University of London

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of Goldsmiths.
1903
Sir William Petty's
Political Survey of Ireland,
with the Establishment of that Kingdom, when the Late Duke of Ormond was Lord Lieutenant;
and also
To which is added,
An Account of the Wealth and Expenditures of England, and the Method of raising Taxes in the most equal manner.
Shewing likewise that England can bear the Charge of Four Millions per annum when the Occasions of the Government require it.


By a Fellow of the Royal Society.
To the Right Honourable

THOMAS,
Lord PARKER,
Baron of Macclesfield in the County of CHESTER;
Lord High Chancellor of GREAT BRITAIN.

My LORD,

THE following Treatise of Sir William Petty's having already met with a favourable Reception from the Publick, even when it was im-
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 Matter 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 Established Religion, 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
Author's Preface.

Sir Francis Bacon, in his Advance-
ment of Learning, hath made a judi-
cious 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 Sym-
metry, Fabrick, and Proportion of it, is as
casual as the practice of Old-women and
Empyricks.

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

Furthermore, as Students in Medicine
practice their inquiries upon cheap and com-
mon 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 Embryon; 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 whereabout the Liver and Spleen, and Lungs lie, tho' not to discern the Lympbatick Vessels; the Plexus Choroidus, the Volvuli of Vessels within the liver parts; yet not knowing that even what I have here readily done, was much confidered, or indeed thought useful by others, I have ventured 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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ERRATA.

Page 3. l. 4. read Restored to 26, &c.

30,000 Acres. p. 8. Chap. II. l. i. read
There are of People, &c. 2,200,000.
Advertisement.

The Reader is desired to take notice, that by Letters are meant Persons restored to Land by virtue of the Letters of King Charles the IIId. 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.
THE

Political Anatomy

OF

IRELAND

1672

CHAP. 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 mea-
sured by a Perch of 16 Foot and half.
Of the said lands the High-Ways, Rivers, Loughs, unpassable Bogs, Rocks, and Shrubs take up about

Of very coarse Land, commonly called unprofitable

Consequently of good Meadow, Arable, and Pasture

Which make in all

Of which Anno 1641, there did belong to Papists and sequestred Protestants

To the Church, viz. Bishops, Deans, Chapters, and Glebes

To the Protestants planted by Queen Elizabeth and K. James

In all

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acres</th>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>restored</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to 26 who prov'd their constant good affection per est</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To his Grace the D. of Ormond</td>
<td>130,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Lord Inchiquin, Lord Roscommon</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and others</td>
<td>210,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To innocent Papists, near</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the Church, near</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the D. of York</td>
<td>120,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Letterees and Nominees Irish-men.</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Papists per proviso with Colonel Vernon</td>
<td>360,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Left in the common Stock of coarse</td>
<td>80,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land</td>
<td>470,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Adventures</td>
<td>390,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Soldiers since 49</td>
<td>1,410,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To the 49 Officers</td>
<td>280,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To Protestants per proviso</td>
<td>270,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4,400,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Brought
The Political Anatomy

Brought over 44,000,000
Upon Transplantation Decrees 700,000
Restored to Mortgagees Protestants, about 100,000
5,200,000

Of all the Lands feiz'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, ut supra 460,000

In all 5,200,000

Mem. The Protestants in Connaught purchased of the Transplanter per Estimatum. 80,000
Wherefore of the whole 7,500,000 Acres of good Land, the English and Protestants and Church have this Christ- 5,140,000
mas 1672.
And the Irish have near half as much, viz. 2,280,000

7,500,000

Re-
Remains in the common Stock, near
The said 7,500,000 Acres of
good Land, and 1,500,000 of
coarse, making together 9,000,000
is worth per Annum.
Out of which the King's Quit-
rents, Old-rents, and Composition,
Rests 810,000

The Tythes whereof are one
fifth, viz.
Rests 648,000

The benefit of Leaves, and the
value of Tenants Improvements
upon the said Lands, is One
third, viz.

For the Landlords

If the whole 7,500,000 be clearly
worth but 432,000 l. per Ann.
then the 2,520,000 gain'd by the
Rebellion is worth but about one
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
of the same, viz.

B 3

And
And the said Soldiers alone 86,400 three fifths of the whole, \( \text{viz.} \) per Ann.

Mem. That by the Successes of the Army, who serv'd since 1649, and who have 85,400 l. per Ann. for their labour, His Majesty hath received the several Advantages following, \( \text{viz.} \):

1. Augmented the Church, 770,000 Acres.
the D. of York, and by Provisoes.
2. Hath paid the Adventurers, and 49 Officers, besides Houseying in walled Towns, 670,000 Acres.
3. Gain'd a Revenue worth above 80,000 l. per Ann. and 1,200,000 l. 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 854,000 l. Out of which deduct a years value and charge by and for all them there remains now but 732,000

Mem.

That whereas until Anno England always sent Money and other Supplies
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 sale of England.

The Debentures of Commission Officers, who serv’d eight
years till about December 1649
comes to

Wherefore the Pay of private Soldiers comes to

\[
\begin{align*}
5,400,000 \\
7,200,000
\end{align*}
\]

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 15,000 Horse, General Officers, and Train of Artillery included; so as there was a British Army, for eight Years, of at least 45,000 Men.

The Army which reduced the Rebellion, did Anno 1652, consist of near 35,000 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.

CHAPTER II.

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

There are of People, Men, Women and Children. 1,100,000
There are of Families 200,000
Of Smoaks 250,000

viz.

Of the People, there are English 200,000
Of Papists 800,000
Of Non-papists 300,000
Scots 100,000
Irish 800,000

2,200,000

The
of I R E L A N D.

The Scots are Presbyterians, and the Irish Papists. But the English are above 100,000 legal Protestants or Conformists, and the rest are Presbyterians, Independents, 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-houses are

ut supra
And those Houses that have more than one Chimny, have but one with another above four in each House, viz. in all

The Number of them of all degrees, who paid Poll-mony, was about

Dublin hath Houses of more than one Smoak
Other Cities, Towns, and Corporations of the like
The rest of Ireland of the like

And of Smiths Forges, near the same number, or rather one fifth more.
A more particular Account of the Houses in Ireland, which have more than one Chimney, viz.

The Castle of Dublin hath Chimneys 125
The Earl of Meath’s House in Dublin 27
The Houses of Dublin which have above 10, are 164

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  | 24,000 at 5 l. each | 120,000l. |
| 2 and 3   | 6,800 at 40 l.     | 272,000l. |
| 4, 5, 6   | 5,600 at 100 l.    | 560,000l. |
| 7, 8, 9   | 2,500 at 300 l.    | 750,000l. |
| 10, 11, 12| 700 at 600 l.      | 420,000l. |
| 13, 14, 15, 16 | 400 at 1000 l. | 400,000l. |

For 20 Transcendental-houses, 2,522,000

per Estimate 72,000

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
There are of Non-papists in Dublin 28,000
In the other Cities, Towns, Corporations, &c.
In the Country

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 1200l. 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.

The said number of Impotents

The number of Soldiers


The Musters and Mistresses of 360 Families, wherein are above six Smocks, are

Their Servants to their Persons

The Servants to the Persons of such as live in 560 Families

of 2, 5, 6 Smocks, are

Servants in Families of 2 and

3 Smocks

Ministers, Students, &c.


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 83
  66 77

So as there are in Ireland fit for Trade 780,000
Which are employ'd as followeth, viz.
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, viz. six Millions of black Cattel, or their equivalent in Horses and Sheep, Men and their Wives 120,000

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 I R E L A N D.

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 Malons, and their Wives 10,000

Shoemakers and their Wives and Servants 20,000

2500

Millers and their Wives 1600

Workers of Wooll and their Wives} 30,000

Tanners and Curriers, and their Wives} 10,000

331,600

Trades of Fancy and Ornament and their Wives} 48,400

380,000

Wherefore if the present Employment be performed with 380,000 Persons, it follows that there are to spare for other uses 400,000

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-
The Political Anatomy

ing 200,000 Families, that about 62,000 of them should use the same Trade.

And consequently, that 180,000 viz. 6,000 Men, as many Women, and as many Servants do follow the Trade of Drink.

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

40,000

Whereas it is manifest, that a thirds of the Ale-houses may be spared, even altho' the same quantity of Drink should be sold; then there will be further to spare of them

120,000

and

220,000

340,000

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

This Employment may be either in order to Local Wealth, or Universal Wealth.
of IRELAND.

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 l. each, in all

The planting 5 Millions of Fruit-trees at 4d. each 83,000
Planting 3 Millions of Timber-Trees upon the Bounds and Meers of every Denomination of Lands at 3d. each 360,000
Of Inclosures and Quicksets one Million of Perches at 12d. per Perch 50,000
Fortifying the City of Dublin 30,000
Building a new Palace for the chief Governor 20,000
Making there a Mould for Shipping 15,000
Making several Rivers navigable and mending High-ways 35,000
Building of 100 Churches, at 200 l. each 20,000

Work-
Workhouses of several forts, Tan-Yards, Fishing-Crofts, Rape-Mills, Allom and Copper-\[50,000\] peras-works, as also Madder, Lead, Salt, &c.

In order to money and universal wealth.

For Ten Thousand Tuns of Shipping \[100,000\]

For a Stock of Wool, Hemp, Flax and Raw-hides for one \[400,000\] Years Work

For the Labour of Men to Manufacture the same \[1,000,000\]

---

CHAP. III.

Of the Church and Benefices.

If half the Non-Papists are Non-Conformists, then there are but 50,000 Legal Protestants in Dublin and all other Cities, Towns, &c. which require but 50 preaching Ministers.

And if there are but 50,000 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 25,000l. would afford 150l. per Ann. of each of 150 Ministers, and 2500l. 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 Precinds 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.

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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 conceive
conceive that 80,000 of them have in 20 years increased 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 increase 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 War, 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 Spain, Flanders, France, 34,000 Soldiers; and of Boys, Women, Priests, &c. no less than 6000 more, whereof not half are returned.

If Ireland 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 An. 1652, to 850,000, so that were lost 689,000 Souls, for whose Blood some body should answer both to God and the King.
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 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 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.
of I R E L A N D.

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.

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; but Anno 1652, the People of Dublin fetch’d Meat from Wales, there being none here, and the whole Cattel of Ireland not worth

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

The House of Ireland, Anno 1641, was worth 2 Millions and half; but Anno 1652, not worth \( \frac{1}{5} \) 500,000

C 3  

The
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

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

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.

Where
Wherefore the effects of the Rebellion were these in pecuniary value, viz.:
By loss of People
By loss of their superlucra-
tion of Soldiers
By the superlucration of the
People lost, at 10 l. per Head
for the whole 11 years, deduc-
ting 800,000 Soldiers
By impairing of the worth of Lands
Of the Stock
Of the Housing

11,000,000
3,500,000
2,000,700

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 fate 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 8000: 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 Romifs to recover the Church-Revenue, worth about 110,000l. per Ann. and of the
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the common Irish, to get all the Englishmen's 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, Psalters, Missals, Rituals, &c. *viz.* nor Geometry, Astronomy, Anatomy, Architecture, Engineering, 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 Forfeitures being abroad, and suff ering 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 so 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 disturb'd 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 medling with Ireland. And at this day, than
of Ireland.

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 IIId. 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
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
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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
bound to Laws, in the making whereof they are not represented.

It is absurd if the Legislative Power be in Ireland, that the final judgment of Causes between man and man, should be in England, viz. the Writs of Error should remove Causes out of Ireland, to the King's Bench in England. That the final determination of Admiralty-Causes, and of some Causes Ecclesiastical, should be also ended in England; nor that men should know whether the Chancery of England have jurisdiction in Ireland; and whether the Decrees of Chancery in one Chancery can be executed in the other.

As for Inconveniences, it is one, That we should do to Trade between the two Kingdoms, as the Spaniards in the West-Indies do to all other Nations; for which cause all other Nations have war with them there.

And that a Ship trading from Ireland into the Islands of America, should be forced to unlade the Commodities shipt from Ireland in England, and afterwards bring them home; thereby necessitating the Owners of such Goods to run unnecessary Hazard and Expences.

It is inconvenient that the same King's Subjects should pay Customs as Aliens.
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 lay, 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 150,000l. per Annum? 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, until the matter be agreed upon by both Nations, in some one Parliament.

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'Tis supposed 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.

CHAP. 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 Freetholders, 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 Burgesses.

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 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 fallarriated 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 Connaught, who meddle not with Life or Limb, nor Titles of Land.

There is also a Court-Marshal, 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 Class, 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 Attorn-
ies, gaining about 120 l. per Ann. one with
another.

There are in Ireland about 450 Justices
of the Peace, appointed by the Lord Chan-
cello; an Head-Constable for each Baron,
or Hundred, being 252; and a petty Con-
stable for each Parish; whereof are about
2278.

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

This is the State of the external and ap-
parent Government of Ireland, so far as a
concerns the Number and Species of Perfor-
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 Popish 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 governed by at least 24 Roman 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 Cabins, without Chimney or Window) are governed by about 1000 Secular Priests, and 2500 Friars and Regulars of several Orders, whereas most are Franciscans, next Dominicans and Augustines, but few Capuchins and Jesuits or Carthusians. These, I say, are governed by their respective
five 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 aforesaid 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.
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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 Pavis 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 no 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 2400 Men, viz. about 1000 Horse and the rest Foot.

The People of Ireland are all in factions and Parties, called English and Irish, Protestants and Papists: The indeed the red distinction is vested and divested of the Land belonging to Papists, Anno 1641. Of which the Irish that are vested by Restitution, seem rather to take part with the divested. And the chief Pique which the Papish 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. Th
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 then also few English were ever planted, nor can well endure to live: So as the first fort 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 pleaseth, and that the Sheriffs or Constable can, in their respective Precincts, call whom he pleaseth 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, it. The standing Army is such as the present Revenue can well maintain, which perhaps is, or ve-
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 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 aforenamed 160,000 wretched Cabins-men, basely 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.

CHAP. VIII.

Of the Coelum and Solum of Ireland.

By the Coelum or Sky, I understand the Heat, Coldness, Drought, 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-Glafs or
Thermometer. 3. As to Wetness or Moi-
fture, 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 Veffel of like Figure, and
equal dimensions.

As for other changes in the Air, suppos'd
to depend upon the gravity or levity thereof,
I suppos'e the same is to be known by the
Infrument call'd the Barometer. Lastly,
To the much or little Sunshine, whereof
Ireland hath been much abus'd; the fame
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 tempe-
rate, inclin'd to moisture, &c. And since
the true and clear knowledge thereof de-
pends upon severall long, tedious, and re-
terated Observations, fimple and compara-
tive, made in the severall parts of Ireland,
in the severall Seasons of the Year, and com-
pard with the like Observations, made with
the fame or like Infruments, in the severall
parts of the Earth; we muft for the prent
only
only say, that there are in being the several Instruments following, \textit{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 Compas.

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 foretell 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 \textit{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.
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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 26 to 19. That the windiness of the same Month was at Dublin 26, 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 per 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 cut 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
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will shew the difference of Longevity, due allowance being made for extraordinary contingences, and epidemic Dileases happening respectively within the period of each Observation.

Wherefore Matters being not as yet prepared for these Experiments, I can lay 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 Caehum 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 160 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 propter 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
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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 5s. per Ann. and of the half Acre of Meadow 3, in all 8s. 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 above said for Drink to the People, and Food to Swine.

Mem. That one Bull suffices for about 20 Cows. That a Cow continues Milk 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 only, or with 1 Acre and half of Pasture,
more, and half an Acre of Hay, in hard
Winters.

An Horse requires 2 Acres and half, as
a Garriun, and a small Horse or Irish Garriun,
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

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

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

The Hide, 3 qrs. C. or

The Tallow

The Offal about

In all

or 7 C. wt.

Consequently the said Ox gain-
eth in weight one year with ano-
ther near

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

A Fleece of Wool in Ireland is about 2l. 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 collected that the natural and genuine Rent of Lands in Ireland, not that of Money, or Gold and Silver, is

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

So as where Lands produce more or less per Ann. communibus annis of these Commodityes, 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 Garry, which is 61,000 Garris for Tillage; and I suppose that the 16,000 Families have for the Coach and Saddle near 40,000 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 Car, as the Horses of poor People do not, then as above said, 2 or 2 Acres and a half is allow'd to each Horse.

The Wool which is usually exported, being a little above 2 Millions of pounds,
grows upon 100,000 Sheep: And the Wool
which cloaths the Nation being about
1100,000 Bodies, at 7. 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 Horse
and Sheep require one Million of Acres. So
as there remains one half, a Million being
allow’d for all other Cattel Beasts and Ver-
mine, 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 sorts.
Males and Females making in all 3 Mil-
lions.

Of which we may suppose
under 3 years old 1,400,000
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 26,000 C. or the proceed of 26,000 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 Horse plows 10 Acres, and there goes 1 Man to 3 Horses.

CHA P. 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-
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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 Straford's time, by several hands, sometime conducted by Mr. William Gilbert.

The Lands belonging to Papists Ann. 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 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, engraved 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 exposed to publick view.
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 Con-naught 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 2d. 1 q. an Acre for Lands in Munster rated at 9 s. &c de ceteris. 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 Equalizations, was that which the Concerned 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 publickly 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 re-prize 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 Ufurer's Parliament to that purpose. Ann. 1662. There was an Act for raising 30,000l. 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 30000l. per Annu. 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 fix Souls. In all the other Houses ten a piece, one with another.

The Table.

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 shows 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
of IRELAND.

upon it. And this brings me to the most important Consideration in Political Oeconomics, 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 estable Fleth; then 1 C. weight of such Fleth, 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 fort may require more labour to produce, than another fort, 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, & sicut de ceteris. For as for pleasant taste, 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 daily 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 requital 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 La-
bour; 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 com-
pendious 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 Phi-
ture-maker, suppose, make Pictures at 5l.
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 ap-
ply to him at 5l. each Picture, will give 6l.
as will take up his whole time to accom-
modate; and upon this Computation be
pitcheth the Rate of his Work.

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

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CHAP. 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 the fence there be any Money, or such Rule in
in the World, I know not, much less in Ireland, tho' most are persuaded 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 itself; 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 perf...
fect Aptitude for being an uniform steady Rule and Measure of all other things.

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

A piece of 2 Rials being full 17 penny weight, pailleth 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 Farthing, or the sixteenth of a penny, the it paillés for 3 d less, viz 4 s. 6 d. and if it weigh ten grains above 17 d. weight, paillés but for 4 s. 9 d. On the other hand, if it weigh but 12 d. weight, it paillés nevertheless for 4 s. 6 d. And if the Silver be course, if not so course, as not to be called Silver, yet still it paillés for the same. Moreover, the fineness cannot be determined by common Eyes scarce at all, by the best rule within 4 d. in an Ounce, by the Touchstone not within 2 d. and by the Test it self it within a half-penny. Lastly, the Scale 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 called to buy or make pieces of 14 d. weight & pass for 4 s. 6 d.

2. Othe
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 intrinseck 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
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hath been a Law made to prohibit the Importation of great Cattle 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 91,000 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 Cattle alive or dead, which went out of Ireland into England, was but 132,000 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 endurance 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.

F 4 Now
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 weighed the same with a Cob called 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 called 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 raised, 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 called 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 20,000l. The whole Cash of Ireland being then estimated but 400,000l. whereas the Landlords of Ireland, whose Revenue is 800,000l. per Annum, must have lost One 20th part of their whole Estates for ever, viz. 40,000l. 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 600,000l. would drive the Trade of that Kingdom; for that 300,000l. would pay one half years Gale of all the Land; 50,000l. would pay a Quarter rent of all the Housing, and that 150,000l. 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 400,000l. present Cash by a Bank of 200,000l. more, the bottom and support whereof should be Land; for the Lands and Houses in Ireland being worth about 3 Millions, whereof 200,000l. 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 underfelling.

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 for 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, both 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 20d. a pair of Stockings;
of Ireland.

6d. but a good Shirt near 3s. The Tay-
lors work of a Doublet, Breeches and Coat
about 2s. 6d. In brief, the Victuals of a
Man, his Wife, three Children, and Servant,
resolved into Money, may be estimated 3s.
6d. per Week, or 1d. per Diem. The Cloaths
of a Man 30s. per Ann. of Children under
16, one with another 15s. the House not
worth 5s. the Building; Fuel costs nothing
but fetching. So as the whole Annual ex-
pense 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 10l. 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. 400,000l. 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
200,000l. per Ann. that it is the 20th part
que-
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 the People being then Sacerdotal.

I observe also by the way, that the Land and Housing of Ireland being worth above one Million per Annum, 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 Labour, and consequently each labouring Person earns but 4s. per Annum, if all Work. Or, each earns 8l. 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 Annum, more than they now do, as I am certain that there are 750,000 in Ireland who could earn 2s. a week, or 5l. per Annum, or 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 Annum doth maintain the poorer sort of People; it follows, the
8ccol. per Annu. 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.

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

3dly, It lieth well for sending Butter, Chees, 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 nasy Cabbins,
Cabbins, in which neither Butter nor Cheese, 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; also for the Narrowness 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 hied or kept in those Cabbins departake. 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 Cattle, 2. of Corn, 3. of Fish, 4. of Leather, 5. of Wool, 6. of Linnen, 7. of Butter and Cheese, 8. of Metals and Minerals: For unto these, almost all the Commodities exportable out of Ireland, may be referre'd.

It may also be consider'd, whether the Taxing of those Cabbins with Hearnomy be proper, but rather with Day 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 2s. 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
wherof is very frequent among the
poorest Irish, and chiefly in Kerry, most re-
 mote 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
furnisseth 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 Kind of several Trees, and Saw-duft,
for Galls; as for wild and green Weeds,
they find enough, as also of Rhamnus-
Berries.
The Diet of these People is Milk, sweet and fower, 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 Snee-
zing; insomuch, 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 50,000l. 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 Common-wealth to restrain the Expence of 150,000 Optimates below 10l. 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 fordidness and squalor of living already too visible in 950,000 Plebeians, with little benefit to the Common-Wealth; the other shall encrease 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.
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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 400,000l. in Cash, and to spend about 4 Millions per Ann. therefore it is very ill Husbandry to enable the Cash of the Nation, by destroy half its Wealth; or to increase the other wise 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 one 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 Veisels.

Lafith, 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.

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Which Opinion I oppose, as both unjust, inconvenient, and frivolous. For 1st, if a man carry money or other Effectual 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 money 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 to 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
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 mony above the value which the generality of the whole Work hath of it, that is, the intrinsic value, I had 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 Chiro ny 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 1000L thereof; I say, 'tis commonly more the care of A. to make his 1000L 3000, tho' by lessening the whole Stock 2000L than to make the whole Stock 30 Millions, by lessening his own 1000L to 300L.

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
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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 200,000l. 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 marred and confounded, tho' they had still their Places and Perquisites notwithstanding: And in this case the people thought fit to pay anything 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 Deriva-
tions, 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-

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

A Fourth Calamity is implicating poor Workmen, and trapping them into Crimes, Indictments, Bishops-Courts, &c, feigning and compounding of Trespasses, 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 raiding Monies at the Assizes, by Authority of the Grand Juries, but raiding 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 Gamesters, 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.
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 12,000l. 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.

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The TABLE.

1. THAT the Customs, managed by the State-Officers, yielded Anno 1657,
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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 Cattle Statute, 3 4ths of the Ireland Foreign Trade was with England, but now not one 4th part of the fame.

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.
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; nor 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 Bugbear ing 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 mischiefs
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 part 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 Profession, 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; forasmuch
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 Catholicks 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 Lords, 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 obliged to have been forward enough to relax the stiffness of their pertinacity 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 Spirituals, lies rather in the Church diffuse, 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
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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 Clasles 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,
whereof two foot, call'd a Bandle, is worth from 3d. half-penny to 18d. Of this, sev-enteen Bandles 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 Con- sciences 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 Employment 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
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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, Oysters, Muscles, Crabs, &c. with Boats, Nets, Angles, or the Art of Fishing; and can build an House in three days? And why should they desire 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 should they breed more C'ttel, since 'tis Penal to import them into England? Why should they raise more Commodities, since there are not Merchants sufficiently Stock'd to take them of them, nor provided with other more pleasing Foreign Commodities, to give in Exchange for them? And how should Merchants have Stock, since Trade is prohibited and fetter'd by the Statutes of England? And why should Men endeavour to get Estates, where the Legislative Power is not agreed upon; and where Tricks and Words destroy natural Rights and Property?

They are accused also of much Treachery, Falseness, and Thievery; none of all which,
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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 governed 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.
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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-pleased 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 encreas’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.
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 Phænicians, Scythians, Biscayers, &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 thenceunto; 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 Beasts fit to pass that Sea, is most probable; But that Carrickfergus may be always seen from Scotland,
Scotland, is well known; and that a small Boat may Row over in three or four Hours, is experienced; 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 do
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do not depend upon the favour of Imploy-
ments; 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 sel-
dom 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 Digni-
ty and Office annex'd, for they be of-
ten Eminent Prelates and Church-men;
but the Lieutenant is confin'd to Temporal
s. The Chancellor is Speaker in Par-
lament, 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 Ire-
land, do not encrease them proportionably
with them who come over with nothing.
Not to quote the Examples hereof on both
sides,
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 Farmlands, 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
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...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 Castie 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, Gnceres, Bullibos, Ballibelaghgs, Two's, Horfimens, 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 Anti-quated.

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 Plow-
land.

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 Ser-
vitor had given him in reward for his Ser-
vice, after a Rebellion or Insurrection.

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-men-
tioned. So that it is yet wanting to pre-
vent the various spelling of Names gene-
really understood, that some Person or Per-
sons who can rightly comprehend the
Names of all publick Denominations accord-
ing as they are spelled in the latest Grants,
should be appointed by Authority to deter-
mine the same for the time to come. And
that where the same Land hath other
Names, or hath been spelled with other
Conscription of Letters or Syllables, the
the same be mentioned with an alias.
Where the publick and new authenticated
Denominations is part of a greater antiqua-
ted Denomination, that it be so expreised,
as by being called the East, West, South
or North part thereof. And if the said De-
nomination
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 have thought that little Shipping belongs to Ireland, by the great Policy of the English, who (as they withly 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 it chargeable a Work, or not having Workmen of forts enough to fit out a Ship in all particulars: as for that they could his 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 Shipwright 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 Siz's: And there are Five Light-Houses erected for the safety of Sailing upon the Coasts.

Concerning the Ambergrises, taken upon the Western Coasts of Ireland, I could nev
ner 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 growth 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 Pilkbard-fishing, and have among them all about 160 Saynes, wherewith they sometimes take about 4000 Hogsheads of Pilkwards per Ann. worth about 10,000 l. Cork, Kingsale, 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 the
the Art of making the excellent, thick, fpongy, warm Coverlets, seems to be lost.

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

The English in Ireland before Henry 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; & eversa, 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 two thirds long, as the most convenient Proportion; but it will be henceforth better done by the help of some old Geometrical Theoremes, joyn’d with the
of IRELAND.

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 thereto, 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 to shew the several Causes of the smallness 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 enlarge upon the Branches we have offered, as to make such of our Proposals praticable,
of IRELAND.

dicable, as your Lordships shall please to select and approve of for that purpose.

March the 25th, 1676.

CHAP. XIV.

Considerations relating to the Improvement of IRELAND.

1. THE 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 Boggs, 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 purchased 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.

I 3. The
The Political Anatomy

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 550,000 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 that 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 Chimney in each; and about 24,000 which have but one; all the other Houses, being 160,000, are wretched naffy Cabbins, without Chimney, Window or Door-shut, even worse than those of the Savage Americans, and wholly unfit for the making Merchantable Butter, Cheefe, 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)
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 Peace 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 Annum, the 50th part whereof being 80,000l. and the Quarter of Annual House-Rent being about 60,000l. together with 450,000l. more
more, being the value of half a years Rent, Tythes and Quit-Rent, do make 590,000l. 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 imployed 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 200,000l. 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 140,000l. per Annun; the Fraight, Hides, Tallow, and Wooll of the said live Cattel, were worth about
about 60,000l. of the said 140,000l. 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 32,000l. per Annum.

CHAP. XV.

Inferences from the Premisses.

1. By 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 5l. 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 5l. 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 Cattle, 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,
Statute, there would grow 120,000l. 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 Alehouses 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 4l. per Annum each, is about 250,000l. per Annum of itself;
Britain; 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 befallarated 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 Money 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 Call 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 above-said: 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 the England and Ireland be not under one Legislative Power: If Ireland till now had 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 Estate 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 that 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.
of I R E L A N D.

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 extrem hazard and loss, 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; is exporting hither three times as much as it receiveth from hence: Infomuch as 95 l. in England, was worth about 110 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 Mony, 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 Ducatons, making about three quarters of the Mony now currant in Ireland, do already pass at proportionable Rates; and for that all other species of Silver Mony, 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 Pernes, &c. may pass as Commodity, or at 5 s. per Ounce, until there shall be conveniency for now coining thereof into smaller Mony.

2. Thu
of IRELAND.

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 Tradesmen, 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 Lordship; And that Gentlemen and Freeholders in the Country, at their Asizes, 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 the 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 pack'd: 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 the
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 Instructi- ons; 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 wants of People; the greatest and most fundamental Defect of this Kingdom.
CAROLUS Secundus, Dei Gratia,
Angliae, Scotiae, Franciae & Hiberniae Rex, Fidei Defensor, &c. Omnisibus ad quos presentes litterae pervenerint salutem.
Cum praeclare, perquam fidelis consanguineus & Consiliarius nostri Jacobus Duæ Ormondiae in regno nostro Hiberniae, qui plurima egregia servitutia serenissimo patri nostro Beatissime memoriae in codem regno, in loco & qualitate Domini Locum-tenantis generalis & generalis Gubernatoris ejusdem regni nostrî per multis annos in temporibus maxime calamitatis summa cum prudentia & integritate præsiterit, ac fœtæ fidum & fortissimæ afferèt Corone Angliae jurium continuè comprobaverit, utpote qui dixi patri nostro per eoram flagitiósam illum Subditorum fœorum aperam defectionem, magnanimiter adhæsens in pætio primus & audax in consilio prudens, & nemini secundus extiterit; atque nobis etiam tum extremis exiguissimi nostri angustiis, tum restitutione nostre, insepáralis & indefatigabilis adfuerit unus & adiutor: Nos praemissa perpendentes eam duæm, in tefferam favoris nostri, et illum Duæm Ormondiae Locum-tenantem regiam generalem regni nostri Hiberniae praebeni, & generalem in eodem regno Gubernatoris constituere. Sciatis, quod non de providens
K
circum.
circumspexitione & industria prefati Jacobi Duci Ormondiæ plurimum confitentes de adventuiento Concilii nostri & ex certa Scientia & mero motu nostris assignavimus, faciunt, ordinavimus, constitui mus & deputavimus & per presentes assignavimus, facimus. ordinavimus, constitui mus & deputavimus enticdem Ducem Ormondiæ Locum-tenentem nostrum generali rege nostri Hiberniæ predict necnon Gubernator nostri generali regni nostri illius, Habendum te ndum, gaudendum, exercend & occupand offici predict prefato Jacobi Duci Ormondiæ cum omnibus & singulis vadâ fecer stipendio & assocationem idem officio spectan & perin gen' durante beneplacito nostro; Dantes & concedentes idem Locum-tenenti nostro generali & Gubernatorii nostro generali plenius tenore praesentium potestatem & autoritatem ad pacem nostram & ad leges consuetudinis regni nostri predict custodiendi & custodiend faicendi & ad omnes & singulos Ligeres nostros tam Anglicos quim Hibernicos dicti regni nostri ac alios quosque, per nos super dictum Locum-tenent nostrum generali Gubernatorem nostro generali stipendiatis & alios quascumque personas, ibidem contra mutant pacem, consuetudinem & leges predict qualemque delinquendum & contraveniend pacto eorum demerita, secundum leges & consu
consentudines prædictas, viis & modis quibus melius pro honore & proficuo nostro fieri poterit: ac pro bane gubernatione diœti regni nostri ac Legorum & Subditorum nostrorum ibidem juxta discretionem diœti Locurto- nentis nostri generalis & Gubernatoris nostri generalis castigandi & puniendi ac puniri & castigari faciendi neconon ordinaciones & Statuta pro salvo & bane regimine regni nostri prædicti juxta advisamentum consilii nostri ibidem ordinant & Statuendi & stabilendi ac super inde proclamationes faciendi debiteaque executioni demandant ac quœœque contravenientes & delinquentes castigandi & incarcerandi atque incarceratos solvendi & deliberandi. Necnon ad recipiend & admitting & per diœsum advisamentum Consilii nostri ad fidem & pacem nostram, tam Anglicos quam Hibernicos, & alios quœœque infra prædictum regnum nostrum Hiberniae habitantem vel commorantes intutand & seu commorand qui nobis legibus nostris consentud prædicti Rebelles & contrarii extiterint aut existunt vel existent, & ad concedend faciendi & dandi per hujusmodi advisament plenam pardonationem, remissionem, relaxationem & absolutionem tam general quam Specialem, illis & eorum cuilibet hujusmodi pardonationem potenti aut habere volent ac saltam pacis nostra que ad nos pertinent tam pro
pro Homicid Rober Felon Murdr Rapt multierum, Latroiniis, falsis allegation adhæsion inimicis Ulterior transgression contempt & aliis offensibus quibuscumque in dicto regno nostro per alienas buismodi personas ante hac temporis factis & firmam patrem nostram cis & corum cuilibet literas patentes sub magno sigillo quorum in regno nostro prædicto in forma debite concedendum donandum & deliberandum ac etiam eosdem aliis proscunque ad fines & redemptiones buismodi omissos & corum quamlibet quibus & redemptiones facere debuerunt seu voluerunt accepient & recipiend Et singul personas juxta leges & consuetudines prædictias jussitiam faciend & fieri mandand ac etiam ad universos & singulos tum Anglos Rebelles quos Hibernios dicti regni nostri & alios quosamque dictum regnum nostrum in posterum incend ac ipsum regnum nostrum subditos suis et eosdem deprehendere gravare seu alio modo destruere seu devaletare intendens ac se juxta leges & consuetudines prædictias justicere solentem, si necessa fuerit, cum protestatione Regia, ac alius viis & modis, quibus melia fieri poterit juxta eorum demerita puniendum & si opus fuerit ultimo supplicio demanding a Subditos nostros providisse commovend command & levand accumuisdem Subditis nostris, se levant contra di les Rebelles congregident eos.
oquis invadend' vivend' & castigend' & s
opus fuerit terr' ipsorum aliis qui nobis servire
volunt & intendunt de advisamento predi
locanda' & demittend' Ac etiam cum eis paci
ficand' & pacem componend' ac ipsos pacem nostrae
restorand' toties quoties in præmissis vel circa
eae opus fuerit Proviso tamen semper, quod
super quamlibet tale dimissionem & location
per præfuit Jacobum Ducem Ormondie ac
præfet advisament Consilii nostris præd' in
postera virtute barum literarum nostrarum
patentia' faciend' annuâ' reddit' superinde
debit' sit nobis, bæredibus & Successrubus
nostri, omnino servarit Damus insuper
& concedimus eodem Jacobo Duci Ormon
dice Locum tenenti nostro generali & Gu
bernatori nostri generali, tenori presentium,
plenum potestatem & authoritatem omnes
proditiones, nec non felon' murdr' rapt' mulier
ibidem & alias causas & offensam quascunque
per Subditos ejusdem regni nostri Hibernia, vel
alias ibidem resident commiss' sine committ
send' predition' que destructionem vitæ nostre
concernerunt tantummodo except' pardonand
abolend' remittend' & relaxand' literisque no
stras Patentes sub dicto magno Sigillo nostro
superinde cuicunque persone regni nostri Hi
bernia præd' nomine nostro concedend' compo
nend' & ad easdem Sigilland' Cancellari nostri
vel Custodi' Sigilli dicti nostri regni nostri Hi
Berniae mandand' tradend' & deliberand'. De- 
mus preterea & concessimus eidem Jacobo Ducio 
Ormondiae Locum tenenti nostri generali & 
Gubernatorii nostro generali, plenam potestatem 
& auctoritatem quoscunque de Stirpe Angli-
cano exsiliand' in officio in regno predictam 
tam secundoBaroni Scaccar' nostri & quorum unque 
computand' ac aliar' officiar' persicere, ipsosque 
officiar' intra regnum nostrum predictam fae-
cre, deputare & constituere 'Habendum eis & 
corum cuilibet & quibuslibet, durante beneplac-
cito nostro & quandam in codem se bene gerunt 
ad litem ejusdem Locum tenentis nostri gene-
rali & Gubernatoris nostri generali una cum vad 
& regard'eisdam officiar' ab antiquo debit, & 
constiet offic' Cancellar' Thesaur' Subthesau-
rar' Justiciar' uirisque Banci & Capital Be-
ren' Scaccar' nostri offic' Magistri Rotulorum 
offic' Thesaur' ad queram offic' Marescall' offic', 
magistri ordination, Clerici de le Cheque offic' 
presidenti Munster & Connaght ac officium At-
tor' & Solicitor nostri ejusdem regni nostri 
Hiberniae tantummodo except Statut' & Parlia-
ment Domini Henrici nuper Regis Angliæ Sep-
rini Progenitor' nostri inculata memoria, Anno 
regnii sui decimo, coram Edwardo Poyning 
Milit' tunc deputato regni nostri Hiberniae ten' 
edit' & provida non obstante. Concessimus 
etiam profito Locum tenenti nostro generali 
potestatem quod ipse durante beneplacito nostro 
onnia
omnia officia Ecclesiastica, tam jurat quam non jurat, vic. Vicar, Parsonat, Prebendar, Cantur, Capell, Hospital, Dignitat, Archioman, & alia beneficia quacunque nominatione Archiepiscopor & Episcopo. tanta excepta tantum excepta tam in Ecclesiis Cathedral quam Collegiis Hospital & Paroch in quocunque loco in regnum nostrum Hiberniæ quocunque titulo jam vacan, seu in posterum ex causa quacunque vacare contingens & ad presentationem, collationem sive donationem nostrum quocunque modo spectat personis idoneis quibuscunque sibi placuerit dand concedend & conferend & ad eadem omnia & singula quorum ad nos presentationemis, donationis sive collationis spect & pertinent & stat & possess omnium & singulorum qui de eorum aliquibus possessio, existunt ratificand approbanda & confirmand ac privileg libertat immunitat & concess per prædecessores nostros quocunque ant aivos alios ante hie tempora fact sive concess prævidit eodem Locum tenenti nostro general & gubernatori nostro general per advisament & consensus Consilii nostri in regno nostro pred melius expedire videbitur ratificand approband & confirmand Concessimus in superiorem Jacobo Duci Ormandiæ Locum te- nenti nostro generali & gubernatori nostro General potestat & fideli provision & renunti- atio.
The Political Anatomy,

ation Archiepiscoporum & Episcoporum in eodem regno nostro Hiberniae, tempore praeterito, futurum, fuit ordinatur & constituens facienda ordinandum & constitutum. Ac omnia alia ad nos debita nomine nostro recipiendum. Inimici Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, eum quilibet temporalia sua Cancellario nostro regno nostro præeditum delibem mandam cum omnibus & singulis justibus. Eiusdem præfisnis & revelationibus ratione viationis deorum beneficiorum dignitatis Archiepiscoparum, eum Episcopum nobis respectavit ac eum Honorem omnium & singulorum tam Spiritual quam temporal tenent & Subditor nostro, quum quoniam in regno nostro prediabum nomine nostro recipiendum terras & tenementa suæ de hereditate sua Cancellario nostro delibem mandam manuque nostras exinde amovendam ac Violentia sufficiens & necessarium pro expensis Existenti sui & soldari suor in quocunque in se eum Regnum Hiberniae per provisionem Existenti sui & alios Minister suos una cum curia sufficiens pro eadem tam infra libertates quam extra pro denariis rationali solvendis providendis & capiendis juxta formam Statuunt de buiasmodi provisionem ante bae tempora facti nisi alter per composition faciendum, cum intus Com extra partes vulgariter vocator, Com Existenti extra de se partes provisionem fit aut post bae provisionem, quod præd. Locus tenens generalis & Gubernator
tor nostrer general' habeat vcl habere possit sum-
man pecuniae annuatim in dista compositione
ante haec limitat pro compensatione & recompen-
sratione pro hujusmodi Virtual' providend' & ca-
piend' pro provisor' hospitia sui, quam quidem
compositionem consensus observand' pro benefi-
cio Subditar' nostror' nec non ad Summonend'
& Summonere faciend atque tenend' se undum
Leges, Statu' & Consuetudin' regni nostri Hi-
berniae praedictam unum duntaxat Parliament,
quandoquidem sibi melius expediri videbitur,
consensu tamen nostro in ea parte semper habit
& ad idem Parliament prorogand & adjourn-
and' toties quoties necesse fuerit, & infra du-
os annos & tempore interceptionis ejusdem ple-
nè determinand' & finiend' & quocunque sc
Summonit absentes & non legitime impedit
multand' & puniend' Concessimus insuper
ditto Locum tenenti nostro general' & Gubern-
ator' nostro general plenam & sufficien
authoritatem & potestat ad omnimod' officiar
computabil' Thesaurar' & Subthesaurar' regni
nostri praeictq duntaxat except' coram eisdem
Thesaurar', Subthesaurar' nostris & Baron.
Scaccari nostri dicti regni nostri Hiberniae,
computare faciend' & ad hujusmodi comput
reddend' compelland' ac etiam ad inquirend &
inquiri faciend' viis & modis quibus melius
sbi videbitur, faciend' de quibuscunque bonis
& catallis que fuer' ill' siue alior qui erga nos
sex
The Political Anatomy,

seu Progenitores nostros foris fecerunt vel forrisfacent, & a nobis conceleat existent vel imposerum existent, & ad omnia & singula alia que ad offici locum tenentis nostri generalis & Gubernatori nostri generalis jure, usu & consuetud regni nostri praed pertinent ut pertinere deberent & pro bono regime & Salvatione & pro bono custodi puiss regni nostri praed & quiete populi nostri ibidem, & recuperatione jurium nostrorum in regno nostro Hiberniae necessar fuerit; Salvis super referuntis faciend, exercend exsequend & ordinand omnia alia nomine nostro & pro nobis in diu regno nostro Hiberniae faciend, exercend & ordinand facit nos facere possimus si ibidem in propria persona nostra essamus. Damus insuper prafato Jacobo Duci Ormondie, Locus tenenti nostro Generali & Gubernatori nostro generali potestatem & auctoritatem Navibus nostris quibuscumque aut alis que circa littora dicti regni nostri Hiberniae sunt in Servitio nostro, aut in posterum quænum o casione erunt & mittentur pro defensione dicti regni nostri Hiberniae, imperand & utend pro Servitio nostro & tutamine dicti regni nostri, prout ipse secundum discretionem suam & per advisamentum Concilii nostri ejusdem regni nostri Hiberniae visum, erit nisi nos Speciali' Commission' nostra aut Admirall nostri Anglie ordinante special Gubernator & Capitai;
Capitan præd. Navium nostrarum aut alius mittend' speciali instruotione mandat & servie imperaverimus aut imperaverit. Constituimus etiam præfet' Jacobum Duco Ormon- dicta Gubernator & præfet' nostrum general' exercitūs nostri in dicto regno nostro Hibern- ne, tam præsentis quam futuri, quam diu nobis placuerit, cum Alacationibus inde debite & consuet'. Ac eodem Dni præfet' general' exercitūs nostri ibidem plenam potestatem & auctoritatem concedimus faciend' constituend' & ordinand' leges, ordinationes & proclamations de tempore in tempus, ut casus exegerit, pro bono regimine exercitūs nostri prædict' ac omnes quorumcumque sub mandato & Gubernatione ejusdem præfet' generalis exercitūs nostri easdemque leges, ordinationes & proclamations exequiend' ac debite exec- cutioni mandand' ac etiam insligere, adjudi- care & assidere timor' penas corporales, imprisonamenta, fines, foris sanct' ac omnes alias penas & penalitates quas cunque in & super omnes delinquentes sine offendentes con- tra hujusmodi leges, ordinationes & proclama- tiones qualis & quid eodem Gubernatori & præfet' nostro exercitūs nostri requisit' & necessari fore videbuntur Quis omnia leges, ordinationes & proclamations, sic ut præ- fet' faciend observari volumus sub penis in eisdem continent'. Et eis damus potestatem &
& auctoritatem utendi & exercendi infra regnum nostrum pridium si opus fuerit legi Mariscal' Sive Martial' neconon substituend' assignand' & appuntuand' sub si infra dictum regnum nostrum per literas nostras Patentes sub magno Sigillo nostro dicit regni nostri praecipuus faciend' tot & tales Marissalcol' Commissarios & al' officiar' ad legem Armor' seu legem Martial' exercend' & exequend' prout praefat' Locum-tenenti nostro general' & Gubernator' nostro general' de tempore in tempus expedire videbit ad exercend' utendi & exequend' praed' leges, quoties opus & necessitas fuerit, & juramenta præstare, aliqua omnia per se vel per alios facere, erigere, quæ ad leges prædictas exercend' aliqualiter pertinat. Et quia valde necessar' nobis videatur præfatur Locum-tenens nostri generalis & Gubernator' nostro generalis pro negotiis nostri magni momenti personam nostram Regiam in propria persona sua situm nobis visum fuerit attendat, Ideo ulterioris damnum, & per presentes praefatur Jacobo Ducis Ormondis Locum-tenenti & Gubernator' nostro general plenus potestatem & auctoritatem concedimus nominand' & assignand' per literas nostras Patentes sub magno Sigillo nostro, dicti regni nostri Hibernic nomine nostro, tam nunc quàm de tempore in tempus imposerum, conscienciam unque aut quaesunque dictus Locum-tenens
tenens & Gubernator nostro general' in hac partem idoneum sive idoneos duxerit fore deputat vel deputatos quocunque nomine assignatos durante beneplacito nostro pro Gubernatione dicti regni nostri Hibernie in absentia sua, donec idem Locus tenens & Gubernator nostro in dictum regnum Hibernie Gubernatione ejusdem ut prefect redierit, volentes tamen quod in eisdem litteris Patentibus aliqui personae seu personae furent prefect faciend' Deputat' aut Deputatos in absentia sua tantum pro vis & nomine nostro mandat sit quod non licebit aliqui tal' Deputat' vel Deputatis Thesaurar' seu pecuniis nostris cuicumque solvere vel egerare, autoritat' seu warrant' ipsius Deputat' vel ipsorum Deputat' tantum sed quod omnino creda mandat & warrant' per Thesaur' & pecuniis nostri per ipsum fient & Signabunt non solum manu propria præfato Deput' vel præfato Deputator sed etiam manibus predictorum & fideli Consiliarii nostrorum Magistri Curiae Wardor Capital Baron Scaccar nostri Cancellarii Scaccar nostri & primar' Secretarii nostri ibi edem pro tempore existente vel saltem manibus duorum illorum. Damus alterius universalis, singularis Ar'hiepiscopis, Ducibus, Comitibus, Vice Comitibus, Episcopis, Baron' Justiciarii Militibus, liberis hominibus & aliis Subditis nostris de regno nostro predicti firmi in mandatis, quod præfato Jacobo Du. i ormond
The Political Anatomy

mondiæ Locurntenenti nostro general' & Gubernatoris nostro general' in codeni regni nostro intendentes sive assistentes, auxiliante: & consultantes, ac ipsius mandatis in omni bus prout decet aut debeat obedientes sint aliquo statut A u, Ordinatione, provisione, jure, usu, consuetudine sive restringion in contrar inde fact edit ordinat sive provis aut aliqua alia re, causa vel materia quacunque in aliqua non obstante. In cujus testimonium habis litteras nostras fieri fecimus Patentes Teste meipso apud Westmonaster Viciisimo primo die Febraritii Anz. regni nostri quarto decimo.

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

Per ipsum Regem

BARKE R

J. TEMPLE.
At the Court at Hampton-Court,
JUNE 22, 1662.

Propositions to be consider'd of by his Majesty, concerning the governing of Ireland.

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 Ordinary 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 flipt 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 Biscopricks as shall be void, or admitted of his Privy Council, or fit as Judges, and serve of his learned Counsell 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
The Political Anatomy.

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 admin-istered; and therefore good Reason that his Judgment should be informed, and his In-tegrity first tried, before either be impeached; Nay, it is but Justice to the Govern-ment it self, which would be exceedingly scandalized through the liberty of Com-plaints, and the Ministers therein extremely 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 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 aforesaid, 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 publick Pretenders, which commonly occur, when they actually fail void by Death.

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6. That the Places in the Lieutenant's Gift, as well in the Martial as Civil Life, 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 of him, but draws off all necessary dependence upon him, and regard that ought to be had of him, in all ready obedience in such thing he shall command, for the King's Servit, when they shall discern that the nature Powers of the Place are taken from his whereby he might kindle their cheerful endeavours by the preferring and furnishing such as deserve those places.

7. That no new Offices be erected within the Kingdom before such time as the Lieutenant be therewith acquainted; his Opinion fit 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 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, Governors 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 Secreta-
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 Berkshire, Earl of Portland, Earls of Norwich, Earl of Anglesey, Earl of Lauderdale, the Lord Hatton, Lord Hollis, Lord Ashby, 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,

The King’s Most Excellent Majesty. | Earl of Norwich.
His Highness, the Duke of York. | Earl of Anglesey.
His Highness, Prince Rupert. | Earl of Lauderdale.
Lord Chancellor. | Lord Hatton.
Lord Treasurer. | Lord Hollis.
Duke of Albemarle. | Lord Ashly.
Marquess of Dorchester. | Mr. Treasurer.
Lord Great Chamberlain. | Mr. Vice-Chamberlain.
Earl of Berkshire. | Mr. Secretary Nicholas.
Earl of Portland. | Mr. Secretary Morris.

CHARLES R.

His Majesty’s express 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 Lift, 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.
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CHAP. 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 1665.

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

The Right Honourable
Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, Vice-Treasurer, and General Receiver.

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of Ireland

Sir Robert Meredith, Kt.
Chancellor of the Exchequer. 100 00 00

John Bisse, Esq., Lord Chief
Baron of the Exchequer. 600 00 00

Sir Richard Kennedy, Kt.
Second Baron of the Exchequer. 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. 20 10 00

Sir William Domville, Kt.
His Majesty's Attorney General. 75 06 00

Sir John Temple, Kt. His
Majesty's Solicitor-General. 75 00 00

Philip Fennel, Esq., His
Majesty's chief Remembrancer. 30 00 00

Sir James Ware, Kt. His Majes-
ty's Auditor-General, for his ancient Fee per Ann. 184 l.
6 s. 2 d. and for an Augmen-
tation thereof, allowed by the former Establishment 50 l. in all 234 06 03

Sir
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<td>Sir Allen Brodrick, Kt. His Majesty's Surveyor-General</td>
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<td>Francis Lee, Escheator of the Province of Leinster</td>
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<td>Henry Warren, Esq; Second Remembrancer</td>
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<td>Nicholas Loftus, Esq; Clerk of the Pipe</td>
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<td>Roger Moor, Esq; Chief Chamberlain</td>
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<td>Sir Robert Kennedy, Bart. Second Chamberlain</td>
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<td>Maurice Keating, Controller of the Pipe.</td>
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<td>John Longfield, Usher of the Exchequer, for his Fee per Annum, 2 l. 10 s. and for his Allowance for Ink, for the Exchequer, 10 l. per Annum</td>
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Thomas Lea, Transcriber and Foreign Opposer. 015 00 00
Edward Ludlow, Summoner of the Exchequer. 007 05 00
John Burniston, Marshal of the Four Courts. 004 00 00
Sir Theophilus Jones, Kt., Clerk of the Pells. 030 00 00
John Exham, Clerk of the first fruits, and twentieth parts. 027 10 00
Thomas Gibson, Cryer of the Court of Exchequer. 001 14 04

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

Sir William Aston, Kt., Second Justice of the said Court. 300 00 00
Thomas Stockton, Esq., Third Justice of the said Court. 300 00 00
Sir William Usher, Kt., Clerk of the Crown, of the said Court. 007 10 00

The most Reverend Father in God, Michael Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland. 1000 00 00

Sir
Sir John Temple, Sen. Kt. \{ 144 03 04
Master of the Rolls.

Dr. Dudley Loftus, one of
the Masters of the Chancery. \{ 020 00 00

Robert Mossom, Esq; another
Mastcr of the Chancery. \{ 020 00 00

George Carlton, Clerk of the
Crown in Chancery.

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

\textbf{Total:} 1244 13 04

Sir Edward Smith, Kt. Lord
Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Sir Jerome Alexander, Kt.
Second Justice of the said
Court.

Robert Booth, Esq; Third
Justice of the said Court.

Sir Walter Plunkett, Kt.
Prothonotary of the said
Court.

\{ 1207 10 00

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<td>George Rutledge, Marshall</td>
<td>of Star-Chamber</td>
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<td>Sir Paul Davis, Knt. Secretary</td>
<td>of State, for Fee</td>
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<td>The said Sir Paul Davis</td>
<td>for Intelligences</td>
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<tr>
<td>The said Sir Paul, Clerk</td>
<td>of Council, for his ancient Fee, per An. 7 l. 10 s. and for an Allowance for Paper and Parchment 40 l. in all</td>
<td>0.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard St. George, Esq;</td>
<td>Ulster King at Arms</td>
<td>0.26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Richard Carvy Athlone,</td>
<td>Pursivant</td>
<td>0.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Carpenter, Esq;</td>
<td>Chief Serjeant at Arms, at 5s. 6 d. per diem</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Pigott, second Serjeant at Arms for like Allowance</td>
<td>1.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Wakefield, Pursivant,</td>
<td>William Roe, Pursivant,</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arthur Padmore, Pursivant,</td>
<td>Thomas</td>
<td>0.20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Thomas Lee, Keeper of the Council-Chamber.
Six Trumpeters and a Kettle-Drum, at 60 l. each per Ann. 420. for their Fee, and 6 l. per An. each Board-Wages 42 l. in all per Ann.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Charge of Circuits,} & \quad \{ \\
\text{The Chief, and other Justices of Assizes in every of the five Circuits twice a year,} & \quad \{ 1000 \quad 00 \quad 00 \\
\text{Robes for the Judges, viz. Three in the Exchequer, three in the King's Bench, three in the Common Pleas, Master of the Rolls, and three of the King's Council, at 13l. 6s. 8d. a piece per Annum, making in all} & \quad \{ 173 \quad 06 \quad 00
\end{align*}
\]
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 Controller of the Pipe 5 l. The Custome at Dublin for Wax, Paper, Parchment and Ink 3 l. 15 s. in all per Ann.

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

Paper
Paper and Parchments to the Courts.

The Nobility, Bishops and Councillors which shall reside and keep House in Ireland for Impost of Wines, according to His Majesty's Special Grace.

Provincial Officers.

William Halfy, Esq; Chief Justice of the Province of Munster.

John Nayler, Second Justice of Munster.

Henry Batthufst, Attorney of the Province of Munster.

William Carr, Esq; Clerk of the Council of the said Province.

Walter Cooper, Serjeant at Arms there.

Oliver Jones, Chief Justice in the Province of Connaught.

Adam Cusack, Esq; Second Justice of that Province.
### OFFICERS of the Customs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Port</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Worsop, Esq, Customer of the Port of Dublin</td>
<td>007 10 00 Dublin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Maul, Esq, Comptroller</td>
<td>007 10 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Scott, Esq, Searcher</td>
<td>005 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>George Wakefield, Customer</td>
<td>010 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hugh Polder, Comptroller</td>
<td>005 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir John Stephens, Customer</td>
<td>015 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frederick Christian, Comptroller</td>
<td>015 00 00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thom. Tint, Searcher</td>
<td>006 13 04</td>
<td>036 13 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rich. Sandamore, Customer</td>
<td>006 13 04</td>
<td>011 13 04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert Williams, Searcher</td>
<td>005 00 00</td>
<td>011 13 04</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

M 2 Robert
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kingst.</td>
<td>Robert Southwell</td>
<td>Customer</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Brown</td>
<td>Searcher</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dingle</td>
<td>John Selby</td>
<td>Customer</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iconask</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limerick</td>
<td>The Customer</td>
<td></td>
<td>13</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Montfort Westropp</td>
<td>Comptroller</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John Lynch</td>
<td>Searcher</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Callaway</td>
<td>John Morgan</td>
<td>Customer</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The Searcher</td>
<td></td>
<td>05</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drogheda</td>
<td>Thomas Willis</td>
<td>Customer</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dundalk</td>
<td>John Bulteele</td>
<td>Comptroller</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carr.</td>
<td>Hugh Montgomery</td>
<td>Searcher</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrick</td>
<td>Roger Lindon</td>
<td>Customer</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fergus.</td>
<td>Samuel Wilby</td>
<td>Searcher</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14</td>
<td>03</td>
<td>04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strangford</td>
<td>Nicholas Ward</td>
<td>Customer (at Strangford)</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the Salaries due to the Officers of the Excife.

The Contingent Charge of the Excife.

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 Excife 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 Commissioners, 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 Excife.

M 3 For
### Commissions of Appeals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sir James Ware, Kt.</td>
<td>£600 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir John Popey, Esq.</td>
<td>£600 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir William Usher, Kt. and Peter Weybrants, Alderman</td>
<td>£600 00 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Accomptants General of the Customs and Excise:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Robert Wood, and James Bonnell</td>
<td>£200 00 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Creation-Money

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Salary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Duke of Ormond</td>
<td>£40 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Marquis of Antrim</td>
<td>£40 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Castlehaven</td>
<td>£15 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Desmond</td>
<td>£15 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Westmeath</td>
<td>£15 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Arglafe</td>
<td>£15 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Carbury</td>
<td>£15 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Carlow</td>
<td>£15 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Donnegale</td>
<td>£15 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Clanbrazill</td>
<td>£20 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Inchiquin</td>
<td>£20 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Orery</td>
<td>£20 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Montrath</td>
<td>£20 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Tyrconnel</td>
<td>£20 00 00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Clancarty</td>
<td>£20 00 00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
of Ireland. 167

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Mount-Alexander</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Earl of Carlingford</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Viscount Grandison</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Viscount Willmot</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Viscount Valentina</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Viscount Dillon</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Viscount Nettavil</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Viscount Killulla</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Viscount Magennis</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Viscount Sarsfield</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Kilmallake</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Viscount Ranelagh</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Viscount Wenman</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Tuan</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Viscount Shannon</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>06</td>
<td>08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Viscount Clare</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Lord Baron of Cahir</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>05</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.
The Political Anatomy,

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

\[ \text{£} 382 15 0 \]

The Dean and Chapter of Christ-Church, Dublin, granted in perpetuity, 12 June, 1604. per Annum,

\[ \text{£} 045 06 08 \]

The Lord Archbishop of Dublin, for Proxies due unto him out of divers Churches belonging to the late Monasteries of Thomas Court, St. Mary's Abby, and St. John of Jerusalem, near Dublin, per Annum,

\[ \text{£} 018 05 06 \]

The Lord Bishop of Meath, out of the Mannor of Trim.

\[ \text{£} 003 15 00 \]

The Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons, and Citizens of Dublin, per Annum.

\[ \text{£} 500 00 00 \]

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

\[ \text{£} 027 00 00 \]

\[ \text{£} 983 02 02 \]
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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>l.</th>
<th>s.</th>
<th>d.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>814</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The most Reverend Father in God, Michael Lord Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

The Right Honourable Richard Earl of Cork, Treasurer.

Nicholas Loftus, Esq; Clerk of the Pipe.

Maurice Keating, Comptroller of the Pipe.

Sir Theophilus Jones, Kt. Clerk of the Pells.

Bryan Jones, Esq; Auditor of the Foreign Accompts and Prefts, at 6 s. 8 d. per Diem, granted him by Letters Patents, dated 2 April, Anno 2do. Caroli primi, during his good Behaviour, per Annum.

Edward
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Edward Cook, Esq; one of the Masters of the Chancery</td>
<td>£20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Wesley, Esq; one of the Masters of the Chancery</td>
<td>£20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Walbo, Keeper of the Room, as also of the Robes, Hanging and Clock in the Castle of Dublin</td>
<td>£18 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Crooke, Printer to His Majesty in Ireland</td>
<td>£8 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Mall, Esq; Surveyor General of the Customs</td>
<td>£100 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Maule, Comptroller of the Customs at Dublin</td>
<td>£12 10 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcus, Viscount Dungan-non, Master of the Game</td>
<td>£50 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir George Lane, Kt. for his Fee, as Keeper of the Records in Birmingham's Tower</td>
<td>£10 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Buck, Clerk of the Market of all Ireland</td>
<td>£20 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Countess of Tyrconnell</td>
<td>£300 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edward Fitz-Gerald</td>
<td>£100 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah King, Widow</td>
<td>£80 0 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Cary, Widow</td>
<td>£50 0 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: £1646 16s
Of Ireland

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John Dogharty, at 1s. per</td>
<td>027</td>
<td>07</td>
<td>06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jepson Macquire</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir Robert Meredith</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir George Blundell at 6s. per</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Conocke</td>
<td>050</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William Amby, at 1l. per</td>
<td>052</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Archer</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 1662.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>£</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dr. John Sterne</td>
<td>060</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luke German, Esq. per Annum</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Patrick Comurcey, and his</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Son John Comurcey, per Annum</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sir James Dillon, per Annum</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dr. Robert George, per Annum</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas Piggot, Esq; per Annum</td>
<td>080</td>
<td>00</td>
<td>00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs. Mary Warren, per Annum</td>
<td>Arthur</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Arthur, Earl of Anglesey, \$600\ 00\ 00\ \text{per Annum},

Captain William Ross, \$300\ 00\ 00\ \text{per Annum},

---

3313 07 06

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 \text{per Annum}, 220 l. And to the Clerks and others employed in the said Accompts, 65 l. 10 s. In all,
of Ireland.

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; Prets upon Account, and all other Payments by Concordat of our Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governor, and Council, not to be exceeded without special Direction first had from us, or our Privy-Council in England.

Sum total of the Payments aforesaid upon the Civil List amounts unto per Annum, £ 2564 4 2

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 Governour, Chancellor, Treasurer, or Vice-Treasurer, Chief-Baron and Secretary, or other four of them; 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 infuper, 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 Accounts, 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
The Political Anatomy,

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

Instructions 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.

Whereas We the Lord Lieutenant received Instructions from the King's Most Excellent Majesty under His Royal Signatures, bearing Date the 22d 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
be observed by Us, and are now appliable 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 Patents, 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-
on hereafter mentioned; the same to begin
for and from the First Day of April,
1666.

Signed, CHARLES Rex.

OFFICERS General.

THE Lord-Lieutenant and Governour-Gener-
ral of Ireland, for his Fee per
An. viz. for his Diet, at 100 l.
per Mensem; a Retinue of 50
Horse, with Officers at 2l. 19s.
6 d. per Diem; an Allowance
of 1000 l. per Ann. in lieu of
cess, an Allowance of 235 l.
per Ann. in lieu of 235 Beefs,
formerly paid to the Lord-
Lieutenant, out of the Coun-
ty of Cavan, an Allowance of
240l. per An. formerly paid
to the Lord Lieutenant out of
the Tythes of Dunbogne, ma-
kling in all per Ann.
As General of the Army, per Ann.  
\[
\begin{align*}
&£4331 06 03 \\
&£0723 18 04 \\
&£0608 06 08 \\
&£0261 11 08 \\
&£9786 00 10
\end{align*}
\]

For his Guard of Halberteers, consisting of a Capt. at 11l. 4s. each Calendar Month; a Lieutenant at 9l. 16s. two, Serjeants at 3l. 10s. each; and 60 Halberteers at 2l. 2s. each, making per Ann.

The Lieutenant-General of the Army at 1l. per Diem. £365 00 00

To cease post Mortem, or other Determinations of the Grant made to Thomas Earl of Offerey.

The Serjeant Major-General of the Army, at 1l. per diem, per Ann. £365 00 00
The Political Anatomy,

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

Sir Henry Tichburn, Kt.,
Marshal of Ireland, for his Entertainment at 3 s. 9 d. per Diem, a Trumpeter at 6 d. ob. q. 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 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 1 s. the piece per diem; for any increase 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 0
Six Commissaries of the Munsters, at 100 l. per Ann. each. 600 00 00
One Corporal of the Field, viz. Collenel Beverley Usher, at 5 s. per diem; per Ann. 091 05 00

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 Dublin. 131 13 04

OFFICERS Provincial.

The Lord President of Munster, 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 Annum.

908 19 09 ob.
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. per diem, in all per Ann.

The Provost-Marshal of Leinster, for His Entertainment at 4 s. 2 d. ob. q. per diem, making per Ann.

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

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

The Provost-Marshal of Ulster, for his Entertainment at 4 s. 2 d. ob. q. per diem, making per Ann.
All the said Provost-Marshal, with the Entertainment due unto them respectively, to cease post mortem, or other Determinations of their Grants.

**CONSTABLES.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constable of Dublin-Castle, for his Entertainment</th>
<th>l. s. d. q.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Porter of Dublin-Castle at 9d. per diem, per Ann.</td>
<td>013 13 09</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Constable of Limerick-Castle, for his Entertainment, at 10l. per Ann. and a Porter at 6d. ob. q. per diem, per Ann.</td>
<td>018 07 09ob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>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.</td>
<td>018 07 09ob</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Constable of Roscommon-Castle, for his Entertainment at 3s. 4d. per diem.</td>
<td>060 16 08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Constable of Carrickfergus, for his Entertainment, at 2s. 6d. per diem, per Ann.</td>
<td>045 12 06</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

178 16 09ob.
The Political Anatomy,

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

The Master of the Ordnance, for himself at 6 s. 8 d. per Diem; a Lieutenant at 2 s. 6 d. per Diem; a Cornet at 1 s. 9 d. and 18 Horsemens at 1 s. the piece per Diem, per Ann.}

The Lieutenant of the Ordnance, at 7 s. per Diem, per Ann. \{ 127 15 00

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, \{ 091 05 00

To cease after the Death of Captain John Payne and Capt. John Hallam, now Patentees, or other Determinations of their Grant.

Captain Hugh Magill, Comptroller of the Ordnance, for his Fee, at 5 s. per Diem, and for an Allowance of 1 s. per Diem for his Clerk, both per Ann. \{ 109 10 00

819 14 07

Sundry
Sundry Ministers belonging to the Ordnance, viz. in

**LEMSTER.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>l.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A Master-Gunner at 3 s. per Diem</td>
<td>774</td>
<td>02</td>
<td>01</td>
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<tr>
<td>his Mate at 1 s. 6 d. per Diem</td>
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<tr>
<td>six Gunners for the Train, at 1 s. 2 d. each per Diem</td>
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<tr>
<td>one Gentleman of the Ordnance at 3 s. per Diem</td>
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<tr>
<td>Clerk of the Ordnance and Stores at Dublin at 4 s. per Diem</td>
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<tr>
<td>his Clerk at 1 s. per Diem</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gunsmith, Blacksmith, Carpenter and Wheeler, at 1 s. 4 d. per Diem each, Armorer, Cutler, Cooper, at 9 d. each per Diem</td>
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<tr>
<td>six Matrofses at 8 d. each per Diem</td>
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<tr>
<td>three Waggoners at 10 d. each per Diem</td>
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<tr>
<td>at Duncannon, a Clerk of the Stores 1 s. 8 d. per Diem</td>
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<tr>
<td>a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a Matrofs at 8 d. per Diem</td>
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<tr>
<td>at Passage, a Gunner's Mate at 10 d. per Diem; making per Annum,</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CON-
CONNAUGHT.

| At Athlone, a Clerk of the Stores at 1 s. 8 d. per Diem; a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem; a Matros at 8 d. per Diem. Galloway, a Clerk of the Stores at 1 s. 8 d. per Diem; a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem; a Matros at 8 d. per Diem. At Sligo a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem; Isle of Arran, a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem; Innisbuffin, a Gunner at 1 s. per Diem; making per Annum, |
|---|---|---|
| l. | s. | d. |
| 176 | 08 | 04 |

MUNSTER.
MUNSTER.

Waterford, a Gunner at 1s. per Diem; a Matros at 8d. per Diem. Limerick, a Clerk of the Stores at 1s. 8d. per Diem; a Gunner, at 1s. per Diem; a Matros at 8d. per Diem. Cork, Clerk of the Stores at 1s. 8d. per Diem; a Gunner at 1s. per Diem; a Matros at 8d. per Diem. At Halvowling, a Gunner's-Mate 10d. per Diem; Toughall, a Gunner, at 1s. per Diem; Kingsale, a Gunner, at 1s. per Diem; at the Block-house, a Gunner's Mate, at 10d. per Diem; at Crookhaven, a Gunner, at 1s. per Diem; at Inisberkin, a Gunner's Mate, at 10d. per Diem; Valentina, a Gunner at 1s. per Diem. In all per Annum,

1358 02 10

ULSTER.
The Political Anatomy,

ULSTER.

*London*, a Clerk of the Stores, at 1 s. 8 d. per Diem; a Gunner, at 1 s. per Diem; a Matros, at 8 d. per Diem. At *Cumore*, 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 Matros at 8 d. per Diem. In all, per Annum, $136 17 0d$.

The King’s Guard of Horse, 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 Lift. A Saddler, Farrier, and Armorer, at 4 l. 18 s. each, and 100 Horsemen at 4 l. 18 s. each, making in all per Mens. 627 l. 4 s. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said Guard per Annum, unto $752 08 0d$.

The
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 Horse-men at 2 l. 2 s. each; making in all per Mens. 184 l. 2 s. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said Troop per Annum unto 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

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<td>09</td>
<td>4 0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
two Trumpets at 3 l. 10 s. each, and 50 private Horsemens, at 2 l. 2 s. each, making in all per Mensem for each Troop, 171 l. 10 s. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said five Troops per Ann. unto

Twenty three Troops, which consisting of the like Officers, and forty five private Horsemens, making in all per Mensem to each Troop, 161 l. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said twenty three Troops per Ann. unto

FOOT.

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 in all per Mensem 102 l.
4 s. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said Company per Annunm unto
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 Mens. for each Company 72 l. 16 s. which amounts for the whole Pay of the said fifty nine Companies per Annunm unto

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 Annunm unto

Regiment
Regiment of Guards.

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

Tempo.
Temporary Payments.

Sir Henry Tichburn, Knight,
Marshal of Ireland, 198 0r 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 
Ex cercise 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 Secretary at War to his Majesty, at 1 l. per diem for himself, and 5 s. per diem for his Clerk, per 

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

0 0 p.
The Political Anatomy,

Captain Richard St. George, l. s. d.
the pay of a Captain of Foot towards his Maintenance during his Life being 11 l. 4 s.
per Mensem, per Annum.

Arthur Earl of Donnegall for his Entertainment at 4 s. 2 d. per Diem for himself and for nine Horsemen at 9 d. each per Diem during his Life, by vertue of a Grant thereof, dated the last of July in the 13th Year of King James, per Ann.

The Mayor of the City of Dublin for his Entertainment at 8 s. per Diem.

Particular Governors.

The Governor of the County of Clare for his Fee at 182 10 cs. per Diem; per Annum

The Governor of the Citty of Dublin for his Fee 11. 365 cs. per Diem; per Annum.
of Ireland

l.  s.  d.

The Governor of the Fort
of Sligo for his Fee at 10 s. {18 2 10 00
per Diem ; per Annum

The Governor of the Fort
of Halbolling for his Fee at {109 10 00
6 s. per Diem ; per Annum

The Constable of Hillsbos-
rough at 3. 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 Halboling.

Sum total of the Pay-
ments aforesaid upon
the Military List a-
mounts unto per Ann.

By His Majesties Command,

Arlington.

O 2  A
The Political Anatomy,

A CATALOGUE OF THE PEERS.

Duke of Ormond
Duke of Leinster
Marquess of Antrim

Earls.

Kildare
Thomond
Cork
Desmond
Barrymore
Meath
Offory
Roscommon
Londonderry
Donnigall
Arran
Conaway
Carberry
Ardglass
Rannalagh
Cavan

Inchiquin
Clancarty
Orrery
Mamtroth
Drogheda
Waterford
Mount-Alexander
Down
Longford
Tyrone
Bellomont
Clanrickard
Castlehaven
Westmeath
Fingall
Castlemaine
Carlingsford

Viscounts.

Grandison
Wilmot
of Ireland.

Liffys of Ely
Swords
Kilmurry
Valentia
Marchborough
Castleton
Chavorth
Skigo
Waterford
Strangford
Tuam
Casbell
Carlo
Cullen
Shannon
Mazarcene
Dromoar
Dunbarvan
Dungannon
Kells
Fitzharding
Clare
Charlemount
Powescourt
Blesington
Granard
Lansborough
Roffs
Castalo
Merrion
Fairfax
Fitz Williams
Gormanston
Rathcoole
Barfore
Brucher
Gal moy
Kingsland
Mountguret
Donth
Evagh
Killmallock
Ikernie
Glanmalegræ
Claine
Downe
Trazey

Arch-Bishopricks and Bishopricks in Ireland.

Archbishoprick of Armagh
Dublin
Casbells

O 3

Arch-
Archbishop of Tuam
Bishoprick of ---
--- Meath
--- Kildore
--- Waterford
--- Clonfert
--- Elphim
--- Ferns & Lagglin
--- Clogher
--- Dromore
--- Offory
--- Derry
--- Down
--- Killallow
--- Cork
--- Limerick
--- Clayne
--- Kiltalla
--- Rapho
--- Kilmore

Barons.

Dundalk
Digby
Lifford
Herbert
Locklin
Corraine
Leitrim
Donegore
Blare
Killard
Kingston
Cloooneey
Saultrey
Lough
Glawndaley
Castle-Steward

Barons.

Kingsale
Kerry
Hoath
Mountjoy
Fallow
Maynard

Athuray
Cashbyr
Baltimore
Strabane
Slane
Trimlestone
Dunfeany
Dunboyne
Upper Offery
Castle-Comell
Brittas
A List of those Places that return Parliament Men in Ireland.

Leinster.

County of Catherlough 2
Burrough of Catherlough 2
B. of Old Leighlen 2

County of Dublin 2
City of Dublin 2
University of Dublin 2
Bur. of Newcastle 2
B. of Swords 2

Village of Drogheda 2

County of Kilkenny 2
Bur. of Callen 2
B. of Thomas Town 2
B. of Gowran 2
B. of Kells 2
B. of Emistcogue 2
B. of Knotopher 2
B. of St. Kennis 2
City of Kilkenny 2

County of Kildare 2
Bur. of Kildare 2
B. of Nafs 2
B. of Athy 2

Com. Regis 2
Bur. of Phillips-town 2
B. of Byrr 2
B. of Banagher 2

County of Meath 2
Bur. of Trim 2
B. of Kells 2
B. of Navan 2
B. of Athbuy 2
B. of Duleeke 2
B. of Ratooth 2

Com. Regine 2
Bur. of Bellakil 2
B. of Mariborough 2
Port Arlinton 2

County
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County of Westmeath</th>
<th>B. of Carlingford</th>
<th>Munster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bur. of Athlone</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>B. of Fower</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. of Kilbegan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. of Mullingar</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

| County of Wicklow   |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Bur. of Wicklow     | 2       |         |
| B. of Carisford     | 2       |         |
| B. of Baltinglass   | 2       |         |

| County of Wexford   |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Town of Wexford     | 2       |         |
| Town of Ros           | 2      |         |
| Bur. of Eniscourthy | 2       |         |
| B. of Featherd      | 2       |         |
| B. of Bannow        | 2       |         |
| B. of Cloghmaine    | 2       |         |
| B. of Arkloe        | 2       |         |
| B. of Taughman      | 2       |         |
| B. of Newburrough   | 2       |         |

| County of Longford  |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Bur. of Lanesborough| 2       |         |

| County of Louth     |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Bur. of Dundalke    | 2       |         |
| B. of Arthdee       | 2       |         |

| County of Cork      |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| City of Cork        | 2       |         |
| Bur. of Mallow      | 2       |         |
| B. of Baltimore     | 2       |         |
| B. of Clogheekilty  | 2       |         |
| B. of Bandonbridge  | 2       |         |
| B. of Kingsill      | 2       |         |
| B. of Youghall      | 2       |         |

| County of Clare     |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Bur. of Insh        | 2       |         |

| County of Kerry     |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Bur. of Trahy       | 2       |         |
| B. of Dinglecough   | 2       |         |
| B. of Ardsart       | 2       |         |

| County of Limerick  |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| City of Limerick    | 2       |         |
| Bur. of Kilmallock  | 2       |         |
| B. of Askaton       | 2       |         |

<p>| County of Tipperary |         |         |
|---------------------|---------|
| Town of Tipperary   | 2       |         |
| Bur. of Clonmell    | 2       |         |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>County of Armagh</td>
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<td>Bur. of Armagh</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. of Charlemont</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>County of Fermanagh</td>
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<tr>
<td>County of Antrim</td>
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<td>Bur. of Belfast</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. of Carickfergus</td>
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<td>County of Londonderry</td>
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<td>B. of Lisborne</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. of Antrim</td>
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<td>Bur. of Colerain</td>
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<tr>
<td>County of Cavan</td>
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<td>B. of Lannevaddy</td>
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<td>Bur. of Cavan</td>
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<td>County of Monaghan</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. of Bellturbet</td>
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<td>Bur. of Monaghan</td>
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<td>County of Down</td>
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<td>County of Tyrone</td>
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<td>Bur. of Donnegall</td>
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<tr>
<td>B. of Newtown</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Town</td>
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**County of Waterford**

- Bur. of Dungarvan 2
- B. of Lismore 2
- B. of Tallow 2

**County of Donegal**

- Bur. of Lifford 2
- B. of Ballishannon 2
- B. of Kilbegs 2
- B. of Donnegal 2
- Bur. of St. John's Town 2
The Political Anatomy, &c.

Town of Clogher 2
Bur. of Agher 2
B. of Strabaine 2

Connaught.

County of Roscommon
Bur. of Roscomon 2
B. of Tulsk 2

County of Sligo
Bur. of Sligo 2

County of Galloway 2
Bur. of Galloway 2
B. of Athenry 2
B. of Tuam 2

County of Leitrim 2
B. of James-Town 2
B. of Carrickdrum- rusk 2

The whole Number, 223

THE
THE

PRESENT STATE

OF

IRELAND,

ANNO 1719.
A LIST OF THE Lords Spiritual and Temporal OF IRELAND.

Allan Brodrick, Baron Broderick of Middleton, Lord Chancellor.

ARCH-BISHOPS.

Dr. Thomas Lyndsey, Lord Arch-Bishop of Ardmagh, Primate of all Ireland.
Dr. William King, Lord Arch-Bishop of Dublin, Primate of Ireland.
Dr. William Palliser, Lord Arch-Bishop of Cashal.
Dr. John Vesey, Lord Arch-Bishop of Tuam.

Charles Boyle, Earl of Cork, Lord-Treasurer.
The Political Anatomy,

MARQUIS.

Philip Wharton, Marquis of Catherlogh.

EARLS.

Robert Fitz-Gerald, Earl of Kildare
Henry Obery, Earl of Thomond
Richard Bourke, 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 Chichester, Earl of Donnegal
Richard Lambert, Earl of Cavan
William Obery, Earl of Inchiquin
Lyonel Boyle, Earl of Orrery
Charles Coote, Earl of Montrath
Henry Moore, Earl of Drogheada
Charles Talbot, Earl of Waterford and Wexford
Hugh Mongomery, Earl of Mount Alexander
Sir Richard Child, Earl of Castlemain
Nicholas Taaf, Earl of Carlingsford
Arthur Forbes, Earl of Granard
Richard Coote, Earl of Bellemont

Godart
Godart Ginkel, Earl of Athlone
Charles Butler, Earl of Arran
Henry de Maffie, Earl of Galloway.

VISCOUNTS.

Richard Butler, Viscount Mountgarret
George Villers, Viscount Grandison
Arthur Annesley, Viscount Valentia
Henry Dillon, Viscount Castellogallen
John Netterville, Viscount Dowth
Arthur Loftus, Viscount Loftus of Ely
Thomas Beaumont, Viscount Swords
Robert Needham, Viscount Kilnareey
Robert Bourke, Viscount Mayo
George Saunderson, Viscount Castletown
Richard Lumley, Viscount Waterford
Endimion Smith, Viscount Strandford
—-—- Wonman, Viscount Trahe
-—-—- Molireux, Viscount Maryborro
-—-—- Fairfax, Viscount Emely
Thomas Butler, Viscount Ikerine
Richard Fitz-Williams, Viscount Merion
Brian Cockain, Viscount Cullen
—-—- Tracy, Viscount Rathecoole
Francis Smith, Viscount Carrington of Barrefore
Richard Bulkley, Viscount Cabel
Nicholas Burnwall, Viscount Maftreeen
Hugh Chelmondley, 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 Blessington
James Lane, Viscount Lanesborough
Henry Dawney, Viscount Downe
Richard Parsons, Viscount Rosse
William Stewart, Viscount Mountjoy
Edward Vaughan, Viscount Lisburne
Thomas Windesfor, Viscount Windesfor
Scroop How, Viscount How
James Hamilton, Viscount Strabane
—— Verney, Viscount Fermanagh
Arthur St. Leger, Viscount Downraze
Paul Davis, Viscount Mount-Cashiell
Chrisopher Wandesford, Viscount Castlecomer
James Hamilton, Viscount Limerick

BISHOPS.

Dr. John Evans, Lord Bishop of Meath
Dr. Welbore Ellis, Lord Bishop of Kildare
Dr. Simon Digby, Lord Bishop of Elphin
Dr. Bartholomew Vigors, Lord Bishop of Ferns and Leighlin
Dr. William Fitz Gerald, Lord Bishop of Clonefert

Dr.
Dr. William Lloyd, Lord Bishop of Killala and Achoure
Dr. John Hartstongue, Lord Bishop of Derry
Dr. St. George Asb, Lord Bishop of Clogher
Dr. Thomas Smith, Lord Bishop of Limerick
Dr. Edward Smith, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor
Dr. Charles Crowe, Lord Bishop of Cloyne
Dr. Thomas Mills, Lord Bishop of Waterford and Lismore
Dr. Peter Brown, Lord Bishop of Cork and Ross
Dr. John Sterne, Lord Bishop of Dromore
Sir Thomas Vasey, Lord Bishop of Ossery
Dr. Edward Syrge, Lord Bishop of Raphoe
Dr. Nicholas Forster, Lord Bishop of Killaloe
Dr. Timothy Goodwin, Lord Bishop of Killmore and Ardagh

B A R O N S.

Edward Birmingham, Baron of Atheuree
Almericus Coursy, Baron of Kinsale
Thomas Fitz-Morris, Baron of Kerry and Lixnaw
Thomas St. Laurence, Baron of Horth

P

Barnaby
Barnaby Fitz-Patrick, Baron of Upper-Ossery
Thomas Butler, Baron of Cahir
Henry Folliot, Baron of Ballyshanlon
Banastre Maynard, Baron of Wicklow
Richard Georges, Baron of Dundalk
William Digby, Baron of Geffill
William Fitz-Williams, Baron of Lifford
Cadwllader Blaney, Baron Blaney of Monaghan
Cadwllader 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 Bourke, Baron Bourke of Dunkellin
Francis Conway, Baron Conway of Killultagh
George Cholmondelly, Baron of Newborew
Alan Broderick, Baron Broderick of Middleton

George
of Ireland.

George St. George, Baron St. George of Hatley 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 Newtown-Butler
John Moor, Baron of Tullamoore

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Page 3  A LIST
The Political Anatomy,
A
LIST
OF THE
Knights, Citizens and Burgesses
OF THE
Parliament of IRELAND,

Begin 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 Antrim, i.
The Rt. Hon. John Sevington, Efq;
Chewbrowe Cotton, Efq;

County of Armagh, 6.
William Brownlow, Efq;
* William Richardson, Efq;
Borough of Armagh,
Samuel Dapping, Efq;
* Silvester Creft, Efq;
Borough of Cariet, &c.
James Caufield, Efq;
* Humphry May, Efq;

Borough of Lisburne.
* Edward Francis Stafford, Efq;
Brent Spencer, Efq;
Borough of Belfast.
* The Hon. Chapel Moor, Efq;
* George Mac-Carney, Efq;
By another Indenture.
* The Hon. John Echington
Chichefter, Efq;
* George Mac-Carney, Efq;
Borough of Antrim.
* John Mac全新的, Efq;
Hugh Henry, Efq;
Borough
Borough of Randalstown.
Robert Dixon, Esq;
James Stevenson, Esq;
County and Town of Cargin;
* Alexander Dallway, Esq;
* Archibald Edmonstone, Esq;
County of Catherlough 6.
Francis Harrison Esq;
Thomas Burdett Esq;
Borough of Catherlough.
* Richard Wofsey, Esq;
Walter Weldon Esq;
Borough of old Lauglin.
John Beachamp Esq;
St. Leger Gilbert Esq;
County of Cavan 6.
* Brocbill Newburgh, Esq;
* Merwin Pratt, Esq;
Borough of Cavan.
Theophilus Clements Esq;
* Thomas Nesbite Esq;
Borough of Belturbet.
Brimley Butler Esq;
* Charles Delafaye Esq;
County of Clare 4.
Francis Gore Esq;
* John Toers Esq;
Borough of Ennis.
* David Bindon Esq;
Samuel Bindon Esq;
County of Cork 26.
The Hon. John Bedrick Esq;
* Henry Boyle Esq;
City of Cork.
* Edmond Knapp Esq;
Edward Hoare Esq;
Town of Toughall.
* The Hon. Lieut. Gen. Francis Palmer, Esq;
Arthur Hyde Esq;
Town of Kinsale.
The Rt. Hon. Edward Southwell Esq;
Henry Hawley Esq;
Town of Bandon-Brigde.
Francis Bernard Esq;
* Col. Martin Balden Esq;
Town of Myallow.
William Jephson Esq;
Anthony Jephson Esq;
Borough of Baltimore.
The Hon. Col. William Southwell Esq;
The Hon. Lieut. Col. Michael Beecher Esq;
Borough of Cloghnikilty.
Sir Ralph Freke Bart.
George Freke Esq;
Borough of Charleville.
* George Evans Esq;
* Capt. William Boyle Esq;
Borough of Castle-Mayr.
Bartholomew Purdon, Esq;
* Charles Ceere, Esq;
Borough of Middletown.
* The Rt. Hon. Thomas Bedrick Esq;
Edward Corker Esq;
Borough of Rathcormack.
James Barry Esq;
Jephson Butted Esq;
Borough of Duncarle.
Arthur St. Ledger Esq;
* William Cansfebon Esq;
The Political Anatomy,

County of Dublin, 10.
* The Hon. Edw. Brabazon Esq.;
  The Rt. Hon. John Allen Esq.;
  City of Dublin, 2.
John Regerston Esq.; His Maje-
y's Solicitor-General, and
Recorder of the City.
Benjamin Burton, Esq.; of the
same, Alderman.
University of Dublin.
Marina de Coghill, Esq.; L.L.D.
Samuel Dapping, Esq.; L.L.D.
Borough of Swords.
Plunkett Plunkett Esq.;
* Richard Molemworth Esq.;
  Borough of Newcastle.
Daniel Reading Esq.;
Col. James Monke Esq.;
County and Town of Drogh-
eda, 2.
Henry Singleton Esq.; Recorder
John Graham Esq.; of the same,
Alderman.
County of Donegal, 12.
Sir Ralph Gore, Bart.
Frederick Hamilton Esq.;
Borough of John's Town.
* William Ewart Esq.;
John Typham Esq.;
Borough of Donegal.
Sir Arthur Gore, Bart.
Henry Maxwell Esq.;
Borough of Lallybrannon.
The Hon. Major Gen. Owen
Uilliam.
John Robbert Esq.;
Borough of Killibegg.
* The Hon. Charles Enn.
Thomas Pennion Esq.;
Borough of Lifford.
The Hon. Brigadier David
Creighton
Michael Sampson Esq.;
County of Downe, 14.
* The Hon. Trevor Hill Esq.;
Michael Ward Esq.;
Borough of Down-Patrick.
* Sir Emanuel Moor Bart.
* Thomas Medlycott Esq.;
Borough of Killyleagh.
John Halbridge Esq.;
* Robert Rey Esq.;
Borough of Newry.
* Robert Clements Esq.;
Hans Hamilton Esq.;
Borough of Bangor.
* Michael Ward Esq.;
Hans Hamilton Esq.;
Borough of Newton.
* Richard Tigh Esq.;
Charles Campbell Esq.;
Borough of Hillsborough.
* Arthur Hill Esq.;
Samuel Waring Esq.;
County of Fermanagh, 4.
The Rt. Honourable Sir Gusta-
vus Humes, Bart.
* James Corry Esq.;
Burrough of Inniskillen.
John Cole of Inniskillen
Richard Cole of Killycreen Esq.;
County of Galloway, 8.
* Edward Ormby Esq.;
* Frederick Trench Esq.;
Town of Galloway.
John Staunton Esq.;
* Robert Shaw Esq.;
Town of Athenev.  
John Orsoby Esq.;  
Richard Wbualley Esq.;  
Borough of Tum.;  
Agmondisboam Vesey Esq.;  
* William Vesey Esq.;  
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St. Maurice Corbie Kut.  
John Benerkasset Esq.;  
Borough of Dingle-Icnuch;  
Thomas Corbie Esq.;  
John Pratt Esq.;  
Borough of Traley.  
Samuel Morris Sen. Esq.;  
* Robert Taylor Esq.;  
Borough of Ardsert;  
William Corbie Esq.;  
Henry Rose Esq.;  
County of Kildare, 10.  
Josfa Allen Esq.;  
Brabazon Ponsforby Esq.;  
Borough of Kildare.  
* James Barry Esq.;  
* Maurice Keaton Esq.;  
Borough of Naas.  
Thomas Burgh Esq.;  
Theobald Bourke Esq.;  
Borough of Aby.  
* Richard Allen Esq.;  
Maurice Kealing Esq.;  
Borough of Harfstowne.  
* Robert Johnston Esq.;  
Alexander Graydon Esq.;  
County of Kilkenny, 16.  
William Ponsforby Esq.;  
William Flower Esq.;  
City of Kilkenny.  
D:by Egan Esq.; Recorder of the said City.  
* Blenezer Hanren Esq.;  
Burrough of St. Kenni, alias Irish-Town.  
Sir Standish Hartponge Bart.  
Sir Robert Maude Bart.  
Borough of Gwyrom.  
* The Honourable Major General John Pepper  
James Agar Esq.;  
Borough of Thomas-town.  
* The Honourable Colonel William Flower.  
* John Caffe Esq.;  
Borough of Enniscogee;  
Edward Dean Sen. Esq.;  
Edward Dean Jun. Esq.;  
Borough of Cullen.  
James Agar Esq.;  
Francis Flood Esq.;  
Burrough of Knocktoper.  
Edward Wart Esq.;  
* William Wall Esq.;  
Country of Leitrim, 16.  
William Gore Esq.;  
Theophilus Jones Esq.;  
Borough of James-Town.  
* Hon. Algernon Cole Esq.;  
Gilbert King Esq.;  
Borough of Carrvick.  
* John Usber Esq.;  
* Richard St. George Esq.;  
County of Limerick, 8.  
Sir Thomas Southwell Bart.  
Robert Oliver Esq.;  
City of Limerick.  
George Roch Esq.;  
William Ford  
Borough of Killmallock.  
* Kilter Brazier Sen. Esq.;  
George King Esq.;  
P & Borough
The Political Anatomy

Borough of Argyll.
* John Bury Esq;
* Edward Deny Esq;
County of Longford, 10.
The Hon. Sir Robert Newcomen
Knt. and Bart.
* Anthony Sheppard Esq;
Borough of Longford.
George Gore Esq; his Majesty’s
Attorney General.
* James Macartney Jun. Esq;
Borough of Granard.
John Parnell Esq; one of his
Majesty’s Concill at Law.
Jacob Peppard Esq;
Borough of Lanesborough.
By another Indenture.
* Wentworth Harman Esq;
* Robert Bray Esq;
Borough of Johnstown.
Henry Edgeworth Esq;
Robert Edgeworth Esq;
County of London-derry, 8.
The Rt. Hon. Wm Covelley Esq;
Speaker of the Honourable
House of Commons.
Hercules Routley Esq;
City of London-derry.
Charles Normon Esq;
George Tomkins Esq;
Borough of Celeraine.
The Rt. Hon. Major General
Frederick Hamilton
* The Hon. Sir Marcus Beresford Barr.
Borough of Newtown Limavady.
* Isaac Manley Esq;
* Joseph Henry Esq;
County of Louth, 10.
* The Hon. Robert Moor Esq;
Richard Tiffany Esq;
Borough of Athoerde.
* The Hon. William Moore Esq;
Michael Tisdale Esq;
Borough of Dundalk.
James Hamilton Esq;
Henry Brooks Esq;
Borough of Carlingford.
Blaney Townley Esq;
James Stannus Esq;
Borough of Dunlewey.
Stephen Ludlow Esq;
* Thomas Fortescue Esq;
County of Mayo, 4.
Sir Arthur Gore Barr.
* Francis Cuffe Esq;
Borough of Castlebar.
* John Bingham Esq;
Henry Bingham Esq;
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John Preston Esq;
* James Napper Esq;
Borough of Trim.
* John Percival Esq;
* John Keaton Esq;
Borough of Aisbey.
* John Bigg Esq;
Thomas Bigg Esq;
Borough of Navan.
* Arthur Meredith Esq;
Nathaniel Preston Esq;
Borough of Kells.
Sir Thomas Taylor Barr.
Thomas Taylor Esq;
Borough of Duleek.
Francis Harrison Esq;
* Thomas Trotter Esq;
Borough
of IRELAND.

Borough of Ratoath.
Henry King Esq;
* Robert Sandford Esq;
Borough of Boyle.
Borough of Talbot.
* John French Esq;
* Thomas Carefield Esq;
County of Sligo, 4.
Borough of Sligo.
Culled Cooote Esq;
William Ormsby Esq;
Borough of Clonmel.
Samuel Burton Esq;
Owen Wynn Esq;
County of Tipperary, 8.
Kingsmill Pennyfeather Esq;
* Humphrey Minchin Esq;
Borough of Clonmel.
Robert Hamilton Esq;
Stephen Moor Esq;
City of Cashel.
* Richard Buckworth Esq;
Matthew Pennyfeather Esq;
Borough of Fethard.
Epiphoditus Marsby Esq;
* Guy Moore Esq;
County of Tyrone, 10.
Audley Marwin Esq;
* Charles Stuart Esq;
Borough of Dungannon.
The Rt. Hon. Thomas Noe Esq;
Rt. Hon. Oliver St. George Esq;
Borough of Strabane.
The Hon. Richard Stuart Esq;
Oliver Mac Canfield Esq;
City of Clogher.
* Hkn. St. George Sen. Esq;
Borough
Borough of Augher:  
William Bofour Esq;

County of Waterford, 10.
* Edward May Esq;
* Stephen Stanley Esq;

City of Waterford.
Thomas Christmas Esq;
* John Mason Esq;

Borough of Dungarvan.
The Hon. Col. James Barry
Robert Carew Esq;

Borough of Tallagh.
William Mynard Esq;
Benjamin Parry Esq;

Borough of Lismore:
Sir Arthur Shaen Bart.
* The Rt. Hon. Lieutenant General Thomas Meredith

County of Wexmouth, 19.
Edward Packenham Esq;
* John Wood Esq;

Borough of Athlone.
Henry St. George Sen. Esq;
William Jones Esq;

Borough of Killbogan.
* Charles Lambert Esq;
Barabagal Newcomen Esq;
Mannor of Mulling v.
* Eustace Budgell Esq;
Thomas Bellow Esq;

Borough of Fore.
* William Smith Esq;
* Patrick Fx Esq;

County of Wexford, 18.
James Stapford Sen. Esq;
* Nicholas Loftus Esq;

Town of Wexford.
Edward Jones Esq;
" Chadwallader Edwards Esq;

Town of New-Rfs.
Edward Jones Esq;
Thomas Meredith Esq;

Borough of Ennisfory.
Richard Leount Esq;
* William Berry Esq;

Borough of Ferhard.
Thomas Palliser Esq;
* Henry Ponsonby Esq;
Borough of Newburyalias Comy
* Abel Ram Esq;
George Ram Esq;

Borough of Bannow.
John Giffe Esq;
* Jacob Boyle Esq;

Borough of Clonmel.
George Houghton Esq;
* Philip Downe Esq;

Borough of Slaghton.
Anderson Saunders Esq;
Richard Saunders Esq;

County of Wicklow, 19.
Henry Percy Esq;
Robert Allen Esq;

Borough of Wicklow.
Richard Edwards Esq;
* Samuel Whitshead Esq;

Borough of Baltinglas.
Edward Stratford Esq;
Jeffery Paul Esq;

Borough of Carmsfor:
Hugh Ecles Esq;
* John Sale Esq;

Borough of Blessington.
The Hon. Charles Boyle Esq;
John Geplson Esq.

N. B. Those with this Mark;  
( *) were not Members of the  
lack Parliament.
A List of the Principal Officers in the Government of Ireland.

Lord Lieutenant, His Grace Charles Duke of Bolton.

Lords Justices.

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
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.;

KINGS BENCH.

Prime Serjeant, Robert Fitzgerald Esq.;
Second Serjeant, John Cliffe Esq.;
Attorney General, George Gare Esq.;
Solicitor-General, John Rogerson Esq.;
Auditor General, Charles Dering Esq.;
Surveyor General, —— Molesworth Esq.;

CHANCERY.

Chief Remembrancer, Henry Temple Esq.;
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 Baldwyn Esq.;
Wber 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 Im- 
prest, Lewis Roberts Esq;

Kings Bench.

Lord Chief Justice, William Whitshed Esq;
Second Justice, William Camfield Esq;
Third Justice, Boate Esq;
Clerk of the Crown, Edward Southwell Esq;

Chancery.

Lord Chancellor, Allan Lord Broderick.
Master of the Rolls, William Lord Berkley.

Four Masters in Chancery.

Richard Stone Esq;
Thomas White Esq;
John Ufffer Esq;
William Crow Esq;

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

Common Pleas.

Lord Chief Justice, John Forster Esq;
Second Justice, Sir Gilbert Dolben Bart.
Third Justice, James Ma.kartney Esq;

Protho.
Prothonotary, James Barry Esq;
Physician to the State, —— Molyneux Esq;
Ulster King at Arms, William Hawkins Esq;
Athlone Pursuivant, Joseph Moland Esq;
Chief Serjeant at Arms, Richard Povey Esq;
Second Serjeant, Thomas Carter Esq.

Three Pursuivants, { John Podmore.
{ Robert Preston:
{ William Levington.

Keeper of the Council Chamber, William Palmer Junior.
Keeper of the Rooms in Dublin-Castle, William Clark.
Porter of the Castle, George Digby.
Constable of the Castle of Dublin, John Pratt Esq;
State Kettle-Drummer, William Cooper.

Commissioners of the Revenue.

Sir Thomas Southwell | Philip Gibbon Esq;
Knt. | Thomas Medlicot Esq;
Wm. Strickland Esq; | Mr. Wilde
William Conolly Esq; | Mr. Hopkins.

Commissioners of Excise.

Sir Thomas Southwell | William Conolly Esq;
Knt. | Thomas Medlicot Esq;
Wm. Strickland Esq; | Mr. Wilde.
Solicitor, Richard Nuthall 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 Tyroneley.

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 Mouldsworth.

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
VERBUM

SAPIENTI.
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 $\frac{1}{15}$ 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
Verbum Sapienti.

2. But if the publick Charge were laid proportionably, no Man need pay above $ of his whole Effects, even in case the Tax should rise to 250, 115. 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. There are of Men, Women, and Children, in England and Wales, about six Millions, whose Expence at 6 l. 1s. 4d. per Annum, or near 4d. ½. 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. 1s. 8d. 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 fold.

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 000l. per Annum, and are worth 5,040,000l.

Q 4 There
There are without the Liberties, but within the Bills of Mortality \( \frac{3}{4} \) more in number, perhaps not of greater value, \( \text{viz.} \) 5,040,000 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 \( \frac{1}{2} \) 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 500,000 Tuns, which at 6 d. per Tun, including their Ordnance, Apparel, &c. is worth three Millions.

9. The

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 itself 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's 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 Callicoes; of all Clothes, Stuffes, 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; I think the Sum may be well made up by reckoning Five Millions for the Housing as aforesaid, and 1 Million 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
Verbum Sapienti.

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 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, suppose it to yield 7, making the whole Annual Proceed 15 Millions.

CHAP. 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, Sickness, Recreations, &c.

2. If 3 of these 3 Millions of People earned but 2 d. per Diem; another 8 4 d. another 8 8 d. per Diem, another 10 d. and another 12 d. The Medium will be this, 7d. per diem.

3. Where
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. 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 reasonable Discharge of its pestilent Humours: To clear which Difficulty, I say,

7. If the Plague differeed 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. \( \frac{4}{5} \) 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, 001. per Mensem; that is 3½ as much as 70. For the raising whereof, many now pay above ¼ 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 ½ more, and spending ¾ less, the ¼ abovementioned might be raised, at least with more ease, than to take up Arms, and resist it.

CHAP. III.

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

1. The 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,
Verbum Sapienti.

King, Queen, Duke, &c. Privy-Purse, Wardrobe, Robes, Angel-Gold, Master of the Horfe, Mews, Armory, Tents, Parks, Lodges, Goldsmiths, Jewels, &c. hath been computed to be about one Million; Keckoning 200,000l. 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 70,000l. Post-Office 20, Coynage and Pre-emption of Tinn 12, Forest of Deer 4, Courts of Justice 6, First Fruits 18; in all 1,300,000. Customs at 2 per Centum 170 in all 300,000, without the Duties of Wares, Wine-Licence, Aulnage, or Butlerage, Excife, Chimney-Money, Land-tax, Pole and Afferments, being regulated and proportioned as followeth, viz.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Method of apportioning Taxes.

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

Of
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.

In all 375

2. To raise 216,000l. out of 800,000 M. Rent, requires of the Rent, and but allowing the Charge of Collecting, we may express it to a part.

3. To raise 54000l. per Annum, out of 36,000,000 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 60000l. of Personal Estates.

5. To raise 45000l. 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 4,20000l. per Annum, requires but of the Annual Rent, which cannot be above 12d. a Chimney per Annum, reckoning 5 to each House. Without the Liberties, about 10d. the Chimney will effect the same; 6d. in the Cities and Market-Towns, and 4d. elsewhere.

6. As
VERBUM SAPIENTI.

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 part of the mean Expence, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. to as the 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. It may be asked, if there were occasion to raise 4 Millions per Annum, whether the same 6 Millions (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 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 $\frac{40}{2}$, 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 Action, as too little makes it sick. 'Tis true, that as Fat lubricates the motion of the Muscles, feeds in want of Vi\text{\textae}, fills up unevens Ca\text{\textae}s and beautifies the Body; so doth Money in the State quicken its Action, feeds from abroad in time of Death at home; evens accounts by reason of
of its divisibility, and beautifies the whole, especially the particular persons that have it in plenty.

Chap. VI.

The Causes of irregular Taxing.

The 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 ½ 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 annum. towards all manner of charges) interwoven with the cruelty of not 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 fordid Want, and bruithish 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 ¼ of the whole paying needlessly four times too much, may be thereby so netted, as to do more mischief than the other unconcerned, and the thankless ¾ can allay.

CHAP. VII.

The Collateral Advantages of these Taxes.

But besides 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 ½ to ¼ to keep an account of Foreign Trade
Verbun Sapienti.

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 Dometick 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.

R 2

3. We
3. We have hitherto computed the old immutable Revenue at but \(130,000\) l. per Annun, nor supposed above \(170,000\) l. (viz. less than \(\frac{1}{3}\) 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 Annun, to be raised by the Pole, Excife, Land-Tax, Assessments and Chimneys.

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**Chap. 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 Men-sem (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, where-of 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 3 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 annum. for each of them, and their under Instruments be necessary for their respective Salleries: For there are 450 Aectots of 10 Miles square in England and Wales.
fons 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 $ is for Foreign Commodities, nor need it be $ 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 $ 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 $, 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, appplied 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 Arrable, 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 Livelihod 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.

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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 Facili-
tations 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 beget-
ting 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 Ne-
cessaries 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 la-
bour so much the dearer, as Men were less under the need of engaging upon it.

2. By this way we might recover our loft 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 ourselves 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 Domesstick Commodities could not effect, whose value is to call a Temporary (i.e.) which are of value but pro bice & 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 Geometric 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
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 \textit{ad infinitum}. 

\textit{FINIS.}
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