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W. Acton

THE
PRESENT STATE

OF THE
Manufacture of Salt explained;

AND

A new Mode suggested of refining BRITISH SALT,
so as to render it equal, or superior to
the finest FOREIGN SALT.

To which is subjoined,

A PLAN for abolishing the present Duties and Restrictions on
the Manufacture of SALT, and for substituting other Duties,
less burthenome to the Subjects, more beneficial to the
Revenue, and better qualified to promote the Trade of
GREAT BRITAIN.

By the Earl of DUNDONALD.

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MDCCCLXXXV.

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THOUGHTS

ON THE

Manufacture and Trade of Salt,
&c. &c.

THERE were formerly upwards of two hundred falt-pans at North and South Shields; at present there are but twenty.

The decrease of the falt manufacture on the east coast, is owing to the superior advantages of making falt, by the assistance of the sun, on the south coast, and the making of it from rock-falt on the west.

The places from whence London is chiefly supplied with falt, are Lymington and Liverpool.

At Lymington the sea water is let into shallow ponds or reservoirs, where it evaporates to a certain degree. It is afterwards boiled down in pans, with coals got from Newcastle and Sunderland, which coals pay a duty of $5s. 4\frac{7}{8}d.$ per chalder; so that the falt made at Lymington may be said to pay duty twice; first, on the coals used in

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making the salt; and, secondly, on the salt when made.

At Liverpool, which is a principal place for the manufacture and export of salt made from rock-salt, the last-mentioned salt is dissolved in sea-water, making therewith the strongest possible brine or solution of sea-salt; when the brine has deposited the impurities of the rock-salt, it is boiled down in pans, in much the same manner as at Lymington.

The vein or stratum of rock-salt hitherto discovered, is near Norwich in Cheshire. It is upwards of 50 feet in thickness; but, from salt springs being so common in different parts of that county, there is reason to believe that this stratum extends through a great tract of country, and will, for ages, furnish an inexhaustible supply of that valuable article, to the inhabitants of this island.

But the inhabitants of Great Britain are subject to various restrictions in the use of rock-salt.

By 1 Ann. stat. i. cap. 21. sect. 10. 'No rock-salt shall be refined into white salt, except within ten miles of the pits, or at such places as, upon or before the 10th of May 1702, shall have been used for the refining of rock-salt, under the pain of forty shillings for every bushel.'

By 6 Ann. cap. 12. sect. 2. 'Rock-salt may be used in making salt from sea-water in the salt works near *Holyhead* in *Anglesea*.'

By stat. 5 Geo. 2. cap. 6. sect. 17. 'It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of his Majesty's duties on salt to license any persons to make use of any building for the refining of *rock-salt*, and making it into white salt, so as the number to be licensed do not exceed one at each of the following places, viz. at *Heybridge*, *Colchester*, *Maningtree*, *Ipswich*, *Woodbridge*, *Walderswick*, and *Southwold*, upon request from the justices of peace at the quarter sessions nearest to the places aforementioned, so as his Majesty's duties be daily paid.'

The refining of rock-salt being thus particularly restricted by acts of parliament, the consequence is, that the whole of *Scotland*, and every part in England, excepting the few places named or described in these acts, are excluded from the benefit of using and refining the valuable raw material of *rock-salt*.

At the same time the exportation of rock-salt to *foreign countries*, and to every part in *Ireland*, is permitted.

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By statute 9 Ann, cap. 23, sect. 44. "it was enacted, that during thirty-two years there should be paid to her Majesty nine shillings for every ton of *rock-salt* put on board any ship in Great Britain, and exported to *Ireland*, over and above the present duties to be paid by the exporter upon entry out for exportation, to the officer of the port where such *rock-salt* shall be put on board before any cocket shall be granted for the same."

It appears, also, that the duties granted by this act were made perpetual by act 3 Geo. 1. cap. 7. but it is presumed that the duty of nine shillings *per* ton on *rock-salt* exported to *Ireland* has been repealed by some subsequent statute, as the fact is, that the Irish receive *rock-salt* from England duty free.

Many places in England and Scotland, besides being deprived of the benefit of *rock-salt*, suffer additional disadvantages in their manufactory of salt from the high duties they are obliged to pay upon *coals carried coastways*.

Coals consumed in Great Britain and carried coastways pay a duty of 5 s. 4 ⁷/₈ d. *per* chalder.

Coals imported into the Port of London pay 8 s. 7 d. *per* chalder.

Coals

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Coals exported to foreign countries in British bottoms pay 8 s. ³/₄ *per* chalder, coals exported in foreign bottoms pay 14 s. 4 ³/₄ d. *per* chalder.

But coals exported to *Ireland* pay a duty only of 1 s. 1 ¹/₈ d. *per* chalder.

The consequence of these inequalities is, that a great quantity of *rock-salt* refined in *Ireland*, is smuggled from thence to the west coasts of England and Scotland, where, from the superior duties on coal carried coastways, and from being denied the benefit of the raw material of *rock-salt*, the fair trader in salt cannot possibly afford salt near so cheap, as it can be had by means of the illicit trade from *Ireland*.

These observations are made, not with a view to suggest any additional duties on coal exported to *Ireland*, or any restrictions upon the exportation of *Rock Salt*, for the benefit of the inhabitants of that country; for, on the contrary, the Author declares himself a warm friend to the operation of every liberal principle in the arrangements between Great Britain and *Ireland*, and his persuasion is, that the prosperity of the empire will best be promoted by encouraging the manufactures and commerce of both countries, and by exciting a laudable

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laudable emulation between them upon fair grounds of competition.

It is not the smallness of the duty paid by the Irish for their coals imported from Britain, nor the benefit they enjoy from the importation of British Rock Salt, that the Author complains of; but he complains that the inhabitants of Great Britain should be subjected to such a distressing duty on coals carried coastways, and that they are so much restricted, and in many parts of this island totally excluded from the benefit of the raw material of Rock Salt. Without wishing to vary the benefits which have been granted to Ireland, he cannot help thinking that the disadvantages to which the inhabitants of Great Britain are subjected, have been founded on bad policy, and ought to be removed.

If the maxim in trade holds good, that the exportation of a raw unmanufactured commodity, which can be manufactured at home to advantage, is improper, the exportation of *Rock Salt* to *foreign Nations*, ought strictly to be prohibited, and the salt trade with the sister kingdom of *Ireland* ought to be so arranged, as to place the inhabitants of both countries upon an equal footing, and to prevent that destructive trade of smuggling, which now exists to an enormous extent,
from

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from that country into Great Britain, and which must continue to exist while there are such encouragements, or temptations at least for refining the British Rock Salt in Ireland, and smuggling it into the most convenient parts of England and Scotland.

The Author will now attempt to shew how the salt manufacture of Great Britain may be carried on to the greatest advantage; how the importation of Foreign Salt for curing fish, and meat will be rendered unnecessary; and how salt from this kingdom may be rendered a staple article of export trade to *Flanders, Holland, part of Germany, Prussia, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia*.

It has been observed, that the manufacture of salt at Shields, and on the east coast of this island, had decreased ever since the discovery and the working of the stratum of rock-salt in Cheshire. Trade will always go to those places where it can be carried on to the greatest advantage. It should be there principally encouraged and promoted, and not, from motives of bad policy, laid under restraint.

The legislature should in these respects regard the interest of the whole, not of a part. The proprietors of the rock-salt have reason to complain, that the sale of it has been prohibited to those places where coals are in
abundance,

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abundance, and where it could be refined to advantage.

The author has been informed that it was proposed, about forty years ago, to allow the importation of rock-salt into Scotland. That measure was promoted by Archibald Duke of Argyle; but it seems the proprietors of salt-works on the Forth signified to the Duke, how much it would (as they thought) hurt their interest: in consequence of which the idea was at that time laid aside.

Sea-water on the Frith of Forth yields, on an average of the year, $\frac{1}{35}$ of salt; 100 tons, therefore, contain

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Of salt	2	17	0	16
Of water	97	2	3	12

A hundred tons of saturated solution of rock-salt in sea-water, contain

	Tons.	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Of salt	23	0	1	20
Of water	76	19	2	8

The improper expenditure of fuel in making salt from sea-water, without the aid of rock-salt, cannot be more fully shown than by the above states. By the former, upwards of 97 tons of water must be evaporated to procure 2 tons 17 cwt. of salt, equal to 114 bushels; by the latter 77 tons of water nearly, to obtain 23 tons, equal to 920 bushels of

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of salt; a quantity (with 20 tons less evaporation) eight times greater than is procured from sea-water.

From the above facts it may safely be concluded, that, to procure the same quantity of salt from sea-water as from salt brine, it will require eight times the fuel, and eight times the labour;—an object of less importance to the salt manufacturers, than to the country in general, which ultimately pays, by an advanced price on salt, for the extra charge of manufacture.

The selling price of salt at Liverpool and on the Forth (exclusive of duties), confirms what is above stated.

	Per bushel.
At Liverpool, the best salt sells at	8 <i>d.</i>
Small salt	6 <i>d.</i>

On the Forth, the average price is 15*d.*

The expence of manufacture on the Forth stands near 11*d.* per bushel; and the salt-makers at Liverpool, who use rock-salt, have as much profit by selling their salt at 8*d.* as those on the Forth at 15*d.*

The heavy duties already laid on this necessary of life render it an object of moment to the country in general, more especially to the poorer sort of people, that the cheapest mode of manufacture should be adopted. The

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importation, therefore, of rock-salt, under certain restrictions and regulations, should be allowed into all the ports of Great Britain where the manufacture of salt is carried on. Objections may be started, ' That the revenue would suffer thereby, viz. Either by the rock-salt being made use of in its crude state, or by the strong brine being carried away, or disposed of from the salt-works.'

To the first of these it is a sufficient answer, that rock-salt contains so many impurities, particularly of a red clay or earthy matter, that it could not be made use of for household purposes, or the salting of meat; and, could it even be made use of, its colour, its size when whole, and its unformed grains or particles when broken or pounded, will afford an easy method of detection.

The last objection, ' That salt brine would be secreted or carried away from the works,' militates equally against the present mode of making salt from sea water; because, in either case, salt must be in a liquid ere it can be in a solid state. As the law stands at present, the penalty for disposing of, or taking away the brine is very great. Besides, watchmen attend the salt-pans night and day; and, if it should be thought farther necessary, the pump that
draws

draws up the brine from the reservoir or pit, in which the salt rock is dissolved by the sea-water, may be under the lock and key of the salt-officer, who shall be obliged to attend when the pans are filled.

It having been clearly proved, that salt made from rock-salt can, at equal profits to the maker, be afforded to be sold at half the price of salt made from sea-water, it now remains to show, first, how home-made salt can, at a small expence, be purified, or rendered of equal or superior quality to bay or foreign salt, for the purpose of curing fish, and salting of meat and butter; 2dly, How such purified salt can be made a staple article of trade and export from this kingdom.

The method of purifying home-made salt is fully explained in the following letter, addressed by the Author to the Secretary of the Royal Society of Scotland: But, previous to the insertion thereof, it will be proper to give the substance of what Campbell, a prolix, but well-meaning author, says, in his *Political Survey*, of the importance of the manufacture and trade of salt to Great Britain.

' Salts of all kinds are made in Britain, and of some sort or other in almost every part of it. If we consider the extensive use of this
C 2 ' indif-

' indispenfable necessary of life, we must look
 ' upon the abundance of it in this kingdom
 ' to be a very great and extensive blessing.
 ' From the immense and continual consump-
 ' tion of salt, we may form some idea of the
 ' number of families maintained by the mak-
 ' ing, transporting, and vending of this va-
 ' luable article. The consumption within this
 ' last century has increased amazingly, and is
 ' still increasing, as manifestly appears by the
 ' public revenue arising from it, which amounts
 ' at present in South Britain to 700,000*l.*
 ' per annum.

' In 1670, in the lands of William Mad-
 ' burry, Esq; of Madburry in Cheshire, was
 ' discovered the mine of rock-salt. There
 ' have been since many more works wrought
 ' by other proprietors, who have most of
 ' them joined in company for that purpose.
 ' This rock-salt is sent to Liverpool and other
 ' places, where, by boiling it in sea-water,
 ' they produce a fine white salt, which they
 ' can sometimes afford at twenty shillings a
 ' ton, equal to sixpence per bushel, exclusive
 ' of the duty, and export it to the plantations.

' Notwithstanding our great plenty of salt,
 ' we are obliged to use foreign salt for the
 ' fisheries. It is undoubtedly a wise policy

' to grant a drawback on the foreign salt em-
 ' ployed: *But, would it be a less wise policy*
 ' *to propose a reward for making salt here, as*
 ' *fit for curing fish as foreign salt, and at a*
 ' *moderate price?*'

Copy of a Letter from Lord DUNDONALD to
the Secretary of the Royal Society of Scotland.

' SIR,

' YOU will be so good as to return my
 ' thanks to the Royal Society for the honour
 ' they have done me, in electing me one of
 ' their number; and will likewise please to
 ' communicate to them the following account
 ' of the method I have of late used with success,
 ' for freeing home-made salt from the large
 ' quantity of magnesia salita and magnesia vi-
 ' triolata with which it abounds.

' The unfitness of home-made salt for the
 ' preserving of fish, meat, and butter, is suf-
 ' ficiently known; and, by a variety of expe-
 ' riments I have made, it seems to be princi-
 ' pally owing to the septic power of the mag-
 ' nesia salita.

' A method of purifying common salt with-
 ' out dissolving it in water, and decomposi-
 ' ing the salts with earthy basis, by a fixed
 ' alkaline salt, has hitherto been a desidera-
 ' tum,

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‘ tum, and is an object of importance to the
 ‘ public in general, more especially to the
 ‘ curers of fish and meat.

‘ The method already mentioned of dissolv-
 ‘ ing in water, &c. &c. and afterwards boiling
 ‘ down and granulating the salt, could not,
 ‘ from the expence with which it is attended,
 ‘ be practised in the large way. Besides,
 ‘ there would in the process be formed the
 ‘ following salts, according to the alkali made
 ‘ use of, viz. If fossile alkali, a common sea-
 ‘ salt and a Glauber salt; and, if vegetable
 ‘ alkali, a salt of Silvius and a vitriolated
 ‘ Tartar. The separation of the salt of Sil-
 ‘ vius from the common salt, if necessary,
 ‘ could not be made; that of the vitriolated
 ‘ Tartar, it is true, from its small solubility
 ‘ in water, could more easily be made; but
 ‘ it would require the salt brine to be drawn
 ‘ off the subsided crystals of vitriolated Tar-
 ‘ tar, which would be attended with expence
 ‘ and loss of time. The objection to the
 ‘ other method of decomposing by fossile
 ‘ alkali is, that a proportion of Glauber salt
 ‘ would be formed in place of the magnesia
 ‘ vitriolata decomposed, from which it
 ‘ would be no less difficult to free the sea-
 ‘ salt than from the magnesia salita. It is true,
 ‘ that

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‘ that in this process a proportion of sea-salt
 ‘ would be regenerated; but each pound of
 ‘ salt so obtained (fossile alkali supposed at 36*l.*
 ‘ *per* ton) would cost 2*d.* instead of $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* the
 ‘ price (exclusive of the duty) that it may be
 ‘ purchased for at present: And, upon the
 ‘ whole, neither of these processes, including
 ‘ the price of the alkalis used, could be done
 ‘ for less than 15*d.* *per* bushel, equal to the
 ‘ original price of the salt. Every objection,
 ‘ however, to the proper purifying of salt,
 ‘ is removed by the following process:

‘ Take a vessel, of a conical figure, with a
 ‘ hole in the apex or small end of it, put it
 ‘ near the fire, with the bottom or base up-
 ‘ permost; or fix it in such a manner that it
 ‘ may be moderately heated by a stove or stew
 ‘ going round it; fill it with salt; take a
 ‘ twentieth part of the salt contained in the
 ‘ vessel, dissolve it in its proper proportion
 ‘ of water in an iron pan; let it boil, and
 ‘ pour it, when hot, upon the surface of the
 ‘ salt in the conical vessel. The hot and fully
 ‘ saturated solution will dissolve no more sea-
 ‘ salt, but will, as it descends and filtrates
 ‘ through the salt in the vessel, liquify or
 ‘ dissolve the magnesia salita, and magnesia
 ‘ vitriolata, which will drop out at the aper-
 ‘ ture

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‘ ture in the small end of the conical vessel.
 ‘ After that the liquor has ceased to drop,
 ‘ take out a twentieth part more of the salt
 ‘ contained in the vessel, dissolve it in water,
 ‘ proceed as aforesaid, pour it on the salt, and
 ‘ repeat the same with fresh quantities of salt
 ‘ out of the vessel, until the remaining salt
 ‘ be of the required purity. Three washings
 ‘ will render home-made salt equally pure as
 ‘ bay-salt. Each operation renders the salt
 ‘ $4\frac{1}{2}$ times purer than it was before. Its
 ‘ purity, throwing off the small fractional parts
 ‘ in each multiplication, will increase in the
 ‘ following progression :

First operation	-	-	4.5
Second ditto	-	-	20.
Third ditto	-	-	91.
Fourth ditto	-	-	410.
Fifth ditto	-	-	1845.*

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* Several persons have attempted to purify salt in the method here recommended ; but, from not attending to the principle upon which the purification is effected, had not the success which they expected. The purification, or rather the separation of salt, is effected upon this simple principle : that sea-salt crystallizes by evaporation, or by the loss of the superfluous water, and is not afterwards liquifiable by the heat applied ; whereas the magnesia vitriolata crystallizes by cold, or by the abstraction of heat, and will therefore liquify upon acquiring of heat. This shews the necessity that the brine, when poured upon the salt, be boiling hot, and that the salt, while dripping, be kept at a heat at which the magnesia vitriolata does not crystallize.

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‘ The superior quality of salt, thus freed from
 ‘ the bitter nauseous salts, is no less obvious
 ‘ to the taste than its effects are in salting or
 ‘ preserving of fish, meat, and butter ; of
 ‘ which I have satisfied myself by a variety
 ‘ of experiments. I am,

‘ S I R, &c.

‘ P. S. If a salt perfectly pure is required,
 ‘ as all salt made by fire contains a small por-
 ‘ tion of uncombined magnesia, the salt may
 ‘ be freed from it, by adding to the first liquor
 ‘ that the salt is washed with, as much ma-
 ‘ rine acid as will neutralise and dissolve the
 ‘ magnesia.’

The separation of the magnesia salita, depends again upon its strong attraction for water ; for if the salt, submitted to purification, be previously well dried, the exsiccated magnesia salita contained in it, will deprive the salt-brine, or the solution used for purifying the salt, of the water necessary to keep the sea-salt contained in it in solution, will force the sea-salt to crystallize in its passage, and the magnesia salita, thus dissolved, will drip or run off along with the magnesia vitriolata. In purifying of salt at the salt works, there is no occasion for a scrupulous adherence to the directions given of doing it in a vessel of a conical figure, or of pouring the hot brine upon the top of the salt ; for as the process is neither more nor less than the washing of salt in a hot and pure brine, it may either be done by pouring the brine upon the salt, or by putting the salt into the hot brine, which last method the Author puts in practice at his salt-works in the first purification ; but the last part of the process, in order to save a superfluous dissolving of salt, he recommends to be done in conical vessels of a size to contain 50 or more bushels of salt at a time.

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The simplicity of the process for purifying salt here described, and its cheapness, as it can be done for less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* per bushel, will, it is hoped, recommend it to the attention of the legislature, and the practice of it ought to be enforced by act of parliament at all the salt-works throughout Great Britain. The propriety of such an act of the legislature will not strike those who imagine the purity and quality of salt of little moment, and who are unacquainted with the great quantity of bitter or heterogeneous salts contained in it. The common salt made at Shields, and on the Frith of Forth, is found, by repeated trials, on an average, to contain one-tenth of its weight of those bitter putrescible salts, aiding instead of preventing putrefaction. According to the above proportion, a bushel of salt of 56 pounds, contains $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds of the salts already mentioned.

This plan of purifying common salt must be enforced by act of parliament at all the salt-works in Great Britain, before it would be prudent to prohibit the importation and use of foreign salt; because, were it otherwise, and the purifying of the salt left in the choice of the salt-makers, they might be tempted to save the small expence the process is attended with,

with, to impose on the Public, by supplying the curers of fish and meat with unpurified salt, who, from outward appearance, could not distinguish the difference, and who might neither know, nor give themselves the trouble to put the purity of the salt to the test of an alkaline solution. Were the practice here recommended made general, there would be no complaints of the rancid smell and taste of our salted butter, nor in the navy and merchant service, of tainted ill-cured meat. The health of our seamen is, of itself, an object of sufficient importance to recommend what is here proposed to the serious attention of government. The Dutch have been long famous for curing fish, meat, and butter, better than any nation in Europe, which, at the same time that the greatest cleanliness is observed by them, is principally owing to the superior quality of the salt they make use of. Best Spanish or Portugal salt is, by them, not thought sufficiently pure for many purposes, particularly for salting butter. It is, therefore, made to undergo a purification, which they studiously conceal, but which can consist only in freeing salt from the impurities with which it is mixed.

In the history of the French Academy of Sciences, mention is made, 'That the Dutch use four whey in the purification or refining of falt, and that it is owing to this method that they are famous for having the best salted provisions in Europe.'

Notwithstanding so respectable an authority, there is reason to believe that this is not the method the Dutch use in purifying their falt; for the butter, or oil, contained in the whey, would hinder the crySTALLIZATION of the falt, and the acid would join with the uncombined magnesia, and form a deliquescent falt, from which it would be no less difficult to free the sea-falt than from the bittern formerly mentioned.

The means of purifying common falt having been sufficiently explained, it now remains to show how falt may be rendered an article of export trade from this kingdom to the northern nations of Europe, who draw their principal supply of that article from Spain, Portugal, and Sardinia. French or Bay falt is reckoned inferior to the above, and as such is prohibited by the Dutch to be used in curing of herring, on penalty of forfeiting the herring so cured.

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What is here proposed will be best shown by a comparative state of the price of Spanish and British falt delivered at Copenhagen.

Spanish falt, one ton equal to	
40 bushels - - -	£. 0 15 0
Freight and insurance on ditto	2 0 0
	<hr/>
Equal to 1s. 4½d. per bushel	2 15 0
	<hr/>

British refined falt.

One ton equal to 40 bushels	1 10 0
Freight, &c. on ditto	0 12 0
	<hr/>
Equal to 12½d. per bushel	2 2 0

The last mentioned freight to Copenhagen will appear high rated, when it is considered that two-thirds of all the east country ships go out in ballast, making their freight upon their homeward bound voyage; and it is not doubted, that vessels may be had to freight at half the above sum, choosing rather to accept of it than incur the expence of going out in ballast. So that, whatever they get on an outward-bound voyage, however small, may be deemed as clear gain, and, at six shillings per ton, is equal to one-third of the homeward-bound freight.

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The example given here of the freight and price of falt delivered at Copenhagen, will answer for any of the following ports, viz. Gottenburgh, Christianstadt, Stockholm, Lubec, Dantzic, Memel, Riga, Peterf- burgh, &c.

Where large quantities of Spanish and Portugal falt are imported, from its supe- rior quality, it sells at a higher rate than British unpurified falt, which is found, at home as well as abroad, unfit for the fishe- ries, or for salting of meat. But, were it purified, as proposed, its quality and colour, independent of its low price, would give it a decided superiority over any foreign falt in these markets.

The Author hopes he has proved the three propositions he set out with: That falt may be made one half cheaper from rock-falt dissolved in sea-water, than from sea-water alone: That home falt may be made of equal or superior purity to foreign falt: And that falt may become a great article of export trade from this kingdom.

He is unconnected with the proprietors of the rock-falt, and the manufacturers of falt on the west coast. He is himself a con- siderable

siderable manufacturer of falt on the east coast, and though the manufacturers of falt on that coast have entertained apprehen- sions that their interest would suffer from the importation and use of rock-falt, yet the Au- thor is fully convinced that there is no just foundation for those apprehensions; and that, on the contrary, their trade and profits would receive benefit, instead of injury, from the free importation and use of rock-falt.

Independently of these considerations, he feels it to be the duty of every good subject to point out any means by which the pernicious practice of smuggling may be suppressed, and the trade of Great Britain extended.

It is with this view, in particular, that the author has suggested the improvements which may be made in the mode of manufacturing falt, and the inducements to those improve- ments; but he will now beg leave to submit to the public consideration some ideas, and propositions of a different nature, which could not fail to produce an extension of the trade of Great Britain, and the infallible extinction of the smuggling trade in the article of falt, and he hopes to be able to shew, that the innovation to be proposed, would be at- tended with much real benefit and conve- nience

nience to the subjects of this kingdom ; and, at the same time, without any possible prejudice to the interests of the public revenue.

Plan for abolishing the present Duties and Restrictions on the Manufacture of Salt, and for substituting other Duties less burthensome to the Subjects, more beneficial to the Revenue, and better qualified to promote the Trade of Great Britain.

The gross nominal amount of the duties on salt extends to many hundred thousand pounds annually; but the net produce to the revenues of the public, after deducting the charges of management, drawbacks and bounties, does not amount to one-third of the nominal description of the annual duties on salt.

For shewing the gross receipt of the annual duties upon salt in England, the amount of the drawbacks, bounties, and discounts, the gross produce after these deductions, the charges of management, and the remaining net produce ; the Author has had recourse to the reports of the Commissioners of Accounts, as the accuracy and authenticity of the calculations and facts reported by these gentlemen is universally admitted.

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The branch of the revenue arising from salt, together with many other branches of the public revenue, came under the consideration of the commissioners of the public accounts in the year 1780; and mention is made of it in their second Report, which is dated 31st January 1781. To that Report there is subjoined, in an Appendix, No. 28, the following account, relating to the gross and net produce of the salt duties for the year 1776, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
Gross receipts for the year 1776, - - -	895,489	8	11 ³ / ₄
To be deducted, drawbacks, bounties, and discount,	622,865	6	2 ³ / ₄
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Gross produce remaining,	£ 272,624	2	9
Deduct charges of management, - - -	26,410	15	7
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Remains net produce,	£ 246,213	7	2

Though the preceding Report was made by the commissioners of accounts in the month of January 1781, they had not then been able to get an account of the gross and net produce of the salt down to any later period than the year 1776; neither has the

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Author

Author of these sheets been able to get, for any later period, an account of the gross receipts of the salt duties, and of the sum paid for bounties, drawbacks, &c. but he has learnt that there was given in to Parliament, upon the 2d of February last, 1785, an account of the net produce of all the taxes, from Michaelmas 1783, to Michaelmas 1784, in which the net produce of the salt duties was stated thus:

	l.	s.	d.
Salt, 5th April 1759,	221,363	12	5
Ditto, 10th May 1780,	55,340	14	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ditto, 22d June 1782,	56,031	9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
	£ 332,735 16 8		

This increased produce of the salt revenue, was owing to additional duties which had been imposed on that article in the years 1780 and 1782.

It is presumable, however, that the proportions between the gross and net produce for the year, from Michaelmas 1783 to Michaelmas 1784, would not differ very widely from the proportions of these in the year 1776; and therefore the Author may be allowed to argue from the statements of the year

year 1776, made up by the commissioners of accounts, as affording sufficient materials for the observations and reasonings in the subsequent part of this enquiry:

It appears from the statement of the year 1776, that while the gross receipts from the salt duties were 895,489 *l.* 8 *s.* 11 *d.* there remained for the use of the Public, of net produce, only 246,213 *l.* 7 *s.* 2 *d.* The difference therefore amounting to 649,276 *l.* 1 *s.* 9 *d.* was consumed by drawbacks, bounties, discounts and charges of management.

There is reason likewise to believe, that the amount of articles falling under that description in the year, ending Michaelmas 1784, exceeded 700,000 *l.* while the public revenue was benefited only to the extent of 332,735 *l.* 16 *s.* 8 *d.*

The present mode of collecting a revenue from salt is liable to various objections: 1st, Without producing adequate benefits to the public revenue, it is burthensome to the manufacturer and trader, both from the extent of those duties which must be paid in money, and of those for which bond must be granted, likewise from the various restrictions in the progress and sale of the commodity, as well as from the attendance requisite for

fatisfying the different forms required by law for intitling to drawbacks, bounties, discounts, &c.

2dly, It is expensive in the collection; for while the duties on salt remain, there must necessarily be a great number of salt officers employed to make effectual that revenue, and to guard against the various frauds to which it is liable, in different stages of the manufactory, as well as in the claims for drawbacks, bounties, and discounts.

3dly, Supposing all the salt officers in the kingdom to be very attentive to their duty, which is perhaps more than can be expected from great numbers of persons where much vigilance is requisite, without corresponding benefit to the officer; still, from the nature of the commodity and the manufacture, and from the modes of ascertaining the duties, drawbacks, and bounties, it is liable to many impositions and abuses; and experience proves that great quantities of salt, without paying any duties at all, can be easily smuggled from Ireland to the west coast of Great Britain, to the great prejudice of the fair trader, as well as of the public revenue.

Such are the effects of the present system of salt duties, and of the laws made on that subject,

ject, which, when seriously considered, call loudly for redress.

All these mischiefs would be prevented, and, at the same time, many advantages, in other respects, would be acquired by *abolishing the duties on salt*, leaving that manufacture perfectly free from all obstacles, and allowing salt to be transported coastways to whatever situation might be found most proper.

It is understood, however, that the public revenue must not suffer from this innovation; and therefore, whatever sum has hitherto been made effectual, during any one year, to the public revenue of this country, from the produce of the salt duties, that sum, at least, must continue to be levied from the subject under some other denomination, and upon some other article of use or consumption, such as may be best suited for a just and equal distribution of it amongst the inhabitants of the country; all of whom have hitherto, in a greater or lesser degree, contributed to the duties on salt.

The Author is well aware of the prejudices in favour of old establishments in matters of revenue; and that the difficulties of innovation are increased, where the interests of some

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some individuals may possibly be affected by the change proposed. But the experiment lately made, of a material alteration in one branch of the Revenue, and the good consequences of that alteration, must serve to diminish the prejudices which at other times might have been entertained against speculations and experiments of this sort.

The late law for lowering the duties of tea, was made with the evident hazard, or rather the certain knowledge, that a great deficiency would thence arise in the amount of the duties which Government had been accustomed to receive from the article of tea; but to supply that deficiency, it was judged proper to substitute an additional duty on windows; and it was argued upon that occasion, that as the use of tea was become *almost a necessary of life* in this island, every family would receive benefit from the diminished duties on tea, which would compensate at least to a certain extent the additional duties paid by them on window lights.

The system thus adopted, whether it pass under the name of a *commutation* plan, or by whatever other name it may be described, has been productive of one very important benefit to Great Britain, since it has had
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the effect of giving a rapid and severe blow to the illicit trade of *smuggling teas*;— a trade which, while it drained the country of a great share of its wealth, thus transferred to foreign smugglers, served also as an encouragement to these foreigners to suck the vitals of this country, by other articles of illicit trade, the basis or best ingredient of which was the article of teas, a commodity of great value, but of small bulk.

At the same time, the community at large has derived a real benefit from the diminution upon the price of teas of all descriptions. Without entering into a minute disquisition, whether the benefits accruing to families or to individuals, from the diminished prices of tea, have, upon an average, been commensurate with the additional burthen from the tax upon windows, it is sufficient to say, that in the classes of those who have been subjected to the additional tax on windows, there will be found very few families in the kingdom who have not found *some benefit* at least from the diminished prices of tea, excepting those who, before passing that act, consumed only the tea which was sold, without paying any part of the duties justly due to the Public,
and

and to that class of consumers, in this question, there is little or no attention due.

What has happened in the consequences of this *commutation act* respecting *tea*, will serve as the best illustration in what is now proposed with regard to *salt*.

In the *commutation* of the duties upon *salt*, as in that of the duties upon *tea*, one great object will be the *suppression of smuggling*, and the proposed commutation respecting *salt* will enjoy some advantages over that which related to *tea* in the following respects:

In the first place, it is to be remembered, that in the experiment about the *tea*, where the duties were *not abolished* but only *lowered*, some doubts were on that account entertained, whether the measure would be effectual for the *suppression* of the *smuggling of tea*; but there can be no doubt of the *suppression* of the *smuggling trade in salt*, if the plan proposed is adopted, as that plan goes to the *total abolition* of the duties on *salt*.

2dly, The commutation law respecting *tea* could not produce any saving to the Public in the mode of collecting the duties, as the same establishment of custom-house and other officers was necessary for collecting the lowered duties

duties, as what were required for the higher duties. But where the plan is to abolish all duties on *salt*, an evident and certain saving will arise to the Public, by rendering the present extensive establishment for the collection and management of the *salt* revenues unnecessary.

3dly, In the substitution of the additional tax on window lights for supplying the deficiencies arising from the diminished duties on *tea*, it was assumed as a principle, that *tea* was now so generally used in this island, as to have become *almost a necessary of life*.

One of the great objections, however, which has been made against that tax is, that it falls unequally; that the use of *tea* is not so general over the kingdom as was pretended, and that a great number of the subjects are made liable to the new tax on windows, without receiving any benefit at all from the diminished duties on *tea*.

What is now proposed with regard to the commutation of the *salt duties* will be totally free from these objections; for it cannot be denied that *salt* is a *necessary of life*, and that in a greater or lesser degree it is consumed by every family, and every individual in the kingdom. Therefore, when the price

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of salt is lowered by the abolition of the duties, and also by the increased numbers of salt works, and the competition amongst them, which will be a consequence of that measure, there can be no room for dispute that every family and every individual in the kingdom will receive benefit in proportion to the quantity consumed by him.

For the establishing therefore a *commutation tax for salt*, founded on just and solid principles, there seem to be only two things requisite.—The first is, that an estimate should be made with as much accuracy as possible of the quantity of salt consumed upon an average by every family or every individual in the kingdom, and that being ascertained, it will then be self-evident how much each family or individual will gain at the same rate of consumption from the abolition of the *duties on salt*, which at present constitute so material a part of the price of that commodity.

The second requisite is, that for compensating to the public revenue the deficiency arising from the abolition of the duties on salt, some other tax should be substituted, which may, with certainty, produce to the public revenue a sum fully equal to the produce
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of the salt duties, and at the same time may be so equitably distributed amongst the different classes of the subjects of this island, as to correspond to the benefits which they will derive from the abolition of the duties upon salt.

For attaining the object of the first branch of the enquiries above suggested, it will be necessary to draw our information from France; because it is the country where every thing relating to the consumption of salt, and the revenue thence arising to the Public, has been investigated with the greatest precision; there; the *gabelle*, or the duties on salt, form a most essential part of the revenue; and as that mode of taxation has been longer established in France than in any other part of Europe, having been adopted in that country ever since the year 1342, so the attention and experience of ages have brought that branch of revenue in France to a science, founded on more accurate calculations than in any other country.

Every person therefore who wishes to acquire just ideas and information with regard to the circumstances attending a tax upon salt; the extent and consequences of a revenue derived from that source; and the proportions

portions of that tax paid by each family or individual of the community, will be most likely to attain his object, by perusing the works of the best French authors on these subjects,

There are evident reasons, why the calculations on these subjects, made by well informed persons in France, must be more accurate than any similar calculations in Great Britain. For in most parts of France, the king has an *exclusive right* of supplying the inhabitants of the country with that necessary of life; therefore, the books kept by the revenue officers, and the various cheques upon that branch, afford an accurate knowledge of the quantity of salt consumed by each province; and as it has been a very meritorious object of attention in the French government to acquire an accurate knowledge of the *population* of France, so the numbers of inhabitants in each province have been ascertained with more precision than in Great Britain, or any other European state; and from this knowledge of the number of inhabitants, and of the quantity of salt consumed in each province, it has been more practicable in that country, than in any other, to make an average estimate of the quantity of salt consumed by each individual in the different

different provinces, as well as of the general consumption of the whole kingdom.

It appears from the *Compte rendu au roi, par M. Necker, directeur général de finances*, in the month of January 1781, that the produce of the duties on salt, over the kingdom of France, yielded at that time the net Sum of 54 millions of livres French, which is equal to 2,362,500 *l.* sterling.

In a later publication of the same respectable Author, entitled, "*De l'Administration des Finances de la France*," published in the year 1784, he mentions, that at that time the king received at least 60 millions of livres from the *gabelle*, or the revenue on salt, comprehending therein a late additional duty on that article since the Year 1781; of which sum he remarks, that 40 millions and upwards was paid from the provinces of the *grandes gabelles*, which he reckoned equal to about one-third of the kingdom of France.

Sixty millions of French livres, is *two millions six hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds* sterling money;—this is a prodigious revenue raised upon one article of consumption.—Mr. Necker acknowledges, that the *gabelle* is one of the most productive sources of revenue that is known in France—At the same

same time he has, with great good sense and humanity, pointed out the severities, hardships, and inconveniencies, which attend this mode of levying money from the subjects.

In his *Compte Rendû*, addressed to the king of France, he expresses himself thus: "Un cri universel s'éleve, pour ainsi dire, contre cet impôt, en même temps, qu'il est un des plus considérables revenus de votre royaume."

"Il suffit de jeter les yeux sur la carte des gabelles, pour concevoir rapidement pourquoi cet impôt dans son état actuel, présente des inconvéniens, et pourquoi, dans quelques parties du royaume, on doit l'avoir en horreur."

From the whole tenor of Mr. Necker's writings on the subject of the *gabelle*, it is easy to perceive, that the bias of his opinion and inclinations would have led him to recommend to his majesty the *total abolition* of the *gabelle*, or the revenue from salt, were it not on account of the difficulty of finding any *commutation tax* sufficient to replace to the public revenue so very large a sum as that which in France arises from the salt.

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After having stated to his majesty the hardships and inequalities which now exist from that tax, he expresses himself thus:

"Il n'y auroit, Sire, que deux moyens de remédier aux inconvéniens dont je viens de rendre compte à votre majesté—*L'abolition de tout impôt sur la gabelle*, en le remplaçant par quelque autre: ou une modification salutaire de ce même impôt."

"*Le remplacement paroît difficile* quand on observe que cet impôt procure actuellement à votre majesté un revenu net de cinquante quatre millions, &c."

"Je crois donc, que si l'on considère l'étendue actuelle des impôts, et en même temps les besoins extraordinaires auxquels une grande puissance est exposée, on ne pensera pas, qu'il convienne à votre majesté de *supprimer, en entier, la gabelle* pour ajouter aux autres impôts un poids immense de 54 millions."

To the same purpose Mr. Necker expresses himself in his last publication, that of the year 1784:

"On ajouteroit peut-être qu'il faut encore se proposer *d'éteindre absolument l'impôt des gabelles. Rien conviendrait facilement;* mais

“ mais j'ai déjà montré que c'étoit à des projets proportionnés aux circonstances, et aux besoins de l'état, qu'il falloit nécessairement se borner, si l'on vouloit indiquer des idées susceptibles d'exécution.”

These extracts from the writings of a very able and respectable minister of the finances in France, clearly indicate his sentiments about the *abolition of the salt duties*, and that he was restrained only by the difficulty of replacing such an immense revenue as that which arose from these duties; hence it may fairly be argued, that if the produce of the salt revenue in France, instead of being near three millions sterling, had been only between three and four hundred thousand pounds, as in England, the French minister of finance would have had no hesitation in abolishing that tax entirely, and substituting another in its place.

This inference will perhaps be denied by those who suppose that the grievance in this matter in France arises solely from the great extent of the revenue, drawn from the article of salt, and who may therefore, with some appearance of reason maintain, that if the produce of that revenue had been a moderate, instead of an exorbitant sum, neither Mr. Necker,

Necker, nor any other minister of finance, would, in that case, have entertained a thought of abolishing the salt duties, or of substituting other duties in their place.

But the passages which have been literally copied from Mr. Necker's writings, clearly shew, that the largeness of the revenue, arising from the duties on salt, and the difficulty of supplying these by a *commutation tax*, were the principal, if not the only reasons against his trying that experiment. This amounts to a declaration, that his opinion would have been for abolishing the salt duties altogether, and for substituting others in their place, if the revenue from salt had been much smaller than it is.

This is further confirmed by other passages in Mr. Necker's writings, for he admits the objections to the *principle* of the salt tax in various respects.

1st, That the revenue from salt cannot be made effectual, without incurring great charges in the expences of collection and management, and in supporting an establishment of thousands of persons employed for guarding against the various frauds practised

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for evading the payment of the king's duties.

2dly, That the tax itself is in many parts of France, particularly in the *Pays de grandes gabelles*, oppressive, from raising to such a height the price of this necessary of life, and that the oppression is the more felt, from the inequality of their situation, compared with that of the inhabitants of other provinces, where the duties upon salt are more moderate.

3dly, That these duties on salt have given rise to a great deal of *illicit trade* in the smuggling of that commodity, from the provinces where it is cheap, to those where it is dearer, and by that means both defrauding the revenue, and corrupting the morals of the people.

On the subject of this last article Mr. Necker has stated, that every year, on an average, 1100 horses, and about 50 carts or waggons, are seized, either on the high roads or in the passages from one province to another, while employed in the contraband trade of salt. He further states, that the number of persons annually detected and seized on the high roads and passages, while

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so employed amounts to above 10,000 persons, men, women, and children; that the number of men sent annually to the *gallies* for the contraband trade of salt and tobacco exceeds 300; that the constant and usual number of persons in prison for these offences, is from 1700 to 1800; and that the smuggling of salt occasions annually, upon an average, 3700 seizures in the houses of persons guilty of that offence.

That one of Mr. Necker's principal objections to the *gabelle* was founded on the encouragement it gave to the *smuggling trade* and on his opinion of the train of pernicious consequences thence arising, is evident from one part of his Address to the King of France in the *Compte Rendu*, where he expresses himself in strong and pathetic terms, such as deserve to be recorded:

“ Des milliers d'hommes sans cesse attirés
“ par l'appât d'un gain facile, se livrent con-
“ tinuellement à un commerce contraire aux
“ loix : l'agriculture est abandonnée, pour
“ suivre une carrière qui promet de plus
“ grands & de plus prompts avantages, les
“ enfans se forment de bonne heure, & sous
“ les yeux de leurs parens, a l'oubli de leurs
“ devoirs, & il se prepare ainsi par le seul
“ effet,

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" effet d'une combinaison fiscale, une géné-
 " ration d'hommes dépravés : on ne fauroit
 " évaluer le mal qui dérive de cette école
 " d'immoralité; le peuple, cette classe nom-
 " breuse de vos Sujets, qui par leur peu de
 " fortune, sont dénués des secours de l'edu-
 " cation, ne sont contenus dans le devoir, que
 " par des ressorts simples, & qui tiennent à
 " la religion; & du moment qu'ils les ont
 " rompus, on ne sait, où peut les conduire
 " l'intérêt, ou l'occasion."

It is a matter of interesting curiosity, and perhaps of real utility likewise, in questions of revenue, and on political subjects, to trace the sentiments of a person so eminent, and so able a financier; but the more immediate view with which the Author had recourse to the writings of Mr. Necker; remains now to be stated.

It appears that Mr. Necker, while at the head of the finances, had bestowed infinite pains for enabling himself to form a just estimate of the *population* of France in all its different provinces, and of the quantity of taxes payable by each province, and even by each individual subject upon an average. The object of his researches was laudable, and his writings on these subjects, afford, perhaps,

perhaps, the best materials that are any where to be met with.

In his last publication of the year 1784 he has divided the kingdom of France into six great divisions, corresponding to the different rates of the *gabelle*, or salt tax, which take place in these different parts of France. Then he shews the number of inhabitants in each division, the quantity of salt consumed by them, the price of salt in each district, and the average quantity consumed by each individual, reckoning at a certain rate *per* head for persons of either sex and of all ages.

The whole of these estimates, so full of useful information, have been drawn up with great clearness and precision; and Mr. Necker has accompanied that information with a good deal of detail, shewing the grounds on which his calculations were formed. The following short Abstract, composed from the materials afforded by Mr. Necker, may serve, however, to give, at one view, a general idea of the result of his researches, in so far as relates to the *population* of France, and the consumption of salt.

ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT, shewing the Result of Mr. NECKER's Investigations relating to the Salt Duties in France.

Divisions of France.	Number of Inhabitants.	Quantity of quintals of salt consumed in each division.	Price in each of the quintal of salt.
Les Provinces de Grandes Gabelles	8,300,000	760,000	62 Livres.
Les Provinces de Petites Gabelles	4,600,000	640,000	33 L. 10 Sous.
Les Provinces de Salines	1,960,000	275,000	21 L. 10 Sous.
Les Provinces Rédimées	4,625,000	830,000	from 6 to 12 Livres.
Les Provinces Franches	4,730,000	830,000	from 2 to 9 Livres.
Les Pays de Quart Bouillion	585,000	115,000	16 Livres.
	24,800,000	3,450,000	

N. B. A quintal of salt is equal to 100 pounds weight French, which is equal to 108 pounds English weight.

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Mr. Necker, at the same time, has given the average quantity of salt consumed by each individual, comprehending men, women, and children in each of the six divisions above mentioned; from which it appears, as might naturally be expected, that where the salt is dearest, there the quantity consumed by each individual is the smallest; and that the largest quantities are in general consumed where the price is lowest. Thus,

Divisions as before.	Price per quintal.	Average consumption by each person.
Les Provinces de Grandes Gabelles	62 Livres.	9 $\frac{1}{8}$ lb.
Les Prov. de petites Gabelles	33 10 Sous	11 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Les Prov. de Salines	21 10 Sous.	14 lb.
Les Prov. Rédimées	from 6 to 12 Liv.	18 lb.
Les Prov. Franches	from 2 to 9 Liv.	18 lb.
Le Pays de Quart Bouillion	16 Livres.	19 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

These materials, collected with so much care by one who had so good opportunities of knowledge, must assist us greatly in forming an estimate of the quantity of salt that may be allotted for the consumption of each individual in England.

It appears that in some parts of France, where the price of salt was at a moderate rate, the allowance to each individual was 18 pounds of salt; and Mr. Necker observes, that,

that, in a considerable part of Normandy, which composes the *Pays de Quart Bouillion*, the distribution of the salt in the greatest part of the parishes there, was made at the rate of 25 pounds weight of salt to every person above the age of eight years; but, from estimating the total number of inhabitants in that part of Normandy, and the total quantity of salt sold there, he assumed $19\frac{1}{2}$ pounds weight salt, as the average consumption per head of persons of all ages in the *Pays de Quart Bouillion*.

From all these premises it is reasonable to infer, that as the price of salt in Great Britain is every where lower than in France; and as there is reason also to believe, that the English use more animal food, and consequently consume more salt than the French, it may be reckoned a fair estimate, to allot for the consumption of each individual in England 25 English pounds weight of salt, which is little more than 23 French pounds weight.

The calculation then adapted to England will stand thus:

Supposing only six millions of inhabitants, men, women, and children, in *England and Wales*, and allotting 25 pounds of salt to each individual, the total quantity consumed would be 150 millions pounds weight of salt, which,
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at 56 pounds *per* bushel, amounts to 2,678,571 bushels.

The amount of the old duties upon salt consumed in England was 3 s. 4 d. *per* bushel, to which there was added, in the year 1780, one additional duty of ten pence, and in the year 1782, another additional duty of ten pence *per* bushel; making thus, in all, the present duties on salt in England, five shillings *per* bushel. Therefore the amount of the king's duties on the above quantity of 2,678,571 bushels, should be 669,642 l. 15 s. sterling.

If these premises are well founded, the salt duties, at present established in England, ought to produce to the public revenue the above sum, deducting from it only the Expences of collection and management.

It has already been shewn, that according to the report of the commissioners of accounts, the gross produce of the salt duties to the public revenue for the year 1776, was only

	£ 272,624 2 9
From which deducting the charges of management that year,	- - 26,410 15 7
	<hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>

There remained of net produce to the Public, £ 246,213 7 2
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It has also been noticed, that, from an account given in to the House of Commons, in February 1785, the amount of the net produce of the salt duties, from Michaelmas 1783 to Michaelmas 1784, including the additional duties imposed in the years 1780 and 1782, was 332,735*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

But according to the estimate which has now been made of an average allowance at 25 pounds of salt to each individual in England and Wales, the salt-duties, if collected without any frauds on the revenue, ought to produce

	£ 669,642 15 0
Deduct charges of management, supposed the same as in 1776	- - - 26,410 15 7

Remains sum which the salt-duties, at the present rate, ought to have produced	- - - 643,231 19 5
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Sum which they actually have produced, from Michaelmas 1783 to Michaelmas 1784	- - - 332,735 16 8
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Difference, or deficiency	£ 310,496 2 9
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Thus

Thus it appears, that the sum actually produced from the duties on salt in this country, is deficient to the amount of above *three hundred thousand pounds* sterling of the sum which these duties ought to produce, if there were no smuggling, and no fraud upon the revenue in this article.

This material deficiency must, in some degree, be ascribed to the great difficulty of making a salt-tax effectual and productive to its just amount; for besides the prejudice which the revenue suffers from the enormous height to which the smuggling of salt from Ireland and other countries has been carried, it is not easy to prevent many abuses even in the collection and management of the salt-duties, as well as in the claims brought forward for bounties, drawbacks, &c.

Where a tax, from the nature of it, requires great numbers of persons to be employed for guarding against frauds and abuses, and where there exist so many interested motives for evading the vigilance and attention of these officers in a branch of revenue of itself sufficiently complicated, it can never be expected that taxes of this sort will bear the same proportion to their just value, as taxes of a more simple construction.

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In the preceding estimates, neither the numbers of inhabitants in Scotland, nor the quantity of salt consumed there, have been brought into the calculation, because the report of the Commissioners of Accounts concerning the salt produce for the year 1776, and the account given to the House of Commons of the salt-produce from Michaelmas 1783 to Michaelmas 1784, related only to England.

But it may be assumed as a fact, that the quantity of salt smuggled from Ireland to Scotland, and consumed by the inhabitants there, without paying any duties, is not less in proportion than the quantity of salt smuggled into England without paying duties. The great facility of conveying salt from the Irish to the Scots coast, situated so near each other, serves greatly to promote that illicit trade.

With regard to the whole of the preceding estimates, relating to the quantities of salt consumed either in *France* or in *England*, it is to be observed, that they do not comprehend either the quantities of salt destined for the *fisheries*, nor the salt *exported to foreign countries*, as there is no duty in either *France* or *England*

England levied from salt falling under those descriptions.

But the average estimate of 25 pounds of salt to each person in England is understood to comprehend the salt used in bread; and this is a more considerable article than most people are aware of; for, according to the information received from various bakers applied to on this subject, the quantity of salt generally used by them in the baking of bread, is one pound of salt to each bushel of flour, consisting of 56 lb. weight; and therefore allowing only $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of flour *per day* to each individual, the proportion of salt so consumed annually, upon 456 lb. of flour made into bread, would be 8 lb. of salt by each individual in his consumption of bread.

The estimate of 25 lb. of salt is meant also to comprehend the salt used for salting butter, meat, and fish for internal consumption, which is subject to duty; and it is also meant to comprehend that portion of salt which is made use of in various articles of manufactures; because, in fact, while the duty on salt remains, each individual, or the subjects in general, by their consumption of those articles of manufacture, where salt is an ingredient,

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gradient, pay duty for the salt so employed, as well as for the salt consumed by them in articles of food.

When all these particulars are taken into consideration, it will probably be found, that the allowance of 25 pounds English, or 23 pounds French, for the average consumption of each individual in England in the article of salt, is not an immoderate allowance; neither have the numbers of inhabitants in England and Wales been taken at the highest rates of estimation of the population of these countries; if, therefore, the facts and foundations of the preceding calculations are right, there can be no error in the conclusions which have been drawn from them.

COMMUTATION TAX.

It now remains to consider what may be the most proper *commutation tax* for supplying the deficiencies of the public revenue, which would arise from the *abolition of the duty on salt*.

On this subject it must be confessed, that in countries where, from the exigencies of the state, all sources of taxation have been so
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much ransacked as in Great Britain and France, it is much more easy to point out, and to render palpable, the hardships and inconveniencies of any specific tax, than to suggest another tax for replacing it, free from the same or similar objections, or at least from objections which, though of a different nature, might not, by some, be deemed of equal weight with those attending the tax proposed to be suppressed.

All that can be hoped for in matters of this sort is, the choice of a tax liable to the fewest objections; and such as, upon a fair investigation of impartial men, will be found less burthensome to the subjects, and more beneficial to the State, than the tax in the room of which it is meant to be substituted.

In the application of this rule to the present subject, there are some *requisites* which ought to attend any *commutation tax* to be proposed for replacing the duties on salt.

It ought, in the first place, to be a tax which, as nearly as possible, would be equally extensive with that meant to be abolished, embracing all the same classes in the community who were liable in payment of the first tax, and affecting them nearly in the same
propor-

proportions, according to their different ranks and circumstances.

Secondly, It ought to be a tax attended with less charges of collection and management, and less liable to frauds and abuses, by the temptations to illicit trade.

Those who are intrusted with the administration of the finances of this country, must, from their situation, and from various channels of information open to them, be presumed best qualified to discover a *commutation tax* corresponding to these requisites; but there can be no impropriety, or presumption, in an individual submitting to the consideration of ministers, or of the Public at large, such ideas, as, from his more limited sources of information, may have occurred to him on the subject, when his motives for doing so are founded on a sincere desire to take even the chance of suggesting any thing that may be of utility to the Public.

With this apology for the following suggestions, the Author will now beg leave to state his opinion: that, after weighing the objections to additional taxes on articles of consumption already severely taxed, and the objections also to increasing the taxes upon

upon land, windows, servants, horses, &c. it has appeared to him, that the revival of a tax, formerly known in this country, during great part of the reign of Charles the Second, and down to the time of king William, the *tax upon hearths* would, in many respects, be well calculated to supply the place of a tax so universally diffused as that upon salt.

A *tax upon hearths* would certainly be qualified to answer the most material of the *requisites* before mentioned; for no person could be subjected to this *tax upon hearths*, who had not been a contributor, or liable to the tax on salt; and, at the same time, few of those who had been liable to the duties on salt, would escape the duty on hearths. In this country, a hearth to a house may be considered to be as much a necessary of life as the use of salt; therefore a tax on hearths, like that on salt, would extend to all the classes of the community; and this is a material consideration for making a tax productive.

At the same time, it would not bear harder on the poorest classes of the people than the tax on salt; nay, not so much so, for there are no exceptions in favour of any classes of people with regard to the duties on salt, or the

the price of that commodity; but, in the hearth tax, while practised in England, and as at present in force in Ireland, there are exemptions from payment of that tax, in favour of the poorer sort of a certain description.

In the salt tax, the duties paid bore some proportion to the rank and circumstances of the heads of families and individuals, who contributed to that tax; since the consumption of salt must have been in proportion to the nature and extent of their establishments. In the same manner, when the proprietors or possessors of houses are taxed, according to the number of hearths in the house occupied by them, this, in general, will be found to bear the same sort of proportion to rank and circumstances, as the consumption of salt in the other case; at least, it will not be easy to find any criterion more similar and corresponding.

A tax on hearths would certainly be well qualified to answer the *other requisites* before mentioned; for the charges of collection and management of a tax so easily levied and checked, must be greatly inferior to the charges attending the collection and management of the complicated business of the salt duties, especially as the same persons who collect the

the duties on windows, might, without much additional trouble or expence, collect the duties upon hearths.

And, above all, it would enjoy this material advantage over the salt duties, that it would be totally free from the objection of nourishing illicit trade, to the prejudice of the revenue and the fair trader. The fact of the number of hearths in any one, or in every house in the kingdom, is a piece of knowledge easily obtained, and when attained, requires little vigilance and attention in the preservation of it. Let these conveniences and advantages be compared with the various opportunities of defrauding the revenue in the salt duties, and the constant vigilance requisite on the parts of hundreds of salt officers for checking or diminishing these frauds, the result of the comparison must turn out highly in favour of the hearth tax, which is so simple in its construction, that it would almost execute itself, and be totally free from the objection of frauds or impositions upon the revenue.

The next points to be considered, are, the mode of establishing the duty *on hearths*, the rates of the duty, and the probabilities of the productiveness of the tax.

With regard to these particulars, there is an opportunity of deriving benefit from past experience, instead of resting entirely on speculations.

Blackstone, in his Commentaries, observes, that as early as the Conquest, mention is made in Doomsday Book of fumage or fuage, vulgarly called *smoke farthings*, which were paid by custom to the king for every chimney in the house; and that Edward the Black Prince (soon after his successes in France), in imitation of the English custom, imposed a tax of a florin upon every hearth in his French dominions.

The same Author adds, “ But the first parliamentary establishment of it in England was by statute 13 & 14 Car. II. c. 10. whereby an hereditary revenue of two shillings for every hearth in all houses paying to church and poor, was granted to the king for ever; and by subsequent statutes, for the more regular assessment of this tax, the constable and two other substantial inhabitants of the parish to be appointed yearly (or the surveyors appointed by the crown, together with such constable or other public officer), were once in every year empowered to view the inside of every house in the parish.”

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It is generally known that the tax of hearth-money was abolished soon after the Revolution; at which period jealousies were entertained of the mode of levying this tax, as not perfectly consistent with liberty. The account which Blackstone gives of the statute in king William's time, by which hearth-money was abolished, and of the declarations or professions in that statute, with his own reflections upon them, are deserving of attention, and will not be thought foreign to the present subject of enquiry.

He tells us, that upon the revolution, by statute 1 W. & M. c. 10. Hearth-money was declared to be “ Not only a great oppression to the poorer sort, but a badge of slavery upon the whole people, exposing every man's house to be entered into, and searched at pleasure by persons unknown to him; and therefore to erect a *lasting monument of their majesties goodness in every house in the kingdom*, the duty of hearth-money was taken away and abolished.”

These are the words of the statute itself, but the learned and judicious Author of the Commentaries has subjoined, to this recital of the words of the statute, some reflections of his own, which sufficiently convey his sentiments

ments on the subject, while at the same time they are expressed with a certain degree of *finesse*. His words (referring to the above declarations in the statute) are, “ this *monument of goodness* remains among us to this day, “ but the prospect of it was somewhat darkened, when in six years afterwards, by statute “ 7 W. 3. c. 18. a tax was laid upon all “ houses (except cottages) of two shillings, “ now advanced to three shillings *per* house, “ and a tax also upon all windows, if they “ exceeded nine in such house ; which rates “ have been from time to time varied, being “ now extended to all windows exceeding “ six, and power is given to surveyors, appointed by the crown, to inspect the outside “ of houses, and also to pass through any “ house, two days in the year, into any “ court or yard, to inspect the windows “ there.”

These just observations, made by a person of so great eminence as judge Blackstone, supply the true answers to be given to any objections that might now be raised against a hearth-tax, if these objections should be taken up on the same popular ground, which gave rise to the abolition of the hearth duty at the time of the revolution.

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In matters of taxation men in general are, in modern times, more free from unreasonable prejudices than they were at former periods ; and as they feel the necessity of productive taxes, they are disposed to prefer those which are least burthenome and most effectual, provided they are *in reality* not inconsistent with the liberties of the subject.

A late Author to whom the Public is indebted for much useful information relating to the history and progress of the public revenue of the British Empire *, has, with his usual impartiality, taken occasion to shew his opinion, that the popular cry against the tax on hearths is ill-founded ; after mentioning that the tax on hearths, established in the time of Charles II. was two shillings for every hearth in all houses paying to church and poor, he adds, “ And notwithstanding “ the popular objections which have been “ urged against it, there is no well-founded “ reason to call it either burthenome, or unequal, and it is still paid in Ireland without “ inconvenience or complaint.”

To the same Author we are indebted for an account of the produce of the hearth-tax,

* John Sinclair, Esq; Member of Parliament.

both

both at the time of its first institution, and afterwards, at the time of the Revolution.

He has given an account of the permanent income of the crown, anno 1663, in which the produce of the hearth money is stated at the sum of 170,603*l.* 12*s.* And in a subsequent part of the same work, there is "an account of the principal branches of the revenue, anno 1688, clear of all deductions," in which it appears that the hearth-money then produced the sum of 245,000*l.*

From these facts we may now be enabled to approach to the desired conclusions:

If a tax upon hearths, at the rate of two shillings *per* hearth in England, produced about a hundred years ago the sum of 245,000*l.* sterling clear of all deductions, there is surely good reason to presume that the same tax would *now* produce a much more considerable sum, for it will scarcely be disputed that the number of houses and hearths now in England must be considerably greater than in the year 1688.

From the materials furnished by Mr. Sinclair it appears, that between the years 1663 and 1688, the produce of the hearth-tax increased 74,397*l.*; upon the whole, therefore, it may not be unreasonable to suppose that a

hearth-tax, which, in the year 1688, produced 245,000*l.* clear of all deductions from England alone, would now be qualified to produce 300,000*l.* at least from the same country.

The calculations concerning the produce of the hearth-tax, as well as those employed for ascertaining what the produce of the duties on salt ought to be, and what it really has been, relate solely to *South Britain*; and by that means we are the better enabled to make just comparisons, and to form an estimate, how far the produce of the one tax may be well qualified to supply that of the other.

But, independent of that consideration, the Author would have found himself under the necessity of confining his calculations to *England*, both in what relates to the produce of the salt duties, and that of the tax on hearths; because, as to the first of these, the duties on salt are, in consequence of the articles of union, at a different rate in *Scotland*, from what they are in England; and being appropriated for the payment of the expence of the Courts of Justice, and other purposes, in Scotland, the Author has not been able to get any accurate account of their gross and net produce; and with regard to

the other branch of the enquiry, the produce of a *tax on hearths*, the Author has had no proper *data* to proceed upon with respect to Scotland; for that tax, while it existed in England, did not reach Scotland, which was at that time a separate kingdom.

In pursuing, therefore, the plan of comparing the produce of the salt duties in England, with that of the duties on hearths in the same country, the comparison will stand thus:

The duties on salt, at their highest amount, in the year from Michaelmas 1783 to Michaelmas 1784, including the large additional duties imposed in the years 1780 and 1782; and after deducting charges of management, &c. produced the sum of £ 332,735 16 8

The duty upon hearths produced, in the year 1688, 245,000 *l.* and at the same rate of duty it is supposed would now produce, at least,

-	-	-	300,000	0	0
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>					
Difference only	£ 32,735 16 8				

This is the result of a comparison between the actual produce of the duties on salt and the produce of a duty on hearths, estimated as

as above; but if, instead of taking the *actual produce* of the duties on salt, we were to take the sum which the salt duties *ought to have produced*, the result, in that mode of estimating, would stand thus:

The salt duties in England, if collected without any frauds on the revenue, *ought to produce* (as stated in page 50) the sum of

-	-	-	£ 643,231	19	5
Produce of the hearth-tax, at					
the rate of 2 <i>s.</i> per hearth,					
estimated at	-	-	300,000	0	0
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Difference in this view	£ 343,231 19 5				

The Author will not pretend to decide whether the rule in imposing a *hearth-tax*, in commutation of a *salt-tax*, should be that of making the produce equal to what the salt-tax *ought to have produced*, or equal only to what the salt-tax has, at its highest amount, ever *actually produced*. This is a matter which, on account of the magnitude of the object, and its consequences, deserves to be well weighed by ministers, and by the representatives of the people in parliament.

The most expedient solution of this point would, perhaps, be a measure that should avoid the extremes of either branch of the alternative.

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tive. Let the commutation-tax be established at such a rate as would produce to the public revenue something more than has ever yet *actually* arisen from the produce of the salt duties, but not to the utmost extent of what these salt duties *ought* to have produced.

There are various good reasons why the proposers of a commutation-tax should be intitled to take it at a rate that would produce more than the actual produce of the salt duties, whereof the value had been so much diminished, merely by frauds on the revenue.

But, on the other hand, it might be felt as a severe burthen, and excite a degree of prejudice against the proposed commutation-tax, if it were at once to be made a substitute, not only for duties which had *actually been paid*, but also for those which *had not been paid*, especially when it is considered, that the proportion of duties falling under the last description, amounts to a sum of above 300,000 l.

It must be remembered, that there are certain limits beyond which it would be inexpedient to tax any particular species of property; and as the taxes upon houses and windows have already been carried to a great extent, it might not be advisable to increase too much the load upon that species of property,

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by imposing a tax upon hearths, equal to near double the amount of what the duties upon salt have ever actually produced.

In fact, it is this very circumstance of *houses* being so much burthened already by different taxes, which may, with the greatest appearance of reason, furnish an objection against the *tax of hearth-money*, and therefore it ought not to be strained to its utmost extent.

It must be admitted, that the objections against a *hearth-tax* would receive great additional force, if that mode of taxation were resorted to merely as a fund for raising additional supplies; but when recourse is had to it, for supplying the place only of another tax to which every description of persons was liable, and which was less productive to the public revenue, without being less burthenome to the people; these are the circumstances which will secure a favourable reception to this commutation-tax, if not pushed too great a length.

As a further inducement to this tax, it may also be proper to declare explicitly, in the act of the legislature which is to establish it, that the *hearth-tax* is expressly meant to be in *commutation* of the *salt-tax* intended

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to be abolished, so as the subjects may be freed from the apprehension of being made liable for *both taxes*, and may have the security of that parliamentary declaration against the revival of the salt-tax, whereof the abolition had been stated to them, as their inducement for cheerfully submitting to the tax on hearths.

With regard to the precise rate of duty to be imposed on hearths, for raising a given sum, that will not be a difficult matter to ascertain, when once the extent of the sum that ought to be raised shall be settled; but as every method of aiding and alleviating that tax must be deserving of attention, the Author will now beg leave to suggest a plan for aiding the produce of the *hearth-tax*, which may be adopted with great utility and propriety, whenever that tax shall be established in commutation of the duties on salt.

The plan is, that certain descriptions of persons should be obliged to take out *annual licences*, and to pay for these licences, at such rates, as without being burthensome to them, will produce a considerable sum of money to the public revenue.

In the first place, That all *manufacturers of salt*, and all *retailers* of that commodity, should

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should be obliged to take out licences; and, at the same time, it would be highly proper and expedient that the manufacturers acting under these licences, should be subject to regulations for manufacturing their salt of a certain fineness and purity, which would conduce much to the establishing the character of the British made salt.

It can be no real hardship either upon manufacturers or retailers of salt, that they should be obliged to take out licences at a moderate annual expence; for when the duties on salt are abolished, they will be able to carry on their business with much smaller capitals, and will reap so many advantages from being freed from the advance of the duties, and other restrictions, to which they are now subject, that it could not be deemed unreasonable to require them to contribute something to the public revenue in the shape of licences for carrying on their business.

2dly. All the bakers in the kingdom ought to be obliged to take out annual licences, and to pay for them at a certain moderate rate, to be regulated according to the number of ovens employed by them, or some other equitable rule of proportion.

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It has already been mentioned, that a very large quantity of salt is made use of in the kingdom annually by the consumption of bread, in which salt is a necessary ingredient.

The proportion of salt employed in making bread is, according to the best information, 1lb. of salt to every bushel of flour, consisting of 56lb. and it is supposed that an allowance of 1½lb. of flour made into bread, for the daily consumption of each person, upon an average, is not an extravagant allowance; hence it follows, that each person's consumption of salt in bread annually, is about 8 pounds of salt; and supposing the number of inhabitants in England to be six millions, the quantity of salt thus consumed in bread annually would be 48 millions of pounds, or 857,142 bushels of salt.

The king's duties on that quantity, at the rate of five shillings *per* bushel, amount to the sum of £214,285. 10s.

Upon the abolition of the salt duties, the subjects either will be, or ought to be, freed from payment of any part of the preceding sum; and this would be the case, if every family baked their own bread; or if the bakers, who supply them with bread, should,
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in consequence of the abolition of the salt duties, lower the price of bread exactly in proportion to the diminished price of the salt employed by them in the baking of bread.

But as it would be a difficult matter to lower the price of bread exactly in that proportion, it may be taken for granted, that the bakers will be very considerable gainers by the abolition of the duties on salt, without lowering the price of bread in proportion, and therefore it would be highly reasonable, that all the bakers in the kingdom should contribute something to the public revenue in the shape of *annual licences*, so as to diminish the advantage they would gain of the Public by the abolition of the salt duties, and to come in aid of the commutation-tax upon hearths.

For the purpose of giving some notion how much the bakers of bread would save or gain by the abolition of the salt duties, it may be supposed, that the bread consumed by one half of the kingdom, at least, is supplied by bakers; and if so, the saving to the bakers all over England, in the article of salt, would amount to one half of the sum of £214,285. 10s. above-mentioned: that is to
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say, upon the supposition of the bakers having hitherto paid duties for all the salt used by them, they would gain, by the abolition of these duties, to the extent of the sum of £107,142. 15s. annually.

From such a saving, they could well afford to pay something in the shape of *annual licences*, though it is not proposed that they should contribute a sum nearly equal to that amount.

3dly. As the different *manufactures*, where salt is employed as a necessary ingredient, will all be benefited by the abolition of the duties on salt, it may be reasonable, that this plan of *licences*, at moderate rates, should be extended to some of these manufactures, for reasons similar to those given in the case of the bakers.

The result upon the whole would be, that from the manufacturers and retailers of salt, from the bakers of bread, and from certain of the manufactures, where salt is employed as a necessary ingredient, a considerable sum might be raised by *annual licences*, without injuring any of the persons alluded to under these descriptions; on the contrary, still leaving them in possession of considerable advantages from the abolition of the salt duties.

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And the sum thus raised by *annual licences* would serve materially to aid the hearth-tax, and to alleviate the burthen of that tax upon the subjects in general.

CONCLUSION.

IN the course of the preceding sheets, the Author has endeavoured to excite the public attention to various matters connected with the *manufacture, and trade of salt*, which he flatters himself must, on a fair discussion, be deemed objects of great national importance.

He has stated the advantages of the use of the valuable raw material of *rock salt*, and the disadvantages to which most parts of England, and the whole of Scotland, are subjected, from being denied the benefit of that raw material; while, at the same time, it is allowed to be exported to foreign countries, and to Ireland, duty free.

He has also pointed out the great importance to this country in many respects of improvements in the *manufacture of salt*; and having applied his mind particularly to the study of improvements in the *refining of salt*,

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he has communicated to the Public the result of his labours and experiments on that subject.—This he has done, fully and freely, without reserve or condition of recompence of any sort, though frequently advised, by particular friends, to secure to himself, by patent, the *exclusive benefit of his invention*, or to render it public only on the condition of obtaining a parliamentary reward.

He flatters himself that the communication he has thus given to the Public, will enable those salt manufacturers, who shall strictly follow the rules prescribed, to refine at a moderate expence the British salt to a degree of purity hitherto unknown in this island, and, by that means, give it a superiority over the salt of any other country, not only for internal consumption, but even for the *use of the fisheries*, and for exportation to foreign countries.

In the further prosecution of these objects, he has ventured to propose a plan for abolishing the present duties and restrictions on the manufacture of salt, and for substituting other duties, less burthensome to the subjects, more beneficial to the revenue, and better qualified to promote the trade of Great Britain.

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In the discussion of the plan thus proposed, he hopes that the reasons already given in support of that plan, are such as may be sufficient to recommend it, from the comparison that has been drawn between the advantages or disadvantages attending the *tax on salt*, and that proposed to be substituted in its place, the *tax on hearths*.

It now remains only to bring under view some *additional good consequences*, which must result from these plans, if, upon due consideration, it shall be deemed proper and expedient to adopt them.

In the *first place*, All the frauds which have been practised against the interests of the revenue, and against those of the fair trader in salt, by the great quantities of that commodity smuggled from Ireland and other countries, would instantly cease, as there could be no further inducement for carrying on that illicit trade; and this consequence, whether considered in a political, financial, or moral view, would, in fact, be a real advantage both to Great Britain and Ireland; for the gains that may occasionally be acquired by some individuals from the practice of smuggling, seldom prove of any real benefit to the country to which they belong; on the contrary,
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those very subjects, whose lives are spent in the pursuits of illicit trade, and in all the pernicious consequences of a depraved course of life, would be much more useful subjects to the state to which they belong, if employed in *agriculture*, or in the habits of *honest industry*.

2dly, The *smuggling trade of salt*, which takes place from Ireland to Great Britain, may, in fact, be called a regular established trade; and while it continues, it will not only be mischievous in itself, but will serve as a basis and encouragement for other branches of smuggling between the two countries; for it will afford daily opportunities of transporting goods from the one country to the other for a trifling freight, and this must prove highly pernicious to any plan of checking the practice of smuggling between these two countries.

3dly, While the duties on salt continue in Great Britain, the smuggling of that commodity from Ireland will certainly continue; the employment of additional numbers of revenue officers, or of additional numbers of cutters for guarding such extensive coasts, would not be sufficient to prevent it; and these expedients, besides being subject to the objection

tion of occasioning additional expence to the revenue, are subject to this further objection, that the vigilance employed in watching the proceedings of the inhabitants of the one country or the other, joined with the variety of the offences, and of disputed cases upon these offences, would most probably give rise to many jealousies and heart-burnings; all these evils will be avoided by the very simple operation of abolishing the duties on salt, which at once cuts up, by the roots, the smuggling trade from Ireland in the article of salt, and in a manner, of which Ireland cannot possibly complain.

4thly, It would place the inhabitants of Great Britain and Ireland, upon an equal footing, with regard to those manufactures where salt is employed as a necessary ingredient; and, consequently, would remove part of the objections which have lately been made by some of the British manufacturers against the arrangements with Ireland, who have expressed apprehensions on this ground, that the inferior duties paid on salt in Ireland would enable the Irish to undersel the English in those manufactures, where salt was a necessary ingredient; this in particular is the language of the glove manufacturers of *Worcester*,
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who, at a meeting on the 29th of March last, declared their opposition to the Irish resolutions, and they particularly specify the advantage which the Irish enjoyed in the *manufacture of dressing white leather*, by being free from the duty on salt, " while, " in England, the article of salt is *used in large " quantities* in the dressing of white leather, " the principal part of the value of which is " the duty paid thereon."

5thly, If the duties on salt were abolished, and the free use of *rock-salt* universally permitted in Great Britain, there is reason to think, that the inhabitants of Ireland, instead of prosecuting the trade of smuggling, would become considerable customers to Great Britain in the article of *refined salt*, as they would find it more to their advantage to purchase *refined salt* in Britain, than to subject themselves to an extra-expence of transporting from Great Britain to Ireland, both the *raw material* of *rock-salt*, and the *coals* for refining it in that country.

6thly, The abolition of the salt duties would give rise to the erecting of many new salt-works in Great Britain, and at places most convenient for the *fisheries*; it would give rise also to an emulation amongst the different
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manufacturers of salt, for improving the fineness and purity of that commodity, as the superior quality must then be the principal circumstance which would give one manufacturer an advantage over another.

7thly, As the law stands at present, there are a great many requisites to be satisfied, and much time is lost before a person can entitle himself to the drawbacks and bounties relating to salt; and these delays and obstructions serve to create difficulties to the persons employed in the *fisheries*, and in the curing of fish; they occasion difficulties and delays, likewise in the exporting of salt to foreign countries; all these inconveniencies would be at an end by the abolition of duties on salt, which, of course, would put an end to *drawbacks* and *bounties* on that article, and to all the frauds and perjuries, which are too often practised for obtaining these drawbacks and bounties.

8thly, The facility of employing salt for every useful purpose, without restriction or duties, would be productive of much real advantage to the country, by the unrestrained use of it, both for the purposes of *agriculture* and of *manufactures*. Nothing but the duties on salt, and the consequent high price of that
M article,

article, have prevented it from being much resorted to as an excellent manure for the improvement of land, and for mixing it with the food given to cattle. And, with respect to manufactures, the article of salt would not only be more freely employed in these manufactures, where, notwithstanding the height of the duty, it has hitherto been made use of as a necessary ingredient; but salt, when free from duty, would most probably be employed with advantage in various other branches of manufacture.

One material instance of these probable consequences, will serve to shew the attention that is due to them: *Several hundred thousand pounds* are paid annually by Great Britain to foreign countries for the article of *barilla* alone. Attempts have been made in this country to save that annual drain of money, by substituting fossile alkali or barilla of home manufacture; but, for the encouragement of a manufacture of that sort in its infancy, it was judged necessary that the salt made use of in the course of the process should be exempted from duty; and, for this purpose, applications have at different times been made, both to the Treasury and to Parliament, but without effect; because it was
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thought that such partial exemptions from the salt duty, might open the door for many frauds upon that branch of revenue. One of the good consequences, therefore, which would result from the abolition of *all duties on salt*, would be the encouragement it would give to the home manufacture of fossile alkali or barilla, which, on account of the low price of foreign pot and pearl ashes, and barilla, in time of peace, cannot be carried on to advantage, while subject to the present duties on salt.

Lastly, The northern countries of Europe draw the greatest part of their supplies of salt at present from the southern parts of Europe; but when the salt trade of Great Britain shall be freed from those duties and fetters which have hitherto cramped its progress; and shall also be freed from the hazards to which the fair trader is now exposed by the interference of smugglers; when the number of salt works shall, in consequence, be increased; and a spirit of emulation take place amongst the salt manufacturers for excelling each other in the *quality* of the commodity; and particularly, when the mode suggested for refining British salt to a degree of purity hitherto unknown shall be generally adopted;
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the certain consequence of all these improvements, must be, a great and beneficial extension of the commerce of Great Britain, by the exportation of large quantities of salt to *foreign countries*, and particularly to those in the northern parts of Europe.

F I N I S.