AN ESSAY ON WAYS and MEANS FOR Raiſing Money for the Support of the Preſent WAR, &c.

(Price One Shilling.)

X

AN

ESSAY

ON

WAYS *and* MEANS

FOR RAISING

MONEY

For the SUPPORT of the

PRESENT WAR,

WITHOUT

Increasing the PUBLIC DEBTS.

INSCRIBED

To the Right Honourable

George Lord *Anson*,

First LORD COMMISSIONER of the *ADMIRALTY*, &c.

By F. F.

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ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

READER.

THE following Eſſay was written ſome Months ſince, when a *French* War ſeemed unavoidable. The Miniſtry, by the Plan they laid down to themſelves, and their Oeconomy, have not demanded ſo great a Loan as the Calculations in this Eſſay have ſuppoſed; and have certainly borrowed

rowed it on very good Terms, conſidering the preſent Situation of Affairs. If no great Deficiencies come hereafter to be made good, the Author will rejoice as much as any Man living at his Error. But, as his Eſtimate ſuppoſes all Deficiencies made good, and the Accounts cloſed; and as his Reaſoning is not at all affected by the particular Sums borrowed, he choſe to publiſh it as it was firſt written; it being very eaſy for the Reader to add or diminiſh (as in the preſent Caſe) either in the accumulating Debt, or in the Me-

thod

thod propoſed for raiſing the Money, in Proportion to the yearly Demand of the Government, and the Rate of Intereſt ſuch Demand is raiſed at.

T O

ERRATA.

PAGE 11. line 5, at the end, read *as* instead of *for*.
31. line 3, for *no* read *not*.

TO THE

Right Honourable

George Lord *Anson*,

&c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,

THE great Share Your Lordship's High Station gives You, in the Management of the present War against *France*; and the universal Satisfaction the Public enjoy, from Your Conduct therein, will, I

 make

make no Doubt, induce them readily to agree with me, in the Propriety of my inſcribing this Eſſay, on the Means of ſupporting and continuing this War, to Your Lordſhip; though it is not immediately in Your Department.

BUT, my Lord, I have another Reaſon, which more particularly regards myſelf, for preſuming to addreſs Your Lordſhip in this Manner. It was the Honour Your Lordſhip did me in attending

attending to a Converſation in which I expreſſed my Sentiments on this Head, that firſt gave me Encouragement to commit my Thoughts to Writing: So that Your Lordſhip has a Kind of parental and natural Right to them.

AND, to conclude, I could not ſo far oppoſe my own Inclinations, as to omit any Opportunity of publickly declaring, that, with the greateſt Admiration of the Vigilance,

Vigilance, Vigour, Integrity, and Secrecy, with which Your Lordſhip purſues all Your Meaſures for the Defence of this Country. I have the Honour to be *One*,

MY LORD, *of*

Your LORDSHIP'S

Moſt Obedient,

Devoted,

And Obliged

Humble Servants,

F. F.

A N

E S S A Y

O N

Ways and *Means* for raiſing Money for the Support of the preſent WAR, *&c.*

THE ſubject Matter of the following Eſſay, is, as I humbly conceive, of the utmoſt Importance to theſe Kingdoms; and deſerves, at leaſt, the ſerious Conſideration of every Well-Wiſher to them. In offering my Thoughts upon it, I hope I ſhall not lie under the Imputation, either of Impertinence or Self-ſufficiency: The Duty of every Citizen to contribute his Endeavours to extricate us in Times of Difficulty, (I

will not ſay Danger) will, I hope, ſave me from the Firſt; and when it ſhall appear, that no one ſingle Thought is, perhaps, my own, but (as I am ready to acknowledge) what has been ſaid by many before me, though not ſufficiently attended to, I think I ought to ſtand exempted from the Laſt.

Thoſe who are at the Helm, want neither Courage nor Wiſdom to protect us: And the univerſal Content their Conduct has hitherto given, with the Applauſe it has received, is a *certain* Proof that their Meaſures are agreeable to the Senſe of the People; and a *preſumptive* one, at leaſt, that they are right. For, however capricious the Voice of the People may be, right Meaſures are more likely to be approved than wrong: And though the peſtilential Breath of Faction may blaſt them for a Day; yet they will certainly appear in their true Light to Poſterity.

We

We are engaging in a War, not only *juſt* but *neceſſary*; *abſolutely neceſſary*, to recover our undoubted Rights, from the *Encroachments* and *Invaſions* of a People arrogant from their Power; a People whom no Treaties can bind, and who ſeem wantonly to make a Joke of public Faith, and place their Reaſon in their Arms only. *Louis* the Fourteenth choſe for a Motto on his Cannon, *Ultima Ratio Regum*; had he ſaid *Fides*, he would have given a true Portraiture of himſelf and his Miniſters.

As the War is neceſſary, ſo it is likely to be of ſome Duration: For ſince we have taken up Arms to defend our Property, often ceded to us by the moſt ſolemn Treaties, we cannot in Honour or Prudence lay them down, 'till by ſhewing our Strength in our *American* Colonies, and exerting it with Vigour, we convince the *French* that we are their

 Superiors

Superiors there at leaſt: And perhaps they may in Time ſee, that the only Way for them to enjoy their own weak, though extenſive Settlements, is to leave us in the quiet Poſſeſſion of ours: And ſo we may obtain that Security from their Fears, which we have often in vain attempted to obtain from their Juſtice.

As the War may be of ſome conſiderable Length, ſo of courſe it muſt be proportionably expenſive. The Meaſure for going into it, ſeems to be the Meaſure of the People, as much, and more ſo, than any within my Memory. All Ranks, all Parties, Inhabitants of the Cities, and Inhabitants of the Country, are unanimous in their Approbation of it; and, as yet, appear to vie with each other in their Zeal to ſupport it. Since this is the Caſe, they ought not to murmur at the Expence: But they have a Right to have that Expence, which they muſt bear, laid on them in a Manner as little burthenſome to them as the Nature

Nature of the Thing will admit; and then I do not doubt but they will bear it with Chearfulneſs. If they ſhould not, they will, in that Caſe, be the leſs to be regarded; becauſe they muſt take one of theſe Alternatives, either to ſit ſtill and ſee their Colonies wreſted out of their Hands, by a Nation, the conſtant natural Enemy to this Country, or be at the Expence to defend them. As far as one can poſſibly judge, from the preſent Appearances, they wiſely and bravely chooſe the laſt; and they ought not to recede or repine, if all is done, that poſſibly can be done, to make that Burthen ſit eaſy on their Shoulders which they muſt ſtand under.

The Current Service of the Year, when we are engaged in a War, will not probably come under —— —— 7,000,000.

The

The Land Tax, at 4 *s.* will produce — —	2,000,000
The Malt — —	750,000
The Sinking Fund, to make an even Sum, we will call —	1,250,000
	4,000,000
We will ſuppoſe that there will then remain to be raiſed annually, during the War - -	3,000,000

The Means of raiſing this Sum, ſo as to be the leaſt felt by the People, is the Object I have in View; and will be the Subject of this Pamphlet.

Whatever Schemes may be offered, or in how many different Shapes ſoever they may appear, all Means of raiſing theſe three Millions, muſt ultimately reſolve into one of theſe two Ways, *viz.* either to

to raiſe it on the Subjects within the Year, for the current Service thereof; or elſe to borrow it of them on the public Faith, and appropriate a Fund for the Payment of the Intereſt at leaſt. Now, to erect ſuch a Fund, it is neceſſary to impoſe new Taxes adequate thereto.

The laſt has been the Method during King *William*'s, Queen *Anne*'s, and the laſt War with *France* and *Spain*, by which a Debt of about Fourſcore Millions is accumulated.

Let us now ſuppoſe that the old Way of raiſing the Money is the beſt; and ſee what our Circumſtances will be at the End of the War, which, for Argument Sake, we will calculate to laſt ſeven Years.

If a ſafe and laſting Peace can be ſooner obtained, happy will it be for this Nation,

Nation, and no Man will rejoice at it more than myſelf.

The Government will want three Millions a Year; and I much queſtion whether, conſidering the Practices that now have been, and conſtantly are uſed upon theſe Occaſions, they can borrow it even this firſt Year, under 3 ½ *per cent.* which muſt gradually riſe to 4*l.* or 4 ½. Let us, at an Average, take it at 4*l.*

Three Millions a Year, for ſeven Years, makes 21,000,000, which, at 4*l. per cent. per annum*, will demand 840,000*l.* a Year to pay the Intereſt only, and increaſe our Debt to 101,000,000.

Now I would ſeriouſly aſk, Whether the Right Honourable the Board of Treaſury are of Opinion that they can lay Taxes ſufficient to produce 840,000*l. per annum*, without entailing a grievous Burthen upon the Manufactures of this Kingdom?

Kingdom? I ſay Manufactures, and not Manufacturers, for Reaſons that will hereafter appear.

I have mentioned Practices having been uſed; for which, perhaps, I may be expected, and called upon, to give an Account.

To be beforehand then with thoſe who may be offended at the Term; I do declare, that I think it impoſſible, conſidering our preſent Situation, there can, in a natural Way, be that Difference in the real Value of the Stocks, which has of late appeared. It can be owing to nothing but a Belief that the Government would want to borrow Money the approaching Seſſions of Parliament: And the Lenders know their Intereſt well

 enough

enough to be ſenſible, that the only Method they have to raiſe the Intereſt on future Funds, is to lower the Prices of the preſent; which are at a ſtated Parliamentary Intereſt. The Lenders are Men; and as Men, however opulent, reſpectable, or important they may be, they will act agreeably to their Intereſt.

In all private Tranſactions between Man and Man, the Lender takes Advantage of the Borrower; and to ſuppoſe the Government can ever borrow Money, without it's being in ſome Meaſure a Jobb to the Lenders, is an Utopian Scheme; which an eminent Man, of the preſent Age, ſeems to have fallen into: Now that Man appears to me to be the beſt Miniſter for this Country, who contrives to make it the leaſt Jobb poſſible. But whoever

ever is ſo weak as to attempt to make it none at all, will, if he lives long enough, moſt certainly repent it; unleſs he could be well aſſured, it would be the laſt Loan he ſhould ever have Occaſion for; for any Failure will undoubtedly create future Difficulties.

Without pretending to the Spirit of Prophecy, I will take upon me to pronounce, that, though our Operations in War may be attended with ill Succeſs; yet, let the Public have ſtrong Aſſurances and Conviction that the Miniſtry will not want a Loan, the Stocks will creep up, in Spight of all that can be done to keep them down.

I beg Pardon for this Digreſſion, which I thought neceſſary, and at the ſame Time

 pertinent

pertinent to the chief End of these Reflections.

To pay the Interest of this Debt of 80,000,000, the Parliament have, from Time to Time, laid Taxes; which, from the Reduction of Interest since, produce more than is at present demanded from them. This Overplus is brought to Account, and is now called the Sinking Fund; the favourite Child of a late Great Minister, and now deservedly become the Darling of the People. It is not unlikely I may be told, there is no Necessity for laying new Taxes, we will mortgage this Sinking Fund, for the Payment of the Interest of the future Loans. If this Method is taken, the Sinking Fund will be yearly diminished, and so in Time will not come in Aid of the Current Service,

vice, which I have supposed it to do, and more must necessarily be raised to supply it's Place. Besides, it is an unpopular Scheme, that would, with Difficulty, be complied with, as it would leave a Debt of at least 101,000,000, with little or no Prospect of it's being redeemed in the present System.

Thus I have set aside the Scheme of mortgaging the Sinking Fund, as an unlikely and impolitic one; as it will entail a vast Debt on Posterity, and at the same Time take away the most effectual Means of redeeming it. The only Method then left to pay the Interest on any future Loan, would be, the laying some new Duties, sufficient for the Purpose.

We

We have ſuppoſed three Millions the Sum neceſſary to be annually raiſed, in Caſe of a War with *France*. If this can be borrowed at 3 *l. per cent.* it will want a Fund that will produce 90,000 *l. per annum*, to pay the Intereſt; if at 4 *l.* 120,000 *l.* Let us, for the Sake of round Numbers, eſtimate it at 100,000 *l.* a Year, and this for the firſt Year only.

I have heard (how true my Information may be, I know not) that the Miniſtry were at a Loſs to know, on what they ſhould lay a new Tax, at the End of the laſt War. I have ſuppoſed the War, we are now entering into, may laſt ſeven Years: No very unreaſonable Suppoſition, I preſume; if we conſider the Duration of the late Wars with *France*.

Eſpecially

Eſpecially if we include the winding up of Bottoms after a Peace. Money will become dearer, and a higher Rate of Intereſt muſt be paid for it yearly. If it ſhould now, in Reality, be difficult to find Funds for the Payment of 100,000 *l.* what muſt be the Caſe at the Expiration of the War; when we ſhall be left with a Debt of more than One Hundred Millions entailed on our Deſcendants; who may, nay certainly will, have Rights of their own to protect and preſerve. What then muſt we do? Muſt we tamely ſit ſtill, and ſubmit to the Encroachments of any perfidious Neighbour, for want of Power to oppoſe them? God forbid. We are not in ſo miſerable a Condition; we are a rich and powerful People, and have the Means in our Hands to curb ſuch

Neighbours,

Neighbours, and continue the War for this, or a longer Term, without being maimed at the End, however we may ſmart during the Operation.

It ſhall be my Buſineſs to ſhew theſe Means; for I ſhould eſteem myſelf a very bad Member of the Community, if I ſhould expoſe the Difficulties we are in, and did not at the ſame Time point out a Way, which to me appears practicable, how we might ſupport this War with Vigour, and remain in our preſent Strength at the End of it; and which would not be ſo burthenſome to the Nation, as the contracting new Debts.

Before I proceed, I beg Leave to lay down this Truth, as a Maxim not to be departed

departed from. The Poor do not, never have, nor ever poſſibly can, pay any Tax whatever. A Man that has nothing can pay nothing, let Governments try what Expedients they pleaſe to force him to it. He that works for his Living, will, and muſt live by his Labour. This is univerſally true in all Countries, at all Times; and equally ſo, whether Proviſions are dear or cheap. I have heard, that in *India* a Man can live for one Penny a Day; this then will be nearly the Price of Labour in that Country.

If by Taxes, or Dearth, or any other Cauſe, the common Neceſſaries of Life become ſo dear, that a Labourer cannot live at the uſual Wages; the Price of Labour muſt, and in Fact actually does

 riſe

rise in Proportion thereto at least, generally much more.

If the Price of Labour in any Country is so great, that the Poor, by working Part of the Week, can maintain himself and Family the whole Week; it is an Evil to that Country, which requires the strictest Attention of the Magistrates; or, if too much for them of the Legislature, by all possible Means to prevent. For every Day's Loss of Labour, is an actual Loss to the Public. And any Laws which encourage this Idleness of the People, ought to be immediately repealed, as soon as the Malady is found out.

Of this Sort, I apprehend, are the Laws now in Force for the Settlement and Provision

Provision of the Poor; which have always appeared to me to operate in many and various Ways, towards the enervating and impairing our Strength; and which seem to require an effectual, and a speedy Remedy.

If Taxes are laid on Labour meerly, or on such Articles as the meanest Labourer must want and use, he will still live, and his Wages must be raised. If on the Manufacturers, or Venders of Goods, they will raise the Prices of the Commodities they respectively deal in, sufficient not only to pay the Tax, but to make them full amends for the Money they disburse for the Payment of it, and then always make a third Addition to bring the Price to a round or even Sum.

 So

So that the whole Tax, and much more, is ultimately paid by the Consumer; that is, by the Man of Fortune who lives on his Income: And this even in those Taxes which are said mostly to affect the Poor, and which they seem, at first Sight, to pay out of their own Pockets. And here, as it appears to me, seems to lie the Art of imposing Taxes. For, since the Consumer pays the whole, it is clear, whatever Manufactures you tax, while our Goods find a ready Vent at foreign Markets, so far as Foreigners are Consumers, so far they pay that Tax for us. But if by Taxes being laid, either on the Materials, or the Labour, or the Necessaries the Manufacturer wants, the Price of the Commodity is so raised, that other Nations can undersell us; then it becomes

seriously

seriously the Business of the Legislature to consider how they can remedy this, by lessening, or totally abolishing, particular Taxes.

But here arises a great Difficulty, which all Ministers necessarily labour under. It cannot be presumed, if you consider either their different Education, or the many various Occupations they are obliged to attend to, that they can be Masters of this, and sufficiently know the fluctuating State of foreign Markets: And those whom they consult, and really are apprized of it, I fear consider Trade, not as a national Concern, but merely as the Point in Question affects the particular Branch they are engaged in; so give

Counsel

Counſels, Good or Bad, juſt as it ſuits their own private Intereſt.

Since then the Conſumer pays the whole of the Tax, it muſt be equal to him, when he maturely weighs it, how, or on what it is laid. All that really concerns him is, that he ſhould pay as little as the Exigencies of the State will admit of; and that the whole of what he does pay, ſhould, if poſſible, go clear of all Deductions into the *Exchequer*, to anſwer the Purpoſes for which it was levied.

The Method which occurs to me on this Occaſion, and which has met with the Approbation of all ſober-minded conſiderate Men, whom I have conſulted upon this Head, is not a Scheme of my own;

own; but has been ſome Time publiſhed, under the Title of, *Serious Conſiderations on the ſeveral High Duties which the Nation in general (as well as it's Trade in particular) labours under: With a Propoſal to raiſe the Whole by one ſingle Tax.*

This Pamphlet is now univerſally acknowledged to have been written by the late Sir *Matthew Decker*, Bart. a Man long verſed in Buſineſs, intimately acquainted with, and frequently conſulted by, Miniſters on the Subject of the public Revenues, and conſequently Maſter of the Subject of which he treated. Sir *Matthew* goes farther than I propoſe.

He is for aboliſhing all Taxes, and raiſing the whole for the Current Service;

for

for the Payment of all Intereſt on the Loans, and for the Purpoſe of the Sinking Fund, by one ſingle Tax on Houſes only. His Plan being ſo extenſive, and his Attempt ſo great, was not ſo well attended to, nor met with ſo much Succeſs as it ſeems to merit: The more particularly, perhaps, for this Reaſon, as it unhinged the whole preſent Syſtem of the Revenues, and diſcarded the numerous Train of Officers employed in collecting them; though indeed he provided for the preſent Set during their Lives.

However, I rejoice at his having publiſhed it; for I cannot but conſider it as a ſure and ſafe Retreat in Times of Diſtreſs, if ſuch ſhould hereafter happen. It is a Back-Door, by which we may

may ſurely ſave ourſelves when our Houſe is on Fire, if we do not imprudently ſtay till the Subſtance of the Fabric is conſumed.

Though I would by no Means recommend the taking in his whole Plan, in theſe critical Times, as it may occaſion a Confuſion which we ought moſt certainly to avoid; yet I ſee no Reaſon why it may not, in Part, be applied in our preſent Exigencies.

Dr *D'avenant*, ſo long ago as towards the End of King *William*'s Reign, computes the Houſes in this Kingdom to be about 1,300,000, Sir *Matthew Decker* eſtimates them but at 1,200,000; of theſe he ſuppoſes $\frac{1}{3}$ (a very large Allowance

 ſurely)

ſurely) not taxable: There then remains 600,000 Houſes, on which three Millions are to be annually raiſed during the War; which Tax at the Expiration thereof is intirely to ceaſe: 5 *l. per* Houſe, at an Average, raiſes this Sum.

I cannot help thinking the allowing ½, as unable to pay any Thing towards the Support of the War, is much too large an Allowance: Therefore, I would propoſe to take 400,000 only, as the Habitations of Paupers not able to pay any Thing, and for empty Houſes, and then would humbly offer the following Scheme; which, if thought not an equitable Diſtribution, by thoſe whoſe Situation, Capacity, or Employment, may procure them better Information, and

conſequently better Reaſons for an Alteration, than my Conjectures furniſh me with, may be varied as Occaſion requires.

Perſons of very moderate Fortunes may ſurely pay Five Shillings a Year, without Hurt to themſelves or Families. Let us then thus ſtate it:

200,000	at	5 *s.*	50,000
150,000		10	75,000
100,000		1 *l.*	100,000
100,000		2	200,000
100,000		5	500,000
60,000		10	600,000
40,000		15	600,000
30,000		20	600,000
10,000		25	250,000
8,000		30	240,000
2,000		40	80,000
800,000			3,295,000

Thus there is 3,000,000 raiſed, with an Overplus of 295,000 *l.* for Deficiencies, and the Charge of Collecting; which, I think,

think, may be done on very eaſy Terms. The preſent Collectors of the Land-Tax and Window-Tax, or the preſent Officers of the Exciſe, as it would be but a ſmall additional Trouble to them in their reſpective Walks, would either of them, as I apprehend, be glad of the Jobb at 2 *d.* in the Pound for ſuch additional Trouble.

The Number of Houſes in this Kingdom, with the Circumſtances of the Inhabitants, is, I conceive, already in general known to the Government: For this, I apprehend, muſt be the Caſe in all poliſhed Countries and regulated Governments. But if the Knowledge they are at preſent poſſeſſed of is not accurate enough for the intended Purpoſe, it is eaſily

easily come at; either by the Parish Officers in each respective Parish, or by the Collectors of the Window-Tax, or by the Supervisors of the Excise, or, which is best of all, by all three separately, as they will then become Checks to each other.

To these may be added, if it shall be found absolutely necessary, and not otherwise, (for I am far from desiring to multiply Officers) Riding Inspectors for certain large Districts.

This Method might also become very useful towards the Improvement of the Revenue on the Window-Tax; which, it is confidently said without Doors, produces little more than the additional 2 *s.*

per

per House would have done, if carefully collected. What Truth there is in such Observations, I do no know. And if on this, or any other Occasion, I have propagated Falshoods, I sincerely ask Pardon of all concerned. In my private Station, I have not the Opportunity of getting at Materials to ascertain Truth.

This I know, I mean not to offend any Body, and I only mention such Things, from the Warmth of my Affection to this Country, as appear to me to be of Importance to the Service and Well-being thereof.

The People of this Kingdom have been by various Persons, at various Times, estimated at about 8,000,000. Three of

these

theſe Eight are, I ſhould ſuppoſe, in a Situation of paying for themſelves, or being paid for by their Parents or Maſters, at 20*s.* each at an Average. In that Caſe a Capitation Tax would anſwer the ſame Purpoſe, and in Fact is the ſame Thing. But the Name, perhaps, would be more obnoxious: Beſides, the Number of Houſes ſeems eaſier to be come at with Preciſion, and the Tax eaſier levied, as the Occupier of each Houſe would conſtantly be the ſole Paymaſter; which, though generally, would not always be the Caſe in a Capitation Tax.

It may appear ſtrange that I ſhould think it difficult to find Funds for the Payment of 840,000 *l.* a Year, and yet talk of raiſing 3,000,000 *l.* within the

Year,

Year, without aggrieving the Subject. But let us cooly conſider what Taxes can be laid to raiſe the Sum requiſite, for which the Maſter of the largeſt Houſe will not pay more than 40 *l.* a Year, conſidering the many Commodities he muſt expend, and the many Hands they muſt paſs through. And ſo of the other Claſſes. And this muſt be the Caſe for Ages to come, to his Children's Children, thus ſaddled with an enormous Debt. Whereas, in the Method here propoſed, Seven Years Payment, it is preſumed and ſuppoſed, will anſwer the Purpoſe fully; and we ſhall be left, by the Additions which will fall into the Sinking Fund in 1757, in a more proſperous Condition at the End of the War, than we are, even now, at the Beginning of it.

Now let any Man the leaſt converſant in Figures, ſee which is the moſt advantageous, and conſequently the moſt eligible for himſelf, his Children, and his Country: And though it ſhould be attended with ſome little preſent Inconvenience, I am ſure, That Man can have but little Pretence to any Feelings of Public Spirit, who would not chearfully ſubmit to a ſhort-lived Tax upon his Extravagance, to procure ſuch certain and laſting Advantages.

If I could flatter myſelf, that I have ſet this Affair in a Light worthy the Attention and Conſideration of thoſe who are ſet over us to attend to this Branch of Buſineſs in particular, (for whom, from their conſtant Adminiſtration of Government with Mildneſs and Juſtice, I have conceived

conceived a great Regard) and of that great Council of this Nation alſo, who are ſoon to aſſemble, and whoſe firſt and principal Buſineſs it is to provide for the Exigencies of the State; I ſay, if I could imagine this to be the Caſe, I ſhould feel infinite Satisfaction, as thinking I had done my Country ſome Service. All I can add is, that it has been long the Subject of my Thoughts, and of frequent Converſations with my Intimates, and the Reſult is this: It appears to me of the laſt Conſequence in our preſent Circumſtances, and I am ſo intent upon it, that I could not help diſburthening my Mind to my Countrymen upon the Subject; though I am well aware, and fully ſatisfied, I may, with many, become the Object of Ridicule for my Attempt.

London, Sept. 18.