I.

NATURAL AND POLITICAL

OBSERVATIONS

AND

CONCLUSIONS

UPON THE

STATE AND CONDITION

OF

ENGLAND,

1696;

BY

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THE PREFACE.

IF, to be well apprized of the true ftate, and condition of a nation, efpecially in the two main articles, of its people, and wealth, be a piece of political knowledge, of all others, and at all times, the moft ufeful and neceffary; then, furely, at a time when a long and very expenfive war againft a potent Monarch, (who, alone, has ftood the fhock of an alliance and confederacy of the greateft part of Chriftendom), feems to be at its crifis; fuch a knowledge of our own nation muft be of the higheft concern: but, fince the attaining thereof (how neceffary and defirable foever) is next to impoffible, we muft content ourfelves with fuch near approaches to it, as the grounds, we have to go upon, will enable us to make.

However, if having better foundations than heretofore, for calculations of this kind, we have been enabled to come very near the truth; then, doubtlefs, the following obfervations and conclufions will be acceptable to thofe, who have not entirely given up themfelves to an implicit belief of popular falfehoods. But, the vanity of people, in overvaluing their own ftrength, is fo natural to all nations, as well as ours, that, as it has influenced all former calculations of this kind, both at home and abroad, fo if thefe, even thefe papers may be allowed not to have erred on that hand, I am of opinion they will not be found to have erred on the other.

THE CONTENTS.

1696.

§ I. WHEREAS the enfuing Treatife depends, chiefly, upon the knowledge of the true NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN ENGLAND, and fuch other circumftances relating thereunto, as have been collected from the affeffments on MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and BURIALS, PARISH REGISTERS, and other PUBLIC ACCOUNTS: We fhall, firft, exhibit the calculation of the number of people, as they appear by the faid affeffments.

1ft. As to the NUMBER of the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

In this calculation we fhall confider,

    1. The number of inhabited houfes;
    2. The number of people to each houfe;
    3. The number of tranfitory people, and vagrants.

The number of houfes in the kingdom, as charged, in the books of the hearth office, at Lady-day, 1690, were - - - - -   -   - - 1,319,215.

The kingdom increafing at this time about 9,000 people per annum, as will appear in the enfuing difcourfe, the increafe of houfes fhould be about 2,000 per annum; but, by reafon of the prefent war with France, not much above 1,000 per annum: fo that by the year 1695, the increafe cannot have been above 6 or 7000, which makes the prefent number of houfes; that is to fay, fuch as were fo charged, in the books of the hearth-office, to be about - - - - - - - 1,326,000.

But,

But, whereas the chimney money being charged on the tenant or inhabitant, the divided houfes ftand as fo many diftinct dwellings, in the accounts of the faid hearth-office; and whereas the empty houfes, fmiths fhops, &c. are included in the faid account; all which may very well amount to 1 in 36 or 37, (or near 3 per cent.) which, in the whole, may be about 36,000 houfes; it follows, that the true number of inhabited houfes in England is not above   - - - - - - 1,290,000.

Which, however, in a round number, we } 1,300,000
fhall call   -   -   -   -   -

And fhall thus apportion:

		Houfes.
London and the Bills of Mortality,	-	105,000
The other cities and market towns,	-	195,000
The villages and hamlets,	-	1,000,000
	In all	1,300,000

Having thus adjufted the number of Inhabited houfes, we come to proportion the number of fouls to each houfe, according to what we have obferved from the faid affeffments or marriages, births and burials, in feveral parts of the kingdom:—viz.

That London, within the walls, produced at } $5\frac{1}{2}$ fouls per houfe.
a medium, almoft

The 16 parifhes without the walls, full $4\frac{1}{2}$ fouls per houfe.
And the reft of the faid bills, almoft   -   - $4\frac{1}{2}$ fouls per houfe.

That the other cities and market towns pro- } $4\frac{1}{3}$ fouls per houfe.
duced at a medium

And the villages and hamlets at a medium about   4 fouls per houfe.

Accordingly the number of people computed } 5,318,100 fouls.
from the faid affeffments, amounts to

As

As by the following fcheme:

	Inhabited Houfes.		Souls per Houfe.		Number of Souls.
The 97 parifhes within the walls,	13,500	at	5. 4	-	72,900
The 16 parifhes without the walls,	32,500	at	4. 6	-	149,500
The 15 out parifhes in Middle-fex and Surry	35,000	at	4. 4	-	154,000
The 7 parifhes in the city and liberty of Weftminfter	24,000	at	4. 3	-	103,200
So London and the Bills of Mortality contain	105,000	at	4. 57	-	479,600
The other cities and market towns,	195,000	at	4. 3	-	838,500
The villages and hamlets -	1,000,000	at	4.	-	4,000,000
In all	1,300,000	at	4.	-	5,318,100

But, confidering that the omiffions, in the faid affeff-ments, may well be,

In London and the Bills of Mortality,	10 per cent. or	47,960 fouls,
In the cities and towns, - -	2 per cent. or	16,500 fouls,
In the villages and hamlets - -	1 per cent. or	40,000 fouls,
	In all	104,460 fouls,

it follows, that the true number of people, dwelling in the 1,300,000 inhabited houfes, fhould be 5,422,560 fouls,

According to the following Scheme:

	People by the Affeffments.	Omiffions in the Affeffments.	Number of People in all.	
The 97 Parifhes -	72,900 -	7,290 -	80,190	at almoft - 6 Heads per Houfe.
The 16 Parifhes -	149,500 -	14,950 -	164,450	at above - 5 Heads per Houfe.
The 15 Parifhes -	154,000 -	15,400 -	169,400	at above 4. 8 Heads per Houfe.
The 7 Parifhes -	103,200 -	10,320 -	113,520	at almoft - 4¾ Heads per Houfe.
The Bills of Mortality -	479,600 -	47,960 -	527,560	at above - 5 Heads per Houfe.
The Cities and Towns - -	838,500 -	16,500 -	835,000	at almoft 4. 4 Heads per Houfe.
The Villages -	4,000,000 -	40,000	4,040,000	at - - 4. 4 Heads per Houfe.
TOTAL -	5,318,100	104,460	5,422,560	at above 4. 17 Heads per Houfe.

Laftly.

Laſtly.—Whereas the number of tranſitory people, as ſeamen, and ſoldiers, may be accounted 140,000, whereof near one-half, or 60,000, have no place in the ſaid aſſeſſments; and that the number of vagrants, viz. hawkers, pedlars, crate carriers, gipſies, thieves, and beggars, may be reckoned 30,000, whereof above one-half, or 20,000, may not be taken notice of, in the ſaid aſſeſſments, making in all 80,000;—

It follows, that the whole number of the people of England is much about - - - - - - - 5,500,000 :

Viz. London and the Bills of Mortality,	-	530,000 ſouls ;
The other cities and market towns,	-	870,000 ſouls ;
The villages and hamlets, - -	-	4,100,000 ſouls ;
	In all	5,500,000 ſouls.

§ II.—THE PROPORTION of ENGLAND, in ACRES, and PEOPLE, to FRANCE, and HOLLAND, to EUROPE, and to the WORLD in general; with a Calculation of the Number of People now in the World.

That ENGLAND is in proportion

	In Acres.	In Souls.
To the Globe of the Earth and Seas, as - 1 to 3,500 -	1 to 130
To the known habitable world, as - - - 1 to 600 -	1 to 110
To Europe (including Muſcovy), as - - 1 to 43 -	1 to 18
To France, as - - - - - - - - - 1 to 3¼ -	11 to 30
To Holland, as - - - - - - - - - 9 to 2 -	5 to 2
To France, and Holland, together, as - - 1 to 3½ -	10 to 32

That England having but 7 Acres of Land to each Head ;

It is between 5 and 6 times better peopled than the known world in general,

Above

Above twice, but not three times better peopled than Europe in general.

About $1\frac{1}{2}$ times better peopled than Germany.

Above 3 times better peopled than Ireland now is.

Almoſt 3 times better peopled than Scotland, or Spain.

Somewhat better peopled than France, that kingdom having at leaſt 9 acres per head, as Italy likewiſe hath.

About as well peopled as the Spaniſh Netherlands now are, or as the countries about the Rhine, viz. Alſatia, the Palatinate, Lorrain, &c.

And exceeded only, in populouſneſs, by Holland, and China, of all the nations in the world.

That England hath 5 times the number of people, now in Scotland, and 6 times the number of people, now in Ireland.

That Scotland, and Ireland, together are near equal to England in number of acres, but not $\frac{2}{5}$th of England in number of people.

That England, Scotland, and Ireland together, contain about 75 million of acres.

Somewhat more than 7 millions of people.

Somewhat above 10 acres to each head.

About the 23d part of Europe in acres, and the 13th, and 14th, part of Europe in people.

Somewhat more than half France in acres, and people.

Nine times the bigneſs of the 7 provinces of Holland in acres.

And more than 3 times, but not near 4 times the people of thoſe provinces.

And, in proportion to France, and Holland together, as 10 to nineteen in acres, and as 10 to 22 in people.

As to the Number of People Now in the World.

We are to conſider,

    1ſt, The Number of Acres in the habitable world.
    2d, The Proportion of People to the number of acres.

As to the number of acres;——

1. The ſuperficial content of the globe of earth and water, at $69\frac{1}{2}$ miles to a degree of latitude, is 200 millions of ſquare miles, or 128,000 millions of acres, at 640 acres to a ſquare mile.

2. The land, diſcovered and undiſcovered, is now generally preſumed to be one moiety of the globe, or 64,000 millions of acres.

3. The known part of the world contains about 23,000 millions of acres.
   And the unknown part - - - - - 41,000 millions of acres.
4. That of the known part of the world, - 20,000 millions of acres
   is habitable.
   And - - - - - - - - - - 3,000 millions uninha-
   bitable.
5. That of the unknown part - - - - 25,000 millions of acres
   may be habitable.
   And - - - - - - - - - - 16,000 millions of acres
   uninhabitable.

As to the Proportion of People to the Number of Acres ;——

1. That where there is more than 100 acres to each head, such coun-
   try is little better than desert.

2. That there is no country, besides Holland, and China, so populous
   as to have but 4 acres per head.

3. That England, having about 7 acres per head, France about 9, and
   Scotland and Ireland together about 18 or 20 acres per head, we
   cannot suppose Europe in general has above 15 or 20 acres per
   head.

4. That Asia, being generally very rich, and populous, especially
   India, Persia, and China (which last is said to have 10 millions of
   large families, containing 59 millions of men, besides women and
   children, whereby the number of souls in China should be at least
   230 millions for 1,000 millions of acres), we cannot suppose but
   Asia must be near as well, if not better peopled pro rata than
   Europe.

5. That, allowing Europe and Asia to be about 3 times better peopled
   pro rata than Africa, and 6 times better peopled pro rata than
   America, it follows, that the number of people in the known part
   of the world should be about 600 millions of souls; and in the
   unknown part above 100 millions.——In all, 700 millions of souls.

	Acres.		Souls.
Europe - -	1700 millions, at	17 acres per head -	100 millions.
Asia - - -	6,800 millions, at	20 acres per head -	340 millions.
Africa - -	6,100 millions, at	64 acres per head -	95 millions.
America - -	8,400 millions, at	129 acres per head -	65 millions.
In all -	23,000 millions, at	38 acres per head -	600 millions.

§ III.—THE feveral Diftinctions of the People, as to Males and Females, Married and Unmarried, Children, Servants, and Sojourners.

THAT the 5 millions and a half of fouls, in England, including the tranfitory people, and vagrants, appear, by the affeffments on marriages, births, and burials, to bear the following proportions, in relation to males, and females ; viz.

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Both.
In London and the Bills of Mortality	10 to 13	230,000	300,000	530,000	
In the other Cities and Market Towns	8 to 9	410,000	460,000	870,000	
In the Villages and Hamlets - -	100 to 99	2,060,000	2,040,000	4,100,000	
	27 to 28	2,700,000	2,800,000	5,500,000	

That, as to other diftinctions, they appear, by the faid affeffments, to bear thefe proportions :—

		People.	Males.	Females.
Hufbands and Wives, -	at above 34½ per Cent.	1,900,000	950,000	950,000
Widowers, - - -	at above 1⅔ per Cent.	90,000	90,000	
Widows, - - - -	at almoft 4⅓ per Cent.	240,000	- - - -	240,000
Children, - - - -	at above 45 per Cent.	2,500,000	1,300,000	1,200,000
Servants, - - - -	at almoft 10½ per Cent.	560,000	260,000	300,000
Sojourners and fingle Perfons -	4 per Cent.	210,000	100,000	110,000
	100	5,500,000	2,700,000	2,800,000

And, that the different proportions, in each of the faid articles, between London, the great towns, and the villages, may the better appear, we have exhibited the following fcheme :—

	London and Bills of Mortality.		The other Cities and great Towns.		The Villages and Hamlets.	
Hufbands and Wives - -	37 per Ct.	196,100	36 per Ct.	313,200	34 per Ct.	1,394,000
Widowers - -	2 per Ct.	10,600	2 per Ct.	17,400	1¼ per Ct.	61,500
Widows - -	7 per Ct.	37,100	6 per Ct.	52,200	4½ per Ct.	184,500
Children - -	33 per Ct.	174,900	40 per Ct.	348,000	47 per Ct.	1,927,000
Servants - -	13 per Ct.	68,900	11 per Ct.	95,700	10 per Ct.	410,000
Sojourners, &c.	8 per Ct.	42,400	5 per Ct.	43,500	3 per Ct.	123,000
	100 - -	530,000	100 - -	870,000	100 - -	4,100,000

§ IV.—The feveral AGES of the PEOPLE.

That the Yearly Births of the Kingdom being 190,000 Souls ;

	In all.	Males.	Females.
Thofe under 1 year old - - are	170,000	- 90,000	- 80,000
Thofe under 5 years old - are	820,000	- 415,000	- 405,000
Thofe under 10 years old - are	1,520,000	- 764,000	- 756,000
Thofe under 16 years old - are	2,240,000	1,122,000	- 1,118,000

Thofe above 16 years old - are	3,260,000	1,578,000	- 1,682,000
Thofe above 21 years old - are	2,700,000	1,300,000	1,400,000
Thofe above 25 years old - are	2,400,000	1,150,000	1,250,000
Thofe above 60 years old - are	600,000 -	270,000	- 330,000

So that the number of communicants is, in all - - 3,260,000 fouls.

And the number of fighting men, between 16 and 60, is 1,310,000.

That the batchelors - - - are about 28 per cent. of the whole.
  Whereof thofe under 25 years - - - - are $25\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
  And thofe above 25 years - - - - - - are $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

That the maidens - - - - are about $28\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole.
  Whereof thofe under 25 years - - - - - are $26\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.
  And thofe above 25 years - - - - - - - are 2 per cent.

That the males and females, in the kingdom in general, are aged, one with another, $27\frac{1}{2}$ years.

That in the kingdom in general, there is near as many people living under 20 years of age, as there is above 20. Whereof one half of the males is under 19 years, and one half of the females is under 21 years.

At a Medium,

That the Hufbands are aged 43	Years a piece, which, at $17\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. makes 742
The Wives - - - 40	Years a piece - - - $17\frac{1}{4}$ - - - - - 690
The Widowers - - 56	Years a piece - - - $1\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - - 84
The Widows - - 60	Years a piece - - - $4\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - - 270
The Children - - 12	Years a piece - - - 45 - - - - - 540
The Servants - - 27	Years a piece - - - $10\frac{1}{2}$ - - - - - 284
The Sojourners - - 35	Years a piece - - - 4 - - - - - 140
At a Medium - $27\frac{1}{2}$	- - - - - - 100 Perfons - - 2,750

§ V.—THE Origination, and Increase, of the People of England.

THAT, if the world was re-peopled, from 8 perfons, after the Flood, and that England was peopled originally by two perfons, or by a number not exceeding 20 perfons, fuch firft peopleing was about the year of the world 2200, or 2300, viz. 600 years after the Flood; and 16 or 1700 years, before the birth of our Saviour; at which time the world had between one and two millions of people only.

But, if the firft peopleing of England was by a colony or colonies, confifting of a number between 100 and 1000 people (which is moft probable), fuch colony or colonies were brought over between the year of the world 2400 and 2600; viz. about 8 or 900 years, after the Flood, and 14 or 1500 years, before the birth of our Saviour; at which time the world had about a million of families, and 4 or 5 millions of people.

From which hypothefis it will follow by an orderly feries of increafe;——

That, when the Romans invaded England, 53 years, before our Saviour's time, the kingdom had about 360,000 people; and, at our Saviour's birth, about 400,000 people;

That, at the Norman Conqueft, Anno Chrifti 1066, the kingdom had fomewhat above two millions of people;

That, Anno 1260, or about 200 years after the Norman Conqueft, the kingdom had 2,750,000 people, or half the prefent number; fo that the people of England have doubled in about 435 years laft paft;

That in probability the next doubling of the people of England will be in about 600 years to come, or by the year of our Lord 2300; at which time it will have eleven millions of people; but, that the next doubling after that, will not be (in all probability) in lefs than 12 or 1300 years more, or by the year of our Lord 3500 or 3600; at which time the kingdom will have 22 millions of fouls, or four times its prefent number, in cafe the world fhould laft fo long,

Now,

Now, the kingdom containing but 39 millions of acres, it will then have lefs than two acres to each head, and confequently will not then be capable of any further increafe.

That the increafe of the kingdom, for every 100 years of the laft preceding term of doubling, and the fubfequent term of doubling, has been, and in all probability will be, according to the following fcheme :

Anno Chrifti.	Number of People.	Increafe every 100 Years.
1300 - - -	2,860,000 - - -	440,000
1400 - - -	3,300,000 - - -	540,000
1500 - - -	3,840,000 - - -	780,000
1600 - - -	4,620,000 - - -	880,000
1700 - - -	5,500,000 - - -	920,000
1800 - - -	6,420,000 - - -	930,000
1900 - - -	7,350,000 - - -	930,000
2000 - - -	8,280,000 - - -	925,000
2100 - - -	9,205,000 - - -	910,000
2200 - - -	10,115,000 - - -	885,000
2300 - - -	11,000,000 - - -	

Whereby it appears, that the increafe of the kingdom being 880,000 people, in the laft 100 years, and 920,000 in the next fucceeding 100 years, the annual increafe at this time is about 9,000 fouls per annum.

But, whereas the yearly burials of the kingdom are about 1 in 32, or 170,000 fouls; and the yearly births 1 in 28, or 190,000 fouls, Whereby the yearly increafe fhould be - - 20,000 fouls;—

It is to be noted,

1. That the allowance for plagues and great mortalities comes to, at a medium - - - } 4,000 per ann.
2. Foreign or civil wars, at a medium, - - - 3,500 per ann.
3. The fea, conftantly employing about 40,000, precipitates the death of about - - - } 2,500 per ann.
4. The plantations (over and above the acceffion of foreigners) carry away - - - - - } 1,000 per ann.

In all 11,000 per ann.

Whereby the neat annual increafe is but - - - 9,000

In all 20,000.

That of thefe 20,000 fouls, which would be the annual increafe of the kingdom by procreation, were it not for the fore-mentioned abatements.

The

The country increafes annually by procreation - 20,000 fouls;
The cities and towns (exclufive of London,) - 2,000 fouls;
But London and the Bills of Mortality decreafe annually 2,000 fouls.

So that London requires a fupply of 2,000 annually to keep it from decreafing, befides a further fupply of about 3,000 per annum for its increafe at this time: In all 5,000, or a moiety of the kingdom's neat increafe.

That, allowing London and the Bills of Mortality to have contained, in Julius Cæfar's time, between 4 and 5.000 fouls; and at the Norman Conqueft about 24,000 fouls, and at this time about 530,000 fouls; the increafe thereof hath been, and in all probability will be, according to the following fcheme of the duplication of its inhabitants.

Number of Souls.					Anno Chrifti.					Number of Years in which the People of London have doubled.
8,280	-	-	-	-	330	-	-	-	-	-
16,560	-	-	-	-	830	-	-	-	-	500
33,120	-	-	-	-	1,230	-	-	-	-	400
66,240	-	-	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	270
132,480	-	-	-	-	1,585	-	-	-	-	85
264,960	-	-	-	-	1,621	-	-	-	-	36
529,920	-	-	-	-	1,695	-	-	-	-	74
1,059,840	-	-	-	-	1,900	-	-	-	-	205
2,119,680	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	-	-	-	1,100

Whereby it appears, that London has doubled 3 times fince the year 1500; fo that it is now 8 times as big as it was then; and the prefent yearly increafe of London and the Bills of Mortality, would have been (had it not been for the prefent war) 3000 fouls per annum.

But in relation to the prefent war, we are to confider,

That if the nation do at this time contain - - - 5,500,000 fouls,
It did contain, anno 1688, about 50,000 more, or   5,550,000 fouls.

For that, inftead of a decreafe of 11,000 per annum, out of the yearly increafe by procreation of 20,000; the faid decreafe has been at a medium 19,000 per annum: In all for 7 years } 133,000

And that, inftead of an increafe of 20,000 per annum by procreation, the faid increafe has been at a medium but 12,000 per annum: In all for 7 years - - - - - - - - - - - - - } 84,000

So that the kingdom has decreafed, in 7 years - - 49,000.

Observations about Procreation,

accounting the People to be 5,500,000 Souls.

By the fore-mentioned affeffments on marriages, births, and burials, and the collector's returns thereupon, and by the parifh regifters; it appears, that the proportion of marriages, births, and burials, is, according to the following fcheme,

People.		Annual Marriages:
530,000	London and Bills of Mortality -	1 in 106. In all 5,000; producing 4 Child^n each.
870,000	The Cities and Market Towns	1 in 128. In all 6,800; producing 4. 5 Child^n each.
4,100,000	The Villages and Hamlets - -	1 in 141. In all 29,200; producing 4. 8 Child^n each.
5,500,000	- - - - - -	1 in 134 - 41,000 - - - 4. 64

	Annual Births.	Annual Burials.
London and Bills of Mortality	1 in 26$\frac{1}{2}$. In all 20,000	1 in 14. 1. In all 22,000
The Cities and Market Towns	1 in 28$\frac{1}{2}$. In all 30,600	1 in 30. 4. In all 28,600
The Villages and Hamlets -	1 in 29. 4. In all 139,400	1 in 34. 4. In all 119,400
	1 in 28. 85 190,000	1 in 32. 35 170,000

Whence we may obferve, that in 1000 co-exifting perfons,

There are 71 or 72 marriages in the country, producing 34. 3 children.
    78   marriages in towns, - producing 35. 2 children.
    94   marriages in London - producing 37. 6 children.

Whereby it follows,

1. That though each marriage in London produceth fewer people than in the country, yet London, in general, having a greater proportion of breeders, is more prolific than the other great towns; and the great towns are more prolific than the country.

2. That if the people of London, of all ages, were as long lived as thofe in the country, London would increafe in people much fafter, pro ratâ than the country.

3. That the reafon why each marriage in London produces fewer children than the country marriages, feems to be,

  1. From the more frequent fornications and adulteries.
  2. From a greater luxury and intemperance;
  3. From a greater intenfenefs to bufinefs;
  4. From the unhealthfulnefs of the coal fmoke;
  5. From a greater inequality of age between the hufbands and wives.

And

And, that it may appear what the effect is, of the inequality of ages in Married Couples, I have collected the following Obfervations, from a certain great town * in the middle of the kingdom, confifting of near 3000 fouls.

1. That there is no child of any parents, now living, in the faid town, where the wife is 17 years older than the hufband, or the hufband 19 years older than the wife.

2. That the whole number of children being 1,060, the number of thofe where the mother was older than the father is 228, and where the hufband was older than the wife, 832.

3. That one moiety of the whole number of children, in the faid town, is the product of fuch parents, where the hufband is 4 or more years older than the wife.

4. That the greater number of children, with refpect to any one number of years of difference in age between the hufband and wife, is, where the hufband is two years older than the wife, the product whereof is 147, or a 7th part of the whole.

5. That an equality in age, in the hufband and wife, is not fo prolific as an inequality, provided that inequality exceed not a fuperiority of 4 years in the wife, or 10 years in the hufband; for the equality of years produced but 23 children; whereas one year's inequality in the age of the parents, either way, produced above 60.

6. That of the faid 1,060 children, in the whole town, near three quarters of them are the product of coalitions from 2 years fuperiority of age in the wife inclufive, to 6 years fuperiority of age in the hufband, inclufive.

7. That the higheft powers in men and women, for procreation, is, in that town, at 31 years of age in the hufband, and 28 in the wife; the produce of the former being 86 children, and of the latter 83.

* Litchfield.

8. That one moiety of the faid 1,060 children are the product of fathers from 28 to 35 years of age inclufive, and of mothers from 25, to 32.

> Whence it follows, that a juft equality, or too great an inequality of age, in marriages, are pre-judicial to the increafe of mankind ; and that the early or late marriages, in men and women, do tend little to the propagation of the human race.

Laftly, from a confideration of the male and female children in the faid town, and the ages of their parents, at the time, when fuch children were refpectively conceived, a fcheme may be eftablifhed, of the powers of generation, and the inclination of the feveral coalitions towards the producing the one or the other fex, according to the fuperiority of power in either fex, at the time of fuch refpective coalitions.

§ VI.—THE Annual Income, and Expence, of the Nation, as it ftood Anno 1688.

THAT the yearly Income of the Nation, Anno 1688, was - - - - - - - } £.43,500,000 Sterling.

That the yearly expence of the nation was - 41,700,000
That then the yearly increafe of wealth was - 1,800,000.

That the yearly Rent of the lands was about 10,000,000
Of the burgage, or houfeing, about - - - - 2,000,000
Of all other hereditaments, about - - - - 1,000,000

In all 13,000,000.

That the yearly Produce of trade, arts, and labours, was about - - - - - - } 30,500,000

In all 43,500,000.

That the number of inhabited houfes being about 1,300,000,
the number of families about - - - - - 1,360,000,
and the number of people about - - - - 5,500,000;—

The People anfwer to $4\frac{1}{4}$ per houfe, and 4 per family.

That the Yearly Eftates, or Income, of the feveral families, anfwer,

In common, to about - - - - £.32. 0. 0. per Family.
And about - - - - - - - - 7. 18. 0. per Head.

That the yearly expence of the nation is about 7. 11. 4. per Head.
And the yearly increafe about - - - - 0. 6 8. per Head.

That the whole value of the kingdom, in general, is about - - - - - - } £.650,000,000 Sterling.

Viz. The 13 millions of yearly rents, at about 18 years purchafe - - - - - - } 234,000,000 Sterling.

The 30 millions and a half per annum, by trade, arts, labours, &c. at near 11 years purchafe, (which, being the value of the 5 millions and a half of people, at £. 60 per head), comes to - - - - - } 330,000,000.

The ftock of the kingdom, in money, plate, jewels, and houfehold goods, about - } 28,000,000.

The ftock of the kingdom, in fhipping, forts, ammunition, ftores, foreign or home goods, wares, and provifions for trade abroad, or confumption at home, and all inftruments and materials relating thereto - - - } 33,000,000.

The live ftock of the kingdom, in cattle, beafts, fowl, &c. - - - - - - - } 25,000,000.

In all £.650,000,000 Sterling.

A SCHEME

A SCHEME of the Income, and Expence, of the feveral

Number of Families.	RANKS, DEGREES, TITLES, AND QUALIFICATIONS.	Heads per Family.
160 - -	Temporal Lords - - - - -	40
26 - -	Spiritual Lords - - - - -	20
800 - -	Baronets - - - - - -	16
600 - -	Knights - - - - - -	13
3,000 - -	Efquires - - - - - -	10
12,000 - -	Gentlemen - - - - -	8
5,000 - -	Perfons in Offices - - - -	8
5,000 - -	Perfons in Offices - - - -	6
2,000 - -	Merchants and Traders by Sea - - -	8
8,000 - -	Merchants and Traders by Land - - -	6
10,000 - -	Perfons in the Law - - - -	7
2,000 - -	Clergymen - - - - -	6
8,000 - -	Clergymen - - - - -	5
40,000 - -	Freeholders - - - - -	7
140.000 - -	Freeholders - - - - -	5
150,000 - -	Farmers - - - - - -	5
16,000 - -	Perfons in Sciences and Liberal Arts - -	5
40,000 - -	Shop-keepers and Tradefmen - - -	4½
60,000 - -	Artizans and Handicrafts - - - -	4
5,000 - -	Naval Officers - - - - -	4
4,000 - -	Military Officers - - - - -	4
511,586 Families.	- - - - - - -	5¼
50,000 - -	Common Seamen - - - - -	3
364,000 - -	Labouring People and Out Servants - -	3½
400,000 - -	Cottagers and Paupers - - - -	3¾
35,000 - -	Common Soldiers - - - - -	2
849,000 Families.	- - - - - - -	3¼
- - - - - -	Vagrants - - - - - -	- -
849,000 - - -	- - - - - - -	3¼

So the GENERAL

511,586 Families;	Increafing the Wealth of the Kingdom -	5¼
849,000 Families;	Decreafing the Wealth of the Kingdom -	3¼
1,360,586 Families.	Nett Totals - -	1 2/20

FAMILIES of *England*; calculated for the Year 1688.

Number of Persons.	Yearly Income per Family.	Total of the Estates or Income.	Yearly Income per Head.	Expence per Head.	Increase per Head.	Total Increase per Annum.
	£. s.	£.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.
6,400	2,800 —	448,000	70 —	60 — —	10 — —	64,000
520	1,300 —	33,800	65 —	55 — —	10 — —	5,200
12,800	880 —	704,000	55 —	51 — —	4 — —	51,000
7,800	650 —	390,000	50 —	46 — —	4 — —	31,200
30,000	450 —	1,200,000	45 —	42 — —	3 — —	90,000
96,000	280 —	2,880,000	35 —	32 10 —	2 10 —	240,000
40,000	240 —	1,200,000	30 —	27 — —	3 — —	120,000
30,000	120 —	600,000	20 —	18 — —	2 — —	60,000
16,000	400 —	800,000	50 —	40 — —	10 — —	160,000
48,000	200 —	1,600,000	33 —	28 — —	5 — —	240,000
70,000	140 —	1,400,000	20 —	17 — —	3 — —	210,000
12,000	60 —	120,000	10 —	9 — —	1 — —	12,000
40,000	45 —	360,000	9 —	8 — —	1 — —	40,000
280,000	84 —	3,360,000	12 —	11 — —	1 — —	280,000
700,000	50 —	7,000,000	10 —	9 10 —	— 10 —	350,000
750,000	44 —	6,600,000	8 15	8 10 —	— 5 —	187,000
80,000	60 —	960,000	12 —	11 10 —	1 10 —	40,000
180,000	45 —	1,800,000	10 —	9 10 —	— 10 —	90,000
240,000	40 —	2,400,000	10 —	9 10 —	— 10 —	120,000
20,000	80 —	400,000	20 —	18 — —	2 — —	40,000
16,000	60 —	240,000	15 —	14 — —	1 — —	16,000
2,675,520	**67 —**	**34,495,800**	**12 18**	**12 — —**	**— 18 —**	**2,447,100**
						Decrease.
150,000	20 —	1,000,000	7 —	7 10 —	— 10 —	75,000
1,275,000	15 —	5,460,000	4 10	4 12 —	— 2 —	127,500
1,300,000	6 10	2,000,000	2 —	2 5 —	— 5 —	325,000
70,000	14 —	490,000	7 —	7 10 —	— 10 —	35,000
2,795,000	10 10	8,950,000	3 5	3 9 —	— 4 —	562,000
30,000	— —	60,000	2 —	3 — —	1 — —	60,000
2,825,000	**10 10**	**9,010,000**	**3 3**	**3 7 6**	**— 4 6**	**622,000**

ACCOUNT is :

2,675,520	67 —	34,495,800	12 18	12 — —	— 18 —	2,447,000
2,825,000	10 10	9,010,000	3 3	3 7 6	— 4 6	622,000
5,500,520	32 —	43,505,800	7 18	7 11 3	— 6 9	1,825,100

A Calculation of the Quantity of Silver, and Gold, in England, France, and Holland, in Europe, and in the World in general, and of the Increase, and Consumption, thereof, Anno 1688.

This Calculation is built upon this Hypothesis:

1. That the silver and gold in Europe, at the discovery of the West Indies, near 200 years ago, was but 45 millions Sterling; but is now about 5 times as much, or 225 millions.

2. That there have been 520 millions of silver and gold imported into Europe from America, within these last 180 years: besides what has been produced in Europe, or imported into it from Asia, and Africa.

Whereby the Account of Europe stands thus:

The existing stock of silver and gold in Europe, 180 years ago	45 Millions Sterⁱ.
Produced in Europe within these last 180 years	8 Millions.
Imported into Europe from Asia in manufactures	2 Millions.
from Africa, in gold dust, &c.	15 Millions.
from America, in specie	520 Millions.
In all	590 Millions.

Whereof 545 millions having been produced in Europe, or imported into it, within these last 180 years; viz.

In the first eighty years - 205 millions, or £.2,560,000 per annum,
And in the last hundred years 340 millions, or 3,400,000 per annum;

We may conclude, that the existing stock of silver and gold in Europe;

Being, 200 years ago - - - - - 45 millions,
Was, - 100 years ago - - - - - 100 millions,
And is at present - - - - - - 225 millions:

It has increased—

In the first 80 years - 55 millions, or £.700,000 per annum;
In the last 100 years 125 millions, or 1,250,000 per annum;

180 millions:

So

So this laſt 100 years Europe has—

Produced and imported 340 millions, or £.3,400,000 per annum.
Increaſed - - - - 125 millions, or 1,250,000 per annum.

Conſumed and exported 215 millions, or 2,150,000 per annum.

Now, before we come to the particulars how theſe 215 millions, in gold and ſilver, have been conſumed in Europe, within this laſt 100 years, we ſhall conſider in what the 225 millions, which we eſtimate to be the preſent ſtock of Europe, in gold and ſilver, and things made thereof, do conſiſt ; viz.

	In Europe in general.	In England.	In France.	In Holland.
Coined Silver - -	110 Millions	£.8,500,000	£.18,000,000	£.7,000,000
Coined Gold - - -	28 Millions	3,000,000	5,000,000	2,000,000
Bullion - - - -	8 Millions	1,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Lay Plate - - - -	46 Millions	4,000,000	9,000,000	1,500,000
Church Plate - - -	20 Millions	200,000	3,000,000	100,000
Medals and Rarities -	5 Millions	200,000	900,000	300,000
Gold & Silver Thread and Wire, and Things made thereof in wear	6 Millions	400,000	1,400,000	100,000
Dᵒ in Stock for Trade	2 Millions	200,000	600,000	300,000
	225 Millions	17,500,000	39,400,000	12,800,000

Whereupon we have eſtimated the conſumption of the 315 millions of Gold and Silver, in Europe, within the laſt 100 years, which is £.3,150,000 per annum, as followeth :—

		In Europe in general.	In England.	In France.	In Holland.
By the wear of Silver Coin - a 100th Part of the 110 Millˢ		110,000	8,500	18,000	7,000
The wear of Gold Coin - a 100th Part of - - 28 Millˢ		28,000	3,000	5,000	2,000
Waſte in Coinage - - - a 2000th Part of - - - 2 Millˢ		10,000	1,250	2,500	800
Waſte in working of Plate a 150th Part of - - - 3 Millˢ		20,000	1,600	4,000	700
The wear of Wrought Plate a 800th Part of - - 66 Millˢ		82,000	4,000	12,000	1,600
The wear of things made of Gold & Silver Thread or Wire - - - - - a - 10th Part of - - - 6 Millˢ		600,000	60,000	180,000	20,000
Leaf & Shell Gold & Silver The whole of £.50,000 - -		50,000	6,000	20,000	3,000
Loſt in Caſualties at Sea - a - 70th Part of - - - 2 Millˢ		30,000	7,000	10,000	10,000
Loſt by Fires, Inundations, &c. - a - - a 4000th Part of - - 200 Millˢ		5,000	1,000	2,000	500
Liquid Gold and Silver - The Half of £.10,000 - - -		5,000	500	1,500	200
Buried & loſt, not known how - - - - - - a 7000th Part of - - 140 Millˢ		20,000	2,000	5,000	500
Exported out of Europe, by Trade, &c. - - -	- - - - - - - - -	1,190,000	240,000	160,000	300,000
In all - - -		2,150,000	334,850	420,000	346,300

Whereby

Whereby it appears, that the two principal articles, by which the gold and filver of Europe is confumed, are, in things made of gold and filver thread and wire, and in coin, or bullion exported in trade; thefe two articles alone being 7 parts in 8 of the whole confumption of the gold and filver of Europe.

As to the world in general, I compute the exifting ftock, 180 years ago, at 500 millions.

The produce this laft 180 years, 1,200 millions : The confumption, 850 millions.

The increafe, 350 millions, which, added to the 500 millions, make the prefent ftock 850 millions.

§ VII.—THE feveral forts of LAND in England, with the Value, and Product thereof.

ENGLAND and WALES contain 39 Millions of Acres; viz.

	Acres.	Value per Acre.	Rent.
Arable land - - - -	11,000,000	at 5s. 10d. per acre	£3,200,000
Pafture and meadow -	10,000,000	at 9s. - - per acre	4,500,000
Woods and coppices -	3,000,000	at 5s. - - per acre	750,000
Forefts, parks, and commons - - - - -	3,000,000	at 3s. 6d. per acre	550,000
Heaths, moors, mountains, and barren lands	10,000,000	at 1s. - - per acre	500,000
Houfes, and homefteads, gardens, and orchards, churches, and churchyards - - - -	1,000,000	The land - -	450,000
		The buildings	2,000,000
Rivers, lakes, meres, and ponds - - - -	500,000	at 2s. - - per acre -	50,000
Roads, ways, and wafte lands - - - -	500,000	at - - - per acre.	
In all	39,000,000	at 6s. 2d. per acre	12,000,000

So

	True Yearly Value.		Value as rated to the 4s. Tax.		Produce of the 4s. Tax,
So the yearly rents, or value of the land is	10 millions	-	6,500,000	-	1,300,000
The houfes and buildings	2 millions	-	1,500,000	-	300,000
All other hereditaments -	1 million	-	500,000	-	100,000
Perfonal eftates, &c. - -	1 million	-	550,000	-	100,000
In all	14 millions	-	9,050,000	-	1,800,000

So that, whereas the tax of 4s. per pound produces but £.1,800,000
It fhould produce (if duly affeffed) - - - - - - 2,800,000.

The PRODUCE of the Arable Land, I thus eftimate :

	Of Bufhels.	Per Bufhel.	Value.
Wheat - -	12 Millions,	at 3s. 6d. -	£.2,100,000
Rye - - -	8 Millions,	at 2s. 6d. - -	1,000,000
Barley - -	25 Millions,	at 2s. - - - -	2,500,000
Oats - - -	16 Millions,	at 1s. 6d. - -	1,200,000
Peas - - -	7 Millions,	at 2s. 6d. - -	875,000
Beans - -	4 Millions,	at 2s. 6d. - -	500,000
Vetches, &c.	1 Million,	at 2s. - - - -	100,000
	73 Millions.	at 2s. 3d. - -	8,275,000

This is the only nett Produce exclufive of the Seed Corn, which in fome Sorts of Grain, being nearly a 4th of the Produce in others, a 5th, may in general be reckoned, about 17 Millions of Bufhels more, which make the whole Produce to be 90 Millions of Bufhels, which at 2s. 3d. per Bufhel in common are full 10 Mill⁸ Sterl⁵.

Thefe 73 millions of bufhels of grain are the product of 10 of the 11 millions of acres of arable land; the other million of acres producing hemp, flax, woad, faffron, dying weeds, &c.; the value of the product whereof is about 1 million fterling. So that the rent of the corn land being under £.3,000,000 per annum, and the nett produce thereof above 8 millions, the produce is near treble to the rent.

Now the RENTS or YEARLY VALUE of the pafture and meadow, woods, coppices, forefts, parks, commons, heaths, and moors, mountains and barren land, being - - - - £.6,250,000 fterling

The produce can fcarce make above two rents, or 12 millions ; there being little charge either in cultivating the land, or gathering the product thereof, comparatively to what there is in the arable land.

This produce is principally in and by cattle, hay, timber, and firewood.

The produce by cattle, in butter, cheefe, and milk, is about	£.	2,500,000
The value of the wool yearly fhorn is about - - - -		2,000,000
The value of the horfes yearly bred is about - - - -		250,000
The value of the flefh yearly fpent as food is about -		3,350,000
The value of the tallow and hides of the cattle - -		600,000
The value of hay yearly confumed by horfes about -		1,300,000
The hay yearly confumed by other cattle, - - - -		1,000,000
The timber yearly felled for building and fuch ufes, - -		500,000
The wood yearly fpent in firing and petty ufes, - - -		500,000

So the produce (including one million fterling in hay fpent by cattle) is in all, - - - - - - - - 12,000,000

An

An ESTIMATE of the LIVE STOCK of the Nation.

	Yearly Breed or Increase.	The whole Stock.	Value of each besides the Skin.	Value of the Stock
Beeves, sterks, and calves	800,000	4,500,000	£.2 0 0	9,000,000
Sheep and lambs -	3,200,000	11,000,000	0 8 0	4,400,000
Swine and pigs - -	1,300,000	2,000,000	0 16 0	1,600,000
Deer and fawns - -	20,000	100,000	2 0 0	200,000
Goats and kids - -	10,000	50,000	0 10 0	25,000
Hares and leverets -	12,000	24,000	0 - 1 6	1,800
Rabbits and conies -	2,000,000	1,000,000	0 0 5	21,100
	7,342,000	18,074,000 -		£. 15,247,900

So the value of the Live Stock for food is -   -   -   £. 15,247,900

The value of the horses (and asses) being 1,200,000, at £.2 2s. each, breeding annually 100,000, is } 3,000,000

The value of the pelts and skins (over and above the wool) - - - - - - - - - - - - } 2,400,000

20,647,900

The value of the wool yearly shorn (or pelted) 10,000,000 fleeces, 2,000,000 lbs. at 4s. per fleece, or 28s. per tod at 12d. per lb. - - - - } 2,000,000

The value of the whole stock of tame fowl, as geese, turkies, hens, ducks, pigeons, swans, and pea-cocks - - - - - - - - - - - - } 460,000

The whole stock of wild fowl about - - - - - 12,000

In all - 23,119,900

An ESTIMATE of the Yearly Consumption of FLESH in the Nation:

	Number of the Yearly Consumption.	Weight of each Carcase.	Price of a lb. weight.	Price of each Beast.	Value of the Yearly Consumption.	Weight of the Yearly Consumption.
Beeves and Calves -	800,000	260 lbs. wt	1⅓d.	£.1 18 —	£.1,520,000	208,000,000 lbs. wt
Sheep and Lambs -	3,200,000	32 - -	2¼d.	— 6 —	960,000	102,400,000
Swine and Pigs - -	1,300,000	46 - -	3d.	— 11 6	750,000	59,800,000
Deer and Fawns - -	20,000	70 - -	6d.	1 15 —	35,000	1,400,000
Goats and Kids - -	10,000	36 - -	2½d.	— 7 6	4,000	360,000
Hares and Leverets -	12,000	2½ -	7d.	— 1 6	900	30,000
Rabits and Conies -	2,000,000	¾-½ -	6d.	— — 5	42,100	1,700,000
	7,342,000	- - -	- -	- - - -	- 3,302,000	373,690,000
Tame Fowl - - - - - - - - -			at	6d. per lb. - - -	600,000	24,000,000
Wild Fowl - - - - - - - -			at	12d. per lb. - - -	20,000	400,000
			In all - - -	£.3,922,000	398,090,000 lbs. w

Which for 5½ Millions of People is—

In Value { 14s. 3d. per Annum.
         { - - ½d. per Diem, each.

In Weight { 72 lbs. 6 oz. per Annum.
          { - - 3⅙ - per Diem.

But, for 2,700,000 perſons, being the number of thoſe, who eat Fleſh conſtantly, the foreſaid proportion of 398,090,000 pounds weight of fleſh yearly ſpent as food, comes to $6\frac{2}{3}$ ounces per head per diem, and $147\frac{1}{2}$ pound weight per head per annum, beſides Dutch beef, Weſtphalia bacon, &c.

The remaining 2,800,000 perſons not eating of fleſh being theſe:

  200,000 infants under 13 months old,

   40,000 ſick perſons,

  260,000 part of 700,000 perſons, who feed on fiſh at leaſt 2 days in 7.

 1,280,000 part of 1,760,000 perſons contained in 440,000 families, who, by reaſon of their poverty, do not contribute to church or poor, and conſequently eat not fleſh above 2 days in 7.

 1,020,000 part of 1,200,000 perſons contained in 440,000 families who receive alms, and conſequently eat not fleſh above once a week.

 2,800,000.

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§ VIII.—THE Beer, Ale, and Malt annually conſumed in England; and the Revenue of Exciſe ariſing thereby.

THAT the Arable Land of England is near - - - - 11,000,000 of Acres;
 Of which the Barley Land is almoſt a third, or - - 3,200,000 Acres;

Whereof ſomewhat above two thirds being yearly ſowed, and the other third fallow, the Land yearly ſowed with Barley is about - - - - - - - - - - - - } 2,200,000 Acres;

  Which, at 15 buſhels per Acre, is 33 millions of buſhels of Barley.

Viz.—Malted and brewed into Ale and Beer $21\frac{1}{2}$ millions of buſhels.

 Malted and made into Spirits, and for other uſes - - - - - - } 1 millⁿ of buſhels. $22\frac{1}{2}$ millⁿ malted.

 Seed Corn, at near 4 buſhels per Acre $8\frac{1}{2}$ millⁿ of buſhels.
 Barley for bread, feeding of poultry, &c. $2\frac{1}{2}$ millⁿ of buſh. $10\frac{1}{2}$ millⁿ unmalted

    In all - - - 33 millions of buſhels.

Which $22\frac{1}{2}$ millions of buſhels of malted Barley may well produce - - - - - } 24 mill^{ns} of buſhels of malt.

That the Malt brewed into Ale and Beer is 23 millions of buſhels.
Whereof the Malt brewed for ſale is much about - - - - - - - - - - - - } 13,500,000 buſhels.

And for private uſe - - - - - - - - 9,500,000 buſhels.

<div align="right">And</div>

And that the difference between the years 1688 and 1695 is according to the following Scheme :

```
              Bushels                Barrels
              of Malt.               ftrong.     ⌠ Excifed - 4,800,000 at
          ⌠ 15,900,000 Producing 5,300,000 ⎰  2s. 6d. per barrel  - £.600,000
   A°     |                                 ⌡ Not excifed  500,000.
  1688.   |                        Barls fmall.  ⌠ Excifed - 2,400,000 at
          ⌡ 7,100,000 Producing 7,100,000 ⎰  6d. per barrel  -  -   60,000
                                           ⌡ Not excifed 4,700,000.

            23,000,000  -  -  12,400,000  - - - - - - - - - £.660,000


                                 Barls ftrong.  ⌠ Excifed - 3,200,000 at
          ⌠ 14,500,000 Producing 3,850,000 ⎰  4s. 9d. per barrel - £.766,100
   A°     |                                 ⌡ Not excifed  620,000.
  1695.   |                        Barls fmall.  ⌠ Excifed - 2,200,000 at
          ⌡ 7,500,000 Producing 7,500,000 ⎰  1s. 3d. per barrel  -  137,800
                                           ⌡ Not excifed 5,300,000.

            22,000,000  -  -  11,350,000 - - - - - - - - - £.903,600
```

Whence it follows,

That if the drink brewed for private ufe, A° 1688, had paid the then Duty of Excife, it had come to £. 180,000, and in the whole - - - - - - - } £.840,000;

That if the drink brewed for private ufe, A° 1695, fhould pay the prefent Duty, it would come to £. 408,250, and in the whole - - - - - } £.1,311,850;

That raifing the Excife has reduced the confumption of malt from 23 millions of bufhels to 22 millions ;

That it has reduced the quantity of drink brewed from 12,400,000 barrels, to 11,350,000 barrels ;

That it has decreafed public brewing from 4,800,000 barrels of ftrong drink, to 3,230,000 barrels; and from 2,400,000 barrels of fmall to 2,200,000 barrels;

And that it hath increafed private brewing from 500,000 barrels of ftrong to 620,000 barrels; and from 4,700,000 barrels of fmall to 5,300,000 barrels;

Laftly, That 9d. per bufhel on Malt, at the Kiln, is much about equivalent to the prefent Excife ; and that 18d. per bufhel on Malt, at the Mafh Fatt, would come to One Million fterling.

§ IX.—A CALCULATION of the POLL BILLS, and fome other Taxes, and what may be raifed by fome Commodities not yet taxed.

THAT the Produce of the 12d Polls 1ft Will. and
  Mary, being - - - - - - - £. 288,300,
And of the Quarterly Poll, 3d Will. and Mary, - - 597,500,
The people of England do not appear,
  by the 1ft Poll Bills, to be above - 5,400,000 fouls,
Though in the confumption and ex-
  pence of the nation they anfwer to
near - - - - - 5,500,000 fouls;—
    As by the following Scheme :

	12d Poll, 1ft W. and M.	Quarterly Poll, 3d W. and M.
The number of people as they anfwered in the Poll Tax - - - - -	5,400,000 -	5,390,000 :
Viz.—Perfons receiving alms - -	600,000 -	620,000
Their children under 16 years -	300,000 -	310,000
Perfons not paying to church and poor (660,000) - - - - -	. . . . . -	670,000
Their children under 16 years -	600,000 -	610,000
Children under 16 of day labourers	240,000 -	260,000
Children under 16 of fervants in hufbandry - - - - - -	140,000 -	160,000
Children under 16, of fuch as have 4 children, or more, and are not worth £. 50, (150,000 parents)	180,000 -	200,000
Omitted by neglect, or otherwife deficient - - - - - -	100,000 -	120,000
So the number of thofe that were excufed, or infolvent, is - - - - - - -	2,150,000 -	2,950,000
The number of the folvent people - -	3,250,000 -	2,440,000
In all - -	5,400,000 -	5,390,000

	At 12d. per head.	At 4s. per head.
So the common duty of the folvent people amounted to - - - - - - - -	162,500 -	488,000
And all other parts of the faid Polls - -	125,800 -	109,500
In all - -	288,300 -	597,500

Note—That the Quarterly Poll excufed all fuch as, by reafon of their poverty, did not contribute to Church and Poor; whereas the Twelvepenny Poll excufed only their children under 16 years, but not the parents themfelves: Whereby the Quarterly Poll excufed 600,000 perfons more than the Twelvepenny Poll, by that fingle article.

That, if all perfons had paid the common duty only upon the Twelvepenny Poll, without any thing for degrees, titles, or qualifications, it would have raifed near as much as it did, or - - - £.275,000;

And that, if all perfons had paid only the common duty of 4s. upon the Quarterly Poll, it would have raifed near twice as much as it did, or - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 1,100,000.

Of the prefent DUTY on MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and BURIALS; accounting the People to be 5,400,000 Souls.

At a Medium in Time of Peace:

Yearly		In all	Com. Duty.	But A° 1695, Thus :	£.
Burials	1 in 32 —	170,000 at 4s. each	34,000 — 1 in 29½ —	183,000	36,600
Births	1 in 28 —	190,000 at 2s. each	19,000 — 1 in 30½ —	177,000	17,700
Marriages	1 in 132 —	41,000 at 2s. 6d. -	5,125 — 1 in 140 —	39,000	4,875
Batchelors	1 in 40 —	140,000 at 1s. - -	7,000 — 1 in 40 —	140,000	7,000
Widowers	1 in 200 —	27,000 at 1s. - -	1,350 — 1 in 200 —	27,000	1,350

In all - £.66,475 - - - - - - - 67,525

OMISSIONS, FRAUDS, and INSOLVENT :

In Burials - -	6	per cent. —	10,000 at 4s. each -	£.2,000
Births - -	3	per cent. —	6,000 at 2s. ——	600
Marriages	2½	per cent. —	1000 at 2s. 6d. ——	125
Batchelors	10	per cent. —	14,000 at 1s. ——	700
Widowers	5	per cent. —	1,500 at 1s. ——	75

In all - £.3,500

EXCUSED by receiving ALMS :

In Burials -	- - - - -	00,000 - - - - -	00,000
Births	30 per cent. —	60,000 at 2s. each	£.6,000
Marriages	10 per cent. —	4,000 at 2s. 6d. ——	500
Batchelors	5 per cent. —	7,000 at 1s. ——	350
Widowers	20 per cent. —	5,000 at 1s. ——	250

In all - £.7,100

So the common Duty comes to - - - - - - - - 66,475
And the Deductions - - - - - - - - - - - - 10,600

Whereby the neat produce of the common Duty is - - - - - - £.55,875

The

The Perfons charged for Quality are about 1 in 10 of the whole; viz.

Burials	- - -	17,000 — at 14s. each	- -	£.11,900
Births	- - -	19,000 — at 8s. each	- - -	7,600
Marriages	- -	4,000 — at 10s. each	- - -	2,000
Batchelors	- -	14,000 — at 5s. each	- - -	3,500
Widowers	- -	3,000 — at 5s. each	- - -	1,500

In all, for Quality - - £.26,500

Omiffions, Frauds, and Infolvents, in Quality, a } 20th part, or - - - - - - - - - -} - 1,325

Whereby the neat Produce for Quality is - - - - 25,175
And the neat Produce of the Common Duty - - - 55,875

So the neat Produce, in all, fhould be - - - - - 81,050
Whereas it is given for - - - - - - - - - £.130,000.

Of the prefent **DUTY on HOUSES and WINDOWS,** for fupplying the Deficiency of the Clipt Money.

The number of inhabited houfes is near - - - - - 1,300,000
The number of windows under - - - - - - - 9,000,000

Houfes.

Whereof 980,000 under 10 windows,	at 2s. per houfe	£.98,000
270,000 under 20 windows,	at 6s. per houfe	81,000
50,000 above 20 windows,	at 10s. per houfe	25,000

1,300,000 - - - - - - - - - - - £.204,000

Out of which Deducting—

Houfes.

For thofe who receive alms	330,000, at 2s. -	per houfe £.33,000
Thofe who do not pay to } church and poor -}	380,000, at 2s. 4d.	- - - - 44,000
Omiffions, frauds, and } defaulters - - -}	40,000, at 4s.	- - - - - 8,000

Infolvent,—In all - 750,000 - - - - - - £.85,000
Solvent,—In all - - 550,000 - - - - - - - 119,000

So that the neat produce is but - - - - - £.119,000 per ann.
Whereas, it being granted for 7 years, and valued } at £.1,200,000 fterling, it is given for above -} 170,000 per ann.

But,

But, whereas the premium and interest money, upon advancing such part of the sum (which the act hath given credit for) as the fund will bear, may be estimated at 12 or 13 per cent. and the collecting and other charges 5 or 6 per cent: In all, 18 or 19 per cent.

It follows, that the neat produce to the Exchequer will be but £.100,000 per annum, applicable to the discharge of principal and interest; but, if one half of the £.1,200,000 be advanced the first year upon the credit of the act, and that a fourth part of the said £.119.000, should be paid, in the first year, in light hammered money, worth only ⅘ths of the tale, the produce of the first year, applicable to the discharge of the principal money, will not be above £. 50,000.

So that if the whole deficiency of the clipt money should, instead of £.1,200,000, amount to £.2,400,000, it will be about 24 years before the said duty will discharge the principal and interest, though there should be no further anticipations thereon than 5 or £. 600,000 at the first, and though the said duty should produce, by the end of the said 24 years, £.114,000 per annum clear, applicable to the discharge of the principal.

As to some COMMODITIES not yet TAXED.

	Per Ann.
That a halfpenny per lb. on common soap, and a penny per lb. on Castile soap, } will raise near	£.50,000
That a halfpenny per lb. on candles - - will raise about	70,000
That three halfpence in the shilling on leather, parchment, and vellum, - - } will be - - -	100,000
That 1d. per bushel on malt will raise £.100,000 per annum ; consequently 3d. per bushel will raise £.300,000 - - -	300,000
That 3d. per bushel on wheat will raise - - - - -	150,000
That 2d. per bushel on rye will raise - - - - - - -	67,000
That 1d. per bushel on all barley and oats brought to the mill, will raise - - - - - - - - - } -	13,000
In all - - £.750,000	

That 1d. in the Crown, of the value of all live cattle, will raise - - - - - - - - - - - - } -	400,000
That 1d. in the shilling on all flesh spent as food, will raise -	300,000
That 3d. per fleece, for each fleece of wool shorn, will raise -	100,000
In all - - £.800,000	

| That 2s. per cent. on all materials for building or repairs, will raise - - - - - - - - - - } - | 300,000 |
| That 10 per cent. upon all wool consumed, or manufactured, will raise - - - - - - - - - - } - | 500,000 |

§ X.—THE State of the Nation, Anno 1695.

THAT the prefent income of the nation is a million lefs than it was anno 1688, and is now but about - - - - - - - - } 42½ millions fterling.

That the yearly expence is about 40½ millions, and the taxes 5 millions.—In all - - - } 45½ millions fterling.

That the kingdom does now yearly decreafe - 3 millions fterling.

That if the war were to continue to anno 1698 inclufive:

That the yearly income will in probability be but - - - - - - - - - - - } 38½ millions fterling.

   The expence - 38½ millions. } In all 42½ millions fterling.
        Taxes - 4 millions. }

The yearly decreafe - - - - - - - - - - 4 millions fterling.

According to the following Scheme :

	Annual Income of the Nation.	Annual Expence of the Nation.	Ordinary Revenue of the Crown	Extraordinary Taxes actually raifed.	Annual Expence in all.	Increafe or Decreafe of the Nation.
Anº 1688	43,500	41,700	2,000,000	- - - - -	41,700,000	Incr. 1,800,000
1689	43,600	41,500	1,800,000	3,000,000	44,500,000	Decr. 900,000
1690	43,700	41,500	1,800,000	4,000,000	45,500,000	Decr. 1,800,000
1691	43,800	41,400	1,700,000	4,000.000	45,400,000	Decr. 1,600,000
1692	43,800	41,200	1,700,000	4,000,000	45,200,000	Decr. 1,400,000
1693	43,600	41,000	1,600,000	4,000,000	45,000,000	Decr. 1,400,000
1694	43,100	40,800	1,600,000	5,000,000	45,800,000	Decr. 2,700,000
1695	42,500	40,500	1,500,000	5,000,000	45,500,000	Decr. 3,000,000
1696	41,600	40,100	1,500,000	4,500,000	44,600,000	Decr. 3,000,000
1697	40,200	39,300	1,400,000	4,500,000	43,800,000	Decr. 3,600,000
1698	38,500	38,500	1.400,000	4,000,000	42,500,000	Decr. 4,000,000

Hence we may infer,

That in 7 years, from 1688 to 1695 inclufive, the taxes have amounted to, effectually - } 29 millions fterling.

But, that the kingdom is fcarce actually decreafed 13 millions.

So that, by induftry, and frugality, there have been faved full - - - - - - - - - } 16 millions.

That, by the year 1698, inclufive, the taxes will, in 10 years, have amounted to, in all probability, effectually - - - - - } 42 millions.

And the kingdom will be actually decreafed - 23 ½ millions.

That

That, after the year 1695, the taxes actually raifed will fall fhort every year, more and more, to that degree, that the war cannot well be fuftained beyond the year 1698 upon the foot it now ftands, unlefs—

1. The yearly income of the nation can be increafed :
2. Or the yearly expence diminifhed :
3. Or a foreign or home credit be obtained or eftablifhed :
4. Or the confederacy be enlarged :
5. Or the ftate of the war altered :
6. Or a general excife, in effect, introduced :

Now, whereas, by the foregoing fcheme, the wealth of the kingdom feems to be actually decreafed almoft 13 millions fterling, between 1688 and 1695, inclufive ; and will probably decreafe by 1698, inclufive, above 10 millions and a half more—In all about 23 millions and a half in ten years :—The faid decreafe feems to be thus chargeable :

	The Stock of the Kingdem 1688.	Decreafe by the Year 1695.	Remaining Stock, An° 1695.	Decreafe by the Year 1698.	Remaining Stock,|An° 1698.
Coined Silver - - - - -	8,500,000	4,000,000	4,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000
Coined Gold - - - - -	3,000,000	- - - -	3,000,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Uncoined Silver and Gold - -	500,000	400,000	100,000	100,000	
Wrought Plate, Rings, &c. -	4,000,000	1,600,000	2,400,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Jewels - - - - - - -	1,500,000	500,000	1,000,000	200,000	800,000
Furniture, Apparel, &c. - -	10,500,000	2,500,000	8,000,000	1,500,000	6,500,000
	28,000,000	9,000,000	19,000,000	6,000,000	13,000,000
Stock for Trade, Confumption, &c. - - - - -	33,000,000	3,000,000	30,000,000	3,500,000	26,500,000
The Live Stock in Cattle, &c.	25,000,000	1,000,000	24,000,000	1,000,000	23,000,000
	86,000,000	13,000,000	73,000,000	10,500,000	62,500,000

Hence it follows, that if the ftock of the nation, which was 86 millions fterling anno 1688 ; viz. about double to the yearly income and expence, fhall be decreafed to 62 millions and a half by anno 1698 ; the war cannot well be fuftained longer than that year, for thefe reafons :—

1. For that the money of the kingdom will then be but $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions ; viz. but one-tenth of the annual expence, lefs than which cannot circulate the whole ;

2. That the wrought plate will be little above a million, confequently, nothing to be fpared further from that article ;

3. That 7 millions in jewels, houfehold ftuff, furniture, apparel, &c. is the leaft quantity we can imagine that article reduceable unto, the bedding of the kingdom amounting to one half of that fum ;

4. That,

4. That, if the stock of the kingdom, in shipping, forts, and castles, and in naval and military stores and appointments, and for foreign trade and home consumption, and all the branches of that article, be reduced from 33 to 26 millions; if it should be further lessened the nation cannot be secure, trade cannot be carried on, nor a sufficient stock of provisions left to supply us in time of difficulty;

5. That if the live stock of the nation, which will then be diminished a 12th part, should be further diminished, it may occasion an excessive rise of the price of wool, leather, flesh, butter, and cheese, not much short of a famine, unless the number of people decrease proportionably; the effect whereof will be equally pernicious.

§ XI.—The State of France, and Holland, Anno 1688, and Anno 1695.

AS to the State of FRANCE, Anno 1688;

THAT France contains about - - - -	126 millions of acres.
Which at about 40 acres per family, is -	3,200,000 families.
And allowing full nine acres per head, and $4\frac{1}{4}$ heads per family, is - - - - -	14,000,000 souls.
That the yearly rents of the lands and other hereditaments of France, at 5 s. per acre, is	32,000,000 sterling.
The trade and business of France - - -	52,000,000
In all	84,000,000 sterling.

Which is for every head in France about - £. 6. per annum.

OF this 86 millions income per annum in times of peace,

The taxes and revenue of the crown is about $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling	$10\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, or	£. — 15s. per head.
The consumption over and above taxes, &c.	70 millions, - - or	5 — per head.
The yearly increase -	$3\frac{1}{8}$ millions, - - or	— 5s. per head.
In all	84 millions, - - or	£. 6. — per head.

AS to the $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, for the ordinary taxes and public revenue of France in time of peace,

The necessary charge of the government requires	7 millions sterling
The incident charge of the government - -	$1\frac{1}{2}$ millions.
The yearly surplus applicable to the increase of shipping, and to naval and military stores, or to lay up in money - - - - - - - -	2 millions.
	$10\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

Which

Which yearly furplus of 2 millions is capable of raifing a bank, in fhips of war, in naval and military ftores, and in ready money, to the value of 20 millions fterling, upon the enjoyment of 10 years peace.

Suppofing, then, that the prefent war has, in 7 years, coft France 70 millions, or comm⁵ annis, 10 millions per annum—

They had, at the beginning thereof, in fhips of war extra, and in ftores and money, at leaft	10 millions fterling.
They have fpared, out of the incident charges of the government, ⅔d parts, or one million per annum; in all - - - - - - - -	7 millions fterling.
They have raifed extra taxes 7 millions per annum, or - - - - - - - - - - -	49 millions.
They have got by prizes at fea, and advantages at land - - - - - - - - - -	4 millions.
	In all 70 millions.

And the whole taxes and revenue of the crown, ordinary and extraordinary, have been $17\frac{1}{2}$ millions per annum, or 25 s. per head per annum.

AS to the State of FRANCE, Anno 1695 :

IT may well be prefumed, that, by the interruption of trade, and the defertion of the refugees, the income of France is leffened 10 millions per annum, and is now but -	74 millions fterling.
That the people of France are leffened ½ of a million, and being now but 13,500,000 fouls, have reduced their expence about 9 s. per head per annum; viz. from £. 5. to £. 4. 11 s.; whereby the prefent yearly confumption is - - - - - - - -	$61\frac{1}{2}$ millions.
That the yearly charge of the war is now increafed to - - - - - - - - - - -	11 millions.
That the neceffary charge of the government is ftill - - - - - - - - - - - - -	7 millions.
The incident charges - - - - - - - - -	$0\frac{1}{2}$ million.
	In all 80 millions.
So that France does now actually decreafe near a 12th part of its annual income, or - - - - - - - - - - -	6 millions per annum.

AS

AS to the State of HOLLAND, Anno 1688.

THAT Holland contains - - - - - 8 millions of acres.
That the number of people is - - - - 2,200,000 souls.
That to each soul there is in land - - - $3\frac{2}{3}$ acres.

That the rents of the land, houses, and hereditaments, is 10s. per acre, or - - - - - - - } 4 millions sterling per annum.

That the trade and business of Holland is - - - - - - } $13\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling per annum.

So that the whole income of Holland is - - - - - - } $17\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling per annum.

                                                   £. s. d.

That the general income of Holland being - } $17\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, is 8 1 4 per head.

Whereof the taxes, or public revenue - - - } $4\frac{3}{4}$ - Ditto - or 2 3 2 per head,

Consumption in diet, apparel, and incidental charges, over and above the taxes - - - - } 11 - Ditto - or 5 0 0 per head.

Yearly increase - - - 2 - Ditto - or 0 18 2 per head.

                            $17\frac{3}{4}$ - Ditto - or 8 1 4 per head.

As to the $4\frac{3}{4}$ Millions sterling public Revenue;

The ordinary Charge of the Government is, £.2,750,000 } £.3,750,000 Sterling.
Interest Money for 25 Millions, at 4 per Cent. 1,000,000

The Incidents or Discretionray Expences - - - - - - 500,000 Sterling.

The yearly Surplus, applicable to the Increase of Shipping and to Naval and Military Stores, or to lay up in Money } - 500,000 Sterling.

                                        £.4,750,000 Sterling.

Supposing, then, that the present war has, in 7 years, cost Holland 22 millions, or 3,150,000 sterling per annum—

They had, anno 1688, in ships of war extraordinary, and in stores and public money, at least - - - - - - - - } 5 millions sterling.

They have applied, out of their ordinary revenue, the discretionary expences, and surplus, 1 million per annum - - - - - } 7 millions.

They have raised extraordinary taxes of $1\frac{1}{2}$ a million per annum, or - - - - - } $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

                      In all $22\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

AS

AS to the State of HOLLAND 1695 :

Suppofing that the government is decreafed 4½ Millions fterling, fince the beginning of the war to the year 1695 :

Yet, confidering, that by a more than ordinary frugality in diet, apparel, and fuch other incident charges, as relate to the confumption of things, which amounts to about 13 millions per annum, the people may well have faved a 26th part, or ½ a million per annum, of their ordinary expences. In all for 7 years - £. 3,500,000 fterling.

And that, by a more than ordinary induftry and application to trade, during the war, and the great benefit they have made thereof, by the high price of all foreign commodities, efpecially thofe from India (occafioned, in great meafure, by the lofs of fo many Englifh Eaft India Ships, and the difficulties which the Englifh Eaft India Company hath lain under of late years) they may well have advanced their profit by trade half a million per annum more : In all for 7 years - 3.500,000 fterling.

And, that out of the 2 millions yearly increafe, in times of peace, the additional taxes this war having been but 1½ million per annum, there remains an increafe of ½ a million per annum : In all for 7 years - - - - - 3,500,000 fterling.

It follows, that the government is decreafed - 4½ millions.
Yet the people have increafed - - - - 10½ millions.
So that Holland, in general, is richer than at the beginning of the war, by - - - 6 millions.
Allowing, then, the prefent income of Holland to be half a million per annum more than in time of peace ; viz. - - - - £.18,250,000 fterling;

The ordinary charge of the government - - 2,750,000 fterling;
Intereft of money for 25 millions fterling - - 1,000,000 ;
The extraordinary charge of the war at a medium 3,150,000 ;
The yearly confumption half a million lefs than in time of peace - - - - - - 10,500,000 ;

In all £.17,400,000 fterling:

It follows, that there is yet an annual increafe in general of - - - - - - - 850,000 ;
That is to fay, the public revenue has decreafed annually - - - - - - - 650,000 ;
But the people have increafed communibus annis - - - - - - - - - 1,500,000.

§ XII. THE STATE and CONDITION of the Three Nations, of ENGLAND, FRANCE, and HOLLAND, compared one with another, with refpect to the Years 1688 and 1695.

THE EXPENCE of the Three Nations in DIET, I thus Eftimate:

For Anno 1695,

	England.	France.	Holland.	In all.
1. In Bread, Bread Corn, Cakes, Bifcuit, Paftry, Pudding, and all things made of meal or flour -	£.4,300,000	£.10,600,000	£.1,400,000	£.16,300,000
2. In Beef, Mutton, Veal, Lamb, Pigs, Pork, Bacon, Kids, Venifon, Conies - - - - - - - -	3,300,000	5,600,000	800,000	10,000,000
3. In Butter, Cheefe, and Milk - -	2,300,000	4,200,000	600,000	7,100,000
4. In Malt Drink, or Beer and Ale only - - - - - - - - -	5,800,000	100,000	1,200,000	7,100,000
5. In Wine, Brandy, Spirits, and ftrong Liquors, Cyder, Perry, Mum, Mead, Metheglin, and made Wines - - - - - - - -	1,300,000	9,000,000	400,000	10,600,000
6. In Fifh, Fowls, and Eggs - - -	1,700,000	3,900,000	1,100,000	6,500,000
7. In Fruit, Roots, and Garden Stuff -	1,200,000	3,600,000	400,000	5,200,000
8. In Salt, Oil, Pickles, Spices, Grocery, and Confectionary Ware, Jellies, Sweetmeats, &c. - - -	1,100,000	3,000.000	300,000	4,400,000
	21,000,000	38,000,000	6,200,000	65,200,000

Hence we may obferve,

That, if England contain 5,500,000 fouls, France 13½ millions, and Holland 2,200,000;—then each head fpends, in Diet, one with another, £.3, 1s. 4d. per annum: viz. each head, in England, £.3, 16s. 5d.— In France, £.2. 16s. 2d.—In Holland, £.2. 16s. 5d.

According to the following Scheme:

	England:			France :			Holland :		
1. Bread corn, &c. -	£.—	15	8	£.—	15	1	£.—	12	9
2. Flefh meat - - - -	-	12	—	-	—	8 —	-	—	7	3
3. Butter, cheefe, and milk	—	8	5	-	—	6 —	-	—	5	6
4. Ale and beer - - - -	1	1	1	-	—	— 2	-	—	10	11
5. Wine, fpirits, and ftrong liquors - - - - -	—	4	8	-	—	12 11	-	—	3	8
6. Fifh, fowl, and eggs -	—	6	2	-	—	5 7	-	—	10	—
7. Fruit, roots, and garden ftuff - - - - -	—	4	4	-	—	5 2	-	—	3	8
8. Salt, oil, pickles, grocery, &c. - - -	—	4	—	-	—	4 3	-	—	2	8
	£. 3	16	5	- £.2	16	2	- £.2	16	5

§ XIII.—That the Expence of the THREE NATIONS may be thus proportioned, for the Years 1688, and 1695.

		Diet.	Apparel.	Incident Charges.	General Expence.	General Income.	Increase.
A° 1688	England	£.21,500,000	£.10,400,000	£.10,000,000	£.41,700,000	£.45,500,000	£.1,800,000
	France	41,000,000	18,500,000	21,000,000	80,500,000	84,000,000	3,500,000
	Holland	6,400,000	3,000,600	6,350,000	15,750,000	17,750,000	2,000,000
		68,700,000	32,400,000	37,350,000	138,450,000	147,250,000	8,300,0000
A° 1695	England	£.21,000,000	£.10,200,000	£.14,300,000	£.45,500,000	£.42,500,000	£.3,000,000 Decreafe.
	France	38,000,000	16,000,000	26,000,000	80,000,000	74,000,000	6,000,000 Decreafe.
	Holland	6,200,000	2,800,000	8,400,000	17,400,000	18,250,000	850,000 Increafe.
		65,200,000	31,000,000	49,700,000	147,900,000	141,750,000	6,150,000 Decreafe.

LASTLY, As to the general Account of England, France, and Holland, for the years 1688, and 1695; I have added this further Scheme:—

		Number of People.	Yearly Income per Head.	Public Revenue and Taxes.	Taxes per Head.	Annual Confumption, befides Taxes.	Confumption per Head.	Annual Increafe in all.	Increafe per Head.
A° 1688	England	5,500,000	£.7 18 —	£.2,000,000 —	£.— 7 3	£.39,700,000	£.7 4 —	£.1,800,000	£.— 6 8
	France	14,000,000	6 3 —	10,500,000	— 15 —	70,500,000	5 — 9	5,000,000	— 7 —
	Holland	2,200,000	8 1 4	4,750,000	2 3 2	11,000,000	5 — —	2,000,000	— 18 4
		21,700,000.	6 15 9	17,250,000	— 15 10	121,200,000	5 11 9	8,800,000	— 8 1
A° 1695	England	5,450,000	£.7 16 —	£.6,500,000	£.1 4 —	£.39,000,000	£.7 3 —Decr.	£.3,000,000 Decr.	£.— 11 —Decr.
	France	13,500,000	5 18 —	17,500,000	1 5 —	62,500,000	4 18 2 Decr.	6,000,000	— 8 10 Decr.
	Holland	2,240,000	8 2 9	6,000,000	3 1 7	15,500,000	4 13 9 Incr.	850,000	— 7 7 Incr.
		21,440,000	6 12 —	30,900,000	1 8 10	117,000,000	5 9 4 Decr.	6,150,000	— 5 9 Decr.

Hence it follows, that, from the year 1688 to 1695, England has decreased, in people, 50,000; France, 500,000; and Holland is increased 40,000.

That England is decreased, in its Income, a million; France 10 millions; but Holland is increased half a million.

That England has raised extraordinary taxes, communibus annis, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions per annum; France 7 millions per annum; Holland about a million and a half per annum.

That England has lessened its ordinary expence £.700,000 per annum; France 8 millions; Holland half a million.

Lastly, That if England decreased annually 3 millions sterling, or a 14th part of its annual income, and France 6 millions, or near a 12th part of 74 millions, the decrease of England is in proportion to the decrease of France but as 6 to 7; whereas Holland increases a 21th part.

Nᵒ II.—A SCHEME of the INHABITANTS

Civit. Gloucʳ 1696.	An EXTRACT from the ASSESSMENT				
Parifhes and Precincts.	Number of Houfes or Families.	Hufbands.	Wives.	Widowers.	Widows.
The College Precinct -	43	21	21	7	15
St. Mary de Load - -	115	64	65	10	43
St. Nicholas - - - -	236	175	175	49	90
Trinity Parifh - - -	102	72	72	7	30
St. Michael - - - -	113	77	77	12	32
St. Aldates - - - -	75	51	51	2	14
St. Mary de Grace - -	35	24	24	1	10
St. John Baptift - - -	148	109	109	5	29
St. Katherine - - -	98	75	75	5	29
St. Mary de Cript - -	121	77	77	13	28
St. Ewens - - - -	40	25	25	1	15
The Total, in 1696 -	1,126	770	771	112	335
Do. - in 1801 -	1,325	- - -		- - -	

of the City of GLOUCESTER.

on MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and BURIALS; per Gregory King, Efq.

Batchelors, Housekeepers.	Maids, Housekeepers.	Children at home with their Parents.		Servants.		Sojourners.		Number of		TOTAL of the Number of SOULS.
		Sons.	Daughters.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
3	0	22	37	8	30	2	8	63	111	174
1	8	87	107	4	2	11	16	177	241	418
14	0	194	244	52	75	6	16	490	600	1,090
5	6	76	82	22	29	1	2	183	221	404
37	2	93	121	33	46	1	9	253	287	504
8	8	67	72	3	3	0	4	131	152	283
2	0	21	29	10	18	0	3	58	84	142
5	13	121	148	28	26	17	24	285	349	634
3	5	100	102	0	2	11	15	194	228	422
21	5	84	93	31	45	12	27	238	275	513
1	5	24	25	3	3	3	6	57	79	136
100	52	889—1,060		194	279	64—130		2,129—2,627		4,756
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,428—4,151		7,579

No. III.

A Computation of the Endowed Hospitals, and Alms-Houses, in England.

HOSPITALS AND ALMS-HOUSES.

	£.
The four great hofpitals of London, viz. Chrift-church, St. Bartholomew, Bridewell, and St. Thomas, have a certain revenue in rents of about - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,000 per ann.
And by fines and contingent charities, about - -	15,000 per ann.
Befides which, there may be, within the bills of mortality, about 100 hofpitals, or endowed alms-houfes, of about £.200 per annum each - -	20,000 per ann.

In all   45,000 per ann.

There may be, in the reft of the cities and market towns of the kingdom, 500 other hofpitals and alms-houfes, of about £.140 per annum each -	70,000 per ann.
There may be in the reft of the kingdom about 500 hofpitals and alms-houfes more, of about £.100 per annum each - - - - - - - -	50,000 per ann.

In all   165,000 per ann.

	In London.		The Cities and Market-Towns.	The REST of the KINGDOM.
	The four great Hospitals.	The 100 lesser Alms-houses.		
Number of hospitals or alms-houses - - -	4	100	500	500
Number of poor maintained in each - -	250	14	12	10
Number of poor maintained in the whole - - - - - - - -	1,000	1,400	6,000	5,000
Charge of the poor per head - - - - -	£. 16	£. 11	£. 10	£. s. 8 10
Total charge of the poor maintained in the said hospitals or alms-houses - - - - - -	£. 16,000	£. 15,400	£. 60,000	£. 42,500
Number of officers, servants, or assistants, in all - - - - -	200	120	300	250
Charge of the said officers, servants, and assistants, per head - - -	£. 30	£. 20	£. 15	£. 12
Total charge of the said officers, servants, and assistants - - -	6,000	2,400	4,500	3,000
Contingent expences in repairs, &c. - -	3,000	2,200	5,500	4,500
Contingent expences per head to the number of the poor - -	£. 3	£. s. 1. 11	£. 19	£. 18
Total charge of the said hospitals and alms-houses - - - - -	25,000	20,000	70,000	50,000
Total number of the inhabitants of England - - - - - -		530,000	870,000	4,100,000
Proportion of people to one person so maintained - - - - -		220	145	800.