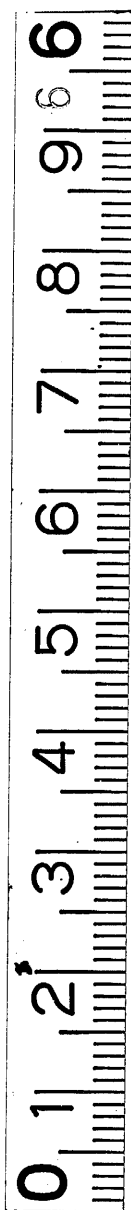


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A
REASONS

Humbly Offered for the

PASING a BILL

FOR THE

Hindering the Home Consumption

OF

EAST-INDIA

Silks, Bengals

&c.

And an Answer to the Author of several
Objections against the said Bill, in a
Book, Entituled, *An Essay on the East-
India Trade.*

By T. S. a Weaver in London, who would have
the Nobility and Gentry of England have a
True Light into that Affair.

WITH

A Postscript, containing the French King's
Decree concerning India Manufactures.

London, Printed by J. Bradford in New-street
without Bishopsgate, 1697.

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R E A S O N S *Humbly*
Offered, &c.

I. **T**Hese Goods are directly opposite to the Employment of Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Manufactureres, and to the Consumption of Sixteen or Eighteen Thousand Packs of Long Fine *Wool* in one Year, of the growth of the largest Sheep that feed in Pasture-Ground ; which *Wool* is not used in making of *Cloth*: These number of People are Weavers, Throwsters, Winsters, Yarn-Men, Wool-Combers, Hot-Pressers, Callenders, Fullers, Spinsters ; whose Dwellings are in the Cities of *London, Norwich, Canterbury* ; in the Counties of *Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgshire, Hartfordshire, Essex, Northamptonshire*, some parts of *Yorkshire* ; in many places besides in the several Counties of *England* : The *Wool* grows most in *Lincolnshire,*

colnshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Romney Marsh, and of Pasture-Sheep in all Counties, which, by reason of the length of its Staple, is not used, or can well be used to make Cloth; but is generally sold to Norfolk, St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, to be made in those and other Counties into Yarn, and in Yarn carried to Norwich and London to be wrought up into Stuffs made of all Wool, or mixt with Silk, one Pound of Silk to eight Pound of Wool.

II. Employment of these People, is the only way left to give a value to the Land in those parts, where they inhabit; for poor working People spend all or most of what they get by working upon the produce of Land; and you will always find according to the number of People, and according to what they get, so is the Price of Land; and it is evident all over the World, where the Price of Wages is low, the value of Land is little; and where many People live, Land is most valuable, which is the true Reason that

that Land near London, and other Towns, where Manufactories are settled, is three four, six times as valuable, as Land of as good a natural soyl, where there is few Inhabitants or Navigable Rivers.

III. These poor People, when employed, highly conduce to the Happiness and Safety of England. If any Person will please to take a view of England, before it was a Manufactory, they will find that this Island was often insulted over, Ravaged and Plundered; yea, Conquered by Scots, Danes, Normans, Saxons, &c. But since England hath been a Place of Manufactory, no Neighbour hath dared to Insult our Coast, or Invade us without our own consent; for these poor People are not only themselves ready to oppose, but by their Employment, give Incouragement to Navigation, and to breeding of Sea-men to navigate our Coasting-Vessels to supply their necessities with Coals, Corn, Malt, Cheese, Butter, &c. by which means the King always hath Sea-men

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ready to furnish his Men of War, that are the Bulworks of the Nation, and our Merchants are supplied with Sea-men for longer Voyages.

IV. I would shew the Opposition between this Trade to *India*, and the *English* Manufactories, and that so it is Detrimental to the Nation; The Opposition lies in its Home Consumption and Foreign Exportation: The Silks, Bingsalls, &c. from *India*, are used for the same Uses our Manufactures are, and so discourage Trades-men from driving larger Trade, it being uncertain when these Ships will come in, and uncertain what sort of Commodities they bring: Every Trades-man lies liable to be undone, if he venture to enlarge his Trade, as is plain by many hundred Instances in twenty Years space: And as to the Foreign Exportation, these Foreign Manufactures have Spoiled our Foreign Trade for Fine Stuffs made in *Norwich* and *London*, for Womens wear into many places for Crape, &c. And for our *American* Plantations, all Persons dealing there,

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there, know they will imitate the Gentry of *England*, and those Merchant's Commissions run for Fashionable Commodities: Now if our Nobility and Gentry wear *India* Manufactures, our *West India* Plantations will wear the same; and it is generally true, so far as the Honour of any Nation extends, so far what they wear, will be in Fashion. This was the Policy of *France*, who designing to make themselves Great, discouraged the Wear and Consumption of Foreign Commodities, and Incouraged the wearing their own, both at Home and also in *England*, by Presents to the *English* Court, well knowing what the Court did wear, the Cities and Countries will not be long without: And by the way, it is my opinion, the *French* King and the Manufacturers of *Lions*, will spend a Hundred Thousand Pounds to keep the Trade of *England* for Exporting their *Allamodes* and *Lutestrings*.

But this is not all, the damage this *India* Trade doth, in respect to the Exportation of our *English* Manufactures;

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for it greatly hinders our *Turkey* and *Italian* Merchants, who Export vast quantities of *Woollen-Cloth*, *Serges*, *Purpetuanys*, *Stuffs*, &c. and the greatest of their Returns are in *Raw* and *Thrown Silk*, and *Grogrom Yarn*, which they bring home to *London*, expecting a Market among *Throwsters* and *Weavers*; But these Tradesmen being undone by *India* Manufactures, are not able to buy these Commodities, and so these Advantageous Merchant, by having their Stocks lie dead upon their Hands, can buy no more Cloth, &c. And the *Cloathier*, and *Serge-maker*, and thousands of Families that do depend upon them, much Impoverished, and many of them reduced to live upon Charity, to the great damage of the *Landlords* and *Farmers*, who, by Law, are obliged to Relieve them from their Lands.

V. This Trade to *India*, carries away from *England* great quantities of *Bullion* and *Treasure*, which is not only the *Sinews* of War, but the Medium of Trade

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Trade and Commerce: For Money in the Body politick, is as Blood in the Body natural, giving Life to every part; as for Instance, in an other way of Trade, our Exporting-Merchant carries away our Manufactures, and for his Returns, (supposing it be to *Spain*) he brings *Spanish Wool*, and *Pieces of Eight*: these *Pieces of Eight* or other Bullion, made into *English Coin*, go from the Merchant to the Tradesman, from him to the Weaver, Sherman, Spinsters, &c. From them all to the Farmer; from the Farmer to the Landlord, and some part sticks every where, which go to the Shopkeeper, and from him to the Merchant again, and the whole Nation is hereby easie; but if it go to the *East-Indies*, it never returns again: But this is not all, the Bullion in *England* will not serve this Trade, tho' it encourage the Clipping our Coin half away, we must go abroad to *Holland*, to *Hamborough*, to *Portugal*, *Cadis*, and where not, to take up Silver, and thereby run the Nation in Debt, and turn the Ballance of the Exchange

Exchange against *England*, and our better Merchants, and then they murmur against the Government.

I might give many other Reasons for the Bill's passing into a Law, but I designing Brevity, will pass to give an Answer to some Objections in a Book lately published: In answering which, I shall enter into the Heart of this Controversie. This Book is filled up with Flourish, and Rhetorick, and Conclusions, from false Hypothesis, that it is not easie at once Reading to grasp it; but my Time allowing no more, I shall do it as I can, not meddling with any thing but what relates to this Bill now depending: His Objections are many.

1. Objection. *This Trade carries away our Woollen-Manufactures, especially of late to a great value.*

Answer: I confess the *English* Merchants have had a Trade many Years to *Persia* and *Armenia* for our Commodities formerly: The *Turkey* Merch an

Merchant carried Cloth to *Scanderoon*, and so to *Aleppo*, and the Caravans brought great quantities of Raw Silk, and sold to our Mechants, and for it took our *English* Cloth: Of late, Considerable quantities of Cloth, and some other Manufactures, though I believe not one half what the *Company* is obliged to carry go by long Sea to *India*, and not finding a vent in that hot Climate, it is carried to *Persia* and *Armenia*; But what is this to our Bill, we are not contending which Merchants shall have this *Persia* Trade, but the Question is, Whether this be a fit Cover for the great quantities of Wrought Manufactures from the *Bay of Bengall*, and other Places of *India*, that take off little or none of our Woollen-Cloth, but is bought with the Money *England* should have to maintain the War, pay our Soldiers and Sea-men, and keep our Poor at Work.

But it may not be insignificant, to shew what a Bargain we have made in changing Hands for this *Persia* Trade, the Cloathier hath got well instead

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instead of Money for his Cloth, of Good Responsible Merchants, he credits a publick Seal, or he hath a piece of Paper, called an *East India Bond*, which after he has kept it till he is weary, he may take *East India Silks* for it at the Tuck of Candle to cloath his poor Spinners with, or else sell his Bond for as much, or more loss than he got by his Commodity, and the Nation made a very Indifferent Change; for whereas the *Turkey Merchant* did use to bring his Silk home Raw, to imploy multitudes of Throwsters, Weavers, and Seamens Wives, and all sorts of Poor, that spent their Money they got upon the product of Land. These *East India Merchants* to enrich the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, carry their Raw *Persia Silk* to the *Bay of Bengall*, &c. and work it up, that the Money it cost in Workmanship may enrich the *Great Mogull*, and imploy his Poor.

2. Obj.

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2. Obj. Against this Bill. *The East-India Trade is a Beneficial Trade to England*, pag. 12.

Ans. Let us see the Profit: Is it the *Company* that get, or he that buys of the *Company*, or the Retailer, or the Weaver: As to the *Company*, I have heard for what I say, is by Hear-say, being none of them; And therefore take it for Hear-say, I have been informed they formerly divided Profit and Principle, and Traded upon the Credit of a publick Seal, and sold grent quantities of Goods by private Contract, and I have heard great Quantities of Guinies have flowed about the Exchange and Coffee-Houses, and little more than are hath come to be esteemed worth three or four Millions, and many Honest Gentlemen drawn in to the Ruin of a Good Estate and Family; but I do not say the *Company*, that *Honourable Company* did this; the *Company* say it was the Stock-Jobbers, But if so, I would willingly know, whe-

whether this *Company* might not have put out an Advertisement in some publick Print, to hinder such an abominable Cheat: But they have now a new Subscription of, I have heard 700000, and yet a Man may go upon the Change and buy, as I have heard, the Stock of this *Company*, for Five or Six Hundred Thousand Pound, and no Dividend made this Seven Years. Would not any Man wonder where the Profit of this Trade is; but still it is a profitable Trade, but you must know it is a Myſtery, and it is not convenient the Nobility and Gentry of *England* should know the profit of this Trade: and indeed I dare not say all I believe, to be true, but so far as I could ever perceive any profit it is:

First, In buying by private Contract, or at the Inch of Candle, great quantities of Goods by Persons that understand how things are managed in the *Indies*, and Selling their Goods for 10, 20, 30, 40 *per Cent* profit to the

the Wholesale-man, this Wholesale man sells them for 10, 20, 30 *per Cent* to the Retailer or Country-Chapman, the Retailer sells them at 10, 20, 30 *per Cent* profit to the Gentry, and by this time the Gentry pays as dear always. and often much dearer than for our own Manufactures which are much better. But pray all this time, what doth the Nobleman, the Gentleman, or Trades-man or poor Farmer, or Manufacturer get.

These Monopolizers, and Retailers vye with the Nobleman, hector the Gentleman, trample upon the Manufacturer, and oppose every thing that is for the Nation's Good, if it cross their private Interest: But still this is a profitable Trade to *England* in its Exportation: but what is the Bill concerned in the Exportation, doth that hinder Exportation? I own this may be made a profitable Trade by due Regulation, and therefore I am for this Bill; for *England* being the best Mart in *Europe* for these Commodities,

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ties, no Wise Merchant will carry Goods from the better Market to a worse, if he can help it; but the Design of this Bill, is to oblige the *India* Merchant to set up Factories to sell Goods in *Holland, Hamborough, Germany, Portugal, Spain*, as well as Manufacturies in *India*, to make them, and by this means they will truly bring in Bulloin into *England*, as well as carry it to *India*, and till this is done, we cannot find such Exportations, though for Four or Five Years past I have searched the Bills of Entry with all the Eyes I have; I have indeed found some Exports, and till this last Sale, near as many Imports, under pretence of former Exportation.

But still this would have been a Profitable Trade, if the Company had not met with such great Losses by the *French*, and some Ships cast away at Sea: As to what was cast away at Sea, it is all Merchants Chance, and
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as to what the *French* took, let us consider their first Cost, and no Man strictly Loses what he never had, and we shall find the prime Cost is 40 Thousand Pound a Ship, 8 Ships 320 Thousand Pound; but what hath been lost, if the more than usual Profit of these Last Ships be consider'd, the *Charles the Second*, and the *Hawk*, I believe, had I Time, I could bring the first Cost of the Lost Ships, and the Extravagant Profit of what came in, to near a Balance; and thus you see this Profitable Trade.

Object. 3. *This Bill designs the utter Loss of the India Trade.*

Answer. Pray Sir give me a good Reason for it; he gives, several Merchants are sullen, the *Dutch* and *Scots* will have it, and we shall Lose all, as we have done *Bantum*, and the *Spice Islands*; for these *Dutchmen* and *Scotchmen* are dreadful Fellows: As to the sullenness of Merchants, I would to God all the Merchants in *England* that carry out our Silver to promote and

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set up Forreign Manufacturies, were so fullen as to do so no more, but would Employ their Stocks in setting up new *Species* of Manufactures in *England*, in Towns and Places where the Poor have no Employment, and I will give them my Assistance to the utmost of my Ability; and for their Encouragement, there is no Two Cities in *Europe*, if joined together, have such a number of Men that understand so many differing *Species* of Commodities, as *London* have, though now they are despised and reduced to the utmost Penury, and are willing to work for bare Bread, and cannot get it, who would be glad to be their Servants? As to the *Dutch* getting the *Spice Trade* and *Bantum*, Sir, I will tell you what I have heard and believe to be true, the *East-India* Company set themselves so intirely to prosecute Manufactures, and finding the Gentry of *England* so easie to be deceived and gulled by them, they slighted all other Trade in the *Indies*, and fix'd wholly to that which was like to turn to private Interest, with little respect

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respect to publick Good, the *Dutch* took this Opportunity to fall in with those Trades that tended most to a General Advantage, and slighted Manufactures till the *English* Imported upon them, and then were forced to do something this way in their own Defence, and against their Inclination, and are not yet very fond of them, as any Man may find, by comparing their Cargoes with ours. If I remember well, the *Martha* and *Sarah*, two of the last Ships that came to *England*, had much greater quantities of these Goods than the whole Fleet of 12 Ships that came to *Holland*, and I despair of ever seeing our *English* Merchants endeavour much Trade, that is, for Real Good to *England*, so long as such vast quantities of Manufactures are allowed. And as to the *Scots* Company, I suppose its Original is well known; I will tell you my Thoughts of it; it was Contrived in *London* by Stock-jobbers, and others that designed only to make a noise; or if in earnest, it was only to bring these Goods to *Scotland* Custom-free,

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to Cheat the King by Running them into *England* by their Pedlers, and thereby under-sell our Company, and more effectually Ruin our Manufacturies; and Sir, I assure you I had this Company in my Eye in promoting this Bill, as well-knowing it would effectually Cross the Designing-Men in that Company; and whenever it is past into a Law, there is an end of the *Scotch* Company.

Object. 4. Against this Bill, *No Country Manufactures made so Dear as the English; and, if we would have a Trade, we must make our Manufactures Cheaper.*

Answer. I thought I should understand the Price of Workmanship as well as this Gentleman, and I will venture to Assert the quite contrary: Do but consider the Price of Provision in *England*, and the Goodness of our Work, and we shall see by examining, as to our Cloth, who work Cheaper? Pray tell me, Do not our Cloth-weavers work for Five Shillings

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lings *per* Week in the Country, our Cloth-dressers tyed up to a Penny *per* Hour, our Serge and Perpetuary-weavers for the same, and often less; our Stuff, Crape, and Fustian, and Flannel-weavers, for as little, and lower, according to the Price of Provisions in the Places where they live: Nay Sir, take our Silk-weavers, and do they get more than Ten or Twelve Shillings *per* Week, and pay two Boys out of it, unless they make Rich Works, which take a Month or Six Weeks time before they get a Penny? And is it not reasonable the Price of this sort of Work, should answer the Time they lose? And how poorly must Families be Maintained with such Wages? But these must be Slaves to the Humours of Proud Retailers, and Importing Merchants, though a Wise Management would make them great Blessings to *England*. Sir, what do you think of our *English* Spinsters and Winsters that work for Three or Four-pence *per* Day?

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Object. 5. *We want more an Act to set up Publick Work-houses.*

Answer. Pray, Sir, first find Employments for them that are willing to work, if they had it.

Object. 6. *This Bill tends to make Wooll Dear.*

Answer. And it is a great mistake that we should have Wooll dear: Pray Sir, what do you mean by VVooll being too dear? The Merchant never thinks *Spanish VVooll* too dear, or *Cotton-wooll* too dear: Give me leave to tell you, we have great quantities of fine long VVooll in *England*, that a Pound of it will run 20, 30, 40 Thousand Yards in length, and make light, fine, thin, strong Stuffs, much better than *India Cotton*, and *Bengall Silks*; nay, out-do by far, for fine thin Goods, any *Spanish VVooll*, fit to answer all uses for VWomen and Children, and no Nation in the World, that ever I heard of, had such a quantity;

tity; and it is a shame to *England* the Price is so low, as had I Time I could evidence fully. Sir, you call the Price of Wooll unnatural, I fear you imagine you are at the Bay of *Bengall*; it is very natural to me to give a just Value to the Product of my Native Country.

Object. 7. *The Publick reap no Advantage by Home Consumption.*

Answer. Consuming is not a common way of getting, but we have a Proverb, *A Penny saved is as good as a Penny earned*; and if we spend our own Produce, we shall save all our Pence that go to *India*, and by wearing our own that is over-plus, we should bring our Commodities into general Repute, and by that means Export more, and we should save by that: And what do we save by paying as dear for *India Goods*, as for our own, as I am ready to Evidence we do.

Object. 8. *Silk is a Manufactory of Forreign Growth, and if the Luxury of wearing Silks were Abolished, it would be Beneficial to this Kingdom.*

Answer. Pray Sir, how do this and your other Arguments hang together? What would become of your profitable Trade of *Bengall*? Sir, give me leave to try to make the Silk Trade a profitable Trade; and since our Nobility and Gentry like Silk, let them wear it: Sir, our *Turky* and *Italian* Merchants carry our Cloth and Serges to *Turky* and *Italy*, and this Cloth being fully Manufactured, Employs many Thousands of People, and takes off great quantities of Wooll. The People spend their Money upon the Lands, and so work for more; these Merchants bring Home Silk unmanufactured, and Employ many Thousands of People more, and these also spend the Money they get upon Land; the Gentlemen wear the Silk, and thereby consume more Wooll, and Employ twice as many People as they would

would do, if they wore **Woollen Garments.**

Now Sir, Is there any false Latin in this way of Trade? And as angry as you are with the Silk-weaver, what would the *Turky* and *Italian* Merchants do with their Silk, but for them? Would you have them carry it to the Bay of *Bengall*?

Object. 9. *Two sorts of Silks come from India, and only hinder the French, Dutch, and Italian Silks.*

Answer. Sir, I can tell you Twenty sorts of *English* Stuffs made of Wooll, and Silk and VVooll, that they are directly opposite, to which neither *French*, *Dutch*, or *Italians* ever did, or can pretend to Import upon us, though we have done sometimes upon them: And as to the *Dutch* and *French*, except *Alamodes* and *Lutestrings*, I know of none have come to *England* for many Years from *Italy*; we have some, but nothing comparable to the *Woollen Manufactory* we carry

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carry thither, though you are pleased to tell us, more Silks are Imported from *Holland* than from *India*. Sir, I know of none but Velvets, besides what come by the way of *Holland* from *Italy*.

Object. 10. *We want Hands to carry on our Manufacturies.*

Answer. We want Employment for the Hands we have; if we had more Employments, we might easily have Hands enough.

Object. 11. *The East-India Trade doth not interfere with such Manufacturies as is the Interest of England to promote.*

Answer. Doth not this Trade interfere with the *Normick*, and *London*, and *Canterbury* Trade; and with the Shallone-makers in *Essex*, *Suffolk*, *Hampshire*, and the Makers of Rutteens and the new Manufactory at *Kettering* in *Northamptonshire*, and at *Peterborough*? Sir, I could compute these
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to be great numbers, and to work up 25 Thousand Packs of *English* Wooll, and when Employed, to get two Millions of Money in a Year: And though this Money is laid out upon the produce of Land, yet the Farmer and Landlord find the Benefit; and is it not the Interest of this Nation, to incourage these Manufactories? What, nothing goe down but Cloth? I confess, I love that Manufactory, but what shall we do with *Lincolnshire* Wooll, &c. You are against burying of it.

Object. 12. *No Laws to render this Prohibition Effectual, but summary Laws.*

Answer, If it do no good to us, it will do you no hurt; and since you see so far beyond others, you need not oppose the Bill.

Object. 13. *A Prohibition is not to be made in time of War.*

Answer.

Answer, I think it a very fit Time, when we want Money to do what we can to get it; and the *East India* Manufactories being bought so Cheap, if Exported, are very like to fetch us Money; or if not Imported, will hinder the carrying Money away; and we shall be able to hold out the longer: Pray Sir, is it a fit time for thousands of Families to Starve, or run to *Ireland*, or *Holland*, and there set up the *English* Manufactories.

Object. 14. *But the want of Employment proceeds not from East-India Goods, but want of Money.*

Answer, That want of Money and Credit, is a great Cause of a stop to Trade; but there is this difference between the Petitioners for this Bill, and other Manufacturers in *England*; others can Trade as far as they can, in hope of a Trade at one Time or other; we have no such hope, we know not, but next Month more
Ships

Ships may come from the *Indies*; though we have enough and too many of their Goods already; and what forts they will bring, we know not; and they can under Sell us, and we cannot be supposed to carry our Silks back again to *Turkey*, *Italy*, or *Holland*; so that if we lose our own Market for *English* Silk, we must take one for *India*; though we know we go for to Ruine our Native Country, our Friends and Relations; and though happily you may be willing to it, I believe, the Gentry of *England*, that have taken such Care for the Preservation of the Breed of Cattle, will provide for the Subsistence of some of the best of Manufactories that ever *England* or *Europe* had. This is what of Argument upon first Reading, I can find against this Bill in this Book; I may take a Time to examine it Paragraph by Paragraph; in the mean Time, I beg the Lords and Commons of *Englands*, to take one Instance, to shew the Profit of this Trade to *India*,

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Suppose Merchants should carry from hence Clothiers, Spinners, Weavers, Sheermen, Fullers to *Spain*, and instead of bringing *Spanish* Wooll to *England* to Employ our Poor, should carry our Money to *Spain* to Employ their Poor, and then bring the *Spanish* Cloth to *England*, and under-sell and out-sell our Clothiers, and when they are Impoverished, and their Poor Starving, should come to the Parliament for Relief, and these Merchants Cry out, Oh! this is a Beneficial Trade to *England*, it is Cramping Trade to touch it; the Clothiers are too numerous, we will give Money to Ruin them; the *Spanish* Wooll Manufactory is unnatural to *England*, as 'tis a Forreign Growth; and yet this would be a Tolerable Trade upon many Accompts, compared with that of *India*.

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POSTSCRIPT.

W Hereas this Gentleman commends the Prudence of the French King, in not allowing these Goods to be Imported upon France, by any of his Neighbours, but would insinuate that they are allowed to be brought in and consumed, if brought from *India*, by his own Subjects: Therefore, to shew his Mistake, we have annexed the French

French Kings Decree, by which it appears, he allows not of their Consumption in his Country, though Imported by his own Merchants, or taken by his Men of War, or Privateers, and so cost him nothing.

A DECREE of the *French King's Council of State, Concerning Callacoes, printed in East-India, or painted in the Kingdom, and other China and India Silks, Stuffs, and flowred with Gold, and Silver; given the 26th of October, 1686.*

THE King being informed, That the great quantities of *Callicoes, Printed in East-India, or Painted in the Kingdom, and other China, and India Silks, Stuffs, and Stuffs flowered with Gold and Silver, have not only given occasion of Transporting many Millions, but also have diminished the Manufactures of old establish'd in France, for making of Silk, Woollen, Linnen, and Hemp-Stuffs; and, at the same time,*

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time, the Ruin and Destruction of the Working People, who, by want of Work, having no Occupation, or Subsistence for their Families, are gone out of the Kingdom, the which being needful to provide a Remedy for, and for that effect to hinder the Trade and Sale in the Kingdom of the said printed Callicoes, and India and China Silks and Stuffs, nevertheless granting to the Owners a reasonable time to sell them in. Having heard the report of Mounſier Pelletier, Counſeller ordinary of the Kings Royal Council, and Comptroller-General of the Finances; his Majesty, in his Council hath ordered, and doth order, that from the begining of the day of the Publication of the present Decree, all the Manufactures established in the Kingdom for Painting of the white Callicoes shall be abolished, and the Moulds serving to the Printing of them shall be broke and destroyed: His Majesty doth forbid most expressly the Re-establishing thereof: Also to his Subjects the Painting of the said Callicoes, and to the Engravers the making of any Moulds serving to the said Impressions, under the penalty of

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loosing the said Callicoes, Moulds and other Utensils, and Three Thousand Livers Fine, to be paid without diminution, one third part to the Informer, the second part to the Hospitals of the place, the third to the Farmers of the Revenue. And as concerning the Painted Callicoes, and other China and India Silks, Stuffs, and Stuffs Flowered with Gold and Silver, his Majesty hath granted, and doth grant, to the last of December 1687 next, to the Merchants and others the permission of Selling them as they shall think fit: The said time being expired, his Majesty doth forbid all Persons, of what Quality and Condition whatsoever they are, the exposing and selling thereof, and to particulars, the buying thereof, doth order, That those found in all Ware-houses and Shops shall be burnt, and the Proprietors condemned to the like Fine of three Thousand Livers, paid as above said. His Majesty doth permit, nevertheless the Entry, Sale and Retail, of the said White Callicoes in his Kingdom, paying for them the Taxes according to the decree of the Council the 30th of April last, which shall

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shall be executed and that of the 15th of the present Month, to the last of December, 1687 next year. His Majesty doth command the Lieutenant of the Policy of the City of Paris, and the Intendants and Commissaries of the Provinces and Generalities of the Kingdom, to cause the present Decree to be executed, being published and affixed in all places where need shall be, that no Body should be ignorant thereof. Done in the Kings-State-Council held at Fontainebleau,

Signed, COQUILLE.

F I N I S.
