215-20

SEASONABLE REFLECTIONS

Occasioned by the

BILLS

Expected in

PARLIAMENT

Relating to the

DUTIES

ON

WINES and TOBACCO.

a SETTL'D VIRTUE
Makes it self Judge, and satisfy'd within,
Smiles at its common Enemy, the MULTITUDE.
I'm no more afraid of their INFAMOUS CENSURES,
Than th' Skies of being sir'd with mounting Sparks.

Dryden!

.....

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Seasonable Reflections, &c.



IS too notorious to want Evidence that the most extraordinary, the most

have lately been made use of to bring an Odium upon the Admi-nistration, and, if possible, throw the Nation into a Flame.

A dreadful, bideous Spectre was first dress'd up to frighten the Nation, and the direful Monster they called a GENERAL EXCISE: This, with all possible Industry, the People were made to believe was to take place; and that they were all to be torn to Pieces and undone by it; that it would not only devour their Substance,

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Substance, ruin their Trade, and bring them to absolute Beggary, but at the same Time swallow up all their Liberties and Privileges, and reduce them to the most abject Slavery: Wooden Shoes and Shackles were display'd in their worst Terrors; and nothing was wanting that might highten the Alarm and

create Horror.

But when this Design of a GE-NERAL EXCISE was disown'd. disown'd with Abhorrence and Indignation; when they found that wise Men had their Eyes open, and faw through the Whole of the Villany as foon as 'twas broach'd; and that the first Fright of the Populace began to abate and wear off; what had our Incendiaries for it then? Why then, monstrous to think of, they cloath'd the LEAST EXTENSION of the Excise, or the Laws of Excise, with all the dread Array of the Former; and to make any Alteration upon ANY ACCOUNT whatever in (5)

the present Method of Collecting the Revenue, was represented by them as big with every destructive Consequence that a GENERAL Ex-CISE could possibly produce.

THIS too effectually answer'd their End, and the Multitude foon grew as outragious against the LEAST EXTENSION of the Excise, as they had ever been against even a GENE-RAL EXCISE itself; but that such gross Absurdity must be wholly owing to the Artifices of a FACTI-ON, which had work'd them up to Intoxication and Rage, is abundantly evident to all the World; and there is not a sensible Man in the Nation, but must know, that it is not with these People, whether an Excise should take place, or not; but whether by raising a general Clamour, however unjustifiable, THEY should be able to carry the darling Point they have been so many Years contending for; IN WHICH all their Hopes centre; and To WHICH they

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they would make every Attempt, however base and treacherous, subservient.

AND we may depend upon it, That if by the Establishment, even of a GENERAL EXCISE, which Mr. D'ANVERS has made fuch an indecent Noise about; and to oppose, has blown the Trumpet to Sedition all over the Nation, he could get a NOBLE PERSON removed, and bimfelf in his Place, notwithstanding all the Earnestness and Rancour he has appeared with against it, he would be the MAN who would wish every other Man, who opposed such an Establishment, at the D---1, and rejoyce to see it take place To-Morrow. — So true is his Patriotism; — so great is Mr. D'ANVERS's real Dillike and Disapprobation of the present equitable Scheme, which he has with so much Inveteracy inveigh'd against.

BUT for Heaven's Sake let us examine a little. Were we so loaded

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with Excises, and so near Destruction by them, that we could bear no more; that the very next Comodity excis'd would be our utter Ruin? That we must let the greatest national Advantage slip thro' our Fingers rather than suffer the minutest Extension of the Excise Laws to be made? Are we in such a woful Case, that the Kingdom must be a looser of Four or Five Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year, rather than make any Alteration in the Method of collecting of the Revenue, how Favourable and little Burthensome soever such Alteration might be, because such Alteration transfers the Management of that Branch of the Revenue from the Custom House to the Commissioner's of Excise? And tho' at the same Time, besides the great Advantages mentioned before, perhaps this is the most effectual Way that has ever been pitch'd upon to prevent the groffest and most pernicious Frauds this Nation was ever Witness to.

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W As the Damage to Trade, and the Loss of our Liberties, to be indeed the Consequences of this new Scheme for altering the Way of gathering an old Tax, they would more than justify all the bitter Harangues and passionate Exclamations that have been said and published upon the Head; but when, on the contrary, such a Scheme is found to be highly Eligible; to be greatly advantagious; and fuch as no M-r, who had the real Interest of his Country at Heart, would let wantany Assistance in his Power to bring to bear; what must we think of him, who is equally Sensible of the Benefits that must arise from it, yet ridicules and reviles it; would run it down, and render it ineffectual; and is pursuing both the Scheme and its Author, with Scurrilities and Defamation; with all the Outrage and Injustice that a resentful implacable Man is capable of.

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THE most Sanguine against this Scheme, whatever odious Names and unpopular Appellations they may give it, can never certainly deny but that it is the most advantagious Scheme that ever was establish'd in Britain: Those that are chiefly to be subjected to any Inconveniencies that may arise from it, cannot do less than acknowledge this; and no less than this the Scheme it self must extort, even from the exasperated disappointed Malignants, to whose invenom'd Pens alone we are indebted for the Ferment the Kingdom has been thrown into, and the whole Opposition made to it.

HERE'S no new Duties laid; only a different Way made use of to collect those already laid; only a proper Care taken to see they are duly and justly paid; and by this the Publick becomes a Gainer to the Amount of Four, or Five Hundred Thousand Pounds; 'tis not the KING that gets a Shilling by the

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Affair, 'tis the Nation, 'tis the PEOPLE are the only Gainers, and they'll foon find they are so by the Advantages that must accrue to the Fair Trader; by the Decrease of the National Debt; and by the Power this will put into the Hands of the Government of relieving those poor Manusacturers who at present are most presed with the Burthen of Taxes.

THERE may some inconsiderable Inconveniencies attend the Execution of this SCHEME with relation to particular Persons, but no real Grievances; and those who are determined to behave like bonest Men, and carry on their Dealings fairly and openly, without any Designs of deceiving or wronging the Government, will find no just Cause for either Uneasiness or Complaint.

ONE excellent Provision, among others made by this SCHEME, is the taking away in all Cases of Excise, Appeals as they now stand to delegated

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gated Commissioners of the Excise, and instituting in the Room of those Commissioners three of the Judges, and those not to be always the same Judges of the superior Courts at Westminster, who will be impower'd to determine all such Cases as may be brought before them in a summary Way, with all possible Dispatch, and without the least Expence to the

Subject.

How happy would Multitudes think themselves were their Properties to be determin'd in this unexpensive Method, by Persons of so much Integrity, Learning and Wisdom; how in most Cases would they prefer it to the tedious, costly Modes of Tryal by Juries; by Juries that may be pack'd; and which too often make a Sacrifice of Justice to their Ignorance, Obstinacy, or Corruption; as many ruin'd Families could largely testify, if requir'd.

THE chief Obligation upon furies to engage them to behave with

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Uprightness, besides a Regard for their Oaths and Reputation seems to be, That they may do by others as they would have others in the like Circumstances do by them; but how little Men in general adhere to this Golden Rule, or at least, how easily they may be made to take their Bia/s the other Way, the World is suffici-

ently appriz'd of?

But the Judges have still one Tye upon them to act righteoully and impartially that Juries can lay no Claim to; if they have any Value for their COMMISSIONS, as well as their Characters, they won't venture upon any Enormities; they'll keep clear of all Injustice and Oppression; and to this they have the strongest Obligation possible, which is INTE-REST: They bold their Places by no other Patent, than during their good Behaviour; and is it supposeable they would forfeit these, or even render them precarious by Partiality, or any Conduct injurious, and unjust. THUS

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Thus is there an additional Security given to the Property of the Subject; and the Liberties of the People are by this SCHEME so far from being burt, or curtail'd, that they are extended and more firmly established than they were before.

THERE is no Occasion to go farther into a Detail of the Advantages this SCHEME is fraught with, they having so lately been laid before the Publick by an ingenious Hand capable of going thro' what ever he thinks proper of entering upon; by a Hand that wants no Asfistance.

T H u s is the Nation serv'd, even against the general Bent; the People are really serv'd in all Appearance against their Wills; they have try'd every Way almost in their Power to prevent this S C H E M E's being accepted; but in Time they must be heartily asham'd of all those Ways: They came into Mr. D'ANVRS's Prescriptions of Dutiful and

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LAWFUL Means to testify their Aversion to it; and in Consequence of these the most indecent Letters and Instructions to Members, to say no worse of them, have made their Appearance among us; and being spirited up by his private Agents, they would, if they DURST, have come into more of HISDUTI-FUL and LAWFUL MEANS: Mobbing and publick Insults.

Bur how will the Scene be changed when the Peoples Eyes are fully open'd, and they discover how they have been abus'd and impos'd upon by MEN, who had an Interest to pursue; independent of their Interest; and therefore made Tools of them in order to carry it on; used all the wicked Wiles and Artifices they were Masters of to deceive them, and keep them in the Dark, and from a due Attention to their real Good: When they come by Experience to know, when they come to feel, the best Evidence they can possibly (15)

possible bave, that they are bigly benesited by this Scheme, how asbam'd will they be of all the Obloquy and Reproaches they have been made to be the Spreaders of? And how beartily will they detest and curse those who instam'd their Passions and Prejudices, and were thereby able to lead them into a strenuous malicious Opposition to what, had they been true to their Country's Interest, and been lest to themselves, they certainly would have appear'd for, to the utmost of their Ability.

IF this SCHEME bears so hard upon the Tobacco Merchants, and our Dealers in Wines, as they give out, why did these honest Gentlemen never publish their Case, and shew us some of these sad Hardships they expect to be subjected to? The Former are charg'd with most abominable Frauds; such as would be a national Scandal not to redress, when known; and as to the Latter,

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there are not more Drinkers of Wine than there are Witnesses to their balderdasbing, and vile unwhole some Mixtures; and notwithstanding all this, those worthy Men now have never taken it into their wise Heads to advance so much as one Step towards clearing themselves from these cursed Imputations; are we to take all, even the worlt for granted against them? They have not indeed had so little Modesty, which is what they could never be charged with before, as to venture at any Petition to Parliament on their own Behalf; they could not but well know, what Reception such an Attempt would meet with there; they seem altogether to have contented themselves with interesting Communities and other large Bodies of Men on their Side; joyning in the common Cry against any Extension of the Excise Laws, and all in Hopes of escaping in the Crowd.

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But if we have any Regard to our Tobacco Colonies, any Concern for the Welfare of the fair Trader at Home, such notorious Frauds as have been laid to the Door of the Tobacco Merchants will no longer be suffer'd, since to rectify the horrid Abuse is now within our Reach.

AND can any Thing be more equitable and righteous than that all Brewers should be upon a Level? If Merchants, Wine-Coopers, or Vintners will turn Brewers, ought, they not to be subject to the same Laws that the Brewers are subject to? If these will brew and adulterate their Wines let the Publick have the Benefit of their doing so, let that have some Compensation for the Damage, if not the utter Loss of their Healths who drink the pernicious Mixtures! Nothing can be more just than that, if they sell those unhealthy Compositions for Wine, they should be oblig'd to pay

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the Duties of the Wines they sell them for. —And what possible Way is there of preventing the Cheats in the Tobacco Trade, or these Abuses in the Wine Trade, and making the Dealers in Wines pay for such extraordinary Encrease of their Stock to which the Publick has an undoubled Right, but by the Methods prescribed by this Scheme; which directs to an Inland Duty, and of Course to a daily Visitation of the Retailers of these Commodities.

If those who are most interested in setting aside this Scheme should be found not dareing to appear properly against it; should be found neglecting, or not able to vindicate themselves from the heavy Charges brought against them, what will the World say? And farther, If they should be seen joining the Multitude, and by Numbers and Clamour be endeavouring to mob it off the Stage, how would all Man-

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Mankind look upon them as justly charged, and soon to a Man be with them, who notwithstanding the most general violent Opposition, undertook and greatly went throw with amending and reforming such egregious scandalous Frauds and Abuses.

FACTION may chafe at this, and, like the troubled Ocean, continue to cast up Mire and Dirt, but its Fury may be fafely and calmly view'd, and all its boistrous Rage Controled

and Contemned.

Noise and Clamour are but of short Duration, they quickly die away; and when they appear to have been without Cause and Groundless, are commonly succeeded by a general Approbation of what they were levell'd to decry and depreciate.

THIS, there is no doubt, the Whole Kingdom will foon be fully convinc'd of; this Scheme comes from those who are capable of judging what

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will conduce to the real Interest and Good of their Country; and as most capable of these is offer'd the Publick: We never had any Thing from the same Hand but what had a visible Tendency to promote the general Welfare; and we have all the Reason in the World to depend upon it that nothing shall take its Rife from thence; that no Scheme shall ever be able to claim this Noble Person for its Original, but what is calculated to answer such valuable Purposes as national Prosperity, and the Happiness of Britain.

of Enemies should have no Weight with us; especially when we know who these Enemies are, and the Motives of their Enmity: With Impartiality and Candour let us trace this Noble Person, and the more strictly we do so, the more firmly we shall believe these Things of him, the more clearly we shall discover one continued Scene of Action in Far

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vour of his Country; always aiming at publick Good, and endeavouring equally to approve himself to Prince

and People.

Is it reasonable to imagine that this NOBLE PERSON would be for any Burthens, for any unnecessary Restrictions upon the People who we have feen in the most amiable point of Light that ever TRUE PATRIOT stood in, pleading the Cause of the People against those who not only loaded them with Excises, but would have oppressed them to their utter Ruin; greatly Supporting his Country's Cause; successfully afferting its Interest. Rights and Privileges, against a set of infamous Managers who had betray'd and fold their Country; and having contracted for its last valuable Remains, its TRADE, were preparing to make good to the Purchafers their EXECRABLE BARGAIN.

AND that we may be a little better able to determine of the Hurricane

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Hurricane rais'd against a SCHEME evidently design'd for publick Service, it cannot be improper to take notice, that One of those worthy. Managers and his present Adherents are the only Persons who sirst irritated the Populace, and have even since supported their Prejudices

against this Scheme.

CAN it with any Manner of Probability be supposed that this noble Person would behave so inconsistently to what has appear'd ever to have been the unalterable Bent and Inclination of his Soul; so inconfistently to what is fully known to have been always the settled Reso-Iution of his ROYAL MASTER, as to be for laying any unjustifiable Weights upon the People? We may therefore depend upon it, notwithstanding all the Violences that bave, or may be shown to this Scheme, that 'tis calculated for the Advantage of the Nation in General, and will, as Soon as fuch an Affair can

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be brought to perfection, produce to the Publick the most desireable

Effects.

No One certainly can be so weak as to believe that Those who have in trust the important, weighty Affairs of the Nation can be in the least instuenced by Outrage, Noise and Exclamation; that They can be moved by Ribaldry and the fense less, stipid Sneers that are handed to the Mob, or that they should be diverted from a steady intrepid Purfuit of publick Good by all the fcurrilous, rascally Restections with which their Enemies pursue their Conduct, and endeavour to render it Distasteful and Odious to their Country.

Tis not possible to conclude better than to leave with My Readers, a short, but certain Way how they may form the best Judgment of this celebrate Scheme;—the chief Opposers of it, Those who have raised all the Heat and Outcry against

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against it thro' the Kingdom, are, a Betrayer of his Country; who, when in Power, enslav'd his Country; but, out of Power, has been unweary'd in his Endeavours to Distress and Embroil it; and this ABANDON'D MAN'S Sworn Associates.

BUT Those who Espouse and promote this SCHEME are well known to have been Constant FIRM FRIENDS to their Country and at all Times to have advanced its Prosperity and Happiness to the utmost of their Power.

FINIS.

