lonies over and above ours? —— If so, what will be the Consequence of additional Duties?

7th. Q. Whether it is not an evident Discouragement to the Settlements in the British Sugar Islands, to be annually apprehensive of any further Incumbrances to be laid on the Products of such Settlements, although they may not be actually laid, since it may baulk our Planters from buying more Negroes, and settling more new Plantations in Colonies that may upon all Exigencies of Government be under such Apprehensions, whilst their Rival Neighbours meet with better Fare?

8th. Q. Since the French as well as the Dutch grant Subsidies, Bounties and other Immunities to encourage their African and American Trade, Will it not be consistent with the true Interest of this

Nation to do fo too?

oth. Q. If the Commerce of the English and French shall continue in the same Course, without any Alteration of Measures on either Side, is it not natural to sear that their Increase, or at least that of the French, will continue in the same Degree or Progression for the Time to come, as it has done for the Time past?

THE Alteration of Measures on our Side, or the Expedients necessary to be taken, is the next Point to be considered: Wherefore I shall offer the sollowing Propositions, in Hopes they may meet with the Approbation of those in whose Power it is to put them in Execution.

## PROPOSALS.

rst. To establish a proper Method of Enquiry into the State of our Commerce, Colonies and Manufactures.

2d. To revive, secure and extend the African Trade, by a sufficient Parliamentary Aid, in such a Manner as to make the Interest of an African Company