

Morcover if *rented Lands*, and *Houses*, have increased; and if *Trade* hath increased also, it is certain that mony which payeth those *Rents*, and driveth on *Trade*, must have increased also.

Lastly, I leave it to the consideration of all Observers, whether the number, and splendor of *Coaches*, *Equipage*, and *Household Fueniture*, hath not increased, since that time; to say nothing of the *Postage* of Letters, which have increased from one to twenty, which argues the increase of *Business*, and *Negotiation*. I might add that his Majesties Revenue is near tripled, and therefore the means to pay, and bear the same, have increased also.

Mony and
the Pub-
lick Re-
venue in-
creased.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

That one tenth part of the whole Expence, of the King of England's Subjects, is sufficient to maintain ten thousand Foot, forty thousand Horse, and forty thousand Men at Sea; and defray all other Charges of the Government, both Ordinary and Extraordinary, if the same were regularly Taxed, and Raised.

TO clear this Point, we are to find out, what is the middle *expence* of each Head in the Kings Dominions, between the highest and the lowest; to which I say it is not probably less, than the expence of a Labourer, who earneth about 8 *d.* a day; for the Wages of such a Man is 4 *s.* per week without Victuals, or 2 *s.* with it; wherefore the value of his Victuals is 2 *s.* per week, or 5 *l.* 4 *s.* per annum: Now the value of Clothes cannot be less than the Wages given to the poorest Maid-

H 3 Servant

Servant in the Country, which is 30 s. *per annum*, nor can the charge of all other Necessaries, be less than 6 s. *per annum* more; wherefore the whole charge is 7 l.

It is not likely that this Discourse will fall into the hands of any that live at 7 l. *per annum*, and therefore such will wonder at this supposition: But if they consider how much the number of the Poor, and their Children, is greater than that of the Rich; although the personal expence of some Rich Men, should be twenty times more than that of a Labourer; yet the expence of the Labourer above mentioned, may well enough stand for the Standard of the Expence, of the whole mass of Mankind.

Now if the expence of each Man, one with another, be 7 l. *per annum*, and if the number of the Kings Subjects, be ten Millions, then the tenth part of the whole expence, will be seven Millions; but about five Millions, or a very little more, will amount to one years pay for one hundred thousand Foot, forty thousand Horse, and forty thousand Men at Sea, Winter and Summer; which can rarely be necessary.

And

And the ordinary charge of the Government, in times of deep, and serene Peace, was not 600000 l. *per annum*.

Where a People thrive, there the income is greater than the expence, and consequently the tenth part of the expence is not a tenth part of the income; now for Men to pay a tenth of their expence, in a time of the greatest exegency (for such it must be when so great Forces are requisite) can be no hardship, much less a deplorable condition, for to bear the tenth part, a Man needs spend but a twentieth part less, and labour a twentieth part more, or half an hour *per diem* extraordinary, both which within Common Experience are very tolerable; there being very few in *England*; who do not eat by a twentieth part more than does them good; and what misery were it, in stead of wearing Cloth of 20 s. *per* Yard, to be contented with that of 19 s. few Men having skill enough to discern the difference.

Memorandum, That all this while I suppose, that all of these ten Millions of People, are obedient to their Sovereign, and within the reach of his power;

H 4 for

for as things are otherwise, so the Calculation must be varied.

CHAP. VIII.

That there are spare Hands enough among the King of England's Subjects, to earn two Millions per annum more than they now do; and that there are also Employments, ready, proper, and sufficient, for that purpose.

TO prove this Point we must enquire, how much all the People could earn, if the were disposed, or necessitated to labour, and had Work whereupon to employ themselves; and compare that sum, which that of the Total expence above mentioned; deducting the Rents, and Profits of their Land, and Stock, which properly speaking, saveth so much Labour. Now the proceed of the said Lands, and Stock in the Countries, is about three parts of seven, of the whole expence; so as where the expence is seventy Millions, the

the Rent of the Land, and the Profit of all the Personal Estate, Interest of money, &c. must be about thirty Millions; and consequently, the value of the Labour forty Millions, that is 4*l.* per Head.

But it is to be noted, That about a quarter of the Mass of Mankind; are Children, Males, and Females, under seven years old, from whom little Labour is to be expected. It is also to be noted, That about another tenth part of the whole People, are such as by reason of their great *Estates, Titles, Dignities, Offices, and Professions*, are exempt from that kind of Labour we now speak of; their business being, or ought to be, to *Govern, Regulate, and Direct*, the *Labours, and Actions* of others. So that of ten Millions, there may be about six Millions and an half, which (if need require) might actually Labour: And of these some might earn 3*s.* per week, some 5*s.* and some 7*s.* That is all of them might earn 5*s.* per week at a *Medium* one with another; or at least 10*l.* per annum, (allowing for sickness, and other accidents;) whereby the whole might earn sixty five Millions per annum, that

is