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and receive of the Labour of others for what he communicated of his own. Its Society increases: the same general Plan is carried on--And one City or Nation is to another in every Respect the fame, as one Man to another in a very fmall Number. Therefore the Radical Principle of all Commerce is this: As much as one Person, Family, City or Nation provides by its own proper Labour and Applicacation of the common Conveniencies of human Life, more than it uses itself, it will lay up or dispose of, and keep under some instituted Sign, such as Money, and is rich just to that Degree and no more. If it provides less than it uses, no Circumstance imaginable, and least of all extensive Possessions, will prevent it from being poor.

Now let me ask, does the Industry and Activity of one Nation hinder another from working diligently? Very the from it. It rather serves to excite them by Imitation. There cannot be the least Interference but when they are both employed in producing Commodities of the same Kind; and then to be sure upon the Supposition of equal natural F