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SEASONABLE ADVICE

TO ALL

SMUGGLERS

OF

FRENCH Cambricks and FRENCH
Lawns.

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SEASONABLE ADVICE
TO ALL
SMUGGLERS

OF
FRENCH Cambricks and FRENCH Lawns;

WITH
A BRIEF STATE,

From the Honourable Commissioners of his
Majesty's Customs,

OF
SMUGGLING in the Year 1745;

AS ALSO
The destructive Manner in which the *Smuggling*
Trade is carried on at present;

AND
A REMEDY propos'd totally to suppress it,
and thereby to increase the Revenue several
Hundred Thousand Pounds annually.

LONDON:
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Temple-Bar. MDCCLI:



Seasonable Advice, &c.

AS the Smugglers of *French Cambricks*, and *French Lawns*, were, during the late War, and still continue to be, notoriously guilty of a Breach of that wise and wholesome Act of Parliament made to prevent *Two Hundred Thousand Pounds*, of our *Specie*, from going annually to *France*, to purchase those Articles; instead of encouraging the Wear of *Muskets*, which cost the Nation not above one third of that Sum, paid chiefly in Goods, of our own Produce; and to a Country from which we need not ever be under any Apprehensions, the following authentick Extracts, Numb. I. II. and III. are now published, in Hopes these *Miscreants* will leave off this detestable Practice, lest they be proceeded against, by an *English Parliament*, with the same laudable Spirit, as in

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Reign of King *William*, in 1698 ; “ Against
 “ Persons, who paid no Regard to the good
 “ Laws and Statutes made for the Advantage
 “ of this Nation.

NUMB. I.

“ Articles of Impeachment exhibited by the
 “ Knights, Citizens, and Burgesſes, in Parlia-
 “ ment aſſembled, in the Name of themſelves,
 “ and of all the Commons of *England*, againſt
 “ *John Goudet, David Barreau, Peter Longue-*
 “ *ville, Stephen Seignoret, Ren Baudoin, Ni-*
 “ *cholas Santini, and Peter Dibearce, Mer-*
 “ *chants, and John Pearce, Gent. in Mainte-*
 “ *nance of the ſeveral Impeachments againſt*
 “ *them, for high Crimes and Miſdemeanours.*

ARTICLE I.

“ That the ſaid *John Goudet, David Bar-*
 “ *reau, Peter Longuville, Stephen Seignoret,*
 “ *Ren Baudovin, Nicholas Santini, Peter Di-*
 “ *bearce, and John Pearce, not weighing or*
 “ *conſidering the Protection, and Privileges they*
 “ *have enjoyed under this Government, nor any*
 “ *ways regarding the many good and whole-*
 “ *ſome Laws and Statutes made for encourag-*
 “ *ing the Manufactures, and preventing the Ex-*
 “ *portation of the Coin and Wool of this King-*
 “ *dom, and the holding Correſpondence with*
 “ *France, during the late War; but minding,*
 “ and

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“ and intending for their own private Lucre and
 “ Advantage, to render all [those good and be-
 “ neficial Laws of no Force or Effect, did,
 “ between the 25th Day of *August*, which was
 “ in the Year of our Lord, 1689, and the 10th
 “ Day of *September*, which was in the Year of
 “ our Lord, 1697. Associate, Combine, and
 “ Confederate with *John du Maitre, Francis*
 “ *Grubert, Theodore Holtain, Bantandon, Tho-*
 “ *mas Hatton, Peter Barailleau, Peter Gorey,*
 “ *Anthony Didier, Dinah Maſon, Joſeph Buck-*
 “ *ley, Edward Singleton, John Corbuzier,*
 “ *William Wragg, Hart, Toms, Ripper, Ar-*
 “ *thur Goodwin, Ferdinand Ravaud, Gaſpard*
 “ *Bedfort, Bartholomew Middy, John Girrault,*
 “ *Peter Debilly, John Aurioll, Peter Mont-*
 “ *brun, Mrs. Parthon, John de Soyne, Peter*
 “ *Dulivier, John Pancier, Henry Collins, Smith,*
 “ *Philips, John Guigver, Mrs. Pool, William*
 “ *Wade, Roger Beart, Matthew Scawlding, Fran-*
 “ *cis Neave, Thomas Dewy, Mandre and Tow-*
 “ *ſey, and divers other evil diſpoſed Perſons, to*
 “ *carry on a Traffick with France, during the*
 “ *late War, thereby to exhaust the Treſure of*
 “ *this Nation, to leſſen the Value of the native*
 “ *Commodities, and to deſtroy the Manufac-*
 “ *tures thereof, to the general Detriment of this*
 “ *kingdom.*

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ARTICLE II.

That to Compass and Effect these their pernicious Designs and Intentions, they the said *John Goudet, David Barreau, Peter Longueville, Stephen Seignoret, Rene Baudoin, Nicholas Santini, Peter Dihearce, and John Pearse*, did, during the said War, set up and carry on a Correspondence with several Persons in *France*, and give Intelligence to the Enemy, of the State and Condition of this Realm.

ARTICLE III.

That the said *John Goudet, David Barreau, Peter Longueville, Stephen Seignoret, Nicholas Santini, Peter Dihearce, and John Pearse*, did, during the said War, import, and cause to be imported into this Kingdom, several great Quantities of Goods and Commodities, of the Growth, Product, and Manufacture of *France*.

ARTICLE IV.

That the said *John Goudet, David Barreau, Peter Longueville, Stephen Seignoret, Rene Baudoin, Nicholas Santini, Peter Dihearce, and John Pearse*, by the said Vessels which imported the said *French* Goods, did

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export,

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or cause to be exported, and carried into *France*, great Quantities of Wool, grown in this Kingdom.

ARTICLE V.

That they the said *John Goudet, David Barreau, Peter Longueville, Stephen Seignoret, Rene Baudoin, Nicholas Santini, Peter Dihearce, and John Pearse*, by themselves, their Agents and Confederates, did privily convey, or cause to be conveyed from Justice, divers Criminals out of this Kingdom.

ARTICLE VI.

Whereas a very beneficial Manufacture of *Alamodes, and Lustrings*, hath of late been set up within this Kingdom, whereby many Thousands of People, were employ'd and maintain'd; for the Encouragement whereof, and preventing the fraudulent Importation of *French Alamodes and Lustrings*, divers good and wholesome Laws have been made; that no Person should presume to deal in black *Alamodes and Lustrings*, not having the Seal, or Mark on them, used for Foreign Goods at the Custom House; or the Seal and Mark used by the *Lustring* Company; they the said *John Goudet, David Barreau, Peter Longueville, Stephen Seignoret, Rene Boudoin, Nicholas Santini, Peter Dihearce, and John Pearse*, for

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' for the more easy vending and uttering the *A-*
 ' *lamodes* and *Lustrings*, which they had so frau-
 ' duently imported from *France*, did make, and
 ' counterfeit, and cause to be made and coun-
 ' terfited, divers Seals and Marks, in Imatation
 ' of the said Seals and Marks, used for Foreign
 ' Goods at the *Custom House*, and did affix sever-
 ' al of the said Counterfeit Seals and Marks to
 ' divers Pieces of *Alamodes* and *Lustrings*, im-
 ' ported from *France*, as aforesaid, All which
 ' Crimes and Offences were committed, per-
 ' petrated, and acted against his Majesty's
 ' Crown and Dignity; and the said *John Gou-*
 ' *det, David Barreau, Peter Longueville, Ste-*
 ' *phen Seignoret, Rane Baudoin, Nicholas San-*
 ' *tini, Peter Dibearce, and John Pearse*, did
 ' severally, voluntarily, and wilfully, contrive,
 ' commit, perpetrate, and act the said Crimes
 ' and Offences, contrary to the Duty of their
 ' Allegiance, and against the Peace of our So-
 ' vereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dig-
 ' nity, and to the common Nufance of all his
 ' Majesty's Leige People, and against the Good
 ' and Welfare of the whole Kingdom, and in
 ' open Violence of, and contrary to, the known
 ' Laws and Statutes of the Realm.

' And the said Knights, Citizens, and Bur-
 ' gesses, by Protestations, saving to themselves
 ' the Liberty of exhibiting at any Time here-
 ' after, any further Articles, or other Accusa-
 ' tions, or Impeachment, against the said *John*
 ' *Goudet, David Barreau, Peter Longueville,*
 ' *Stephen*

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' *Stephen Seignoret, Rane Baudoin, Nicholas*
 ' *Santini, Peter Dibearce, and John Pearse,*
 ' and every of them, and also of replying to the
 ' Answer, that the said *John Goudet, David*
 ' *Barreau, Peter Longueville, Stephen Seignoret,*
 ' *Rane Baudoin, Santini, Peter Dibearce, and*
 ' *John Pearse*, and every of them, shall make
 ' unto the said Articles, or any of them, and
 ' of, or in Proof of the Premises, or any other
 ' Articles, Impeachments, or Accusations, that
 ' shall be exhibited by them, as the Causes shall,
 ' according to the Course of Parliament, re-
 ' quire, do pray, that the said *John Goudet,*
 ' *David Barreau, Peter Longueville, Stephen*
 ' *Seignoret, Rane Baudoin, Nicholas Santini,*
 ' *Peter Dibearce, and John Pearse*, be put to
 ' answer the said Crimes and Misdemeanours;
 ' and that such Proceedings, Examinations, Tri-
 ' als and Judgments, may be upon the said
 ' *John Goudet, David Barreau, Peter Longue-*
 ' *ville, Stephen Seignoret, Rane Baudoin, Ni-*
 ' *cholas Santini, Peter Dibearce, and John*
 ' *Pearse*, and every of them had, and used, as
 ' is agreeable to Law and Justice.

NUMBER II.

' Articles of Impeachment, by the Knights,
 ' Citizens, and Burgeses, in Parliament affem-
 ' bled, in the Name of themselves, and of all
 ' the Commons of *England*, against *John du*
 ' *Matre, and John Auriol*, in Maintenance
 of

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of the several Impeachments against them for
high Crimes and Misdemeanours.

ARTICLE I.

THAT the said *John du Matre* and *John Auriol*, not weighing or considering the Protection and Privileges they have enjoyed under this Government, nor any ways regarding the many good and wholesome Laws and Statutes made for encouraging the Manufactures, and preventing the Exportation of the Coin and Wool of this Kingdom, and holding Correspondence with *France* during the late War: But minding and intending for their own private Love and Advantage to render all these good and beneficial Laws of no Force or Effect, did between the 24th Day of *August*, which was in the Year of our Lord 1689, and the 10th Day of *September*, which was in the Year of our Lord 1697, associate, combine and confederate with *Stephen Seignoret*, *John Goudet*, *Ferdinand Ravaud*, *Peter Barailleau*, and divers other evil disposed Persons, to carry on a Traffick with *France*, during the late War, thereby to exhaust the Treasure of the Nation, to lessen the Value of the native Commodities, and to destroy the Manufactures thereof, to the general Detriment of the Kingdom."

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ARTICLE II.

That to compass and effect these their pernicious Designs and Intentions, they the said *John Du Matre*, and *John Auriol*, did during the said War, set up and carry on a Correspondence with several Persons in *France*.

ARTICLE III.

That they the said *John du Matre*, and *John Auriol* did during the said War, import, and cause to be imported into this Kingdom several great Quantities of Goods and Commodities of the Growth, Product and Manufacture of *France*.

All which said Crimes were contrived, committed, perpetrated and acted against his Majesty, his Crown and Dignity, and the said *John du Matre* and *John Auriol* did severally, voluntarily, and wilfully contrive, commit, perpetrate and act the said Crimes and Offences contrary to the Duty of their Allegiance, and against the Peace of our Sovereign Lord the King, his Crown and Dignity, and to the common Nufance of all his Majesty's leige People, and against the Good and Welfare of the whole Kingdom, and in open Violation of and contrary to the known Laws and Statutes of this Realm.

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And

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‘ And the said Knights, Citizens and Bur-
 ‘ gesses by Protestation, saving to themselves
 ‘ the Liberty of exhibiting at any Time here-
 ‘ after any farther Articles or other Accusati-
 ‘ ons or Impeachments against the said *John*
 ‘ *Du Matre* and *John Auriol*, and either of
 ‘ them, and also of replying to the Answers that
 ‘ the said *John du Matre*, and *John Auriol*, and
 ‘ either of them, shall make unto the said Arti-
 ‘ cles or any of them, and if or in Proof of the
 ‘ Premises, or any other Articles, Impeachments
 ‘ or Accusations that shall be exhibited by
 ‘ them as the Cause, shall, according to the
 ‘ Course of Parliament require, do pray, that
 ‘ the said *John du Matre* and *John Auriol* be
 ‘ put to answer the said Crimes and Misdemea-
 ‘ nours, and that such Proceedings, Examina-
 ‘ tions, Tryals and Judgments, may be upon
 ‘ the said *John du Matre*, and *John Auriol*, and
 ‘ either of them had and used, as is agreeable
 ‘ to Law and Justice.”

NUMBER III.

‘ The Names of such other Persons as the
 ‘ House of Commons have ordered to be pro-
 ‘ secuted in *Westminster Hall* for the said Smug-
 ‘ gling Trade, and corresponding with the
 ‘ Enemy, during the War.

‘ *John Du Maitre*, *Francis Grubert*, *Theo-*
 ‘ *dore Haultoin*, *Boutandon*, *Thomas Hatton*,
 ‘ *Peter Barilleau*, *Peter Gorey*, *Anthony Di-*
 ‘ *dier*, *Dinab Mason*, *Joseph Buckley*, *Ed-*
 ‘ *ward*

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‘ *ward Singleton*, *John Corbuzier*, *William*
 ‘ *Wragg*, *Hart*, *Toms*, *Ripper*, *Arthur Good-*
 ‘ *win*, *Ferdinand Ravaud*, *Gospart Bedford*,
 ‘ *Bartholemew Middy*, *John Girault*, *Peter*
 ‘ *Debilly*, *John Auriol*, *Isaac Auriol*, *Peter*
 ‘ *Montbrun*, *Mrs. Parthon*, *John De Seyne*,
 ‘ *Peter Dulivier*, *John Panciar*, *Henry Col-*
 ‘ *lins for Smith*, *Phillips*, *John Guigner*, *Mrs.*
 ‘ *Pool*, *William Wade*, *Roger Beart*, *Matthew*
 ‘ *Scalding*, *Francis Neave*, *Thomas Dewy*, *Man-*
 ‘ *dre* and *Towsey*.

Scaffolding was erected in *Westminster Hall*,
 in pursuance of those Impeachments, for the
 Tryals of those Persons, many of whom lay
 in *Newgate* a considerable Time. * One was
 fin'd *Ten Thousand Pounds*, and the rest, *Nine*
Thousand five Hundred Pounds, amongst them;
 making in the whole, *19500 l.* which was
 given by King *William* to *Greenwich Hospital*.

NUMBER IV.

Extract from the Report of the Committee of
the Hon. House of Commons appointed in
the Year 1745, ‘ to inquire into the Causes
 ‘ of the most infamous Practice of Smug-
 ‘ gling.

‘ **B**Y Accounts laid before the Committe
 ‘ from the Commissioners of the Cuf-
 ‘ toms, of Representations by their Officers, re-
 ‘ lating to the Practice of Smuggling; the In-
 ‘ stances of that Practice since the Commence-

* Seignoret.

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ment of the Act made the last Sessions appear to be as follow.

From *Cardigan* in *July* 1745, the Surveyor General of *South Wales* acquainted the said Commissioners, that Smuggling is carried on to a great Height between *England* and *Ireland*;

From *Yarmouth* in *August* 1745, the Collector and Comptroller represented, that they had received Information, that on the 11th of *July* preceding, Fifty Smugglers run a Cargo of Tea and Brandy at *Benacre Warren* in *Suffolk*; and on the 25th of the same Month Sixty Smugglers landed another Cargo at the same Place, and a Gang of Forty landed another Cargo at *Kerstrand Haven*, and that on the 31st of that Month, Seventy Smugglers passed through *Benacre Street* with a large Quantity of Goods, having with them a breast Cart, with Four Horses; and that Forty Smugglers with fifty Horses landed at *Kerstrand Haven*, a Cargo of Tea and Brandy, which they carried off.

From *Wells* in *October* 1745, the Collector represented, that on the 18th of that Month, about two Miles Northward of *Yarmouth*, between Fifty and Sixty Horses were laden with run Goods, and carried off by a Gang of armed Smugglers. From *Yarmouth* the principal Officers give account, That on the 22d of *October* One hundred and twelve Horses were laden on the Beach near *Ban-*
ere

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ere with dry Goods, by upwards of ninety Men guarded by ten persons with Fire-arms; and that on the 20th of the same Month, Forty Horses were laden with dry Goods at *Kartley*, by Riders well arm'd.

From *Chichester* it was represented, That on *January* 1745, nine smuggling Cutters sail'd from *Rye*, in that Month for *Guernsey*, in order to take in large Quantities of Goods, to be run on the Coast, and that they had Intelligence, that one of the Cutters had landed her Cargo: From *Ipswich*, the Surveyor General informs the Commissioners, that he had received Accounts, that at different Times, between the 30th of *June*, and the 28th of *December*, there have been run on several Parts of the *Suffolk* Coast, 1835 Horse Loads of Tea, with some other Goods, and 1689 Horse Loads of wet and dry Goods, besides great Quantities of wet and dry Goods landed out of several Vessels, all which were conveyed away in Waggon, and other Carriages, and by great Numbers of Smugglers loaded: With regard to the first of these Representations, the said Commissioners ordered a Vessel to cruize on the Coast of *Wales*, and with regard to the others, they gave Directions to intercept the Goods; and as to what related to the Surveyor General's Account from *Ipswich*, they ordered Proofs to be procured, but all Endeavours proved ineffectual.

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' By the said Account it appears likewise,
 ' that the Teas and other Goods so conveyed
 ' were guarded by formidable Gangs of Smug-
 ' lers armed, and that the Officers of the Cuf-
 ' toms dare not attempt to make any Seizures:
 ' And that there have been several other In-
 ' stances, since the last Act, wherein the Offi-
 ' cers of the Customs have been obstructed,
 ' and prevented in searching for, and seizing of
 ' prohibited Goods on Shore, and on great
 ' Number of Vessels at Sea, and that where
 ' they have attempted it, they have been beaten
 ' and cruelly wounded. It appears also, that
 ' the Commissioners of the Customs received
 ' a Letter from the Collector of the Port of
 ' *Whitehaven*, acquainting them, that a great
 ' clandestine Trade is daily carried on upon
 ' that and the *Scotch* Coast, from the *Isle of*
 ' *Man* (which he calls a Storehouse or Maga-
 ' zine) of all high Duty Goods; besides what
 ' is run from that Island, into *Lancashire, Ire-*
 ' *land, Wales*, and the *HIGHLANDS of Scotland*;
 ' to such a Degree, that the Revenue of *Great-*
 ' *Britain and Ireland* suffers *One Hundred Thou-*
 ' *sand Pounds* a Year thereby: That this Trade
 ' is carried on in open Boats, which land in
 ' the Night, on any Part of the Coast, and at any
 ' time, without regarding Tides; and to *Ireland,*
 ' *Wales, &c.* in large Wherries, that generally
 ' outfail any of the *Custom-House* Sloops: That
 ' on the 15th of *January*, eleven Smugglers
 Boats

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' Boats were seen going into the Harbour of
 ' *Whitehaven*, steering for the *Scotch* Borders,
 ' laden with Brandy, Rum and Tea, and
 ' got all their Cargoes on shore, except one,
 ' which was taken by the Officers of *Seafield*;
 ' That that Island has since the War with
 ' *France* been supplied from thence with
 ' Brandy, Wine and other Goods, in
 ' neutral Bottoms; and with Rum by our
 ' Ships, chiefly from our own Plantations;
 ' That the 13th of *February* at Night, a
 ' *Dutch* Ship came into *Whitehaven*, having
 ' discharged a Cargo of high Duty Goods
 ' in the said Island; and that the present Law
 ' is of little Force to prevent this destructive
 ' Trade, there being greater Quantities of
 ' Goods run from that Island, since the mak-
 ' ing the late Act, than ever was before; and
 ' he concludes, with declaring it as his Opinion,
 ' that the *Smugglers will one Time or other, if*
 ' *not prevented, be the Ruin of this Kingdom.*

As no stronger Proof can be given or re-
 quired, than the last authentic Extract, of
 the immense Loss the Revenue sustained in
 1745, and of the Injury done the fair Trader,
 by these National Plunderers, the Public will
 be now informed, how their pernicious Traffic
 continues to be carried on at this Day, and in
 as candid a Manner as can be expected, with-
 out the absolute Proofs are admitted.

The following *Reasons* for *annexing the Isle of Man to the Crown of Great-Britain*; which have been delivered this Session to many Members of the Honourable House of Commons; are therefore in the first place exhibited, as a Matter well worthy the Consideration of every Gentleman, who wishes well to see our Trade flourish, *which it can never do whilst Smuggling is tolerated*; our Specie kept at Home, instead of being carried to *France*; the Revenue equalled collected, and our Debt and Taxes diminished.

Another alarming Consideration, is, how very trifling the Taxes collected in *North-Britain* are, when compared with those paid in *England*; as may be seen, *but too plainly*, by the Revenue Accounts laid before Parliament this very Session.

But the Loss to the Revenue, and to the Nation, by the Articles of Tobacco and Tea alone, at this Time, as by the following Calculations, will appear more striking than all the rest. It is not here design'd to aggravate in the least, but to shew how precipitately our Debt and our insupportable Burthen of Taxes might diminish, if but properly attended to.

The

	£.	£.
The annual Consumption of Tobacco in Great-Britain, is computed at 20,000 Hogsheds, about 900 Weight each, which, as the Duty now stands, is about 25 L. per Hoghead, and ought to bring in neat to the Revenue, yearly	500,000	
Whereas the neat yearly Receipt is scarce	200,000	
Annual Loss to the Revenue on Tobacco	300,000	
There is now run into Scotland, the Isle of Man, all along the Coast in the Channel, and on the East Coast; from Sweden, Denmark, Guernsey, France, and Holland, at a most moderate Computation, 40,000 lb. weight of Tea weekly, which is 2,080,000 lb. yearly, and ought to pay about Two Shillings a Pound Excise, is	208,000	
Which, with 19 per Cent. Custom, upon a Valuation of Four Shillings per Pound, is	79,040	
Annual Loss to the Revenue on Tea	287,040	
Total Loss annually to the Revenue, on the Articles of Tobacco and Tea only	587,040	
D		To

To which must be added, *the National Loss*, of L. 208,000 in Guineas, which are annually carried out of the Kingdom, for the Purchase of the foregoing 2,080,000lb. Weight of Tea, at only Two Shillings a Pound; with this further melancholy Reflection, that it is this *Smuggling of Tea*, which alone supports the Trade to *China*, of the several Nations in *Europe*, which would otherwise indisputably center in our *East-India Company*, singly.

Much more might be said, upon many other important Articles, *smuggled* into these Kingdoms, such as all Sorts of high Duty *India Goods*, WITH THEIR TEA, from *Sweden* and *Denmark*, into the *Isle of Man*; *Wines*, *Brandies*, &c. from *France* and *Guernsey*, into the aforesaid *Isle*, and into many other parts of *Great-Britain*, which together, not only drain us of our Specie, to a Degree more easily conceived, than immediately felt; but deprives the Revenue in the whole of a Supply, sufficient to ease the Land of one, if not two Shillings in the Pound.

REASONS

REASONS for annexing the Isle of Man to the Crown of Great-Britain.

IN the 12th *George I.* c. 28. by an Act then passed, *the Lords of the Treasury* were empowered to treat with the Earl of *Derby*, and his Heirs, for the Purchase of all Right to the *Isle of Man*; and this Act was founded upon the almost Impossibility of preventing *Smuggling* from that Island, while it remain'd as a petty *Sovereignty* in the Hands of a *Proprietor*.

The late Lord *Derby*, from some Notion he had formed, of being able to leave the *Isle of Man* by Will, would not treat with the *Treasury*. The Duke of *Atholl*, the present *Proprietor*, may probably be disposed to part with it, upon good Terms; especially when it is considered, that most part of his Revenues arise from small *Duties* and *Customs* paid in the Island upon prohibited Goods entered, and afterwards smuggled upon the Coasts of *England*, *Wales*, *Ireland* and *Scotland*; which, though no Method has yet been found out to prevent, in any Degree (not one in an Hundred of the Boats or Vessels concerned in the smuggling Trade being taken at Sea, or seized afterwards); it cannot therefore be supposed, That the *Legislature* will suffer it long to be carried

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‘ on to such an enormous Height, which now
 ‘ calls loudly for the serious Attention of every
 ‘ Person that wishes well to the *Trade* and *Wel-*
 ‘ *fare* of these Kingdoms.

‘ The *Isle of Man* is situated in the Midst of
 ‘ the three Kingdoms, not above six or seven
 ‘ Hours Sail from the nearest Parts of *Scotland*,
 ‘ *Ireland*, and *England*. It is the great STORE-
 ‘ HOUSE OF MAGAZINE for the *French*, and
 ‘ other Nations, to deposit prodigious Quantities
 ‘ of *Wines*, *Brandies*, *Coffee*, *Teas*, and other
 ‘ *India Goods*; which are carried off in small
 ‘ Boats and Wherries built for that Purpose.
 ‘ To ascertain the Quantity, the House of
 ‘ Commons may order the Collectors of the
 ‘ noble Proprietor’s Customs in the Island, to
 ‘ lay before them their Books of Entries for the last
 ‘ seven Years, of Goods; 999 Parts of which,
 ‘ out of 1000, are smuggled upon our Coasts!
 ‘ Upon such an Examination of these Officers,
 ‘ the whole Scene would come out!

‘ Of late Years a new and destructive Trade
 ‘ has been set up by *Irish* Papists, who have
 ‘ cheated their Creditors, and carried their Ef-
 ‘ fects to the *Isle of Man*; and that is, by im-
 ‘ porting such Quantities of *Teas*, and other
 ‘ *India Goods*, as ought greatly to alarm the
 ‘ INDIA COMPANY. Perhaps they do not
 ‘ know to what a Height it is come; or else it
 ‘ is hardly possible they should sit still, and not
 ‘ complain of whole SHIP-LOADS of *Teas*, and
 ‘ other *India Goods*, brought in for some Years
 past

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‘ past from *Denmark*, as well as *Holland* and
 ‘ *France*; and all smuggled upon our Coasts.
 ‘ The Captain of a Cruiser last *June* did venture
 ‘ to do his Duty, and attempted (as he thought
 ‘ he was warranted to do by an Act of Parlia-
 ‘ ment) to seize a *Dutch Dogger*, valued at
 ‘ 12000 *l.* Sterling, which run from him ashore
 ‘ upon the Island, where she was bound. But
 ‘ the Man found himself mistaken. ACTS
 ‘ OF PARLIAMENT, and an ENGLISH Com-
 ‘ mission, could not protect him in that petty
 ‘ Principality.---They seized his Men, who had
 ‘ taken Possession of the Dogger, threw them
 ‘ into Gaol, where five of them lay not a
 ‘ Month ago. The Captain himself narrowly
 ‘ escaped, with two Men and a Boy, to *White-*
 ‘ *haven*; from which Place he wrote his Com-
 ‘ plaints to the Commissioners of the Customs.
 ‘ ---If these Gentlemen were called upon by the
 ‘ House of Commons, not only for these Papers;
 ‘ but also for such Informations as they have re-
 ‘ ceived for some Years past, from the Col-
 ‘ lectors of *Whitehaven* and *Liverpool*, and their
 ‘ Officer in the *Isle of Man*; no Doubt could
 ‘ remain of the absolute Necessity of annexing
 ‘ this Island immediately to the Crown of *Great-*
 ‘ *Britain*.

‘ Query, Whether the Officers in the *Isle* of
 ‘ *Man* are not guilty of an Act of Rebel-
 ‘ lion in seizing the King’s Boats and Arms,
 ‘ and detaining them?

Another

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‘ Another pernicious Practice carried on by
 ‘ some *Irish* fugitive Papists settled in the Island
 ‘ (who are countenanced and protected,) is this;
 ‘ They enter Tobacco in Rolls from several
 ‘ Ports of *Great-Britain* for some foreign Parts,
 ‘ receive the Drawback, then carry it to the *Isle*
 ‘ of *Man*, and run it back again from thence to
 ‘ *Scotland*, *England*, or *Ireland*, and *Wales*. This
 ‘ must always be attended with PER JURIES, very
 ‘ little regarded by such Persons, who have first
 ‘ cheated their own Creditors, and then rob the
 ‘ Publick. Here the Customs are actually rob-
 ‘ bed of great Sums of Money.

‘ The *Isle of Man* is likewise a great Detri-
 ‘ ment to the BRITISH DISTILLERY. Most of
 ‘ the Ships that now go from *Liverpool* to *Guiney*,
 ‘ &c. touch there for their Brandies, Wines, and
 ‘ *India* and other Goods, &c. not of *British*
 ‘ Manufacture.

‘ These, and many other Inconveniencies and
 ‘ Mischiefs arise from suffering this Island any
 ‘ longer to be in a Manner *independent* of *Great-*
 ‘ *Britain*. And a fuller Account of the Practices
 ‘ carrying on there will be published, if these be
 ‘ not sufficient to awaken all the true Friends of
 ‘ *Great-Britain*.

‘ The Remedy proposed is, To agree with
 ‘ the present Proprietor to relinquish his Right
 ‘ to the *Isle of Man*; and, in lieu of it, to grant
 ‘ him, and his Heirs, an annual Sum out of the
 ‘ Customs of *England*, for ever: And such an
 ‘ Annuity will be a Saving to the Government
 of

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‘ of some Thousands a Year, expended to very
 ‘ little Purpose, in maintaining Cruisers and
 ‘ Officers, &c. to guard against its illicit and
 ‘ pernicious Trade: And Ten times the Num-
 ‘ ber will never prevent Smuggling from that
 ‘ *Island*. This Article alone cannot be less than
 ‘ 15000 or 20000 Pounds a Year, including, in
 ‘ this Estimation, the Officers in *Ireland*, who
 ‘ are kept there on the same Account; besides the
 ‘ Loss to the Revenue, upon the most moderate
 ‘ Computation, of, at least, *Two Hundred Thou-*
 ‘ *sand* a Year; and the Loss to the fair Trader,
 ‘ and particularly the *India* Company, which
 ‘ may be as much more.

‘ The late Purchase of the HEREDITABLE
 ‘ JURISDICTIONS IN SCOTLAND hath set an
 ‘ excellent Example, which deserves Imitation.
 ‘ And indeed the Reasons of annexing this
 ‘ PETTY ROYALTY to the Crown hold stronger
 ‘ than in any of the others. For the Detriment,
 ‘ which the whole Kingdom sustains by the *Alie-*
 ‘ *nation* of it, is much greater than that which
 ‘ arose from all the ROYALTIES and JURIS-
 ‘ DICTIONS of *Scotland*. The Loss to the *Na-*
 ‘ *tion*, and the Gains to the *French*, are inex-
 ‘ pressibly great. And as all the Sums drained
 ‘ from us are employed by them, in Time of
 ‘ War, to hire Troops, and pay Armies to fight
 ‘ against us; it will be no Exaggeration of the
 ‘ Truth to say---That since the Peace of
 ‘ *Utrecht*, they have drawn more Money from us,
 ‘ by means of their Trade with this small Island,
 than

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‘ than was sufficient to maintain 30000 Men,
 ‘ with a Train of Artillery, during the late
 ‘ War in *Flanders*---Would the *French* have suf-
 ‘ fered a like *Sovereignty* and *Jurisdiction* to re-
 ‘ main on their Coasts, so greatly to the Detri-
 ‘ ment of the Kingdom in general?---The Case
 ‘ of the *Sovereignty* of BELLISLE formerly
 ‘ in Possession of the Family of the famous
 ‘ DUKE of that Name, plainly shews, they
 ‘ would not.

‘ In short, this ISLAND may be looked
 ‘ upon as a FORTRESS in the Hands of our
 ‘ Enemies, draining us of our Specie (for all
 ‘ these Goods are paid for with *English* Coin;)
 ‘ and also continually ANNOYING us in the
 ‘ sensible Part, our TRADE and COMMERCE.
 ‘ ---And the whole Question is, Whether
 ‘ we ought to dispossess them or not : A
 ‘ Question that admits of no Dispute, if the
 ‘ PUBLICK GOOD and WELFARE of our
 ‘ Country are to determine it!---Nor can
 ‘ there be any One good Reason assign’d,
 ‘ why this Island should have remain’d so
 ‘ long in a Manner independent of *Great Bri-
 ‘ tain.*”

If we look back, and consider how many
 Millions of Debt, the honest Part of these
 Kingdoms, is burthen’d with, by submitting
 for so many Years, to be plundered by such
 Gangs of Thieves, can we possibly call our-
 selves a civiliz’d People, have we the least Right
 to complain of groaning under such a Load o
 Taxes,

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Taxes, without so much as looking back to
 one of the principal Causes of our Miseries, or
 even thinking, *as the past is irretrievable*, of a
 preventive Remedy, against our absolute future
 Destruction, and against our becoming, if not
 a Prey to one another, certain Victims to a
 Power, ever aiming at our Ruin. Now then,
 Let that *British* Spirit awaken, with that At-
 tention, to the national Good, it has so often
 signalized itself for ; directed by those calm, se-
 rious, and deliberate Consultations, which are
 alone the surest Means, to perfect the Cure of
 the greatest Evils, without Pique or Resent-
 ment against any Set of Men, without seeking
 Vengeance for, but rather pardoning, all past
 Offences. Thus shall we see the Morals of our
 People, corrupted by the little Attention paid
 to the enforcing the Execution of the Laws,
 recover their former Soundness, and those innu-
 merable and valuable Lives, preserv’d for our
 Emolument, Strength, and Happiness, which
 are now suffer’d to be wasted, by *Spiritous
 Liquors*, under the thin Pretence of Incapacity
 of redress, lest the Revenue should suffer a Di-
 minution.

The following Proposals, (Numb. VI.) for a
 Remedy to suppress Smuggling, which were deli-
 vered this Session, at the Door of the House of
 Commons, are here subjoin’d, in Hopes some
 able Persons, in Conjunction with the able
 Sea-Officer, the reputed Author of them,
 will take up this important Point, so necessary

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to

to the Well Being, and even to the Preservation of this Nation.

NUMBER VI.

Proposals for Employing Two Thousand and Sixty Sea Officers and Men, in Sixty Vessels, to be stationed on the Coast of Great-Britain and Ireland, to prevent the Running Goods, off and on the said Coast: With an Appendix by way of Notes.

THAT Sixty Vessels which sail well, of One Hundred Tons one with another, be hired.

That each of the said Vessels be provided, and kept provided by the Owners, with the following Particulars, viz. A Master, Guns of such a Size, and as many of them as will not hinder her sailing; Thirty Firelocks with Bayonets; Thirty Swords with Belts, Fifteen Pair of Pistols; Powder, and all other Sorts of Ordnance Stores, sufficient for Channel Service, in Proportion to the Guns and Fire-Arms in each Vessel. Boatswains and Carpenters Stores of all Sorts, sufficient for Channel Service; and a Tallow Bottom every Two Months.----- I do not know exactly, what the Hire of Vessels, pro-

provided as above, will amount to, I shall therefore suppose a Cost for that Purpose, which I am sure is more than sufficient, which is at Seven Shillings per Ton per Month. The Cost then of Sixty Vessels, at One Hundred Tons, one with another, is yearly, allowing Thirteen Months to the Year, - - -

£.

27,000

That the Owners of each Vessel do likewise provide Provision, Firing, Candle and all Sorts of Purfers Necessaries, and Victualling Stores for the Vessels, Officers, and Men, that shall be put into them, in the same Proportion as is provided in his Majesty's Ships in Sea Pay, in Channel Service.

That the Owners be obliged to direct their Masters to provide fresh Provision in lieu of Salt, for such Men as are sick in Ports where there are no Hospitals.

That the Masters be allowed to provide fresh Meat in lieu of salt, to the whole Companies, as often as they find it for the Interest of the Owners to do so.---- I shall suppose the above Provision, &c. will be supplied at the Rate of One Pound One Shilling per Month, for

Car. over, 27,000.

Brought over, 27,000.

each Man borne, which is more than sufficient. The whole Number proposed to be victualled in all the Vessels, is, Two Thousand and Sixty, including the Masters, which at One Pound One Shilling a Man per Month, is - - - 28,119

That a Lieutenant from the Half Pay be appointed to command each Vessel, at Five Shillings per Day; the yearly Cost of Pay to Sixty of them, will be - - - 5475

That he has under his Command, the following Number of Officers and Men.

The Master paid by the Owners.

One Master's Mate, at Two Pounds Two Shillings per Month. Sixty of them will cost yearly } 1638

Two Midshipmen, at One Pound Ten each per ditto. Cost of One Hundred and Twenty of them is } 2340

Two Quarter-Masters, at One Pound Six each per ditto. Cost of One Hundred and Twenty of them is - - - 2028

One Boatswain's Mate, at ditto per ditto. Cost for Sixty of them is - - - 1014

One Carpenters Mate, at One Pound Ten each per Month. Sixty of them will cost - - - 1170

Car. over, 68,784.

Brought over, 68,784.

Two Carpenters Crew, at One Pound Five each. One Hundred and Twenty of them will cost } 1950

Two Quarter-Gunners, at ditto each. One Hundred and Twenty of them will cost - - - } 1950

One Armourer, at One Pound Five. Sixty of them - - - } 975

One Surgeon's Mate, at Two Pounds Ten Shillings. Sixty of them will cost - - - } 1950

Fourteen able Seamen, at One Pound Four Shillings. Eight Hundred and Forty of them is - } 13,104

One Servant for the Lieutenant, at Nineteen Shillings per Month, Sixty of them is - - - } 741

Two Gromets, at Ten Shillings per Month each. Cost of One Hundred and Twenty of them is } 780

There will be Thirty-one in each Vessel, exclusive of the Master, and Eighteen Hundred and Sixty in the whole Number.

That the Remainder of the Two Thousand and Sixty, which are provided for above with Provision, be able Seamen, and put into such of the Vessels as exceed fourscore Tons. The Number remaining is One Hundred and Forty, which, at One Pound Four each per Month, will cost - - - } 2184

Car. over, 92,418.

Brought over, 62,418.

That the Surgeon's Mate, on board each Vessel, do provide capital Instruments, Medicines, and Necessaries for the Sick, and that he be allowed for the same, not only the free Gift and Moiety, necessary Money, and Two-Pence per Month from each Man, as is usually allowed to Surgeons of his Majesty's Ships; but likewise, that the Four-pence per Month, paid by every Man to the Chaplain, in Ships where there are Chaplains, be allowed to him. The Medicines to be purchased at the Apothecaries Hall.

For Pilotage, Hospitals, Free Gift and Moiety to the Surgeons, and other contingent Charges that may arise on the whole, } 5000

Deduct Two Shillings a Day Savings on Half Pay, for each of the sixty Lieutenants commanding the Vessels } 2080

Total Charge for providing 2060 Officers and Men, with Wages and Provision, and 6000 Tons of Vessels, is } 95,338

That the above Sixty Vessels be stationed on such Parts of the Coasts of Great Britain and Ireland,

Ireland, as may be thought best for preventing the running Goods off and on the said Coast, under the Direction of the High Admiral, or Commissioners for executing that Office.

That such general Powers and Instructions be given to the Lieutenants commanding the said Vessels, as shall be thought most conducive to prevent the running Goods off and on the Coast, and that they do correspond with the Commissioners of the Customs, and the Collectors of the Out-Ports, where they are stationed.

That the whole Produce of Goods condemned in the Court of Exchequer by any Vessels, be given to the Officers and Company, divided in such Proportions as Goods taken from the Enemy were, in the late War.

That such Lieutenant commanding any Vessel as shall take and condemn the greatest Number of Smuggling Vessels within each Year, be made a Master and Commander.

That the said Vessels be liable to be visited, and searched by the Officers of the Customs, on their putting into Port, or being met with at Sea, by any of the Smacks belonging to the Custom-House.

That a Signal be appointed for such Vessels, to be known by the Custom-House Officers at every Port, and that the said Signal be made by every such Vessel, on their first appearing off any Port they design to enter, to the End the Officers of the Customs may repair on board as soon

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soon as possible; and that no Boat be sent from any one of the said Vessels, either on Shore, or on board any Ship or Vessel whatsoever, nor any permitted to come on board any such Vessel, either from the Shore, or any Ship or Vessel whatever, till she has been visited and searched by the said Officers.

That no Entry of any sort of Goods be admitted at the Custom-House from any of the said Vessels, but that all kinds of Goods, wet or dry, which are not the Produce or Manufacture of *Great Britain*, or such as can be proved to have paid the Duty, be confiscated.

That every Person employ'd in the said Vessels, to whom any Goods seized did belong, be prosecuted as the Law directs in case of Smugglers; and if any such Goods were belonging to any Lieutenant commanding them, such Lieutenant shall moreover be broke, and deemed incapable, by Law, of holding any Office, Civil or Military, for the future.

That, to prevent vexatious Suits, an Exception be made against the Seizure of Liquors of all sorts, as far as thirty Gallons, all sorts included, in every Vessel.

That every Officer and Seaman belonging to the said Vessels, be paid six Months Pay, as often as eighteen Months is due to them, on their Arrival in any Port where Payments are made.

That the Pay Tickets of all Persons discharged from any of them, be noted at the
Navy

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Navy Office, the first Board Day they appear there, and paid ten Days after.

That (to prevent any Seaman being compell'd to sell his Ticket at a Discount) the Lieutenants commanding such Vessels, be directed to advance to each Man discharg'd from any of them, Three Pence *per* Mile, for every Mile, the Place such Men are discharg'd at, is distant from *London*, setting off the Sum paid on each Ticket, to be deducted at the Payment. The Lieutenant to draw for such Sums on the Navy Board.

That the Lieutenant commanding each Vessel, do buy for, and supply the Seamen therein, with Tobacco, and Slop Cloaths, each Seaman paying Fifteen Pence *per* Pound for Tobacco, and Fifteen *per Cent* on the prime Cost of Slops delivered on Board, and that the Slops be all of one Sort and Colour.

That a Clause be added to the Act, for the better regulating his Majesty's Navy Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, to the following Effect.*

Every Officer, Seaman, and others, employ'd in Ships or Vessels, which are, or shall be hir'd into his Majesty's Service, for cruizing on the Coast of *Great Britain* or *Ireland*, to be deemed as Part of his Majesty's Sea Forces, and sub-

* The said Expence is less by Eight Thousand Six Hundred and Sixty Two Pounds, than Two Thousand Men at Four Pounds *per* Man a Month amount to.

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jected to the within Articles to all Intents and Purposes, as if they did actually belong to any of the Ships of his Majesty's Fleet.

APPENDIX, *by way of Notes.*

The Number of Vessels within proposed, being principally designed for preventing the clandestine Importation and Exportation of Goods to and from *Great Britain and Ireland*, should be of such Sort as the Smugglers make Use of, on the different Parts of the Coast, and the best sailing Vessels that can be procured.

The said Vessels, besides the main great End for which they are propos'd, will answer several other very useful Purposes; they will make all the Officers and Seamen employ'd in them, well acquainted with the Coasts of *Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Holland*; they will be ready to raise Seamen immediately, when 'tis necessary to send a Squadron or Fleet to Sea, by Orders being given to the Lieutenants commanding them to call at particular Rendezvouses, every Ten Days, for Orders from the Admiralty, by which means, the Time taken in hiring Tenders, and providing them with Voluntiers will be saved, and in that Time many good Seamen rais'd; and if after the Squadron, or Fleet fitted out is Mann'd, and ready for the Sea, a Lieutenant, and Twelve or Fourteen Voluntiers, with Three or Four

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petty Officers, be put into some of the largest of them, they may be employ'd as Transports for Provision and most kind of Stores; to raise Seamen for other Ships fitting out; to carry Water and Refreshment to the Western Squadron; and bring in their sick Men with Convoy. The Want of Ships for some of these Purposes, navigated by Men not subject to Martial Law, has been, and may be attended with great Loss to the Service.

The Pay proposed to every Person to be employed, is equal to what is given to Men in the same Office, in Ships of the sixth Rate, and the Pay to the Lieutenant, in Consideration of his being Commander, is One Shilling a Day more than any Lieutenant has, except in First and Second Rates.

The Gromets is an Establishment which was formerly in the Navy; they are meant to be young Fellows of about Eighteen, who were never at Sea, to breed up as Seamen——Seamen in the Service, have hitherto paid Nineteen Pence *per* Pound for Tobacco. Sure Fifteen is Profit sufficient, as the best Tobacco may be bought, Duty paid, I mean unmanufactured, at Nine Pence. A Man is allowed to take Two Pound of it in a Month; so each Man who takes that Allowance, will save Eight Shillings and Eight Pence, which, with an Addition of Nine Pence, will buy himself a warm Pea-Jacket.

The

The Reason why it is proposed that the Lieutenant should provide Slop-Cloaths is, because it is likely they will be better than they have hitherto been ; and it is as reasonable to let an Officer get a small Profit from the People under him, as Strangers. And, to prevent Frauds, a Pattern may be given by the Navy Board.

Thirteen Months are allowed to the Year in all yearly Calculations within.

F I N I S.

