

these colonies? As constantly as streams tend to the ocean, have they been pouring the fruits of all their labors into their mother's lap. Good heaven! and shall a total oblivion of former tenderneſſes and bleſſings, be ſpread over the minds of a good and wiſe nation, by the ſordid arts of intriguing men, who, covering their ſelfiſh projects under pretences of public good, firſt enrage their countrymen into a frenzy of paſſion, and then advance their own influence and intereſt, by gratifying the paſſion, which they themſelves have baſely excited.

HITHERTO

we are very great gainers by their direct trade to and from *Old England*. Our yearly exportations of *Engliſh* manufactures, malt and other goods, from hence thither, amounting, in my opinion, to *ten times* the value of what is imported from thence; which calculation I do not make at random, but upon *mature conſideration*, and, peradventure, upon *as much experience in this very trade*, as any other perſon will pretend to; and therefore, whenever reformation of our correſpondency in trade with that people ſhall be thought on, it will, in my poor judgment, require *GREAT TENDERNESS*, and *VERY SERIOUS CIRCUMSPECTION*."

Sir JOSIAH CHILD's *Diſcourſe on Trade*.

"Our plantations ſpend moſtly our *Engliſh* manufactures, and thoſe of *all ſorts almoſt imaginable*, in *egregious quantities*, and employ near *two thirds* of *all our Engliſh ſhipping*; ſo that we have *more people in England*, by reaſon of our plantations in *America*."

Idem.

Sir JOSIAH CHILD ſays, in another part of his work, "That not more than fifty families are maintained in *England* by the refining of ſugar." From whence, and from what *Davenant* ſays, it is plain, that the advantages here ſaid to be derived from the plantations by *England*, muſt be meant chiefly of the continental colonies.

"I ſhall ſum up my whole remarks on our *American* colonies, with this obſervation, that as they are a certain annual revenue of *SEVERAL MILLIONS STERLING* to their mother country, they ought carefully to be proteſted, duly encouraged, and every opportunity that preſents, improved for their increment and advantage, as every one they can poſſibly reap, muſt at laſt return to us with intereſt."

BEAWES's *Lex Merc. Red.*

"We may ſafely advance, that our trade and navigation are greatly increaſed by our colonies, and that they really are a ſource of treaſure and naval power to this kingdom, ſince *THEY WORK FOR US*, and *THEIR TREASURE CENTERS HERE*. Before their ſettlement, our manufactures were few, and thoſe but indifferent; the number of *Engliſh* merchants very ſmall, and the whole ſhipping of the nation much inferior to what now belongs to the Northern Colonies only. *Theſe are certain facts*. But ſince their eſta bliſhment, our condition has altered for the better, almoſt to a degree beyond credibility.---Our *MANUFACTURES* are prodigiouſly increaſed, chiefly by the demand for them in the plantations, where they *AT LEAST TAKE OFF ONE HALF*, and ſupply us with many valuable commodities for exportation, which is as great an emolument to the mother kingdom, as to the plantations themſelves."

POSTLETHWAYT's *Univ. Diſt. of Trade and Commerce*.

"Moſt of the nations of *Europe* have interferred with us, more or leſs, in divers of our ſtaple manufactures, within half a century, not only in our woolen, but in our lead and tin manufactures, as well as our fisheries."

POSTLETHWAYT, *ibid*.

"The inhabitants of our colonies, by carrying on a trade with their *foreign neighbours*, do not only occaſion a *greater quantity of the goods and merchandizes of Europe being ſent from hence to them*, and a greater quantity of the product of *America* to be ſent from them hither, which would otherwiſe be carried from,

and