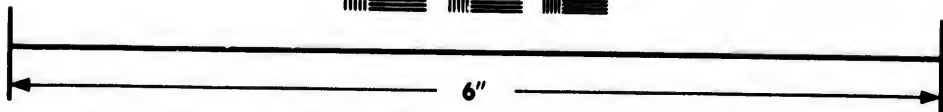
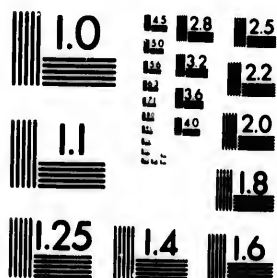


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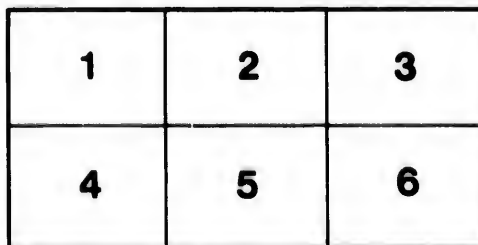
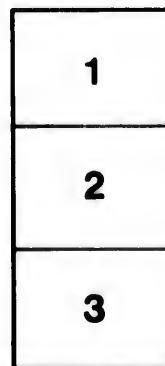
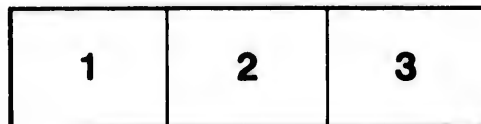
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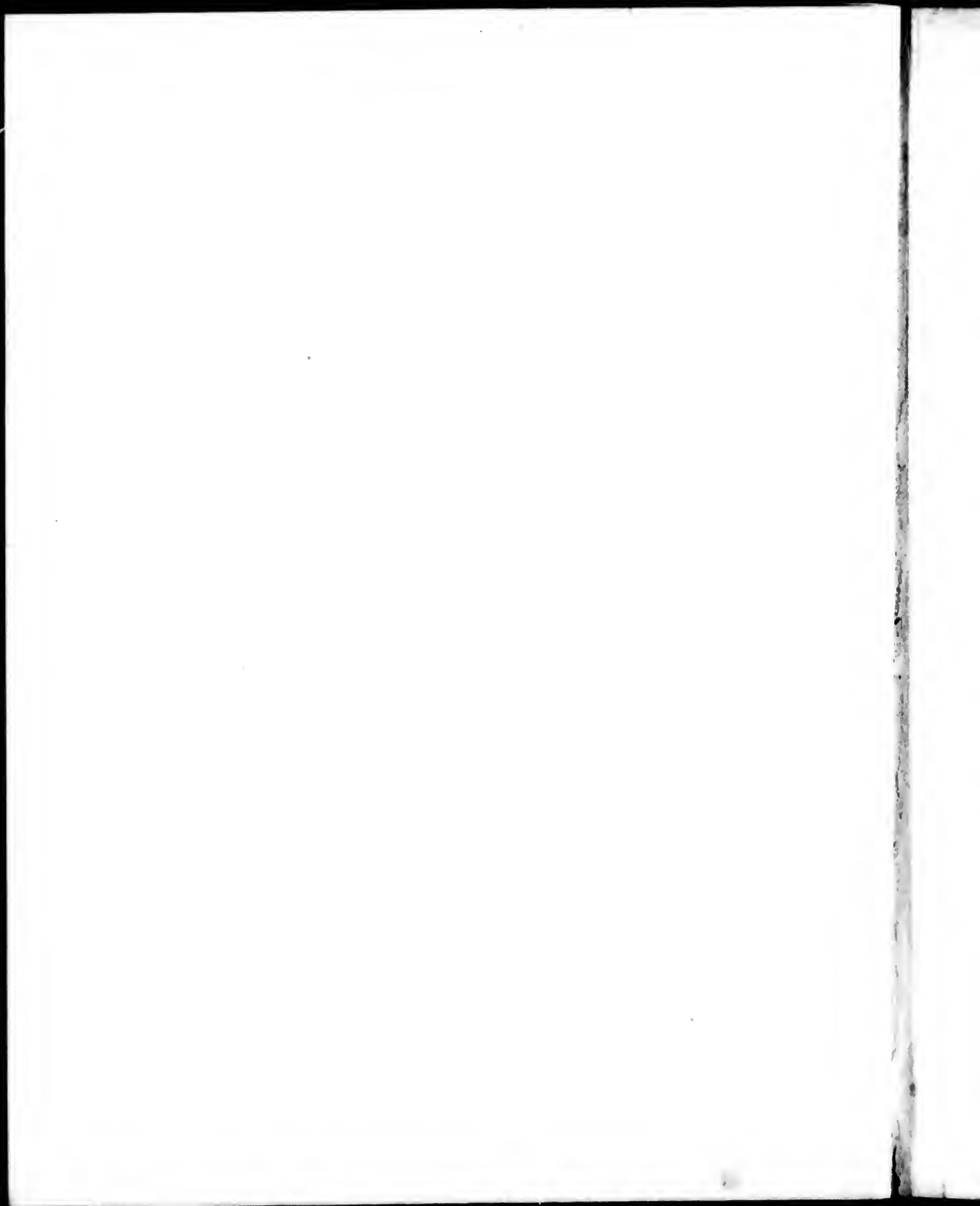
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S H O R T

ANIMADVERSIONS

O N T H E

DIFFERENCE now set up

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G I N A N D R U M,

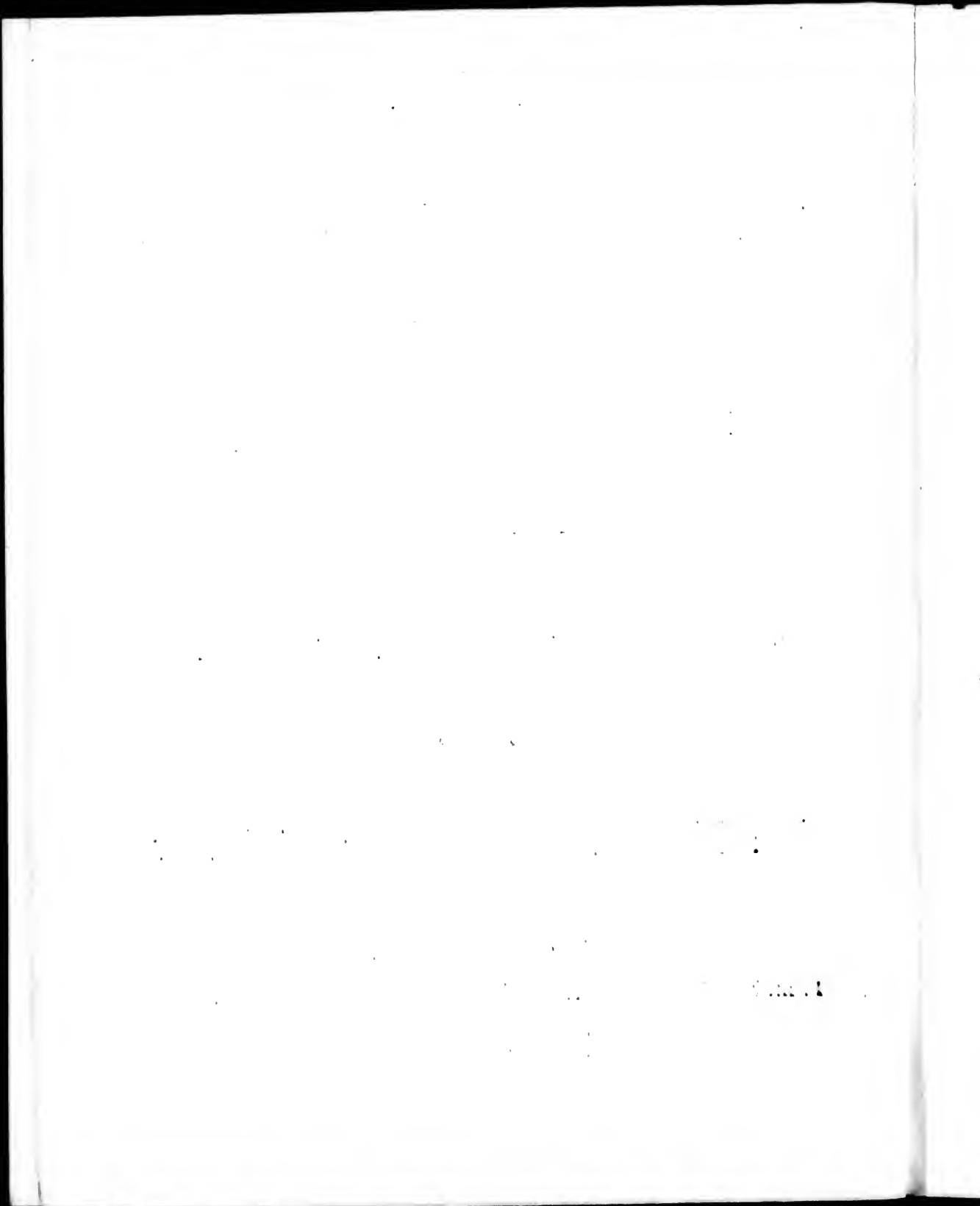
A N D

Our Mother Country and Colonies.

L O N D O N:

Printed for C. HENDERSON, under the Royal Exchange. MDCCLX.

[ Price Four-pence. ]



S H O R T

## ANIMADVERSIONS, &amp;c.

**I**N this Time of Triumph and Exultation among Distillers, it may be hazardous to animadvert on their Proceedings, or to offer any Arguments to oppose or interrupt the Completion of their Designs. ---- And if the passing their Bill is a *Money Measure*, it's to be feared that all Facts and Reasonings, howsoever true and clear, which can be urged to oppose it, will be deemed *idle* and *nonsensical*.----And yet, notwithstanding these Discouragements, the Opposition ought to be exerted to the utmost, because *every Individual* is very greatly interested not to have it pass into a Law; I say, not only (a) “the *Sugar Planters, West-India Traders, Brandy Merchants, Sugar Bakers, Brokers and Brewers,*” but *every Individual* in these Realms, whether Master or Mistress, in high or low Life, and whether Servants, or Workmen, of both Sexes.

A 2

Certain

(a) *Parturiant Montes.* These Words were certainly intended to have been placed at the Head and not the Tail of the Letter; and on consulting the Printer it appeared to have been so. But that as his People had made the Blunder, the learned Writer would not have their Situation changed.



Certain it is, that the Prohibition of (*b*) Gin put an End to Drunkenness; I mean that Drunkenness which so scandalized the religious and civil Government of this Country; and which drove the lower Order of our People into such a State of Distraction and Wretchedness, as they were never known to have been sunk into before.

On stopping the Use of this intoxicating Poison, it was almost incredible to see what a Change there soon appeared among the same Order of People. ---- How they again at once became *sober, industrious, vigorous, hardy, brave, and governable*. Perhaps the Populace of *Britain* have never, in any one Period of Time, manifested so much of these Qualities and Endowments, as they have since the Suppression of Gin.

This the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, Commanders by Sea and Land, Merchants, Manufacturers, Yeomen and Tradesmen, all speak of with great Pleasure, and as great Certainty: Nay the very Poor themselves, who have been seduced to taste the poisonous Dram, and who did survive the Prohibition of it, talk'd with Gladness and Thankfulness of their Deliverance from Rottiness and Rags.

That the Gin Distillers themselves should try every Art and Practice to have this Law repealed, is no Sort of Wonder; but that they should be heard and favoured by those who have the Command over Laws is Matter of Astonishment, and universal Concern.---Will they for the Sake of  
an

(*b*) By Gin I always mean a Spirit made from the Worts of raw and malted Corn.

an Increase to the Revenue, join Hands with the Gin Distillers to hold out the infernal Dram to the poor and the laborious?---Is it already to be forgot---how the Infection of Gin drinking spread even among Women and Children, and how, by the Universality of it, our Streets were pestered with Scenes of Horror and Distress?---- In the Reign of Gin---was there a Manufacturer, or indeed a Housekeeper, that could *manage* or *depend* on their Servants or Workmen?---And during the same Reign did not our Soldiers and Sailors become *stupidly* or *insolently* disobedient to Command, *negligent* and *fearful* of Business and Action, and *incapable* of Duty or Service?---Nay so greatly were our Men sunk in their Strength and Courage, that we were become the Scoff of our Neighbours; and our Rulers at Home had it echoed through the Nation---that we were *lost* and *undone*, unable any longer to *strive* or *contend* with the Enemy, and *must submit* to France. ---Does not every Body remember this Language, and this terrible State of Things among us? And must the Return of it be brought on us again for the Sake of a trifling Addition to the Revenue? When it is so greatly to the Dislike of all Men? And when the *poor* and the *laborious* themselves desire the Temptation may not be offered to them?

When Truths so interesting to the Welfare and Prosperity of a Nation stand so establish'd, it is the Business and the Duty of every honest Man to try to have them to be received, and to prevail. I have no Byals but that which tends to promote the Good of *Britain* and its Appendants,

pendages, but that Byas---I strongly feel the Impulse of; and am by it excited to make some Animadversions on the Assertions and Reasonings of the Gin Distillers and their Abettors.

They tell us,

1. “ (a) That the Reformation with regard to the Morals of the People, would have been the same had they drunk Gin instead of Rum (b).---And that the Reformation is in part owing to the Dispersion of many drunken People beyond Sea by Reason of the War.”---The first of these Assertions every Man’s own Experience must have proved to him the Falsity of; and every Tongue will tell that Gin Sottishness, with all its direful Train, flourished in every Part of this City so long as a Dram of it could be had for a Half-penny; and that the first Gleams which appeared of the Return of Sobriety and Industry was when Gin was suppress’d, and not till then.---The last asserted Cause of the Reformation is not only as false as the first, but reflects great Scandal and Reprehensibleness on the Writer.---The Behaviour of both our Sailors and Soldiers since the Suppression of Gin deserves a better Treatment, and there is no Room to doubt but they will preserve the *Renown they have gained*, if they have but good Leaders, and Gin is with-held from them.

2. “ (c) That Gin is as wholesome, or as little prejudicial to drink, as Rum.---That the Effects of Drunkenness by Gin are not different from those by Rum.---That Physi-

“ cians

(a) Gin Querist, and *Parturiunt Montes*.

(b) By Rum I always mean a Spirit made from the Juice of a Sugar-Cane.

(c) Gin Querist, and *Parturiunt Montes*.

"icians prescribe Gin in many Diseases, particularly the  
 "Gravel;---And that Gin is a neater, cleaner and less rank  
 "Spirit than Rum."---Since the Suppression of Gin the  
 Consumption of Rum has been very greatly increased, and  
 yet Dram Drunkenness, with all its dreadful Effects, has en-  
 tirely ceased: Which Fact alone destroys the Force, and  
 proves the Falshood, of the now quoted Assertions.---To  
 suppose that Spirits are equally good or wholesome is an  
 Absurdity proved by common Observation; and every Man's  
 Senses prove also to himself, that Spirits, like other Liquors  
 of like Denominations, greatly differ (*a*).---Daily Expe-  
 rience and Observation also prove to us, that the Sensations,  
 Influences, and Effects, which we have felt in ourselves,  
 or have seen in others, are widely different, when made  
 drunk by Beer, from those which accompany or follow  
 Drunkenness by Wines or Punch; and it is as notoriously  
 known, that the same Differences are felt and seen in the  
 Effects of Drunkenness by different Sorts, either of Beers,  
 or of Wines, or of Spirits. These Differences, I say, our  
 Senses, and our daily Experience and Observation, evidence  
 the Truth of; and the Gentlemen of the Faculty assure us,  
 these Evidences have not deceived us. The Chymists in-  
 form us, that these Differences, in inflammatory Spirits,  
 are owing to the different Proportions, Combinations, and  
 Qualities of the Oils, Salts, and other Principles which the  
 several Vegetables, from whence Spirits are made, are found  
 by

(*a*). ---As Beer from Beer, Wine from Wine, Rum from Rum, and so  
 of all others.

by chymical Analyzation to be composed of; and, that as the Proportion, &c. of these Principles, especially of the governing and essential ones, is, so will the Spirit made from it be more or less *fiery, acrid, and inflameing*. Hence it is understood, why the Spirit from Grain much more easily alcoholizes by Rectification than that from Sugar; and why, therefore, Gin is vastly more destructive to the Human Frame than the Sugar Spirit. My Physician, a Fellow of the College, assures me, that he, and many of his Fraternity, in weak and depraved Appetites and Digestions, and in many other Distempers of the declining Sort, have long prescribed Water, with a small Portion of Rum, for the common Drink; and that when it has been so used, to the Exclusion of other Drink, it has contributed very greatly to restore the Appetite and Digestion, and to recruit drooping Nature.—But that so soon as these desirable Ends were attained, the Use of Rum and Water was forbid; because the habitual or continued drinking of it was found prejudicial to healthy People; and this the more so if the Water was drank warmed.—But that he never knew Gin to be prescribed, either alone, or with Water, to any Human Being; and that if any Thing of the Sort is ever used in the Gravel, it is Geneva, the Spirit of Juniper; not our Gin, or Corn Spirit.—He adds with *Mandeville*, “ That—it is a fiery Lake which sets the Brain  
“ in Flame, burns up the Entrails, and scorches every  
“ Part within; and at the same Time a Lethe of Oblivion,  
“ in which the Wretch immerfed, drowns his most pinch-  
“ ing

“ ing Cares; and, together with his Reason, all anxious  
 “ Reflections on Brats, that cry for Food, hard Winter  
 “ Frosts, and horrid empty Home.”—My Apothecary,  
 who is high in the Honours of the Hall, tells me, that for  
 making compound Waters and Tinctures, Rum and Me-  
 lasses Spirit is always used; unless where the Ingredients  
 are so resinous, dense, and compacted as to require a more  
 subtle and penetrating Spirit to make them resolve and  
 yeild up their Virtues; and that then they make Use of Corn  
 Spirit: Nor does he know that it is otherwise used in Medi-  
 cine, except outwardly; and he urges his own Conviction  
 of the great Difference, there is, as to salutariness, be-  
 tween Rum and Gin, from the very different Appearance  
 raw Flesh makes when suspended for a Time separately in  
 them.—These Opinions, founded on Practice and Experi-  
 ments, prove—that Gin is a Spirit too fiery, acrid, and in-  
 flameing for inward Use—But that Rum is a Spirit so mild,  
 balsamic, and benign, that if its properly used and atten-  
 pered it may be made highly useful, both for the Relief  
 and Regalement of Human Nature. It seems therefore  
 highly incumbent on the Legislature to prohibit intirely  
 the inward Use of the former; and to secure to us the  
 Benefit of the latter; by ordaining such Laws as will effec-  
 tually guard against any hurtful Use of it. As these Men  
 cannot be suspected of Byass or Partiality, and as they  
 well know the Principles of Vegetables, and the Power and  
 Effects of Fermentation and Distillation, their Opinions  
 must be determining.

3. “ That if Spirits from Grain are prohibited, and those from Sugar only allowed, it aggrandizes a few Planters, at the Expence of the whole Landed Interest of *Great Britain and Ireland*.—That if Sugars are dearer, the whole Landed Interest will be still more hurt by the dearness of Sugar to sweeten their Tea.—That the Prohibition of Gin serves only to cram the Pockets of a few Planters still fuller, while every private Family in the Kingdom is thereby impoverished.—That the Planters have raised great Estates since the Suppression of Gin, and are now using all their Interest to continue their exorbitant Gains.—That the Landed Interest must give way to aggrandize the Colonies.—That the Landed Interest don't make 3 *per Cent.* when the Planters make “ 15, 20, 25.” —To set up a difference of Interest between a Mother-Country and its Colonies and Settlements, is as bad as to stir up and to foment a Family Quarrel; and evidences a truly malevolent Heart, and inimical to both. What would our Landed Interest be, was it not for our Naval Strength? And what would either of these be, was it not for our Colonies and Settlements; Do not all Men know how inseparably the Interest and Prosperity of these three are connected one with another? And do they not know that starving Colonies and Settlements beggar a Mother-Country, and that the flourishing ones enrich her, and this in Proportion as they themselves flourish and are enriched? All Powers are emulous to add Territory to Territory; but what is the avail of such Acquisitions, if they are wild

or

or desolate, or if the Inhabitants are not busy and thriving? It is Business and Traffick, Exports and suitable Imports that raise to Power and Wealth, and the Increase and Extension of these accompany one another. Our Colonies and Settlements therefore, for our own sakes, deserve the greatest Encouragement; to say, "that as they are enriched we must be beggared" is a Problem no body but a Gin-Patriot could surely have devized? Perhaps if all our Colonies and Settlements were connected with *Great-Britain* he would approve it, and think thereby the Strength of our Mother-Country greatly increased. But what would this argue him to be? Our King indeed would be Sovereign over an immense Track of Country, but would not He and his People be great Losers by it? The Distance between our Mother-Country and her Colonies and Settlements, is, so long as we remain Masters of the Sea, and vigorously push on Navigation, of the highest Advantage to our Agriculture, our Manufactories, and all the Employments and Occupations among us, and of consequence to the landed Interest both of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*.—It makes our Possessions not only as big as the Number of Acres they contain, but to spread as wide as our Colonies and Settlements are distant from us: It makes us near Neighbours to every Quarter, and almost every Part of the World; and gives us a Consideration and Influence its scarce possible for any connected Territory, of equal Dimensions ever to have.—What the quoted Writers mean by *3 per Cent.* and *15 per Cent.* I do not understand; but were it not for some extraordinary Ad-



vantages, who would risque their Persons and Properties in such distant unfriendly Climates, exposed to frequent Losses by Hurricanes, and so much to the Risque of Enemies that 12 *per Cent. per Annum* is often given to insure their Estates. And every one knows---that howsoever great the Gains of the Planters may be in our Colonies and Settlements --- that they are supplied from us with their Wants---that their Children are educated among us---and that they themselves are very eager to lay out their Money in this 3 *per Cent.* Land, and to live and dwell in this Mother Country. — But if the Exorbitancy of their Gains is a Reason for destroying or cramping their Trade; what should be the Fate of Gin from the unconscionable Profits of the Distillers of it? Seeing it is a Point agreed on by all Hands, that no one Set of Adventurers in Trade have—from such small Capitols—with such little Risque—at so great Certainty—and in so short a Time, raised such great Estates as the Grain Distillers are now known to possess; and all this by making and vending a Liquor, which, on the Experience of many Years, is found to be productive of the worst of Ills and Mischiefs that can happen to Society.

4. (a) “ That Malt Distillery by the Consumption it  
 “ makes of Corn encourages Agriculture, and thereby has  
 “ made Grain cheaper for fifty Years past.—That Malt-  
 “ Distillery is a Preservative against Famine and thereby  
 “ has caused Grain to be cheaper for fifty Years past.—  
 “ That if Malt Spirits are still prohibited Estates will still  
 “ lessen

(a) Gin Querist, *Parturiunt Montes.*

“ lessen in Value.—And that many Farmers, though pe-  
 “ nurious and laborious, are now incapable of paying their  
 “ Rents, and will be more so if Agriculture is discouraged.”  
 —So Malt Distillery then it seems by consuming Corn en-  
 courages Agriculture, and so makes Corn cheaper; and  
 also by being a Preservative against Famine makes Corn  
 cheaper.—These Facts, though of fifty Years standing, I  
 must confess my Ignorance of, nor can I conceive the Truth,  
 Sense, or consistency of the Reasonings upon them. Much  
 less can I comprehend that the Farmers or their Landlords  
 have been so greatly benefited by the Distillation of Corn, as it  
 made it cheaper; and yet it is most positively asserted that they  
 are all to a Man for it; and that at last the Clergy, in order  
 to bless their Endeavours, and to assist them in carrying on  
 the good Work, have joined them.—But what degree of  
 Truth these Assertions, with their Consequences, have in  
 them; will be better understood by observing,—First,  
 that for the Space of these last three Years, (the time Gin  
 has been suppressed) every kind of Agriculture, to wit, of  
 Corns and Grasses, and Seeds of every Sort, has flourished  
 and increased as much, nay more, than it was ever known  
 to have done in any other three preceding Years.—Se-  
 condly, that notwithstanding the immense Expence of the  
 present War, the Value of landed Estates has not given way,  
 but rather increased for these last three Years, and do so to  
 this very Day.—And, Thirdly, that for the same Time no  
 Farms have, or now do lye unoccupied for want of Ten-  
 nants; but on the contrary there have been, and now are,  
 more

more People ready to hire Farms than there are Farms to be let. The Encrease of the Rents, lately on Farms in *Great Britain and Ireland*, is to the Amount of no inconsiderable Sum, and yet there never was a Time when Farmers in general paid their Rents so well as at the present. So that its plain we can make Shift to go on, nay, to thrive, without any Distillation of Corn. Three Years is a pretty fair Trial, and enough to satisfy the Mind of any reasonable Enquirer. I just now said, that I did not understand how the Consumption of Corn by Distillation was a "Preservative against Famine," but I then forgot that, during the Reign of Gin, her Votaries eat no Bread, or scarce any other Thing; indeed when the Fire within became too scorching and intolerable, it was no uncommon Practice for them to swallow down raw Oatmeal, with a little Water, in order to cool their Entrails.

5. "*(b)* That the Hogs fed in the Malt-Distillery are as good and wholesome as any other.—That they are cheaper.—And that the Gentlemen of the Victualling-Office allow this to be true."—But if this is true, the Learned are greatly mistaken when they tell us—that both the Flesh and the Productions of Animals, made for the Use of Man, are, in Goodness and Wholesomeness, as is their Food and Keeping.—The Milk of Cows, its Butter, Cheese, &c. is better or worse, richer or poorer, according as they are fed with Grains, Grass, Hay, or other Foods; and this also according to the Nature and Goodness

*(b)* Gin Querist, *Parturiunt Montes.*

ness of these several Foods.—So the Milk of Asses and Goats, when they are fed chiefly on pectoral and vulnerary Plants, is found far more salutiferous to consumptive People, than when they fed on any of the aforementioned Foods.—All agree, that both in Mutton and Venison the Difference is very great from the different feedings of Deer and Sheep. The same is allowed to be true in all Kinds of Fowls; and from these Instances one would be inclined to conclude, that the Flesh of Hogs fattened with an *intoxicating Wash*, which keeps them in a slight State of Drunkenness, must be, in every Respect, greatly inferior to that of fatted Hogs who have eat only Legumes or Corn, and drank only Milk or Water.—When Gin was suppressed it was loudly talked, that the Navy could not be supply'd, scarcely at any Rate, with Hogg Flesh, and something of the same Sort is here touch'd at. But we have lived to see, that both a greater Navy, and a greater Number of Merchantmen, than ever *Britain* had on Foot, or employ'd, before, have been supply'd with good Pork without any Advancement of Price; and that, at the End of three Years, Pork is now as cheap as it has been for many Years past.

6. (c) “ That since the Prohibition of Gin, vast Sums of  
 “ Money have been sent out of the Land to buy *French*  
 “ Brandy; which has greatly strengthened the Hands of  
 “ our Enemies.—That before the Prohibition *Africa* was  
 “ supply'd with *British* Corn Spirits; but that, since that  
 “ Prohibition,

(c) Gin Querist.

“ Prohibition, large Quantities of *French* and *Dutch* Spirits  
 “ have been sent thither.--- And that the Government buy  
 “ *French* and *Dutch* Spirits for our Sailors.”---In con-  
 sidering the present Dispute between Gin and Rum, I  
 have omitted the Mention of *French* and *Dutch* Spirits, as  
 they, I think, ought to be entirely out of Use among us,  
 and of Consequence quite out of the Question. Some  
 People give to *French* Spirits a Power of Stypticity, which,  
 if not peculiar to themselves, far exceeds it in any other  
 Spirit : But in this they seem to be mistaken, and there is  
 no Doubt but Sugar Spirits do possess all the Qualities  
 which the *French* Spirits do ; and if so, as we can have an  
 ample Supply made at Home of these for our Use, why  
 are we to consume *French* or *Dutch* Spirits, and purchase  
 them with Money ? Its not likely, at present however,  
 that *Britain* will have in Possession too much Money ; and  
 it therefore appears to me certain, that when Money is the  
 Export, we are most worsted when we have no Return at  
 all for it, or rather when the Returns are Honour and  
 Glory :---And that the Returns for our Money in the next  
 Degree most hurtful to us, are those of *French* and *Dutch*  
 Spirits. Why the Government should buy these for the  
 Use of our Sailors, or why they should permit them to be  
 imported here, or sent to *Africa*, I do not understand the  
 Right or Reasonableness of ; as we are not in any Want of  
 Home made Spirits, equal, if not superior, to any, even  
 the best of them. When the Wisdom of Government do  
 not put an End to Evils, which the People think may easily  
 be

be prevented; are not the People to consider themselves mistaken? Smuggling *French* and *Dutch* Spirits, *India* and other Goods, appear to the People to be a very great Evil; but they think it an Evil easy to be stopt. And yet if Years pass away, and this Evil remains and spreads:--Is the Wisdom, Vigilance, or Integrity, of the Government to be suspected? Or are our Rulers to be charged with Neglect or wilful In-attention to the Publick Good, and to the Health and Welfare of the People?—The Health, Vigour, Morals, Employments, and Amusements of the People, are, we have been told, Objects of the highest Concernment to the publick Weal; and that, of all the various Orders of Men which compose Societies, the utmost Care ought to be used, that the Proportion or Number of the *lowest Order*, viz. the *poor and laborious*, be kept up full and compleat.—When a right Care to these Objects is wisely exerted, the People must flourish and rise in Power and Wealth; and they will be thereby disposed and enabled to preserve and defend their Acquisitions; but if they are neglected, all sickens and droops; Wealth flies away, and the Power, even of Rulers and of Kings, sinks into nothing.—When one considers our present vast Engagements, Undertakings, and Business; and how great a Share the poor, the laborious, and the busy have in the Execution of them all; should not all right and useful Methods be constantly and faithfully made use of, to enable them chearfully and ably to do their Business; and to sustain

the Severities and Extremities of Heat and Cold, Wet and Drought?—Its allowed by all Hands that no Liquor so well keeps up the Strength and Health of our Sailors, as small Beer; and that when their Beer is drank up, and they have, instead of it, a certain Allowance of Spirits, they, in a very remarkable Manner, sicken, and lose their Vigour and Alertness.—Is it not then great Pity that so brave, and so useful a Set of Men should ever want small Beer? And should not this Fact naturally lead their Employers to try how strong Beer would do with them by way of Cordial and Regale? And whether a certain Allowance of that would not be far more wholesome and useful than a Dram? We see what strong Beer enables our Men to do on Shore; and I doubt not but this same Sort of Beer may be made to keep sound in all Climates.—But in these Opinions, and these Relations we may have been misinformed; and by the Measures and Language of our Rulers, must be taught to allow and confess — that if they think it a right Measure to import *Dutch* and *French* Spirits; they must be imported?—If Smuggling continues to be practised, and no Body knows of it till its done: — The Wisdom of Man could not have prevented it?—If they say they will have for their Soldiers and Sailors, the most inflaming and burning Spirits; —Is it not well judged to have their fighting Men fired to the utmost?—It is great Stupidity and Insolence — to answer that the Health, Industry, Bravery, and Governableness

bleness of the poor, laborious, and busy, are better preserved and supported by Sugar than Malt, Spirits, and by Beer than either of them : or to insist that the Revival of Gin drinking will greatly lessen the Consumption of Beer:— or to argue that if our Rulers will have Gin for their fighting Men they should be Distillers of it, as they are now Brewers of Beer.—In this Case the drinking of Gin would be confined to Sailors only, and that would cause but little Consumption of Corn, and produce no Increase to the Revenue.—To attain these publick spirited Ends,—Gin must be drank by the Populace, and a Dram of it sold at less Price than a Pint of Beer—then shall we see these inviting Words glittering on Signs — DRUNK FOR FIVE FARTHING, AND DEAD DRUNK FOR TWO-PENCE HALF-PENNY, AND CLEAN STRAW FOR NOTHING.

*F I N I S.*



