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*Hon^{ble} Hew Dalrymple.*



Q U E R I E S

RELATIVE TO

R U S S I A.

By Sir JOHN DALRYMPLE, Bart.

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M DCC LXXXIX.

SCOTLAND



Q U E R I E S

R E L A T I V E T O

R U S S I A.

1st. *Common Commercial Interest of
England and Russia.*

WHETHER the Purpose of
ENGLAND, in rearing up
her American Colonies, was not to
find a Vent in them for her Manu-
factures, and an Extension of her
Shipping; in short, to rear up an
Empire of Customers for the Sup-

port of the Industry and Navigation of her People; in order to obtain which Purpose, she, in our Day, expended Ninety Millions of Money, and Ninty Thousand Lives in one War, and an Hundred Millions of Money, an Hundred Thousand Lives in another? But whether, that Empire of Customers being now lost, another does not present itself in the immense Dominions of R U S S I A.

Whether there be not two Circumstances to the Advantage of the Commerce of ENGLAND in which R U S S I A and A M E R I C A resemble each other?

1st. That

1st. That like AMERICA, RUSSIA stands in Need of the Manufactures of ENGLAND, and, as from a vast Storehouse, has raw Materials to give in return, which are afterwards converted into Manufactures in ENGLAND.

2dly. That, like AMERICA, the Number of Hands in RUSSIA, is not in Proportion to the Extent of the Lands, which are more extensive than all the Rest of EUROPE put together; from whence it follows, that, for Ages to come, the RUSSIANS will be employed in Agriculture, where Land costs them
almost

almost nothing, and not in Manufactures, to rival and exclude those of ENGLAND.

And whether there be not four Circumstances to the Advantage of the Commerce of ENGLAND, in which RUSSIA and AMERICA differ from each other ?

1st. That, after all the Pains and Expence of ENGLAND, the Number of her Customers in AMERICA, never amounted to Three Millions ; whereas the Number of Customers in the RUSSIAN Dominions, may amount to Twenty-four Millions.

2dly,

2dly, That the AMERICAN Empire of Customers required to be defended during War, and, by its Distance, at a monstrous Expence; and even during Peace, to be kept in Order by military, naval, civil, and revenue Establishments, which cost eight Times more annually to BRITAIN, than the Revenue in AMERICA produced. But the Empire of RUSSIAN Customers requires no Establishment from ENGLAND during Peace, and is well able to defend itself during War.

3dly. That RUSSIA cannot rival ENGLAND in the Home Market, because,

because, with the Exception of a few Articles, the Commodities of the two Countries are different; nor in the northern Provinces of the AMERICAN STATES, because, with the Exception of a few Articles, the Commodities are the same; nor in the southern Provinces of those States, nor in the WEST-INDIES, because Ships employed to trade there, could not find in the BALTIC proper Assortments of Goods to go or return with. Whereas the AMERICANS rivalled ENGLAND in the Home Market, because many of the Articles of their Business were the same with those
of

of ENGLAND; and by the Advantage of Neighbourhood, would rob ENGLAND of the WEST-INDIAN Market, if they were suffered to approach it.

And the last Difference, but not the least in Importance, that ENGLAND can be supplied from RUS-
SIA, with what she never got from AMERICA without extravagant Bounties; and, even then, only to a trifling Extent; the most Valuable of all Commodities to a commercial Nation, Hemp, Cordage, and Sail-cloth, without which the Oaks of ENGLAND would be of little Use to ENGLISH Commerce.

Whether it does not appear, from the Official Accounts, of the ENGLISH Customs, published by Lord SHEFFIELD, No. 10, of the Appendix to his Book on the Trade of AMERICA, a Book which every Member of Parliament should carry with him where-ever he goes, that during the Period of the Accounts, there were imported from RUSSIA into ENGLAND alone, independent of the Importation to SCOTLAND* and IRELAND, which was also

very

* The common Importation of RUSSIAN Tallow into the single Port of LEITH is, an Hundred Thousand Pounds a Year. The Importations from RUSSIA are greatly increased since Lord SHEFFIELD wrote, and are continually increasing.

very great, Articles to the Amount of 1,200,000*l.* a Year, that is to say, more than were imported to all the Rest of the Continent of EUROPE, GERMANY, and the NETHERLANDS excepted? And whether almost all of those Articles, with the Exception of the Linen, were not converted in ENGLAND into Manufactures, and produced several Times the Value of the original Importation; so that it may, without Impropropriety, be said, that ENGLAND got the Raw Material for nothing, and was besides a great Gainer in receiving it? And, added to all this, whether the Whole of



all that 1,200,000*l.* and above one Half of the RUSSIAN Trade, be not carried on in BRITISH Shipping, employing the People, and increasing the Revenue of BRITAIN, and forming, or rather disciplining for her Fleets, the hardiest Race of Seamen in the World, in the boisterous northern Seas, and thus keeping on foot a perpetual, not temporary, Naval Militia for ENGLAND, without putting her to the Expence of paying it? An Accumulation of Advantages which ENGLAND does not draw from any other Country whatever!

Whe-

Whether, from the above two Circumstances of Resemblance between RUSSIA and AMERICA, the above four Circumstances of difference between them. and the above Account of Articles imported from RUSSIA, with the Uses which were made of them, be not clear as the Sun, that God and Nature have tied ENGLAND and RUSSIA together in the surest of all commercial Bonds, those in which both Nations must gain, and neither can lose?

Whether, if a Commercial Treaty was to take Place between ENGLAND and RUSSIA, in which
 many

many of the ENGLISH Acts of Parliament that conferred Favours in, on AMERICA, were to transfer those Favours to RUSSIA, and RUSSIA was to grant in Return some of the Favours which AMERICA granted to ENGLAND, the same increase in Numbers, Wealth, and Power, which sprung to both Countries from the Embraces of ENGLAND and AMERICA, would not follow to both Countries from those between ENGLAND and RUSSIA? Whether the Terms of such a Treaty would be difficult to adjust, seeing the Principles of Commerce, which formed the Connection, and tended

to

to break the Connection between ENGLAND and AMERICA, are now perfectly understood; and whether the Duration of the new Connection might not be more lasting than the old one, seeing neither Country has claims of superiority over the other.

General Concluding Query.

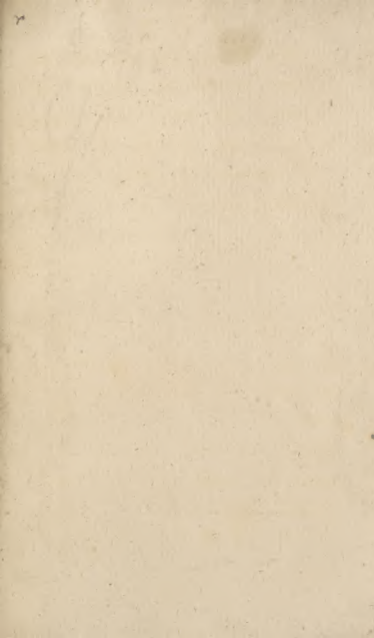
“ From these Premises is it not
 “ the Interest of ENGLAND, for
 “ the Sake of ENGLISH Commerce,
 “ to court and foster up RUSSIA
 “ as she formerly did AMERICA,
 “ in order to get a new Market in
 “ place of the old one she has lost;
 “ and

“ and to prevent the Arts and Ad-
 “ vances of FRANCE to the Em-
 “ press in her present critical Situ-
 “ ation, from stealing that new
 “ Market from ENGLAND as she
 “ did the old one?”

Country has been of late
 over the other.

General Concluding Query.

“ From these Remarks is it not
 “ the fact of a new and, for
 “ the sake of European Commerce,
 “ to count and follow up Russia
 “ as the formerly did America,
 “ in order to get a new market in
 “ place of the old one the less lost;
 “ and



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