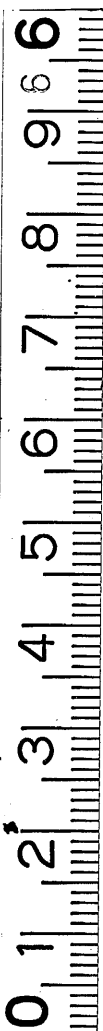


54-12



0093

OBSERVATIONS

ON

Mr. ASGILL's Brief Answer

TO A

Brief State of the Question between the printed and painted Calicoes, &c.

WHEREIN

His Falsties and Sophistry are laid open.

By CLAUDIUS REY, a Weaver.

L O N D O N :

Printed by *W. Wilkins*, and Sold by *J. Noon* at the *White-Hart* in *Cheapside*; *J. Roberts* in *Warwick-Lane*; and *W. Chetwood* at *Gato's Head* in *Russel-street, Covent-Garden.* 1719.

(Price Four-Pence.)

9



OBSERVATIONS

O N

Mr. *Asgill's* Brief Answer

T O A

Brief State of the Question, &c.



ABOUT twenty Years ago the Trading Part of this Nation was in as miserable a Condition, through the *East India* Commodities, (*though then in time of Peace,*) as 'tis now through the printed Callicoes and Linnens.

It may be remember'd, that no less a Man than *Dr. Davenant* took up the Dispute on behalf of the *East India Company* against the

A Weaver

(2)

Weavers, and the other Trades which depend thereon; as the learned Mr. *Asgill* doth at this present time.

And as the former made use of all his Rhetorick, to find out some spurious and pretended Causes, for the want of Trade at that Time, in order to delude the Nation, and divert it from applying a proper Remedy; so likewise, the latter hath compass'd Sea and Land, not only to find out some frivolous Causes to account for the Badness of Trade; but hath also grossly misrepresented every Thing, and more particularly the most famous Manufacturies of this Kingdom, and magnified those which are but insignificant in Comparison of them.

But tho' Mr. *Asgill* seems to have a better Plea than his Predecessor had, by Reason that there is some Parts of our Manufactory mixed with those Commodities he pleads for; yet he ought to know, that the Reason why our Legislators did prohibit those *India Goods* at that time, was not because they were wholly of the Manufactory of *India*; but because *they took away the Labour of the People, and that many Manufacturers became excessively burdensome to their respective Parishes, and others were compelled to seek for Employment in foreign Parts.* Now, I say, if the

(3)

the Consumption of any Commodity whatsoever causes the very same Evil and Detriment, as in Fact the wearing of printed Callicoes and Linnens do: Then, in Strictness of Reason, there ought to be the same Remedy apply'd to the latter, as there was to the former. But,

As all Mr. *Asgill's* Book is grounded on two Arguments only, which are in his two Comparisons, as he calls them,

1. *Between the Silks and the Callicoes,*
2. *Between the Silks and the Linnens, page 8.*

Therefore I'll confine my self to unfold the artful Sophistry of these his two main Arguments, the rest being but Trifles and Cavils, which must fall of themselves after their only Basis is entirely destroyed, as will demonstratively appear in the following Pages.

This ingenious Gentleman, in order to shew that neither the printed and painted Callicoes, nor the printed and stained Linnens, are the Cause of the Badness of the Weaving Trade, hath divided, with a great deal of Art, the Weaving Trade, for Womens Garments, into two Branches, *viz.* The Silk Manufactory, and the Woollen Manufactory. And then,

A 2

He

(4)

He compares the Silks with the Callicoes, as being both Manufactured here, *p. 8.* which is a very gross Misrepresentation, as I shall shew presently.

‘ The Silks, *say he,* now Manufactured in
‘ *England* are first imported from *Turky, In-*
‘ *dia, China, or Italy.* Those from *Turkey,*
‘ *India,* and *China,* are for the most Part
‘ imported Raw, and so are thrown and
‘ woven here. But some less Parts from
‘ thence, and all those from *Italy,* are ready
‘ thrown. Though this is not altogether
fairly stated, as having omitted first of all
the *winding* of the Raw Silk, as likewise the
dying it after ’tis thrown, and then winding
it again: Yet I shall pass it by, without any
any other Observation. After which he
states immediately his supposed Callicoe
Manufactory; as follows.

‘ The Cotton, of which Callicoes are now
‘ made in *England,* is imported from our
‘ Plantations in *America* in the Wool, and so
‘ is Spun and Woven here. The REST
‘ of the Callicoes are imported by the *East*
‘ *India Company* from *India* in White Cloath,
‘ and so are used here either White, as they
‘ come over, or as afterwards printed here.

By this Comparison, this worthy Gentle-
man wou’d fain have the World to under-
stand,

(5)

stand, that the Bulk of Callicoes is actually
of our own Make, much upon the same Foot,
if not on a Better (see his Conclusion on this
Comparison;) as the Silks are. This is so
far from being true, that, according to the
best Information I can come at, there never
was in this whole Kingdom Ten Looms of
these Callicoes: And these so very coarse, that
when they are printed, they are not Sold for
above Two Shillings and Four Pence *per*
yard. And consequently cannot interfere with
our Silks. Yet our Author speaks of them
as a very considerable Manufactory, and
compares it with no less than that of the Silks,
which is known at least to employ Twelve
Thousand Looms. And then he goes on to
speak of the *India Callicoes* as a mere Trifle,
saying, *the REST* (which is, in the Sense
he speaks of, but very insignificant) *of the*
Callicoes are imported by the East-India Com-
pany, &c.

Thus this Gentleman endeavours to im-
pose upon the Nation, after he himself had
been imposed upon by his Patrons.

And therefore every thing, which he in-
fers from this Comparison, must fall to the
Ground, as being without foundation.

What this Author says concerning *India*
Callicoes, amounts to this, *viz.* that *the primo*
Cost

(6)

Cost of every Yard, of India Callicoe is but Six Pence; and the Crown, and SUBJECTS, of Great Britain, gain 2 s. 6 d. for every Yard of these Callicoes imported from India, here. To which I answer, that this Gentleman mistakes the Question entirely; because the Question is not what some Subjects may gain of their Fellow Subjects; (For, all the World knows very well, that a pernicious and ruinous Trade to a Nation may be carried on to the Advantage of some particular Subjects. But the proper Question is what the NATION GAINS or LOOSES by these India Callicoes.

This then being the *Question*, our Author hath been so Civil, though not designedly, to furnish us with an Answer p. 13. viz. *that the prime Cost of all white Callicoes, Yearly imported from India, and legally consumed in Great Britain, amounts to 40000. l. after the rate of 6 d. per yard, as he informs us p. 8. Which Sum of 40000 l. according to his own Account, is wholly lost to the Nation. For though he says, p. 18. that 'The East-India Company, who Import the Callicoes from thence stand obliged to Export from hence Ten per. Cent. of all their Exportation in English Goods: Yet he allows in the same page that those Indians take none of them.*

So

(7)

So that 'tis very plain, that the *East-India Company* Export these *English Goods* to those Parts, where our Merchants are not debarred from trading; and consequently, renders this the same Thing to the Nation, as if the *East India Company* exported none. And thus,

According even to this Gentleman, this Sum of 40000 l. is lost and sunk to the Nation; notwithstanding some *Subjects* may be considerable *Gainers* thereby.

But if we suppose, as we may very justly, that double that Quantity is run and smuggled upon us; then the Loss to this Nation must be at least 120000 l. in neat Bullion; besides the Loss that must accrue from about 50000 People being deprived of their Labour and Subsistence thereby. (N. B. by the Consumption of Callicoes only.)

This is therefore the Channel that drains our Coin, and our Bullion; and consequently 'tis no wonder to see the Price of Silver rise 3 or 4 per Cent. every time the *East-India Company* fit out their Ships. Which is properly sending our VITALS to the farthestmost Parts of the World, to purchase Misery and Beggary, in the Literal Sense, for our poor working People; and thereby deprive them of those Necessaries for Life, with which the good Providence of God hath in

a

(8)

a more peculiar Manner bless'd this Country, than most others.

This Gentleman maintains an Hypothesis which is in it self so absurd and inconsistent, that nothing in the World can be more so. He wou'd not only insinuate throughout his Book, and all his *British Merchants*, that Callicoes do not hinder the Silk and Woollen Manufacturies; but asserts it in express Words (*viz.*) *For it is not the printed Callicoes or Linnens, that hinder the Manufactory of Raw Silk, but the great Quantities of Foreign Silks,* p. 12. And then he concludes thus: *But as the printed Callicoes, or Linnens, are no Cause of this, so the prohibiting of them would be no Remedy,* p. 13. He says the very same as to the Manufactory of Wooll, as follows. ' That the printed Callicoes (*against which* ' the Complaint is made) not being worn ' or used for the same Purposes with the ' Woollen Manufactory, *do not therefore in-* ' *terfere with Them,* nor ought to be suppressed in favour of them, p. 20.' So that, according to this Gentleman's Hypothesis, our Women, who are now clothed with printed Callicoes, formerly went in the Streets without any Clothes, that is, without Gowns and Petticoats.

Bu

(9)

But it seems, that these palpable Falshoods and Inconsistencies have thrown this learned Gentleman into such Confusion, that he did not know what he was Writing; else he could never have contradicted himself so manifestly as he has done upon this very Thing: For he allows, p. 15. that *Callicoes do interfere* with Silks, which is allowing the same thing he had absolutely denied in p. 12. But to return to Foreign Silks.

If this Author was ask'd the Reason why those foreign Silks hinder our Silk Manufactory? His Answer doubtless wou'd be, ' Because so much ' as are consumed of those foreign Silks, just so ' much of our own Silks are less consumed. And so say the Weavers with respect to the Callicoes, that so much as is consumed of them, just so much of their Manufacturies are less consumed.

And 'tis very observable, that it is upon this very Argument, that in p. 16, he says, that ' The Persecution in *France* had driven out from ' thence into *England*, and other Countries, Multitudes of Silk Manufacturers: Who setting up ' the same Trades there, Those Countries were ' supply'd at Home with such Silks, as they before ' bought from *France*'.

But, if the Weavers, either in *England*, or in *France*, argue in the same Manner, and say that the Importers of Callicoes, and the Callicoe Printers have set up a Trade which supplies our Women with Printed Callicoes and Linnens to be used in the stead of our own Manufacturies both of Wooll and Silk, as they before us'd to be supplied with: Then, This is,

B

accord-

(10)

according to this learn'd Gentleman, all a *Clamour* and *Mistaken Pretences*, p. 16. and *throwing Stones against the printed Callicoes, &c. and is as oblique a Calumny, as that of his Seamen's Rats, &c. p. 12, 13.*

But if this Gentleman would hearken to good Argument; as I hope he will when he sees that his Falacy is seen thro'; and that he has been so much impos'd upon, by his Clients: Then he wou'd soon acquiesce to these plain Reasons. As I will on my Part agree with him in all that is Reasonable: Accordingly I agree that those foreign Silks, are so far an Evil to the Silk Manufacturers, as to hinder the Silk Manufactory of the like quantity. So far it is an Evil, and no farther. And I hope, that this Gentleman in his turn will be so good as to acknowledge, that other foreign Commodities also are so far an Evil, as they hinder the like quantity of our own Manufactory. For Example,

Let us suppose, on the one Hand, that there are 12000 Gowns and Petticoats of foreign Silks consumed Yearly among us, whether Legally imported or smuggled; which I think is a great deal more than what really are.

On the other Hand, let us suppose that there are but 600000 Callicoe Gowns and Petticoats consumed yearly among us; which I think also to be less than the Number really is. Yet,

This will shew demonstratively that the Evil caused by the Callicoes, is Fifty Times greater, than the Evil caused by foreign Silks, whether legally im-

(11)

imported, or smuggled. And consequently, the first of these Evils is insignificant, in Comparison of the latter.

Therefore the wearing of printed or painted Callicoes and Linnens is the CHIEF and PRINCIPAL Cause of the Excessive Badness of the Weaving Trade.

But, as this Gentleman, in *The British Merchant* N^o. 3. calls for the Name of this or that particular sort of Woollen Stuffs that Callicoes interfere with; I answer, that Those Women which were formerly clothed with *Woorsted Damasks, Plain and Flower'd Russels, and Flower'd Calimancoes, and Fine Stuffs* from 15 d. to 20 d. per Yard (these were all *Woollen Stuffs*) besides those Half-Silk and Half-Woorsted, such as *Flower'd Grezates, Woorsted Satinets, &c.* are now generally clothed with the cheapest Callicoes, and with the best of printed Linnens. Which is so true in Fact, that these considerable Branches of the Weaving Trade are almost extinct, by the wearing of these printed Callicoes, and Linnens.

I come now to consider our Author's Second Comparison, *between the Silks and the Linnens*, as he calls it p. 8. and 11. though in Reality 'tis *between the Woollen and the Linnen*. His Words are these, *viz.*

'The Linnens printed here, are all made in *Great Britain* or *Ireland*; (except some few imported from *Germany*, which are printed for Handkerchiefs only) — And therefore are AS MUCH a Staple Commodity and Home Manufacture as the WOOLLENS. And — are not therefore

to be *suppressed* as damaging the Manufactories of
 WOOLL or Silks. The Linnens employing
 THE Hands of the Poor in Spinning and Weaving,
 as well as the *Wooll* or Silks.

To which I answer, that this *Comparison* is also
 greatly misrepresented, and with abundance of
 Art, as will evidently appear by the following Ob-
 servations, *viz.*

1. He says, *the Linnens printed here are A L L
 made in Great Britain or Ireland*: Though this
 might very well be disputed, I shall pass it by now
 for brevity Sake; yet it cannot follow from *the
 Linnens being made here, that they are A S M U C H
 a Staple A S the Woollens*; Because on the one
 Hand 'tis well known that the Flax, of which our
 Linnens are made, is not all of our own Growth,
 but that abundance is imported from abroad; where-
 as on the other, A L L the Wooll, which is used
 in our Woollen Stuffs for Women's Garments, I S
 of our own Growth: Therefore this Gentleman
 ought not only to cross out the *Adverb*, AS MUCH,
 but ought also to censure his Clients for having thus
 imposed upon him.

But as his Proposition is false, so the Consequence
 drawn from thence cannot be good.

2. Besides the Falsity of the Argument, there
 is another gross Insinuation equally false and per-
 nicious, in his Second Consequence, *viz.* That the
 Weavers demand no less than a total *Suppression* of
 the Linnen Manufactories; hear his own Words.
*And the Linnens therefore are not to be S U P P R E S -
 S E D as damaging the Manufactories of Wooll, &c*

For

For what doth this Gentleman, or his Patrons,
 mean by this infinitive Passive *to be suppressed*? Do
 the Weavers demand *the Linnens to be demolished or
 suppressed*? Do they ask, that the use of Linnens
 shou'd be prohibited for *Sheeting, Shifting, Table-
 Cloths, Napkins, swadling Clothes for young Babes, Frocks
 for Children, Aprons*, both for Men and Women,
 and for many other *necessary Uses* in Families; as
 also, for *Frocks for Soap-Boilers, Chandlers, Butchers,
 Waggoners*, and many other Tradesmen, whose Bu-
 siness *requires* such upper Garments? For all which
 Uses there is above double the Quantity consumed
 in these Two Islands, than there is made in all the
 Three Kingdoms. And is it not as clear as the Sun
 at Noon Day, that what the Weavers ask, is on-
 ly the suppressing or prohibiting the Wearing of
 printed and painted Calicoes, and printed and
 stained Linnens; or, as this Gentleman pretends to
 foretel, both the *Abjectives* and *Substantives* them-
 selves, for Women's Garments, that is, for *Gowns
 and Petticoats*?

Notwithstanding that this is as plain as Words
 can express; yet we see, that this Gentleman and
 his Patrons have the Assurance to insinuate falsely
 that the Weavers ask for so absurd a Thing as a
 Total Suppression of the Linnen Manufactories.
 Ought not these Men, therefore, to blush for Shame,
 for endeavouring to impose such palpable Falsities
 and Absurdities upon so wise and so penetrating a
 Nation as this is?

3. As this whole Argument is artfully crouded
 with Falsities, and Misrepresentations; so with the

same

same dexterity he wou'd fain insinuate that the Manufactory of Linnens employs as many Hands, as those of Wooll, or Silks: For, he says, 'the Linnens employ the Hands of the POOR in Spinning and Weaving, as well as the Wooll or Silks.' Which is very True: But nothing to the purpose. For the proper Question is whether the Linnens employ as MANY HANDS as the Woollen does. But to proceed,

Let us suppose, for Argument sake, that the Linnen Manufactory, as well as that of Wooll, were both equally Staple, *i. e.* the Growth and Manufactures of this Nation: And that both were incompatible together, so that either the one or the other must be destroy'd.

Upon this Supposition, The COMMON GOOD of the *Whole Body Politick* must intervene, as the GRAND BASIS of all National *Laws*, and give the preference to That Manufactory, of the Two, which should be most Essential to the true Interest and Welfare of the whole Nation.

Accordingly it wou'd appear, that the Linnen Manufactory is almost insignificant, in comparison to that of Wooll, both with respect to the Number of Hands they employ, and to the Encouragement of our Navigation: Which are the Two main Supports of our Strength and Grandeur.

It wou'd appear also, that in preferring the Manufactory of *Wooll*, to that of *Linnen*, we might enjoy for E V E R this famous and advantageous Manufactory, it not being in the Power of the whole

Univ

Universe to interfere with us in the Woollen Commodities.

Whereas in the Manufactory of Linnen, we shou'd be continually perplex'd, it being in the Power of all our Neighbours to interfere with us in the Linnen Goods.

But as this is not the Case; so 'tis needless to go any further upon this Supposition.

For we may be certain by our former Experience that half of the People in the Three Nations consumes more Linnen, besides those printed or stained, than there is made in the Two Islands.

Therefore, the Linnen Manufactures of *Great Britain* and *Ireland* may very well be encouraged, notwithstanding any Prohibition of printed or stained Linnens for wearing Garments.

But as this Champion for printed and stained Linnens, insists upon this Article; so it must be left to the great Wisdom of our Legislators to decide it.

Of whom I humbly beg leave, to lay down the Consequences which I apprehend will follow on either Side of the Question; as also the Reasons which shew that the following Consequences, under their respective Suppositions, are unavoidable.

First, if the printed and stained Linnens are allowed to be worn, then I think it will naturally follow,

1. That vast Quantities of Linnen, both White and Printed, will be poured in upon us from all Parts; which Mischiefs will be covered under the

spe.

(16)

specious Pretence of encouraging our own Linnen Manufacturies.

2. The Linnen Printers would soon improve their Art to that Degree, as to become almost as pernicious to both the Woollen and Silk Manufacturies, as the Callicoes and Linnens are at present.

3. The intire Ruin and Loss of our Manufacturies of Woollen Stuffs for Womens Wear; as is already the Case of some of them, *viz. Woosted Damasks, Flower'd Ruffels, and Flower'd Callimancoes, &c.* Whereby our best Manufacturers will be forced to seek for Employment in foreign Parts; while their Families, and the meanest sort of Workmen, must be maintained here by their respective Parishes; as is already the Case at *London, Norwich, Canterbury,* and elsewhere.

4. That our *Wooll* must be carried, and run out of the Nation, to those People who need not be told what to do with it: For, 'tis very reasonable to suppose that our *Farmers* and *Wooll-Staplers* will seek for a Market where 'twill be to be had, rather than see their *Wooll* rot upon their Hands, or have little or nothing for it. This appears also to be our present Case.

5. That several hundred thousands of poor People will be deprived of their Employment, only in the Woollen Stuffway for Womens Wear; and that even without doing any Service to our own Linnen Manufacturies, as I have shewn already.

6. and Lastly, That the present Evil will not at all be removed, but perhaps will be much greater in

(17)

in a very few Years; because, though some of the best Gentry should leave off these printed Commodities, yet it would spread much more in Proportion among the common Sort; and that on a much better Foundation than Callicoes are at present, that is, on the specious Pretence of encouraging our own Linnen Manufacturies. But,

Secondly, If the wearing of both the printed and painted Callicoes, and printed and stained Linnens, are prohibited; then I humbly conceive the natural Consequence will be,

1. That all our Woollen Manufacturies will not only be restored to their former flourishing Condition, but they will also very much increase; whereby all our Poor, Old and Young, will be employed in both City and Country; and consequently the Parishes will be eas'd of abundance of Pensioners, and other accidental Poor; and those who shall be incapacitated to do any Manner of Work, will be better provided for.

2. That many of the ablest Manufacturers in foreign Parts, will be encouraged thereby to come and settle among us; as has been the Case, in several of the preceding Reigns.

3. That our *Wooll* will bear a reasonable Price at Home; and consequently our *Farmers* and *Wooll-Staplers* not be forced to run the Risk of carrying and smuggling their *Wooll* beyond the Seas; which will effectually incapacitate Foreigners from being our Rivals in the Exportation of our Woollen Commodities Abroad.

4. That our Farmers and Graiers will have a better Market for all their Commodities, as Cattle, Hay, Corn, &c. All Handicraft Trades will be abundantly the better, and every Workman will be employ'd. The Merchants, and Shop-Keepers, will have a better Sale, and a quicker Return for their several Commodities. And consequently,

5. The Estates of our Noblemen, Gentlemen, and other landed Men, will be not only more secure, but will also very much improve.

6. And lastly, The King's Revenues will not only considerably increase, but will also add much Lustre to his Glory, and Strength to his Power. In short, every individual Member of the whole Body Politick will find his respective Account herein.

I humbly beg leave also, to offer some Reasons to shew, that these Consequences, under their respective Suppositions, are unavoidable.

But as no Reason can have so much Weight, as former and parallel Precedents; so likewise I shall give none but what are grounded upon *known Facts*.

1. Before This Nation was blessed with Manufacturies, it was but weak and mean; and consequently defenceless: For, our Ancient Histories are crowded with the dismal Accounts of the Nation being ravaged, plundered, nay even conquer'd by the *Romans, Scots, Danes, Normans, Saxons, &c.* But since *England* has been blessed with Manufacturies, no Power has attempted to insult our Coast, or invade us, but what have found just Cause to repent it.

2. And as These Manufacturies have increased, and flourished; the Strength and Grandeur of the Nation hath increased in proportion. Witness our renowned *Queen Elizabeth*, who, after she had given a secure *Asylum* to Multitudes of persecuted Manufacturers, reduc'd the exorbitant Power of *Spain*.

3. The landed Interest rises or falls, in proportion as our Trade and Commerce increases or diminishes. For Example. In King *Charles* the 2d's Reign, so good a Law was made for encouraging our *Silk Manufacturies*, as to prohibit all *French* wrought Silks, under the Penalty of being burn'd. Which good Law caused several Manufacturing Towns to be full of People. And consequently, raised the Rents. Which, I suppose, encouraged the *East-India Company* to Import from *Persia, China* and *East-India*, vast Quantities of Wrought Silks, *Bengals* and *Stuffs* mixed with *Silk* or *Herba*; as also vast Quantities of Callicoes, printed and painted: This Flood of foreign Commodities soon laid waste all the Advantages which had flown from that good Law; these Manufacturing Towns soon became depopulated, and the Parishes excessively burdened with Poor, as is express'd in the Preamble of an Act of Parliament, intituled *An Act for the more Effectual Employing the Poor, by encouraging the Manufacturies of this Kingdom*. The Rents fell prodigiously; and some Streets were almost without Inhabitants. But when our Legislators had prohibited the wearing of those pernicious Commodities, all our Poor, Old as well as Young, both in City and Country, were employed. Many new Branches sprung up and flourish

(20)

flourished extreamly. All our Streets became full of Inhabitants. The Rents raised gradually to about one Third. Many new Houses have been Built, &c. *

These were the happy Consequences of the Prohibition of *East-India Silks*, and *East-India Callicoes*, notwithstanding all the pretended Arguments *Dr. Davenant* had learnedly set forth against the Prohibition, in his *Essay on the East-India Trade*; not much unlike *Mr. Apgill* in his *Brief Answer to a Brief State*, &c. For, as this Gentleman is perpetually begging the Question, by taking, always, That for granted, which is the very thing in dispute; and assigning as chief Causes, for the Badness of Trade, those Things which are the least; so, his Predecessor did likewise, at that time; which our Legislators saw through, as I hope they will now, with respect to *Mr. Apgill's* Impositions and Misrepresentations. But to return.

As the overflowing of the aforesaid *East-India Commodities* had laid waste all the Advantages which accrued from that Law, and that very many of the *Manufacturers of this Nation* were become excessively Burdensome and Chargeable to their Respective Parishes, and others were thereby compelled to

* This accounts fairly for that only Argument, *Mr. Apgill* hath in his *British Merchant* No. I. of the Rents Rising and Building of new Houses. For, tho' the Weaving Trade is as bad as it can well be: Yet People do not turn off their Trade, nor leave their Habitations, before they see whether or no there will be a Remedy apply'd to their Grievances. seek

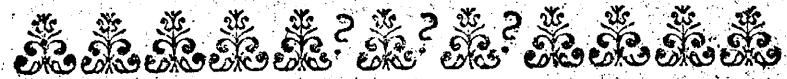
(21)

seek for Employment in foreign Parts, as 'tis said in the above said Act.

So likewise the overflowing of printed and stained Callicoes and Linnens, hath almost laid waste those happy Consequences which have accrued from the *Prohibition Act*; in such a Manner, that many of the *Manufacturers of this Nation* are become excessively burdensome and chargeable to their respective Parishes, and others have been thereby compelled to seek for Employment at *Tankerville in France*, and elsewhere.

To conclude, As the Trading Part of this Nation is in as miserable a Condition, as it was before the *Prohibition Act*; so the Weavers humbly hope, from the known Wisdom and Justice of our Legislators, that a suitable Redress will be granted to their present Calamity; as it was to That Twenty Years ago.

F I N I S.



ADVERTISEMENT.

Just Publish'd,

THE Weavers true Case; or the wearing of printed Callicoes and Linnen destructive to the Woollen and Silk Manufacturies. Wherein all the material Objections against the Weavers are fairly stated, consider'd, and answer'd. Address'd to the Members of the Honourable House of Commons. By *Claudius Rey*, a Weaver. The Second Edition. To which is added, a Preface, in Vindication of it. Sold by *J. Noon* at the *White-Hart* in *Cheapside*; *J. Roberts* in *Warwick-Lane*; and *W. Chetwood* at *Cato's Head* in *Russel-street*, *Covent Garden*. Price Six-pence.

