

Soc.

J. Tracy

Sir William Petty's
POLITICAL SURVEY
O F
IRELAND, *tho' Duly*

WITH THE
Establishment of that King-
dom, when the Late Duke of Or-
mond was Lord Lieutenant ;

AND ALSO

An exact LIST of the present Peers,
Members of Parliament, and principal
Officers of State.

To which is added,

An Account of the Wealth and Ex-
pences of ENGLAND, and the Me-
thod of raising Taxes in the most equal
manner.

Shewing likewise that *England* can bear
the Charge of Four Millions *per Ann* when
the Occasions of the Government require it.

1789

*The Second Edition, carefully corrected,
with Additions.*

By a FELLOW of the ROYAL SOCIETY.

1789
1719
T

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de-Luce, against *St. Dunstons-Church* in *Fleet-street*, 1719.

EDITION 1691
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J.S.



To the Right Honourable

T H O M A S,
Lord P A R K E R,

Baron of *Macclesfield* in the County
of C H E S T E R ;

L O R D H I G H C H A N C E L L O R
of *G R E A T B R I T A I N.*

My L O R D,



H E following Treatise
of Sir *William Petty's* ha-
ving already met with a
favourable Reception

from the Publick, even when it was im-

A 2 perfect

The DEDICATION.

perfect in some of its parts: I beg leave to offer it now to your Lordship, with some Additions, necessary for the better understanding of it.

As the whole Design of this Treatise tends to the enriching of a Kingdom, by advancing its Trade and Publick Credit, I am naturally led to put it under the Patronage of a Minister of State, whose Love for his Nation's Welfare and Glory is so generally known to all the World; and more especially, my Lord, this Work, being founded upon Mathematical Truth, claims a Right to the Protection of your Lordship, who

The DEDICATION.

who is so great a Master in that Science.

The good Effect which the Advice of my learned Author has had in the Improvement of *Ireland* in a few Years, may in some measure determine how much any Nation may be advanced in Riches and Reputation by following some such like Rules as are laid down by the same Person at the End of the Book, under the Title of *Verbum Sapienti*: What is treated of in that part relates altogether to the Interest of *England*, and therefore I am fully assured it cannot be unacceptable to your Lordship, whose Genius leads you to the
main-

The DEDICATION:
maintaining of its Establish'd Religi-
on, Laws, and Liberties, and with
them every thing that can contribute
to the Honour of the King, and
Ease of the Subject.

I am,

May it please Your Lordship,

Your Lordship's,

Most obliged, and most

Obedient, Humble Servant.

THE

T H E
Author's Preface.

SIR Francis Bacon, in his *Advancement of Learning*, hath made a judicious Parallel in many particulars, between the Body Natural and Body Politick, and between the Arts of preserving both in Health and Strength: And it is as reasonable, that as Anatomy is the best foundation of one, so also of the other; and that to practice upon the Politick, without knowing the Symmetry, Fabrick, and Proportion of it, is as casual as the practice of Old-women and Empyricks.

Now, because Anatomy is not only necessary in Physicians, but laudable in every Philosophical person whatsoever; I have therefore, for my curiosity, attempted the first Essay of Political Anatomy.

Furthermore, as Students in Medicine practice their inquiries upon cheap and common Animals, and such whose actions they are best acquainted with, and where there is the least

The Author's Preface.

least confusion and perplexure of parts; I have chosen Ireland as such a Political Animal, who is scarce Twenty years old; where the Intrigue of State is not very complicate, and with which I have been conversant from an Embrion; and in which, if I have done amiss, the fault may be easily mended by another.

'Tis true, that curious Dissections cannot be made without variety of proper Instruments; whereas I have had only a common Knife and a Clout, instead of the many more helps which such a Work requires: However, my rude approaches being enough to find whereabouts the Liver and Spleen, and Lungs lye, tho' not to discern the Lymphatick Vessels; the Plexus, Choroidus, the Volvuli of Vessels within the finer parts; yet not knowing, that even what I have here readily done, was much considered, or indeed thought useful by others, I have ventur'd to begin a new Work, which, when corrected and enlarged by better Hands and Helps, I believe will tend to the peace and plenty of my Country; besides which I have no other End.

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Ad-

E R R A T A.

PAGE 3. l. 4. *read* Restored to 26, &c.
30,000 Acres. p. 8. Chap. II. l. 1. *read*
There are of People, &c. 2,200,000.

Advertisement.

THE Reader is desired to take notice, that by Letterces are meant Persons restored to Land by virtue of the Letters of King Charles the IId. And by Nominees, such as were restored to their Land by being named in the Act of Settlement. The Papists per proviso were such as had Provisoes in that Act for their Lands. By the 49 Officers is meant such Commission-Officers under the King, who served in Ireland before Anno 1649.

T H E
 Political Anatomy
 O F
 I R E L A N D.
 1 6 7 2.

C H A P. I.
Of the Lands in Ireland.

THERE are in *Ireland*, } *Acres.*
Irish Measure, (where-
 of 121 *Acres* make } 10,500,000
 196 *English*) about }

N. B. *A Perch or Pole, Irish measure, is 21 Foot; the Acres are measured by that Perch, as the Acres in England are measured by a Perch of 16 Foot and half.*
 B Where-

The Political Anatomy

	<i>Acres.</i>
Of the said Lands the High- Ways, Rivers, Loughs, unpass- able Bogs, Rocks, and Shrubs take up about	} 1,500,000
Of very coarse Land, com- monly called unprofitable there are about	} 1,500,000
Consequently of good Mea- dow, Arable, and Pasture	} 7,500,000
Which make in all	
	10,500,000
Of which <i>Anno</i> 1641, there did belong to Papists and se- questred Protestants	} 5,200,000
To the Church, <i>viz.</i> Bi- shops, Deans, Chapters, and Glebes	} 300,000
To the Protestants planted by Queen <i>Elizabeth</i> and K. <i>James</i>	} 2,000,000
In all	
	7,500,000

Of

of IRELAND.

3

*Of the 5,200,000 belonging to Papists and
sequestred Protestants Anno 1641.*

	<i>Acres.</i>	
There was restored to 26 who prov'd their constant good Affecti- on <i>per est</i>	40,000	}
To his Grace the D. of Ormond	130,000	
To the Lord <i>Inchi- quine</i> , Lord <i>Roscommon</i> , and others	40,000	
To innocent Papists, near		1,200,000
To the Church, near	20,000	}
To the D. of <i>York</i> .	120,000	
To Letterees and Nominees <i>Irish-men</i> .	60,000	}
To Papists <i>per proviso</i> with Colonel <i>Vernon</i>	360,000	
Left in the com- mon Stock of coarse Land	80,000	
To Adventurers	390,000	470,000
To Soldiers since 49.		1,410,000
To the 49 Officers	280,000	}
To Protestants <i>per proviso</i>	270,000	
		550,000
		4,400,000
		Brought

The Political Anatomy

	<i>Acres.</i>
Brought over	44,000,00
Upon Transplantation Decrees	700,000
Restored to Mortgagees Protestants, about	100,000
	5,200,000
<hr/>	
Of all the Lands seiz'd by the Usurpers, the Papists have recover'd about	2,340,000
The new Protestants and Churches Additions	2,400,000
Of a more indifferent Nature, <i>ut supra</i>	460,000
	5,200,000
	<hr/>
<i>Mem.</i> The Protestants in <i>Connaught</i> purchased of the Transplanters <i>per Estimate.</i>	80,000
Wherefore of the whole 7,500,000 Acres of good Land, the <i>English</i> and Protestants and Church have this <i>Christmas 1672.</i>	5,140,000
And the <i>Irish</i> have near half as much, <i>viz.</i>	2,280,000
	<hr/>
	7,500,000
	<i>Re-</i>

of IRELAND.

§

Remains in the common Stock, } 80,000
near

The said 7,500,000 Acres of }
good Land, and 1,500,000 of }
coarse, making together 9,000,000 } 900,000.
is worth *per Annum.*

Out of which the King's Quit- }
rents, Old-rents, and Composition, } 90,000
Refts 810,000

The Tythes whereof are one }
fifth, *viz.* } 162,000
Refts 648,000

The benefit of Leafes, and the }
value of Tenants Improvements }
upon the said Lands, is One } 216,000
third, *viz.*

For the Landlords 432,000

If the whole 7,500,000 be clear- }
ly worth but 432000 *l. per Ann.* }
then the 2,520,000 gain'd by the }
Rebellion is worth but about one } 144,000
third thereof (the 80,000 in the }
common Stock being worth but }
very little), *viz.*

And the Adventurers and Sol- }
diers Lands, who served since }
1649. worth about three fourths } 108,000
of the same, *viz.*

L.

And the said Soldiers alone } 86,400
 three fifths of the whole, *viz.* } *per An.*

Mem. That by the Successes of the Army, who serv'd since 1649. and who have 85400 *l. per Ann.* for their labour, His Majesty hath received the several Advantages following, *viz.*

1. Augmented the Church, } 770,000
 the D. of York, and by Provisoes. } Acres.

2. Hath paid the Adventurers, } 670,000
 and 49 Officers, besides Hou- } Acres.
 sing in walled Towns.

3. Gain'd a Revenue worth } *l.*
 above 80000 *l. per Ann.* and } 1200,000
 15 Years Purchase.

4. Gain'd the Years value, } 300,000
&c. worth }

5. Hath freed himself from the Articles of 1648 made with the *Irish*.

6. Restored many of his Friends to their own Estates.

The value of the said Army's Lands at ten Years Purchase, is } *l.*
 854000 *l.* Out of which de- } 700,000
 duct a years value and charge, } For all their
 there remains now but } Pay and Ha-
 zard.

Mem.

That whereas until *Anno* Eng-
land always sent Money and other Sup-
 plies

of IRELAND.

7

plies into *Ireland*, now the Revenue is 200,000 *l.* and the Charge Civil and Military but 170,000 *l.* which is the gain or ease of *England*.

The Debentures of Commi- ssion Officers, who serv'd eight years till about <i>December</i> 1649.	}	1.
comes to	}	1,800,000

Wherefore the Pay of pri- vate Soldiers comes to	}	5,400,000
---	---	-----------

—————
7,200,000
—————

The Eighth part whereof is 900,000 *l.* The one half whereof being for Foot, was 450,000 *l. per Ann.* which at 15 *l.* each, maintains 30,000 Foot, and the rest 15000 Horse, General Officers, and Train of Artillery included; so as there was a *British* Army, for eight Years, of at least 45000 Men.

The Army which reduced the Rebellion, did *Anno* 1652, consist of near 35000 Men, as *per Debentures*.

The *Irish* transported into Foreign parts between 1651 and 1654. were 34,000 Men.

The *Irish* Army could not but be more than double to the *English*.

The Political Anatomy

The Claymants of Land, or the number of Proprietors before the War was. —

Of all that claimed innocency 7 in 8 obtained it.

The restored Persons by innocence and proviso have more than what was their own *Anno 1641.* by at least one fifth.

They have gotten by forg'd Feofments of what was more than their own, at least one Third.

Of those adjudged Innocents, not One in Twenty were really so.

C H A P. II.

Of People, Houses, and Smoaks; their Number, Differences, and Values.

<p>T Here are of People, Men, Women and Children. } 1,100,000</p>	}	1,100,000
There are of Families		200,000
Of Smoaks		250,000
	<i>viz.</i>	
Of the People, there are <i>English</i>		200,000
Of Papists		800,000
Of Non-papists		300,000
<i>Scots</i>		100,000
<i>Irish</i>		800,000
		2,200,000
		The

of IRELAND.

9

The Scots are *Presbyterians*, and the *Irish Papists*. But the *English* are above 100,000 legal Protestants or Conformists, and the rest are *Presbyterians*, *Independants*, *Anabaptists* and *Quakers*.

Of the Families.

Such as have no fix'd Hearths, are	160,000
Such as have but one Chimny	24,000
Such as have more than one	16,000

Of Smoaks.

The single Smoak-houfes are } 184,000
ut supra

And those Houfes that have }
 more than one Chimny, have but } 66,000
 one with another above four in }
 each House, *viz.* in all }

250,000

The Number of them of all }
 degrees, who paid Poll-mony, } 360,000
Anno 1661. was about }

Dublin hath Houfes of more }
 than one Smoak } 3,400

Other Cities, Towns, and }
 Corporations of the like } 6,000

The rest of *Ireland* of the like } 6,600

*And of Smiths Forges, near the same }
 number, or rather one fifth more.*

A

A more particular Account of the Houses in Ireland, which have more than one Chimney, viz.

The Castle of <i>Dublin</i> hath Chimneys	125
The Earl of <i>Meath's</i> House in <i>Dublin</i>	27
The Houses of <i>Dublin</i> which have	} 164
above 10, are	

There be (*ut supra*) 160,000 Cabins without Chimneys, whose worth are not reckoned; but as for the others, we rate as follows, *viz.* Houses of

1 Chimny	24000 at 5 l. each	120,000l.
of 2 and 3,	6800 at 40 l.	272,000l.
4, 5, 6,	5600 at 100 l.	560,000l.
7, 8, 9,	2500 at 300 l.	750,000l.
10, 11, 12,	700 at 600 l.	420,000l.
13, 14, 15, 16, } 17, 18, 19, 20. }	400 at 1000 l.	400,000l.

		2,522,000
For 20 Transcendental-houses,	} 78,000	
<i>per Estimate</i>		

Total 2,600,000

Memorandum, That not one eighth part of the Value of all those Houses do belong to other than *English* Protestants.

To the *English* 2,275,000
There

of IRELAND.

11

There are of Non-papists in <i>Dublin</i>	28,000
In the other Cities, Towns, Corporations, &c.	} 72,000
In the Country	100,000
	2,000,000

There is in Nature but one in 500 at most who are Blind, Lame, and under incurable Impotence; so there are not above 2000 in *Ireland*, whom 12000*l.* would maintain without Scandal.

The number of young Children under 7 years old, and not fit for Labour, is one fourth of the whole, *viz.* } 275,000

The said number of Impotents	2000
The number of Soldiers	3000
	280,000

The Masters and Mistresses of 360 Families, wherein are above six Smoaks, are } 7,200

Their Servants to their Persons 14,400

The Servants to the Persons of such as live in 5600 Families of 4, 5, 6 Smoaks, are } 11,200

Servants in Families of 2 and 3 Smoaks } 6800

Ministers, Students, &c. 400

320,000
People

The Political Anatomy

People in all	1,110,000
Of above 6 years old	704
16	462
26	297
36	198
46	132
56	88
66	77
So as there are in <i>Ireland</i> fit for Trade	} 780,000
Which are employ'd as followeth, <i>viz.</i>	
For the Tillage of 500,000 Acres of Land for Corn, Men and their Wives	} 100,000
For Cowherds and Shepherds to Cattel, grazing upon Seven Millions of Acres, <i>viz.</i> six Mil- lions of black Cattel, or their equivalent in Horses and Sheep, Men and their Wives	} 120,000
	<hr/> 220,000
By the other side	220,000
Employed about the taking of 5000 Hogsheds of Pilchards, Boats, Nets, Hewers, &c. Men and Women	} 1000
Employed about making 1000 Tuns of Iron, Men and Women	} 2000
	Smiths

of IRELAND.

13

	Brought over	223,000
Smiths as by account, Men and Women	}	15,000
Their Servants to the Trade		7,500
Taylors and their Wives		45,000
Carpenters and Mafons, and their Wives	}	10,000
Shoemakers and their Wives		20,000
and Servants		2500
Millers and their Wives		1600
Workers of Wooll and their Wives	}	30,000
Tanners and Curriers, and their Wives	}	10,000
		<hr/>
		331,600
Trades of Fancy and Orna- ment and their Wives	}	48,400
		<hr/>
		380,000

Wherefore if the present Em-
ployment be performed with
380,000 Persons, it follows that
there are to spare for other uses

Memorandum, That in *Dublin*, where
are but 4000 Families, there are at one
time 1180 Ale-houses, and 91 publick
Brew-houses, *viz.* near one third of the
whole: it seems, that in *Ireland*, there be-
ing

ing 200,000 Families, that about 60,000 of them should use the same Trade.

And consequently, that 180,000 }
viz. 60,000 Men, as many Wo- } 180,000
 men, and as many Servants do }
 follow the Trade of Drink.

So as there are yet to spare, who } 220,000
 are Cashers and Fait-neants }

40,000

Whereas it is manifest, that }
 2 thirds of the Ale-houses may } 120,000
 be spared, even altho' the same } and
 quantity of Drink should be } 220,000
 fold; then there will be fur- }
 ther to spare of them

340,000

Having shew'd that 340,000 }
 of spare hands are in *Ireland*, it }
 follows to find Employments } 2,380,000
 for them, which is at 7*l.* per }
 head to earn *per Ann.*

This Impoyment may be either in order to Local Wealth, or Universal Wealth.

Local

of IRELAND.

15

Local Wealth I understand to be the building of 168,000 small Stone-wall Houses, with Chimneys, Doors, Windows, Gardens and Orchards, ditch'd and quicksetted; instead of the lamentable Sties now in use; the which may cost 3 <i>l.</i> each, in all	}	<i>l.</i> 544,000
The planting 5 Millions of Fruit-trees at 4 <i>d.</i> each	}	83,000
Planting 3 Millions of Tim- ber-Trees upon the Bounds and Meers of every Denomination of Lands at 3 <i>d.</i> each	}	360,000
Of Inclosures and Quicksets one Million of Perches at 12 <i>d.</i> <i>per</i> Perch	}	50,000
Fortifying the City of <i>Dublin</i>	}	30,000
Building a new Palace for the chief Governor	}	20,000
Making there a Mold for Shipping	}	15,000
Making several Rivers naviga- ble and mending High-ways	}	35,000
Building of 100 Churches, at 200 <i>l.</i> each	}	20,000

Work-

Workhouses of several sorts,	}	50,000
Tan-Yards, Fishing-Crofts,		
Rape-Mills, Allom and Cop-		
peras-works, as also Madder,		
Lead, Salt, &c.		

In order to Mony and Universal Wealth.

For Ten Thousand Tuns of	}	100,000
Shipping		
For a Stock of Wool, Hemp,	}	400,000
Flax and Raw-hides for one		
Years Work		
For the Labour of Men to	}	1,000,000
Manufacture the same		

CHAP. III.

Of the Church and Benefices.

IF half the Non-Papists are Non-Conformists, then there are but 50000 Legal Protestants in *Dublin* and all other Cities, Towns, &c. which require but 50 preaching Ministers.

And if there are but 50000 Legal Protestants in the rest of *Ireland*, they require but 100 Ministers, at 500 to a Flock, whereof one third, viz. 16600, are Children.

If there be in *England* and *Wales* about 9000 Parishes, and under 30 Bishops, then

*

every

every Bishop must have above 300 Parsons in his Charge.

So as one Bishop in *Ireland* is more than 30 in *England*.

Wherefore 25,000 *l.* would afford 150 *l.* *per Ann.* of each of 150 Ministers, and 2500 *l.* to the Bishop.

The value of the Church-Lands and appropriate Tythes, is *per Ann.* above the King's Rent due out of them.

If 100 Ministers can serve all *Ireland*, they must have Precincts of near 13 or 14 Miles square, and consequently they must be Itinerants, and as Lecturers on week-days; and other honest ordained Men must be Priests.

If 150, nay, if 250 Ministers would serve all *Ireland*, then 10 *per Ann.* will supply their Mortality: And consequently a Nursery of 10 will send forth 10 yearly of 10 years standing. Perhaps the Nursery need not be above half so large.

CHAP. IV.

Concerning the late Rebellion.

THE number of the People is now *Anno* 1672, about 1100,000, and was *Anno* 1652 about 850,000, because I
 C conceive

conceive that 80,000 of them have in 20 years encreas'd by Generation, 70,000. by return of banish'd and expell'd *English*; as also by the access of new ones, 80,000 of new *Scots*, and 20,000 of return'd *Irish*, being in all 250,000.

Now if it could be known what number of People were in *Ireland Anno 1641*, then the difference between the said number, and 850,000, adding unto it the encrease by Generation in 11 years, will shew the destruction of People made by the Wars, *viz.* by the Sword, Plague, and Famine occasioned thereby.

I find, by comparing superfluous and spare Oxen, Sheep, Butter and Beef, that there was exported above one third more *Anno 1664*, than in 1641, which shews there were one third more of People, *viz.* 1,466,000; out of which Sum take what were left *Anno 1652*, it appears that there were 616,000 destroyed by the Rebellion.

Whereas the present proportion of the *British* is as 3 to 11; but before the Wars the proportion was less, *viz.* as 2 to 11; and then it follows that the number of *British* slain in 11 years was 112,000 Souls; of which I guess two thirds to have perished by War, Plague and Famine. So as it follows that 37,000 were massacred in

the

the first year of Tumults: So as those who think 154,000 were so destroyed, ought to review the grounds of their Opinion.

It follows also, that about 504,000 of the *Irish* perished, and were wasted by the Sword, Plague, Famine, Hardship and Banishment, between the 23d of *October* 1641, and the same day 1652.

Wherefore those who say, that not one 8th of them remained at the end of the Wars, must also review their opinions; there being by this Computation near 2 3ds of them; which opinion I also submit.

There were transported of them into <i>Spain, Flanders, France,</i>	}	40,000
34,000 Soldiers; and of Boys,		
Women, Priests, &c. no less		
than 6000 more, whereof not		
half are returned.		

If <i>Ireland</i> had continued in peace for the said 11 years, then the 1,466,000 had increased by Generation in that time to 73,000 more, making in all 1,539,000, which were by the said Wars brought <i>An. 1652,</i> to 850,000, so that were lost 689,000 Souls, for whose Blood some body should answer both to God and the King.	}	689,000

The Political Anatomy

Anno 1650, there were before the great Plague, above one Million of People, *viz.* 2 and a half more than in *London Anno* 1665. But in that year there died in *London* by account 97,000 People, but really were 110,000.

Wherefore if the Plague was }
 no hotter in *Ireland* than in }
England, there must have died }
 in *Ireland* 275,000. But 1300 }
 dying in a Week in *Dublin*, the } 450,000
 Plague of *London* was but two }
 thirds as hot; wherefore there }
 died in *Ireland* }

So as substracting 412,000, 500 dying of the Plague, and 37 massacred *English*, it follows that 167,000 died in 11 years by the Sword and Famine, and other Hardships. Which I think not incredible; for supposing half the number, *viz.* 87,000 died in 11 years of Famine and Cold, Transportation to *Spain* and *Barbadoes*, &c. it is not hard to believe, that the other 87,000 perished by the Sword, when the *British* had Armies of near 40,000 Men, and the *Irish* of near double, sometimes on foot.

Anno

Anno 1653, Debentures were freely and openly sold for 4 s. and 5 s. per l. And 20 s. of Debenture, one place with another, did purchase two Acres of Land; at which rate all the Land of *Ireland*, if it were 8 Millions of profitable Acres, might have been had for a Million of Mony, which *Anno* 1641, was worth above 8 Millions. } 1,000,000

The Cattel and Stock which *Anno* 1641, was worth above 4 Millions, reckoning one Beef of 20 s. value, or the Equivalent in other Stock to two Acres; } l.
but *Anno* 1652, the People of *Dublin* fetch'd Meat from *Wales*, there being none here, and the whole Cattel of *Ireland* not worth } 500,000

Corn was then at 50 s. per Barrel, which is now, and was 1641, under 12.

The Houses of *Ireland*, *Anno* 1641, was worth 2 Millions and half; but *Anno* 1652, not worth one fifth of the same } l.
} 500,000

The value of People, Men, Women and Children in *England*, some have computed to be 70 *l.* per Head, one with another. But if you value the People who have been destroyed in *Ireland*, as Slaves and Negroes are usually rated, *viz.* at about 15 *l.* one with another; Men being sold for 25 *l.* and Children 5 *l.* each; the value of the People lost will be about

10,355,000

The Forces kept on foot by all parties for the said 11 years, were at least 80,000 Horse and Foot, (for even *Anno* 1652, the *English* were 35,000 and 34,000 *Irish* transported) the Charge whereof, Train of Artillery, and General Officers included, cannot be less than 15 *l.* per Head per *Ann.* which for 11 years comes to

13,200,000

The superlucration above expressed, of all which adult Men (among which were no Women nor Children) cannot be reckon'd at less than 5 *l.* per Head, or one third of the last mention'd Sum, *viz.*

4,400,000

Where-

Wherefore the effects of the Rebellion were these in pecuniary value, *viz.*

By los of People	10,335,000
By los of their superlucra- tion of Soldiers	} 4,400,000
By the superlucration of the People lost, at 10 <i>l.</i> per Head for the whole 11 years, dedu- cting 800,000 Soldiers	} 6,000,000
By impairing of the worth of Lands	} 11,000,000
Of the Stock	3,500,000
Of the Housing	2,000,000
	<hr/>
	37,255,000

And the 20 years Rent of all the Lands forfeited, by reason of the said Rebellion, *viz.* since the year 1652, to 1673, hath not fully defray'd the Charge of the *English Army* in *Ireland* for the said time; nor doth the said Rents at this day do the same with half as much more, or above 100,000 *l.* per *Ann.* more.

And the Adventurers after 10 years being out of their Principal Mony, which now ought to be double by its Interest, they sold their Adventures for under 10 *s.* per *l.* *Ann.* 1652, in open and free Market.

The number of Landed *Irish Papists*, or

Freeholders before the Wars, was about 3000; whereof, as appears by 800 Judgments of the Court of Claims, which sate *Anno* 1663, upon the Innocence and Effects of the *Irish*, there were not above a 7th part or 400 guilty of the Rebellion, unto each of whom I allow 20 Followers, which would have made up an Army of 8 000: But by the 49 Officers account, the *British* Army before 1649, must have been about 40000 men; upon whom the said 8000 nocent *Irish* so prevail'd, as that the Peace ended in the Articles of 1648. By which the *Irish* were made at least equal Partners with his Majesty in the Government of *Ireland*; which sheweth, that the *Irish* were men of admirable Success and Courage: Unless we should rather think, that the said Court of Claims were abused by their Perjuries and Forgeries, which one would think, that a Nation, who caus'd the destruction of so many thousand Lives for the sake of God and Religion, should not be so guilty of.

The Estates of the *Irish* before the Wars, was double to that of the *English*; but the number and natural force of the *Irish* quintuple to that of the *English*.

The Cause of the War was a desire of the *Romists* to recover the Church-Revenue, worth about 110,000*l.* per *Ann.* and of the
the

the common *Irish*, to get all the *Englishmens* Estates; and of the 10 or 12 Grandees of *Ireland*, to get the Empire of the whole: But upon the playing of this Game or Match upon so great odds, the *English* won and have (among and besides other Pretences) a Gamester's Right at least to their Estates. But as for the Bloodshed in the Contest, God best knows who did occasion it.

C H A P. V.

Of the future Settlement of Ireland, Prorogation of Rebellions, and its Union with England.

THE *English* invaded *Ireland* about 500 years since; at which time, if the *Irish* were in number about 1,200,000. Anno 1641. they were but 600,000 in number, 200 years ago, and not above 300,000 at the same time of their Invasion; for 300,000 People will, by the ordinary course of Generation, become 1200,000 in 500 years; allowance being made for the extraordinary Effects of epidemical Diseases, Famines, Wars, &c.

There is at this Day no Monument or real Argument that, when the *Irish* were first in-

invaded, they had any Stone-Houſing at all, any Money, any Foreign Trade, nor any Learning but the Legend of the Saints, Pfalters, Miſſals, Rituals, &c. viz. nor Geometry, Astronomy, Anatomy, Architecture, Enginery, Painting, Carving, nor any kind of Manufacture, nor the leaſt uſe of Navigation; or the Art Military.

Sir *John Davys* hath expreſſed much Wit and Learning, in giving the Cauſes why *Ireland* was in no meaſure reduced to *Engliſh* Government, till in Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and ſince; and withal offers ſeveral means, whereby what yet remains to be done; may be ſtill effected.

The Conqueſt made by the *Engliſh*, and deſcribed in the Preamble of the Act of Parliament paſt *Ann. 1662.* for the Settlement of *Ireland*, gave means for any thing that had been reaſonable of that kind; but their Forfeiterſ being abroad, and ſuffering with His Majeſty from the ſame uſurping hands, made ſome diverſion.

Wherefore (*Rebus ſic ſtantibus*) what is now to be done is the Queſtion, viz. What may be done by natural poſſibility, if Authority ſaw it fit?

Some furious Spirits have wiſhed, that the *Iriſh* would rebel again, that they might be put to the Sword. But I declare, that

that motion to be not only impious and inhumane, but withal frivolous and pernicious even to them who have rashly wish'd for those occasions.

That the *Irish* will not easily rebel again, I believe from the memory of their former Successes, especially of the last, had not many Providences interpos'd; and withal from the consideration of these following Particulars, *viz.*

1. That the *British Protestants* and *Church* have three Fourths of all the Lands; five Sixths of all the Housing; nine Tenths of all the Housing in wall'd Towns and Places of Strength, two Thirds of the Foreign Trade. That 6 of 8 of all the *Irish* live in a brutish, nasty Condition, as in Cabins, with neither Chimney, Door, Stairs, nor Window, feed chiefly upon Milk and Potatoes, whereby their Spirits are not dispos'd for War. And that although there be in *Ireland* 8 *Papists* for 3 others; yet there are far more Soldiers, and Soldier-like Men of this latter and lesser Number, than of the former.

That his Majesty, who formerly could do nothing for, and upon *Ireland*, but by the help of *England*, hath now a Revenue upon the Place, to maintain, if he pleases, 7000 Men in Arms, besides a Protestant
Mi-

Militia of 25000 more, the most whereof are expert in War.

That the *Protestants* have Housing enough within Places of strength within 5 Miles of the Sea-side, to receive and protect, and harbour every Man, Woman, and Child belonging to them, and have also places of strength of their own properly situate in all parts of *Ireland*, to which they can easily travel the shortest day of the year.

That being able to secure their Persons, even upon all sudden Emergencies, they can be easily supplied out of *England* with Food sufficient to maintain them, till they have burnt 160,000 of their afore-described Cabins, not worth 50,000 *l.* destroy'd Stacks and Haggards of Corn, and disturbed their Tillage, which the embody'd *British* can soon and easily atchieve.

That a few Ships of War, whereof the *Irish* have none, nor no Skill or Practice of Navigation, can hinder their relief from all Foreign help.

That few Foreigners can help them if they would. But that none, not the King of *France*, can gain advantage by so doing, even tho' he succeeded. For *England* hath constantly lost these 500 years by their meddling with *Ireland*. And at this day,
than

than when *Ireland* was never so rich and splendid, it were the advantage of the *English* to abandon their whole Interest in that Country; and fatal to any other Nation to take it, as hath been elsewhere (as I think) demonstrated; and the advantage of the Landlords of *England*, to give them the Equivalent of what they should so quit out their own Estates in *England*.

Lastly, Let the *Irish* know, that there are, ever were, and will be men discontented with their present Conditions in *England*, and ready for any Exploit and Change, more than are sufficient to quell any Insurrection they can make and abide by.

Wherefore, declining all Military means of settling and securing *Ireland* in peace and plenty, what we offer shall tend to the transmuting one People into the other, and the thorough union of Interests upon natural and lasting Principles; of which I shall enumerate several, tho' seemingly never so uncouth and extravagant.

1. If *Henry* the II^d. had or could have brought over all the People of *Ireland* into *England*, declining the Benefit of their Land; he had fortified, beautified, and enrich'd *England*, and done real Kindness to the *Irish*. But the same Work is near
four

The Political Anatomy

four times as hard now to be done as then ; but it might be done, even now, with advantage to all Parties.

Whereas there are now 300,000 *British*, and 800,000 *Papists*, whereof 600,000 live in the wretched way above mentioned : If an Exchange was made of but about 200,000 *Irish*, and the like number of *British* brought over in their rooms, then the natural strength of the *British* would be equal to that of the *Irish* ; but their Political and Artificial strength three times as great ; and so visible, that the *Irish* would never stir upon a National or Religious Account.

3. There are among the 600,000 above-mentioned of the poor *Irish*, not above 20,000 of unmarried marriageable Women; nor would above two thousand *per Ann*, grow and become such. Wherefore if one half of the said Women were in one year, and the other half the next transported into *England*, and disposed one to each Parish, and as many *English* brought back and married to the *Irish*, as would improve their Dwelling but to an House and Garden of 3 *l.* value, the whole Work of natural Transmutation and Union would in 4 or 5 years be accomplished.

The Charge of making the Exchange would not be 20,000 *l. per Ann.* which is about

about 6 Weeks Pay of the present or late Armies in *Ireland*.

If the *Irish* must have Priests, let the number of them, which is now between 2 and 3 thousand Secular and Regulars, be reduced to the competent number of 1000, which is 800 Souls to the pastorage of each Priest; which should be known persons, and *English-men*, if it may be. So as that when the Priests, who govern the Conscience, and the Women, who influence other powerful Appetites, shall be *English*, both of whom being in the Bosom of the Men, it must be, that no massacring of *English*, as heretofore, can happen again. Moreover, when the Language of the Children shall be *English*, and the whole Oeconomy of the Family *English*, viz. Diet, Apparel, &c. the Transmutation will be very easy and quick.

Add hereunto, That if both Kingdoms were under one Legislative Power and Parliament, the Members whereof should be proportionable in Power and Wealth of each Nation, there would be no danger such a Parliament should do any thing to the prejudice of the *English* Interest in *Ireland*; nor could the *Irish* ever complain of partiality, when they shall be freely and proportionably represented in all Legislatures.

The

The inconveniencies of the Not-Union, and Absurdities seem to be these, viz.

1. It is absurd, that *English-men* born, sent over into *Ireland* by the Commission of their own King, and there sacrificing their Lives for the King's Interest, and succeeding in his Service, should therefore be accounted Aliens, Foreigners, and also Enemies, such as were the *Irish* before *Henry* the VIIth's time; whom if an *English-man* had then killed, he had suffer'd nothing for it; for it is but Indulgence and Conivance, that now the same is not still in force. For such formerly was the Condition of *Irishmen*; and that of *Englishmen* is now the same, otherwise than as Custom has relieved them.

It is absurd, that the Inhabitants of *Ireland*, naturally and necessarily bound to obey their Sovereign, should not be permitted to know how, or what the same is, *i.e.* Whether the Parliament of *England*, or that of *Ireland*; and in what cases the one, and in what the other. Which uncertainty is or may be made a pretence for any Disobedience.

It is absurd, that *Englishmen* in *Ireland* should either be Aliens there, or else to be bound

passing from one part of the same their own King's Territories to another.

The chief Objection against the remedy of these Evils is;

That his Majesty would by the Union lose much of his double Customs. Which being true, let's see what the same amounts unto; and if it be sufficient to hinder the remedy of these Evils, and if it be irreparable by some other way.

Ann. 1664. which was the best year of Trade that hath been these many years in *Ireland*, when neither Plague nor Wars impeached it, and when men were generally disposed to Splendor and Liberality, and when the Act for hindring Cattel coming out of *Ireland* into *England*, was not yet made; nor that made for unlading in *England* Ships bound from *America* into *Ireland*; I say, in that year the Customs upon exported and imported Commodities, between *Ireland* and *England*, was but————

———— but not One sixth thereof, which since, how easily may it be added to the other Charges upon *England* and *Ireland*, which are together perhaps 150,000*l.* per *Ann*um?

2. If it be for the good of *England* to keep *Ireland* a distinct Kingdom, why do
not

not the predominant Party in Parliament (suppose the *Western* Members) make *England* beyond *Trent* another Kingdom, under Commerce, and take Tolls and Customs upon the Borders? Or why was there ever Union between *England* and *Wales*, the good effects and fruits whereof were never questioned? And why may not the entire Kingdom of *England* be farther cantoniz'd, for the advantage of Parties?

As for the Practice; the Peers of *Ireland* assembled in Parliament, may depute so many of their number, as make the One sixth part of the Peers of *England*, to be call'd by Writ into the Lords House of *England*: And the Commons in *Ireland*, assembled in like manner, may depute the like proportion of other Members to sit with the Commons of *England*, the King and that House admitting of them.

But if the Parliament of *England* be already the Legislative Power of *Ireland*; why may they not call a competent Number out of *Ireland*, as aforesaid, or in some other more convenient manner?

All these Shifts and Expedients are necessary but for the first time, untill the matter be agreed upon by both Nations, in some one Parliament.

'Tis suppos'd that the Wealth of *Ireland* is about the eighth or tenth part of that of *England*; and the King's Revenue in both Kingdoms seems about that proportion.

C H A P. VI.

Of the Government of IRELAND.

THE Government of *Ireland* is by the King, 21 Bishops (whereof four are Arch-Bishops) and the temporal Peers; whereof some part, ——— by reason of the late Rebellion, do not sit in Parliament.

By about 3000 Freeholders, and the Members of about 100 Corporations, the University of *Dublin* reckoned for one, represented in the House of Commons, by about 270 Knights, Citizens, and Burgessees.

The Parliament so constituted, have a Negative upon any Law that the Lord Lieutenant and Council shall offer to the King, and which the King and his Council in *England* shall under the great Seal remit to the said Parliament.

The Sheriffs of Counties, and of Cities and Counties in *Ireland* are 40, finally appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, each of which hath about Ten Bailiffs.

The

The chief Governour, called sometimes Lord-Lieutenant, sometimes Lord-Deputy, sometimes Lords Justices, with a Council, at this time consisting of about 50 Members, do govern in all Matters belonging to the Peace, Prerogative, &c.

There be five Courts, *viz.* a *Chancery*, consisting of a Lord-Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, and two, three, or four fallariated Masters of *Chancery*. The *King's-Bench*, of a Lord-Chief-Justice, and two other Judges. The *Common-Pleas* of the like: The *Exchequer*, of a Lord-Chief-Baron, and two other Barons, with the Treasurer and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*: And a Prerogative, whereof the Primate of *Armagh* is Judge.

There is also a Palatinate-Court in *Tipperary*, whereof the Duke of *Ormond* is Lord of the Liberties and Regalities to it belonging. There is also a Court of *Admiralty*: Every Bishop hath also two Courts. And there have been formerly and lately (but now *An. 1672*, suspended) a Presidency of *Munster*, and another of *Connaght*, who meddle not with Life or Limb, nor Titles of Land.

There is also a *Court-Marsbal*, for the Affairs of the Army, who in times of peace

often transmit accus'd persons to the Civil-Power.

To all these Courts do belong several Officers and Counsellors of Law, whereof I reckon those of the first Classis, gain by Estimation about 600 *l. per Ann.* each ——— the second gain about 300 *l. per Ann.* And the third gain not above 100 *l. per Ann.* There are also ——— sworn Attornies, gaining about 120 *l. per Ann.* one with another.

There are in *Ireland* about 950 Justices of the Peace, appointed by the Lord Chancellor; an Head-Constable for each Barony or Hundred, being 252; and a petty Constable for each Parish; whereof are about 2278.

The Ecclesiastical Government is by Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Arch-Deacons, Deans of Cathedral-Churches, in all which there are now actually but one Quire entire, and that in *Dublin*, serving both at *Christ-Church*, and *St. Patrick's*. And the Parsons, Vicars, and Curates for the *Protestant-Religion*, are in all *Ireland* at this day near 500, and about half the Tythes are impropriate, and belonging to Lay-men.

This is the State of the external and apparent Government of *Ireland*, so far as it concerns the Number and Species of Persons

ma-

managing the same. But the internal and mystical Government of *Ireland* is thus, *viz.*

1. There are always about twenty Gentlemen of the *Irish* Nation and *Papish Religion*, who by reason of their Families, good Parts, Courtly Education and Carriage, are supported by the *Irish* to negotiate their Concernments at the Court of *England*, and of the Vice-Roy in *Ireland*.

These men raise their Contributions by the Priests (who actually and immediately govern the People.) The Priests are govern'd by at least 24 *Romish* Bishops, all of whom have a long time been conversant in *France, Spain, Italy, Germany, England*, where as Chaplains and Almoners, &c. they have made an interest with the governing Men and Ministers of State in those several Kingdoms, and have obtained some Benefits and Preferments from them.

So as the Body of the *Irish-Papists* (being about 800,000 whereof near 700,000 do live in wretched Cabbins, without Chimney or Window) are govern'd by about 1000 Secular Priests, and 2500 Friars and Regulars of several Orders; whereof most are *Franciscans*, next *Dominicans* and *Augustins*, but few *Capuchins* and *Jesuits* or *Carthusians*. These, I say, are govern'd by their respective

ctive Bishops and Superiors, whom the Ministers of Foreign States do also govern and direct.

So as upon the whole matter, the *Irish*, who are the Bulk of the Nation, are govern'd indirectly by Foreign Power; and so are the aforementioned Lay-Patriots, their support coming from the Clergy constituted as aforesaid, and who do notoriously exercise their spiritual Jurisdiction in *Ireland*: And do also exert a temporal Power, by prevailing with *Papist* Justices of the Peace, to send such to Gaol as are disobedient to the Clergy, upon feigned or frivolous Complaints, which they cause to be brought against them.

The Judges aforesaid, all but the Chancellor, go Circuits, whereof there are five twice every year, excepting only in the County of *Kerry*.

There is an University at *Dublin*, but lying for the most part within one College, wherein are a Provost and seven Senior and Ruling Fellows; Nine Junior Fellows; sixty Scholars; and at this time——— Commoners and other Students.

There was about the year 1669 erected a College of *Physicians*, consisting of a President, and 13 Fellows.

There

There are belonging to the Prerogative, Arch-Deacons Courts, Court-Martial and Admiralty-Courts, not above 10 Advocates, and 30 Proctors.

There are in the City of *Dublin* a Lord-Mayor, 2 Sheriffs, 24 Aldermen, 48 Sheriffs Peers, and 96 of the Common-Council. There are besides, Companies or Corporations of Tradesmen.

There is lately instituted an Hospital for poor Children, not yet fully perfected nor endowed.

There is also an Hospital for Sick, Lame, and Old Soldiers, but without Endowment, and standing but at discretion and pleasure.

There are in and near *Dublin*, three publick Prisons, and one House of Correction.

Lastly, I must intimate, that the Footmanship for which the *Irish* 40 years ago were very famous, is now almost quite lost among them, every man now keeping a small Garran to ride on, unless in such rocky and craggy places, where 'tis easier to go a foot than to ride.

CHAP. VII.

Of the Militia and Defence of IRELAND.

THere be in *Ireland*, as elsewhere, two Militias; one are the Justices of Peace,

Peace, their Militia of High and Petty Constables; as also the Sheriffs Militia of his Servants and Bailiffs, and *Posse Comitatus* upon extraordinary occasions.

Of these all together there are in *Ireland* near 3000; all of which are bound within their several Districts, there to act, and not elsewhere.

There is, or hath lately been an Army in *Ireland*, of about thirty Troops of Horse, and sixty Companies of Foot, with a Regiment of Guards at *Dublin*, as a Life-Guard for the Lord Lieutenant, making in all about five thousand Men.

There is also a Protestant Militia, of about 24000 Men, *viz.* about 10000 Horse, and the rest Foot.

The People of *Ireland* are all in Factions and Parties, called *English* and *Irish*, *Protestants* and *Papists*: Tho' indeed the real distinction is vested and divested of the Land belonging to *Papists*, Anno 1641. Of which the *Irish* that are vested by Restoration, seem rather to take part with the divested. And the chief Pique which the *Popish Clergy* have at the *Protestants* is, that they have the Church Livings and Jurisdictions; for the exercise of their Function they have most freely; and had, when they undertook their Project in 1641. *The disse-*

differences between the old Irish and old English Papists are asleep now, because they have a common Enemy.

The old *Protestants* of Queen *Elizabeth* and King *James's* Plantation (till of late) did not much love the new *English*, who came over since 1641, or rather since 1646 and 1648, because they envied the great Shares which they had gotten of the forfeited Lands from the late *Usurpers*. But now they also are well enough together, since the said old *Protestants* have had good Proviso's in the Acts of Settlement, and Satisfaction for their Service before *June* 1649, and since the Church-Revenues have been augmented by the Forfeitures; but chiefly, for that the said old *Protestants* have all the Power and Preferments, Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical.

Of the new *English*, some are *Conformists*, others not: And some have fallen in with other Parties, and others not.

Of the old *Protestants*, there are also Parties, I cannot say *Factions*, chiefly denominated by the Names of their Families, as the *Butlers* and *Fitz-Geralds* were of old.

But to return: The chief *Factions* are the vested and divested of forfeited Lands; all *Irish* and *Papists* generally fearing the latter,

latter, and most *English* and *Protestants* the former, as appears in all Juries and Testimonies given where the Lands or Lives of one or other are concerned. Now in some Counties, as in *Kerry*, many Forfeitures happened, and few Restorations, and there also few *English* were ever planted, nor can well endure to live: So as the first sort of Militia in these and other like Counties, are *Irish Papists*, divested and discontented Persons. Whereby the few *English* there can have no Justice executed, for want of hands wherewith to do it: Nor can they easily get indifferent Juries, but that the Sheriffs are *English* for the most part, and most commonly Protestants. In which Case, some have been of opinion, that the other Militia, namely, the Army, may both in Law and Reason supply this defect, in times when there is not occasion for them, to guard the Land from Invasion and Rebellion. For why might not 30 Sheriffs be taken out of 120 Officers of the Army, *viz.* 60 Captains and Lieutenants of Horse, and 60 Captains of Foot? And why may not such be as responsible for executing just Sentences as any other? And what Terror is there in the Force which a Bailiff useth, more than in that which one call'd a Soldier carries with him? And why should the Military
Officer

Officer or Sheriff use more force or terror than to make the Debtor or Malefactor answer the Law, and obey the Sentence of a Civil Court? And is it not more convenient and easy in great riotous Contempts, to bring a Troop or Company, whose Trade it is to use Arms and apply Force dexterously, than to use the *Posse Comitatus*; that is, to call abundance of men from their Labour and Calling, to attempt things of danger, which they do not understand? Moreover, if the General can quarter the Army where he pleases, and that the Sheriffs or Constable can, in their respective Precincts, call whom he pleases to his assistance; then the General can cause such a competent Force to be quarter'd in those thin peopled Counties. And the Sheriffs and Justices can call such to their assistance, excepting where such Soldiers are in formal Garrisons upon actual Duty, or in other cases to be agreed upon between the Civil and Military Powers so call'd, altho' there can be no Country without Force, nor any Army without a Policy and Discipline. But of this let the Lawyers talk further.

As for the Military Force of *Ireland*, vulgarly and properly so call'd, 1. The standing Army is such as the present Revenue can well maintain, which perhaps is, or very

ry lately was about 6000, and is every year or other changed, as his Majesty seems best. 2. The Protestant Militia now already established and formed, is about 24 or 25 thousand men, most of them already experienced in the Wars of *Ireland*.

The third, of grand Force against foreign Invasions, I conceive may be 70000 men of the best affected, and least Pope-affected *Irish*; for so many I conceive the 30000 of the standing Army and present Militia could well Officer and Command. Now that 100,000 may be spar'd to send as Soldiers in a time of extremity, I think is plain, for that there are 550,000 Males in *Ireland*, whereof 150,000 can perform all the necessary Labour of Husbandmen and Tradesmen; 200,000 of them are perhaps under 16, and above 60. Nor doth the quality of the remaining exempt them from service, who are to stand for a reserve.

And this Force I take to be sufficient to resist any number of men which any Prince of the World hath Shipping enough to bring into *Ireland*, with such Horse, Arms, Ammunition and Victuals as are fit for such an Enterprize.

To say nothing, that the substance of *Ireland* is chiefly Cattel, which may be easily removed to waste the Country where the Enemy shall land. And

And how considerable the standing Army of 6000 men, and the Veteran Militia, of above 24000, who have not only the Command, but the possession and propriety of all the strong and terrible Places in *Ireland*, and 3 4ths of all the Horse serviceable in War, and at least 3 4ths of all Shipping, and *England* to help and countenance, hath been competently mentioned before; and that the Bulk of the *Irish* are the Inhabitants of the aforementioned 160,000 wretched Cabins-men, slavishly bred and dealt with by their own Lords and Patriots; and that the restored *Irish*, restored to their Estates almost by Miracle, will be careful how they engage any more upon a frivolous, impious Undertaking.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Cœlum and Solum of Ireland.

BY the Cœlum or Sky, I understand the Heat, Coldness, Drowth, Moisture, Weight and Susceptions of Air, and the Impressions made upon it, *viz.* the state of the Winds, as whether the Wind blows in *Ireland* in comparison with, or differently from other Places; as from what points of the Compass the Wind blows most frequently

quently or fiercely, and what proportion of the whole year from each Point. 2. As to Heat and Cold, I conceive the same ought to be measur'd by the Weather-Glass or *Thermometer*. 3. As to Wetness or Moisture, by the shrinking of Lute-strings, by the quantity of Rain falling upon a certain quantity of level superficies, and by the quantity of Water dried up with the same time out of a Vessel of like Figure, and equal dimensions.

As for other changes in the Air, supposed to depend upon the gravity or levity thereof, I suppose the same is to be known by the Instrument call'd the *Barometer*. *Lastly*, To the much or little Sunshine, whereof *Ireland* hath been much abus'd; the same is to be measur'd by an Instrument found for that purpose.

Wherefore since it is small satisfaction to say the Air of *Ireland* is mild and temperate, inclin'd to moisture, &c. And since the true and clear knowledge thereof depends upon several long, tedious, and reiterated Observations, simple and comparative, made in the several parts of *Ireland*, in the several Seasons of the Year, and compar'd with the like Observations, made with the same or like Instruments, in the several parts of the Earth; we must for the present

*

only

only say, that there are in being the several Instruments following, *viz.*

1. An Instrument to measure the motion of the Wind, and consequently its strength.

2. How many hours in the day in the whole year it blows from any point of the Compass.

3. To measure what quantity of Rain falls in the year upon any quantity or space of ground.

4. What Air is most moist or dry.

5. What Alterations are made in the gravity and levity of the Air from Hour to Hour.

6. The Thermometer or Weather-Glass of the better sort.

7. The Instrument to measure and foretel Frost and Snow.

Which Instruments many men must make use of in the several parts of *Ireland*, and the rest of the World, and corresponding with each other, communicate and correct their Observation by Reason.

In the mean time let it suffice to say, that at *Dublin* the Wind blows 2 parts of 5 from the South-West to the West, one part from South-West to the South; one other from the West to North-East, and the rest from the North-East to the South; 3 parts of 10

between West and South-West, 2 of 10 between S. W. and S. S. E. 2 of 10 between S. S. E. and N. E. by N. 2 of 10 N. E. by N. to N. and W. or very near thereabouts.

2. That from the 10th of *September* to the 10th of *March*, it blows a kind of Storm for some time or other almost every day.

3. That the Snow lies not long in the lower ground of *Ireland*. Nor doth it freeze more than what it doth in *France*, *Holland*, or *England*.

4. The Rain falling at *Dublin* and *London* for the Month *October* 1663, was but 20 to 19. That the windiness of the same Month was at *Dublin* 20, and at *London* but 17.

5. As for the healthfulness of the Climate, City, or other space of Land; it must be first known how many people are in a certain day living in it, and then the *quota pars* which die *per Ann.* for many years together; and for the fruitfulness, how many Births.

6. As to Longevity, enquiry must be made into some good old Register of (suppose) 20 persons, who were all born and buried in the same Parish, and having cast up the time which they all lived as one man, the total divided by 20 is the life of each one with another; which compared with the like Observation in several other places,

will shew the difference of Longævity, due allowance being made for extraordinary contingences, and epidemical Diseases happening respectively within the period of each Observation.

Wherefore Matters being not as yet prepared for these Experiments, I can say nothing clearly of them; only, that it seems by the best Estimates and Approaches that I have been able to make, that *London* is more healthful than *Dublin* by 3 in 32.

Having said thus much of the *Cælum* or Air, or rather of the *Ingenium*, and way of distinguishing Airs in a better manner than usual; we come next to try the nature of the Soil by the like Expedients.

To which purpose, first know, that the Perch of *Ireland* is 21 Foot, that of *England* but 16 and a half; wherefore the Acre of 166 Perches is as 121 to 196, that is, 121 *Irish* Acres do make 196 *English* Statute Acres. Now in *Ireland* a Milch-Cow, if *English* breed, may be fed upon two Acres of Pasture, and with as much Hay as will grow upon half an Acre of Meadow, will yield *præter propter* 3 Gallons of Milk for 90 days, one with another, and one Gallon at a Medium for 90 more, and for 90 more scarce 1 quarter of a Gallon one day with another, and for 90 more dry. Wherefore

it follows, that such a Cow upon such feeding, gives above one Tun and half; nay, 384 Gallons of Milk *per Ann.* And that if the Rent of the said two Acres of Pasture be 5 *s.* *per Ann.* and of the half Acre of Meadow 3, in all 8 *s.* that the Gallon of Milk comes but to a Farthing, expecting what the value and hazard of the Cow, and the labour of milking and looking to her, shall add unto that price; which I suppose not above as much more.

The said quantity of Milk will make 2 *C.* and half of Raw-Milk-Cheese, and 1 *C.* of Whey-Butter, besides Whey for the Swine; or else 2 *C.* of Butter, and 1 *C.* of Skim-Milk-Cheese, besides Whey as abovesaid, for Drink to the People, and Food for Swine.

Mem. That one Bull suffices for about 20 Cows. That a Cow continues Milch and bearing, from 3 or 4 years old to 12, sometimes 20, tho' seldom suffer'd to live so long. And that three Dairy-women will manage 20 Cows, and do much work of other kind between while. And that one Man will look to them and their Food.

An Ox of 6 or 7 years old will not require so much feeding as a Milch-Cow, but will be maintained with two Acres of good Pasture, or with 1 Acre and half of Pasture,

sture, and half an Acre of Hay, in hard Winters.

An Horse requires 2 Acres and half, as a Garran, and a small Horse or *Irish* Garran, 1 and 2 3ds, or thereabouts.

Eight or ten Sheep are equivalent for feeding to an Ox.

It is further to be noted, that a Calf at a Month old weighs half a hundred, or } 56 l.

That an Ox is come to its full growth at 6 years old, and then may weigh alive 7 C, or } 784 l.

The 4 quarters of such an Ox weighs 5 C. or } 560 l.

The Hide, 3 qrs. C. or 84 l.

The Tallow 80 l.

The Offal about 60 l.

In all 784 l.
or 7 C. wt.

Consequently the said Ox gaineth in weight one year with another near } 130 l.

The difference between lean Beef and fat Beef in value is as 5 to 9.

In Sheep the increase of their Flesh, Skin, and Tallow, is about the same proportion. And yet Sheeps Flesh is sold dearer than

E 3 Beef,

Beef, because of the great trouble and hazard about Sheep.

A Fleece of Wool in *Ireland* is about 2*l.* weight.

An Hog eats such things as Sheep and Oxen do not, *viz.* Roots, Acorns, and consequently the same Land will maintain a proportion of Hogs above Sheep and Oxen. One Cow-herd will serve 100 Oxen, one Shepherd 1000 Sheep.

From all that hath been said, we collect, that the natural and genuine Rent of Lands in *Ireland*, not that of Mony, or Gold and Silver, is

Of Milk, deducting Charges	— Gall.
Of Beef and Mutton	_____
Of Hides and Skin	_____
Of Offal	_____
Of Wool	_____

So as where Lands produce more or less *per Ann. communibus annis* of these Commodities, the same is to be accounted more or less fertile than that of *Ireland*.

Moreover from hence we shall endeavour to gather the number of Cattel in *Ireland*, as followeth, *viz.*

There being 7 Millions and a half of Acres of good Meadow, Arable, and Pasture-Land in *Ireland*, besides Bog with Shrub-wood,

wood, &c. commonly call'd unprofitable Land; and for that half a Million supplies the Inhabitants with Corn for Bread and Drink, Man and Beast, Hemp, Flax and Rape, as shall be hereafter shewn from the number of the People, their manner of eating, from the number of Mills, and from the value of the Tythes, &c. supposing the other 7 Millions to be competently well stock'd, let us first see how many Houses there may probably be.

To which purpose, remember that there are 184,000 Families, whose Houses have but one or no Chimney. Now I guess, that about 1/3d of this number keep a small Horse call'd a Garran, which is 61,000 Garrans for Tillage; and I suppose that the 16,000 Families have for the Coach and Saddle near 40000 Horses. So as in *Ireland* there are about 100,000 Horses, whose Food requires 100,000 Acres of good Pasture, 50,000 Acres of Meadow, and the 6th part of an Acre of Oat-Land, *viz.* about 16,000 Acres. In all 166,000 Acres. Or if the Horses be such as require little or no Hay and Oats, as the Horses of poor People do not, then as aforesaid, 2 or 2 Acres and a half is allow'd to each Horse.

The Wooll which is usually exported, being a little above 2 Millions of pounds,

grows upon 100,000 Sheep: And the Wooll which cloaths the Nation being about 1100,000 Bodies, at — *l.* each for Cloaths, Hats and Stockins requires 6,000,000 more, and so 3 Millions more of Sheep, in all 4 Millions. The feeding whereof, at 5 to an Acre, requires 800,000 Acres. So as Horfe and Sheep require one Million of Acres. So as there remains one half, a Million being allow'd for all other Cattel, Beasts and Vermine, 5 Millions and half for great Cattel, which will feed about 3 Millions of that Species.

If there be 3 Millions of black Cattel, then we suppose 1,500,000 Males.

Of Females 1,500,000, of which 2 3ds are Milch-Cows, *viz.* 600,000.

Of Calves and Heifers under 3 years, 600,000, and 300,000 of other forts.

Males and Females making in all 3 Millions.

Of which we may suppose } 1,400,000
under 3 years old

Between 3 and 6 1,200,000

And above 7 years 400,000

Where note, that of all the Black Cattel above-named, there are 60,000 exported alive, and 30,000 dead in Barrels. Of the Sheep not 100,000.

Of Butter, whereof one of the 600,000
Milch-

Milch-Cows may well yield 1 C. weight *per Ann.* but 26000 C. or the proceed of 26000 Cows. From whence may be seen whether the Trade of those Commodities be yet at best: For I guess that the 6th of the whole Stock may be annually spent at home, or exported abroad.

It remains only to say, that one Acre of Land *Irish*, requires of Seed, and returns as followeth.

Wheat 4 Bushels, and produces	16 to 36
Rye 4	20 to 40
Bean-Barly 6	20 to 48
Oats 6	16 to 32
Barly 4	20 to 40
Pease 4	12 to 18

One Horfe plows 10 Acres, and there goes 1 Man to 3 Horfes.

CHAP. IX.

Of the Proportion in value, which the several Counties in Ireland do bear to each other, viz.

THE value or proportion of the several Counties in *Ireland*, doth seem much to depend upon the number of Acres which each doth contain. And therefore, and for feve-

By Sir
John
Bodly.

Several other Reasons, most of the Land of *Ireland* hath, within these last 40 years, been measured by the Chain and Instrument, viz. the *King* and *Queen's* Counties, about the Year 1630. the County of *London-derry*, when the City of *London* undertook the Plantation by one Mr. *Raven*, *Connaught* and *Tipperary* in the Earl of *Stratford's* time, by several hands, sometimes conducted by Mr. *William Gilbert*.

The Lands belonging to Papists Anno 1641, in the three Provinces of *Munster*, *Leinster* and *Ulster*, by Sir *William Petty*. Other Protestant Lands in the same three Provinces, in order to regulate Contributions, by the Owners of the said Lands themselves; but in so divided and separated a manner, that little Account can be given of them, besides what was collected by the said Sir *William Petty*; who at his own charge, besides those Maps of every Parish, which by his Agreement he delivered into the Surveyor-General's Office, he hath caused distinct Maps to be made of every Barony, or Hundred; as also of every County, engraven in Copper, and the like of every Province, and of the whole Kingdom. All which, could the Defects of them be supplied with the yet unmeasured Lands, would be expos'd to publick view.

Now

Now as to the value of these Lands, they were *Anno* 1642, rated to and by the Adventurers as followeth, *viz.* in *Lemster* at 12 *s.* per Acre, in *Munster* at 9 *s.* in *Connaught* at 6 *s.* and in *Ulster* at 4 *s.* and to pay 1 Farthing per *Ann.* Quit-rent to the King out of each Shillings-worth of Land so rated, *viz.* 3 *d.* or 12 Farthings for an Acre in *Lemster* rated at 12 *s.* 9 *q.* or 2*d.* 1*q.* an Acre for Lands in *Munster* rated at 9 *s.* & *fic de cæteris.* Wood, Bog, and Mountain, to be cast in over and above.

Afterwards the Soldiers, who were to have the satisfaction of their Arrears at the same rate, not being willing to cast Lots upon such desperate hazards, did *Anno* 1653, equalize Counties within each Province, *viz.* took some in *Lemster*, at 1 *l.* 2 *s.* per Acre, some at 1 *l.* &c. And those who were satisfied *Anno* 1655, and afterwards, did equalize not only Counties, but Baronies also, valuing some Baronies in *Lemster* at 1 *l.* 4 *s.* per Acre, and some but at 6 *s.* and others at all rates between those two extremes. But so as that, notwithstanding all the said differences, the whole Province should be given and taken at 12 *s.* per Acre, according to the then Law. And the Inequality remaining after this Equalization, was to be corrected by a Lot.

I could here insert all the particulars of these Transactions, but conceive it impertinent to my purpose, especially since they may be seen upon Record. The next and best of all preceding Equalization, was that which the Concernees of each County made in order to regulate the heavy Contributions paid to the Usurpers before his Majesty's Restoration, and when no Quit-Rent was yet due. And in order to this work, not Baronies as before, but Parishes, nay, particular Farms were also equalized. What was done herein, was not publicly recorded, but collected by the curious, and too bulky to be here inserted. Only take notice, that these Valuations were made as Parties interested could prevail upon and against one another by their Attendance, Friends, Eloquence, and Vehemence; for what other Foundation of Truth it had in Nature, I know not.

Next to this Valuation, there was, in order to a certain Gift presented to his Majesty, by the Adventurers and Soldiers, of a years value of all their Lands as it yielded *Anno* 1659, next immediately before his Restoration. There issued a Commission, *Anno* 1663, to inquire into and settle the said Values. And about 1667, there were made two several Valuations more; the one in order to reprice such who had restored
Lands

Lands to the innocent *Irish* in equal value; and another was a Determination what each Land was worth *Ann.* 1659. (whatever it yielded): Both which, especially the latter, are upon Record most authentically. Moreover, *Ann.* 1653, and 1654. there were Inquisitions taken of the Values which all and every parcel of Land in *Ireland* yielded *Ann.* 1641. There have been also several Acts of the chief Powers *pro tempore*, for apportioning what proportion of a certain Sum to be levied in general, should in particular be charg'd on each County, *viz.* *Ann.* 1657. there was an Act of the Usurper's Parliament to that purpose. *Ann.* 1662. There was an Act for raising 30,000 *l.* as a Present to his Grace the Duke of *Ormond*; and another for raising of monies for several publick Uses. And *Ann.* 1672. for the equal raising of 30000 *l.* *per Ann.* upon all the Lands and Houses of the whole Nation. There be also Accompts of what was raised out of each County by way of Subsidy and Pole-money, paid *Ann.* 1661. All which may be of much light to those who have such designs as the same will answer. But I being assured by whom, and for what ends, and by what means every such Valuation and Inquisition was respectively made, had rather attempt some Rule in nature, where-

whereby to value and proportionate the Lands of *Ireland*: The first whereof I propose to be; that how many Men, Women, and Children live in any Country Parish, that the Rent of that Land is near about so many times 15 s. be the quantity and quality of the Land what it will. 2. That in the meanest of the 160,000 Cabins, one with another are five Souls, in the 24,000 six Souls. In all the other Houses ten a piece, one with another.

The T A B L E.

BUT to make nearer approaches to the perfection of this Work, 'twould be expedient to know the Content of Acres of every Parish, and withal, what quantity of Butter, Cheefe, Corn, and Wool was raised out of it for three years consequent; for thence the natural Value of the Land may be known, and by the number of People living within a Market-days Journey, and the Value of their housing, which shews the Quality and Expence of the said People; I would hope to come to the knowledge of the Value of the said Commodities, and consequently the Value of the Land, by deducting the hire of working People upon

upon it. And this brings me to the most important Consideration in Political Oeconomy, *viz.* how to make a *Par* and *Equation* between Lands and Labour, so as to express the Value of any thing by either alone. To which purpose, suppose two Acres of Pasture-land inclosed, and put thereinto a wean'd Calf, which I suppose in twelve Months will become 1 C. heavier in eatable Flesh; then 1 C. weight of such Flesh, which I suppose fifty days Food, and the Interest of the Value of the Calf, is the value or years Rent of the Land. But if a Man's labour ————— for a year can make the said Land to yield more than sixty days Food of the same, or of any other kind, then that overplus of days food is the Wages of the Man; both being expressed by the number of days food. That some Men will eat more than others, is not material, since by a days food we understand One hundredth part of what 100 of all sorts and sizes will eat, so as to live, labour, and generate. And that a days food of one sort may require more labour to produce, than another sort, is also not material, since we understand the easiest-gotten food of the respective Countries of the World.

As for example, I suppose a pint of Oatmeal equal to half a pint of Rice, or a quart
of

of Milk, or a pound of Bread, or a pound and quarter of Flesh, &c. each, in the respective place where each is the easiest gotten food. But if Rice be brought out of *India* into *Ireland*, or Oatmeal carried from *Ireland* thither; then in *India* the pint of Oatmeal must be dearer than half a pint of Rice, by the freight and hazard of Carriage, & vice-versa, & sic de cæteris. For as for pleasant tast, I question whether there be any certainty, or regularity of the same in Nature, the same depending upon Novelty, opinion of Virtue, the recommendation of others, &c. Wherefore the days food of an adult Man, at a Medium, and not the days labour, is the common measure of Value, and seems to be as regular and constant as the value of fine Silver. For an ounce, suppose of Silver in *Peru* is equivalent to a days food, but the same in *Russia* is equivalent to four days food, by reason of the Freight, and hazard in carrying the same from *Peru* to *Russia*; and in *Russia* the price of Silver shall grow to be worth more days labour, if a Workman can by the esteem and request of Silver Utensils earn more than he can on other materials. Wherefore I valued an *Irish* Cabbin at the number of days food, which the Maker spent in building of it.

By the same way we must make a Par and Equation between Art and simple Labour; for if by such simple Labour I could dig and prepare for Seed a hundred Acres in a thousand days; suppose then, I spend a hundred days in studying a more compendious way, and in contriving Tools for the same purpose; but in all that hundred days dig nothing, but in the remaining nine hundred days I did two hundred Acres of Ground; then I say, that the said Art which cost but one hundred days Invention is worth one Man's labour for ever; because the new Art, and one Man, perform'd as much as two Men could have done without it.

By the same way we make an Equation between Art and Opinion. For if a Picture-maker, suppose, make Pictures at 5*l.* each; but then, find that more Persons would employ him at that rate than his time would extend to serve them in, it will certainly come to pass that this Artist will consider whether as many of those who apply to him at 5*l.* each Picture, will give 6*l.* as will take up his whole time to accommodate; and upon this Computation he pitcheth the Rate of his Work.

By the same way also an Equation may be made between drudging Labour, and

Favour, Acquaintance, Interest, Friends, Eloquence, Reputation, Power, Authority, &c. All which I thought not amiss to intimate as of the same kind with finding an Equation between Land and Labour, all these not very pertinent to the proportioning of the several Counties of *Ireland*.

Wherefore to return to the matter in hand, I say, that the Quantity of Commodity produced, and the Quantity of the Labour shews the effects of the Land; and the number of People living thereupon, with the Quality of their housing, shews the Value of the Commodity; for one day's delicate and exquisite Food may be worth ten of ordinary. Now the Nature of Peoples feeding may be estimated by the visible part of their Expence, which is their housing. But such helps of knowing the Value of Lands, I am not yet able to furnish.

C H A P. X.

Of the Money of IRELAND.

Money is understood to be the uniform Measure and Rule for the Value of all Commodities. But whether in that sense there be any Money, or such Rule in

in the World, I know not, much less in *Ireland*, tho' most are perswaded that Gold and Silver Money is such. For 1. The proportion of value between pure Gold and fine Silver, alters as the Earth and Industry of men produce more of one than of the other; that is to say, Gold has been worth but twelve times its own weight in Silver; of late it has been worth fourteen, because more Silver has been gotten. That of Gold proportionably, *i. e.* about twelve times as much Silver has been raised as of Gold, which makes Gold dearer. So there can be but one of the two Metals of Gold and Silver to be a fit matter for Money. Wherefore, if Silver be that one Metal fit for Money; then Gold is but a Commodity very like Money. And as things now stand, Silver only is the matter of Money; and that elsewhere as well as in *Ireland*.

2. The value of Silver rises and falls it self; for men make Vessels of coined Silver, if they can gain by the Workmanship enough to defray the Destruction of the Coinage, and withal, more than they could expect by employing the same Silver as Money in a way of Trade. Now the Accidents of so doing, make Silver rise and fall, and consequently take from the per-

fect Aptitude for being an uniform steady Rule and Measure of all other things.

The Mischiefs and Inconveniences hitherto mentioned, are common to all times and places; but in *Ireland* are more particular, and stand thus, *viz.*

A piece of 8 Rials being full 17 penny weight, passeth for 4 *s.* 9 *d.* if it want but half a grain of the weight, tho' half a grain of Silver be worth but the 4th part of a Farthing, or the sixteenth of a penny, then it passeth for 3 *d.* less, *viz.* 4 *s.* 6 *d.* and if it weigh ten grains above 17 *d.* weight, it passeth but for 4 *s.* 9 *d.* On the other hand, if it weigh but 12 *d.* weight, it passeth nevertheless for 4 *s.* 6 *d.* And if the Silver be coarse, if not so coarse, as not to be called Silver, yet still it passeth for the same. Moreover, the fineness cannot be determined by common Eyes scarce at all, by the best not within 4 *d.* in an Ounce, by the Touchstone not within 2 *d.* and by the Test it self not within a half-penny. Lastly, the Scales and Weights differ so much from each other, as what is 4 *s.* 9 *d.* in one House, is but 4 *s.* 6 *d.* in the next, & *vice versa.* From whence it comes to pass, that all pieces weighing above 17 *d.* weight, are cull'd out to buy or make pieces of 14 *d.* weight to pass for 4 *s.* 6 *d.*

2. Other

2. Other Species of Coyn, which *pro rata* contain the same quantity of the like Gold and Silver, with the piece of eight Rials, goes in one Species for more, in another for less. What hath been said of the Silver-species, may be said of the Gold-species; and what differences are between Silver and Silver, and between Gold and Gold, is also between Silver and Gold Coyns. So as it becomes a Trade to study and make Advantages of these Irregularities, to the prejudice of the good People who are taught, that whatever is called Money, is the same, and regular, and uniform, and a just Measure of all Commodities. From whence it hath happened, that all *English* Money which hath a great and deserved Reputation in the World for its intrinsic Goodness, is quite carried away out of *Ireland*, and such Money brought instead of it, as these studied Merchants do from time to time bring in for their Advantage upon the common People, their Credulity and Ignorance.

But Money, that is to say, Silver and Gold, do at this day much decrease in *Ireland*, for the following Reasons.

1. *Ireland*, Anno 1664. did not export to a much greater Value than it imported, *viz.* about 62000. Since which time there

hath been a Law made to prohibit the Importation of great Cattel and Sheep, alive or dead, into *England*; the Value whereof carried into *England* in that very year 1664, was above 150,000 *l.* The which was said to have been done, for that *Ireland* drained away the Money of *England*. Whereas in that very year *England* sent to *Ireland*, but 91000 *l.* less than it received from thence; and yet this small difference was said to be the Reason why the Rents of *England* fell a fifth part, that is 1,600,000 in 8 Millions. Which was a strange conceit, if they consider farther, that the value of the Cattel alive or dead, which went out of *Ireland* into *England* was but 132000 *l.* the Hides, Tallow, and Freight whereof were worth about half that Money.

2. Whereas the Owners of about One Quarter both of all the real and personal Estate of *Ireland*, do live in *England*, since the business of the several Courts of Claims was finished in *December* 1668. all that belongs to them goes out, but returns not.

3. The gains of the Commissioners of that Court, and of the Farmers of the Revenue of *Ireland*, who live in *England*, have issued out of *Ireland* without returns.

4. A considerable part of the Army of *Ireland* hath been sent into *England*, and yet paid out of *Ireland*.

5. To remit so many great Sums out of *Ireland* into *England*, when all Trade between the said two Kingdoms is prohibited, must be very chargeable; for now the Goods which go out of *Ireland*, in order to furnish the said Sums in *England*, must for Example go into the *Barbadoes*, and there be sold for Sugars, which brought into *England*, are sold for Money to pay there what *Ireland* owes. Which way being so long, tedious, and hazardous, must necessarily so raise the exchange of Money, as we have seen 15 *per Cent.* frequently given, *Anno* 1671. and *Anno* 1672. Altho' in truth, exchange can never be naturally more than the Land and Water-carriage of Money between the two Kingdoms, and the ensurance of the same upon the way, if the Money be alike in both places.

But Men that have not had the faculty of making these Transmissions with dexterity, have chose rather to give 15 *per Cent.* Exchange, as aforesaid, than to put themselves upon the hazard of such undertakings, and the mischief of being disappointed.

Now the extraordinary decrease of Gold and Silver, put Men, whose Affairs were much disturb'd thereby, upon extraordinary Conceits, and some very absurd ones for Remedy, as namely the raising of *Spanish* pieces of Eight, called Cobs in *Ireland*, from 4 s. 9 d. to 5 or 6 Shillings, which were before about 5 d. above the Value of *English*; that is 4 s. 4 d. *English* Money weigh'd the same with a Cob call'd 4 s. 9 d. For these distracted People thought, that calling their Money by a better Name, did encrease its value.

2. They thought that no Man would carry Cobs of 5 s. out of *Ireland* into *England*, where they were call'd but 4 s. 4 d. altho' he was necessitated to pay 4 s. 5 d. in *England*, and had no other effects to do it with. They thought that all Men who lived in *England*, would return to their Estates in *Ireland*, rather than pay 15 per Cent. for Exchange; not considering, that when Cobs were rais'd, that Exchange would also rise proportionably. They fancied, that he who sold a Stone of Wool for two Cobs, call'd 9 s. when Cobs were rais'd, would sell his Stone of Wool of One Cob and a half when call'd 9 s. Nor did they think how this frivolous conceit would have taken away a proportionable part of all
Land-

Landlords Estates in *Ireland*. As for Example, those who acted moderately, would have the Money rais'd a 20th part; and the 20th part of all the Money of *Ireland*, was then thought to be but about 20,000*l.* The whole Cash of *Ireland* being then estimated but 400,000*l.* whereas the Landlords of *Ireland*, whose Revenue is 800,000*l. per Annum*, must have lost One 20th part of their whole Estates for ever, *viz.* 40000*l. per Annum* upon that empty expedient.

But others, no less sensible of the distress of the People, and the obstructions of Trade by reason of the said decay of Bullion, considering that about 600,000*l.* would drive the Trade of that Kingdom; for that 300,000 would pay one half years Gale of all the Land; 50,000 would pay a Quarter rent of all the Housing, and that 150,000*l.* would more than pay a Weeks expence of all the People of *Ireland*; and that the whole Cash moved chiefly in those three Circles; they therefore thought to make up their 400,000*l.* present Cash by a Bank of 200,000*l.* more, the bottom and support whereof should be Land; for the Lands and Houses in *Ireland* being worth about 8 Millions, whereof 200,000*l.* was but the 40th part, 'twas thought easy to find many 40th parts so free from Incumbrances or
que-

question as to give a being to such a Bank.

Note, that Interest in *Ireland* is 10 per Cent. which is a great hinderance to Trade, since the Interest must enflame the price of *Irish* Commodities, and consequently give to other Nations the means of underselling.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Trade of IRELAND.

IF it be true, that there are but about 16,000 Families in *Ireland*, who have above one Chimney in their Houses; and above 180,000 others; it will be easily understood what the Trade of this latter sort can be, who use few Commodities; and those such as almost every one can make and produce. That is to say, Men live in such Cottages as themselves can make in 3 or 4 Days; eat such Food (Tobacco excepted) as they buy not from others; wear such Cloaths as the Wool of their own Sheep, spun into Yarn by themselves, doth make; their Shoes, called Brogues, are but a Quarter so much worth as a Pair of *English* Shoes; nor of more than a Quarter in real use and value. A Hat costs 20 *d.* a pair of Stockings
of

6 d. but a good Shirt near 3 s. The Taylors work of a Doublet, Breeches and Coat about 2 s. 6 d. In brief, the Victuals of a Man, his Wife, three Children, and Servant, resolved into Money, may be estimated 3 s. 6 d. per Week, or 1 d. per Diem. The Cloaths of a Man 30 s. per Ann. of Children under 16, one with another 15 s. the House not worth 5 s. the Building; Fuel costs nothing but fetching. So as the whole Annual expence of such a Family, consisting of 6 in Number, seems to be but about 52 Shillings per Ann. each head one with another. So as 950,000 Inhabitants of these Edifices, may spend 2,375,000 per Ann. And the 150,000 who inhabit the 16,000 other Houses, may spend 10 l. per Ann. each one with another, viz. One Million and half. So as the whole People of both sorts spend under 4 Millions, whereof the 10th part, viz. 400,000 l. for Foreign Commodities, Tobacco included, whereof every 1000 Souls spends one Tun per Ann. or every 1000 Tobacco-takers, viz. People above 15 Years old, spend two Tuns one with another: for it appears by the latest account of importance, that what is here said, is true to a trifle. From whence I observe by the way, that the King's Revenue, viis & modis, being about 200,000 l. per Ann. that it is the 20th part

of the whole Expence; which in some of the *Grecian* Commonwealths was thought too much, although the *Israelites* allowed the Tenth to the *Levites* only, tho' perhaps to defray the whole charge of the Government, the Supremacy amongst that People being then Sacerdotal.

I observe also by the way, that the Lands and Housing of *Ireland* being worth about one Million *per Ann.* that the Labour of the People may be worth three Millions, which is earned by about 750,000 (of the 1,100,000) who by their Age and Quality are fit and applicable to Corporal Labours, and consequently each labouring Person earns but 4 *s. per Ann.* if all Work. Or if each earns 8 *l.* then but half them work, or all but half their full time, or otherwise in other proportions. But be it one way or the other; I am as certain that the Hands of *Ireland* may earn a Million *per Ann.* more than they now do, as I am certain that there are 750,000 in *Ireland* who could earn 2 *s.* a week, or 5 *l. per Ann.* one with another, if they had suitable employment, and were kept to their Labour.

I further observe, that if there be naturally but 2000 Impotents in *Ireland*, and that 50 Shillings *per Ann.* doth maintain the poorer sort of People; it follows, that

8,000 *l.*

8000 *l. per Ann.* would amply maintain all the Impotents of *Ireland*, if well apply'd. For other Beggars, as also Thieves, and Rebels, which are but bigger Thieves, are probably but the faults and defects of Government and Discipline.

As for the fitness of *Ireland* for Trade, we say as followeth.

1st, That *Ireland* consisting of above 18,000 square miles, it is not one Place with another above 24 miles from the Sea, because it is 750 miles about: Wherefore forasmuch as the Land-carriage of Goods that will be easy in such a Country, it is fit for Trade, because the greatest and most profitable part of Trade, and the Employment of Shipping, depends upon such Goods, *viz.* Metals, Stones, Timber, Grain, Wood, Salt, &c.

2^{dly}, *Ireland* lieth commodiously for the Trade of the new *American* World; which we see every day to grow and flourish.

It lieth well for sending Butter, Cheese, Beef, Fish, to their proper Markets, which are to the Southward, and the Plantations of *America*.

Thus is *Ireland* by Nature fit for Trade, but otherwise very much unprepared for the same; for as hath been often said, the Housing thereof consists of 160,000 nasty Cabbins,

Cabbins, in which neither Butter nor Cheefe, nor Linnen, Yarn or Worsted, and I think no other, can be made to the best advantage; chiefly by reason of the Soot and Smoaks annoying the same; as also for the Narrowneis and Nastiness of the Place; which cannot be kept clean nor safe from Beasts and Vermin, nor from Damps and musty Stenches, of which all the Eggs laid or kept in those Cabbins do partake. Wherefore to the advancement of Trade, the reformation of these Cabbins is necessary.

It may also be consider'd, whether the Institution of these following Corporations would not be expedient, *viz.* 1. of Cattel, 2. of Corn, 3. of Fish, 4. of Leather, 5. of Wool, 6. of Linnen, 7. of Butter and Cheefe, 8. of Metals and Minerals: For unto these, almost all the Commodities exportable out of *Ireland*, may be referr'd.

It may also be consider'd, whether the Taxing of those Cabbins with Hearthmony be proper, but rather with Days Labour; the former being scarce possible for them to have, but the latter most easy. Infomuch as 'tis more easy for them to give 49 Days Labour *per Ann.* at seasonable times,

times, than to pay 2 s. in Silver at a pinch, and just when the Collectors call for it.

The Diet, Housing and Cloathing of the 16,000 Families above-mentioned, is much the same as in *England*: Nor is the *French* Elegance unknown in many of them, nor the *French* and *Latin* Tongues. The latter whereof is very frequent among the poorest *Irish*, and chiefly in *Kerry*, most remote from *Dublin*.

The Housing of 160,000 Families, is, as hath been often said, very wretched. But their Cloathing is far better than that of the *French* Peasants, or the Poor of most other Countries; which advantage they have from their Wooll, whereof 12 Sheep furnisheth a competency to one of these Families. Which Wooll, and the Cloth made of it, doth cost these poor People no less than 5000*l.* *per Ann.* for the dying it; a Trade exercised by the Women of the Country. Madder, Allum, and Indico, are imported, but the other dying Stuffs they find nearer home, a certain Mud taken out of the Bogs serving them for Copperas, the Rind of several Trees, and Saw-dust, for Galls; as for wild and green Weeds, they find enough, as also of *Rhamnus*-Berries.

The

The Diet of these People is Milk, sweet and sower, thick and thin, which also is their Drink in Summer-time, in Winter Small-Beer or Water. But Tobacco taken in short Pipes seldom burnt, seems the pleasure of their Lives, together with Sneezing: Infomuch, that two 7ths of their Expence in Food, is Tobacco. Their Food is Bread in Cakes, whereof a Penny serves a Week for each; Potatoes from *August* till *May*, Muscles, Cockles and Oysters, near the Sea; Eggs and Butter made very rancid, by keeping in Bogs. As for Flesh, they seldom eat it, notwithstanding the great plenty thereof, unless it be of the smaller Animals, because it is inconvenient for one of these Families to kill a Beef, which they have no convenience to save. So as 'tis easier for them to have a Hen or Rabbet, than a piece of Beef of equal substance.

Their Fewel is Turf in most places; and of late, even where Wood is most plentiful, and to be had for nothing, the cutting and carriage of the Turf being more easy than that of Wood. But to return from whence I digressed; I may say, that the Trade of *Ireland*, among 19 in 22 parts of the whole People, is little or nothing, excepting for the Tobacco above-mentioned, estimated
worth

worth about 50,000*l.* forasmuch as they do not need any Foreign Commodities, nor scarce any thing made out of their own Village. Nor is above one fifth part of their Expence other than what their own Family produceth, which Condition and state of living cannot beget Trade.

And now I shall digress again to consider, whether it were better for the Commonwealth to restrain the Expence of 150,000 *Optimates* below 10*l.* *per Ann.* each; or to beget a luxury in the 950,000 Plebeians, so as to make them spend, and consequently earn double what they at present do.

To which I answer in brief, That the one shall encrease the sordidness and squalor of living already too visible in 950,000 Plebeians, with little benefit to the Common-Wealth; the other shall increase the Splendor, Art, and Industry of the 950,000 to the great Enriching of the Common-Wealth.

Again, Why should we be forbid the use of any Foreign Commodity, which our own Hands and Country cannot produce, when we can employ our spare Hands and Lands upon such exportable Commodities as will purchase the same, and more.

3. The keeping or lessening of mony, is not of that consequence that many guess it to be of. For in most places, especially *Ireland*, nay, *England* itself, the mony of the whole Nation is but about a 10th part of the Expence of one Year; *viz.* *Ireland* is thought to have about 400,000*l.* in Cash, and to spend about 4 Millions *per Ann.* Wherefore it is very ill Husbandry to double the Cash of the Nation, by destroying half its Wealth; or to increase the Cash otherwise than by increasing the Wealth *simul & semel.*

That is, when the Nation hath one 10th more Cash, I require it should have one 10th more Wealth, if it be possible. For there may be as well too much mony in a Country, as too little. I mean, as to the best advantage of its Trade; only the Remedy is very easy, it may be soon turn'd into the magnificence of Gold and Silver Vessels.

Lastly, Many think that *Ireland* is much impoverish'd, or at least the mony thereof much exhausted, by reason of Absentees, who are such as having Lands in *Ireland*, do live out of the Kingdom, and do therefore think it just that such, according to former Statutes, should lose their said Estates.

Which

Which Opinion I oppose, as both unjust, inconvenient, and frivolous. For if a man carry mony or other Effects out of *England* to purchase Lands in *Ireland*, why should not the Rents, Issues and Profits of the same Land return into *England*, with the same Reason that the mony of *England* was diminish'd to buy it?

2. I suppose one quarter of the Land of *Ireland* did belong to the Inhabitants of *England*, and that the same lay all in one place together; why may not the said quarter of the whole Land be cut off from the other three sent into *England*, were it possible so to do? and if so, why may not the Rents of the same be actually sent, without prejudice to the other three parts of the Interest thereof?

3. If all men were bound to spend the Proceed of their Lands upon the Land itself; then as all the Proceed of *Ireland* ought to be spent in *Ireland*; so all the Proceed of one County of *Ireland* ought to be spent in the same; of one Barony, in the same Barony; and so Parish and Mannor; and at length it would follow, that every eater ought to avoid what he hath eaten upon the same Turf where the same grew. Moreover, this equal spreading of Wealth would destroy all Splendor and Ornament; for if it were

not fit that one place should be more splendid than another, so also that no one man should be greater or richer than another, for if so, then the Wealth, suppose of *Ireland*, being perhaps 11 Millions, being divided among 1,100,000 People, then no one man having above 10 *l.* could probably build an House worth above 3 *l.* which would be to leave the face of Beggary upon the whole Nation: And withal such Parity would beget Anarchy and Confusion.

Of the other Impediment of Trade, which is the raising of money above the value which the generality of the whole World hath of it, that is, the intrinsic value, I have spoken before; and now return to other matters relating to the Trade of *Ireland*.

Having shewn that there is little or no Trade or Commutation of Commodities, where people live so simply, and as it were *ex sponte creatis*, as the Inhabitants of 184,000 Hutts do live; it follows, that what Trade is in *Ireland* must be found in the 16,000 other Houses of above one Chimney in each, and amongst the Inhabitants of them. Tho' Trade, properly speaking, be the Commutation of Commodities; yet 'tis the way to purchase Riches and Power, the Parents of Pleasure: Not only by getting Commodities out of the Earth and
Sea;

Sea; by Ploughing, Fishing, Mines, &c. by getting away those Commodities from them who first got them out of the Earth and Sea, as aforesaid. And not only or at all increasing the whole Wealth of the Nation, but ones own former share and proportion of the whole, that is to say, Supposing the whole Wealth of *Ireland* were 10 Millions, and the Share of *A.* was 1000*l.* thereof; I say, 'tis commonly more the care of *A.* to make his 1000*l.* 3000, tho' by lessening the whole Stock 2000*l.* than to make the whole Stock 30 Millions, by lessening his own 1000*l.* to 300*l.*

Now this is the Trade of *Ireland*, and I think of most other places, but exercised in *Ireland* by the following ways, *viz.*

Whereas the Lands of *Ireland* have within 150 years been most of them forfeited, and the Lands of Monasteries have since then fallen into the King's hands, by the Dissolution of the said Monasteries, and several Defects found in the Titles, older than that of time; it hath come to pass, that all the said Lands have been granted to several others; some legally and formally, some otherwise; some under one Condition, some under another. So as by several Defects in the said Grants, or by non-

performance of Conditions, and many other ways needless to enumerate, the King in strictness may find a Title to the Estates of many men who have been long in possession of their respective Holdings, (tho' some more, some less, some upon better, and some upon worse grounds.) A principal Trade in *Ireland*, to find out these Flaws and Defects, to procure Commission for such Inquiries. And a Branch of this Trade, is to give such seekers flattering and delusive Informations to bring on other Designs; and withal, prevail with persons conversant with the Higher Powers to give Grants of these Discoveries, and thereupon, right or wrong, to vex the Possessors, at least into such a Composition as may be of profit to the Prosecutors. Whereby it falls out, that the time of all the persons exercised *pro & contra* in these matters, who do only take from one another like Gamesters, (the Lawyers taking from both) is lost, without advancing at all the publick Wealth. Now this is no Trade, but a Calamity upon the Nation.

2. Whereas the Branches of the publick Revenue being manifold, and the Accounts of the same vast and numerous, and the Laws, with the Cases and Accidents relating to the same, intricate and new; but chiefly

chiefly the Officers employed about the Premises, such as could make Friends for their Places, whether Persons of Skill, Experience and Trustiness, or not; it hath come to pass, even in *Ireland*, in former times, that Principal Officers of the Exchequer have represented the State of the Publick Treasury near 200,000*l.* differently from each other: So as new men have been admitted to take the whole to Farm, who expected vast Advantages, by mending and clearing what others had marr'd and confounded, tho' they had still their Places and Perquisites notwithstanding: And in this case the people thought fit to pay any thing that was required, rather than to pass the Fire of this Purgatory, even tho' they need no burning.

This and other Practices of Farming, taken with the whole Doctrin of Defalcations, hath been a great Trade in *Ireland*, but a Calamity on the People who have paid great Wages to them that have made Faults, but three times greater to those who would but undertake to mend them, tho' indeed they could not.

A Third great Trade and Calamity to the People of *Ireland*, hath been the Gains made by the afore-mention'd Difference, Confusion, and badness of Coins, exorbi-

tant Exchange, and Interest of Mony, all following from the Premises.¹

A Fourth Calamity is implicating poor Workmen, and trapanning them into Crimes, Indictments, Bishops-Courts, &c. feigning and compounding of Trespases, not without making benefit by the Office of Justice of Peace.

A Fifth may be from the manner of making Sheriffs, the execution of their Offices, Accounts in the Exchequer, &c.

A Sixth, from raising Monies at the Assizes, by Authority of the Grand Juries, but raising too much, and in spending or not spending what was to be raised.

None of these Six Trades do add any more to the Common-wealth than Gamblers, and even such of them as play with false Dice, do to the common Stock of the whole number.

And in these Trades 'tis thought 2 3ds of those who inhabit the afore-mentioned 16,000 Houses, do exercise themselves, and are the Locusts and Caterpillars of the Common-wealth, as the Inhabitants of the other 184,000 Cottages are the untill'd part of the same. Wherefore it remains to see what Trade is to be found among the rest; which I take to be as followeth, *viz.*

1. In Domestick Wealth: Of which sort is building fine Houses and Gardens, Orchards, Groves, Inns, Mills, Churches, Bridges, High-ways, Causeys; as also Furniture for Houses, Coaches, &c. In which kind I guess the Improvement of *Ireland* has from the Year 1652, to *Anno* 1673, advanced from one to four, and I think to a better state than before 1641, that is, than perhaps it ever was yet.

The Foreign Trade, if you will believe the Accounts of Customs, *Anno* 1657, and now, hath been advanced from one to seven; but in reality, I think, from one to two; For the Customs yielded *Anno* 1656, clear under 12,000*l.* but were within a year or two, let for above three times the sum, but are now at about 80,000 intrinsically.

But to speak more clearly and Authentically upon this Subject, I shall insert the following Tables of exported and imported Commodities, and from them make the subnex'd Observations, *viz.*

The T A B L E.

1. **T**HAT the Customs, managed by the State-Officers, yielded *Anno* 1657,

1657, under 12,000 *l.* but was farm'd *Anno* 1658, for above thrice that Sum.

2. That the Stock which drives the Foreign Trade of *Ireland*, doth near half of it belong to those who live out of *Ireland*.

3. That *Anno* 1664, before the Cattel-Statute, 3 4ths of the *Ireland* Foreign Trade was with *England*, but now not one 4th part of the same.

4. That the Manufacture bestow'd upon a years Exportation out of *Ireland*, is not worth above 8000 *l.*

5. That because more Eatables were exported *Anno* 1664, than 1641, and more Manufactures 1641, than *Anno* 1664, it follows, there were more People in *Ireland* *Anno* 1641, than 1664, and in that proportion as was formerly mention'd.

6. That the Exportations appear more worth than the Importations, excepting that the Accounts of the former are more true, but of the latter very conjectural, and probably less than the Truth.

C H A P. XII.

Of the Religion, Diet, Cloaths, Language, Manners, and Interest of the several present inhabitants of IRELAND.

WE said, that of the 1,100,000 Inhabitants of *Ireland*, about 800,000 of them were *Irish*; and that above 600,000 of them liv'd very simply in the Cabbins afore-mention'd. Wherefore I shall in the first place describe the Religion, Diet, &c. of these, being the major part of the whole; not wholly omitting some of the other species also.

The Religion of these poorer *Irish* is called *Roman Catholick*, whose Head is the Pope of *Rome*, from whence they are properly enough call'd *Papists*. This Religion is well known in the World, both by the Books of their Divines, and the Worship in their Churches: Wherefore I confine myself to what I think peculiar to these *Irish*. And first, I observe, that the Priests among them are of small Learning, but are thought by their Flocks to have much, because they can speak *Latin* more or less, and can often out-talk in *Latin* those

those who dispute with them. So as they are thereby thought both more Orthodox and able than their Antagonists.

Their Reading in *Latin* is the Lives of the Saints, and fabulous Stories of their Country. But the superior Learning among them, is the Philosophy of the Schools, and the Genealogies of their Ancestors. Both which look like what *St. Paul* hath condemned.

The Priests are chosen for the most part out of old *Irish* Gentry, and thereby influence the People, as well by their Interest as their Office.

Their Preaching seems rather Bugbearing of their Flocks with dreadful Stories, than persuading them by Reason, or the Scriptures. They have an incredible Opinion of the Pope and his Sanctity, of the happiness of those who can obtain his Blessing at the third or fourth hand. Only some few, who have lately been abroad, have gotten so far, as to talk of a difference between the Interest of the Court of *Rome*, and the Doctrine of the Church. The common Priests have few of them been out of *Ireland*; and those who have, were bred in Convents, or made Friars for the most part, and have humble Opinions of the *English* and Protestants, and of the mis-
chiefs

chiefs of setting up Manufactures, and introducing of Trade. They also comfort their Flocks, partly by Prophecies of their Restoration to their ancient Estates and Liberties, which the abler sort of them fetch from what the Prophets of the Old Testament have deliver'd by way of God's Promise to restore the *Jews*, and the Kingdom to *Israel*. They make little esteem of an Oath upon a Protestant Bible, but will more devoutly take up a Stone, and swear upon it, calling it a Book, than by the said Book of Books, the Bible. But of all Oaths, they think themselves at much liberty to take a Land-Oath, as they call it: Which is an Oath to prove a forg'd Deed, a Possession, Livery or Seisin, Payment of Rents, &c. in order to recover for their Countrymen the Lands which they had forfeited. They have a great opinion of Holy-Wells, Rocks, and Caves, which have been the reputed Cells and Receptacles of men reputed Saints. They do not much fear Death, if it be upon a Tree, unto which, or the Gallows, they will go upon their Knees toward it, from the place they can first see it. They confess nothing at their Executions, tho' never so guilty. In brief, there is much Superstition among them, but formerly much more than is now; foras-
much

much as by the Conversation of Protestants, they become ashamed of their ridiculous Practices, which are not *de fide*. As for the Richer and better educated sort of them, they are such Catholics as are in other places. The Poor, in adhering to their Religion, which is rather a Custom than a Dogma amongst them; They seem rather to obey their Grandees, old Landlords, and the Heads of their Septes and Clans, than God. For when these were under Clouds, transported into *Spain*, and transplanted into *Connaught*, and disabled to serve them as formerly, about the year 1656, when the Adventurers and Soldiers appeared to be their Landlords and Patrons, they were observ'd to have been forward enough to relax the stiffness of their pertinacy to the Pope, and his Impositions. *Lastly*, Among the better sort of them, many think less of the Pope's Power in Temporals, as they call it, than formerly; and begin to say, that the Supremacy, even in Spirituall, lies rather in the Church diffusive, and in qualified General Councils, than in the Pope alone, or than in the Pope and his Cardinals, or other *Juncto*.

The Religion of the Protestants in *Ireland*, is the same with the Church of *England*

land in Doctrin, only they differ in Discipline thus, *viz.*

The Legal Protestants hold the Power of the Church to be in the King, and that Bishops and Arch-bishops, with their Clerks, are the best way of adjusting that Power under him. The Presbyterians would have the same thing done, and perhaps more, by Classes of Presbyters National and Provincial. The Independents would have all Christian Congregations independent from each other. The *Anabaptists* are independent in Discipline, and differ from all those afore-mention'd in the Baptism of Infants, and in the inward and spiritual Signification of that Ordinance. The Quakers salute not by uncovering the Head, speak to one another in the second Person, and singular Number; as for Magistracy and Arms, they seem to hold with the *Anabaptists* of *Germany* and *Holland*; they pretend to a possibility of Perfection, like the Papists; as for other Tenents, 'tis hard to fix them, or to understand what things they mean by their Words.

The Diet of the poorer *Irish*, is what was before discoursed in the 11th Chapter.

The Cloathing is a narrow sort of Frieze, of about twenty Inches broad, where-

whereof two foot, call'd a Bundle, is worth from 3 *d.* half-peny to 18 *d.* Of this, seventeen Bundles make a Man's Suit, and twelve make a Cloak. According to which Measures and Proportions, and the number of People who wear this Stuff, it seems, that near thrice as much Wooll is spent in *Ireland* as exported; whereas others have thought quite contrary, that is, that the exported Wooll is triple in quantity to what is spent at home.

As for the Manners of the *Irish*, I deduce them from their original Constitutions of Body, and from the Air; next from their ordinary Food; next from their Condition of Estate and Liberty, and from the Influence of their Governors and Teachers; and lastly, from their ancient Customs, which affect as well their Consciences as their Nature. For their Shape, Stature, Colour, and Complexion, I see nothing in them inferior to any other People, nor any enormous predominancy of any humour.

Their Lazing seems to me to proceed rather from want of Imployment and Encouragement to work, than from the natural abundance of Flegm in their Bowels and Blood; for what need they to work, who can content themselves with *Potato's*,
whereof

fo the Labour of one Man can feed forty; and with Milk, whereof one Cow will, in Summer time, give meat and drink enough for three Men, when they can every where gather Cockles, Oyfters, Mufcles, Crabs, &c. with Boats, Nets, Angles, or the Art of Fifhing; and can build an Houfe in three days? And why fhould they defire to fare better, tho' with more Labour, when they are taught, that this way of living is more like the Patriarchs of old, and the Saints of later times, by whose Prayers and Merits they are to be reliev'd, and whose Examples they are therefore to follow? And why fhould they breed more Cattel, fince 'tis Penal to import them into *England*? Why fhould they raife more Commodities, fince there are not Merchants fufficiently Stock'd to take them of them, nor provided with other more pleafing foreign Commodities, to give in Exchange for them? And how fhould Merchants have Stock, fince Trade is prohibited and fetter'd by the Statutes of *England*? And why fhould Men endeavour to get Eftates, where the Legislative Power is not agreed upon; and where Tricks and Words deftroy natural Rights and Property?

They are accused alfo of much Treachery, Falfehoods, and Thievery; none of all

H which,

which, I conceive, is natural to them; for as to Treachery, they are made believe, that they all shall flourish again, after some time; wherefore they will not really submit to those whom they hope to have their Servants; nor will they declare so much, but say the contrary, for their present ease, which is all the Treachery I have observed; for they have in their Hearts, not only a grudging to see their old Properties enjoyed by Foreigners, but a persuasion they shall be shortly restor'd. As for Thievery, it is affixt to all thin-peopled Countries, such as *Ireland* is, where there cannot be many Eyes to prevent such Crimes; and where what is stolen, is easily hidden and eaten, and where 'tis easy to burn the House, or violate the Persons of those who prosecute these Crimes, and where thin-peopled Countries are govern'd by the Laws that were made and first fitted to thick-peopled Countries; and where matter of small moment and value must be try'd with all the formalities which belong to the highest Causes. In this case there must be thieving, where there is neither encouragement, nor method, nor means for Labouring, nor Provision for Impotents.

As

As for the Interest of these poorer *Irish*, it is manifestly to be transmuted into *English*, so to reform and qualify their housing, as that *English* Women may be content to be their Wives, to decline their Language, which continues a sensible distinction, being not now necessary; which makes those who do not understand it, suspect, that what is spoken in it, is to their prejudice. It is their Interest to deal with the *English*, for Leases, for Time, and upon clear Conditions, which being perform'd they are absolute Freemen, rather than to stand always liable to the humour and caprice of their Landlords, and to have every thing taken from them, which he pleases to fancy. It is their Interest, that he is well-pleas'd with their Obedience to them, when they see and know upon whose Care and Conduct their well-being depends, who have Power over their Lands and Estates. Then, to believe a Man at *Rome* has Power in all these last mentioned Particulars in this World, and can make them eternally happy or miserable hereafter, 'tis their Interest to joyn with them, and follow their Example, who have brought Arts, Civility, and Freedom into their Country.

On the contrary, what did they ever get by accompanying their Lords into Rebellion against the *Engliſh*? What ſhould they have gotten if the late Rebellion had abſolutely ſucceeded, but a more abſolute Servitude? And when it fail'd, theſe poor People have loſt all their Eſtates, and their Leaders increas'd theirs, and enjoy'd the very Land which their Leaders caus'd them to loſe. The pooreſt now in *Ireland* ride on Horſe-back, when heretofore the beſt ran on foot like Animals. They wear better Cloaths than ever; the Gentry have better Breeding, and the generality of the *Plebeians* more Money and Freedom.

CHAP. XIII.

Several Miscellany Remarks and Intimations concerning Ireland, and the several Matters aforementioned.

WITHOUT recourse to the Authority of Story, but rather diligently observing the Law and Course of Nature, I conjecture, that whatever is fabled of the *Phœnicians, Scythians, Eiscayers, &c.* their first Inhabiting of *Ireland*; that the places near *Carrickfergus* were first Peopled, and that with those, who came from the parts of *Scotland* opposite thereunto; For that *Ireland* was planted by some body in *Cæsar's* time, is most certain; That the Art of Navigation was not before *Cæsar's* time so well understood and practis'd, as to bring Men from any other part of the World thither, save from *Great-Britain*; That from *St. Davids-head* in *South-Wales*, and from *Holy-head* in *North-Wales*, *Ireland* is not clearly at any time discern'd, nor often at all; That the Inhabitants of those two *British* Head-lands had neither Boats fit to pass that Sea, is most probable; But that *Carrickfergus* may be always seen from

H 3 *Scotland,*

Scotland, is well known; and that a small Boat may Row over in three or four Hours, is experienc'd; That the Language of those Parts differ very little; That the Country about *Carrickfergus* is far better than that of *Scotland* opposite; That the chief Bishops Seat of *Ireland*, and probably the first, is near those Parts, are all notorious Truths. From all which 'tis probable, that *Ireland* was first Peopled from *Scotland*.

It hath been much observed, that the Lieutenants and Chancellors of *Ireland* have often been at variance; the reason whereof seems to be their Powers were too near an *Equilibrium*; for the Lieutenant Commands an Army perhaps of 3000, and the Chancellor makes 900 Justices of Peace, who make 2500 Constables, which are the Civil Sword, who Act in times of Peace, and every where, and all matters; whereas the Army acts only upon rare Occasions, and are more Mercenary Men. So as the Civil Sword seems of far more extent and effect than the Military Sword.

The Lieutenant disposes perhaps of four or five hundred Places and Employments; but the Chancellor, the said nine hundred Justices of Peace, and several others. The Lieutenant can hurt very few Persons, who
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do not depend upon the favour of Employments; but the Chancellor can affect all Men of Estates and Dealing in the World, by the Power of his Court, and by the Harmony of his own Will with the King's Conscience.

The Lieutenant is for the most part a Stranger to *Ireland*; but the Chancellor seldom such, but a Person of great Family and Acquaintance. Moreover, all the Lieutenants, Deputies, and Lords Justices, that have been these 150 Years, have not, one with another, continued two Years in the Office; but the Chancellors have much more, and are seldom remov'd but by Death, and General Revolutions. The Chancellor has ordinarily some other Dignity and Office annex'd, for they be often Eminent Prelates and Church-men; but the Lieutenant is confin'd to Temporals. The Chancellor is Speaker in Parliament, and by keeping the Seal, can check the Lieutenant in many cases. The Chancellors are bred to Eloquence and Arguing; the breeding of a Lieutenant is casual.

Men that bring great Estates into *Ireland*, do not encrease them proportionably with them who come over with nothing. Not to quote the Examples hereof on both

fides, the reason seems not to be very abstruse, viz.

The Language of *Ireland* is like that of the *North* of *Scotland*, in many things like the *Welch* and *Manques*; but in *Ireland* the *Fingallians* speak neither *English*, *Irish*, nor *Welch*; and the People about *Wexford*, tho' they agree in a Language differing from *English*, *Welch*, and *Irish*, yet 'tis not the same with that of the *Fingallians* near *Dublin*. Both these sorts of People are honest and laborious Members of the *Kingdom*.

The *Irish* Language, and the *Welch*, as also all Languages that have not been the Languages of flourishing Empires, wherein were many Things, many Notions and Fancies, both Poetical and Philosophical, hath but few words; and all the names of Artificial things brought into use, since the Empire of these Linguists ceased, are expressed in the language of their Conquerors, by altering the Termination and Accents only.

Ireland is now divided into Provinces, Counties, Baronies, Parishes, and Farm-lands, and those, so as that they may be, and have been Geometrically delineated; but formerly it was not so, but the Country was called by the names of the Lords who governed the People. For as a Territory

tory bounded by Bogs, is greater or lesser as the Bog is more dry and passible, or otherwise: So the Country of a Grandee or Tierne in *Ireland*, became greater or lesser as his Forces waxed or weaned; for where was a large Castle and Garrison, there the Jurisdiction was also large.

And when these Grandees came to make peace, and settle the Bounds with one another, the limits of their Land-agreements were no lines Geometrically drawn; but if the Rain fell one way, then the Land whereon it fell, did belong to A, if the other way, to B, &c.

As to their Town-lands, Plough-lands, Colps, Gneeres, Bullibos, Ballibelaghs, Two's, Horsmens, Beds, &c. they are all at this day become unequal both in Quantity and Value, having been made upon grounds which are now Obsolete and Antiquated.

For sometimes lands were divided by what certain Societies of men held, which I conceive were Town-lands or Tythings.

Sometimes by Plow-lands, *viz.* such a parcel of Lands as contained enough of every species of Land Arable, Meadow, Pasture, Mountain, Turf-bog, Wood, &c. as serv'd for the whole Use of Man, especially

pecially of the Owner of such a Ploiland.

Sometimes by the Share or Proportion of Land, which an Undertaker would engage to plant and defend according to Articles.

Sometimes by the Share which each Servitor had given him in reward for his Service, after a Rebellion or Infurrection.

Sometimes by what belonged to the Cell of some Religious Man or Men. But now all the Lands are Geometrically divided, and that without abolishing the Ancient Denominations and Divisions above-mentioned. So that it is yet wanting to prevent the various spelling of Names generally understood, that some Person or Persons who can rightly comprehend the Names of all publick Denominations according as they are spelled in the latest Grants, should be appointed by Authority to determine the same for the time to come. And that where the same Land hath other Names, or hath been spelled with other Conscriptio of Letters or Syllables, that the same be mentioned with an *alias*. Where the publick and new authenticated Denominations is part of a greater antiquated Denomination, that it be so expressed, as by being called the *East, West, South* or *North* part thereof. And if the said Denomination

nomination comprehend several obsolete or inconsiderable Parcels, that the same be expressed likewise.

The last Clause of the Explanatory Act, enabled Men to put new Names on their respective Lands, instead of those uncouth, unintelligible ones then upon them. And it would not be amiss if the significant part of the *Irish* Names were interpreted, where they are not, or cannot be abolished.

SOME

SOME have thought that little Shipping belongs to *Ireland*, by the great Policy of the *English*, who (as they usually expressed it) would keep the Chain or Draw-Bridge between both Kingdoms, on the *English* side: But I never perceived any Impediment of Building, or having Ships in *Ireland*, but Mens own indisposition thereunto, either wanting Stock for chargeable a Work, or not having Workmen of forts enough to fit out a Ship in all particulars: as for that they could hire Ships cheaper from the *Dutch*, than to build them; or, that the *Irish* had rather eat Potatoes and Milk on dry Land, than contest with the Wind and Waves with better Food; or that there is not sufficient encouragement for an able Ship-wright to reside in *Ireland*. Nevertheless at this day there belongs to several Ports of *Ireland*, Vessels between 10 and 200 Tuns, amounting to about 8000 Tuns of several forts and Sizes: And there are Five Light-Houses erected for the safety of Sailing upon the Coasts.

Concerning the *Ambergreece*, taken upon the *Western Coasts* of *Ireland*, I could never

ver receive any clear satisfaction, neither of its Odor, nor any other Vertue, nor what use was or could be made of that Stuff which has been so call'd, which is of several Appearances.

What is said of the Herb *Mackenbory*, is fabulous, only that 'tis a Tythimal, which will purge furiously, and of which there are vast quantities in that part of *Kerry* called *Desmond*, where the *Arbutus* or *Strawberry* Tree groweth in great Quantity.

There are not in *Ireland* ten Iron Furnaces, but above 20 Forges and Bloomeries, and but one Lead-work, which was ever wrought, tho' many in view, which the pretended Patents of them have hindred the working of. There is also a place in *Kerry* fit for one Allum-work, attempted, but not fully proceeded upon.

There are in the *West* of *Ireland*, about 20 Gentlemen, who have engaged in the *Pilchard*-fishing, and have among them all about 160 Saynes, wherewith they sometimes take about 4000 Hogsheads of *Pilchards* per Ann. worth about 10,000 l. *Cork*, *Kingale*, and *Bantry* are the best places for eating of Fresh-Fish, tho *Dublin* is not, or need not be ill supplied with the same.

The Clothing-Trade is not arrived to what it was before the late Rebellion. And
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the Art of making the excellent, thick, spongy, warm Coverlets, seems to be lost.

Near *Colrane* is a *Salmon-Fishing*, where several Tuns of *Salmon* have been taken at one Draught.

The *English* in *Ireland* before *Henry* the VII's time, lived in *Ireland* as the *Europeans* do in *America*; or as several Nations do now upon the same Continent; so as an *Englishman* was not punishable for killing an *Irishman*, and they were governed by different Laws; the *Irish* by the *Brehan Law*, and the *English* there by the Laws of *England*.

Registers of Burials, Births and Marriages, are not yet kept in *Ireland*, though of late begun in *Dublin*, but imperfectly.

English in *Ireland*, growing poor and discontented, degenerate into *Irish*; & vice versa, *Irish* growing into Wealth and Favour, reconcile to the *English*.

Eleven *Irish* Miles make 14 *English*, according to the proportion of the *Irish* Perch of 21 Feet, to the *English* of 16 and a half.

The admeasurement of Land in *Ireland*, hath hitherto been made with a Circumferencer, with a Needle of 3 two thirds long, as the most convenient Proportion; but 'twill be henceforth better done by the help of some old Geometrical Theoremes, joyn'd with
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of IRELAND.

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the new property of a Circle, demonstrated by Dr. R. Wood.

The D I A G R A M.

ALtho' the *Protestants* of *Ireland*, be to *Papists*, as three to eight; yet, because the former live in *Cities* and *Towns*, and the *Scots* live all in and about five of the 32 *Counties* of *Ireland*; it seems in other open *Counties*, and without the *Corporations*, that the *Irish* and *Papists* are twenty to one.

**A Report from the Council
of Trade in Ireland, to the Lord
Lieutenant and Council, which
was drawn by Sir William Petty.**

IN Obedience to your Lordship's Act of Council, of January the 20th 1675. we have spent several days in considering how, as well the Wealth of this Kingdom in general, as the Money thereof in particular may be increased. And in order thereunto, we must first set down to the best of our knowledge, the state of this Kingdom in reference to Trade. Secondly, We have noted such Inferences from the same, as do shew the several Causes of the smalness of Trade, want of Money, and the general Poverty of this Nation. And in the last place, we have offered such general Remedies and Expedients, in the respective Cases, as may be obtained and practised, without any new Law to be made in Ireland. And we are ready so to inlarge upon the Branches we have offered, as to make such of our Proposals practicable,

Eticable, as your Lordsbips shall please to select and approve of for that purpose.

March the 25th, 1676.

C H A P. XIV.

Considerations relating to the Improvement of IRELAND.

I. **T**HE whole Territory of *Ireland* consists of about 12 Millions of Acres (*English Measure*) of Arable, Meadow, and good Pasture Land; with about two Millions of Rocky, Boggy, and Scrubby Pasture, commonly call'd Unprofitable, (tho' not altogether such): The rest being absolute Bogs, Loughs, Rocks, Sands, Strands, Rivers and High-ways, &c. Of all which several Lands, the yearly Rent (comprehending their Majesties Quit-Rents, Tythes and Tenants Improvements) is supposed to be about 900,000 *l.* and worth to be purchas'd at nine Millions.

2. The value of all the Housing in *Ireland*, which have one or more Chimneys in them, (excluding all Cabbins which have none) is supposed to be two Millions and a half:

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3. The

3. The Cattel and Live Stock, Three Millions.

4. Corn, Furniture, Merchandize, Shipping, &c. about One Million.

5. The Coined and Currant Mony, now running in Trade, is between 300, and 350,000 *l.* or the 50th part of the value of the whole Kingdom, which we suppose to be about 16 Millions.

6. The number of People in *Ireland* is about 1100,000, *viz.* Three Hundred Thousand *English, Scotch, and Welch Protestants*, and 800,000 *Papists*; whereof one 4th are Children unfit for Labour, and about 75,000 of the Remainder are, by reason of their Quality and Estates, above the necessity of Corporal Labour; so as there remains 750,000 Labouring Men and Women, 500,000 whereof do perform the present Work of the Nation.

7. The said 1100,000 People do live in about 200,000 Families or Houses, whereof there are but about 16,000 which have more than one Chimny in each; and about 24,000 which have but one; all the other Houses, being 160,000, are wretched nasty Cabbins, without Chimny, Window or Door-shut, even worse than those of the *Savage Americans*, and wholly unfit for the making Merchantable Butter, Cheese, or the

the Manufactures of Woollen, Linnen or Leather.

8. The Houses within the City and Liberties of *Dublin*, are under 5,000, *viz.* in the City 1150. And the Ale-houses within the same about 1200. And it seems, that in other Corporations and Country Towns, the proportion of Ale-houses is yet greater than in *Dublin*, *viz.* about one 3d of the whole.

9. The Counties, Baronies and Parishes of *Ireland*, are now become marvellously unequal, so as some are twenty times as big as others, the County of *Cork* seeming in respect of People and Parishes to be one 8th of the whole Kingdom, and other Counties not being above the 20th part of the County of *Cork*; it hath been found very difficult to get fit persons for Sheriffs and Juries; and the often holding of Assizes and Quarter-Sessions in the said smaller Counties, hath been found an unnecessary burden upon them.

10. There are now in *Ireland* 32 Counties, 252 Baronies, and 2278 Parishes; so as the number of Sheriffs, and Sub-Sheriffs, Sheriff-Bailiffs, High and Petty-Constables, are about three thousand Persons, whereof not above one 10th are *English* or *Protestants*. So as the remainder (being about

2700) are *Irish Papists*, and are the Civil Militia of this Kingdom, and have the executing of all Decrees of Courts, and of Justices of the Peaces Warrants.

11. This Civil Militia, and the rest of the *Irish Papists* being about 800,000, are influenced and guided by about 3000 Priests and Fryars, and they governed by their Bishops and Superiors, who are for the most part, of the old *Irish* Gentry, men of Foreign Education, and who depend upon Foreign Princes and Prelates, for Benefices and Preferments.

12. The *Irish Papists* (besides Sundays and the 29 Holidays appointed by the Law) do one place with another, observe about 24 days more in the year, in which they do no corporal Labour, so as they have but about 266 Working-days; whereas Protestants not strictly observing all the Legal Holydays, by a total forbearing of Labour, have in effect 300 Working-days in the year, that is, 34 days more than the Papists, or at least five of six days in each, or one 10th part of the whole year.

13. The Expence of the whole People of *Ireland* is about four Millions *per Ann.* the 50th part whereof being 80,000 *l.* and the Quarter of Annual House-Rent being about 60,000 *l.* together with 450,000 *l.* more,

more, being the value of half a years Rent, Tythes and Quit-Rent, do make 590,000*l.* as that sum of Mony which will compleatly drive the Trade of this Kingdom.

14. The value of the Commodities exported out of *Ireland*, and the Freight of the Shipping employed in the Trade of this Nation, together with the fishing of *Herrings*, is about Five Hundred Thousand Pound *per Annum*.

15. The value of the Estates in *Ireland* of such persons as do usually live in *England*; the Interest of Debts of *Ireland*, due and payable to *England*; the pay of the Forces of *Ireland*, now in *England*; the Expence and Pensions of Agents and Solicitors commonly residing in *England* about *Irish* Affairs; the Expence of *English* and *Irish* Youth now upon their Education beyond the Seas; and lastly, the supposed Profit of the two great Farms now on foot, do altogether make up near 200,000*l. per Ann.* as a Debt payable to *England* out of *Ireland*.

16. The value of the Cattel, *viz.* live Oxen and Sheep, carried out of *Ireland* into *England*, was never more than 140,000*l. per Annum*; the Fraight, Hides, Tallow, and Wooll of the said live Cattel, were worth

about 60,000*l.* of the said 140,000*l.* And the value of the Goods imported out of *England* into *Ireland* (when the Cattel-Trade was free) was between Treble and Quadruple, to the neat value of the Ox, and Sheeps Flesh transported from hence into *England*.

17. The Customs of Exported and Imported Goods, between *England* and *Ireland*, abstracted from the Excise thereof, was in the freest Trade about 32,000*l.* per *Annum*.

C H A P. XV.

Inferences from the Premisses.

1. **B**Y comparing the Extent of the Territory with the number of People, it appears that *Ireland* is much under-peopled; forasmuch as there are above 10 Acres of good Land to every Head in *Ireland*; whereas in *England* and *France* there are but four, and in *Holland* scarce one.

2. That if there be 250,000 spare Hands capable of Labour, who can earn 4 or 5*l.* per *Ann.* one with another, it follows that the People of *Ireland*, well employed, may earn one Million per *Ann.* more than they
do

do now, which is more than the years Rent of the whole Country.

3. If an House with Stone-Walls, and a Chimny well covered, and half an Acre of Land well ditch'd about, may be made for 4 or 5 *l.* or thereabouts; then two 3ds of the spare hands of *Ireland* can in one years time build and fit up 160,000 such Houses and Gardens, instead of the like number of the wretched Cabbins above-mentioned: And that in a time when a Foreign Trade is most dead* and obstructed, and when Mony is most scarce in the Land.

4. The other third part of the said spare hands within the same year (besides the making of Bridges, Harbors, Rivers, Highways, &c. more fit for Trade) are able to plant as many Fruit and Timber-Trees, and also Quick-set Hedges as, being grown up, would distinguish the Bounds of Lands, beautify the Country, shade and shelter Cattel, furnish Wood, Fuel, Timber and Fruit, in a better manner than ever was yet known in *Ireland* or *England*. And all this in a time when Trade is dead, and Mony most scarce.

5. If the Gardens belonging to the Cabbins above-mentioned, be planted with Hemp and Flax, according to the present

Statute, there would grow 120,000 *l.* worth of the said Commodities, the Manufactures whereof, as also of the Wooll and Hides now exported, would by the labour of the spare hands above-mentioned, amount to above One Million *per Annum* more than at present.

6. The multitude and proportion of Ale-houses above-mention'd, is a sign of want of Employment in those that buy, no less than those that sell the Drink.

7. There being but 800,000 Papists in *Ireland*, and little above 2000 Priests; it is manifest that 500 Priests may, in a competent manner, Officiate for the said number of People and Parishes. And that two Popish Bishops (if any at all be necessary) may as well govern the said 500 Priests, and Two Thousand Parishes, as the 26 Bishops of *England* do govern near Ten Thousand Parishes.

8. If the Protestants, according to the present practice and understanding of the Law, do work one tenth part of the Year more than the Papists; And that there be 750,000 working People in *Ireland*, whereof about 600,000 are Papists; it follows that the Popish Religion takes off 60,000 workers, which, at about 4 *l.* *per Annum* each, is about 250,000 *l.* *per Annum* of it self;

self; besides the Maintenance of 2500 superfluous Churchmen, which at 20 *l. per Annum* each, comes to 50,000 *l. per Annum* more.

9. The Sheriffs of *Ireland* at 100 *l. per Annum*, the High Constables at 20 *l. per Annum*, and the Petty Constables at 10 *l. per Annum* each, being all *English* Protestants, (with some other incident Charges for the Administration of Justice) may be fallarated and defrayed for 30,000 *l. per Annum*, consistent with his Majesty's present Revenue, Forces, &c. which said Salaries may also be lessen'd, by uniting some of the smaller Counties, Baronies and Parishes, according to the proportion of People inhabiting within them.

10. If there be not 350,000 *l.* Coined Mony in *Ireland*; and if 590,000 *l.* (or near double what there now is) be requisite to drive the Trade thereof; then it follows, that there is not enough in *Ireland* to drive the Trade of the Nation.

11. If the Lands of *Ireland* and Housing in Corporations, be worth above 10 Millions to be now sold, (and if less than one Million of Stock will drive all the Trade that *Ireland* is capable of) reckoning but two returns *per Annum*; it is certain that the lesser part of the said Ten Millions worth

worth of real Estate, being well contrived into a Bank of Credit, will, with the Cash yet remaining, abundantly answer all the Ends of Domestick Improvements and Foreign Traffick whatsoever.

12. If the whole Substance of *Ireland* be worth 16 Millions, as abovesaid: If the Customs between *England* and *Ireland*, were never worth above 32,000 *l. per Annum*: If the Titles of Estates in *Ireland* be more hazardous and expensive, for that *England* and *Ireland* be not under one Legislative Power: If *Ireland* till now hath been a continual Charge to *England*: If the reducing the late Rebellion did cost *England* three times more in Men and Money, than the Substance of the whole Country, when reduced, is worth: If it be just, that men of *English* Birth and Estates, living in *Ireland*, should be represented in the Legislative Power; and that the *Irish* should not be judged by those who, they pretend, do usurp their Estates; it then seems just and convenient, that both Kingdoms should be united, and governed by one Legislative Power. Nor is it hard to shew how this may be made practicable, nor to satisfy, repair, or silence those who are interested or affected to the contrary.

13. In the mean time, it is wonderful that men born in *England*, who have Lands granted to them by the King, for Service done in *Ireland* to the Crown of *England*, when they have occasion to reside or negotiate in *England*, should by their Countrymen, Kindred and Friends there, be debarred to bring with them out of *Ireland* Food whereupon to live, nor suffer'd to carry mony out of *Ireland*, nor to bring such Commodities as they fetch from *America* directly home, but round about by *England*, with extream hazard and los, and be forced to trade only with Strangers, and become unacquainted with their own Country; especially when *England* gaineth more than it loseth by a free Commerce; as exporting hither three times as much as it receiveth from hence: Infomuch as 95 *l.* in *England*, was worth about 100 *l.* of the like Mony in *Ireland*, in the freest time of Trade.

14. It is conceived that about one 3d of the imported Manufactures might be made in *Ireland*, and one 3d of the remainder might be more conveniently had from foreign parts, than out of *England*, and consequently that it is scarce necessary at all for *Ireland* to receive any Goods of *England*, and not convenient to receive above
one

one 4th part from hence of the whole which it needeth to import, the value whereof is under 100,000 *l. per Ann.*

The Application of the Premisses, in order to remedy the Defects and Impediments of the Trade of Ireland.

1. Forasmuch as the Consideration of raising Money, hath already, and so lately, been before your Lordships; therefore without giving this Board any further trouble concerning the same, we humbly offer, in order to the regulation of the several species thereof, That whereas weighty Plate pieces, together with Ducatoons, making about three quarters of the Money now currant in *Ireland*, do already pass at proportionable Rates; and for that all other species of Silver Money, are neither rated proportionably to the said weighty pieces, nor to one another; that *Whole, Half and Quarter* Cobbs of Sterling Silver (if light) may pass at *5 s. 7 d. per Ounce*; but that the other Species of coarser Silver, as the *Perues, &c.* may pass as Commodity, or at *5 s. per Ounce*, until there shall be conveniency for new coining thereof into smaller Money.

2. That

2. That forthwith Application may be made unto *England*, to restore the Trade from the Plantations, and between the two Kingdoms (and particularly that of Cattel) as heretofore; and in the mean time to discover and hinder, by all means possible, the carrying of Bullion out of *Ireland* into *England*; to the end that those in *England* who are to receive Monies from hence, may be necessitated to be very earnest in the said Negotiation.

3. That Endeavours be used in *England*, for the Union of the Kingdoms under one Legislative Power, proportionably, as was heretofore done in the case of *Wales*.

4. For reducing Interest from Ten to Five or Six *per Cent.* for disposing monied men to be rather Merchants than Usurers, rather to trade than purchase, and to prevent the bad and uncertain payments, which Gentlemen are forced to make unto Tradefinen, whose Stock and Credit is thereby soon buried in Debts, not to be received without long and expensive Suits, and that a Bank of Land be forthwith contrived and countenanced.

5. That the Act of State which mitigates and compounds for the Customs of some Foreign Goods, purposely made high to hinder their Importation, and to encourage

rage the Manufacture of them here, be taken into consideration (at least before it be renewed).

6. That the Lord Lieutenant and Council, as also the Nobility, Courts of Justice and Officers of the Army, and other Gentlemen in and about *Dublin*, may by their engagement and example, discountenance the use of some certain Foreign Commodities, to be pitch'd upon by your Lordships: And that Gentlemen and Freeholders in the Country, at their Assizes, and other Country meetings, and that the Inhabitants of all Corporations, who live in Houses of above two Chimneys in each, may afterwards do the same.

7. That there be a Corporation for the Navigation of this Kingdom, and that other Societies of men may be instituted, who shall undertake and give security to carry on the several Trades and Manufactures of *Ireland*; and to see that all Goods Exported to Foreign Markets, may be faithfully wrought and packt: Which Societies may direct themselves, by the many several proposals and reports formerly, and of late made by the Council of Trade, and which they are now again ready to enlarge and accommodate to the said several proposals respectively, and more particularly to
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the Manufactures of Woollen, Linnen, and Leather.

8. That the Corporations of *Ireland*, may be obliged to engage no Manufactures, but according to their primitive Instructions; which was to carry on such great Works, as exceeded the strength of single Persons; and particularly that they may cause some such like proportions of Yarn, Linnen and Woollen, as also of Worsted, to be spun, as Mr. *Hawkins* hath propounded.

9. That the Patents which hinder the working of Mines may be consider'd.

10. That the Justices of Peace may be admonished to protect the Industrious, and not suffer their Labors to be interrupted by vexatious and frivolous Indictments.

11. That the Inhabitants of the wretched Cabbins in *Ireland*, may be encouraged to reform them, by remitting the Penalty of Nine-pence *per* Sunday, payable by the Statute; and likewise to make Gardens, as the Statute for Hemp and Flax requires. And that other the wholesome Laws against Idlers, Vagabonds, &c. may be applied to the prevention of Beggary and Thievery: Whereunto the orderly disposing of the said Cabbins into Townships would also conduce.

12. That

12. That the People be dissuaded from the Observation of superfluous Holidays,

13. That the exorbitant Number of Popish Priests and Fryars, may be reduced to a bare competency, as also the Number of Ale-houses.

14. That the Constable, Sheriff, and Bailiffs, may also be *English* Protestants, (tho' upon Salary.)

From all which, and from the Settlement of Estates, it is to be hoped, that Men seeing more Advantage to live in Ireland than elsewhere, may be invited to remove themselves thither; and to supply the want of People; the greatest and most fundamental Defect of this Kingdom.

CAROLUS

CAROLUS Secundus, Dei Gratia, Angliæ, Scotiæ, Franciæ & Hiberniæ Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c. Omnibus ad quos præsentis literæ pervenerint salutem. Cum prædilectus, perquam fidelis consanguineus & Consiliarius noster Jacobus Dux Ormondia in regno nostro Hiberniæ, qui plurima egregia servitia serenissimo patri nostro Beatissimæ memoriæ in eodem regno, in loco & qualitate Domini Locum-tenentis generalis & generalis Gubernatoris ejusdem regni nostri per multos annos in temporibus maxime calamitatis summa cum prudentia & integritate præstiterit, ac sese fidum & fortem assertorem Coronæ Angliæ jurium continuè comprobaverit, utpote qui dicto patri nostro per totam flagitiosam illam Subditorum suorum nuperam defectionem, magnanimiter adhaerescens in prælio primus & audax, in consilio prudens, & nemini secundus extiterit; atque nobis etiam tum extremis exilii nostri angustiis, tum restitutione nostra, inseparabilis & indefatigabilis adfuerit comes & adjutor: Nos præmissa perpenderentes æquum duximus, in tesseram favoris nostri, eundem Duxem Ormondia Locum-tenentem nostrum generalem regni nostri Hiberniæ prædicti, & generalem in eodem regno Gubernatorem constituere. Sciatis, quod nos de provida

circumspectione & industria præfati Jacobi Ducis Ormondia plurimum confitentes de advisamento Concilii nostri & ex certa Scientia & mero motu nostris assignavimus, fecimus, ordinavimus, constituimus & deputavimus & per præsentis assignamus, facimus, ordinamus, constituimus & deputamus eundem Ducem Ormondia Locum-tenentem nostrum generalem regni nostri Hiberniæ prædictæ necnon Gubernator' nostrum generalem regni nostri illius, Habendum tenendum, gaudendum, exercend' & occupand' offic' præd' præfato Jacobo Duci Ormondia una cum omnibus & singulis vad' feod' stipend' & assocation' eidem officio spectan' & pertinent' durante beneplacito nostro; Dantes & concedentes eidem Locum-tenenti nostro generali & Gubernatori nostro generali plenam tenore præsentium potestatem & authoritatem ad pacem nostram & ad leges consuetudines regni nostri prædictæ custodiend' & custodire faciend' & ad omnes & singulos Ligeos nostros tam Anglicos quàm Hibernicos dicti regni nostri ac alios quoscunque, per nos super dictum Locum-tenent' nostrum generalem & Gubernatorem nostrum generalem, stipendiatos & alias quascunque personas, ibidem contra nos, aut pacem, consuetudinem & leges prædictæ qualecunque delinquend' & contraveniend' juxta eorum demerita, secundum leges & consue

consuetudines prædictas, viis & modis quibus melius pro honore & proficuo nostro fieri poterit: ac pro bono gubernatione dicti regni nostri ac Ligeorum & Subditor' nostrorum ibidem juxta discretionem dicti Locum-tenentis nostri general' & Gubernatoris nostri general' castigand' & puniend' ac puniri & castigari faciend' necnon ordinationes & Statuta pro salvo & bono regimine regni nostri prædict' juxta advisamentum consilii nostri ibidem ordinand' Statuend' & stabiliend' ac super inde proclamationes faciend' debitæque executioni demandand' ac quoscunque contravenientes & delinquentes castigand' & incarcerand' atque incarceratos solvend' & deliberand'. Necnon ad recipiend' & admittend' per dictum advisament' Consilii nostri ad fidem & pacem nostram, tam Anglicos quàm Hibernicos, & alios quoscunque infra prædict' regnum nostrum Hiberniæ habitantes vel commorantes intutand' seu commorand' qui nobis. legibus nostris consuetud' prædict' Rebelles & contrarii extiterint aut existunt vel existent; & ad concedend' faciend' & dand' per hujusmodi advisament' plenam pardonationem, remissionem, relaxationem & absolutionem tam general' quam Specialem, illis & eorum cuilibet hujusmodi pardonationem petent' aut habere volent' ac sectam pacis nostræ quæ ad nos pertinet tam

pro Homicid Rober' Felon' Murdr' Rapt' mulierum, Latroiniis, falsis allegation' adhesion' inimicis Uilagar' transgression' contempt' & aliis offensis quibuscunque in dicto regno nostro per aliquas hujusmodi personas ante hæc tempora fact' seu in posterum faciend' & eorum satisfactur' & firmam pacem nostram eis & eorum cuilibet literas patentes sub magno sigillo quo utimur in regno nostro prædicto in forma debita concedend' donand' & deliberand' ac etiam eosdem alios quoscunque ad fines & redemptiones hujusmodi offens' & eorum quamlibet qui fines & redemptiones facere debuerunt seu voluerunt accipiend' & recipiend' Et singul' personis juxta leges & consuetudines præd' justitiam faciend' & fieri mandand' Ac etiam ad universos & singulos tam Anglos Rebelles quàm Hibernicos dicti regni nostri & alios quoscunque dictum regnum nostrum in posterum invadend' ac ipsum regnum nostrum subditosque nostros ejusdem deprædare, gravere seu alio modo destruere seu devastare intendent' ac se juxta leges & consuetudines prædict' justificare volentes, si necesse fuerit, cum protest' nostra Regia, ac aliis viis & modis, quibus melius fieri poterit juxta eorum demerita puniend' & si opus fuerit ultimo supplicio demandend' ac Subditos nostros providè commovend' convocand' & levand' ac cum eisdem Subditis nostris sic levat' contre dictos Rebelles congregiend' eosque

eosque invadend' vicend' & castigend' & si
 opus fuerit terr' ipsorum aliis qui nobis servire
 volunt & intendunt de advisamento prædict'
 locand' & demittend' Ac etiam cum eis paci-
 ficand' & pacem componend' ac ipsos paci nostræ
 restorand' toties quoties in præmissis vel circa
 ea opus fuerit. Proviso tamen semper, quod
 super quamlibet talem dimissionem & locationem
 per præfat' Jacobum Ducem Ormandiæ ac
 prædict' advisament' Consilii nostri præd' in
 posterum virtute harum literarum nostrarum
 patentium faciend' annual' reddit' superinde
 debet' sit nobis, hæredibus & Successoribus
 nostris, omnino reservat' Damus insuper
 & concedimus eidem Jacobo Duci Ormon-
 diæ Locum tenenti nostro generali & Gu-
 bernatori nostri generali, tenori presentium,
 plenam potestatem & auctoritatem omnes
 prodiciones, nec non felon' murdr' rapt' mulier'
 ibidem & alias causas & offensam quascunque
 per Subditos ejusdem regni nostri Hiberniæ, vel
 alios ibidem residend' commiss' sive commit-
 tend' predition' quæ destructionem vitæ nostræ
 concernerunt tantummodo excepti pardonand'
 abolend' remittend' & relaxand' literasque no-
 stras Patentes sub dicto magno Sigillo nostro
 superinde cuicunque personæ regni nostri Hi-
 bertiæ præd' nomine nostro concedend' compo-
 nend' & ad easdem Sigilland' Cancellar' nostro
 vel Custod' Sigilli dicti nostri regni nostri Hi-

berniæ mandand' tradend' & deliberand'. D-
imus preterea & concessimus eidem Jacobo Duci
Ormandiæ Locum tenenti nostri generali &
Gubernatori nostro generali, plenam potestatem
& authoritatem quoscunque de Stirpe Angli-
cano existend' in officio in regno prædict' tam
secundo Baroni Scaccar' nostri & quorumcunque
computand' ac aliar' officiar' perficere, ipsosque
officiar' intra regnum nostrum prædictam face-
re, deputare & constituere; Habendum eis &
eorum cuilibet & quibuslibet, durante beneplacito
nostro & quamdiu in eodem se bene gerunt
ad libitum ejusdem Locum tenentis nostri gener-
al' & Gubernatoris nostri general' una cum vad'
& regard' eisdem officiar' ab antiquo debet, &
consuet' offic' Cancellar' Thesaur' Subthesaurar'
Justiciar' utriusque Banci & Capital' Bar-
ron' Scaccar' nostri offic' Magistri Rotulorum ac
offic' Thesaur' ad gueram offic' Marescall' offic'
magistri ordination' Clerici de le Cheque' offic'
præsiden' Munster & Connaght ac officium At-
tor' & Sollicitator' nostri ejusdem regni nostre
Hiberniæ tantummodo except' Statut' & Parliamen-
Domini Henrici nuper Regis Angliæ Sep-
timi Progenitor' nostri inclytæ memoriæ, Anno
regni sui decimo, coram Edwardo Poyning Mi-
lite tunc deputato regni nostri Hiberniæ tent'
edit' & provis' non obstante. . Concessimus
etiam præfato Locum tenenti nostro generali
potestatem quod ipse durante beneplacito nostro
omnia

omnia officia Ecclesiastica, tam jurat' quam non jurat' viz. Vicar' Parsonat' Præbendar' Cantur' Capell' Hospital' Dignitat' Archionat' & alia beneficia quæcunque nominatione Archiepiscopor' & Episcopor' tantum except' tam in Ecclesiis Cathedral' quam Collegiat' Hospitat' & Paroch' in quocunque loco in regnum nostrum Hiberniæ quocunque titulo jam vacan' seu in posterum ex causa quacunque vacare contingen' & ad præsentationem, collationem sive donationem nostrum quocunque modo spectan' personis idoneis quibuscunque sibi placuerit dand' concedend' & conferend'. & ad eadem omnia & singula quorum ad nos præsentationis, donationis sive collationis spect' & pertinent' & stat' & possess' omnium & singulorum qui de eorum aliquibus possessionat' existunt ratificand' approbanda & confirmand' ac privileg' libertat' immunitat' & concess' per prædecessores nostros quoscunque aut aliquos alios ante hæc tempora fact' sive concess' prout eidem Locum-tenenti nostro general' & gubernatori nostro general per advisament' & concensu Consilii nostri in regno nostro præd' melius expedire videbitur ratificand' approband' & confirmand' Concessimus insuper eidem Jacobo Duci Ormandiæ Locum-tenenti nostro generali & gubernatori nostro General' potestat' & fidelit' provision' & renunti-

ation' Archiepiscoporum & Episcoporum in eodem regno nostro Hiberniæ, tempore præterito sive futuro, fact' ordinat' & consueta acceptend' faciend' ordinand' & constituend' ac omnia alia ad nos debit' nomine nostro recipiend' eisdem Archiepiscopis, Episcopis & ear' quilibet temporalia sua Cancellor' nostro regni nostri prædict' deliber' mandand' cum omnibus & singulis juribus Emolument' proficuis & reventionibus ratione vacationis deor' beneficior' dignitat' Archiepiscopat' sive Episcopat' nobis reservat' ac etiam Homag' omnium & singulorum tam Spiritual' quàm temporal' tenent' & Subditor' nostrorum quorumcunque in regno nostro prædicto nomine nostro recipiend' & terras & tenement' sua de hereditate sua Cancellar' nostro deliberari mandand' manusque nostras exinde amovend' ac Victual' sufficien' & necessar' pro expens' Hospitii sui & soldar' suor' in quocunque infra dictum Regnum Hiberniæ per provisor' Hospitii sui & alios Ministr' suos una cum carriag' sufficien' pro eisdem, tam infra libertates quàm extra, pro denar' suis rationabil' solvend' providend' & capiend' juxta formam Statuti de hujusmodi provision' ante hæc tempora fact' nisi aliter per composition' fact' cum intuitu' Com' infra partes vulgariter vocatos, The English Pale aliosque Com' extra deces partes provisum sit aut post hac provideatur, quod præd' Locum-tenens general' & Gubernator

tor noster general' habeat vel habere possit summam pecuniæ annuatim in dicta compositione ante hæc limitat' pro compensatione & recompensatione pro hujusmodi Virtual providend' & capiend' pro provisor' hospitii sui, quam quidem compositionem censemus observand' pro beneficio Subditor' nostror' nec non ad Summonend' & Summonere faciend', atque tenend' secundum Leges, Statut' & Consuetudin' regni nostri Hiberniæ prædict' unum duntaxat Parliament' quandoquidem sibi melius expediri videbitur, consensu tamen nostro in ea parte semper habit' & ad idem Parliament' prorogand' & adjournand' toties quoties necesse fuerit, & infra duos annos à tempore interceptionis ejusdem plenè determinand' & finiend' & quoscunque sic Summonit' absentes & non legitime impedit' mulctand' & puniend' Concessimus insuper dicto Locum tenenti nostro general' & Gubernator' nostro general' plenam & sufficient' authoritatem & potestatem ad omnimod' officiar' computabil' Thesaurar' & Subthesaurar' regni nostri prædict' duntaxat except' coram eisdem Thesaurar', Subthesaurar' nostris & Baron' Scaccarii nostri dicti regni nostri Hiberniæ, computare faciend' & ad hujusmodi comput' reddend' compelland' ac etiam ad inquirend' & inquirend' viis & modis quibus melius sibi videbitur, faciend' de quibuscunque bonis & catallis quæ fuer' ill' sive alior' qui erga nos

seu

sen Progenitores nostros foris fecerunt vel forisfacient, & à nobis concelat' existunt vel imposterum existent, & ad omnia & singula alia quæ ad offic' locum tenentis nostri generalis & Governatori nostri generalis jure, usu & consuetud' regni nostri præd' pertinent aut pertinere deberent & pro bono regimine & Salvatione & pro bono custod' pacis regni nostri præd' & quiete populi nostri ibidem, & recuperatione jurium nostrorum in regno nostro Hiberniæ necessar' fuerit; Salvis super reservatis faciend' exercend' exequend' & ordinand' omnia alia nomine nostro & pro nobis in dicto regno nostro Hiberniæ faciend' exercend' & ordinand' sicut nos faceremus aut facere possemus si ibidem in propria persona nostra essemus. Damus insuper præfato Jacobo Duci Ormondia Locum-tenenti nostro Generali & Governatori nostro generali potestatem & authoritatem Navibus nostris quibuscunque aut aliis que circa littora dicti regni nostri Hiberniæ sunt in Servitio nostro, aut in posterum quacunque occasione erunt & mittentur pro defensione dicti regni nostri Hiberniæ, imperand' & utend' pro servitio nostro & tutamine dicti regni nostri, prout ipse secundum discretionem suam & per advisamentum Concilii nostri ejusdem regni nostri Hiberniæ visum, erit nisi nos Special' Commission' nostra aut Admiralli nostri Angliæ ordinante special' Governator' & Capitani

Capitan' præd' Navium nostrarum aut aliis mittend' speciali instructione mandat' & servic' imperaverimus aut imperaverit. Constituimus etiam præfat' Jacobum Ducem Ormondie Gubernator' & præfect' nostrum general' exercitûs nostri in dicto regno nostro Hibernie, tam præsentis quàm futuri, quàm diu nobis placuerit, cum Alacationibus inde debit' & consuet'. Ac eidem Duci Præfecto generali exercitus nostri ibidem plenam potestatem & authoritatem concedimus faciend' constituend' & ordinand' leges, ordinationes & proclamationes de tempore in tempus, ut casus exegerit, pro bono regimine exercitus nostri prædict' ac omnes quorumcunque sub mandato & Gubernatione ejusdem præfectus generalis exercitûs nostri easdemque leges, ordinationes & proclamationes exequendi ac debita executioni mandand' ac etiam infligere, adjudicare & assidere timor' pœnas corporales, imprisonmenta, fines, foris factur' ac omnes alias pœnas & penalitates quascunque in & super omnes delinquentes sive offendentes contra hujusmodi leges, ordinationes & proclamationes qualis & quæ eidem Gubernatori & præfecto nostro exercitûs nostri requisit' & necessar' fore videbuntur. Quæ omnia leges, ordinationes & proclamationes, sic ut præfert' faciend' observari volumus sub pœnis in eisdem continend'. Et ei damus potestatem

& authoritatem utendi & exercendi infra
 regnum nostrum prædictum si opus fuerit, lege
 Mariscal' Sive Martial' necnon substituend'
 assignand' & appointuand' sub se infra dictum
 regnum nostrum per literas nostras Patentes
 sub magno Sigillo nostro dicti regni nostri præ-
 dicti faciend' tot & tales Marriscallo, Com-
 missarios & al' officiar' ad legem Armor' seu
 legem Martial' exercend' & exequend' prout
 præfat' Locum-tenenti nostro general' & Gu-
 bernator' nostro general' de tempore in tempus
 expedire videbit ad exercend' utend' &
 exequend' præd' leges, quoties opus & necesse
 fuerit, & juramenta præstare, aliaqua omnia
 per se vel per alios facere, erigere, quæ ad
 leges prædictas exercend' aliquo modo pertine-
 ant. Et quia valde necessar' nobis videatur
 ut præfat' Locum-tenens noster generalis &
 Gubernator' noster generalis pro negotiis nostris
 magni momenti personam nostram Regiam in
 propria persona sua sicut nobis visum fuerit
 attendat' Ideo ulterius damus, & per præ-
 sentes præfato Jacobo Duci Ormondie Locum-
 tenenti & Gubernator' nostro general' plenam
 potestatem & authoritatem concedimus nomi-
 nand' & assignand' per literas nostras Paten-
 tes sub magno Sigillo nostro, dicti regni nostri
 Hibernie nomine nostro, tam nunc quàm de
 tempore in tempus imposterum, conficiend'
 quamcunque aut quoscunque dictus Locum-
 tenens

tenens & Gubernator noster general' in hac parte idoneum sive idoneos duxerit fore deputat' vel deputatos quocunque nomine assignatos durante beneplacito nostro pro Gubernatione dicti regni nostri Hiberniæ in absentia sua, donec idem Locum-tenens & Gubernator noster in dictum regn' Hiberniæ Gubernatione ejusdem ut præfert' redierit, volentes tamen quod in eisdem literis Patentibus alicui personæ seu personis sicut præfert' faciend' Deputat' aut Deputatos in absentia sua tantum provis' & nomine nostro mand' sit quod non licebit alicui tal' Deputat' vel Deputatis Thesaurar' seu pecunias nostras cuicunque solvere vel erogare, authoritat' seu warrant' ipsius Deputat' vel ipsorum Deputat' tantum sed quod omnia erod' mandat' & warrant' per Thesaur' & pecuniis nostris per ipsum fient & Signabunt non solum manu propria præfat' Deput' vel præfator' Deputator' sed etiam manibus prædictorum & fidel' Consiliar' nostrorum Magistri Curie Wardor Capital' Baron' Scaccar' nostri' Cancellar' Scaccar' nostri & primar' Secretarii nostri ibidem pro tempore existente vel saltem manibus duorum illorum. Damus ulterius universis, singulis Archiepiscopis, Ducibus, Comitibus, Vice-Comitibus, Episcopis, Baron' Justiciar' Militibus, liberis hominibus & aliis Subditis nostris de regno nostro prædict' firmè in mandatis, quod præfato Jacobo Duci Ormondie

mondie Locum-tenenti nostro general' & Gubernatori nostro general' in eodem regno nostro intendentes sive assidentes, auxiliantes & consultantes, ac ipsius mandatis in omnibus prout decet aut decebit obedientes sint, aliquo statut' A. u. Ordinatione, provisione, jure, usu, consuetudine sive restriction' in contrar' inde fact' edit' ordinat' sive provis' aut aliqua alia re, causa vel materia quacunque in aliquo non obstante. In cujus testimonium has literas nostras fieri fecimus Patentes Teste meipso apud Westmonaster' Vicesimo primo die Februarii Ann. regni nostri quarto decimo.

Inrotulat' in Rotulis
 patentibus Cancellariae
 Hiberniae de Ann. regni Regis
 Caroli Secundi decimo quarto & Examinat' per

Per ipsum Regem

BARKER.

J. TEMPLE.

At the Court at *Hampton-Court*,

JUNE 22. 1662.

Propositions to be consider'd
of by his Majesty, concern-
ing the governing of *Ire-*
land.

CHARLES R.

1. *THAT* his Majesty may declare His
express Pleasure, that no Irish Suit,
by way of Reward, be moved for by any
of his Servants, or others, before the Or-
dinary Revenue there become able to sustain
the necessary Charge of that Crown, and
the Debts thereof be fully cleared.

This is most reasonable, it standing with
no sound Rule of Judgment, to exercise
the Acts of Bounty in a Place which doth
not discharge it self, and will prove the
readiest and most expedient way to recover
his Majesty's Affairs thereby, thus carrying
the

the Revenues in their natural Channel ; and indeed this course being constantly pursu'd, will much encrease the annual profits above what they now are, and intirely draw the dependance of the inferiors from the great Lords upon his Majesty, and so the interest and assurance the Crown shall have in the Natives thereof, be of no less consequence and advantage than the very profits.

2. *That there be an express Caveat entred with the Secretary, Signet, Privy Seal and Great Seal here, That no Grant, of what nature soever, concerning Ireland, be suffered to pass, till the Lord Lieutenant be made acquainted, and it first pass the seal of that Kingdom, according to the usual manner.*

This will be of great intelligence and safety to his Majesty ; for on the one side he will clearly see into the true inward value, of things which formerly, albeit of very great worth, have from so great a distance slipt away here, as little understood by the Crown ; as is acknowledged by those that obtain them ; who generally, in these causes, sacrifice rather to their own Wit, than the Goodness and Bounty of Kings. And on the other side, nothing
can

can pass to the disadvantage of the Crown; and proper Ministers, instructed with these Affairs, may be immediately faulted and justly called to a severe Account for their Negligence and Unfaithfulness therein; which will give them good reason to look more narrowly into his Majesties Rights, and their own Duties.

3. *That his Majesty Signify his Royal Pleasure, that special Care be taken hereafter, that sufficient and credible Persons be chosen to supply such Bishopricks as shall be void, or admitted of his Privy Council, or sit as Judges, and serve of his learned Council there; that he will vouchsafe to hear the advice of his Lieutenant before he resolve of any in these Cases, that the Lieutenant be commanded to inform his Majesty truly and impartially, of every man's particular Diligence, and Care in his Service there, to the end his Majesty may truly and graciously reward the well-deserving, by calling them home to better preferment here.*

This will advantage the service; it being altogether impossible for the Lieutenant, be he never so industrious and able, to administer the publick Justice of so great a Kingdom, without the round assistance of other able and well-affected Ministers.

This will encourage the best Men to spend their stronger Years there, when they shall see their elder age recompensed with ease and profit in their own native Soyl ; and content and settle the Natives, when they find themselves cared for, and put in the Hands of discreet and good Men to govern them.

4. *That no particular Complaints of Injustice or Oppression be admitted here against any, unless it appear, That the Party made first his Address unto the Lieutenant.*

This is but Justice to the Lieutenant, who must needs in some measure be a delinquent, if the complaint be true ; for that he ought as in chief, universally to take care that his Majesties Justice be truly and fully administered ; and therefore good Reason that his Judgment should be informed, and his Integrity first tryed, before either be impeached ; Nay, it is but Justice to the Government it self, which would be exceedingly scandalized through the liberty of Complaints, and the Ministers therein extreamly discouraged upon any petty matter to be drawn to answer here, when as the thing it self is for the most part either injurious, or such as the *Party* might have received good satisfaction for at his own Doors : But
where

where the Complaint appeareth formally grounded, that is, where due Application hath been made to the Lieutenant, without any help or relief to the Party, as may be pretended; let it in the Name of God be thoroughly examined, and severely punished, wheresoever the fault prove to be; especially if it be found to be corrupt or malicious: For thus, shall not his Majesty only magnify his own Justice, but either punish an unfaithful Minister or a clamorous Complainer; and so his Service be better'd by either Example.

5. *That no Confirmation of any Reversion of Office within that Kingdom be had, or any new Grant of Reversion hereafter do pass.*

That disposing of Places thus aforehand, much abates Men's endeavours, who are many times stirred up to deserve eminently in the Commonwealth, in hope of those Preferments; and being thus granted away, there is nothing left in their Eye, for them to expect and aim at, which might nourish and quicken those good desires in them; besides Places there closely and covertly passed, the Persons are not for the most part so able and fitted to the Duties thereof, as when there is choice made out of many public Pretenders, which commonly occur, when they actually fall void by Death.

6. *That the Places in the Lieutenant's Gift, as well in the Martial as Civil List, be left freely to his disposing; and that his Majesty may be graciously pleased not to pass them to any Person, upon Suits made unto him here.*

This course held, preserves the Rights of the Lieutenant's Place, and his Person in that Honour and Esteem which can only enable him to do service; and if the contrary happen, it is not only in diminution to him, but draws off all necessary dependance upon him, and regard that ought to be had of him, in all ready obedience in such things he shall command, for the King's Service, when they shall discern that the natural Powers of the Place are taken from him, whereby he might kindle their chearful endeavours by the preferring and furnishing such as deserve those places.

7. *That no new Offices be erected within that Kingdom before such time as the Lieutenant be therewith acquainted; his Opinion first required and certified accordingly.*

Suits of this Nature, however they may touch the publick, their chief end is the private Profit of the Propounder; and for the most part, in the Execution prove burthens,
not

not Benefits to the Subjects ; therefore throughly to be understood before they pass, as more easy and less scandalous to the State, to be staid at first than afterwards recalled, and if they be really good, his Majesty may be better informed by his Lieutenants approbation, and so proceed with more Assurance to the effecting thereof.

8. *That his Majesty would be pleased, not to grant any License of absence out of that Kingdom, to any Counsellors, Bishops, Governours of any Province or County, or Officers of State, or of the Army, or to any of the Judges, or learned Council, but that it be left to his Lieutenant to give such License.*

This is but reasonable, because the Lord Lieutenant who is chiefly intrusted under his Majesty with the Care and Government of that Kingdom, is the most competent and proper Judge, who in publick Employment may be spared, and how long, without Prejudice to his Majesty, or the publick.

9. *That all Propositions moving from the Lieutenant, touching Matters of Revenue, may be directed to the Lord Treasurer of England only, and that the Address of all other Dispatches for that Kingdom be by special Direction of his Majesty applied to one of the*

The Political Anatomy,

Secretaries singly, and his Majesty under his Hand-writing doth specify, that his Majesty will have this done by Mr. Secretary Nicholas.

These Propositions made unto his Majesty, by his Grace the Duke of *Ormond* Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, and Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, were received and approved at the Council Board, the 22 Day of *June* 1662, there being present the King's most excellent Majesty, his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, his Highness Prince *Rupert*, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, Duke of *Albemarle*, Duke of *Ormond*, Marquess of *Dorchester*, Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Chamberlain, Earl of *Barkshire*, Earl of *Portland*, Earl of *Norwich*, Earl of *Anglesey*, Earl of *Lauderdale*, the Lord *Hatton*, Lord *Hollis*, Lord *Ashly*, Sir *William Compton*, Mr. Treasurer, Mr. Vice Chamberlain, Mr. Secretary *Nicholas*, Mr. Secretary *Morris*.

By his Majesty's Command,

EDWARD NICHOLAS.

At the Court at *Hampton-Court*,

JUNE 22. 1662.

Present,

<i>The King's Most Excellent Majesty.</i>	<i>Earl of Norwich.</i>
<i>His Highness, the Duke of York.</i>	<i>Earl of Anglesey.</i>
<i>His Highness, Prince Rupert.</i>	<i>Earl of Lauderdale.</i>
<i>Lord Chancellor.</i>	<i>Lord Hatton.</i>
<i>Lord Treasurer.</i>	<i>Lord Hollis.</i>
<i>Duke of Albemarle.</i>	<i>Lord Ashly.</i>
<i>Duke of Ormond.</i>	<i>Sir William Compton.</i>
<i>Marquess of Dorchester.</i>	<i>Mr. Treasurer.</i>
<i>Lord Great Chamberlain.</i>	<i>Mr. Vice-Chamberlain.</i>
<i>Earl of Berkshire.</i>	<i>Mr. Secretary Nicholas.</i>
<i>Earl of Portland.</i>	<i>Mr. Secretary Morris.</i>

CHARLES R.

HIS Majesty's exprefs Pleasure is, That the Masters of Requests, and every of them, in their several Months of Attendance

dance at Court, do constantly observe these ensuing Directions, *viz.*

Not to move his Majesty in Petitions for any *Irish* Suit, by way of Reward, either for any of his Majesty's Servants, or others before the ordinary Revenue of that Kingdom become able to maintain the necessary Charge of that Crown, and the Debts thereof be fully cleared.

For any particular Complaint of Injustice or Oppression, pretended to be done there, unless it appear the Party made his first Address unto the Lord Lieutenant, for confirmation of any Reversion of Offices within that Kingdom, or any new Grant of Reversion hereafter, any Places in the Lord Lieutenant's Gift, either of the Civil or Military List, when any such shall fall void.

Any Erection of a new Office in that Kingdom, before such time as the Lord Lieutenant be therewithal acquainted, his Opinion required and certified back accordingly.

By His Majesty's Command,

EDWARD NICHOLAS.

CHARLES

CHARLES R.

THere being nothing more conducive to the Quiet and Safety of a Kingdom, than a frugal and regular ordering and disposing of the Revenue, that is, to maintain the publick Charge and Expence of the Government, both Civil and Military; We have thought fit, with the Advice of our Council, upon a Prospect made of all our Revenue, certain and casual, and the just means in view upon the Settlement of Estate in that Kingdom, now in hand, for Improving thereof, to begin by this Establishment, both to bring our Payments as near as may be to the compass of our Receipts, and to provide especially for our publick Affairs, by supporting Civil Justice and Government, and by maintaining our Forces in the present Strength and Fulness; intending hereafter, as our Charge may grow less, and our Means encrease, to extend our Favour and Bounty according to our gracious Inclinations, and the Merit of Persons, to the further Encouragement of Particulars, as cause shall require: Whereof we have already given a Proof, in the liberal Addition we have made to the Judges, for their better Support, in the impartial Administration of Justice.

CHAP.

C H A P. XVI.

The LIST for Civil Affairs.

Containing the several Entertainments, by the Year, of all Officers and others, serving in our Courts of Justice, in the several Provinces of *Ireland* : Officers belonging to the State ; Officers of our Customs ; Officers of the Excise : Creation-Money ; with other Perpetuities and particular Payments for our Service ; Which we require henceforth to be duly paid out of our Revenues there, by the Hands of our Vice-Treasurer, or Receiver-General for the time being, according to the Cautions here mention'd ; the same to begin for, and from the First Day of *April* 1666.

THESE following Payments are the constant Fees to be continued to the several Officers, without change from time to time.

The Right Honourable	}	l.	s.	d.
<i>Arthur</i> , Earl of <i>Anglesey</i> , Vice-				
Treasurer, and General Receiver.				
		050	00	00

Sir

	l.	s.	d.
Sir Robert Meredith, Kt. } Chancellor of the Exchequer. }	100	00	00
John Bussé, Esq; Lord Chief } Baron of the Exchequer. }	600	00	00
Sir Richard Kennedy, Kt. } Second Baron of the Exche- } quer. }	300	00	00
John Povey, Esq; Third } Baron of the Exchequer. }	220	00	00
Sir Audly Mervin, Kt. His } Majesty's prime Serjeant at } Law. }	020	10	00
Sir William Domvoile, Kt. } His Majesty's Attorney Gene- } ral. }	075	06	00
Sir John Temple, Kt. His } Majesty's Sollicitor-General. }	075	00	00
Philip Fernely, Esq; His } Majesty's chief Remembran- } cer. }	030	00	00
Sir James Ware, Kt. His Ma- } jesty's Auditor-General, for } his ancient Fee per Ann. 184 l. } 6 s. 3 d. and for an Augmen- } tation thereof, allowed by the } former Establishment 50 l. in all }	234	06	03

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>The Court of Exche- quer.</i>	Sir Allen Brodrick, Kt. His Majesty's Surveyor-General.	060	00	00
	Francis Lee, Escheator of the Province of <i>Leinster</i> .	006	13	04
	Escheator of the Province of <i>Ulster</i> .	020	05	00
	Escheator of the Province of <i>Munster</i> .	020	05	00
	Escheator of the Province of <i>Connaght</i> .	020	05	00
	Henry Warren, Esq; Second Remembrancer.	007	17	06
	Nicholas Loftus, Esq; Clerk of the Pipe.	015	00	00
	Roger Moor, Esq; Chief Chamberlain.	010	00	00
	Sir Robert Kennedy, Bart. Second Chamberlain.	005	00	00
	Maurice Keating, Control- ler of the Pipe.	007	00	00
	John Longfield, Usher of the Exchequer, for his Fee <i>per Annum</i> , 2 l. 10 s. and for his Allowance for Ink, for the Exchequer, 10 l. <i>per Annum</i> .	012	10	00
	In all, <i>per Annum</i>			

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Thomas Lea</i> , Transcrip- tor and Foreign Opposer.	015	00	00
<i>Edward Ludlow</i> , Summo- nitor of the Exchequer.	007	05	00
<i>John Burniston</i> , Marshal of the Four Courts.	004	00	00
Sir <i>Theophilus Jones</i> , Kt. Clerk of the Pells.	030	00	00
<i>John Exham</i> , Clerk of the first fruits, and twentieth parts.	027	10	00
<i>Thomas Gibson</i> , Cryer of the Court of Exchequer.	001	14	04

The Right Honourable
James, Baron of *Santry*, Lord
Chief Justice of His Majesty's
Bench. } 800 00 00

*The Court
of King's
Bench.*

Sir *Will. Aston*, Kt. Second
Justice of the said Court. } 300 00 00

Thomas Stockton, Esq; Third
Justice of the said Court. } 300 00 00

Sir *Will. Usher*, Kt. Clerk of
the Crown, of the said Court. } 007 10 00

The most Reverend Fa-
ther in God, *Michael* Lord
Archbishop of *Dublin*, Lord
Chancellor of *Ireland*. } 1000 00 00

*The Court
of Chan-
cery.*

Sir

	l.	s.	d.	
<i>The Court of Chancery continued.</i>	Sir John Temple, Sen. Kt. } Master of the Rolls.	144	03	04
	Dr. Dudley Loftus, one of } the Masters of the Chancery.	020	00	00
	Robert Mossom, Esq; ano- } ther Master of the Chancery.	020	00	00
	George Carlton, Clerk of the } Crown in Chancery.	025	00	00
	The said George Carlton, } Clerk of the Hanaper, for his } Fee per Annum 10 l. 10 s. and } for an Allowance of Paper } and Parchment for the Chan- } cery, per Annum 25 l. In all }	035	10	00
				1244 13 04

<i>The Court of Common Pleas.</i>	Sir Edward Smith, Kt. Lord } Chief Justice of the Common- } Pleas.	600	00	00
	Sir Jerome Alexander, Kt. } Second Justice of the said } Court.	300	00	00
	Robert Booth, Esq; Third } Justice of the said Court.	300	00	00
	Sir Walter Plunkett, Kt. } Prothonotary of the said } Court.	007	10	00
				1207 10 00

	l.	s.	d.	
Sir George Lane, Knt. Clerk of the <i>Star-Chamber</i> . }	010	00	00	<i>Star-Cham- ber.</i>
George Rutledge, Marshall of the <i>Star-Chamber</i> . }	010	00	00	
	020	00	00	
Sir Paul Davis, Knt. Secre- tary of State, for his Fee }	200	00	00	Officers attending the State.
The said Sir Paul Davis for Intelligences }	100	00	00	
The said Sir Paul, Clerk of the Council, for his an- cient Fee, per <i>An. 7 l. 10 s.</i> and for an Allowance for Paper and Parchment 40 <i>l.</i> in all }	047	10	00	
Richard St. George, Esq; } <i>Ulster King at Arms</i>	026	13	04	
Richard Carvy <i>Athlong</i> , } Pursivant	010	00	00	
Philip Carpenter, Esq; } Chief Serjeant at Arms, at 5 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per diem. }	100	07	06	
George Pigott, second Ser- jeant at Arms for like Allow- ance. }	100	07	06	
George Wakefeild, Pursivant,	020	00	00	
William Roe, Pursivant,	020	00	00	
Arthur Padmor, Pursivant,	020	00	00	
				<i>Thomas</i>

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Thomas Lee</i> , Keeper of the Council-Chamber.	018	05	00
Six Trumpeters and a Kettle-Drum, at 60 l. each <i>per Ann.</i> 420. for their Fee, and 6 l. <i>per An.</i> each Board-Wages 42 l. in all <i>per Ann.</i>	462	00	00
	1125 03 04		

*Charge of
Circuits.*

The Chief, and other Justices of Assizes in every of the five Circuits twice a year, *per Annum.*

1000 00 00

Robes for the Judges, *viz.* Three in the *Exchequer*, three in the *King's Bench*, three in the *Common-Pleas*, Master of the *Rolls*, and three of the *King's Council*, at 13l. 6s. 8d. a piece *per Annum*, making in all.

173 06 08

l. s. d.

Incidents.

Liberates under the Seal of the *Exchequer* yearly, viz. the Chancellor of the *Exchequer* 13 l. 6 s. 8 d. the Chief Remembrancer 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. Clerk of the Pipe 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. the Usher 10 l. the Second Remembrancer 5 l. the Chief Chamberlain 5 l. the Second Chamberlain 5 l. Clerk of the *Common-Pleas* of the *Exchequer* 5 l. Summoner and Comptroller of the Pipe 5 l. The Customer at *Dublin* for Wax, Paper, Parchment and Ink, 3 l. 15 s. in all per *Ann.*

082 10 08

Rent of a House for the Receipts.

025 00 00

Keeper of the House for the Receipts.

005 00 00

Singers of *Christ-Church* in *Dublin* for singing in the *Exchequer*, and praying for His Majesty, at 10 s. for every Term per *Ann.*

002 00 00

Pursuivants of the *Exchequer* for carrying Writs.

071 05 00

	l.	s.	d.
Paper and Parchments to the Courts.	150	00	00
The Nobility, Bishops and Councillors which shall re- side and keep House in <i>Ireland</i> for Impost of Wines, accor- ding to His Majesty's special Grace.			
	508	13	04
	Besides impost of Wines.		

Provincial
Officers.

<i>William Halsy</i> , Esq; Chief Justice of the Province of <i>Munster</i> .	100	00	04
<i>John Nayler</i> , Second Justice of <i>Munster</i> .	066	13	04
<i>Henry Batthurst</i> , Attorney of the Province of <i>Munster</i> .	013	06	08
<i>William Carr</i> , Esq; Clerk of the Council of the said Province.	007	10	00
<i>Walter Cooper</i> , Serjeant at Arms there.	020	00	00
<i>Oliver Jones</i> , Chief Justice in the Province of <i>Connaght</i> .	100	00	00
<i>Adam Cusack</i> , Esq; second Justice of that Province.	066	13	04

	l.	s.	d.
John Shadwell, Esq; Attor- ney for the said Province.	} 020	00	00
Sir James Cuff, Knt. Clerk of the Council there.	} 007	10	00
Thom. Elliot, Serjeant at Arms there.	} 020	00	00

OFFICERS of the Customs.

Thomas Worsop, Esq; Cu- stomer of the Port of Dublin,	} 007	10	00	Dublin
Will. Maul, Esq; Comptroller	007	10	00	
Will. Scott, Esq; Searcher	005	00	00	
	015	00	00	
George Wakefield, Customer	010	00	00	Wexford
Hugh Polder, Comptroller,	005	00	00	
	015	00	00	
Sir John Stephens, Customer	015	00	00	Waterford and Ross.
Frederick Christian, Comp- troller.	} 015	00	00	
Thom. Tint, Searcher,	006	13	04	
	036	13	04	
Rich. Scudamore, Customer	006	13	04	Corke
Robert Williams, Searcher	005	00	00	
	011	13	04	

		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<i>Kingsale.</i>	<i>Robert Southwell</i> , Customer	13	06	08
	<i>John Brown</i> , Searcher	06	13	04
		20	00	00
<i>Ding'e.</i> <i>Icoush.</i>	<i>John Selby</i> , Customer	05	00	00
<i>Limerick.</i>	The Customer	13	06	08
	<i>Montfort Westrop</i> , Comptroller.	13	06	08
	<i>John Lynch</i> , Searcher.	05	00	00
		31	13	04
<i>Galloway.</i>	<i>John Morgan</i> , Customer:	13	06	08
	The Searcher.	05	00	00
		18	06	08
<i>Drogheda.</i> <i>Dundalk,</i> <i>and Car-</i> <i>lingford.</i>	<i>Thomas Willis</i> , Customer.	07	10	00
	<i>John Bulteele</i> , Comptroller.	07	10	00
	<i>Hugh Montgomery</i> , Searcher.	05	00	00
		20	00	00
<i>Carrick-</i> <i>fergus.</i>	<i>Roger Lindon</i> , Customer.	07	10	00
	<i>Samuel Wilby</i> , Searcher.	06	13	04
		14	03	04
<i>Strangford.</i>	<i>Nicholas Ward</i> , Customer } at <i>Strangford.</i> }	07	10	00

l. s. d.

Robert Hard, Searcher at Newcastle, Dundrum, Killaleagh, Bangor, Hollywood, Belfast, Olderfleet, St. David, Whitehead, Ardglasse, Strangford, Ballintogher, and Donaghadee.	}	06 13 04
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Newcastle,
Dundrum,
&c.

For the Salaries due to the Officers of the Excise.	}	4269 00 00
The Contingent Charge of the Excise,	}	1200 00 00
		5469 00 00

The Office and
Officers of
the Excise.

These two Sums are to be distributed and appointed as the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governour, or Governours, and Council, shall think fit, the Custom and Excise being now Farm'd. These two Sums are to cease for the time of the Farm, and are not cast up in the Total.

The said Commissioners, which are to be but Five in Number, are to have the Allowance of one Penny in the Pound each, for all Money to be receiv'd for Customs and Excise.

Commissioner
General
of the Customs and
Excise.

l. s. d.

Commissi-
sioners of
Appeal.

For the Salaries of Four Commissioners of Appeals in Causes of Excise, and New Impost. viz Sir James Ware, Kt. John Povey, Esq; Sir Wil- liam Usher, Kt. and Peter Wey- brants, Alderman, at 150 l. a piece, per Annum,	} 600 00 00
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Accomp-
tants-Ge-
neral of
the Cu-
stoms and
Excise.

Dr. Robert Wood, and James Bonnell, Accomptants General of the Customs and Excise, per Annum,	} 200 00 00
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Creation-
Money.

The Duke of Ormond	40 00 00
The Marquis of Antrim	40 00 00
The Earl of Castlehaven	20 00 00
The Earl of Desmond	15 00 00
The Earl of Westmeath	15 00 00
The Earl of Arglasse	15 00 00
The Earl of Carbury	15 00 00
The Earl of Cavan	15 00 00
The Earl of Donnegale	15 00 00
The Earl of Clanbrazill	20 00 00
The Earl of Inchiquin	20 00 00
The Earl of Orrery	20 00 00
The Earl of Montrath	20 00 00
The Earl of Tyrconnel	20 00 00
The Earl of Clancarty	20 00 00

The

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Earl of <i>Mount-Alexander</i>	20	00	00
The Earl of <i>Carlingford</i>	20	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Grandison</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Willmot</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Valentia</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Dillon</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Nettervil</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Killulla</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Magennis</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Sarsfield</i> and <i>Kilmallake</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Ranelagh</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Wenman</i> and <i>Tuam</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Viscount <i>Shannon</i>	13	06	08
The Lord Viscount <i>Clare</i>	10	00	00
The Lord Baron of <i>Cahir</i>	11	05	00
	<hr/>		
	484	11	08

Where Creation-Money is granted to one and the same Person for Two Honours, that Sum which is granted with the highest Title, is only to be paid.

l. s. d.

Perpetui-
ties.

The Provost and Fellows of
Trinity-College, near Dublin, }
by Patent, dated 12 *August,* } 388 15 00
1612. as a Perpetuity, per }
Annum,

The Dean and Chapter of
Christ-Church, Dublin, granted }
in perpetuity, 12 *Junii,* 1604. } 045 06 08
per *Annum,*

The Lord Archbishop of
Dublin, for Proxies due unto
him out of divers Churches
belonging to the late Mona- }
steries of *Thomas Court, St.* } 018 05 06
Mary's Abby, and *St. John of*
Jerusalem, near Dublin, per }
Annum,

The Lord Bishop of *Meath,* }
out of the Mannor of *Trim.* } 003 15 00

The Mayor, Sheriffs, Com- }
mons, and Citizens of *Dublin,* } 500 00 00
per *Annum.*

The Chaunter of *Christ-* }
Church, Dublin, for the Rent }
of a Plat of Ground, near his } 027 00 00
Majesty's Castle of *Dublin.*

 983 02 02

The

The Payments hereafter following, are to be continued to the present Grantees, during their Grants; but to cease afterwards, and not to be regranted, or paid to any other.

	l.	s.	d.
The most Reverend Father in God; <i>Michael</i> Lord Arch- Bishop of <i>Dublin</i> , Lord Chan- cellor of <i>Ireland</i> .	814	17	06
The Right Honourable <i>Richard</i> Earl of <i>Cork</i> , Trea- surer.	365	00	00
<i>Nicholas Loftus</i> , Esq; Clerk of the Pipe.	025	00	00
<i>Maurice Keating</i> , Comp- troller of the Pipe.	008	00	00
Sir <i>Theophilus Jones</i> , Kt. Clerk of the Pells.	061	05	00
<i>Bryan Jones</i> , Esq; Auditor of the Foreign Accompts and Prests, at 6 s. 8 d. per Diem, granted him by Letters Pa- tents, dated 2 April, Anno 2do. <i>Caroli primi</i> , during his good Behaviour, per Annum,	121	13	04

Edward

	l.	s.	d.
Edward Cook, Esq; one of the Masters of the <i>Chancery</i> .	020	00	00
John Westly, Esq; one of the Masters of the <i>Chancery</i> .	020	00	00
Anthony Walsh, Keeper of the Room, as also of the Robes, Hanging and Clock in the Castle of <i>Dublin</i> at 12 d. per Diem,	018	05	00
John Crooke, Printer to His Majesty in <i>Ireland</i> ,	008	00	00
Thomas Mall, Esq; Surveyor General of the Customs.	100	00	00
	1649 16 10		
Temporary Payments.			
William Maule, Comptroller of the Customs at <i>Dublin</i> .	012	10	10
Marcus, Viscount <i>Dungan-</i> <i>non</i> , Master of the Game.	050	00	00
Sir George Lane, Kt. for his Fee, as Keeper of the Records in <i>Brimingham's</i> Tower.	010	00	00
James Buck, Clerk of the Market of all <i>Ireland</i> .	020	00	00
The Countess of <i>Tyrconnell</i>	300	00	00
Edward Fitz-Gerrald	100	00	00
Sarah King, Widow	080	00	00
Jane Cary, Widow	050	00	00

	l.	s.	d.
<i>John Dogharty, at 18 d. per</i>	} 027	07	06
<i>Diem,</i>			
<i>Jepson Macguire,</i>	140	00	00
<i>Sir Robert Meredith,</i>	100	00	00
<i>Sir George Blundell at 6 s.</i>	} 109	10	00
<i>per Diem,</i>			
<i>Ann Conocke</i>	050	00	00
<i>William Ambry, at 1 l. per</i>	} 052	00	00
<i>Week,</i>			
<i>Patrick Archer</i>	205	00	00

To be paid unto him until he be satisfied the Sum of 5883 l. 19 s. 6 d. and 410 l. 5 s. 6 d. by Letters Patents dated 13 March 1662. and His Majesty's Letters of the 2d of May 1663.

<i>Dr. John Sterne,</i>	060	00	00	<i>Pensions and Annu- ities.</i>
<i>Luke German, Esq; per Annum</i>	100	00	00	
<i>Patrick Cowurcey, and his</i>	} 150	00	00	
<i>Son John Cowurcey, per Annum,</i>				
<i>Sir James Dillon, per Annum</i>	500	00	00	
<i>Dr. Robert George, per An-</i>	} 109	10	00	
<i>num,</i>				
<i>Thomas Piggot, Esq; per</i>	} 300	00	00	
<i>Annum,</i>				
<i>Mrs. Mary Warren, per An-</i>	} 080	00	00	
<i>num,</i>				
	<i>Arthur</i>			

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Arthur, Earl of Anglesey,</i>	}	600	00 00
<i>per Annum,</i>			
<i>Captain William Rosse,</i>	}	300	00 00
<i>per Annum,</i>			
		3313	07 06

Commissioners of Accompts and Clerks Allowances.

Commissioners of Accompts, for the yearly Accompts by them to be taken, by Virtue of His Majesty's Commission at 20 l. each of them *per Annum*, 220 l. And to the Clerks and others employed in the said Accompts, 65 l. 10 s. In all,

285 10 00

For Fraught and Transportation, carrying of Letters, and other Expresses, Gifts and Rewards, Sea-service, Repairing and Upholding sufficiently our Houses, maintaining our Forts, finishing of needful Undertakings of that kind, begun in other Places, but not finished; erecting of more Strengths of the like kind, and other fit and necessary Places. Diets and Charges, in keeping of poor Prisoners, and sick and maimed Soldiers in Hospitals; Printing, Riding and Travelling Charges; Prests upon Account, and all other Payments by Concordat of our Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors, and Council, not to be exceeded without special Direction first had from us, or our Privy-Council in *England*.

l. s. d. *Payments for Extraordinaries by Concordatum.*

9000 00 00

Sum total of the Payments aforesaid upon the Civil List amounts unto *per Annum*,

25601 4 8

Memo-

Memorandum. That the Impost of Wines, for the Nobility, Bishops and Councillors, the Officers of the Excise and Commissioners-general of the Customs and Excise, are not included in the above-said Sum.

AND Our Pleasure is, That no Payment or Allowance be made by Concordat, but by Warrant drawn by the Clerk of the Council of Ireland, and passed openly at our Council-Board there, and signed by our Lieutenant or other Chief Governour, or Governours, Chancellor, Treasurer, or Vice-Treasurer, Chief-Baron and Secretary, or other four of them at the least, the Lieutenant or Chief Governour, being one; and in default, either by exceeding the Sum limited by Anticipation or otherwise, or by not observing of this our Direction and Commandment in every Point; Our Pleasure is, That all Sums which shall otherwise be allowed and paid there, shall be set insuper, as Debts upon our said Lieutenant, or other Chief Governour, or Governours; and our Under-Treasurer, upon his Accounts to be defaulted to our Use, upon their several Entertainments.

And Our further Pleasure is, That this Establishment and List, containing all our Payments to be made for Civil-Causes, be duly paid according to our Directions, and be not exceeded, nor any of the Payments which are noted to be but temporary, or to cease after Death, or surrender of the Party, or upon determination of his Grant, to be continued or renewed to any other, either in Concurrence, Reversion or otherwise. And We require our Auditor-General, That once every Year immediately upon the passing the Accounts of our Vice-Treasurer, or Receiver-General, a Transcript of the same Accompts, both for Receipts of every nature, and the particular Payments, be returned to our Treasurer of England, to the end we may be truly informed, both of the increase of our said Revenues yearly, and also of the Abatements of Payments contained in this List.

ARLINGTON.

By

By the Lord-Lieutenant-General, and General-Governour of Ireland.

I*nstructions for our dearest Son, Thomas Earl of Ossory, nominated by Us by virtue of His Majesty's Letters Patents, under His Great Seal of England, bearing Date the 21st. Day of February, in the 14th Year of His Reign, and constituted by His Majesty's Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of this Kingdom of Ireland, bearing Date the 21st Day of May, in the 16th Year of His Reign, His Majesty's Deputy of this His said Kingdom, during His Majesty's Pleasure, and only in our Absence, until we shall return into this Kingdom.*

ORMOND.

W*Hereas We the Lord Lieutenant received Instructions from the King's Most Excellent Majesty under His Royal Signatures, bearing Date the 22^d Day of June, 1662. We do herewith deliver you a Copy of the said Instructions signed by Us. And We do hereby require you to observe those Instructions, in all such Parts of them, as were to*

be observed by Us, and are now applicable to you, in the Place of His Majesty's Deputy of this His Kingdom.

You are to take care, That in your giving Commands, or Warrants for Payments of any of His Majesty's Treasure, or Moneys, you observe the Rule prescribed to you, in such Cases, by his Majesty's Letters Pattents, whereby you are constituted His Majesty's Deputy of this His Kingdom.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, the 30th Day of May, 1664.

G. LANE.

The Political Anatomy,

*The ESTABLISHMENT and LIST ;
Containing all the Payments to be made for
Military Affairs in Ireland, to be duly paid
by the Hands of our Vice-Treasurer, and
Treasurer at Wars, according to the Cauti-
ons hereafter mentioned ; the same to begin
for and from the First Day of April,
1666.*

Signed, CHARLES Rex.

OFFICERS General.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
<p>THE Lord-Lieutenant and Governour-Gener- al of Ireland, for his Fee <i>per</i> <i>An. viz.</i> for his Diet, at 100 <i>l.</i> <i>per Mensem</i> ; a Retinue of 50 Horse, with Officers at 2<i>l.</i> 19<i>s.</i> 6 <i>d. per Diem</i> ; an Allowance of 1000 <i>l. per Ann.</i> in lieu of <i>cess</i>, an Allowance of 235 <i>l.</i> <i>per Ann.</i> in lieu of 235 Beefs, formerly paid to the Lord- Lieutenant, out of the Coun- ty of <i>Cavan</i>, an Allowance of 240 <i>l. per An.</i> formerly paid to the Lord Lieutenant out of the Tythes of <i>Dunbogne</i>, ma- king in all <i>per Ann.</i></p>	}	3860	17 06

	l.	s.	d.	<small>Lord Lieu- tenant.</small>
As General of the Army } <i>per Ann.</i>	4331	06	08	
As Capt. of a Troop of } Horse <i>per Annn.</i>	0723	18	04	
As Collonel of Foot, <i>per Ann.</i>	0608	06	08	
As Capt. of a Foot-Com- } pany, <i>per Ann.</i>	0261	11	08	
	9786			00 10

For his Guard of Halber-
teers, consisting of a Capt. at
1 l. 4 s. each Calendar Month;
a Lieutenant at 9 l. 16 s. two
Serjeants at 3 l. 10 s. each ;
and 60 Halberteers at 2 l. 2 s.
each, making *per Ann.*

1848 00 00

The Lieutenant - General
of the Army at 1 l. *per Diem.*

365 00 00

To cease *post Mortem*, or other Determina-
tions of the Grant made to *Thomas* Earl
of *Offerey*.

The Serjeant Major-Ge-
neral of the Army, at 1 l. *per*
diem, per Ann.

365 00 00

To cease *post mortem*, or other Determinations of the Grant made to Roger Earl of Orery.

l. s. d.

Sir Henry Tichburn, Kt. }
 Marshal of Ireland, for his Entertainment at 3 s. 9 d. per Diem, a Trumpeter at 6 d. ob. q. } 489 06 07
 per Diem, and Retinue of 30 }
 Horse, at 9 d. a piece per Diem, making per Ann.

The Commissary General of }
 the Horse, at 1 l. per Diem, per } 365 00 00
 Ann.

To Cease *post mortem*, or other Determinations of the Grant, to John Lord Kingston.

General
 Officers.

The Muster-Master General, and Clerk of the Cheque, }
 for his Entertainment, at 4 s. }
 per Diem, at 10 Horse-Men, at } 365 00 00
 1 s. the piece per diem ; for any }
 encrease of his Entertainment }
 3 s. 6 d. per diem, with an Allowance for one Clerk at 2 s. }
 6 d. per diem making per Ann.

3066 08 03

Six

l. s. d.

Six Commissaries of the Mu- }
sters, at 100 l. per Ann. each. } 600 00 00

One Corporal of the Field, }
viz. Collonel *Beverly Usher,* } 091 05 00
at 5 s. per diem; per Ann. }

To Cease *post mortem*, or other Determinations of the Grant in being.

The Advocate General of }
the Army at 6 s. 8 d. per diem. } 121 13 04

The Physician General of }
the Army at 10 s. per diem. } 182 10 00

Chirurgeon of the Army in }
Ireland, and of the Hospital of } 121 13 04
Dublin. }

OFFICERS Provincial.

THE Lord President of }
Munster, for His Fee } l. s. d. q.
at 100 l. Sterling per Ann. for }
his Diet, and the Councils }
there, at 7 l. 10 s. per Week, } 908 19 09 ob.
and for his Retinue of 30 }
Horse-Men, and 20 Foot-Men, }
at 1 l. 2 s. 6 d. ob. per diem, in }
all per Annum. }

l. s. d. q.

The Lord President of *Connaught*, for his Fee at 100 *l. Sterling per Ann.* for his Diet, and the Councils there, at 7 *l. 10 s.* per Week, and for his Retinue of 30 Horse-Men, and 20 Foot-Men, at 1 *l. 2 s. 6 d. ob per diem*, in all per *Ann.* } 908 19 09 ob.

The Provost-Marshal of *Lemster*, for His Entertainment at 4 *s. 2 d. ob. q. per diem*, making per *Ann.* } 077 03 07 ob.

 2126 14 02 ob.

Provincial Officers.

The Provost-Marshal of *Munster*, for his Entertainment at 4 *s. 2 d. ob. q. per diem*, making per *Ann.* } 077 03 07 ob.

The Provost Marshal of *Connaught*, for his Entertainment, at 4 *s. 2 d. ob. q. per diem*, making per *Ann.* } 077 03 07 ob.

The Provost-Marshal of *Ulster*, for his Entertainment at 4 *s. 2 d. ob. q. per diem*, making per *Ann.* } 077 03 7 ob.

All

All the said Provost-Marsbals, with the Entertainment due unto them respectively, to cease *post mortem*, or other Determinations of their Grants.

CONSTABLES.

	l.	s.	d.	q.
The Constable of Dublin-Castle, for his Entertainment at 20 l. per Ann.	020	00	00	
The Porter of Dublin-Castle at 9d. per diem, per Ann.	013	13	09	
The Constable of Limerick-Castle, for his Entertainment, at 10l. per Ann. and a Porter at 6d. ob. q. per diem, per An.	018	07	09	ob.
The Constable of Athlone-Castle, for his Entertainment, at 8l. 2s 6d. per Ann. and a Porter at 6d. ob. q. per diem, per Ann.	018	07	09	ob.
The Constable of Roscommon-Castle, for his Entertainment at 2s. 4d. per diem.	060	16	08	
The Constable of Carrickfergus, for his Entertainment, at 2s. 6d. per diem, per Ann.	045	12	06	
	<hr/>			
	178	06	00	ob.

The Master of the Ordnance, with other Officers thereunto belonging, and Train of Artillery.

	l.	s.	d.
The Master of the Ordnance, for himself at 6 s. 8 d. <i>per Diem</i> ; a Lieutenant at 2 s. 6 d. <i>per Diem</i> ; a Cornet at 1 s. 9 d. and 18 Horsemen at 1 s. the piece <i>per Diem, per Ann.</i>	49	04	07

The Lieutenant of the Ordnance, at 7 s. <i>per Diem, per Ann.</i>	127	15	00
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Officers of
the Ord-
nance.

To cease after the Death of *Albert Cunningham*, now Patentee, or other Determination of his Grant.

The Engineer, Overseer, Surveyor, and Director-General of his Majesties Fortifications, &c. at 5 s. <i>per Diem per Ann.</i>	09	05	00
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To cease after the Death of Captain *John Payne* and Capt. *John Hallam*, now Patentees, or other Determinations of their Grant.

Captain <i>Hugh Magill</i> , Comptroller of the Ordnance, for his Fee, at 5 s. <i>per Diem</i> , and for an Allowance of 1 s. <i>per Diem</i> for his Clerk, both <i>per Annum</i> ,	109	10	00
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819 14 07

Sundry

*Sundry Ministers belonging to the Ordnance,
viz. in*

LEMSTER.

l. s. d.

A Master-Gunner at 3 s. per Diem, his Mate at 1 s. 6 d. per Diem; six Gunners for the Train, at 1 s. 2 d. each per Diem; one Gentleman of the Ordnance at 3 s. per Diem; Clerk of the Ordnance and Stores at Dublin at 4 s. per Diem, his Clerk at 1 s. per Diem; Gunsmith, Blacksmith, Carpenter and Wheeler, at 1 s. 4 d. per Diem each, Armorer, Cutler, Cooper, at 9 d. each per Diem; six Matrosses at 8 d. each per Diem; three Waggoners at 10 d. each per Diem; at Duncannon, a Clerk of the Stores 1 s. 8 d. per Diem, a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem, a Matross at 8 d. per Diem; at Passage, a Gunner's Mate at 10 d. per Diem; making per Annum,

774 02 01

CON-

CONNUGHT.

	l.	s.	d.
<p>At <i>Athlone</i>, a Clerk of the Stores at 1 s. 8 d. per Diem; a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem; a Matrofs at 8 d. per Diem. <i>Galloway</i>, a Clerk of the Stores at 1 s. 8 d. per Diem; a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem; a Matrofs at 8 d. per Diem. At <i>Sligo</i> a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem; <i>Isle of Arran</i>, a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem; <i>Innisbuffin</i>, a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem; making per Annum,</p>	176	08	04

MUNSTER.

MUNSTER.

l. s. d.

Waterford, a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem; a Matrofs at 8 d. per Diem. *Limerick*, a Clerk of the Stores at 1 s. 8 d. per Diem; a Gunner, at 1 s. per Diem; a Matrofs at 8 d. per Diem. *Cork*, Clerk of the Stores at 1 s. 8 d. per Diem; a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem; a Matrofs at 8 d. per Diem. At *Halvowling*, a Gunner's-Mate 10 d. per Diem; *Youghall*, a Gunner, at 1 s. per Diem; *Kingsale*, a Gunner, at 1 s. per Diem; at the Block-house, a Gunner's Mate, at 10 d. per Diem; at *Crookhaven*, a Gunner, at 1 s. per Diem; at *Innisberkin*, a Gunner's Mate, at 10 d. per Diem; *Valentia*, a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem. In all per Annum,

Ministers
belonging
to the Ord-
nance.

270 14 02

 1358 02 10

ULSTER.

U L S T E R.

l. s. d.

Londonderry, a Clerk of the Stores, at 1 s. 8 d. per Diem ; a Gunner, at 1 s. per Diem ; a Matrofs, at 8 d. per Diem. At *Culmore*, a Gunner's Mate at 10 d. per Diem. At *Carrickfergus*, a Clerk of the Stores, at 1 s. 8 d. per Diem ; a Gunner at 1 s. a Matrofs at 8 d. per Diem. In all, per Annum,

136 17 06

The King's Guard of Horfe, consisting of a Captain at 19 l. 12 s. each Calendar Month ; a Lieutenant at 12 l. 12 s. a Cornet at 12 l. 12 s. a Quartermaster at 9 l. 16 s. Six Corporals at 6 l. 6 s. each ; two of the King's Trumpets at 6 l. 6 s. each ; four more of the King's Trumpets, and a Kettle-drum at 3 l. 10 s. each, besides their standing Allowances in the Civil List. A Saddler, Farrier, and Armorer, at 4 l. 18 s. each, and 100 Horsemen at 4 l. 18 s. each, making in all per Mensf. 627 l. 4 s. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said Guard per Ann. unto

HORSE.

7526 08 00

The

l. s. d.

The Lord Lieutenant's Troop, consisting of a Captain at 19 l. 12 s. each Calendar Month; a Lieutenant at 12 l. 12 s. and a Cornet at 9 l. 16 s. a Quarter-master at 7 l. three Corporals and two Trumpets more at 6 l. 6 s. each; and fifty private Horsemen at 2 l. 2 s. each; making in all *per Mensf.* 184 l. 2 s. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said Troop *per Annum* unto

2209 4 0

Five Troops more belonging to the General Officers, *viz.* to the Lieutenant-General of the Army, the Serjeant Major General of the Army, the Lord President of *Connaught*, the Commissary General of the Horse, and the Scoutmaster-General of the Army, each Troop consisting of a Captain at 19 l. 12 s. each Calendar Month, a Lieutenant at 12 l. 12 s. a Cornet at 9 l. 16 s. a Quarter-master at 7 l. three Corporals, and

10290 0 0

two

	l.	s.	d.
two Trumpets at 3 l. 10 s. each, and 50 private Horsemen, at 2 l. 2 s. each, making in all <i>per Menssem</i> for each Troop, 171 l. 10 s. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said five Troops <i>per Annum</i> unto	1226	8	0

Twenty three Troops, which consisting of the like Officers, and forty five private Horsemen, making in all <i>per Menssem</i> to each Troop, 161 l. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said twenty three Troops <i>per Ann.</i> unto	44436	0	0
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F O O T.

The Lord Lieutenant's Company, consisting of a Captain at 11 l. 4 s. each Calendar Month. A Lieutenant at 5 l. 12 s. an Ensign at 4 l. 4 s. two Serjeants at 2 l. 2 s. each; three Corporals and two Drums at 1 l. 18 s. each, and one hundred private Footmen at 14 s. each, ma-

king

king in all *per Mensem* 102 l. 4 s. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said Company *per Annum* unto

l. s. d.
1226 8 0

Fifty nine Companies more, each consisting of a Captain at 11 l. 4 s. each Calendar Month, a Lieutenant at 5 l. 12 s. an Ensign at 4 l. 4 s. two Serjeants at 2 l. 2 s. each; three Corporals, and one Drummer at 1 l. 8 s. each, and sixty private Footmen at 14 s. each, making in all *per Mensf.* for each Company 72 l. 16 s. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said fifty nine Companies *per Annum* unto

51542 0 8

A Ward at *Sligo* under the Command of Major *Robert Edgeworth*, consisting of two Serjeants at 2 l. 2 s. each, every Calendar Month; three Corporals, and one Drummer at 1 l. 8 s. each, and sixty private Footmen, at 14 s. each, making in all *per Mensem* 51 l. 16 s. which amounts *per Annum* unto

0621 12 0

Regiment

Regiment of Guards.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
The Royal Regiment of Guards, consisting of twelve Companies, <i>viz.</i> a Colonel as Colonel and Captain at 28 <i>l. per Mensem</i> , a Lieutenant- Colonel, and Captain, at 21 <i>l.</i> <i>per Mensem</i> . A Major and Captain at 16 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> Nine Captains more at 11 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> each; Twelve Lieutenants at 5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> each; Twelve En- signes at 4 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i> each; Forty Serjeants at 2 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> each; Thirty Six Corporals at 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> each; Drum-Major at 2 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> Twenty-Four Drummers at 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> each; a Piper to the King's Company at 1 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> Twelve Hundred Soldiers at 1 <i>l.</i> 3 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> each; a Chaplain at 9 <i>l.</i> 6 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> An Adjutant, Quarter-Master, and Chyrur- geon at 5 <i>l.</i> 12 <i>s.</i> each, and Chirurgeons Mate at 3 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> making in all <i>per Mens.</i> at 28 Days to the Month, 1886 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> 08 <i>d.</i> which amounts unto <i>per</i> <i>Annua.</i>	}	245	18 8 8

Tempo-

l. s. d.

Temporary Payments.

Sir Henry Tichburn, Knight, }
 Marshal of Ireland, } 198 01 09

*To cease Post-mortem or other Determination
 of his Grant.*

Sir Theophilus Jones, Scout }
 Master General of the Army, }
 for his Entertainment at 6 s. }
 8 d. per Diem, and for an } 221 13 04
 Encrease of his Entertainment }
 at 100 l. per Annum making in }
 all. }

*To cease Post-mortem or other Determination
 of his Grant.*

Sir George Lane, Knight, }
 for his Entertainment as Secre- }
 tary at War to his Majesty, at }
 1 l. per diem for himself, and } 456 05 00
 5 s. per diem for his Clerk, per }
 Annum. }

*To cease Post-mortem, or other Determination
 of his Grant.*

Captain <i>Richard St. George</i>	}	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
the pay of a Captain of Foot				
towards his Maintenance du-		134	08	00
ring his Life being 11 <i>l.</i> 4 <i>s.</i>				
<i>per Menssem, per Annum.</i>				

<i>Arthur Earl of Donnegall</i>	}			
for his Entertainment at 4 <i>s.</i>				
2 <i>d.</i> <i>per Diem</i> for himself and				
for nine Horsemen at 9 <i>d.</i> each		199	04	07
<i>per Diem</i> during his Life, by				
vertue of a Grant thereof, da-				
ted the last of <i>July</i> in the 13 th .				
Year of King <i>James</i> , <i>per Ann.</i>				

The Mayor of the City of	}			
<i>Dublin</i> for his Entertainment		146	00	00
at 8 <i>s.</i> <i>per Diem.</i>				

 2255 09 04
Particular Governours.

The Governour of the	}			
County of <i>Clare</i> for his Fee at		182	10	00
10 <i>s.</i> <i>per Diem</i> ; <i>per Annum</i>				

The Governour of the	}			
Castle of <i>Dublin</i> for his Fee 1 <i>l.</i>		365	00	00
<i>per Diem</i> ; <i>per Annum.</i>				

l. s. d.

The Governour of the Fort
of *Sligo* for his Fee at 10 s. } 182 10 00
per Diem ; *per Annum*

The Governour of the Fort
of *Halbolling* for his Fee at } 109 10 00
6 s. *per Diem* ; *per Annum*

The Constable of *Hilsbo-*
rough at 3 s. 4 d. *per Diem* ; *per* } 060 16 08
Annum

These Temporary Payments to cease Post mor-
tem, or other Determination of the said
Grants, except that of the Halbolling.

Sum total of the Pay- } l. s. d. ob.
ments aforesaid upon } 1638 10 03 11
the Military List a- }
mounts unto *per Ann.* }

By His Majesties Command,

ARLINGTON.

A
CATALOGUE
 OF THE
PEERS.

Duke of Ormond
 Duke of Leinster
 Marquess of Antrim

*Inchiquin**Clancarty**Orrery**Mammoth***E A R L S.***Drogheda**Waterford**Mount-Alexander**Down**Kildare**Thomond**Longford**Cork**Desmond**Tyrone**Barrymore**Bellomont**Meath**Clanrickard**Offory**Castlehaven**Roscommon**Westmeath**Londonderry**Fingall**Donnigall**Castlemaine**Arran**Carlingford**Conaway***Viscounts.***Carberry**Ardglash**Grandison**Rannalagh**Wilmot**Cavan**Loftus*

Loftus of Ely	Blesington
Swords	Granard
Kilmurry	Lansborough
Valentia	Ross
Mareborough	
Castleton	Castalo
Chaworth	Merrion
Sligo	Fairfax
Waterford	Fitz Williams
Strangford	Gormanston
Tuam	Rathcoole
Cashell	Barfore
Carlo	Brucher
Cullen	Galmoy
Shannon	Kingland
Mazareene	Mountguret
Dromoor	Douth
Dungarvan	Evagh
Dungannon	Killmallock
Kells	Ikerne
Fitzharding	Glanmalegræ
Clare	Claine
Charlemount	Downe
Powerscourt	Trazey

Arch-Bishopricks and Bishopricks in Ireland,

Archbishoprick of Armagh
 —————
 —————
 Dublin
 Cashells

Archbishop. of Tuam	Barons.
Bishoprick of ----	Dundalk
----- Meath	Digby
----- Kildore	Lifford
----- Waterford	Herbert
----- Clonsfert	Locklin
----- Elphin	Colraine
----- Fernes & Laghlin	Leitrim
----- Clogher	Donamore
----- Dromore	Blare
----- Ossory	Killard
----- Derry	Kingston
----- Down	Colooney
----- Killallow	Santrey
----- Cork	Lough
----- Limerick	Glawnalley
----- Cloyne	Castle-Steward
----- Killalla	
----- Rapho	Atheury
----- Kilmore	Cashir

B A R O N S.

<i>Kingale</i>	<i>Strabane</i>
<i>Kerry</i>	<i>Slane</i>
<i>Hoath</i>	<i>Trimlestone</i>
<i>Mountjoy</i>	<i>Dunscany</i>
<i>Folliot</i>	<i>Dunboyne</i>
<i>Maynard</i>	<i>Upper Ossery</i>
	<i>Castle-Cornell</i>
	<i>Brittas</i>

A List of those Places that return Par-
ment Men in Ireland.

Leinster.	County of Kildare	2
	Bur. of Kildare	2
County of Cather- lough	B. of Nafs	2
	B. of Athy	2
Burrough of Cather- lough	Com. Regis	2
B. of Old-Leighlen	Bur. of Phillips- Town	2
County of Dublin	B. of Byrr	2
City of Dublin	B. of Banagher	2
Univerfity of Dublin		3
Bur. of Newcastle	County of Meath	2
B. of Swords	Bur. of Trim	2
	B. of Kells	2
Villagede Drogheda	B. of Navan	2
	B. of Athbuy	2
County of Kilkenny	B. of Duleeke	2
Bur. of Callen	B. of Ratooth	2
B. of Thomas Town		2
B. of Gowran	Com. Regine	2
B. of Kells	Bur. of Bellakil	2
B. of Emifteogue	B. of Mariborough	2
B. of Knoctopher	Port Arlinton	2
B. of St. Kennis		2
City of Kilkenny		2

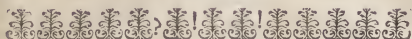
The Political Anatomy,

<i>County of West-</i>		<i>B. of Carlingford</i>	2
<i>meath.</i>	2		
<i>Bur. of Athlone</i>	2	<i>Munster.</i>	
<i>B. of Fower</i>	2		
<i>B. of Kilbegan</i>	2	<i>County of Cork</i>	2
<i>B. of Mullingar</i>	2	<i>City of Cork</i>	2
		<i>Bur. of Mallow</i>	2
<i>County of Wicklow</i>	2	<i>B. of Baltimore</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Wicklow</i>	2	<i>B. of Clognekilty</i>	2
<i>B. of Carisford</i>	2	<i>B. of Bandonbridge</i>	2
<i>B. of Baltinglafs</i>	2	<i>B. of Kingsfail</i>	2
		<i>B. of Youghall</i>	2
<i>County of Wexford</i>	2		
<i>Town of Wexford</i>	2	<i>County of Clare</i>	2
<i>Town of Ross</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Insh</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Eniscourthy</i>	2		
<i>B. of Featherd</i>	2	<i>County of Kerry</i>	2
<i>B. of Bannow</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Traly</i>	2
<i>B. of Cloghmaine</i>	2	<i>B. of Dinglecough</i>	2
<i>B. of Arkloe</i>	2	<i>B. of Ardfart</i>	2
<i>B. of Taughman</i>	2		
<i>B. of Newburrough</i>	2	<i>County of Limerick</i>	2
		<i>City of Limerick</i>	2
<i>County of Longford</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Kilmallock</i>	2
<i>Burr. of Lanisbo-</i>		<i>B. of Askaton</i>	2
<i>rough</i>	2		
		<i>County of Tippera-</i>	
<i>County of Louth</i>	2	<i>ry</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Dundalke</i>	2	<i>Town of Tipperary</i>	2
<i>B. of Arthdee</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Clonmell</i>	2
		<i>B. of</i>	

<i>B. of Feathard</i>	2	<i>B. of Newry</i>	2
<i>Town of Cashell</i>	2	<i>B. of Ballkillaleagh</i>	2
<i>B. of Thurles</i>	2	<i>B. of Bangor</i>	2
		<i>B. of Hillsborough</i>	2
<i>County of Waterford</i>	2	<i>County of Donegal</i>	2
<i>City of Waterford</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Lifford</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Dungarvan</i>	2	<i>B. of Ballishannon</i>	2
<i>B. of Lismore</i>	2	<i>B. of Kilbegs</i>	2
<i>B. of Tallow</i>	2	<i>B. of Donnegal</i>	2
		<i>Bur. of St. John's Town</i>	2
<i>Ulster.</i>			
<i>County of Armagh</i>	2	<i>County of Fermanagh</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Armagh</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Inniskilling</i>	2
<i>B. of Charlemont</i>	2		
<i>County of Antrim</i>	2	<i>County of Londonderry</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Belfast</i>	2	<i>City of Londonderry</i>	2
<i>B. of Carickfergus</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Colerain</i>	2
<i>B. of Lisborne</i>	2	<i>B. of Lanmevaddy</i>	2
<i>B. of Antrim</i>	2		
<i>County of Cavan</i>	2	<i>County of Monaghan</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Cavan</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Monaghan</i>	2
<i>B. of Bellturbet</i>	2		
<i>County of Down</i>	2	<i>County of Tyrone</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Down</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Donnegall</i>	2
<i>B. of Newtown</i>	2	<i>Town</i>	

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<i>Town of Clogher</i>	2	<i>County of Mayo</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Agber</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Castle-Bar</i>	2
<i>B. of Strabaine</i>	2		
		<i>County of Rosco-</i>	
<i>Connaught.</i>		<i>mon</i>	2
		<i>Bur. of Roscomon</i>	2
<i>County of Galloway</i>	2	<i>B. of Tulsk</i>	2
<i>Bur. of Galloway</i>	2		
<i>B. of Athenry</i>	2	<i>County of Sligo</i>	2
<i>B. of Tuam</i>	2	<i>Bur. of Sligo</i>	2
<i>County of Leitrim</i>	2	<i>The. whole Num-</i>	
<i>B. of James-Town</i>	2	<i>ber,</i>	285
<i>B. of Carickdrum-</i>			
<i>rusk</i>	2		



THE
PRESENT STATE
OF
I R E L A N D,
ANNO 1719.



THE HISTORY OF

THE

PRESENT STATE

OF

THE NATION

AND

THE

A
L I S T
O F T H E
Lords Spiritual and Temporal
O F
I R E L A N D.

Allan Brodrick, Baron Broderick of Middleton, Lord Chancellor.

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Dr. William King, Lord Arch-Bishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland.

Dr. William Palliser, Lord Arch-Bishop of Cashel.

Dr. John Vesey, Lord Arch-Bishop of Tuam.

Charles Boyle, Earl of Cork, Lord-Treasurer.

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Henry Obryen, Earl of Thomond
Richard Bourk, Earl of Clanricard
Alexander Macdonnell, Earl of Antrim
Henry Nugent, Earl of Westmeath
Robert Dillon, Earl of Roscommon
Bazil Feilding, Earl of Desmond
Chaworth Brabazon, Earl of Meath
James Barry, Earl of Barrimore
Arthur Chichister, Earl of Donnegal
Richard Lambert, Earl of Cavan
William Obryen, Earl of Inchiquin
Lyonel Boyle, Earl of Orrery
Charles Coote, Earl of Montrath
Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheda
Charles Talbot, Earl of Waterford and Wex-
ford
Hugh Montgomery, Earl of Mount Alex-
ander
Sir Richard Child, Earl of Castlemain
Nicholas Taaf, Earl of Carlingford
Arthur Forbes, Earl of Granard
Richard Coote, Earl of Bellemont

Godart

Godart Ginkle, Earl of Athlone
Charles Butler, Earl of Arran
Henry de Massue, Earl of Gallway.

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George Villers, Viscount Grandison
Arthur Annesly, Viscount Valentia
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John Netterville, Viscount Dowth
Arthur Loftus, Viscount Loftus of Ely
Thomas Beaumont, Viscount Swords
Robert Needham, Viscount Kilmurrey
Robert Bourk, Viscount Mayo
George Saunderson, Viscount Castletown
Richard Lumley, Viscount Waterford
Endimion Smith, Viscount Strandford
 ——— *Wenman, Viscount Tuam*
 ——— *Molineux, Viscount Maryborow*
 ——— *Fairfax, Viscount Emely*
Thomas Butler, Viscount Ikerine
Richard Fitz-Williams, Viscount Merion
Brian Cockain, Viscount Cullen
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Barrefore
Richard Bulkley, Viscount Cashel
Nicholas Barnwall, Viscount Massereen
Hugh Cholmondley, Viscount Kells
Francis

Francis Franshaw, Viscount Dromore
John Berkley, Viscount Fitz-Harding of
Beerhaven
William Caulfield, Viscount Charlemont
Folliot Wingfield, Viscount Powers-court
Morrogh Boyle, Viscount Blessinton
James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough
Henry Dawney, Viscount Downe
Richard Parsons, Viscount Rosse
William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy
Edward Vaughan, Viscount Lisburne
Thomas Windesor, Viscount Windesor
Scroop How, Viscount How
James Hamilton, Viscount Strabane
— Verney, Viscount Fermanaugh
Arthur St. Leger, Viscount Downrayle
Paul Davis, Viscount Mount-Cashel
Christopher Wandesford, Viscount Castle-
comer
James Hamilton, Viscount Limerick

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Dr. Welbore Ellis, Lord Bishop of Kildare
Dr. Simon Digby, Lord Bishop of Elphin
Dr. Bartholomew Vigors, Lord Bishop of
Ferus and Leighlin
Dr. William Fitz-Gerald, Lord Bishop of
Clonefert

Dr.

Dr. *William Lloyd*, Lord Bishop of *Killala*
and *Achouree*

Dr. *John Hartstongue*, Lord Bishop of
Derry

Dr. *St. George Ash*, Lord Bishop of *Clogher*

Dr. *Thomas Smith*, Lord Bishop of *Li-*
merick

Dr. *Edward Smith*, Lord Bishop of *Down*
and *Connor*

Dr. *Charles Crowe*, Lord Bishop of *Cloyne*

Dr. *Thomas Mills*, Lord Bishop of *Water-*
ford and *Lismore*

Dr. *Peter Brown*, Lord Bishop of *Cork* and
Rosse

Dr. *John Sterne*, Lord Bishop of *Dromore*

Sir *Thomas Vesey*, Lord Bishop of *Offery*

Dr. *Edward Synge*, Lord Bishop of *Raphoe*

Dr. *Nicholas Forster*, Lord Bishop of *Kil-*
laloe

Dr. *Timothy Goodwin*, Lord Bishop of
Killmore and *Ardagh*

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Edward Birmingham, Baron of *Atheuree*

Almericus Coursey, Baron of *Kinsale*

Thomas Fitz-Morris, Baron of *Kerry* and
Lixnaw

Thomas St. Laurence, Baron of *Horth*

The Political Anatomy,

Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, Baron of Upper-Ossery

Thomas Butler, Baron of Cabir

Henry Folliot, Baron of Ballyshanon

Banastre Maynard, Baron of Wicklow

Richard Georges, Baron of Dundalk

William Digby, Baron of Gesbill

William Fitz-Williams, Baron of Lifford

Cadwallader Blaney, Baron Blaney of Mo-naghan

Cadwallader Herbert, Baron of Castle-Island

John Calvert, Baron of Baltimore

Henry Hare, Baron of Colraine

Bench Sherrard, Baron of Letrim

Francis Hawley, Baron of Dunamore

Hildebrand Allington, Baron of Killard

John King, Baron of Kingston

Henry Barry, Baron of Santry

Arthur Annesley, Baron of Altham

John Bellem, Baron of Duleek

Thomas Coningesby, Baron Coningesby of Clanbrazil

Henry Petty, Baron of Shelbourne

Charles O Hara, Baron of Tyrawley

Michael Bourk, Baron Bourk of Dunkellin

Francis Conway, Baron Conway of Killul-tagh

George Cholmondelly, Baron of Newborow

Alan Broderick, Baron Broderick of Mid-dleton

George

*George St. George, Baron St. George of Hat-
ley St. George*

Sir Arthur Cole, Baron of Ranelagh

Sir John Percival, Baron Percival of Burton

Richard Fitz-Patrick, Baron of Gowran

George Evans, Baron of Carberry

*Sir Henry Titchborne, Baron Farrard of
Beaulieu*

*Gustavus Hamilton, Baron Hamilton of
Stackallen*

*Theophilus Butler, Baron Butler of New-
town-Butler*

John Moor, Baron of Tullamoore

A
L I S T
O F T H E
Knights, Citizens and Burgesſes
O F T H E
Parliament of *IRELAND,*

Begun and held at Dublin the 12th of November, 1715. before Charles, Duke of Grafton, and his Excellency Henry, Earl of Galway, Lords Juſtices General, and General Governours of Ireland.

- | | |
|--|---|
| County of <i>Ardmagh</i> 6. | Borough of <i>Lisburne</i> . |
| <i>William Brownlow</i> , Eſq; | * <i>Edmond Francis Stafford</i> , Eſq; |
| * <i>William Richardson</i> , Eſq; | <i>Brent Spencer</i> , Eſq; |
| Borough of <i>Ardmagh</i> . | Borough of <i>Belfast</i> . |
| <i>Samuel Dopping</i> , Eſq; | * <i>The Hon. Chapel Moor</i> , Eſq; |
| * <i>Silveſter Croſs</i> , Eſq; | * <i>George Mac-Cartney</i> , Eſq; |
| Borough of <i>Charlemont</i> . | By another Indenture. |
| <i>James Cauſfield</i> , Eſq; | * <i>The Hon. John Echingham</i> |
| * <i>Humphry May</i> , Eſq; | <i>Chicheſter</i> , Eſq; |
| County of <i>Antrim</i> , 10. | * <i>George Mac-Cartney</i> , Eſq; |
| The Rt. Hon. <i>John Sheffington</i> , | Borough of <i>Antrim</i> . |
| Eſq; | * <i>John-MacMullan</i> , Eſq; |
| <i>Cletworthy Upton</i> , Eſq; | <i>Hugh Henry</i> , Eſq; |

Borough

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* *Alexander Dallway*, Esq;
 * *Archibald Edmonstone*, Esq;
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Thomas Burdett Esq;
 Borough of *Catherlough*.

* *Richard Wolfey* Esq;
Walter Weldon Esq;
 Borough of old *Laughlin*.

John Beachamp Esq;
St. Leger Gilbert Esq;
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 * *Mervin Prat* Esq;
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 * *Thomas Nesbitt* Esq;
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 * *Charles Delafaye* Esq;
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 * *Samuel Bindon* Esq;
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Anthony Jephson Esq;
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John Graham Esq; of the same, Alderman.
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Samuel Waring Esq;
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 * *Robert Shaw Esq;*

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* *Thomas Cau'field* Esq;

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George of *Dunmore*.

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 * *Stephen Stanley Esq;*
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 * *John Mason Esq;*
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Robert Carew Esq;
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William Maynard Esq;
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 Sir *Arthur Shaen Bart.*
 * The Rt. Hon. Lieutenant
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 * *John Wood Esq;*
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 * *Eustace Budgett Esq;*
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 * *William Smith Esq;*
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 * *Abel Ram Esq;*
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Edward Stratford Esq;
Jeffery Paul Esq;
 Borough of *Cargesfort*.
Hugh Eccles Esq;
 * *John Sale Esq;*
 Borough of *Blessington*.
 The Hon. *Charles Boyle Esq;*
John Jephson Esq.
 N. B. Those with this Mark,
 (*) were not Members of the
 last Paliament.

A
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OF THE
Principal Officers
IN THE
Government of IRELAND.

Lord Lieutenant, His Grace *Charles Duke of Bolton.*

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Allan Lord Brodrick,

William Lord Arch-Bishop of Dublin.

William Conolly Esq; Speaker of the House of Commons.

Lord Chancellor *Broderick.*

Secretary of State, *Edward Southwell Esq;*

Lord Treasurer, *Earl of Burlington.*

Vice Treasurer, *Earl of Scarborough.*

Vice

The Political Anatomy,

Vice-Chancellor of the Exchequer, *Philip Savage Esq;*

Lord Chief Baron, *Jeffery Gilbert Esq;*

Second Baron, *John Pocklington Esq;*

Third Baron, *Sir John St. Leger Bar.*

Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, *Francis Lake Esq;*

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Prime Serjeant, *Robert Fitzgerald Esq;*

Second Serjeant, *John Cliffe Esq;*

Attorney General, *George Gore Esq;*

Sollicitor-General, *John Rogerson Esq;*

Auditor General, *Charles Dering Esq;*

Surveyor General, ——— *Molesworth Esq;*

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Second Remembrancer, *Luke King Esq;*

Clerk of the Pipe, *Paul Barry Esq;*

Chief Chamberlain, *Robert Fox Esq;*

Second Chamberlain, *Robert Curtis Esq;*

Comptroller of the Pipe, *Charles Baldwin Esq;*

Usher of the Exchequer, *Mr. Carpenter,*

Cryer of the Exchequer, *Robert Fox Esq;*

Pursivant of the Exchequer, *Edward Deering Esq;*

Auditor

Auditor of the foreign Accounts and Imprest, *Lewis Roberts* Esq;

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 Second Justice, *William Cavfield* Esq;
 Third Justice, ——— *Boate* Esq;
 Clerk of the Crown, *Edward Southwell* Esq;

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 Master of the Rolls, *William Lord Berkley*.

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John Usher Esq;
William Crow Esq;

Clerk of the Crown, *Sir Thomas Domile* Knt.
 Clerk of the Hamper, *Joseph Budden* Esq;

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 Second Justice, *Sir Gilbert Dolben* Bart.
 Third Justice, *James Mackartney* Esq;

Protho-

222 *The Political Anatomy,*

Prothonotary, *James Barry Esq;*

Physician to the State, — *Mollyneux Esq;*

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Athlone Pursuivant, *Joseph Moland Esq;*

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Second Serjeant, *Thomas Carter Esq;*

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 } *Robert Preston:*
 } *William Levington.*

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Porter of the Castle, *George Digby.*

Constable of the Castle of *Dublin, John Pratt Esq;*

State Kettle-Drummer, *William Cooper.*

Commissioners of the Revenue.

<i>Sir Thomas Southwell</i>	<i>Philip Gibbon Esq;</i>
<i>Knt.</i>	<i>Thomas Medlicot Esq;</i>
<i>Wm. Strickland Esq;</i>	<i>Mr. Wilde</i>
<i>William Conolly Esq;</i>	<i>Mr. Hopkins.</i>

Commissioners of Excise.

<i>Sir Thomas Southwell</i>	<i>William Conolly Esq;</i>
<i>Knt.</i>	<i>Thomas Medlycot Esq;</i>
<i>Wm. Strickland Esq;</i>	<i>Mr. Wilde.</i>

Sollicitor, *Richard Nutball* Esq;
Comptroller and Accomptant General,
William Burgh Esq;

Military Officers in IRELAND.

Commander in Chief of the Land Forces
in the Absence of the Lord Lieutenant
Charles Lord Tirawley.

Major General of all the Forces, *George
Wade*, Esq;

There ought to be Twelve Thousand
Men, Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, upon the
Irish Establishment.

Lieutenant General of the Ordinance, Co-
lonel *Moldsworth*.

Captain of the Battle-Axes, the Lord
Lieutenant's Guards, Colonel *William
Southwell*.

Muster-Master General *Lord Tullamoor*.
Governour of the Royal Hospital of *Kil-
mianham* near *Dublin*, Lieutenant General
Palmes.

VERBUM



V E R B U M

S A P I E N T I .



VERBUM SAPIENTI.

THE
INTRODUCTION.

WHEREAS many are forced to pay $\frac{1}{10}$ of their whole Estates towards the raising of but 70000 *l.* per *Mensem*, besides what they pay more insensibly and directly, as Customs, Excise, Chimney-Money, &c. (*viz.* in *London*, they pay 2 *d.* per *Mensem* per Pound Rent, that is 2 *s.* per *Annum*, or $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole.) It must come to pass, that the same Persons must from *Christmas*, 1665. pay $\frac{1}{3}$ of their whole Estates, if the War with *Holland* continue two Years longer, at the value of the last Year's Expence, provided his Majesty be kept out of Debt.

2. But

Q 2

2. But if the publick Charge were laid proportionably, no Man need pay above $\frac{1}{10}$ of his whole Effects, even in case the Tax should rise to 250, 000*l.* *per Mensem*, which God forbid.

3. That is to say, according to the present ways, some pay for four times as much more as they ought, or needed ; which disproportion is the true and proper Grievance of Taxes, and which must be felt when the Tax happens to be great and extraordinary : Whereas by meer Method and Proportion, the same may be corrected as aforesaid ; and withal, just Accounts might be kept of the People, with the respective Increases and Decreases of them, their Wealth, and Foreign Trade.

CHAP. I.

Containing several Computations of the Wealth of the Kingdom.

1. **T**HERE are of Men, Women, and Children, in *England* and *Wales*, about six Millions, whose Expence at 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per *Annum*, or near 4*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$. per *Diem*, for Food, Housing, Cloaths, and all other necessaries, amount to 40 Millions per *Annum*.

2. There are in *England* and *Wales*, of Acres of Land (worth 6*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* per Acre, and 18 Years purchase) 24 Millions, that is, which yields 8 Millions per *Annum* Rent, and which are worth 144 Millions to be sold.

3. There be 28000 Houses within the Liberties of the City of *London*, worth 15*l.* per *Annum*, and twelve years purchase (*viz.* which yields 420.000*l.* per *Annum*, and are worth 5,040000*l.*

There are without the Liberties, but within the Bills of Mortality $\frac{1}{4}$ more in number, perhaps not of greater value, *viz.* 5,040000 *l.*

4. There is in all *England* and *Wales* near ten times as many Chimneys as within the Liberties of *London*, as appears by the Returns; Whereof those within the Bills are $\frac{1}{3}$ of the whole.

5. 'Tis probable, that the Housing of all the Cities and Market-Towns, are double in number to those of all *London*, though of no more worth.

6. 'Tis also probable, that the Housing without the Cities and Towns, are more in number than those within (*London* excepted) but of no more value.

7. So as the Housing of *England* may be estimated worth 310 Millions; and that if their values be estimated by Chimneys, those of *London* are worth 12 *d.* per Chimney; those in the Suburbs 10 *d.* other Cities and Market-Towns 6 *d.* and those without both, about 4 *d.*

8. The Shipping of *England*, &c. is about 500000 Tuns, which at 6 *d.* per Tun, including their Ordnance, Apparel, &c. is worth three Millions.

9. The

9. The Stock of Cattel on the aforementioned 24 Millions of Land, and the Waste thereunto belonging, is worth $\frac{1}{4}$ of the said Land, viz. 36 Millions comprehending Horses, Oxen Sheep, Swine, Deer, Fisheries, Parks and Warrens.

10. The Coined Gold and Silver of the Kingdom, is scarce worth six Millions.

11. The Wares, Merchandizes, and Utensils of Plate, and Furnitures, may be estimated at 31 Millions to make the Ships and Money 40. and the whole 150 Millions.

12. The most uncertain part of this Estimate, seems to be rating personal Estates at above 30 Millions, which I make probable thus.

(1) First it is not unlikely that what is contained in all the Shops, Warehouses, Cellars, Barns, and Graineries, together with Household Furniture, Cloaths, Ornaments, &c. should be less worth than Housing it self that contains them.

(2) If the value of all the Cattel, viz. 36 Millions, were added to the 31 personal Estates, making 67 together; both will not make up 1 Year $\frac{3}{4}$ Provision for the whole Nation, whose Expence we estimated at 40 Millions *per Annum*; and poorer than so, we hope it is not.

(3.) I find by the particular estimate of the values of all the Plate, Lead, Iron, Copper and Tin, and of all the Timber, Planks and Woods, and of all Silks, Linnen, and Callicoës ; of all Clothes, Stuffs, and Leathers ; of all Grains and Salts, and all Wines, Oyles, and other Liquids ; of all Grocery and Spicery, and Drugs ; of Jewels, and Hangings, Beds, and other Ornaments, (too troublesome to particularize) that this general Account may stand.

(4.) The City of *London* being commonly esteemed and rated at the 15th part of the whole, which we reckon at 250 Millions, that is 16 Millions $\frac{2}{3}$ I think the Sum may be well made up by reckoning Five Millions $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Housing as aforesaid, and 1 Million $\frac{1}{2}$ for the Shipping (half the Shipping of the Nation belonging to *London*) and about the double value of the Housing for what is contained in them. The which upon considering the several Houses, I find not unreasonable.

(Lastly,) Supposing that in the Houses within the Liberties of *London* (worth 5 Millions) there be 10 Millions worth of Goods ; I conceive that to allow about as much more, (*viz.* 21 Millions) to all the rest of the Houses in the Kingdom, which are ten times as many as aforesaid, will not overcharge them. 13. Now

13. Now if the Land worth 144 Millions, yield 8 Millions *per Annum*, the other Estate converted into the like Species must yield 5 Millions $\frac{8}{9}$ more; but because Money and other Personal Estates yield more *per Annum* than Land; (that is) doubles it self under 17 Years Purchase at 6 *l. per Centum*, then instead of 5 Millions $\frac{8}{9}$, suppose it to yield 7, making the whole Annual Proceed 15 Millions.

C H A P. II.

Of the Value of the PEOPLE.

NOW if the Annual Proceed of the Stock, or Wealth of the Nation, yields but 15 Millions, and the Expence be 40. then the Labour of the People must furnish the other 25; which may be done, if but half of them, *viz.* 3 Millions earned but 8 *l. 6 s. 9 d. per Annum*, which is done at 7 *d. per Diem*, abating the 52 Sundays; and half as many other Days for Accidents as Holy-days, Sicknes, Recreations, &c.

2. If $\frac{1}{2}$ of these 3 Millions of People earned but 2 *d. per Diem*; another 6 4 *d.* another $\frac{1}{2}$ 8 *d. per Diem*, another 10 *d.* and another 12 *d.* The Medium will be this, 7 *d. per diem*.

3. Where

Verbum Sapienti.

3. Whereas the Stock of the Kingdom, yielding but 15 Millions of Proceed, is worth 250 Millions; then the People who yield 25, are worth 416 Millions $\frac{2}{3}$. For although the Individiums of Mankind be reckoned at about 8 Years Purchase; the Species of them is worth as many as Land, being in its Nature as perpetual, for ought we know.

4. If 6 Millions of People be worth 417 Millions of Pounds *Sterling*, then each Head is worth 69 *l.* or each of the 3 Millions of Workers is worth 138 *l.* which is 7 Years Purchase, at about 12 *d. per Diem*; nor is Superlucration above his Subsistence to be reckoned in this Case.

5. From whence it follows, that 100,000 Persons dying of the Plague above the ordinary Number, is near 7 Millions Loss to the Kingdom; and consequently how well might 70,000 *l.* have been bestowed in preventing this Centuple Loss?

6. We said, that the late Mortality by the Pest, is a great Loss to the Kingdom; whereas some think it but a seasonable Discharge of its pestilent Humours: To clear which Difficulty, I say,

7. If the Plague discerned well, between the well and the ill affected to Peace and Obedience,

dience, or between the *Bees* and the *Drones*, the Fact would determine the Question: But if it destroy promiscuously, the Loss is proportionable to the Benefit we have by them that survive; for 'tis they that make *England* worth above 600 Millions as aforesaid: It being certain, That if one Person only had escaped: the whole Territory, and all that is in it had been worth but a Livelihood for that one; and he subject to be a Prey to the next Two that should invade him.

8. It seems reasonable, that what we call the Wealth, Stock, or Provision of the Nation, being the effect of the former or past Labour, should not be conceived to differ from Efficiencies in being, but should be rated alike, and contribute alike to the common Necessities: And then of all and every Sum to be raised, the Land and Stock must pay 3 Parts; and the People considered without an Estate at all, 5 more; the whole into 8 divided.

9. If the Expence of the Nation be 40 Millions; it seems but the same Hardship to set apart 4. *viz.* $\frac{1}{10}$ of the whole for the publick Use, as what now lies upon many already: But 4 Millions would afford one for the ordinary Expence, and three

three for the extraordinary Wars, that is 250,000*l.* *per Mensem*; that is $3\frac{1}{2}$ as much as 70. For the raising whereof many now pay above $\frac{1}{10}$ of their whole Estates, for want of Method and Proportion.

10. Labouring Men work 10 Hours *per diem*, and make 20 Meals *per Week*, *viz.* 3 a Day for working Days, and two on *Sundays*; whereby it is plain, that if they could fast on *Fryday* Nights, and dine in one Hour and a half, whereas they take two, from Eleven to One; thereby this working $\frac{1}{20}$ more, and spending $\frac{1}{20}$ less, the $\frac{1}{10}$ abovementioned might be raised, at least with more ease, than to take up Arms, and resist it.

C H A P. III.

*Of the several Expences of the Kingdom,
and its Revenues.*

1. **T**HE ordinary Expence of the Kingdom for the Navy, Ordnance, Garrisons, Land-forces, *Tangier*, *Jamaica*, *Bombay*, Ambassadors, Pensions, Intelligence, Kings and Royal Families Expence, consisting of the Household of the King,

King, Queen, Duke, &c. Privy-Purse, Wardrobe, Robes, Angel-Gold, Master of the Horse, Mews, Armory, Tents, Parks, Lodges, Goldsmiths, Jewels, &c. hath been computed to be about one Million; Keckoning 200 000 *l.* for the Navy, 60 for the Ordnance and Powder, 290 for Land-Forces, Garrisons, &c. and 450 000 for other things.

2. Towards this, there is in Crown-Lands 70,000, Post Office 20, Coynage and Pre-emption of Tinn 12, Forest of Deer 4, Courts of Justice 6, First Fruits 18; in all 1,30 000. Customs at 2 *per Centum* 170 in all 300 000, without the Duties of Wares, Wine-Licence, Aulnage, or Butlerage, Excise, Chimney Money, Land-tax, Pole and Assessments, being regulated and proportionated as followeth, *viz.*

C H A P. IV.

Of the Method of apportioning Taxes.

1. **I**F a Million is to be raised above the 300 000 *l.* last mentioned, then 375 000 *l.* is to be levied on the Stock, and 625 000 *l.* on the People.

Of

Verbum Sapienti.

Of the 375,000.	on the Stock,
216	on the Lands,
54	on the Cattel, &c.
60	on the Personal Estates,
45	on the Housing.
<hr style="width: 50px; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>	
in all	375

2. To raise 216,000*l.* out of 8,000,000 M. Rent, requires $\frac{1}{37}$ of the Rent, and $\frac{1}{37}$ of $\frac{1}{37}$; but allowing the Charge of Collecting, we may express it to a $\frac{1}{36}$ part.

3. To raise 54000*l.* per Annum, out of 36,000000 requires the Annual Payment of a 666th part of the whole Value; but in regard of Charges, let it be reduced to a 600th part.

4. The like for the 60000*l.* of Personal Estates.

5. To raise 45000*l.* per Annum, from all the Housing worth 30 Millions, or 7500 for the Housing in London-Liberties, worth about 5 Millions, and whose Rent is 4,20000*l.* per Annum, requires but $\frac{1}{36}$ of the Annual Rent, which cannot be above 12*d.* a Chimney per Annum, reckoning 5 to each House. Without the Liberties, about 10*d.* the Chimney will effect the same; 6*d.* in the Cities and Market-Towns, and 4*d.* elsewhere.

6. As for the 625,000 *l.* to be raised by the People, it requires but 2 *s.* 1 *d.* per Pole per Annum, which let rather be divided into a Pole of 6 *d.* a Head, and an Excise of 19 *d.* which is not the full $\frac{3}{4}$ part of the mean Expence, 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* so as the $\frac{3}{4}$ of the value of Consumptions, will with the said 6 *d.* Pole, raise 625,000 *l.* per Annum.

CHAP. V.

Of Money; and how much is necessary to drive the Trade of the Nation.

1. **I**T may be asked, if there were occasion to raise 4 Millions per Annum, whether the same 6 Millicens (which we hope we have) would suffice for such revolutions and circulations thereof as Trade requires? I answer Yes; for the Expence being 40 Millions, if the revolutions were in such short Circles, *viz.* weekly, as happens among poor Artizans and Labourers, who receive and pay every Saturday, then $\frac{40}{52}$ parts of 1 Million of Money would answer those ends: But if the Circles be quarterly, according to our Custom of paying Rent, and gathering Taxes, then 10 Millions were requisite. Wherefore supposing Payments in general to be of a mixt Circle between One
week

week and 13. then add 10 Millions to $\frac{40}{3}$, the half of the which will be $5\frac{1}{2}$, so as if we have $5\frac{1}{2}$ Millions, we have enough.

2. And thus I have shewed, That if one half of the Subjects of *England* (playing 78 days in the Year) will earn 7 *d. per diem* all the rest of the days one with another; And if they would work $\frac{1}{2}$ more, and spend $\frac{1}{2}$ less, they might enable their King to maintain double the Forces he now doth, without suffering in the general more than many well affected persons do now through negligence, or mistakes in their Particulars. Nor is Money wanting to answer all the Ends of a well Policed State, notwithstanding the great Decreases thereof, which have happened within these Twenty Years.

Nor were it hard to substitute in the place of Money (were a competency of it wanting) what should be equivalent unto it. For Money is but the Fat of the Body-Politick, whereof too much doth as often hinder its Agility, as too little makes it sick. 'Tis true, that as Fat lubricates the motion of the Muscles, feeds in want of Viſtuals, fills up uneven Cavities and beautifies the Body; so doth Money in the State quicken its Action, feeds from abroad in time of Dearh at home; evens accounts by reason

of

of it's divisibility, and beautifies the whole, especially the particular persons that have it in plenty.

CHAP. VI.

The Causes of irregular Taxing.

I. **T**HE Causes of Error in this great affair of Publick Levies, have been these. First, Laying too great a stress on the matter of Money, which is to the whole effect of the Kingdom but as 6 to 667. That is, not one to 100. Secondly, Laying the whole Burthen on the past Effects, and neglecting the present Efficiencies, exceeding the former as 417 doth 250. Thirdly, Reckoning all the personal Estates of the City of *London* (Shipping included) at scarce $\frac{1}{2}$ the value of the very Housing, whereas they are double: Which happens because the Housing of *London* belongs to the Church, Companies, or Gentlemen, and are taxed by the Citizens their Tenants. Fourthly, A fallacious tenderness towards the poor, (who now pay scarce 1 s. per head per ann. towards all manner of charges) interwoven with the cruelty of not

R provi-

providing them Work, and indulging Laziness in them, because of our own indisposition to employ them; so some are overcharged through evil Custom, and others left to sordid Want, and brutish Irregularity. Fifthly, An Opinion, that certainty of Rules is impossible, and but an idle Notion; and then having made such as are not so, and training them to be applied by Affection and Humour; so as $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole paying needlessly four times too much, may be thereby so netled, as to do more mischief than the other unconcerned, and the thanks $\frac{3}{4}$ can allay.

CHAP. VII.

The Collateral Advantages of these Taxes.

I, **B**Esides the equality of Taxes, we make this further use of trying it by way of Customs, Poles, Excises, Chimney money, Land-tax, and Assesments upon the personal Estates, *viz.*

(1.) Of the Customs, which we reduce from $\frac{1}{20}$ to $\frac{1}{30}$ to keep an account of Foreign Trade

Trade, and of its Balance ; for by Levying a Duty, and encreasing the Penalty, these Accounts will be less obscured.

(2.) The simple and universal Pole keeps an Account of the great Wealth and Strength of the Kingdom, the People.

(3.) Rating the Houses, *per* Chimney, gives a good Account of Improvements and Dilapidations.

(4.) Excise gives an Account of Domestic Expences, and publisheth Exorbitances.

(5.) Land-Taxes keep the Payments to the Proportion of entire Value, not of Annual Rent : So as an Estate in Housing pays no more than if it were in Lands, nor considerable less than Goods, and may bring Mortgages to their just Contribution ; many Lenders not being so formidable for their Money, as some have thought them.

(6.) Assessments upon Personal Estates (if given in as elsewhere upon Oath) would bring that Branch, which of it self is most dark, to a sufficient Clearness.

2. There is also a Pole upon Titles and Dignities worth Consideration, tho' we now omit it ; which as it may check Mens Forwardness to undeserved Pre-eminence, so it may be employ'd in the Encouragement of true Worth.

3. We have hitherto computed the old immutable Revenue at but 130,000 *l. per Annum*, nor supposed above 170,000 *l.* (*viz.* less than $\frac{1}{2}$ what it is at present) to be raised by Customs (wholly neglecting Wards, Butlerage, Aulnage, and other obsolete Imposts.) We have also designed the several Proportions towards the raising of a Million more *per Annum*, to be raised by the Pole, Excise, Land-Tax, Assessments and Chimneys.

C H A P. VIII.

Of the Expence of the Navy, Army, and Garrisons.

WE come next to shew, That if 3 Millions *per Ann.* or 250,000 *l. per Menssem* (to make up the whole 3,300,000 *l. per Ann.*) were raised, how far such a Sum may be employ'd for the Safety, Establishment, and Honour both of the King and Subject.

Unto which, I say, considering the present Condition of the Navy, two Millions will maintain 50,000 Men, in Ships of War for eight Months of the Year, and 30,000 for the other four Months: Which I take to be

be near double the best Fleet we ever have seen in *Europe* computing the Ordnance and Harbor Charges of the Navy : Nor will the Maintenance of 12,000 Foot, and 3,000 Horse, allowing 100 000 *l.* for Inland Garrisons, and 60,000 *l.* for *Tangier*, &c. put all together, exceed 600,000 *l.* so as there remains 700,000 *l.* for other Matters, whereof His Majesty's Royal Family, by all the Accounts I have seen, doth not spend 500,000 *l. per Annum.* Nor need the Charge of all those Levies be above 1 of the 33, (*viz.*) the $\frac{1}{33}$ part for the 500 Officers, without ever going five Miles from the Center of their abode) who might perform this Work; nor would more than 200 *l. per ann.* for each of them, and their under Instruments be necessary for their respective Salleries: For there are 450 Areots of 10 Miles square in *England* and *Wales.*

CHAP. IX.

Motives to the quiet bearing of extraordinary
TAXES.

HAVING shewed how great and glorious things may be done with no less difficulty than what $\frac{1}{4}$ of the King's Subjects do already endure; I offer these further Reasons

sons to quiet Mens Minds, in case this utmost 250,000 *l. per mensem* should be ever demanded upon this *Holland War*.

1. That of all Naval Expence, not $\frac{1}{20}$ is for Foreign Commodities, nor need it be $\frac{3}{20}$ if the people would do their part, and the Governours direct them the nearest ways.

2. That stoppage of Trade is considerable, but as one to eight; for we exchange not above five Millions worth *per ann.* for our 40.

3. That the Expence of the King, &c. being about 400,000 *l. per ann.* is but $\frac{1}{33}$ part of the Expence of the Nation, who all have the Pleasure and Honour of it.

4. That the Money of the Nation being but about 5 Millions and $\frac{1}{2}$, and the earning of the same 25; It is not difficult for them to encrease their Money a Million *per ann.* by an easie advance of their Industry, applyed to such Manufactures as will fetch Money from abroad.

5. The Wealth of *England* lies in Land and People, so as they make five parts of six of the whole: But the Wealth of *Holland* lies more in Money, Housing, Shipping and Wares. Now supposing *England* three-times as rich as *Holland* in Land and People, (as it is) and *Holland* twice as rich as we in
other

other Particulars (as it scarce is); We are still upon the Balance of the whole near twice as rich as they: Of which I wish those that understand *Holland*, would consider and calculate,

6. There are in *England* above four Acres of Arable, Meadow and Pasture-Land, for every Soul in it; and those so fertile, as that the labour of one man in tilling them, is sufficient to get a bare Livelihood for above 10: So as 'tis for want of Discipline that any Poverty appears in *England*, and that any are hanged or starved upon that account.

CHAP. X.

How to employ the People, and the End thereof.

WE said, that half the People by a very gentle labour, might much enrich the Kingdom, and advance its Honour by setting apart largely for publick uses; But the difficulty is, upon what shall they employ themselves?

To which I answer in general, upon producing Food and Necessaries for the whole People of the Land, by few Hands; whether

whether by labouring harder, or by the introducing the Compendium, and Facilitations of Art, which is equivalent to what Men vainly hoped from *Polygamy*. For as much as he that can do the Work of five Men by one, effects the same as the begetting four adult Workmen. Nor is such Advantage worth fewer Years Purchase than that of Lands, or what we esteem likest to perpetual. Now the making Necessaries cheap, by the means aforesaid, and not by raising more of them than can be spent whilst they are good, will necessitate others to buy them with much labour of other Kinds. For if one Man could raise Corn enough for the whole, better than any one man; then that man would have the natural Monopoly of Corn and could exact more labour for it in exchange, than if ten others rais'd ten times as much Corn as is necessary; which would make other labour so much the dearer, as Men were less under the need of engaging upon it.

2. By this way we might recover our lost Cloth-trade, which by the same the *Dutch* got from us. By this way the *East-Indians* furnish us from the other end of the World with Linnen cheaper than our selves can make them, with what grows at our own Doors. By this means we might fetch
Flax

Flax from *France*, and yet furnish them with Linnen, (that is) if we make no more than we can vend, but so much with the fewest Hands, and cheapest Food, which will be when Food also is raised, by fewer Hands than elsewhere

3. I answer generally we should employ our selves by raising such Commodities, as would yield and fetch in Money from abroad: For that would supply any Wants of ours from the same, or any other Place at all times. Which Stores of Domestic Commodities could not effect, whose value is to call a Temporary (*i. e.*) which are of value but *pro hic & nunc.*

4. But when should we rest from this great Industry? I answer, When we have certainly more Money than any of our Neighbour States, (though never so little) both in Arithmetical and Geometrical proportion (*i. e.*) when we have more Years Provision aforehand, and more present Effects.

5. What then shall we busie our selves about? I answer, in Ratiocinations upon the Works and Will of God, to be supported not only by the indolency, but also by the pleasure of the Body? and not only by the tranquility, but serenity of the Mind; and this Exercise is the natural end of Man in

this world, and that which best disposeth him for his spiritual Happiness in that other which is to come. The Motions of the Mind being the quickest of all others, afford most variety, wherein is the very form and being of Pleasure; and by how much the more we have of this pleasure, by so much the more we are capable of it even *ad infinitum*.

F I N I S.

