

“ from the * English. We may encrease those
 “ Trades considerably, seeing that Nation in their
 “ Islands, with less Advantages than we, in Ter-
 “ ritories of less Extent, and in much less Time;
 “ have found Means to employ yearly above 500
 “ Ships, whilst we do not, without great Diffi-
 “ culty, employ 100. — Every-body is sensible
 “ of the Benefit of Navigation, and that the Hap-
 “ piness and Glory of a Staté very much depend
 “ upon it: There can be no Commerce without
 “ it; it governs the Fortunes of the Merchants;
 “ it maintains a great Number of Subjects, Sea-
 “ men and Mechanicks; no one is ignorant, that
 “ the Navigation of France owes all its Increase and
 “ Splendor to the Commerce of its Islands, and that
 “ it cannot be kept up and enlarg’d otherwise than by
 “ that Commerce.” Pag. 1. 2.

AND in Page 13, there are the following
 Words, viz. “ High Duties hinder great Con-
 “ sumption, the dearer any Thing is, the more
 “ sparing are People in using it; *this is contrary*
 “ *to the Design of improving Colonies.*” †

It appears the *French* have strictly observ’d this
 Rule, as they have laid little or no Duties on the
 Importation of their Sugar, or any other of their
American Products, since the Year 1698, however
 pressing the Exigencies of their Government might
 have been since that Time.

THEY pay but $3\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent on a low Valuation,
 which reduces it to about 2 per Cent. on the Impor-
 tation of their Sugar into *France*, besides an Inland
 Duty of three Livres, or 2 s. 9 d. Sterling per Hun-
 dred

* It is plain from hence, that what the *French* have in View,
 is to crush or secure to themselves the *British* Sugar Colonies in
America, so that the *English*, in Time, may be oblig’d to raise
 Sugars from the *French*, as they did formerly from the *English*.

† It is notorious that whenever the Price of Sugar is High in
Great Britain, the Consumption, and, consequently the Revenue,
 abates in Proportion. Vide Page 43—*. ‡.