

The same industry which enabled the English manufacturer to produce his work complete, the same ingenuity and labour in refining upon the work are necessary to those who attempt a similar establishment in Ireland; unless they purchase the knowledge of the art; and then the terms of this participation, the price to be paid for it, is at the discretion of those who are in the possession and enjoyment of the manufactures, and of the improvements.

Where then is the injustice of this request? where is the alarm, or injury to the empire, or to this island? Is it a detriment to the empire, that its ports are become more numerous, its fleets more powerful, the people rich, and its political consequence raised in the great scale of empire? Does the increase of domestic industry lessen or promote the actual strength and riches of a nation? Does it contract or expand the benefits and extent of foreign commerce? or, may we not with great propriety apply to the several communities of an empire, what Mr. Hume says of the several members of a state: "The riches of the several members of a community contribute to encrease my riches, whatever profession I follow: they consume the produce of my industry, and afford me the produce of their own in return*."

The arguments upon the several articles of trade must be left to your discussion, as the questions arise in the House of Commons. But the application from Ireland is for a *free trade*, which does not seem to admit of partial exemptions; whether it will be prudent to attempt the limitation of a grant, evidently and materially beneficial to Ireland, and

* Essay IV. Vol. i. p. 342.