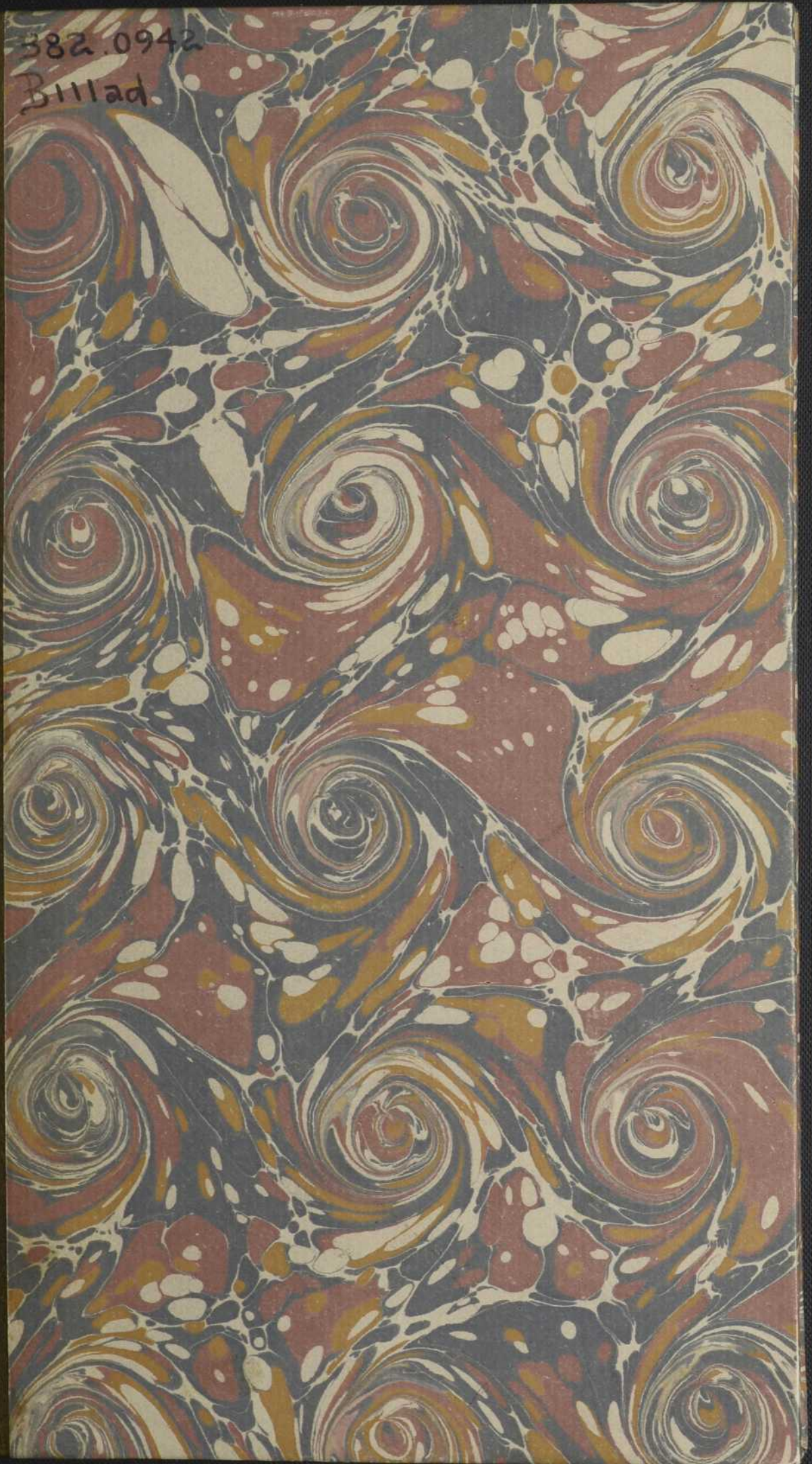


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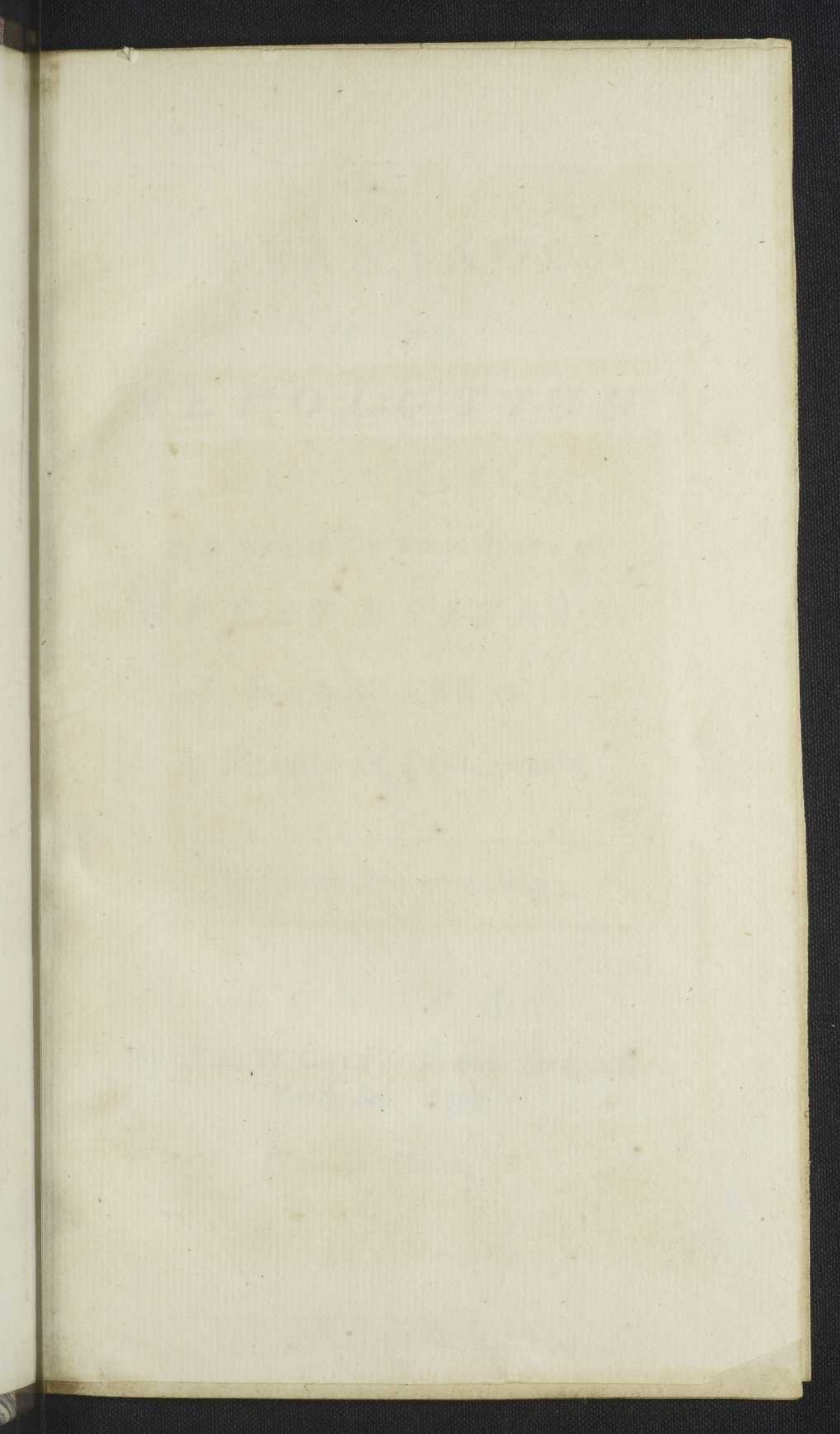
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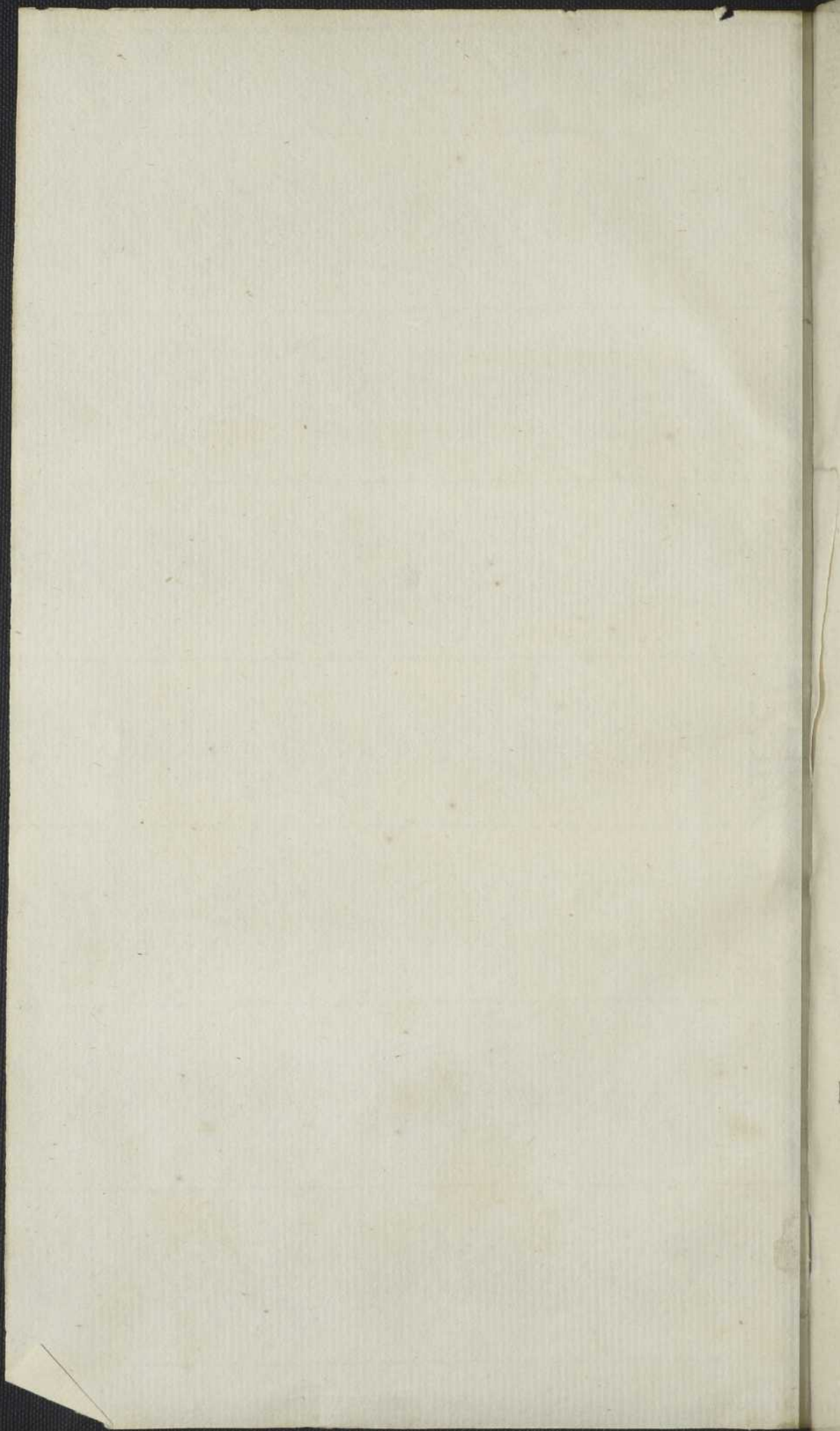
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T H E  
ADVANTAGES  
OF THE  
REVOLUTION  
ILLUSTRATED,  
By a VIEW of the present STATE of  
GREAT BRITAIN.

In a LETTER to  
A MEMBER of PARLIAMENT.

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By G—— B——, Esq;

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L O N D O N:

Printed for W. OWEN at *Homer's Head*, near  
*Temple-Bar*. 1753.

(Price One Shilling.)

1753

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**651839**

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Printed for W. Owen at Hemm's Head, near  
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THE  
REVOLUTION  
OF  
1783



THE  
ADVANTAGES  
OF THE  
REVOLUTION  
ILLUSTRATED.

S I R,



AS I not convinced that you  
(unlike most others) have al-  
ways made Truth the sole  
Object of your political En-  
quiries I should have spared  
both you and myself this Trouble, nor shall  
I add the Impertinence of an Apology, since  
the following Observations are in great mea-  
sure the Result of some Hints thrown out

in a Conference with which you lately honoured me.

*Whether this Nation has received any real Advantage from the Revolution,* is a Question which has afforded Matter for much Controversy ; but whoever attends to the Disputes on this Subject will perceive, that they have been generally agitated with much more Warmth than Reason. Prejudice seems to have usurped the Province of Judgment, and private Interest too often appears to have been the prevailing Bias that has misled us in our Determinations concerning public Utility ; nor indeed is it strange this should have happened, more especially near the Time of so extraordinary an Event : For as in all such national Changes, the State Emoluments of some must be sacrificed, and the flattering Expectations of others frustrated, how natural is it that their Minds should be embittered against a Measure so fatal to their Fortunes and Ambition. — On the contrary, those on whom the rising Ray of Power sheds its benign Influence, and who  
are

are to enjoy the full Sun-shine of Court Favour, may, it is confessed, be too apt to make their personal Felicity the Standard of public Advantage; but since Time, the great Reconciler of different Parties and Interests, has almost eradicated the Seeds of this Opposition and united us under this *new*, or rather *improved*, System of Government, it is presumed Candor will take Place of Passion, and Reason resume her Authority; which may the rather be expected, as our Minds are now happily freed from the ignominious Bondage of Ecclesiastical and State Slavery, the flaming Brands of Bigotry being well nigh extinguished, and the frozen Doctrines of Passive Obedience dissolved.

While others, in treating this Subject, have, with more Subtilty than Science, and less Profit than Labour, puzzled the Understandings of Mankind with nice Refinements on the *divine Right* of Princes or *sovereign Power* of the People; aided by the Light of Experience and the prosperous Effects

fects of more than two Thirds of a Century, I shall only endeavour to evince that we are in Fact rendered more happy by this Event, and leave them to determine our Right of being so. ——— *If Wealth and Freedom* shall appear to be preponderating Weights in the *Revolution Scale*, it will, I think, at least be sufficient to silence those who, at the same Time they are enjoying the Benefit of the Blessing, are infatuated enough to deny the Reality of its Existence.

But let those who dispute our having received any Advantage from the Revolution only cast their Eyes around this Island, let them behold our Seas covered with Ships of Trade, our Barns bursting with increasing Harvests, our Flocks multiplying and bending beneath their fleecy Burdens, and surely, when they see the *Plough, Loom,* and *Sail*, those inexhaustible Fountains of Prosperity, pouring forth their Treasures in a more copious Abundance since this auspicious *Æra*, while our *Colonies* are making richer Retribution to their Parent Country  
for

for the Nourishment and Support afforded in their Infancy ; I say, surely they can no longer persevere in their Error : And that this is the happy Situation of *Great Britain* at present, it is presumed the following Observations will abundantly illustrate.

The first, and not least, salutary Effect of the Revolution was our Deliverance from the Dominion of a Prince whose fatal Attachment to Popery and the Principles of arbitrary Power had well nigh destroyed our Constitution, which was happily re-established by the *Act of Settlement* and *Bill of Rights* ; to the former we owe the Blessings derived from the present illustrious Family on the Throne, to the latter the Security of the Religion, Liberties, Properties, Rights and Freedom of this noble Realm ; and tho' some trifling Articles of these may for wise Reasons have been dispensed with, yet the more Essential remain in full Force and Vigor ; nor was the *Re-coining our Mo-*  
ney

ney in the Reign of our Deliverer of inconsiderable Advantage.

The *Regularity* of our parliamentary Sessions since this Time affords no small Security, especially as that illustrious Body does not now meet as usual, merely for the *pecuniary Aid* of the Crown, but to make *salutary Laws* for the Welfare of the People.

Before this Period the younger Sons of Noblemen and Gentlemen were (for the most Part) brought up in Idleness and vicious Courses, lived useless to their Country, and died Batchelors ; but since their Parents have prudently altered their Conduct, educating them in the Professions of Law, Physic, Divinity, &c. binding them Apprentices to Merchants and wealthy Traders, placing them in the Army and Navy ; Numbers have been sent to *Africa*, the East and West *Indies*, by which Means a perpetual Succession of Men, who were before grievously burthensome to their Families, have been rendered serviceable to their Country, Multitudes

tudes having acquired Honour and Fortunes by their Bravery and Industry.

From this laudable Care of their *Offspring* we may behold the Nobility and Gentry (encouraged by the returning Dawn of Liberty) proceed next to the Culture of their *Estates* ——— How many Millions of Acres have been recovered and improved by draining, liming, marling, burning, and other Methods of Manuring, to the great Increase of Pasturage and Tillage, and consequently of Husbandmen, Smiths, Carpenters, with various other Kinds of Artificers ! ——— By inclosing large Tracts of Land Rents have been trebled, and prodigious Profits have arose from cultivating Hemp, Flax, Woad, &c. sowing Rape and other Seeds, erecting Mills to press out Oyl, which was before imported and sold at double the Price it now bears ——— inestimable are the Advantages arising from sowing Cinquefoils, Trefoils, Lucern, Clover, and Rye Grass ; innumerable are the Sheep and Cattle fatted with Turnips, the Cows and

B

Ewes

Ewes sustained in Winter ; it is scarce fifty Years since Lambs were first suckled in Houses and sold at extravagant Rates by Poulterers only, how plentiful now and useful to the People ! how profitable to the Shepherd who breeds, and Farmer who suckles them ! ——— Spacious Fields near Cities and Towns have been turned into Gardens, to the Advantage of Landlords, Tenants, and labouring Persons. ——— How have Hop-grounds been multiplied, Orchards planted for making Cyder ! infinite is the Number of Forest and other Kinds of Timber-Trees which have been planted by our Land-holders, to their own Honour, Emolument of their Families, and Service of their Country by providing Oaks for the Use of the Royal Navy. ——— Nor have our Improvements been confined to the Surface of the Earth only, as the vast Revenue arising from the Copper Mines in *Cornwall*, *Ireland*, and the *Plantations* ; Lead Mines and Iron Ore taken up in *Great Britain*, sufficiently testifies.

The

The *Union* of the two Kingdoms, in the Reign of the *late Queen*, was an Event pregnant with beneficial Consequences to both; the Borderers on each Side from that Time improved their Lands and Buildings, mutual Security being established, — to SCOTLAND, the Liberty of Trade to all the *British* Plantations was granted, of which Advantage the Inhabitants of that Nation have so well availed themselves as to be at present in Possession of a greater Quantity of Land, and better in Quality, in *America*, than all *North Britain* amounts to; highly advantageous is their Privilege of driving Sheep and Cattle, sending Corn, Coals, salted Fish and all their Manufactures into *England* free from Duties, Imposts and Customs: — It may in a great Degree be attributed to the Union that Lands are advanced from sixteen Years Purchase to Thirty; and as Rents are risen in Proportion, and Lands improved, it would be no unreasonable Calculation to suppose that *Scotland* is of double the Value it was before that Period;

riod ; and how Improveable it still is may easily be discovered from the Conveniencies of its numerous Islands, Harbours, Fisheries, inexhaustible Mines of Coals, Lead, &c. to which add, as happy a Situation and Provision for Commerce as any Part of *Europe* ; nor is it to be immagined this Advantage will be neglected, as they are now happily delivered from the *Slavery* and *Tyranny of Superiors*, an ACT that demands the strongest Tokens of Gratitude and Exertion of Loyalty to their ROYAL DELIVERER and his Successors,

IRELAND has in a particular Manner experienced the happy Effects of the Revolution, since which Time Husbandry has been greatly improved, Rivers made more navigable, Bogs drained, old Roads mended, new ones made, the Rents are more than doubled, Lands sell for twice the usual Purchase, Interest from Twelve and Ten *per Cent.* is fallen to Five and Four, Working-Schools (one of the best and most useful Charities

Charities ever known) are continually erecting and endowing, and the annual Premiums given to the greatest Planters of Trees, Sowers of Grain, Hemp, Flax, Turnips, &c. as well as to various Artificers who excel in their respective Branches of Business, are a glorious Manifestation of Generosity, and a wonderful Inducement to Ingenuity and Industry. ——— The Protestants in this Country are as loyal, brave, and generous Subjects as ever King reigned over, or General led to Battle; the poor infatuated, deluded half Papists (so they are termed in *Spain* and *Portugal*) at home are harmless and inoffensive, many of whose Children already have, and most may, by good Usage, Feeding, and Employment, be made useful Members of the State and Protestant Church, by which Means the Island would in a few Years be still more enriched, Rents advanced, Towns enlarged, and Shipping and Sailors encreased, especially as no Country in *Europe* can boast better Harbours and a happier

happier Situation for the Conveniency of Trade and Commerce.

JERSEY, GUERNSEY, &c. are surpris-  
ingly encreased in Inhabitants and Riches,  
having profited themselves much by the late  
Wars.

Let us next turn our Eyes towards our  
*New World*, and we shall find the Prospect  
not less pleasing, or Affairs less flourishing.

NEWFOUNDLAND is become so prospe-  
rous as to have at least Ten Thousand Fa-  
milies settled in it; the natural Increase of  
which, with the West Country Fishermen  
who annually establish themselves there,  
bids fair for compleatly peopling that Island  
and making it one of the most considerable  
and profitable Countries belonging to *Great  
Britain*. — What a glorious Improvement  
must this appear when it is considered, that  
before the Peace of *Utrecht* the Part of this  
Island belonging to *England* could only boast

a small Number of poor miserable Inhabitants in some of it's Harbours.

HUDSON'S BAY, with all the large Space of Land around it, became an Acquisition to the *British* Crown by the same Peace, where much Copper, and Iron Ore as hard and tough as the *Swedish*, might doubtless be found by skilful Miners, which, with the large Whales that swim in those Seas, would furnish Means of greatly extending and increasing that Trade.

All the PROVINCES on the Continent from the Sea on the East of *Nova Scotia* to the *Spanish Florida* have marvellously increased in Inhabitants and Substance, inso-much that they may fairly be estimated at Twenty Times the Value they were before the Revolution; one principal Cause of which was our first sending *Germans* to the Plantations at the Nation's Charge, which induced such Numbers to follow them at their own Expence, that in all Probability  
the

the vacant Lands in the *British American* Provinces will be settled and inhabited before the Expiration of the present Century.

The BERMUDA ISLANDS have already more inhabitants than Food for them, and more Money than they can expend there.

Three of the BAHAMA ISLANDS have been Peopled since his Majesty's Accession to the Throne; and it is reported, settling the Remainder is now under Consideration. *Providence* has been fortified and garrisoned. — Highly advantageous must these Islands be, as they are situated on the Gulph of *Florida*, and capable of the same Productions as our *Sugar Islands*; all of which, including the *Virgin Isles*, are much more copiously furnished with Inhabitants and Slaves, and produce greater Quantities of Sugar, Moluffus, Rum, Cotton, &c. than before the Revolution.

But who can refrain from rejoicing at this glorious Event, when it appears that since it happened

happened the Subjects of the *British* Monarchy are upon a moderate Calculation increased upwards of Three Millions. — What other Country in *Europe* can produce an Instance of the like Prosperity ?

*The State of our MANUFACTURES.*

Another undeniable Instance of the Advantage which has accrued to this Nation by the Revolution is the vast Increase and flourishing Condition of our Manufactures; and if Industry is a Characteristic of Liberty, I may venture to affirm that no Country in *Europe* can at this Day produce such glorious Proof of being in Possession of this valuable Blessing as *Great Britain*, the Inhabitants of which, by Application, Industry, and (what is the Life of both) Encouragement, being arrived to a higher Degree of Knowledge, and greater Perfection in almost every Branch of Manufacture, than any People in the known World; the Truth of which the following Particulars will sufficiently evince.

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Before

Before the Year 1688 very little Thread, Linnen or Sail-Cloth was made in *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and that little was coarse and ordinary; since that Time, prodigious Quantities of flaxen and hempen Cloths have been wrought in several Counties of *England*, and Mills erected for the cleansing and twisting of Thread, to the no small Saving of this Nation.

In *Scotland* how amazing are the Improvements in the Manufactures of Sheer Lawns, which it is said in Quantity are sufficient for the Use of all his Majesty's Subjects, and in Quality equal to those of *Germany*; besides those of plain and flowered Cambricks, fine Linnens called *Hollands* from 3 to 7s. 6d. per Yard, superior to those of the *Netherlands* at the same Price, with the best Thread in *Europe* for most Uses; from the Exportation of which Articles, with that of coarser Linnen for the Plantations, large and profitable Returns are made, besides a Sufficiency for home Consumption.

How

How has *Ireland* advanced several Species of the Woollen and other Manufactures, particularly Friezes, Ratteens, and other Sorts of Stuffs, better made and cheaper than in *England* or in *France*; but how must our Admiration increase when it appears that in Linnen, Diaper, Damask, &c. with Sail-cloth equal to the *Dutch*, after serving themselves they send Abroad to the Amount of upwards of a Million Sterling?

But that the *Linnen Manufactures* in *Great Britain* and *Ireland* afford Subsistence to Multitudes of People, and prevent some Millions of Money being annually sent abroad (which was the Case before the Revolution) are not the only Advantages we receive from them, since they have likewise occasioned the Prices of Linnen to fall 20 *per Cent.* by which every Family in *Great Britain*, *Ireland*, and the *Plantations* must be greatly benefited.

No Alteration in Trade can be more surprising than the admirable Progress of the *Silk Manufacture* in and about *Spital-fields*,

which, within 60 Years, from almost nothing, is now, by the Ingenuity, Application and Expence of the Master-weavers, become the greatest and best in *Europe*, from the richest Brocades and Velvets, thro' all its several Branches, down to Handkerchiefs and Silk Laces.

The *Woollen Manufactures* are wonderfully multiplied, improved and enlarged in the North of *England*; nor is their Increase in the East and West Parts inconsiderable, since more than an hundred different Species of Woollen Goods are now woven in this Kingdom; and surely nothing can be a stronger Indication of the great Demand for them than the advanced Prices which Wool has been sold at for some Years past, altho' there has been a great Increase in the Growth of it.

How advantageous the *Cotton Manufacture* is to this Nation *Manchester* and the Villages depending on it may demonstrate; whence great Quantities of Goods, after being printed or stamp'd near *London*, are now exported

exported to *Africa* and the *Plantations*, a Trade much more beneficial to this Kingdom than sending *India Goods* thither.

All Nations yield the Preheminence to *England* in the *manufacturing of Metals* from the Anchor, Anvil, Mortar and Cannon, to the Pin and Needle. What vast Sums must have been expended in erecting Forges, Mills for making Brasses and Iron Wire, and Founderies to carry on these Works; the Variety and Quantity of Goods (Cutlery Wares included) is wonderful, and in Value little inferior to the whole Woollen Manufacture of this Kingdom, of which the flourishing State of *Birmingham*, *Sheffield*, and several other Towns furnish ample Testimony.

Before, and some Years after, the Revolution most of the cast Iron, Brasses-works, Tin-plates, and many other Articles in the Battery and Hard-ware Trade, were imported hither — Brasses being first made at *Bristol* by a Stranger, and Tin-plates by the excellent Major *Hanbury* in *Monmouthshire*, to whom

whom we are indebted for the Improvement of many Branches of the Iron Business.

*Frame-work Knitting* hath extended itself from *London* to *Aberdeen* in the North, and *Exeter* in the West, a Business which affords Employment and Subsistence to multitudes of Inhabitants, and is attended with great National Profit.

No longer are we obliged to be indebted to *France* for her brilliant Trappings, since *Gold and Silver Laces, Fringes and Embroideries* are brought to as great Perfection here as in that Country; nor need the *British Ladies* send their Pin-money to *Flanders, &c.* for the Ornament of their Persons, when it appears that no less than Forty Thousand Women and Children are employed here in making *Thread Lace*, some of which is sold at no less than 5*l.* per Yard.

*Paper* for Printing, Writing, Drawing, and Hangings, made here, is allowed to be preferable in Colour to that of foreign Manufacture; and by the Mills which are continually erecting for this Business it may be presumed,

presumed, that in a few Years we shall not only be able to furnish sufficient for home Consumption but receive the Benefit of Exportation.

*Porcelane Wares* of great Value are now manufactured at *Chelsea, May-fair, Brentford, Worcester, Bristol, Bow, &c.* *Earthen Wares* about *London* and *Liverpool* equal to the *Delft*, which, with handsome and serviceable *Stone Wares* in *Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire* and elsewhere, made in incredible Quantities, furnish no small Articles in our Trade to the *British Settlements* and other foreign Nations; especially if we add to these the Advantage arising from our Improvements in blowing, cutting, scolloping Glass and making Lustres, Looking-Glasses, &c.

To what great Perfection and Profit is the Business arrived of Printing, printing and stamping of Linnens and Cottons, nor from the Specimens we have already given of our Skill in making Carpets is it unreasonable to form sanguine Expectations of future Benefit.

Our

Our Artists in Clock and Watch-making, Workers of Gold and Silver Wares, Cutters and Setters of Diamonds, with other valuable Stones, are arrived to such a Degree of Excellence as to surpass the Workmen of all other Nations in Number and Skill.

The Arts of Chemistry, Surgery, Architecture, Painting, Drawing, Sculpture, Engraving, Enamelling, Inlaying, Carving, Gilding, Chasing, casting Types, Printing, making mathematical and musical Instruments, &c. have acquir'd of late Years a great Degree of Perfection, and afford a prodigious additional Support to the Subjects of *Great Britain*.

To make a particular Enumeration of the Improvements that have been made in Coach, Cabinet, Chair-making, and almost every other Trade and Handicraft, would be as unnecessary as tedious, for the Truth of which the Reader is therefore referred to his own Enquiries and Experience. But it may not be improper to conclude this Head with observing, That the *Master Manufacturers,*

*nufacturers*, in most Parts of this Kingdom, are now possessed of Substance and Stocks to enlarge their present Undertakings, as well as begin any new, that may be attended with Advantage. That *Arts* and *Industry* appear in the most flourishing State throughout his Majesty's Dominions, and that the *Shops* of the Tradesmen, though trebled in Number, contain more than double the Value in Goods, they did before the Revolution; while at the same Time, the *Master* is enabled to support himself and Family in a much genteeler manner, since that Period. — Nor does the vast Increase of Plate, Jewels, Coaches, Household-Furniture, &c. in this Kingdom, afford an inconsiderable Instance of its thriving Condition.

*The State of* COMMERCE.

Nothing more effectually demonstrates the Prosperity of a Nation, than the flourishing Condition of its Commerce; and which, cherished by the Ray of Freedom,

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we shall find has ever since the Revolution been expanding its Wings, and waſting to us the Treasures of the Globe, in a much greater abundance than formerly.

Soon after the Revolution, Wines, Brandy, and all other Commodities from *France* were prohibited; and when this Prohibition was taken off, very high Duties were laid upon every Thing imported from that Kingdom. But as its Liquors, together with Salt, Silk, Ribands, Stuffs of various Sorts, Linens, Hats, Shoes, Stockings, Gloves, Peruques, &c. were in some sort necessary to *England*; our true *Englishmen* began to plant Orchards, improve Malt Liquors, set up Distilleries, make use of Arrack and Rum from the *East* and *West Indies*, contrive Salt-Works, and erect Manufactures of all the different Species of Goods, that were before imported at so immense a Disadvantage, from our neighbouring Rival. In most of these Success attended; insomuch, that the Ballance of the allowed Trade with *France* is at present but little in their Favour;

your ; Smugling is certainly too much : Cash, Wool, Lead and Tin, &c. were what they received in return for their Wines, &c. to the great Emolument of the Trade and Commerce of that Nation, and as disadvantageous and ruinous to this. — When the Subjects of *Great-Britain* were debarred the use of *French* Manufactures, both Masters and Workmen in that Kingdom were obliged to leave their native Land, and pervade half the Countries in *Europe* to exercise their respective Trades, and acquire a Subsistence. The Name these Men were known by, was that of REFUGEES; with themselves they transplanted all the Arts and Mysteries of their Callings, securely seated themselves, and exercised their Industry in *Great-Britain*, *Ireland*, and many other foreign Countries. This Emigration has produced Consequences irretrievably prejudicial to *France*, and highly beneficial to us, as the great Fortunes amassed by Brewers, Distillers, Vinegar-Makers, Silk-Weavers, and other Manufacturers of the once *French* Commodities, evidently demonstrate.

I cannot forbear making one Observation, which naturally occurs to me in this Place, *viz.* That as a *religious Persecution* was one Cause of this useful Body of People leaving *France*; might not the *same Cause* have produced the *same Effect* in *England*, had the *papal Authority* once re-established its Dominion in this Country?

Our Commerce with *Portugal* was very inconsiderable till the Reign of *QUEEN ANN*, when that Court withdrew from *French* Influence, and entered into a Treaty of Trade with *England*, very profitable for both Nations, and which is now esteemed one of the most considerable, with respect to Traffic, the Subjects of *Great-Britain* are concerned in.

That the *Spanish Trade* is increased, may be proved from the Bills of Entry, and by the Multitude of Ships sailing to the Ports of *Spain* from the *British* Provinces, on the Continent of *North America*.

The Commerce with *Italy*, and the circumjacent Islands, is reported to be more advantageous

advantageous than formerly, to *Germany*, *Flanders*, and *Holland*; it greatly improves every Year, the Reasons of which need no Explication.

Our Trade with *Sweden*, *Denmark* and *Norway*, is less disadvantageous than formerly, by our sending thither more Rice and Tobacco, bringing back less Copper and Iron, and importing Part of our Naval Stores from the *British* Plantations.

The Traffic to *Russia* is very great, in fine Apparel, Gold and Silver Utensils, Clocks, Watches, rich Household Furniture, Cabinets, Coaches; besides the common Goods formerly sent thither. Notwithstanding, the Ballance, it must be allowed, remains on the Side of *Russia*.

Though the *Turkey Trade*, with respect to our Woollen Manufactures, may of late Years have declined; yet we have still the Means left of retrieving that Branch of Commerce, and restoring it to its former flourishing State, should the Parliament  
please

please to take it into Consideration, as the late Regulations made for the Settling and Improvement of our *African Trade*, it is not doubted will produce beneficial Effects.

Our Commerce to *East-India* and *China* is more profitably conducted than formerly, as much greater Quantities of *British* Copper, Iron, Gold and Silver Thread, and Lace, are annually shipped for those Parts.

But the principal *Cornucopia* of *Great-Britain's* Wealth, are its *Colonies in America*, which furnish the most profitable Succour to their Mother Country, and which must every Year increase. The trafficking thither is appropriated to the Subjects of this Crown, and the Benefits arising from the Growths, Produce and Labour of these Countries, center in the Hands of our Manufacturers and Merchants. The Provinces on the Continent furnish the Islands belonging to the *English*, and other Nations in *America*, with Biscuit, Flower, Provisions of all Kinds.

Lumber

\* Lumber, Horses, Live Stocks, Sloops and other Vessels, Masts, Yards, Arms, *Indian* Corn and other Grains, Pulses, Tobacco, Rice, salted Fish with a Multitude of other Articles; for these the *American* Merchants receive great Quantities of Silver, which is sent to purchase Goods here. The Construction of Ships for Sale in *America* was begun by Capt. *Coram*, since the Revolution, which Business is now diligently prosecuted in all the Colonies from *New England* to *Carolina*; and which has been, is, and always will be of exceeding Profit to this Kingdom. The Increase of Tobacco in *Maryland*, *Virginia*, and *North Carolina*; of Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, and Rice in both *Carolinas*, has enabled the Inhabitants to expend some Millions Sterling in the Purchase of Negroes, building Houses, and making fine Roads in all the said Provinces. Deer and other Skins with various Sorts of Furs, from the *Pro-*  
*vinces,*

\* Lumber is all Sorts of Timber used in House and Mill Building, Hogheads and Barrel Staves, &c.

*vinces, Hudson's Bay and Newfoundland,* are great and profitable Articles in the *British* Commerce; to which may be added, the Whales taken on these Coasts, with Fish and Seal Oil. The *Copper Ore* in *America* is very good, the *Iron* the best, and sells the dearest of any landed in the Port of *London*. These Provinces can now boast of some large well built Cities, fine Towns, and numerous Villages, all which half a Century must marvellously increase, and in proportion as the Colonies flourish, the Sea Ports, and manufacturing Cities, and Towns in *Great-Britain,* and *Ireland,* must be enriched.

The Exportation of *British* and *Irish* Manufactures to the *Sugar* and other *Southern* Islands, is of late Years prodigiously augmented, the Rum from thence is much in request, and the Price considerably advanced. The *Cotton* superior to any that is brought to *England,* and its said the *Bahama* and *Virgin Isles* are capable of producing

ducing great Quantities of this valuable Commodity.

To conclude the Article of Commerce, it is sufficient to add, that Cargoes for the *American Trade*, are better and cheaper collected in *Great-Britain*, than in any other Part of the World: That the Shipping employed in the *British* Commerce and Fisheries are trebled. That the Value of Goods, &c. imported into the *British* Dominions are much *lessened*, and the *Exports* greatly *increased* since the Revolution.

AFTER what has been advanced concerning the improved State of the *Lands, Manufactures, and Commerce of Great-Britain* since the *Revolution*, it may seem unnecessary to add any Thing further to prove the Benefits of that auspicious Event; yet who without Admiration can view the beautiful as well as convenient Improvements of our Country, by the expensive Enlargements and Reparations of the Public Roads?—Who that has a Heart sensible of any social Emotions, but must receive an inexpressible Pleasure in the Prospect of the various Foundations

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dations appropriated to the Relief and Support of our poor and afflicted fellow Subjects, such as the *Foundling*, with numerous other *Hospitals, Infirmaries, Workhouses, Charity-Schools, &c.* glorious Instances of *British Wealth and Humanity.*

What immense Sums have been expended in making Docks, building Piers, cleansing Harbours, erecting Light Houses, lengthening the Navigation of Rivers, building Bridges, &c. Works of great public Utility, as well as private Emolument.

How wonderful as well as pleasing must the Consideration be, That the Rents of Buildings, erected since the Revolution, amount to greatly more than the annual Interest of the national Debt.

Now I have mentioned the national Debt, it may not be improper to observe, that although I differ entirely with those who maintain the publick Debt is an Advantage to the Nation; yet great as it is, I conceive it may much easier and sooner be discharged than most People imagine, by the Prudence,

dence, Application and Knowlege of a Minister, who has always made his Majesty's Service, and the Good of his Country, the sole Aim and End of his Administration of public Affairs. By what means this Debt was contracted is too well known, to need a particular Relation, it will therefore be sufficient to consider, whether the Possessions gain'd since the Revolution, and Money expended for the Honour and Service of his Majesty's Dominions, are not a Counter Ballance.

Among an infinite Number of Particulars, let us but enumerate the following; *Gibraltar, Portmahon, the French Part of Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay, and the Island of St. Christopher's* have been annexed to the *British Crown*, vast Sums expended in the settling *Georgia and Nova Scotia*, *St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster-Abbey*, several stately Churches, and endowing a considerable Number of poor Livings, are Articles of Consequence, to which let us add building the Palaces at *Hampton Court and Kensington*, making Gardens, and Additions to *St. James's*,

repairing *Windsor Castle*, the magnificent Structure at the Horse-Guards, the Treasury, Admiralty-Office, Custom-House, Additions to the Victualling-Office on *Tower-Hill*, building new ones and Storehouses in several Parts, with Brewhouses and Bakehouses for the Service of the Navy. Repairs and additional Buildings in the *Tower of London*, *Westminster Bridge*, Fortifications rais'd at *Gibraltar* and *Portmahon*, by which they are rendered impregnable; at *Plymouth*, *Portsmouth*, *Gosport*, in *Nova Scotia*, *Georgia*, and many Places in *Great-Britain*, *Ireland* and *America*, purchasing for the Crown, seven-eighths of the *Carolinas*, and all the *Bahama* Islands, building the Royal and magnificent Foundery at *Woolwich*, the Dock at *Plymouth*, and greatly augmenting others; the Hospitals at *Chelsea*, *Greenwich*, *Gosport*, *Plymouth*, *Gibraltar* and *Portmahon* have been greatly expensive, augmenting the Navy, with the Charge of an abundance of Canon, Mortars, Magazines, &c. for the Sea and Land Service; paying equivalent to *Scotland*, and purchasing the Superiorities, parliamentary Encourage-

Encouragement to the Undertakers of the Whale and Herring Fisheries, which, with respect to the Advantage of *Great-Britain*, will over ballance Ten times those Sums ever given for any other Purposes.

The Public Buildings of this Nation are so near compleat, as to require only an Edifice in this Metropolis for the Residence of his Majesty, suitable to his Dignity and the Grandeur of his Dominions.

Although, Sir, innumerable Instances might be added to illustrate our Point in view, *That Great-Britain and its Dependencies are in a much more happy and flourishing Condition than before the Revolution, and as well able to pay the present Taxes as those paid before that time*; yet I flatter myself sufficient have already been produced to determine a Mind like yours, unobscured by Bigotry and uninflamed by Party. Some there are indeed, who from mistaken Notions of Loyalty, are possessed with an Opinion that the *People* are made for the *Prince*, not the *Prince* for the *People*; others whose only measure of the *Rectitude* of any Administration,

nistration, is their enjoying a *lucrative Share* in it, both these I despair of converting, as no Degree of Evidence will be able to remove the *interested Malice* of the one, or *obstinate Blindness* of the other; but if the above Observations should induce the more rational and impartial Part of my Countrymen to think us not in so *deplorable a State* as Faction would represent us, *enslaved by Power, undone by Debts, and famished by Taxes*, they will answer all the Purposes of

S I R, &c.



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# A P P E N D I X.

AS the following Calculations may, in some Measure, assist the Reader in his Judgement of what has already been advanced, they are submitted to his Consideration.

I am of Opinion, that the Inhabitants of *South-Britain* exceed Ten Million; and supposing the Kingdom to be divided into Ten Parts, no one would hesitate to appropriate a Million to each Division: For Example,

- 1st Division, *Cornwall, Devon, Somerset.*
- 2d. *Wales, Hereford, and Monmouthshires.*
- 3d. *Dorset, Wilts, Hants, Gloucester, and Worcester-shires.*
- 4th. *Berks, Surry, Sussex, and Kent.*
- 5th. *Middlesex.*
- 6th. *Essex, Hertford, Suffolk, Norfolk, and Cambridge-shires.*
- 7th. *Bucks, Oxford, Warwick, Northampton, Leicester, Rutland, Bedford, and Huntingdon-shires.*
- 8th. *Salop, Cheshire, Stafford, Derby, and Lincoln-shires.*
- 9th. *Nottingham and York-shires.*
- 10th. *Lancashire, Westmoreland, Durham, Cumber-land and Northumberland.*

The Land of *South-Britain* amounts to about Forty-two Millions of Acres; Two Millions of which, may be reasonably computed to be worth Eight Millions *per ann.* Two Millions more, Four Millions *per ann.* Ten Millions of Acres more, at an equal Number of Pounds; other Ten Millions at half that Value; Ten Millions more at 5s *per Acre*; Two Millions more at 2s 6d; the same Number at 1s; and the like Quantity at 6d *per Acre,*

## A P P E N D I X.

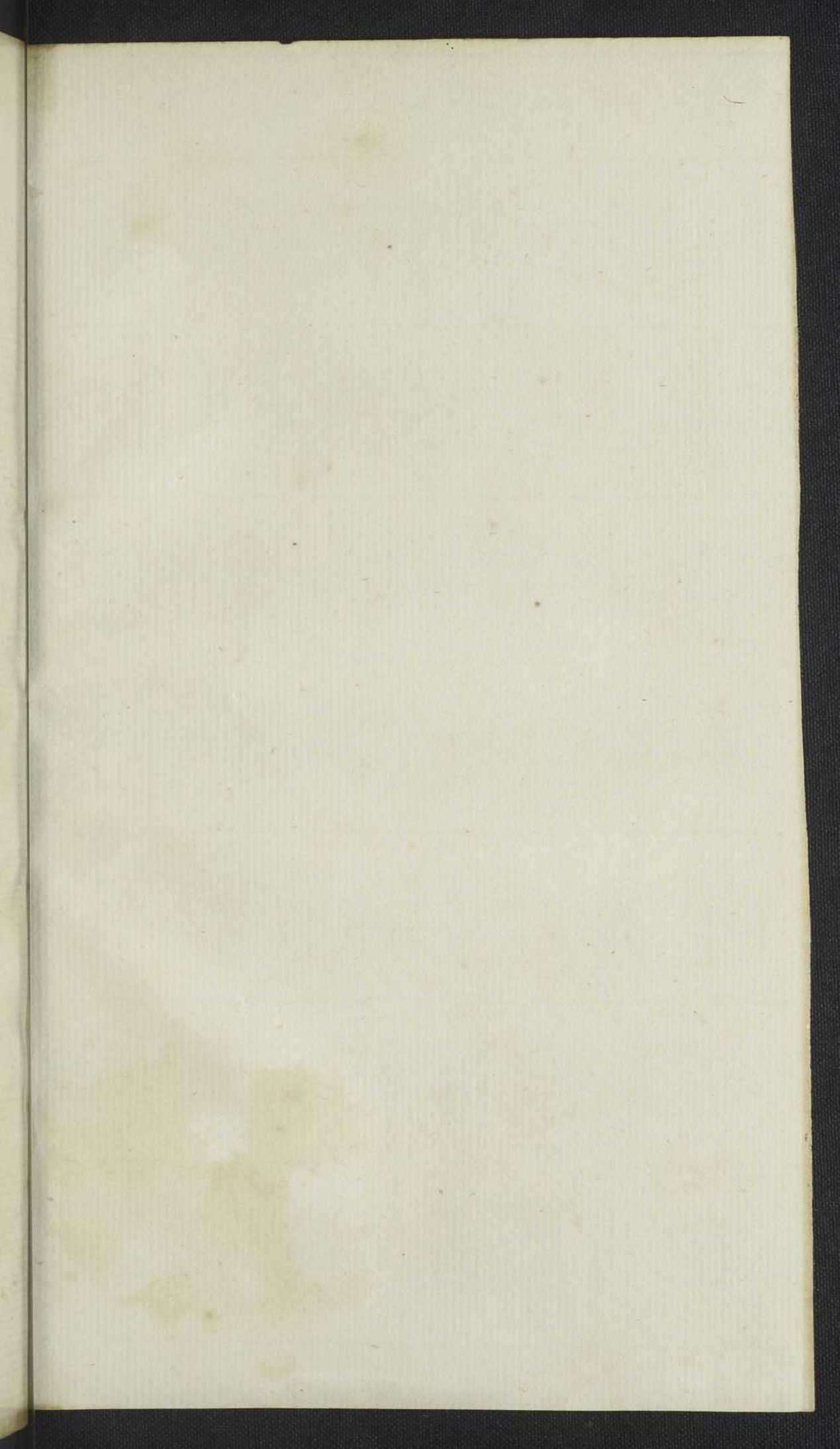
*Acre, per ann.* which together, make Forty Millions of Acres, of the yearly Value of Twenty-nine Millions, One Hundred and Five thousand Pounds; the remaining two Millions may be allowed for the Scite of Buildings, Roads and Rivers.

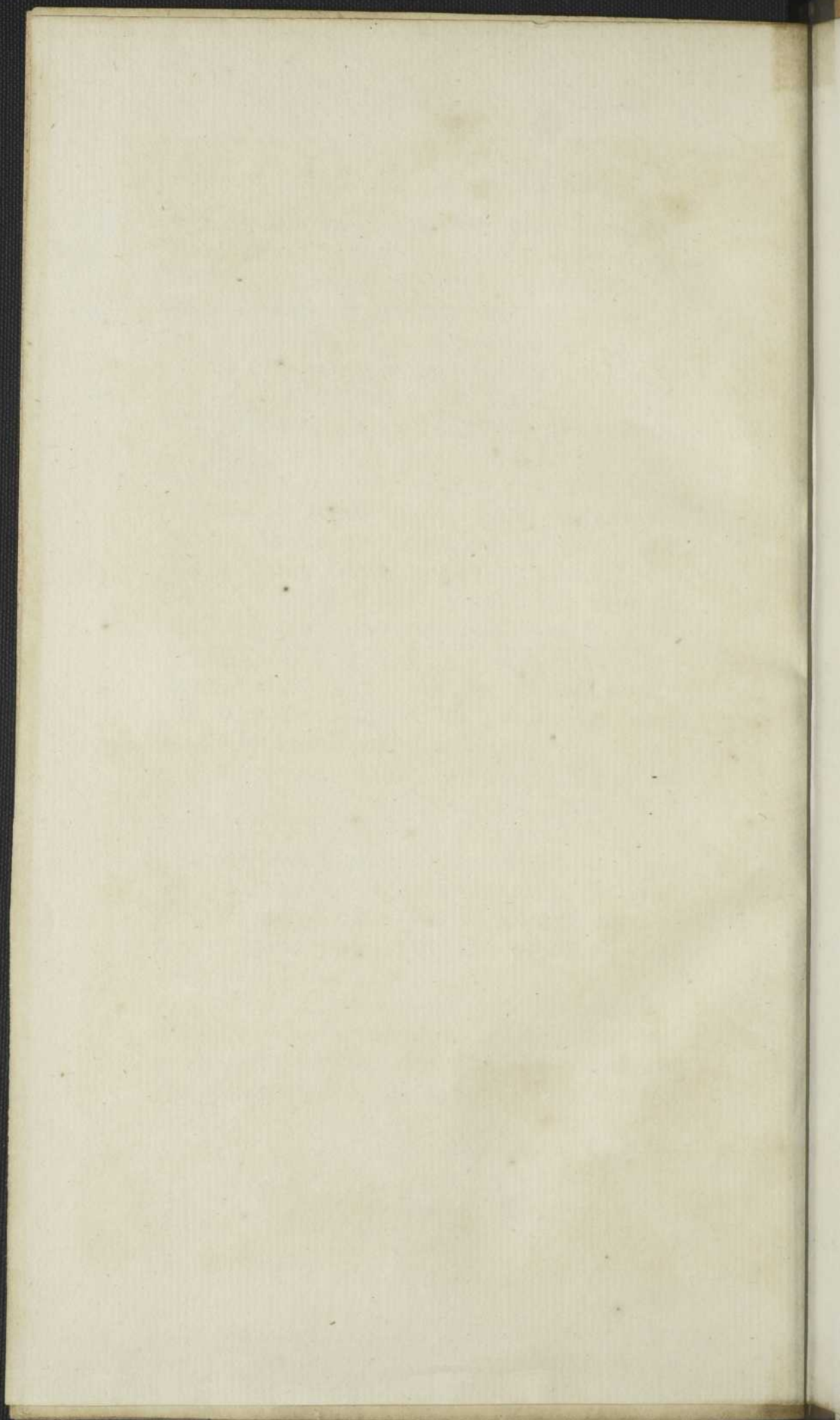
The Fisheries upon the Coasts and in the Rivers of *South-Britain*; the Rents of Houses, Mills, Wharfs, Fairs and Markets, private Docks and Decoy Ponds, Mines of Coals, Tin, Copper, Lead, Iron Ore, Allom and Black-Lead, Quarries of Lime, Slate, Lapis Calaminaris, building Stones, &c. Rock Salt and Salt Works, Pits of Marle, Tobacco-pipe Clay, Chalk, Loom, Bricks, Tile and Fuller's Earth; Sea Sand for manuring and improving Land, Sea Weeds for enriching Grounds, and making Kelp for Glass-houses, Peat, Turf, Gravel, and other Articles may be supposed to produce an equal annual Profit with the Lands.

*North-Britain* (which is thought to exceed Two Millions of Inhabitants) and *Ireland* (Two Millions Five Hundred Thousand) with the *American Plantations*, which amount to Three Millions, who are likewise Owners of Six Hundred Thousand Black Slaves; all these together may reasonably be computed of equal Value with *South-Britain*.

If these Calculations are just, his Majesty's Subjects and Dominions are not only more *prosperous* and *flourishing* than any other in *Europe*, but with respect to their Abilities pay the *least Taxes*.

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