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<td>どうむえでうど・ひゆーむノ経済學説　英国ノ學問トシテノ経済學ノ成立概観</td>
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（英国ノ学問ドシテノ経済学ノ成立概観）

法学博士

田 徳

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経済学ガ英国ノ学問タールノ端緒ホ認めますますノラ啓クタリ而シテ具體

世界商業ノ最有カノ機関タル東印度会社ノ重役タル経歴トモ対接ノ関係ヲ有ス。
Treasure. Treasure by foreign trade, the balance of our foreign trade is the rise of our
merchants of London, and a Director of the East India Company.

Mr. Thomas M’Lh, or whom we know nothing, except that he was an eminent

A Select Collection of Early English Tracts on Commerce & London.


Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy  vol. II  P. 89.

second impression corrected and amended — The Principles of Politics, 1623—
the

Pletten to diverse objections which are usually made against the same, p. 4 & c.

government and company of merchants of London trading to the East Indies —

"out of" wh —
A discourse of trade from England into the East Indies.

Cannot touch for the lack that it was published in 1692.

We have not met with the rest of this fact, but we have seen it stated, though we

1721 (the year of publication)
turned towards the one than towards the other object... It does not seem necessary, however, that the attention of Government should be more employment to the people of the country, was considered as subsidiary only to foreign trade. of all, the trade in which an equal capital abounds the greatest revenue, and creates the greatest embarrassments, and just equally fruitful... The import of home trade, the most important From one fruitful care it was turned away into another care much more intricate, much more
which both Support them and their estates.

influences; because they know it is a principal in Reason of State to maintain and defend that
action, not only with Policy to increase it, but also with power to protect it from all foreign
so many well Governed States highly conforme the profession, and carefully cherish the
shorts of our Wars, the better of our Honour, for all which Great and Weighty reasons, do
The Industry of our Planters, The wealth of the Kingdoms, The means of our Treasure, The
Arms, The supply of our Wares, The employment of our Lands, The honour of the Kingdom, The noble Profession of the Merchants, The School of our
Behold then the true form and worth of foreign Trade, which is, The great revenue of the
*同上書 Ashby's Classics P. 7

to sell more to strangers yearly than we see consuming of theirs in value.
Printed in the year 1621. A Treat against usury presented to the High Court of Parliament.

This subject seems grosser. Sir, A Child, nor sufferer or spheric on Landesherrn Gewesen.

...
The first edition of this work was published in a small 4to format in 1666. The second
discourse of trade and interest of money. A new and now reprinted for Philip's Hall, 1668. A new
and Henry Monk, at the White-Hart in Westminster-Hall, 1668. A new and now reprinted for Philip's Hall, at the Black-Spread-Eagle in Barbican,
observations concerning trade and interest of money. 1668. A new and now reprinted for Philip's Hall, at the Black-Spread-Eagle in Barbican,
We are since 1812 the second edition of the Woolen Manufactures, the Balance of Trade, and the Nature of navigation. Stevenson's, and our Woolen Manufactures, the Balance of Trade, and the Nature of navigation, weighty points relative to commerce of Merchants, the Act of Navigation, Navigation of vessels, which was very much enlarged, appeared in 1650.


Child is Verlasser Folgeender Schriften: Briefe observationen. etc. London 1666: dassie, 2. 3rd London.
That the East-India Trade is more probable and necessary to the Kingdom of the East Indies cannot be carried on to national advantage, in any other way than by a trade of the East Indies, which can be carried on to national advantage, and by a trade in the East Indies. That the trade in the East Indies depends much upon the want of increase of that trade, and consequently the security of the liberty, property, and Protestant religion of this Kingdom. 2. That the trade is demonstrated. That the East India Trade is the most national of all foreign trades. 2. That the dangers, assertions, and objections made against the present East India Company, and the dangers, assertions, and objections made against the present East India Company, are

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