

C H A P. I V.

That the People and Territories of the King of England, are naturally near as considerable for Wealth and Strength, as those of France.

Of comparison between the Territories of England and France.

THE Author of the State of *England*, among the many useful truths, and observations he hath set down; delivers the Proportion, between the Territories of *England* and *France*, to be as Thirty to Eighty two; the which if it be true, then *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with the Islands unto them belonging, will, taken all together, be near as big as *France*. Tho I ought to take all advantages for proving the Paradox in hand; yet I had rather grant that *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with the Islands before mentioned; together with the Planted parts of *Newfoundland*, *New-England*, *New-Netherland*, *Virginia*, *Mary-Land*, *Carolina*, *Jamaica*, *Burmoudas*, *Barbadoes*, and all the

the rest of the *Carribby* Islands, with what the King hath in *Asia* and *Africa*, do not contain so much Territory as *France*, and what planted Land the King of *France* hath also in *America*. And if any Man will be Heterodox in behalf of the *French* Interest; I would be contented against my knowledge and judgment, to allow the King of *France's* Territories, to be a seventh, sixth, or even a fifth greater, than those of the King of *England*; believing that both Princes have more Land, than they do employ to its utmost use.

And here I beg leave, (among the several matters which I intend for serious,) to interpose a jocular, and perhaps ridiculous digression, and which I indeed desire Men to look upon, rather as a Dream or Resvery, than a rational Proposition; the which is, that if all the *moveables* and People of *Ireland*, and of the *Highlands* of *Scotland*, were transported into the rest of *Great Britain*; that then the King and his Subjects, would thereby become more *Rich* and *Strong*, both *offensively* and *defensively*, than now they are.

A Proposition for quitting *Ireland* & the *Highlands* of *Scotland*.

F

'Tis

'Tis true, I have heard many Wise Men say, when they were bewailing the vast losses of the *English*, in preventing and suppressing Rebellions in *Ireland*, and considering how little profit hath returned, either to the King or Subjects of *England*, for their Five Hundred Years doing and suffering in that Country; I say, I have heard Wise Men (in such their Melancholies) wish, that (the People of *Ireland* being saved) *Island* were sunk under Water: Now it troubles me, that the Distemper of my own mind in this point, carries me to dream, that the benefit of those wishes, may practically be obtained, without sinking that vast Mountainous Island under Water, which I take to be somewhat difficult; For although *Dutch* Engineers may drain its Bogs; yet I know no Artists that could sink its Mountains. If Ingenious and Learned Men (among whom I reckon Sir *Tho. More*, and *Des Cartes*) have disputed, That we who think our selves awake, are or may be really in a Dream; and since the greatest absurdities of Dreams, are but a Preposterous and Tumultuary contexture of realities; I will crave the umbrage

umbrage of these great Men last named, to say something for this wild conception, with submission to the better judgment of all those that can prove themselves awake.

If there were but one Man living in *England*, then the benefit of the whole Territory, could be but the livelyhood of that one Man: But if another Man were added, the rent or benefit of the same would be double, if two, triple; and so forward until so many Men were Planted in it, as the whole Territory could afford Food unto: For if a Man would know, what any Land is worth, the true and natural Question must be, How many Men will it feed? How many Men are there to be fed? But to speak more practically, Land of the same quantity and quality in *England*, is generally worth four or five times as much as in *Ireland*; and but one quarter, or third of what it is worth in *Holland*; because *England* is four or five times better Peopled than *Ireland*, and but a quarter so well as *Holland*. And moreover; where the Rent of Land is advanced by reason of Multitude of People; there the number of Years purchase, for which

the Inheritance may be sold, is also advanced, though perhaps not in the very same Proportion; for 20 s. *per annum* in *Ireland*, may be worth but 8 l. and in *England* where Titles are very sure, above 20 l. in *Holland* above 30 l.

I suppose, that in *Ireland* and the High-Lands in *Scotland*, there may be about one Million and Eight hundred thousand People, or about a fifth part of what is in all the three Kingdoms: Wherefore the first Question will be, whether *England*, *Wales*, and the Low-Lands of *Scotland*, cannot afford Food, (that is to say) *Corn*, *Fish*, *Flesh*, and *Powl*, to a fifth part more People, than are at the present planted upon it, with the same Labour that the said fifth part do now take where they are? For if so, then what is propounded is naturally possible. 2. It is to be enquired, What the *value* of the *immovables* (which upon such removal must be left behind) are worth? For if they be worth less, than the advancement of the price of Land in *England* will amount unto; then the Proposal is to be considered. 3. If the *Relict Lands*, and the *immovables* left behind upon them, may be sold

fold for Money; or if no other Nation shall dare meddle with them, without paying well for them; and if the Nation who shall be admitted, shall be less able to prejudice and annoy the Transplantees into *England* then before; then I conceive that the whole proposal will be a pleasant and a profitable Dream indeed.

As to the first point, whether *En-* That *En-*
gland and the Low-Lands of *Scotland*, *gland* and
can maintain a fifth part more People the Low-
than they now do (that is to say) Nine lands of
Millions of Souls in all? For answer *Scotland*
thercunto, I first say, that the said will feed
Territories of *England*, and the Low- all the
Land of *Scotland*, contain about Thir- People of
ty Six Millions of Acres, that is four *England*,
Acres for every Head, Man, Woman, *Scotland*,
and Child; but the United Provinces & *Ireland*.
do not allow above one Acre and $\frac{1}{2}$,
and *England* it self rescinding *Wales*,
hath but three Acres to every Head,
according to the present State of Til-
lage and Husbandry. Now if we con-
sider that *England* having but three
Acres to a Head as aforesaid, doth so
abound in Victuals, as that it maketh
Laws against the Importation of *Cattle*,
F 3 *Flesh*,

Flesh, and *Fish* from abroad; and that the draining of *Fens*, improving of *Forrests*, inclosing of *Commons*, Sowing of *St. Foyne* and *Clovergrass*, be grumbled against by *Landlords*, as the way to depress the price of *Victuals*; then it plainly follows, that less than three Acres improved as it may be, will serve the turn, and consequently that four will suffice abundantly. I could here set down the very number of Acres, that would bear *Bread* and *Drink*, *Corn*, together with *Flesh*, *Butter*, and *Cheese*, sufficient to victual Nine Millions of Persons, as they are Victualled in Ships, and regular Families; but shall only say in general; that Twelve Millions of Acres, viz. $\frac{1}{3}$ of 36 Millions, will do it, supposing that *Roots*, *Fruits*, *Fowl*, and *Fish*, and the ordinary profit of *Lead*, *Tin*, *Iron-Mines*, and *Woods*, would piece up any defect, that may be feared.

That the value of all the quitted Lands and immovable goods and charge of transplantation are not worth above 17 Millions.

As to the second, I say, that the Land and Housing in *Ireland*, and the High-Lands of *Scotland*, at the present Market rates, are not worth Thirteen Millions of Money; nor would the actual charge of making the Transplantation proposed, amount to four Millions more :

So

So then the Question will be, whether the benefit expected from this transplantation, will exceed Seventeen Millions?

To which I say, that the advantage will probably be near four times the last mentioned sum, or about Sixty nine Millions, Three Hundred thousand Pounds. For if the Rent of all *England* and *Wales*, and the Low-Lands of *Scotland*, be about Nine Millions *per annum*; and if the fifth part of the People be superadded, unto the present Inhabitants of those Countries; then the Rent will amount unto Ten Millions 8000 *l.* and the number of Years purchase, will rise from seventeen and $\frac{1}{2}$, to a Fifth part more, which is twenty one. So as the Land which is now worth but Nine Millions *per annum*, at seventeen $\frac{1}{2}$ Years purchase, making 157 Millions and $\frac{1}{2}$, will then be worth Ten Millions Eight Hundred thousand Pounds, at Twenty one Years purchase; viz. Two Hundred Twenty Six Millions, and Eight Hundred thousand Pounds, that is Sixty nine Millions, and Three Hundred thousand Pounds more than it was before.

F 4

And

That those who purchase *Ireland* shall weaken themselves

And it any Prince willing to enlarge his Territories, will give any thing more than Six $\frac{1}{2}$ Millions or half the present value for the said relinquished Land, which are estimated to be worth Thirteen Millions; then the whole profit, will be above Seventy Five Millions, and Eight Hundred 600 *l.* Above four times the loss, as the same was above computed. But if any Man shall object, that it will be dangerous unto *England*, that *Ireland* should be in the Hands of any other Nation; I answer in short, that that Nation, whoever shall purchase it (being divided by means of the said purchase,) shall not be more able to annoy *England*, than now in its united condition. Nor is *Ireland* nearer *England*, than *France* and *Flanders*.

Now if any Man shall desire a more clear explanation, how, and by what means, the Rents of Lands shall rise by this closer cohabitation of People above described? I answer, that the advantage will arise in transplanting about Eighteen Hundred thousand People, from the poor and miserable Trade of Husbandry, to more beneficial Handicrafts: For when the superaddition is made, a very

ry little addition of Husbandry to the same Lands will produce a fifth part more of Food, and consequently the additional hands, earning but 40 *s. per annum* (as they may very well do, nay to 8 *l. per annum*) at some other Trade; the Superlucration will be above Three Millions and Six Hundred thousand Pounds *per annum*, which at Twenty Years purchase is Seventy Millions. Moreover, as the Inhabitants of Cities and Towns, spend more Commodities, and make greater consumptions, than those who live in wild thin peopled Countries; So when *England* shall be thicker peopled, in the manner before described, the very same People shall then spend more, than when they lived more sordidly and inurbanely, and further asunder, and more out of the sight, observation, and emulation of each other; every Man desiring to put on better Apparel when he appears in Company, than when he has no occasion to be seen.

I further add, that the charge of the Government, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical, would be more cheap, safe, and effectual in this condition of closer

That the difference between *England's* & *France's* Territory is not material.

co-habitation than otherwise; as not only reason, but the example of the United Provinces doth demonstrate.

But to let this whole digression pass for a mere Dream, I suppose 'twill serve to prove, that in case the King of *Englands Territories*, should be a little less than those of the King of *France*, that forasmuch as neither of them are overpeopled, that the difference is not material to the Question in hand; wherefore supposing the King of *France's* advantages, to be little or nothing in this point of *Territory*; we come next to examine and compare, the number of Subjects which each of these Monarchs doth govern.

m
27-parishes
in France
600 souls
in a parish

The Book called the State of *France*, maketh that Kingdom to consist of Twenty Seven thousand Parishes; and another Book written by a substantial Author, who professedly inquires into the State of the Church and Churchmen of *France*, sets it down as an extraordinary case, that a *Parish* in *France* should have Six Hundred Souls; wherefore I suppose that the said Author (who hath so well examined the matter)

ter) is not of opinion that every Parish, one with another, hath above Five Hundred; by which reckoning the whole People of *France*, are about Thirteen Millions and a half; Now the People of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, with the Islands adjoyning, by computation from the numbers of Parishes; which commonly have more People in Protestant Churches, than in Popish Countries; as also from the *Hearth-money, Pole-money, and Excise*, do amount to about Nine Millions and $\frac{1}{2}$.

There are in *New-England*, about 16000 Men mustered in Arms; about 24000 able to bear Arms; and consequently about 150000 in all: And I see no reason why in all this and the other Plantations of *Asia, Africa, and America*, there should not be half a Million in all. But this last I leave to every Mans conjecture; and consequently, I suppose, that the King of *England* hath about Ten Millions of Subjects, *ubivis Terrarum Orbis*; and the King of *France* about Thirteen and a $\frac{1}{2}$ as aforesaid.

Although it be very material to know the number of Subjects belonging to each Prince,

The King of France hath in effect but 12 Millions of Subjects, and the K. of England 10 Millions, and the King of France hath 27000 Churchmen, and the King of England 20000, the K. of England hath 40000 Ser-men and the K. of France 10000.

Prince, yet when the Question is concerning their *Wealth* and *Strength*; It is also material to examin, how many of them do get more than they spend, and how many less.

25000
Churchmen
Engl.
275000
in France

In order whereunto it is to be considered, that in the King of *Englands* Dominions, there are not Twenty thousand Church-men; But in *France*, as the aforementioned Author of theirs doth aver, (who sets down the particular number of each Religious Order) there are about Two Hundred and Seventy thousand; viz. Two Hundred and Fifty thousand more than we think necessary, (that is to say) Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand withdrawn out of the World. Now the said number of adult and able bodied Persons, are equivalent to about double the same number, of the promiscuous Mass of Mankind. And the same Author says, that the same Religious Persons, do spend one with another about 18 *d. per diem*, which is triple even to what a labouring Man requires.

Wherefore the said Two Hundred and Fifty thousand Church-men (living as they do) makes the King of *France's* Thirteen

Thirteen Millions and a half, to be less than Thirteen: Now if Ten Men can defend themselves as well in Islands, as Thirteen can upon the Continent; then the said Ten being not concerned to increase their *Territory* by the Invasion of others, are as effectual as the Thirteen in point of Strength also; wherefore that there are more Superlucrators in the *English*, than the *French* Dominions, we say as followeth.

There be in *England, Scotland, Ireland*, and the Kings other Territories above Forty Thousand Seamen; in *France* not above a quarter so many; but one Seaman earneth as much as three common Husbandmen; wherefore this difference in Seamen, addeth to the account of the King of *England's* Subjects, is an advantage equivalent to Sixty Thousand Husbandmen.

The multitude of Clergy's do lessen the K. of France's People, the multitude of Sea & Naval Men do increase the K. of England's Subjects.

There are in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and all other the King of *England's* Territories Six Hundred thousand Tun of Shipping, worth about four Millions and a $\frac{1}{2}$ of Money; and the annual charge of maintaining the Shipping of *England*, by new Buildings and Reparations, is about $\frac{1}{3}$ part of the same

same sum; which is the Wages of one Hundred and Fifty thousand Husbandmen, but is not the Wages of above $\frac{2}{3}$ part of so many. *Artisans* as are employed, upon Shipping of all sorts; *viz.* *Shipwrights, Calkers, Joyners, Carvers, Painters, Block-makers, Rope-makers, Mast-makers, Smiths* of several sorts; *Flag-makers, Compass-makers, Brewers, Bakers,* and all other sort of *Vitallers*; all sorts of *Tradesmen* relating to *Guns,* and *Gunners stores.* Wherefore there being four times more of these *Artisans* in *England, &c.* than in *France*; they further add to the account of the King of *England's* Subjects, the equivalent of Eighty Thousand Husbandmen more.

The K. of
England's
Territo-
ries are in
effect but
12 Miles
from Na-
vigable
Water, the
King of
France's
65.

The *Sea-line* of *England, Scotland,* and *Ireland,* and the adjacent Islands, is about Three thousand Eight hundred Miles; according to which length, and the whole content of Acres, the said Land would be an Oblong, or Parallelogram Figure of Three thousand Eight hundred Miles long, and about Twenty four Miles broad; and consequently, every part of *England, Scotland,* and *Ireland,* is one with another, but Twelve Miles from the Sea: Whereas *France* containing, but about one Thousand Miles

Miles of *Sea line,* is by the like method or computation, about Sixty Five Miles from the Sea side; and considering the paucity of Ports, in comparison of what are in the King of *England's* Dominions, as good as Seventy Miles distant from a Port: Upon which grounds it is clear, that *England* can be supplied, with all gross and bulky commodities of Foreign growth and Manufacture, at far cheaper rates than *France* can be, *viz.* at about 4 s. per cent. cheaper; the Land carriage for the difference of the distance between *England* and *France* from a Port, being so much or near thereabouts. Now to what advantage this conveniency amounteth, upon the Importation and Exportation of Bulky Commodities, cannot be less than the Labour of one Million of People, &c. meaning by bulky Commodities all sorts of *Timber, Plank,* and *Staves* for *Cask*; all *Iron, Lead, Stones, Bricks,* and *Tyles* for building; all *Corn, Salt,* and *Drinks*; all *Flesh* and *Fish,* and indeed all other Commodities, wherein the gain and loss of 4 s. per Cent. is considerable; where note that the like *Wines* are sold in the inner parts of
France

The decay of timber in England is no very formidable matter

France for four or Five Pound a Tun, which near the Ports yield 7 *l.* Moreover upon this Principal, the decay of *Timber* in *England* is no very formidable thing, as the Rebuilding of *London*, and of the Ships wasted by the *Dutch War* do clearly manifest; Nor can there be any want of *Corn*, or other necessary Provisions in *England*, unless the Weather hath been universally unseasonable for the growth of the same; which seldom or never happens; for the same causes which make Dearth in one place, do often cause plenty in another; wet Weather being propitious to *Highlands*, which drowneth the *Low*.

It is observed that the poor of *France*, have generally less Wages than in *England*; and yet their Victuals are generally dearer there; which being so, there may be more superlucration in *England* than in *France*.

The K. of England's Subjects spend near as much as the K. of France's.

Lastly, I offer it to the consideration of all those, who have travelled through *England* and *France*; Whether the *Plebeians* of *England* (for they constitute the Bulk of any Nation) do not spend a sixth part more than the *Plebeians* of *France*? And if so, it is necessary that they

they must first get it; and consequently that Ten Millions of the King of *England's* Subjects, are equivalent to Twelve of the King of *France*; and upon the whole matter, to the Thirteen Millions, at which the *French Nation* was estimated.

It will here be objected, that the splendor and magnificencies of the King of *France*, appearing greater than those of *England*, that the Wealth of *France* must be proportionably greater, than that of *England*; but that doth not follow, forasmuch as the apparent greatness of the King, doth depend upon the *Quota pars* of the Peoples Wealth which he levyeth from them; for supposing of the People to be equally Rich, if one of the Sovereigns levy a fifth part, and another a fifteenth, the one seems actually thrice as Rich as the other, whereas potentially, they are but equal.

Having thus discoursed of the *Territory, People, Superlucration, and Defensibility* of both *Dominions*, and in some measure of their Trade, so far as we had occasion to mention *Ships, Shipping, and nearness to Ports*; we come next to enlarge a little further, upon the Trade of each.

G Some

The greater splendor of the King of *France*, no certain argument of the greater Wealth of his People.

Comparison of the foreign Trade of *England* and *France*.

^m
300 of
people in
world.

Some have estimated, that there are not above Three hundred Millions of People in the whole World. Whether that be so or no, is not very material to be known; but I have fair grounds to conjecture, and would be glad to know it more certainly, that there are not above Eighty Millions, with whom the *English* and *Dutch* have Commerce; no *Europeans* that I know of, Trading directly nor indirectly, where they do not; so as the whole *Commercial World*, or *World of Trade*, consisteth of about Eighty Millions of Souls, as aforesaid.

And I further estimate, that the value of all Commodities yearly exchanged amongst them, doth not exceed the value of Forty Five Millions: Now the *Wealth* of every Nation, consisting chiefly, in the share which they have in the Foreign Trade with the whole *Commercial World*, rather than in the *Domestick Trade*, of ordinary *Meat*, *Drink*, and *Cloaths*, &c. which bringing in little *Gold*, *Silver*, *Jewels*, and other *Universal Wealth*; we are to consider, whether the *Subjects* of the King of *England*, Head for Head, have not a greater share, than those of *France*.

To

To which purpose it hath been considered, that the Manufactures of *Wool*, yearly exported out of *England*, into several parts of the World, viz. All sorts of *Cloth*, *Serges*, *Stuffs*, *Cottons*, *Bayes*, *Sayes*, *Frize*, *perpetuanes*; as also *Stockings*, *Caps*, *Rugs*, &c. Exported out of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, do amount unto Five Millions per annum.

The value of *Lead*, *Tynn*, and *Coals*, to be Five hundred thousand pounds.

The value of all *Cloaths*, *Household-stuff*, &c. carried into *America*, Two hundred thousand pounds.

The value of *Silver*, and *Gold*, taken from the *Spaniards* Sixty thousand pounds.

The value of *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Tobacco*, *Cotton*, and *Cacao*, brought from the Southward parts of *America* Six hundred thousand pounds.

The value of the *Fish*, *Pipe-staves*, *Masts*, *Bever*, &c. brought from *New-England*, and the Northern parts of *America*; Two Hundred Thousand pounds.

The value of the *Wool*, *Butter*, *Hides*, *Tallow*, *Beef*, *Herring*, *Pilchers*,

G 2

and

and Salmon, exported out of *Ireland*, Eight hundred thousand pounds.

The value of the *Coals, Salt, Linnen, Tarn, Herrings, Pilchers, Salmon, Linnen-Cloth, and Tarn*, brought out of *Scotland, and Ireland*, 500000 l.

The value of *Salt-peter, Pepper, Callicoes, Diamonds, Drugs, and Silks*, brought out of the *East-Indies*, above what was spent in *England*; Eight hundred thousand pounds.

The value of the *Slaves*, brought out of *Africa*, to serve in our *American Plantations* Twenty thousand pounds; which with the *Freight of English Shipping, Trading into Foreign parts*, being above a Million and a $\frac{1}{2}$, makes in all Ten Millions one Hundred and Eighty thousand pounds.

Which computation is sufficiently justified by the Customs of the Three Kingdoms, whose intrinsic value are thought to be near a Million *per annum*, viz. Six hundred thousand pounds; payable to the King; 100 thousand Pounds, for the charges of Collecting, &c. Two hundred thousand pounds smuckled by the Merchants, and one Hundred thousand pounds gained by the Farmers; accord-

according to common Opinion, and Mens Sayings: And this agrees also with that proportion, or part of the whole Trade of the World, which I have estimated the Subjects of the King of *England* to be possessed of, viz. of about Ten of Forty Five Millions.

But the value of the *French Commodities*, brought into *England*, (notwithstanding some currant estimates,) are not above one Million Two hundred thousand pounds *per annum*; and the value of all they export into all the World besides, not above Three or Four times as much; which computation also agreeth well enough, with the account we have of the Customs of *France*; so as *France* not exporting above $\frac{1}{2}$ the value of what *England* doth; and for that all the Commodities of *France* (except *Wines, Brandy, Paper*, and the first *patterns and fashions for Cloaths, and Furniture* (of which *France* is the Mint) are imitable by the *English*; and having withal more People than *England*; it follows that the People of *England, &c.* have Head for Head, thrice as much Foreign Trade as the People of *France*; and about

Two parts of Nine of the Trade of the whole *Commercial World*; and about Two parts in Seven of all the Shipping: Notwithstanding all which it is not to be denied, that the King and some great Men of *France*, appear more Rich and Splendid, than those of the like Quality in *England*; all which arises rather from the nature of their Government, than from the Intrinsick and Natural causes of Wealth and Power.

Chap.

CHAP. V.

That the Impediments of Englands greatness, are but contingent and removable.

THE first Impediment of *Englands* greatness is, that the *Territories* thereunto belonging, are too far asunder, and divided by the Sea into many several *Islands* and Countries; and I may say, into so many Kingdoms, and several Governments, (*viz.*) there be Three distinct Legislative Powers in *England, Scotland, and Ireland*; the which instead of uniting together, do often cross one anothers Interest; putting Bars and Impediments upon one anothers Trades, not only as if they were Foreigners to each other, but sometimes as Enemies.

2. The *Islands of Jersey and Gernsey, and the Isle of Man*, are under Jurisdictions different from those, either of *England, Scotland, or Ireland*.

G 4

3. The

The division of the Territories of *England* is an impediment, of its greatness. The different Legislatures another impediment.

The colonies belonging to *England* a diminution to the Empire.