

Indies amounted to 1,638,703*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*; the whole of which, except about 200,000*l.* consisted of British goods and manufactures." "The manufacturers of Birmingham and Manchester; the clothiers of Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, and Wilts; the potters of Staffordshire; the proprietors of all the lead, copper, and iron works; together with the farmers, victuallers, and brewers, throughout the kingdom, have a greater vent in the British West Indies for their respective commodities, than they themselves perhaps conceive to be possible. Even sugar itself, the great staple of the West Indies, is frequently returned to them in a refined state: so entirely do these Colonies depend on the Mother Country; centering in her bosom all their wealth, wishes, and affections."—History of the West Indies, vol. ii. 8vo. edit. p. 460, 461.

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This is plainly allowed by Adam Smith, one of the most strenuous opponents of commercial restriction and monopoly. "The effects of the Colony Trade are so beneficial, that that trade, though subject to a monopoly, and notwithstanding the hurtful effects of that monopoly, is still upon the whole beneficial, and greatly beneficial."—Wealth of Nations, vol. ii. p. 462.

Ibid. f.

Τύρβη καὶ ἀπειροκαλία. Vid. Xenophon. Cyropæd. lib. 1.