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REASONS why a Duty of 30 per Cent. should be charged on East-India Prohibited GOODS exported to the Plantations.

THIRTY per Cent. added to *East-India* Goods, will not raise them above the Value of the like Species of *English* Manufactures; and if the People inhabiting those Collonies, be so fond of those Goods as is pretended, the end of the Bill is like to be Answered, and the Money raised, if their Fondness be only a Pretence, then our own Manufactures are at most but upon an equal Foot with those of *East-India*, which is hoped will not appear Unreasonable if we consider.

REASONS why a Duty of 30 per Cent. should be charged on East-India Prohibited Goods exported to the Plantations.

I. The Value that *England* give to the Plantations, and Labour of those Countries much exceed what can be pretended those Countries give to *England*.

II. If we reflect upon the Quantities of *Dutch* and *German* Linnens, and other Goods consumed in *England*, that are purchased with the Productions of those Plantations, we hope it will appear Reasonable, that the Sugars, &c. consumed in *England* should be at least in part the Effects of the Productions and Manufactures of *England*, or in some degree support the Government that are at such Expence for the Preservation of those Collonies.

III. There can arise no greater Damage hereby, then those People paying near the same price for *East-India* Commodities as if they bought *English*, the Pretence of the *Dutch* at *Curassau*, or the Difficulty of the Draw-back being rather Clamour then Real; for the *Dutch* who buy these Goods in *England* cannot pretend to under-sell the *English* Merchant with such Goods, if we should suppose the addition of the Interest of 30 l. in every Hundred for a Year, and the Pretence of Difficulty in receiving the Draw-back is removed by the Laws, ascertaining a Certificate from the proper Officer to be sufficient Evidence.

IV. It is humbly offered, the Trade as at present in these Goods to those Countries is Unreasonable; it is giving a greater Incouragement to the Employment of the Poor of *East-India* then the People of *England*.

It is what the Complainers of this Duty would judge hard in their own Cases.

What would these Men say, if the Sugars of *Brazeall*, *East-India* and *Surinam* were allowed to be Imported into *England* upon such Terms, as that they could be sold Cheaper then the Sugars of their Plantations.

It is what they often declared fit and granted as to *England* in the same Goods; and at this Day some of them declare they will promote.

And Labour, Materials and Provisions being four Fifths at least Cheaper in *East-India* then in *England*; it cannot be pretended, that 30 per Cent. is too great a Duty, or that *English* Manufactures may be afforded Cheaper then those of *East-India* with this Advance.

And if the Inhabitants of those Collonies have met with Losses and Difficulties, all proper Assistance and Support ought to be afforded; but it ought to be consider'd, that *England* have labour'd under two Expensive Wars, and have met with Losses also, and yet think themselves obliged to pay Taxes, and support the Government. Much more might be offered, did not the Matter appear so very Plain as well as Reasonable.

REASONS why a Duty of 30 per
Cent. should be charged on East-India
Prohibited-GOODS exported to the
Plantations.

THIRTY per Cent. added to East-India Goods will not raise them above the Value of the like Species of English Manufactures; and if the People inhabiting those Colonies be to find of those Goods as is pretended, the end of the Bill is like to be Answered, and the Money raised, if their Towns be only those of our own Manufactures are at most but upon an equal Footing of East-India, which is hoped will not appear Unreasonable if we

Value that England give to the Plantations, and Labour of those Colonies much exceed what can be pretended those Countries give to England.

we reflect upon the Quantities of Dutch and German Linens and Goods contained in England, that are purchased with the Productions of the Plantations, we hope it will appear Reasonable, that the sugars, &c. contained in England should be at least in part the Effects of the Productions and Manufactures of England, or in some degree support the Government that are much Expence for the Preservation of those Colonies.

III. There can arise no greater Damage hereby, than those People paying near the same price for East-India Commodities as if they bought English, the Presence of the Dutch at Cayenne, or the Difficulty of the Draw-back being rather Clamour than Real; for the Dutch who buy these Goods in England cannot pretend to undersell the English Merchant with such Goods, if we should suppose the addition of the interest of 30% in every Hundred for a Year, and the Presence of Difficulty in receiving the Draw-back is removed by the Laws determining a Certificate from the proper Officer to be sufficient Evidence.

IV. It is humbly offered, the Trade as at present in those Goods to those Countries is Unreasonable; it is giving a greater Encouragement to the Employment of the Poor of East-India than the People of England.

It is what the Complainers of this Duty would judge hard in their own Cases. What would these Men say, if the sugars of Brazil, East-India and Swazam were allowed to be imported into England upon such Terms, as that they could be sold Cheaper than the sugars of their Plantations.

It is what they often declared fit and granted as to England in the same Goods; and at this Day some of them declare they will promote. And Labour, Materials and Provisions being four Fifths at least Cheaper in East-India than in England; it cannot be pretended, that 30 per Cent. is too great a Duty, or that English Manufactures may be sold Cheaper than those of East-India with this Advance.

And if the Inhabitants of those Colonies have met with Losses and Difficulties, all proper Assistance and support ought to be afforded; but it ought to be considered, that England have laboured under two Expensive Wars, and have met with Losses also, and yet think themselves obliged to pay Taxes, and support the Government. Much more might be offered, did not the Matter appear to very Plain as well as Reasonable.

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