

outvie them in Cheapness and Goodness, or
 be deprived of that part of Commerce by
 them: If *they* invite Foreigners to settle among
 them, in order to have the more Hands, and
 to keep down the Price of Labour; *we* must
 do the same, or take the Consequence to our-
 selves: If *they* allow of no exclusive Compa-
 nies in a Branch of Trade, which *interferes*
 with our Trade; *we* must put down our Com-
 panies, or lose *that* Trade: If *their* Manu-
 facturers are sober and industrious, and work
 for low Wages, and seldom become a Burden
 upon their Parishes; *we* must endeavour to
 put *ours* upon the same Footing, or be content
 with the Poverty, which will be brought up-
 on Us: If *their* Government requires little or
 no Duties upon Importation, in order to en-
 courage the greater Numbers to engage in
 Trade, and that all Merchandize may come
 the cheaper to the Consumer; *we* must *imitate*
 them in that respect, and change our Customs
 into In-land Duties, or administer continual
 Temptation to the Needy and Fraudulent to
 turn Smugglers, and suffer ourselves to sink
 under these Evils, together with the Burden
 and Weight of our Customs. These are the
 Alternatives which are set before Us; and one
 would think, That if Mankind were not greatly
 blinded with their Prejudices, and biassed by
 private Interests and sinister Views, they need
 not be long in deliberating which to choose. —
 Not to mention, That as every Country in
Europe