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SOME FURTHER <sup>n</sup>  
 OBSERVATIONS  
 ON THE <sup>(34)</sup>  
 TREATY  
 OF  
 NAVIGATION  
 AND  
 COMMERCE,  
 BETWEEN  
 GREAT-BRITAIN  
 AND  
 FRANCE;  
 AND  
 On the Scheme of the French TRADE,  
 From 1668, to 1669.

*The Second Edition.*

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( 3 )

Some Further Observations on the

**T R E A T Y**

OF

Navigation and Commerce,

B E T W E E N

*Great-Britain and France, &c.*

**I**N the Third Matter referred to the Commissioners, Page 55. of the Treaty of Commerce, it is said, That *only Barrel Fish* is to be imported into *France*. Now a Last, or 12 Barrels of Herrings is to pay 40 Livres *Tournois*, or 3*l.* 11*s.* and 3*d.* Sterling, at 4*s.* and 6*d.* per French Crown of 3 Livres *Tournois*; (which Calculation of Four Shillings and Six-pence is made according to the intrinsic Worth of their Money, when

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in time of Peace; for 'twould be impertinent in us to make the Calculation at the Price the Money now goes at in *France*, where the *French* King has from time to time heighten'd or lowered the Denomination of his Money, as his Affairs have required, the Regulation whereof is expected every Moment) so that every Barrel of Herrings will Pay near six Shillings Sterling, besides a further Duty, which, perhaps, may not well be consider'd, viz. That by the same Article, 'tis also to Pay a further Duty, or Excise, or by what other Name it shall be called, in the several Towns through which it shall pass all over the Kingdom of *France*. The Words of the Article are as follows:

*And at all the Places of Entrance in the Kingdom, Countries, and Territories, under the Dominion of the King, even at all Free Ports (of which Dunkirk is one) the Duties of Landing, and of Consumption, shall be paid, which were appointed before the Tariff of 1664, (Who can tell how much that may be?) and besides 40 Livres per Last of Twelve Barrels.*

Can this, together with those Duties of six Shillings per Barrel, be deemed any other than a Prohibition? There was no need to restrain its Importation to *Five* Places only, for these Things considered, *One* would have been more than could be made use of; so that the *French* may truly say, they gave us

*Five*

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*Five* Places, the better to facilitate our Commerce in this Cominodity.

Note, The Calculation in the Scheme hereunto annexed, is made on the Prime Cost in *France* and in *England*, to avoid any Mistake in valuing them as they now sell, when Duties, &c. are added; nor would that shew the real Value in the Country from whence they are brought, without which, a true Estimate cannot be made of the Ballance of Trade.

If at that time, this Nation took off 11000 Tons of Wine, and 4000 Tons of Brandy from *France*, *Communibus annis*, How vast will the Importation be now?

N. B. The Lead is over-rated near 3*l.* per Fodder; Allum above One third Part first Cost, and other Things in Proportion.

The Valuation there put on the *Norwich* Stuffs, Serges, Perpetuanoes, and most of the other Woollen Goods, exceed what they are now worth about One fourth Part.

Nor can it be supposed that any of these *Woollen Goods* will be sent to *France*, though it should be granted that there is a Liberty by the Treaty so to do, because it's contrary to Reason, to believe that when the *French* are such expert Workers of that Manufacture, as to vie with us in a *Foreign Trade*, as they actually do with too much Success in that to *Turkey*, how can we expect to compare with them in *France*, it self, where they

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are at Home, or pretend to send them any of our Woollen Goods? So that the Allowance they give us of importing Woollen Goods to *St. Vallery, Rouen, and Bourdeaux*, must not be esteem'd of any Moment to us.

If the Trade to *France* was disadvantageous in 1669, as by this Scheme it seems to be, 'twas because the *low* Duties then paid here on *French* Commodities, gave a great Encouragement to their Consumption: On the contrary, 'tis acknowledged by the Papers of the *C*—rs of Trade, That in the Three Years and a Half after the *Peace of Reswick*, this Nation gain'd upon the Ballance of Trade with *France*, 385000*l.* where 'tis to be consider'd, that all that while the *French* Commodities were under severe Prohibitions, and very high Duties; which discouraging the Consumption of *French* Goods, brought the Ballance in our Favour: Nor will the *French* take any more of our Commodities now, than they did during that short-liv'd Peace; but if the Duties be lowered here, and the Prohibitions taken off, we shall take off their Goods to an *immense* Value, which may rather exceed, than otherwise, the Calculation here-under.

Upon

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Upon the Calculation in the Scheme hereunto annex'd, the Article of Linnen, Canvas, &c. amounts to — — — —

l. s. d.  
507250 04 00

Wrought Silk, instead of what is there reckon'd, considering what is privately brought in, and the great Consumption of *French* Silks since that time, and what is entred in the Out-Ports, and the Article of black Silks, (which alone cannot amount to less than 500000*l.*) the whole may fairly be reckon'd at — — — —

800000 00 00

Clarets, which in this Calculation are set at but 12*l.* 10*s.* first Cost in *France*, are since encreased to 25*l.* per Ton, one with another, at the very least, occasion'd by the great Demand there is for those Wines, from the Fashion of drinking Red-Wine now more than at that time, not only in *England*, but in *Holland, Germany*, and even *France* it self; so that at 25*l.* per Ton, they are rather under than over valued; which upon 14000 Tons per Ann. that 'tis acknowledged by the *C*—rs were imported since, comes to — —

350000 00 00

4000 Tons of Brandies at 25*l.* per Ton, — — — —

100000 00 00

These Four Articles alone, make upwards of — — — — without reckoning any encrease on the Linnen Manufacture. A 4

1757250 00 00

The

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The Paper, Feathers, Kid-  
Skins, Salt and Rozen, amounts,  
by the Calculation hereunto  
annex'd, with the Vinegar,  
Cork, &c. to — — — — — IIII400 00 00

Together — — — — — 1868650 00 00

Over and above the *Laces, &c.* to an incredible  
Value.

Besides the Encrease, which (were there  
time) might be more particularly found by  
the Custom-House-Books, from 1669, to 1688.  
N. B. That in the Year 1620, there was a  
Book Printed, giving an Account of the *New-  
foundland* Trade, which then employ'd up-  
wards of 200 Sail of *English* Ships, where-  
with we then furnished all *Europe* with that  
Fish; but that Trade is now, since the *French*  
have had Liberty of Fishing, and Drying  
their Fish there, most miserably decay'd; and  
'tis feared, will do so every Day more and  
more, if they are to have *Cape Bretton* yeil-  
ded to them, which is to the West-South-  
West of all our Settlements there, and be also  
allow'd to dry their Fish to the Northward  
of *Bonavista*, by which they will be on both  
sides of us.

By all that has been said, 'tis not intended  
to debar *Gentlemen* from drinking *French*  
Wine, but only that if the Duties on Wines  
must be lowered, the high Duties on other  
Commodities should not. After the Peace of  
Reswick,

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Reswick, the best *French* Clarret was com-  
monly sold but at 100*l.* per Ton by the Im-  
porter, and 120*l.* per Ton by the Vintner,  
which is but 2*s.* 9*d.* per Quart; and when  
the high Duties on *French* Wines are reduced  
down to the Duties payable upon *Portugal*  
Wines, 'twill only lessen the Price about 7*d.*  
or 8*d.* per Quart. So that the Dispute lies  
here, *Whether* Gentlemen will be contented to  
pay 2*s.* 9*d.* per Quart, with the high Duties?  
Or, *Whether* they had rather, by taking them  
off, have it at 2*s.* 2*d.* per Quart; and at the  
same time, let in all other Commodities of the  
*Growth, Product, or Manufacture* of *France*  
in great Quantities, to the Ruin of the many  
Poor People whose absolute Dependance is  
on the Manufactures of *England*, and redu-  
cing them to a State of Beggary, or force them  
to go to *France*; which was the Effect of that  
Act of Parliament that was made to hinder  
the sending any Woollen Manufactures out  
of *Ireland* to any Foreign Country; for the  
Poor of *Ireland*, who could not after that find  
Employment there, and were refused to be  
admitted into the several Parishes here in  
*England*, who thought they had Poor enough,  
were reduced to the Necessity of going to  
*France*, or Starving. The *French* were so wise  
as to receive them, Poor as they were, with  
open Arms; and 'tis this that has very much  
helped to bring the *Perpetuanoes, and other*  
*Woollen Manufactures* in *France* to that Per-  
fection,

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fection, wick will encrease still more and more, if our own Poor Workmen are forced to go thither too.

Some Gentlemen may apprehend that if the 8th and 9th Articles of the Treaty of Commerce are not rendred effectual, the Peace will be broke; but there can be no Reason to fear any such thing, for the Treaty of Peace and the Treaty of Commerce are two distinct Treaties; nay, so far from that, that the rest of the Articles of the Treaty of Commerce will still be firm. So that no Inconvenience can arise by the not passing such an Act; but on the contrary, a great deal of Good; for then the Silks, Linnens, Paper, Salt, and other Growths and Manufactures of France will be discouraged, and our own encouraged. And as for Wines, the greatest Misfortune attending them, will be, that they will be sold by the Retailer at about 7 *d.* or 8 *d.* per Quart dearer than if the Duties were lower'd; a great Inconvenience indeed! And as for Brandies, they may, paying the high Duties, be sold at 2 *s.* 3 *d.* or 2 *s.* 7 *d.* per Quart; but if those Duties are taken off, we shall lose the Distilling of any Spirits from Barley, Molasses, or other Things here, which brings in so great a Revenue.

But besides, there is no part of the Treaty of Peace, nor any other Article of the Treaty of Commerce that can be any ways broke by the leaving the 8th and 9th Articles as they are;

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are; as will appear from the Words of the 9th Article it self, for there 'tis provided, *That within two Months from the Exchange of the Ratifications of this Treaty, Commissaries shall meet on both sides at London (what to do?) to consider of, and remove the Difficulties concerning the Merchandize to be excepted out of the Tariff of 1664, and concerning other Heads, which are not yet wholly adjusted.* And then the Article goes on, and says; *and at the same time the said Commissaries shall likewise endeavour (which seems to be very much for the Interest of both Nations) to have Methods of Commerce on one part, and of the other more thorowly examin'd, and to find out and establish just and beneficial Means on both sides for removing the Difficulties in this Matter, and for regulating the Duties mutually.* From whence 'tis plain, that should such a Law pass, as is there demanded, it is supposed by the Article it self, that there would be many Things which would yet demand to be *more thorowly examin'd, and to find out and establish just and beneficial Means on both Sides.* So that there may be many Alterations made after passing such a Law, and the Treaty not thereby broken. But if it should happen that the French Commissaries should be *stiff*, and would not agree to *just and beneficial Means for us*, our Act would notwithstanding that be passed, and they would reap the Benefit of it. These

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These things we take to be of the utmost Consequence to the Well-being of the Nation, and we hope that *just and beneficial Means will be settled*, and then the *French* cannot so easily prejudice us.

In our Humble Opinion, it had been better that *One* of the *Five* Places where *Barrel Fish* is admitted to an Entry in *France*, had been situated on the *Mediterranean-Sea*, and that *Marseilles* had been inserted, instead of *Libourne*; or if no Place in the *Mediterranean* could be procured, that at least those *Five* on the Ocean, had been placed at such Distances, as to render the Consumption more Diffusive. *Marseilles* is the chiefest for Trade of all the *French* Ports in the *Mediterranean*, whereas *Libourne* is a Place of little or no Trade; and is so near *Bordeaux* (Distance about 10 Leagues) that 'tis feared very little more of the Inland Part of *France* will be supplied from thence, than from *Bordeaux* alone, both Rivers on which they stand having the same (*Emboucheure*, or) opening to the Sea, and may be fitly compared to *Glocester* and *Bristol*, or *Rocheſter* and *London*.

The Advantages which the *French* may receive by the 9th Article more than we, deserves to be taken Notice of; the Words are, *Fol. 14. That no more Customs or Duties be paid for Goods and Merchandizes brought from France (é Gallia) to Great-Britain, than, &c.* and lower in the same Page, 'tis said, *That*  
all

( 13 )

*all Prohibitions, Tariffs, Edicts, Declarations, or Decrees made in France, since the said Tariff of 1664; and contrary thereunto, in respect to the Goods and Merchandizes of Great-Britain (Bona Mercesque Magnæ Britannia) shall be repealed.* By which Words we are apprehensive, that should an Act pass to make this Article effectual, the Act of Navigation, and other Acts (this being subsequent to them) may in some Measure be repealed: And that all Goods, whether they be of the Growth or Manufacture of *France*, or of any other Country, as *Turkey, Italy, &c.* coming FROM *France (é Gallia)* may be admitted here, by virtue of this Article, without an equal Admission of *Turkey, East-India*, or other Foreign Commodities, to be sent from hence to *France*; because we fear, That the Words (*Magnæ Britannia*) OF *Great-Britain* (not *é Magna Britannia*) FROM *Great-Britain*, will, by that Subtle Nation (who know as well how to make use of the *Letter* against the *Spirit*, as the *Spirit* against the *Letter*, of a Treaty) be construed to restrain us from sending them any Commodities, but what are properly of the Growth, Product, or Manufacture OF *Great-Britain*; an Advantage over us which ought not easily to be allow'd them.

What makes us the more fearful of the foregoing Disadvantage to this Nation, is the Nice Distinction the *French* made in their  
Edict

( 14 )

Edict of the 6th of *Septem.* 1701. prohibiting our Merchants, and our Ships (tho' sold to, and navigated by others) from carrying any Merchandize whatsoever into *France*, except they were of *English* Growth, or made wholly of *English* Materials.

The EDICT runs thus:

*Or donne pareillement Sa Majesté que les Negocians Anglois, soit qu'ils viennent sur des vaisseaux d'Angleterre, ou sur des vaisseaux d'autres Nations a eux appartenans; & les vaisseaux Anglois, soit qu'ils appartiennent ou soient Commandez par des Anglois, ou qu'ils appartiennent a des Negocians d'autre Nations, ou soit Commandez par d'autres Estrangers; ne pourront apporter dans le Royaume d'autres Marchandises que celles du cru, & celles fabriquées avec; des Matieres du cru d'Angleterre, à peine de Confiscation de la Marchandise & du Vaisseau, & de trois mille Livres d'amende contre le Marchand qui les recevrait dans le Royaume.*

IN ENGLISH,

*His Majesty likewise orders, that the English Traders, Whether they come upon Ships belonging to England, or upon Ships of other Nations to them belonging; and English Ships, whether they belong to, or are commanded by English, or whether they belong to Traders of other Nations, or commanded by Foreigners (That was, lest we should have the Advantage of Building for, and Selling Ships to other Nations) shall not bring into the*

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*the Kingdom other Merchandize, than such as are of the Growth, or Manufactured with the Materials of the Growth of England, upon Pain of forfeiting Ship and Goods, and 3000 Livres Penalty upon the Importer.*

This severe Edict of 1701, does not appear by the 9th Article to be repealed, and therefore will still be in full Force; for the Words in the 9th Article are only, *That all Prohibitions, &c. in respect to the Goods and Merchandize of Great-Britain, shall be repealed;* but this respecting the Goods that are not of the Growth or Manufacture of *Great-Britain*, but brought in *English* Ships, is not thereby repealed, and consequently, no Wrought Silks, Printed or Stained Callicoes, no Pepper, nor other *East-India* Goods; no Gauls, or other *Turkey* Goods, can be sent into *France* from hence, because they are not of the Growth or Manufacture of *Great-Britain*. Nay, more; no Cloth, Ratines, or Serges (were it possible to afford them cheaper than the *French*) can be sent into *France* from hence, if they are Manufactured of, or Mixt with, *Spanish* Wooll, that being a Foreign Material. Nor any Fish, unless it be wholly cured with *English* Salt.

But supposing that a Liberty of carrying *Turkey*, and other Commodities to *France*, in *British* Ships should be yielded us, it can be of little Use in any Trade; but less in the *Turkey* Trade, than any other: For if it be considered



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sidered that the *French* have a very good Woollen Manufacture in the *Southern Provinces of France*, which they send to *Turkey* from *Marseilles*, and receive their Returns in Raw-Silk, and other Commodities, directly back again. If it be further considered, how vastly nearer *Marseilles* is, than *England*, to *Turkey*, and how much more the Freight and Insurance is from *Turkey* to *England*, than to *Marseilles*; and also, that on Re-shipping from hence the *Half-Subsidy* (which is not drawn back) together with the Freight, Insurance, and other Charges on Re-shipping such Goods from hence to *France*, must greatly inhaunce the Account. When these Things are put together, he must be very *Fond*, that can suppose any *Turkey* or any *Italian, Spanish, Portugal, or East-India* Commodities can be Shipped off from hence for *France*: So that this Liberty, if it be granted, ought to be esteemed of little Account; and that all Things, *even their Concessions*, are to be suspected from such a *Nation* as That.

Aut ulla putatis

Dona carere dolis Danaum? Sic notus Ulisses?  
 Aut hoc inclusi ligno occultantur Achivi;  
 Aut hæc in nostros fabricata est Machina Muros,  
 Inspectura Domos, venturaque de super urbi,  
 Aut aliquis latet error: equo ne credite, Teucri.  
 Quicquid id est, Timeo Danaos & dona ferentes.  
 Virg.

London,

LONDON, 29 Nov. 1674.

A S C H E M E of

As it is at present C

Between England

In the Commodities of the Native Product and M  
 as exactly as possible, in Obedience to the Co  
 Lords Commissioners for the Treaty of Comme  
 their Lordships.

Quantities.	Commodities Exported from England into France.	Amount of Particulars	Total Amount of Exports.	Quantities.
<i>Woollen and Silk Manufactures.</i>				
		l. s. d.	l. s. d.	
354	Pieces of Norwich Stuffs, at _____	2 00 0	708 0 0	60000
5564	Pieces of Serges and Perpetuanas, at _____	2 10 0	13910 0 0	17000
2288	Pieces of single Bayes, at _____	2 10 0	5764 0 0	5000
166	Small M <sup>h</sup> ikin Bayes, at _____	6 00 0	996 0 0	2500
466	Small double Bayes, at _____	4 00 0	1864 0 0	1500
2140	Dozen Mens Worsted Hofs, at _____	2 00 0	4280 0 0	7604
832	Dozen Mens Worsted Hofs, at _____	1 05 0	1040 0 0	33896
1170	Dozen of Childrens Hofs, at _____	0 08 0	468 0 0	1376
400	Yards of Flannel, at _____	0 01 0	20 0 0	1200

LONDON, 29 Nov. 1674.

# A S C H E M E of the T R A D E,

As it is at present Carried on

## Between England and France,

In the Commodities of the Native Product and Manufacture of each Country; Calculated as exactly as possible, in Obedience to the Command of the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners for the Treaty of Commerce with *France*: And humbly tender'd to their Lordships.

Quantities.	Commodities Exported from England into France.	Amount of Particulars	Total Amount of Exports.	Quantities.	Commodities Imported into England from France.	Amount of Particulars.	Total Amount of Imports.
<i>Woollen and Silk Manufactures.</i>				<i>Linnen and Silk Manufactures.</i>			
		<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>			<i>l. s. d.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
354	Pieces of Norwich Stuffs, at _____	2 00 0 <i>per Pc.</i>	708 0 0	60000	Pieces of Lockram and Dowlas, at --- 6 00 0 <i>per Pc.</i>	360000 0 0	
5564	Pieces of Serges and Perpetuanas, at _____	2 10 0	13910 0 0	17000	Hundred of Vitry & Noyals Canvas, at 6 00 0 <i>per Hund</i>	102000 0 0	
2288	Pieces of fingle Bayes, at _____	2 10 0	5764 0 0	5000	Hundred of Normandy Canvas, at --- 7 00 0	35000 0 0	
166	Small Minikin Bayes, at _____	6 00 0	996 0 0	2500	Pieces of Quintins, at _____	0 10 0 <i>per Pc.</i>	1250 0 0
466	Small double Bayes, at _____	4 00 0	1864 0 0	1500	Pieces of dyed Linnen, at _____	1 00 0	1500 0 0
2140	Dozen Mens Worsted Hofe, at _____	2 00 0	4280 0 0	7604	Yards of Diaper Tabling, at _____	0 2 0	760 8 0
832	Dozen Mens Worsted Hofe, at _____	1 05 0	1040 0 0	33896	Yards of Diaper Napkining, at _____	0 1 0	1694 16 0
1170	Dozen of Childrens Hofe, at _____	0 08 0	468 0 0	1376	Dozen of Buckrams, at _____	2 10 0	3440 0 0
400	Yards of Flannel, at _____	0 01 0	20 0 0	1200	Bolts of Poldavies, at _____	0 15 0	900 0 0
1200	C Goads of Cotton, at _____	9 00 0	10800 0 0	2820	Pair of Old Sheets, at _____	0 5 0	705 0 0
112	Long Cloths, at _____	10 00 0 <i>per Cl.</i>	1120 0 0	150000	Pound of Wrought Silk, at _____	2 0 0	300000 0 0
42	Short Cloths, at _____	8 00 0	336 0 0				
829	Spanish Cloths, at _____	15 00 0	12435 0 0				
97	Double Northern Dozens, at _____	5 00 0	485 0 0				
69	Single Northern Dozens, at _____	2 00 0	138 0 0				
13	Devon Dozens, at _____	2 00 0	26 0 0				
173	Cloth Rashes, at _____	5 00 0	865 0 0				
6	Pennyftons, at _____	3 00 0	18 0 0				
3585	Kerfies, at _____	1 15 0	6273 0 0				
960	lb English wrought Silk, at _____	2 00 0	1920 0 0				

*Note*, That this Year, 1674, there hath been received at the Port of *Dover* only, as we are informed, 15000 *l.* for Custom of Wrought Silk: So that considering what may be convey'd away privately, and that great Quantities are worth from 3 *l.* to 4 *l.* the Pound, we believe the Wrought Silk may amount to much more in Value than what is above.

5564	Pieces of Serges and Perpetuanas, at	2 10 0	139
2288	Pieces of single Bayes, at	2 10 0	57
166	Small Mithkin Bayes, at	6 00 0	9
466	Small double Bayes, at	4 00 0	1804
2140	Dozen Mens Worsted Hofs, at	2 00 0	4280
832	Dozen Mens Worsted Hofs, at	1 05 0	1040
1170	Dozen of Childrens Hofs, at	0 08 0	468
400	Yards of Flannel, at	0 01 0	20
1200	C Goads of Cotton, at	9 00 0	10800
112	Long Cloths, at	10 00 0 per Cl.	1120
42	Short Cloths, at	8 00 0	336
829	Spanish Cloths, at	15 00 0	12435
97	Double Northern Dozens, at	5 00 0	485
69	Single Northern Dozens, at	2 00 0	138
13	Devon Dozens, at	2 00 0	26
173	Cloth Rashies, at	5 00 0	865
6	Pennyftons, at	3 00 0	18
3585	Kerfies, at	1 15 0	6273
960	lb English wrought Silk, at	2 00 0	1920

This is the full of what was Exported, according to the Custom-House Books in the Port of London, from Michaelmas 1668, to Michaelmas 1669. And for all England we calculate one Third Part more. Amounts in all to

Since 1669, the Exports, as we conceive, are diminished, and not encreafed.

2500	Fodder of Lead, at	12 0 0 per Pod.	30000 0 0
6000	Hundred of Tin, at	4 0 0 per C.	24000 0 0
100	Tuns of Allom, at	24 0 0 per Tun.	2400 0 0
	Calves Skins and Leather		10000 0 0
	Several forts of Skins, Glew, Lanthorn Leaves, Butter, Copperas, Old Shoes, Sea-Coals, Tobacco-Pipes, Gloves, Red-Lead, Linfeed, Candles, Iron-Ware, Haberdashery Ware, and other trivial Commodities, which may amount per Annum to		20000 0 0

Balance gained by the French from us Yearly, besides the Toys, Gloves, Laces, &c.

63466 0 0  
84612 06 08  
86400 00 00  
171021 06 08  
965128 17 04  
1136150 04 00

139	Noyals Canvas, at	7 00 0	102000
	at	0 10 0 per Pc.	1250 0 0
	Linnen, at	1 00 0	1500 0 0
7604	Yards of Diaper Tabling, at	0 2 0	760 8 0
33896	Yards of Diaper Napkining, at	0 1 0	1694 16 0
1376	Dozen of Buckrams, at	2 10 0	3440 0 0
1200	Bolts of Poldavies, at	0 15 0	900 0 0
2820	Pair of Old Sheets, at	0 5 0	705 0 0
150000	Pound of Wrought Silk, at	2 0 0	300000 0 0

Note, That this Year, 1674, there hath been received at the Port of Dover only, as we are informed, 15000 l. for Custom of Wrought Silk: So that considering what may be convey'd away privately, and that great Quantities are worth from 3 l. to 4 l. the Pound, we believe the Wrought Silk may amount to much more in Value than what is above.

11000	Tuns of French Wine one Year with another cost	12 10 0 per Tun.	137500 0 0
4000	Tuns of Brandy, one Year with another, at	20 00 0 per Tun.	80000 0 0

160000	Reams of Paper, at	0 5 0 per Ream.	40000 0 0
1500	Pes of Pruens, at	4 0 0	6000 0 0
400	Hundred of Feathers	5 0 0 per Hund.	2000 0 0
5000	Hundred of Kidskins	3 0 0	15000 0 0
3000	Weigh of Salt, at	2 0 0 per Weigh.	6000 0 0
6000	Hundred of Rozin, at	0 8 0 per Hund.	2400 0 0
	Vinegar, Rape, Cyder, Wadd, Cork, Oakam, Soap, Turpentine, Capers, Olives, Brignoles, Parchment, Window-Glafs, Teafels, Corn-Fans, Basket-Rods, Box-Wood, and Cremor Tartar, which may amount per Annum, at least to		40000 0 0

Befides all manner of Toys for Women and Children, Fans, Jeffamin-Gloves, Laces, Point-laces, rich embroidered Garments, and rich embroidered Beds, and other Vestments, which are of an incredible Value.

807250 04 0  
217500 00 0  
111400 00 0  
1136150 04 0

By the Account above, your Lordships may perceive, that the Linnen and Silk Manufactures only, Imported from France, amount to upwards of Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds, and the Manufactures of Wooll and Silk Exported from England thither, do not amount to Eighty Five Thousand Pounds. As also all other Commodities of the Product and Manufacture of England Exported into France, do not amount to Ninety Thousand Pounds more: Whereas the Wines, Brandies, and other Commodities of the Product and Manufacture of France Imported into England, amount to upwards of Three Hundred and Twenty Thousand Pounds; besides an incredible Value of Toyes, rich Apparel, Point-Lace, &c. So that it is apparent, that the Exports of our Native Commodities and Manufactures to France, are less in Value by at least One Million of Pounds Sterling, than the Native Commodities and Manufactures of France, which we receive from thence: And if it please your Lordships to reflect thereupon, your Lordships will easily discern the great Prejudice the English Nation hath sustained, and the great Advantage the French have, and do daily make, by holding this Treaty in Suspence; this Nation being upon the Matter excluded Trade thither, while in the mean Time the French enjoy all and as great Advantages as they can reasonably expect by any Treaty.

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|------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Patience Ward,   | George Torriano,  | John Dubois,   |
| Thomas Papillon, | John Houblon,     | Benj. Godfrey, |
| James Houblon,   | John Houghe,      | Edm. Harrison, |
| William Bellamy, | John Mervin,      | Benj. Delaune, |
| Michael Godfrey, | Peter Paravicine, |                |

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