ' Breadths, let them be Half-Yard, Half-Ell,
 ' Three Quarters, or Yard-wide: And alſo make
 ' them thicker than we do in *England*, which
 ' makes them in greater Eſteem in the *Low Coun-*
 ' *tries*, &c. than the *English* Goods; which makes
 ' this Manufactory daily increaſe.

' That at *Mondidire* in *Picardy*, about 8 Lea-
 ' gues from *Amiens*, there is a Factory ſet up by
 ' *Monſieur Chavilian*, the Intendant of *Picardy*.
 ' In this Factory they make Shaloons and Cloth
 ' Serge: This being a new Fabrick, I ſhall not
 ' enlarge upon it; only obſerve, that as the Trade
 ' of the *Woollen Manufactory* increaſeth at one
 ' Place, they extend it to another, by giving En-
 ' couragement to *thoſe* that will engage in it. I
 ' know an *Englishman* that was offered 40,000
 ' Livres, as a Stock to carry on the Trade at this
 ' Place, by the Perſon that had the Management
 ' of *thoſe* Affairs, beſides all the Priviledges that
 ' the *Woollen Manufacturers* enjoy at *Abbeville*.
 ' By this you may ſee, how zealous the *French*
 ' are to promote and ſupport the carrying on
 ' theſe new *Woollen Fabriks* in their own Country;

' when

' when at the ſame time they cannot carry on
 ' thoſe old ones, if they were not furniſhed with
 ' *Irish* and *English Wool*: For the *Wool* of that Part
 ' of *France* is fit only to make coarſe Cloth,
 ' Cloth-Serge, Druggets, Hoſe, Hatts, &c. which
 ' will ſerve for the poor Peaſants: But now they
 ' have our *Wool*, they make Goods fit for a
 ' Prince's Palace.

' That at *Lille*, which is a large and a well-
 ' fortify'd Town in *French Flanders*, and is at
 ' this time in the Hands of the *French King*,
 ' they make ſome Broad and Narrow Cloth, and
 ' a few Druggets: But the principal Aſſortments
 ' of Goods that are made there, are divers ſorts
 ' of Stuffs and Stockings, of which they make
 ' large Quantities. There are now near a thou-
 ' ſand Looms employ'd in making of Camblets,
 ' ſome *English* Ell-wide, and ſome Three Quar-
 ' ters of a Yard wide, all made of *English* or
 ' *Irish Wool*; and a much greater Number with
 ' mix'd *Wool*, in making the ſame ſorts of Goods.
 ' Beſides, there are a great many Hundred Looms
 ' at work in making Calimancoes, Figur'd, Strip'd
 ' and Plain, and ſeveral ſorts of Worſted Stuffs,
 ' as Cambletees, Sattenets, Purnelloes, plain,
 ' ſtrip'd and spotted Stuffs, &c. with ſome
 ' Stuffs that are mix'd, with Silk, Mohair,
 ' &c. There are alſo a great many Stockings
 ' and Caps made there, both knit and weaved.
 ' This Branch is much increaſed within a few
 ' Years; for about 12 Years ago, there were not
 ' above 10 or 12 Frames in that Town; and now
 ' there are near 200 at Work, and one half of
 ' thoſe Frames are employ'd in making Hoſe, and

K

' Caps,

‘ Caps, of all *English* and *Irish Wool*; and are
 ‘ sold in all the Shops for such. The other
 ‘ Frames are employ’d in making Hose and Caps,
 ‘ with about half their *own Wool*, and half *our*
 ‘ *Wool*. The first Man that put them in the way
 ‘ to make fine Hose, was one *Abraham Thomas*,
 ‘ that went from *Bishopsgate-street*, to learn them
 ‘ that Art.’

That at several other Places abroad, as *Tour-*
coin, *Roubais*, *Lannoy*, *Bridges*, *Brussels*, *Midle-*
bourgh, &c. they carry on Manufactures by the
 help of our Wool; at *Midlebourgh* the Magi-
 strates become the Guardians of those that la-
 bour at the Woollen Trade, *they are stiled the*
Fathers of their Manufactures, I wish I could say
the same of the Magistrates of many great Towns
in England.

That many of the Goods which are made in
 those Places are sold for *English Goods*.—*This suf-*
ficiently shews that the English Manufacturers had
formerly the Character of making the best Goods,
and were we but to keep our Wool at Home, we still
should bear away the Bell.

That notwithstanding Labour is very low a-
 broad, yet the Poor as I have read, are all well
 fed and cloathed (I wish I could say so of the poor
 People in *England*) but should I be so happy as
 to see the Day when the Owling of Wool from
Great-Britain and *Ireland* is entirely stop’d, and
 the manufacturing of it encouraged at Home,
 then we shall have our Hands full of Work, and
 our

our Poor once more well fed and cloathed. The Peo-
 ple will then once more have chearful Looks, and
 pray for those that put their Hands to this good
 and laudable Work, which I hope will soon be
 accomplish’d, and that we shall see all our *English*
 industrious Fugitives return with Joy to their
 native Country.

Then will the Master Manufacturers find En-
 couragement to employ Thousands, and the in-
 dustrious Journeymen will not only be encouraged
 to work *themselves* at Home, but to teach their
 Wives and Children to work also. Every one
 will then be enabled to pay better for *Provisions*,
 and consume *more*, which consequently must en-
 crease the *Value* of Land.

Every Man may then sit secure under his own
 Vine, and under his own Fig-tree; his Property
 will be as safe *without* doors, as it is now *within*.
 —Six Days in a Week constant Employment
 * will not only divert the Thoughts, but keep the
 Hearts of Men from conceiving wicked Imagina-
 tions; it will also cause Men to keep the Com-
 mandments, not only religiously, but willingly
 and comfortably —There will be then no Occa-
 sion for Taxes to be imposed on the Necessaries of
 Life: These, I humbly conceive, are positive Taxes,
 which are raised by Power, and paid with Reluctan-

* On the contrary, I here could enlarge much on a Dis-
 course upon the dismal Consequences of *Idleness*, *Want*, *Beg-*
gary, &c. but as the Operations of *Idleness*, *Want*, &c. in the
 Minds and Inclinations of different Men are various, I chuse
 to defer it; and think it more grateful to desire every Reader
 seriously to reflect on, than to afflict them with repeating the
 Misery, Shame, and Confusion, such Vices, such Straights,
 &c. oft bring upon Mankind.

cy. *May every one now wait with Patience, and pray for Redress.*

When Taxes are laid on Pride, Superfluities, Luxuries, &c. These, I humbly conceive, with a small regular Tax on Land, will be sufficient to answer all Purposes needful. These being voluntary Taxes, are raised without Oppression, and will be paid with Satisfaction and Pleasure.

Men will be ready on all Occasions to contribute Loans according to their Abilities, to the Government, and will cheerfully assist, support and honour the King that defends them.—We read, *That every Man gave Job a Piece of Money, and every one an Ear-ring of Gold—So the Lord blessed the latter End of Job more than his Beginning.*

Tho' it is fear'd too great Quantities of *English* and *Irish* Wool are already in the Hands of *Foreigners*,* with which they may be enabled to hold out for some Time, without dealing with our *Manufacturers*.—To prove this—See Observations on *British* Wool, &c. printed in 1738

—The

* It is the Opinion of many as well as myself, that the *French* have what Wool they have occasion for from us, for nothing in comparison; for what they have from our *English* Owers, is paid for with Wines, Teas, Brandies, and other Things, for Luxury only, which are smuggled upon us, and as such pay no Duty, they serve to ruin the honest fair Trader, and cheat the King of his Revenue. Besides, I have read that the *French* take from *Great Britain* and *Ireland* at least 600,000 *l.* a Year in ready Specie in a fair Way of Trade, for nothing but what is luxurious, and that the Profits of this 600,000 *l.* will overbalance what they give of their luxurious Commodities for our Wool. *This, indeed, is doing Good to them that hate us.* But is it not being base and cruel to our own native Country? Is it not enriching the *French*, and begging our *Ourselves*?

—The Author asserts, that in his Travels he has been an Eye-witness of the landing Ship-loads of *British* and *Irish* Wool at *Rotterdam*, large Quantities of *Worsted*s at *Boulogne*, many Packs upon *Dunkirk* Keys, many Packs upon the Keys at *Ostend*, &c. — which Wool, he says, the *Foreigners* mix with their short hairy Wool to help to strengthen the Chain or Warp.

And tho' for a small Time Part of our *Wool* may lie as a dead Stock on our Hands, yet, if the Running of *Wool* be effectually prevented, it will, at length, turn to a very good Account for money'd Men to lay up Stores.

For the Encouragement of such, the Author of *Britannia Languens* assures us, — ' That the *French* and *Dutch* have long maligned this *English* Manufacture, and have now made a mighty progress towards its extirpation, and therein of the great Support of our *English* Nation; (doubtless the *Wool-Sacks* were placed in our House of Parliament to give us a Precaution of it:) ' The *Dutch* of late have been somewhat checked in the *Turkey-Trade* by the War; but the *French* are more vigilant and vigorous in the increase and vent of their *Woollen* Manufacture than ever; and the *Dutch* are now at Peace again.

' I know some alledge, that these Nations may support their present *Woollen* Manufacture without our *Wool*, which our own *English* *Clothiers*, on their own experience, deny; they say that a mixture of fine *English*, and fine *Spanish*, makes a Cloth so much the cheaper and

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' and more serviceable than of all fine *Spanish*,
 ' That it must need beat out any foreign Manu-
 ' facture made of all fine *Spanish*, (which is al-
 ' ways near twice as dear as our finest *English*
 ' Wool) and therefore have the *English* and *Dutch*
 ' near subverted the *Venetian* Cloth-Trade in *Tur-*
 ' *key*: On the other side, they say that the *German*,
 ' *Polonia*, *Silesian*, and *French*, are so coarse of
 ' themselves, that although they may be wrought
 ' into an ill sort of Composition, perhaps fit for
 ' Sailors, or such like; yet it is not *Merchandiza-*
 ' *ble*; but, in mixture with *English* or *Irish*, good
 ' dressing and dying will make very vendible
 ' and serviceable Stuffs, Druggets, and coarse
 ' Cloths.

' Nor is there any shadow of reason to believe
 ' otherwise, considering how ravenous the *French*
 ' and *Dutch* have been after our Wool, since
 ' they set up their Woollen Manufactures; why
 ' have they and their Agents been lurking on our
 ' Coasts and in our Creeks to filch it away for so
 ' many Years? why have they given *treble* as much
 ' for it as for *Polonia* or *French*? Shall we think
 ' the *Dutch* and *French* such Fools and mad-men
 ' as to make so *laborious* and *dear* a Purchase of an
 ' unnecessary Commodity? We are told of some
 ' fine *Sclavonian* Wools which the *Dutch* make
 ' use of, but withal that they are not comparable
 ' to ours; nor of any considerable *Bulk*; and are
 ' assured by those who should best understand it,
 ' that no Nation but *England* hath a sufficient
 ' store of Wool to drive a foreign Trade of any
 ' Consequence,

' There

' There is no question, but that if we did ma-
 ' nufacture all our Wool, we might again near
 ' monopolize the Merchandize and foreign Trade
 ' of Woollen-Cloathing, though perhaps some
 ' foreign Manufactures of coarse Wools might be
 ' kept up for the use of the ordinary poor Peo-
 ' ple at Home; at least it must be admitted, that
 ' if we did manufacture all our *English* and *Irish*
 ' Wool, it would find vent in the World, since it
 ' is now all manufactured in *England*, *France* and
 ' *Holland*, and do find vent in the aforesaid *mix-*
 ' *tures*; by which the bulk of the Manufacture
 ' must be much increased.

' Then if the question be how we shall arrive
 ' to the sole Manufacture of our own *English* and
 ' *Irish* Wool, it must appear upon what hath been
 ' said, that the only safe Expedient must be by
 ' *easing* our Navigation and Trade equally with
 ' Foreigners, in which Case having so much ad-
 ' vantage in the Materials, we could not fail of
 ' an answerable success in the Manufacture.

And further, if in case at Lady-Day there should
 happen to rest in the Hands of any Tenant, who
 is a Grasier or Grower of Wool, a considerable Sur-
 plusage, whereby he is render'd unable to pay
 his *Rent*, it is necessary that the Justices of the
 Peace in every County should then have Power,
 on Complaint of such Tenant, to fix the *Price*,
 and oblige Land-Owners, to take a Quarter's
Rent out in such surplusage Wool, which would
 certainly relieve the Tenant, and in all Probability
 would in Time answer the Landlord's *Interest*,
 and

and the Nation's Purpose. * For when the *Foreigners* Stores of *English* and *Irish* Wool are exhausted, and *They* depriv'd of all Hopes of enriching *Themselves* upon the Spoils of our *Commerce*, (which is the parting with our *Wool*) then must they send to *England* for our *manufactured Goods*, then will the *Magazines* of *English* Wool be better than *Gold* in our *Coffers*, then will *Trade* flourish, and then shall we be esteem'd a *wise Nation*, and richer than the Possessors of the *Gold Mines* of *Mexico* and *Peru*.

These Thoughts are humbly submitted to the Improvement of OTHERS: May those, who wish Prosperity to our Native Country, or have any Concern for the Increase of the WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE thereof; may those, who heretofore have acted otherwise, now UNITE, and heartily endeavour to preserve so important a BRANCH of TRADE; may all with Hearts full of Loyalty to His present Majesty, and true Zeal for their Country's Good, readily join to solicit their Members; and may the Members unanimously endeavour to promote the Purposes aforesaid, is the sincere Desire of him who will ever contribute his best Efforts for a general Good.

John Newball.

* See Chambers's Dictionary, "It is there said that the Wools of England have always been in the highest Repute, and more Abroad than at Home; and that the French can make no good Cloth of their Wool without, at least one third of English Wool mix'd with it." *This shews, that as the French have for several Years rival'd us in our Woollen Trade, that large Quantities of Wool have been by one means or other convey'd thither, to the great Disadvantage of our home Manufacturers. — It is but lately since three Custom-house Officers seized a Fishing Boat laden with Wool. See St. James's Evening Post, November 24, 1744 — It is fear'd too many escape.*



P O S T S C R I P T.

THE County of *Lincoln* is plentifully supplied with Materials of Manufacture, as *Wool, Hemp, Flax*, and also greatly stored with Provisions of Maintenance, as *Corn, Flesh, Fish* and *Fowl*, superior to most other Counties in *England*; notwithstanding which the People suffer themselves to be dup'd out of the former, even in the greatest Imperfections, and permit the latter to be convey'd away or consumed chiefly in Idleness. — *Are these Things so or not? I appeal to the Reader.*

It is observed, * ' that there are a sort of ' Home-Traders, who live meerly by buying ' cheaper and selling dearer at Home, such are Retailers of all sorts in the City and Country, ' whom we call Shopkeepers; of which a convenient ' Number are necessary in every Nation to keep ' open Marts and Markets for the vending of ' Commodities: These may advance their private Stocks and Estates by buying cheaper and ' selling dearer, but cannot (meerly by this way of ' Trade) add a Penny to the National Riches, so ' that

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* See Britannia Linguens.

‘ that it may truly be said of one poor Manu-
 ‘ facturer, that he adds more in a Year to the
 ‘ Wealth of the Nation than all such Retailers
 ‘ and Shop-keepers in *England*.

‘ And if these Shop-keepers deal over-much
 ‘ in *Consumptive Foreign Wares*, they may assist
 ‘ in the *beggary* of the Nation, so may the Trade
 ‘ of a Merchant *export and exhaust* the National
 ‘ Riches, if he trades over-much in meer *Con-*
 ‘ *sumptive, Importations*.

‘ And therefore though the *Gain* of the Persons
 ‘ employed be one main End and Design of all
 ‘ Trades and Employments, and in that respect
 ‘ they are all alike; yet they differ in this; That
 ‘ in some of them the Persons employed do im-
 ‘ mediately or ultimately gain Money from *Fo-*
 ‘ *reigners*; but in the other, they gain from the
 ‘ *People*, and from *one another*.

‘ Of the last sort, are all Employments relating
 ‘ to the *Law and Physick*, so are *Offices* of all
 ‘ kinds (which I do not say to insinuate any of
 ‘ these Employments to be *useless* in a Nation, or
 ‘ to diminish from that due Respect which ought
 ‘ to be given to Men of Place.) There is no
 ‘ question but they are highly necessary for the
 ‘ Regulation of the Body-Politick, and the Bo-
 ‘ dy-Natural; so are the *Clergy* for the Informa-
 ‘ tion of Mens Consciences; and therefore in eve-
 ‘ ry Nation convenient Numbers of the People
 ‘ ought to be set apart for these Purposes; but as
 ‘ far as they are *Employments*, and intended for

‘ *private*

‘ *private Gain*, 'tis plain they add on Treasure
 ‘ to the Nation, but only enable the Persons so
 ‘ employed to share and heap up the Treasures al-
 ‘ ready imported: The like may be said of all
 ‘ other ways of living by meer *Literature and the*
 ‘ *Pen*, and some inferior In-land Employments:
 ‘ It must therefore be of dangerous Consequence.
 ‘ if the Trade of a Nation run into over-much
 ‘ *Shop-keeping*, or if too many of the People with-
 ‘ drawing themselves from Manufactures, and
 ‘ the beneficial Parts of Trade, should throng
 ‘ themselves into the *Clergy, Law, Physick, Lite-*
 ‘ *rature*, and such other Professions as bring no
 ‘ *increase* of National Riches; and the rather,
 ‘ because these Employments and Professions are
 ‘ *narrow*, and can support but a *few* Families in a
 ‘ Nation with Convenience; so that it may en-
 ‘ danger *Depopulation*, and by their Numbers
 ‘ will prejudice one another; whereas Manufac-
 ‘ ture and a great foreign Trade, will admit of and
 ‘ oblige an Increase of People even to infinity:
 ‘ And the more the Manufacturers increase, they
 ‘ will the more enrich one another, and the rest of
 ‘ the People.

Several of these Gentlemen busie themselves
 in buying up these Materials, in selling them to
 the Manufacturers in other Counties, and in ex-
 change thereof take their manufactured Goods,
 for a private Gain.—Is not this indiscreetly
 putting a Monopoly of Manufacture into the
 Hands of others? which they themselves might
 manage with a much greater Advantage.

In Home Manufactures and Home Consumptions, Carriage and Re-Carriage will thereby be saved, and to other Markets in this or other Nations, a Priority of Carriage, in respect to most other Counties, will be gained.

As sure as too many Goods glut and spoil a Market, so sure will too many Sellers, to few Buyers, hurt and spoil one another, and the Consumers little benefitted thereby.—*By a continual striving against the Stream, first fails the Breath, then sinks the Swimmer.*—I persuade myself, therefore, that, if either by Lot or Agreement, one third of these Gentlemen would give up this overgrown retailing Trade, &c. to the other, and fit and betake themselves to the manufacturing Part, the same to all Parties would be a happy Lot, and a happy Agreement—*Such a Community, with the Land-Owners Assistance to carry on the Work, will cause Riches, Peace and Plenty to flow amongst them.*

‘ Besides, * the vast Advantage our Gentry would infallibly reap by the continual Rising of their Rents, even such of these as desire more Business, or Gain, will then have other and farther daily Opportunities, by putting Stocks into Manufactures, or foreign Trade, and projecting and soliciting the Improvement of either, or both. In Florence, the very Nobility and great Duke himself are Traders; hence might our Members of Parliament be continual-

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* See Britannia Languens.

ly prepared to make the most suitable Laws for the facilitating of Trade.

‘ Nothing can so effectually and certainly secure the Peace of the Nation, as the regulating of our Trade, since it will set all Mens Heads and Hands at work in all manner of innocent and profitable Employments, and introduce a general Satisfaction and Harmony.

‘ Then, and never ’till then, shall we make up that invincible Phalanx, which must not only be terrible to all foreign Nations, but to all Enemies of the Government at Home, when they find it supported by the solid Pillars of Trade and Treasure, and a consequential Swelling Populacy and Navigation; which will deter Men of Sense from treasonable Machinations, and of Fools there needs no fear: Whereas the defect of these Supports must continually administer Temptation to all such as by reason of their particular Circumstances, can hope for any greater Advantage or Security, by the general Ruin. The Body Politick being in this like the Natural, more subject to new Distempers when it is infirm before, but when staunch in ever Part easily bears off the Corruption or Acidity of any malignant Humours.’

And here the Conversation between Socrates and Aristarchus, on the Subject of honest Labour, I hope will not be unpleasant to the Reader.

‘ Socrates meeting Aristarchus, who look’d very dejected, he said to him; I see, Aristarchus, that

that

' that something troubles you : But impart the
 ' Cause of your Grief to your Friends, and per-
 ' haps we may comfort you. Indeed, said he, I
 ' am in great affliction : For since the late Trou-
 ' bles, many Persons having fled for shelter to the
 ' * *Piræus*, it has so fallen out that my Sisters,
 ' Nieces, and Cousins have all thrown themselves
 ' upon me, so that I have no less than fourteen of
 ' them to maintain. You know very well that we
 ' receive no Profit of our Lands, the Enemies be-
 ' ing Masters of the open Country : Our Houses
 ' in the City are uninhabited, there being at pre-
 ' sent very little Company in *Athens* : No body
 ' will buy any Goods, no Man will lend Money
 ' upon any Interest whatever, and I believe we
 ' may as soon take it up in the middle of the
 ' Streets, as find where to borrow it. And I am
 ' much concern'd that I shall not be able to assist
 ' my Relations whom I see ready to perish, while
 ' it is impossible for me to maintain them in the
 ' present Scarcity of all Things. *Socrates* having
 ' heard him patiently, said to him : How comes it
 ' to pass that *Ceramon*, who has so many Persons
 ' in his Family, finds means not only to maintain
 ' them, but likewise to make a great Profit of
 ' them, and that you are afraid of starving to
 ' Death, because you have a great many in Fami-
 ' ly. *Aristarchus* answer'd ; because *Ceramon* has
 ' none but Slaves to take care of, and I am to
 ' provide for Persons who are free. *Socrates* went
 ' on : For which have you most esteem, for *Cera-*
 ' *mon's* Slaves, or for the Persons who are at your
 ' House ?

* The Port at Athens.

' House ? There is no comparison between them ;
 ' said *Aristarchus*. Is it not then a shameful
 ' thing, replied *Socrates*, that *Ceramon* should
 ' grow rich, having with him, those whom you
 ' least value, and that you should be burden'd
 ' with the company of those whom you value
 ' more ? The Slaves that *Ceramon* keeps, follow
 ' some Trades, said *Aristarchus*, but the Persons
 ' I have with me, have had a noble Education.
 ' *Socrates* replied, may not he who knows how to
 ' do any thing that is useful, be said to know a
 ' Trade ? Yes certainly. And are not, continued
 ' *Socrates*, Oatmeal, Bread, the Cloaths of Men
 ' and Women, Cassacks, Coats, and the like,
 ' Things very useful ? Without doubt. And do
 ' not the Persons at your House know how to
 ' make any of these Things ? On the contrary,
 ' said *Aristarchus*, I believe they know how to
 ' make all of them. What are you then afraid of,
 ' added *Socrates*, seeing by one of these Trades,
 ' which was that of making Oatmeal, *Nausicides*
 ' got so great an Estate that he is master of ma-
 ' ny Flocks, and often lends Loans to the Re-
 ' publick. *Cirtbes* keeps all his Family, and
 ' lives at his ease upon what he has got by being
 ' a Baker. *Demeas* of the Village of *Colyttus*,
 ' gets his livelihood by making Cassacks ; *Menon*
 ' by making Cloaks, and most of the Inhabitants
 ' of *Megara*, by making Coats and short Jackets.
 ' I grant all this, said *Aristarchus*, they have
 ' with them some Barbarians whom they have
 ' bought, and compel to work ; but the Ladies
 ' at my House are free, and my Relations : Would
 ' you

' you have me set them to work? And because
 ' they are free and your Relations, said *Socrates*,
 ' do you think they ought to do nothing but eat
 ' and sleep? Do you observe that they who live
 ' thus * idle are more content than others? Do
 ' you think them more happy than they who im-
 ' ploy themselves in what is useful for Life? Do
 ' you find that Idleness and Laziness help to teach
 ' us Things necessary, or to retain those we have
 ' learnt, or to strengthen the Body, or keep it
 ' in Health; or to get Riches, or keep what we
 ' have got already, and that Labour and Industry
 ' are good for nothing? Why did your Ladies
 ' learn what they know, did they believe them
 ' to be useless Things, and had they resolv'd ne-
 ' ver to put them in practice? Or, on the con-
 ' trary, was it with design to employ themselves
 ' in those Matters, and to get something by them?
 ' Is it a greater piece of Wisdom to sit still, and
 ' do nothing, than to busie ones self in profitable
 ' Things; and is it not more reasonable for a
 ' Man to work, than to be with his Arms across,
 ' thinking how he shall do to live? Shall I tell
 ' you my Mind, *Aristarchus*; methinks in the
 ' condition you are in, you cannot love your
 ' Guests, and they can have no true affection for
 ' you; for you think they are a burden to you,
 ' and they perceive you think so. And 'tis to
 ' be fear'd that the Discontent will encrease on
 ' both sides, and that the Sense of past Favours
 ' will wear off: But when you set them to work, you
 ' will begin to love them, because they will bring
 ' you

* People of Condition ought not to be atham'd to work in
 their Necessity.

' you some Profit: And when they find that you
 ' regard them with more complacency, they will
 ' not fail to have more love for you. The Re-
 ' membrance of your kindnesses will become grate-
 ' ful to them, and the obligations they have to
 ' you will be greater. In a word, you will be
 ' kinder Relations, and better Friends. Indeed
 ' if what they were to do, was a thing worthy of
 ' blame, it would be better to die than to think
 ' of it; but what they can do is honourable,
 ' and becoming of their Sex: And whoever knows
 ' how to do a thing well, will acquit himself of
 ' it with Honour and Pleasure. Therefore defer
 ' no longer to make the Proposal to them, since
 ' it will be so advantageous to all of you, and be
 ' assured they will receive it with Joy and Plea-
 ' sure. O Gods! said *Aristarchus*, your words
 ' are true, and have made a powerful Impression
 ' on my Mind: But just now I would not borrow
 ' Money, because I saw that when I had spent it,
 ' I should not be in a condition to repay it; and
 ' at present I would be glad to take some up up-
 ' on any Terms, to buy things necessary to set
 ' our selves at work.

' What was propos'd was forthwith executed:
 ' *Aristarchus* bought what he wanted, he laid in a
 ' Provision of Wool, and the Ladies work'd from
 ' Morning to Night. This occupation diverted
 ' their melancholy, and instead of the uneasiness
 ' there was before between them and *Aristarchus*,
 ' they began to live in a reciprocal Satisfaction:
 ' The Ladies lov'd him as their Protector, and he
 ' consider'd them as Persons, who were very useful
 ' and necessary to him. Behold the Occasion of the

melancholy Troubles of Aristarchus, the Resolution which he took, upon the Advice of Socrates, and the Satisfaction which did arise thereby: Go thou and do likewise.

As some Persons have raised two Objections against erecting Manufactures in the County of *Lincoln*, viz. *The Dearness of Coals, and the Number of Poor, which they say, a Manufacture occasions.* I therefore beg Leave to answer these.

First, Admit it is true, that Coals are dearer in *Lincolnshire* than in other Places, for Instance, suppose Coals are 4 *d.* per *C.* at *Nottingham*, 8 *d.* at *Grantham*, 12 *d.* at *Stamford*, in the Summer, the Difference is but a Trifle, in respect to the nearness of Materials, and the Advantage which a Manufacture brings in to a County.—I own that Coals may be dearer in the Winter; but is it not more owing to the Thoughtlessness of the Consumers than to the Situation of the Places? — *The People of Gainsborough, Boston, Spalding, Lincoln, &c. may be served with Yorkshire Coal or Sea-Coal much cheaper.*—The same Carriages, and the same Boats, may bring in Coals at a less Expence, than they can convey the Materials for Manufacture out, and bring the manufactur'd Goods in.

The Frugality and Industry of some People in some Parts of the County of *York*, added to the Produce of the Land in the County of *Lincoln*, bid fair for a Manufacture superior to any other County in *England*. Such a Connection in *Lincolnshire* will soon shew the Advantage; for the same Carriages or Boats, which convey manufactured Goods out, may bring Coals in, together with great Riches. This

This reminds me of three useful Maxims, viz. *Time and Tide will not stay for any Man; There is a Time for all Things; And Time changes all Things.* The first Maxim fore-warns us of the Loss and Danger in neglecting to take both Time and Tide while either serves: The second keeps us from Despair, and excites us to look forwards: The third informs us of the Instability of all Things here, teaches us Humility in Prosperity, and gives us Hopes in Adversity: All three encourage us to use our utmost Endeavours to accomplish every laudable Action, thro' which, and the Assistance of *Providence*, the greatest Difficulties may be overcome. A Nation or County may be raised from a low despicable Condition to a flourishing State.—Witness once the poor distressed States of *Holland, now High and Mighty.*—Witness the once want of Trade in the County of *York*, the badness of the Commodities made there, and the dislike People had to wear them; and now the Extensiveness of the Trade there, the Value of their Goods, and the high Esteem People have for them.

As sure as there is a Time for all Things, so sure are there many Things, I mean the Materials, suitable for carrying on a Manufacture in *Lincolnshire.*—*May the People now lay hold of the present Time, learn to be industrious, lest the aforementioned Advantages become a Reproach to Them.*

As to the other Objection, it is, I think, so contrary to Reason, that it needs little Explanation:

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—Admit, that a Manufacture brings into a County a greater Number of People, yet comparatively speaking, the Manufacture it self, and the Wages paid to that Number, will by a Circulation enable the industrious Inhabitants, to maintain their real Poor, better than a lesser Number, who must always work to a Disadvantage. *Many can help many, when few cannot help themselves.*—By a Manufacture the Produce of the Earth will be improv'd and better paid for, which consequently must encrease the Value of Land, from whence arise the Taxes to the Government, and the Rates to the several Parishes.

The encrease of a Manufacture, and a vent for the Goods fully prove this;—The healthy and strong will abide at Home to support the weak and impotent.—The former will find the Sweets of their Labour, and the latter will partake of the Fruits of their Charity.—The Prayers of the Poor will be heard, and a Blessing will attend the charitable and Industrious. — *The Hand of the diligent maketh rich.*

On the contrary, when a Manufacture is thro' some neglect of the People, or thro' some unforeseen Cause on the Decline, or where there is no Manufacture at all, there the Poor encrease daily.—Men, once of Fortune, oft fail, and they and their Families add to the Number.—The able and industrious * fly to other Countries where Business can maintain them, and the lazy and indolent

* The Author of a Pamphlet, call'd, *Observations on British Wool*, informs us, that to his Knowledge near thirty of our best Artificers are lately gone over to *Copenhagen* to set up the several

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lent continue at Home, adding Burthen to Burthen on the Land-Owners Backs, even to the Day of their Death. *The slothful shall be under Tributes*

Give me leave to add, if the Land-Owners Interest, the Farmers and Graziers Support, the Manufacturers and the Tradesmens Livelihood, consist in improving, manufacturing, exporting, or properly consuming the Produce of the EARTH; in a Word, if such Improvement, such Exportation, or such Consumption be the Strength and Support of Thousands, why should not such be our Taste and our Wear? * With what Face can we expect that

several different Sorts of Manufactories: Their Names are as followeth, viz. *John Surman*, Arts Master of *Bridewell*; *Mr. Doncar*, Broad Weaver, of *Brick-lane, Spittal-field*; *Mr. Paratt*, Garter Weaver, of *Bridgewater-square*; *Daniel Rogers*, of *Angel Alley*, in *Bishopsgate street*, Stuff Weaver; *Nathaniel Swanson*, Damask and Russel Weaver, of *Castle street*, in the Parish of *Stepney*; *John Tate*, Stocking Frame-Knitter, of *Long-Alley*, near *Moorfields*; these Foremen have about Five Under-hands each. These People have carried Looms and Stocking Frames along with them, with all other sorts of Utensils to carry on the several different Branches of Woollen Manufactures.

* Shall we, our Children and Dependants, now continue in Sloth and Idleness, lolling, as it were, in foreign Silks and Linnens, become Beggars, Bankrupts, and Slaves at last, or shall we by Care, Industry, Exportation, or Wear of our own Manufactures, enrich our selves and our Posterity? Shall we for ever promote the Interest of *Foreigners*, our very Enemies, by buying at a dear Rate their Superfluities, and disdaining to wear or consume our own improv'd Produce, because it is cheap and serviceable? Shall we, I say, be still sitting in foreign Wines, &c. loitering away our precious Time, and enervating our selves with the Excess of Tea-drinking, whilest our Pockets are empty, our Constitutions are broke, our Strength fails, and our Credit's lost? Or shall we, like good *Husbandmen*, spend the Tagger on our own Ground, encourage our own Agriculture, by improving the Soil, exporting, wearing, or consuming properly the Produce of our own Manufactures, from which arise our Strength and SUPPORT?—*These Questions are humbly submitted to the Public.*

that Foreigners should take off our improved Produce? when we our selves, generally speaking, are above the wearing or consuming of it properly at Home.

We see how ravenous Foreigners are for our raw Produce, and how careful and diligent they are to improve it, and encourage their own Manufactures, and shall we still be idle Spectators, and tho' Hearers, yet deaf to Admonition. What an unhappy Humour is this! — *The Ass knows his Owner, and the Ox his Master's Crib.* Shall we who are rational Creatures act, as if, without Reason, and shall we knowingly not only neglect our own Interest, but without the least Concern for our Posterity promote the Interest of Foreigners? — Let us then instead of importing and consuming the improved Produce of other Nations, export or consume properly, *our own!* Let us, instead of chusing to dress in the unseemly Trifles of Strangers, delight to wear the much more valuable Articles of our own Workmanship!

In some Places Families of *Note* or *Fashion* do not only spin their *own* Garments, but spin and work for *Hire* also. *No Disparagement to any one, but profitable Amusements to them, pleasing Prospects of their, and useful Excitements for others Well-doing.* — In other Places, with Concern do I mention it, I believe the People think it an Undervaluement to work at any Rate, *their Practices and Behaviours fully show it. The dismal Consequences of Idleness are here submitted to the Reader.* May

May the Magistrates in all, or most of the great Towns in the County of Lincoln, &c. not only invite Persons well skill'd in the Woollen and Linnen Manufactures, to dwell amongst them, but give such Encouragement (as presenting them with the Freedom of the Place, excusing them the serving of Parish Offices, paying Parish Rates for Years, &c.) to so many as shall be thought necessary to carry on so great, so good and laudable a Work. — Lastly, *May all the Inhabitants in the said County encourage the Manufacture, by the Wear of the Goods manufactured therein.*

Great-Britain's Hope and Dependence.

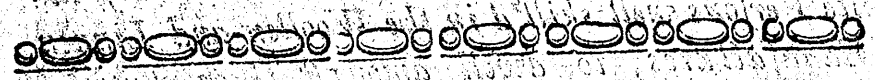
When *British* Produce is at last improv'd,
To be each *Briton's* Pride, their Drink, or Food,
Then will appear true *Britons* Thirst for Good.

When Debts decrease, and Trade with Credit rise,
And Taxes light appear in humane Eyes,
Then *Britain's* Gain, will be each *Briton's* Prize.

When Trade's protected, Colonies enlarg'd,
Land Forces lessen'd, and Merc'aries discharg'd,
'True *British* Spirits will be then rever'd.

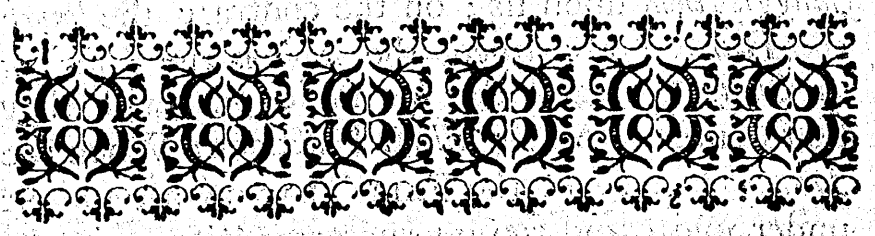
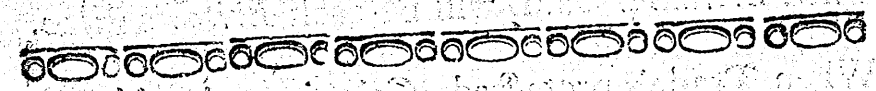
When *British* Ships of Force are so well hurl'd,
To be the Dread and Wonder of the World,
Then *Britain's* mighty Foes will soon be quell'd.

Tho'



Tho' it may be alledged by some, that I, being a constant Carrier by Land to and from London, am endeavouring by these Proposals to serve myself rather than my Country; I answer them, I have no such View; neither is the Conveyance of Wool agreeable to, or consistent with my Stage, by Reason there is no great Demand in London for Wool from these Parts, * and if there was a Demand, and if a Manufacture was carry'd on, yet as I crave no greater Privilege than what the rest of Mankind would have in such Conveyance, I hope I shall not be accounted partial therein.

* Gainsborough, Newark, Grantham, Stamford.



A SCHEME to prevent the Smuggling of Brandy, Tea, &c.

THO' great are the Pains and Penalties inflicted on the Persons, Estate and Effects of all Smugglers of foreign Goods, viz. Brandy, Tea, &c. Yet while the Duties on the Importation are great, the Temptations are great also. For what will not Men of vile Principles dare to do for GAIN? * Will not they dispise all penal Laws, and run the most dangerous Risques? † when the Event is like to terminate much to their Advantage.

The higher the Duties are charged on at the Importation of such Commodities, the greater is the Number of clandestine Traders therein, and the eagerer are their Desires and Endeavours to
smuggle

* GAIN to bad Men, is like WORMS to a Fish,
 Both gape alike at the BATE;
 Each rashly strikes, and each aims at the BLISS,
 Tho' Jibs and Hooks are their FATE.
 Many are tempted by the former, but few terrified by the latter.

† It is private Gain, which such Men do greedily grasp at, and it is Self-Interest, which makes them heedless of Danger, and regardless of the Publick Good.

smuggle them upon us; on the contrary the *lower* the *Duties* are charged, the *lesser* is the Number of *Smugglers*, and the *less* solicitous will they be to enter into such *illicit* Practices: When the *Duties* run *high*, the **FAIR-TRADERS** are too oft under-fold; and too oft run great Risques in the Credit they give, of ever being reimbursed, which is diverting that Stream of Riches which should nourish and support Trade. ——— *Ready Cash* must go to pay Customs, when *Merchants* and *Tradesmen* must credit one another: But when *Duties* are *low*, Trade in all Probability will have its proper Current; the *Smuggler* will find a more commendable Way to get his Living: the **FAIR-TRADER** will be encouraged, and **HIS MAJESTY'S** Revenues by a *lawful* Sale of greater Quantities of such *Commodities*, will in all Likelihood be increased.

The Author on the Cause of the Decline of foreign Trade tells us, that high Customs obstruct the Trade of this Nation, *viz.*

1st. They prevent our Country's being an universal Storehouse.

2dly. They prevent the Increase of our Navigation.

3dly. They prevent the Increase of Sailors, the true Strength of this Nation.

4thly. They lessen the Capital of our Merchants.

5thly. They encourage and force the Consumption of foreign Superfluities.

6thly. They encourage Smuggling.

7thly. They ruin Manufactures, more especially the Woollen.

8thly. They send away our Specie. See the said Author's Observations at large under each Head.

As

As therefore the *present* Profits which the *Smuggler* reaps by saving such *high Duties*, now charged on the Importation of *Brandy*, *Tea*, &c. are great, so such Profits do oft counter-balance all the Hazards they probably may run, and all the Pains and Penalties they may chance to suffer thereby; for some Persons will run any Hazards, where they can increase their Capital accordingly. ———

A certain Author remarks thus—what the Prince of Orange said, * occasionally of the *Amsterdam* Merchants, so far as they have any possible Means and Opportunity, is true of some Gentlemen, under that Denomination, of this and all Nations: And as the *Fair Traders* are much injured by such *illicit* Practices, every Man hath a Right to communicate his Thoughts to the Publick: In order, therefore, to remove the Grievance which the *East-India Company* and the *Fair Trader* daily suffer, I humbly conceive it is necessary that two Thirds of the *Duty* now laid on foreign *Brandy*, be taken off: And that no foreign *Brandy* be suffer'd to be imported in any Cask which contains less than 100 Gallons.

That a *Bounty* of half the *Duty* charged on at the Importation, be allowed to every one on the Exportation of the *same* again to foreign Parts.

N 2

That

* The *French* Ambassador complained to the Prince of Orange, that the Merchants of *Amsterdam*, contrary to Law, had shipped off some Arms to *Spain*. He, as Stadholder, enquir'd into it; and then told the Ambassador, That where the Profit was so great, the Merchants would fetch Arms out of Hell, and even venture to burn their Cloaths; and that with all his Power he could not prevent it.

(92)

That no *Importer* or first *Purchaser* shall be allowed to sell a *lesser* Quantity than 20 Gallons at any one Time, and on taking out the Permit, *He*, or the second *Purchaser*, shall pay one third of the said *Duty* more; *The Permit to certify the same.*

That no second *Purchaser* (except the *Inn-keeper*, &c.) be allowed to sell a *lesser* Quantity than two Gallons, and that he do pay twenty Shillings a Year for a Licence to sell *foreign Brandy*.

That no *Inn-keeper*, &c. be allow'd to sell any *foreign Brandy* in a *lesser* Quantity than two Gallons, until he takes out a special Licence to sell the *same*, and pays at least twenty Shillings a Year more than he now pays for a Licence to sell *Spirituos Liquors*.

This I think will sufficiently answer for the Duties now charged on foreign Brandy, and be a means to prevent the smuggling of it.

It is necessary also, that the *Duty* now charg'd on at the Importation of *Tea*, &c. be reduc'd according to the three different Sorts thereof, *viz* That the said *Tea*, &c. be distinguished under three Denominations, the highest, the middle, and the lowest pric'd sort of *Tea*.

That a *Duty* of three Shillings for every Pound Weight of the highest pric'd Sort, a *Duty* of two Shillings for every Pound Weight of the middle pric'd Sort, and a *Duty* of one Shilling for every Pound Weight of the lowest pric'd Sort, be charg'd on at the Importation, and no more.

That

(93)

That every *Importer* who under-rates his *Tea* to save paying the full *Duty* charg'd thereon, shall be obliged to part with it at the Rate he sets on it, for the use of _____ and further pay such *Fine* as shall be thought meet.

And in order to raise a greater *Revenue* to His MAJESTY, I propose that no Person or Persons whatsoever, from and after _____ Day, unless *He*, *She*, or *They* be first authorized and enabled in or near such Manner and Form as is prescrib'd and appointed in an Act made the 12th of *Charles II.* Chap. 25. (entitled, *An Act for the better ordering the selling of Wines by Retail*) shall sell or utter by Retail, that is, a *lesser* Quantity than _____ Pounds, of any Kind of *Tea*, &c. within his, her, or their *Mansion-House* or *Houses*, or in any Place in his, her, or their *Tenure* or *Occupation*, or in any Place without such *Mansion-House*, &c. upon Pain to forfeit for every Offence the Sum of _____ one Third to his Majesty, and two Thirds to the Informer, on due Proof of which, and on Non-payment of such Penalty, the same, by Vertue of a Warrant under the Hands and Seals of two or more of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, may be levied upon the Effects of the Offender, and for want of Effects, the said Offender shall suffer such Pains and Imprisonment as shall be thought fit.

That Power be given to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, from time to time, to issue under His or Their Great Seal of *England*, one or more Commission or Commissions directed to two or more _____ more

more Persons dwelling in the City of London, or elsewhere in Great-Britain, authorizing them to licence and give Authority to such Person or Persons, as they shall think fit, to sell any Kind of Tea, &c. by Retail, as well within the House or Houses, or other entered Places, in the Tenure or Occupation of the Party so licenced, as without, in any City, Town, or other Place within the Kingdom of England, &c. and that such Persons by such Commission or Commissions, in that Behalf appointed, may have full Power and Authority to treat and contract for a Licence, Authority and Dispensation, to be given and granted to any Person for the selling of any Kind of Tea, &c. by Retail, in any City, Town, or other Place as aforesaid. That such Persons, as shall be commissioned and appointed by His Majesty, &c. may be called His Majesty's Agents for granting Licences for the selling any Kind of Tea, &c.

That such Licences may be given or granted to such Person or Persons only, as shall sell the said Tea, &c. in such open Shop or Shops, Place or Places, as shall be entered for the storing and keeping the same, and not elsewhere.

That Power may be given to His Majesty, &c. to constitute and appoint such and so many other Officers, as Receivers, &c. for the better carrying on of the Service, as He or They shall think fit.

That the Rents, Revenues, and Sums of Money from thence arising, except what may be allowed for the Wages or Salaries of such Officers, shall

shall be duly and constantly paid and answered into His Majesty's Receipt of Exchequer, &c.

That His Majesty's Agents may be enjoined and required, at the End of six Months, to return, on Oath, into the Court of Exchequer, a Book fairly written, containing a full and true Account of what Licences have been granted every preceeding six Months, and what Rents and Sums of Money are thereupon reserved and have been paid, or are in Arrear, together with every Person's Name so in Arrear, and the Name of his, her, or their Securities, to the end that due and speedy Process may be made for the Recovery of such Arrear.

That every Person, who pays down the Money agreed on, at the taking out the Licence for half a Year or a Year, may be allowed Pence in the Pound for prompt Payment, and that others, who do not, must give Security to pay the full Sum agreed for at the End of every half Year or Year.

That the neat Money which arises by these Licences may be appropriated as a Fund to buy up the surplusage Wool in Ireland, &c. and that such Part thereof which arises by the Sale of the Wool again in England, may (if Need requires any) be apply'd as a BOUNTY to encourage the Exportation of Woollen Goods, as shall be thought meet.

It is said the East-India Company pay 200,000 l. per Annum for the Duty charg'd on Coffee, Tea, Chocolate,

Chocolate, and it may perhaps be said with equal Truth, that not one half of the said *Coffee, Tea, &c.* expended in this Kingdom, pay any Duty at all, in which Case, how greatly do the said Company suffer by that vile Practice of Smuggling? for preventing of which, tho' many severe Laws have been made, yet notwithstanding there is scarce a Week but the News-Writers inform us, that some Smugglers are taken, and that others escape in great Bodies, living, as it were, in a State of War with the Government, and bidding Defiance to all Laws. — *I fear too many escape unmention'd; and too many which smuggle these Superfluities upon us do carry off vast Quantities of Wool unmanufactur'd, to the great Prejudice of the Manufacturers and fair Traders of this Nation in general.*

I therefore having the Interest of my Country and every fair Trader at Heart, by whom, and the Assistance of Providence, the King may continue great, and the People subsist, do hereby humbly offer another Method to the Public, whereby the whole Duty now charged on *Tea, &c.* may be taken off, and his Majesty's Revenues continued, which may be collected with lesser Expence, and lesser Burthen to the Subject than at present.

It is said that there are at least 1,500,000 Houses inhabited in this Kingdom, which upon an Average may fairly be rated at six Pounds a Year, one House with another, reckoning none higher than fifty Pounds, and none less than forty Shillings

(97)

Shillings per Annum: Now if in lieu of the Duty charged on *Tea, &c.* the Sum of Six-pence in the Pound Rate was charged on all House-holders, according to the Rent or Valuation of each Dwelling-House, the same, rating the whole Number of Houses at three Shillings each, will raise the Sum of 225,000 l. from which deducting the Sum of 5625 l. being Six-pence in the Pound, for collecting the said Sum of 225,000 l. the neat Money will amount to 219,375 l. clear to the Exchequer.

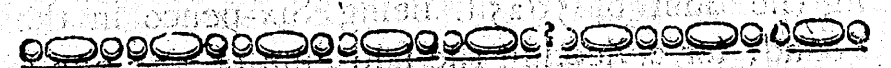
Here the greatest House-holders will pay but 25 Shillings, others 20, others 10, others 5, others 2, and others but 1 Shilling a Year for each Dwelling-House or Family, as an Acknowledgement of the Duties now charged on *Tea*, been taken off or removed: The Money may be collected by Parish Officers, which, I presume, will be paid without Murmurs. — *May the People now pray for the best of these Methods, and the Legislature coincide with their Petitions. — The general Interest of the People bespeaks the Attention of their Members, and the Nation's Welfare claims the Legislature's Care.*

I refer these Thoughts also, as I have done those upon WOOL, to the Improvement of OTHERS; may the true Interest of Great-Britain be primarily pursued, may His Majesty be constantly advised by disinterested Councillors, who have no Views but to make His Reign happy and glorious, and this a great and flourishing Nation; and may ALL in their several Stations,

tions, in either of These, or some Other more proper Method, unanimously endeavour to PROMOTE the good Purposes herein intended by

JOHN NEWBALL.

St. Martin's, Stamford-Baron, in the County of Northampton, Jan. 31, 1744.

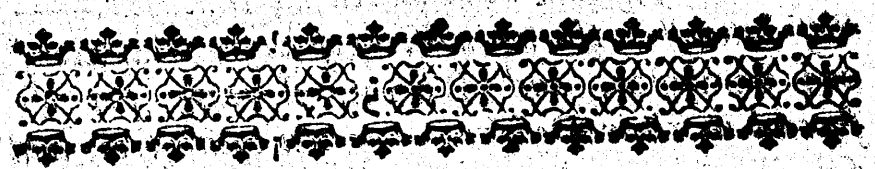


EXPLANATORY NOTES.

IN the Dedication, By the meanest Capacity is meant by a Person of the meanest Capacity. Page 29, Surplusage, — over Quantity. 57 Balliage, — Toll, Custom, Privilege. 73 The former in the greatest Imperfections. — Wool, Hemp, Flax, without the least Improvement of either Art or Labour. The latter — Corn, Flesh, Fish, Fowl. 77 Invincible Phalanx — an united Body of Men; &c. almost impossible to be overcome. 86 Our raw Produce — Wool, &c. unwrought, — our improved Produce — Wool, Flax, every Thing capable to be manufactured or improved by the Art or Labour of our own People. The improved Produce of other Nations — Foreign Superfluities improved to gratify our Fancy or Taste. 87 British Produce — the Fruits of the whole EARTH, viz. every Thing that is useful to, or for Man. Britons Pride, — not Haughtiness, but a Desire, or a noble Emulation to promote a general Good, by Dress, Behaviour, &c. Britons Gain. — a general Gain. Britons Prize, — each Person's Gain. Mercenaries — Men, that will scarce do one good Action without, but many bad ones with, or for Pay. True British Spirits, — bold and noble Resolutions to do good Actions. British Ships of Force — Convoys ready and powerful to guard or protect Trade. — Britain's Foes — all open and secret Enemies to the Church, King, or the Trade of the three Kingdoms.

E R R A T A.

Page 19, for fertile, read fertile. 28, Excile, r. Exile. 33, are less, r. is less. 50, least, r. left. 75, on Treasure, r. no Treasure. 89, Jibs, r. Gibs. rerrified, r. terrified.



The Conclusion.

To all Bodies Corporate, the Freeholders, and others the Constituents in ENGLAND.

AS the Dedication of this Treatise may with a little Variation be address'd to you, I therefore hope the same will be as well accepted, as intended — whatever is agreeable to your Sentiments, I humbly beg may be by you offered to your respective Representatives. — If I have herein serv'd my Country a little, or made any Step towards it, I am well satisfied; or if I have hinted at Facts, or suggested Questions necessary to be cleared by abler Heads, I hope, this Attempt hath not been in vain. — When a weak Essay hath kindled a common Emulation, Experience hath shewn us what admirable Performances have ensued. — The Brightness of Truth (discharged from the Rust and Foulness which Time or Corruption hath put upon it) must appear, when the Intellectuals of Men are carried into a rational Ferment. — I take this to be the true Use and most virtuous Design of Writing. — Nothing but a Consideration of our present Difficulties, and a Hope to be instrumental to the publick

lick Felicity, could have moved me thus far.—
Self-Interest is the main View of every Flatterer *
and Smuggler, and BOTH, I fear, too oft
succeed in their Designs. — An open, free, and
fair Trade, and a general Good, are all that
are desired by the

WELL-WISHER.

* To stab in secret is a Way,
Which brave Men always shun ;
But Villains like the Moon grow pale,
They dare not face the Sun.

May all Flatterers and Betrayers of their Country be now
brought to Shame and Confusion.—If in a sinking Ship there
should be found any one so indolent as to refuse, in his Turn,
to work at the Pump, and she should be saved by the incessant
Labour of the rest, I think the indolent Man has no Right to
the common Safety.—If such a Man has no Right,—what
Right can those expect, that (being deceitful in their Trust) are
not only indolent Themselves, but advise others to be indolent also?
—No Right at all: May such Men, without sincere Repen-
tance, Acknowledgement, Restitution, future Amendment, &c.
meet with Punishments suitable to their Crimes! or upon con-
fessing their Faults, delivering up their ill got Effects, humbling
themselves, &c. find Mercy! agreeable to a generous Author's
Expressions in the following Words:

Thy Malice needs must be in vain,
And fruitless, thy Design ;
Because to injure was thy Aim,
And to forgive be mine.

