

OBSERVATIONS
CONCERNING THE INCREASE
OF
MANKIND, PEOPLING OF
COUNTRIES, &c.

By Benjamin Franklin

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OBSERVATIONS concerning the Increase of Mankind, Peopling of Countries, &c.

TABLES of the proportion of Marriages to Births, of Deaths to Births, of Marriages to the numbers of inhabitants, &c. form'd on observations made upon the Bills of Mortality, Christenings, &c. of populous cities, will not suit countries; nor will tables form'd on observations made on full settled old countries as *Europe*, suit new countries, as *America*.

2. For people increase in proportion to the number of marriages, and that is greater in proportion to the ease and convenience of supporting a family. When families can be easily supported, more persons marry, and earlier in life.

3. In cities, where all trades, occupations and offices are full, many delay marrying, till they can see how to bear the charges of a family; which charges are greater in cities, as Luxury is more common: many live single during life, and continue servants to families, journeymen to Trades, &c. hence cities do not by natural generation supply themselves with inhabitants; the deaths are more than the births.

4. In countries full settled, the case must be nearly the same; all Lands being occupied and improved to the height; those who cannot get land must labour for others that have it; when labourers are plenty their wages will be low; by low wages a family is supported with difficulty; this difficulty deters many from marriage, who therefore long continue servants and single. Only as the Cities take supplies of people from the country, and thereby make a little more room in the country, Marriage is a little more encourag'd there, and the births exceed the deaths.

5. *Europe* is generally full settled with husbandmen, manufacturers, &c. and therefore cannot now much increase in People: *America* is chiefly occupied by Indians, who subsist mostly by hunt-

ing. But as the hunter, of all men, requires the greatest quantity of land from whence to draw his subsistence, (the husbandman subsisting on much less, the gardener on still less, and the manufacturer requiring least of all), the *Europeans* found *America* as fully settled as it well could be by hunters; yet these having large Tracts, were easily prevail'd on to part with portions of territory to the new comers, who did not much interfere with the natives in hunting, and furnish'd them with many things they wanted.

6. Land being thus plenty in *America*, and so cheap as that a labouring man that understands Husbandry, can in a short time save money enough to purchase a piece of new Land sufficient for a plantation, whereon he may subsist a family; such are not afraid to marry; for if they even look far enough forward to consider how their children when grown up are to be provided for, they see that more Land is to be had at rates equally easy, all circumstances considered.

7. Hence Marriages in *America* are more general, and more generally early, than in *Europe*. And if it is reckoned there, that there is but one marriage per annum among one hundred persons, perhaps we may here reckon two; and if in *Europe* they have but four Births to a marriage (many of their marriages being late) we may here reckon eight, of which if one half grow up, and our marriages are made, reckoning one with another at twenty years of age our people must at least be doubled every twenty years.

8. But not withstanding this increase, so vast is the Territory of *North America*, that it will require many ages to settle it fully; and till it is fully settled, labour will never be cheap here, where no man continues long a labourer for others, but gets a Plantation of his own, no man continues long a journeyman to a trade, but goes among those new settlers and sets up for himself, &c. Hence labour is no cheaper now in *Pennsylvania*, than it was thirty years ago, tho' so many thousand labouring people have been imported.

9. The danger therefore of these Colonies interfering with

their Mother Country in trades that depend on labour, Manufactures, &c. is too remote to require the attention of *Great Britain*.

10 But in proportion to the increase of the Colonies a vast demand is growing for British Manufactures, a glorious market wholly in the power of *Britain*, in which foreigners cannot interfere, which will increase in a short time even beyond her power of supplying, tho' her whole trade should be to her Colonies: Therefore *Britain* should not too much restrain Manufactures in her Colonies. A wise and good mother will not do it. To distress is to weaken, and weakening the children weakens the whole family.

11. Besides if the manufactures of *Britain* (by reason of the *American Demands*) should rise too high in price, foreigners who can sell cheaper will drive her merchants out of foreign markets; foreign manufactures will thereby be encouraged and increased, and consequently foreign nations, perhaps her rivals in power, grow more populous and more powerful; while her own Colonies, kept too low, are unable to assist her or add to her strength.

12. 'Tis an ill-grounded opinion that by the labour of slaves, *America* may possibly vie in cheapness of manufactures with *Britain*. The labour of slaves can never be so cheap here as the labour of working men is in *Britain*. Any one may compute it. Interest of money is in the Colonies from six to ten per Cent. Slaves one with another cost thirty £. Sterling per head. Reckon then the interest of the first purchase of a slave, the Insurance or risque on his life, his cloathing and diet, expenses in his sickness and loss of time, loss by his neglect of business. (Neglect is natural to the man who is not to be benefited by his own care or diligence), Expence of a Driver to keep him at work, and his pilfering from time to time, almost every slave being *by Nature* a thief, and compare the whole amount with the wages of a manufacturer of iron or wool in *England*, you will see that labour is much cheaper there than it ever can be by negroes here. Why then will *Americans* purchase slaves? Because slaves may be kept as long as a man pleases, or

has occasion for their labour; while hired men are continually leaving their master (often in the midst of his business,) and setting up for themselves. §. 8.

13. As the increase of people depends on the encouragement of marriages, the following things must diminish a Nation, *viz.*

1. The being conquered; for the conquerors will engross as many offices, and exact as much tribute or profit on the labour of the conquered, as will maintain them in their new establishment, and this diminishing the subsistence of the natives discourages their marriages, and so gradually diminishes them, while the foreigners increase.
2. Loss of Territory. Thus the *Britons* being driven into *Wales*, and crowded together in a barren country insufficient to support such great numbers, diminished till the people bore a proportion to the produce, while the *Saxons* increased on their abandoned lands; till the Island became full of *English*. And were the *English* now driven into *Wales* by some foreign nation, there would in a few years be no more Englishmen in *Britain* than there are now people in *Wales*.
3. Loss of Trade. Manufactures exported draw subsistence from foreign countries for numbers, who are thereby enabled to marry and raise families. If the nation be deprived of any branch of trade, and no new employment is found for the people occupy'd in that branch, it will also be soon deprived of so many People.
4. Loss of Food. Suppose a nation has a Fishery, which not only employs great numbers, but makes the food and subsistence of the people cheaper. If another nation becomes Master of the Seas, and prevents the Fishery, the people will diminish in proportion as the loss of employ, and dearness of provision makes it more difficult to subsist a family.
5. Bad Government and insecure property. People not only leave such a country, and settling abroad incorporate with other nations, lose their native Languages, and become foreigners; but the industry of those that remain being discourag'd, the quantity of subsistence in the country is lessen'd, and the support of a family becomes more difficult. So heavy taxes tend to diminish a People.
6. The

Introduction of slaves. The negroes brought into the *English Sugar Islands* have greatly diminished the whites there; the poor are by this means depriv'd of employment, while a few families acquire vast Estates, which they spend on foreign luxuries, and educating their children in the habit of those luxuries, the same Income is needed for the support of one that might have maintain'd one hundred. The Whites who have slaves, not labouring, are enfeebled, and therefore not so generally prolific; the slaves being work'd too hard, and ill fed, their constitutions are broken, and the deaths among them are more than the births; so that a continual supply is needed from *Africa*. The Northern Colonies having few slaves increase in Whites. Slaves also pejorate* the Families that use them; the white children become proud, disgusted with labour, and being educated in idleness, are rendered unfit to get a Living by industry.

14. Hence the Prince that acquires new territory, if he finds it vacant, or removes the natives to give his own people room; the Legislator that makes effectual laws for promoting of trade, increasing Employment, improving land by more or better Tillage; providing more food by Fisheries; securing property, &c. and the man that invents new trades, arts or manufactures, or new improvements in husbandry, may be properly called *Fathers* of their Nation, as they are the cause of the generation of multitudes, by the encouragement they afford to marriage.

15. As to Privileges granted to the married, (such as the *Jus trium Liberorum* among the *Romans*), they may hasten the filling of a country that has been thinned by war or pestilence, or that has otherwise vacant territory; but cannot increase a people beyond the means provided for their subsistence.

16. Foreign luxuries and needless manufactures imported and used in a nation, do, by the same reasoning, increase the people of the nation that furnishes them, and diminish the people of the nation that uses them.—Laws therefore that prevent such impor-

*Depreciate, or degrade.

tations, and on the contrary promote the exportation of manufactures to be consumed in foreign countries, may be called (with respect to the people that make them) *generative laws*, as by increasing subsistence they encourage marriage. Such laws likewise strengthen a Country doubly, by increasing its own people and diminishing its neighbours.

17. Some *European Nations* prudently refuse to consume the manufactures of *East India*. They should likewise forbid them to their colonies; for the gain to the merchant is not to be compar'd with the loss by this means of people to the Nation.

18. Home Luxury in the great, increases the nation's manufacturers employ'd by it, who are many, and only tends to diminish the Families that indulge in it, who are few. The greater the common fashionable expence of any rank of people, the more cautious they are of marriage. Therefore luxury should never be suffer'd to become common.

19. The great increase of Offspring in particular families is not always owing to greater fecundity of Nature, but sometimes to examples of industry in the Heads, and industrious education; by which the children are enabled to provide better for themselves, and their marrying early is encouraged from the prospect of good subsistence.

20. If there be a sect therefore, in our nation, that regard Frugality and Industry as religious duties, and educate their children therein, more than others commonly do, such sect must consequently increase more by natural generation, than any other sect in *Britain*.—

21. The importation of foreigners into a country that has as many inhabitants as the present employments and provisions for subsistence will bear, will be in the end no increase of people; unless the new comers have more industry and frugality than the natives, and then they will provide more Subsistence, and increase in the country; but they will gradually eat the natives out. Nor is it

necessary to bring in foreigners to fill up any occasional vacancy in a country; for such vacancy (if the Laws are good, § 14, 16) will soon be filled by natural generation. Who can now find the vacancy made in *Sweden*, *France* or other warlike nations, by the Plague of heroism forty Years ago; in *France* by the expulsion of the Protestants; in *England* by the settlement of her Colonies; or in *Guinea*, by one hundred years' exportation of slaves, that has blacken'd half *America*? The thinness of inhabitants in *Spain* is owing to national pride and idleness, and other causes, rather than to the expulsion of the *Moors*, or to the making of new settlements.

22. There is in short, no bound to the prolific nature of plants or animals, but what is made by their crowding and interfering with each others' means of subsistence. Was the face of the earth vacant of other plants, it might be gradually sowed and overspread with one kind only; as, for instance, with Fennel; and were it empty of other inhabitants, it might in a few Ages be replenish'd from one nation only; as for Instance, with *Englishmen*. Thus there are suppos'd to be now upwards of One Million *English* Souls in *North America*, (tho' 'tis thought scarce 80,000 have been brought over sea) and yet perhaps there is not one the fewer in *Britain*, but rather many more, on Account of the employment the Colonies afford to manufacturers at home. This million doubling, suppose but once in twenty-five years, will in another century be more than the people of *England*, and the greatest Number of *Englishmen* will be on this side the water. What an accession of Power to the *British* empire by the Sea as well as Land! What increase of trade and navigation! What numbers of ships and seamen! We have been here but little more than one hundred years, and yet the force of our Privateers in the late war, united, was greater, both in men and guns, than that of the whole *British* Navy in Queen *Elizabeth's* time. How important an affair then to *Britain*, is the present treaty for settling the bounds between her Colonies and the *French*, and how careful should she be to secure room enough, since on the room depends so much the increase of her people?

23. In fine, A nation well regulated is like a Polypus; take away a limb, its place is soon supply'd; cut it in two, and each deficient part shall speedily grow out of the part remaining. Thus if you have room and subsistence enough, as you may by dividing make ten Polypes out of one, you may of one make ten nations, equally populous and powerful; or rather, increase a nation ten fold in numbers and strength.

And since detachments of *English* from *Britain* sent to *America*, will have their places at home so soon supply'd and increase so largely here; why should the *Palatine Boors* be suffered to swarm into our settlements, and by herding together establish their languages and manners to the exclusion of ours? Why should *Pennsylvania*, founded by the *English*, become a colony of *Aliens*, who will shortly be so numerous as to Germanize us instead of our Anglifying them, and will never adopt our language or customs, any more than they can acquire our complexion?

24. Which leads me to add one remark: That the number of purely white people in the world is proportionably very small. All *Africa* is black or tawny. *Asia* chiefly tawny. *America* (exclusive of the new comers) wholly so. And in *Europe*, the *Spaniards*, *Italians*, *French*, *Russians* and *Swedes* are generally of what we call a swarthy complexion; as are the *Germans* also, the *Saxons* only excepted, who with the *English* make the principal body of white people on the face of the earth. I could wish their numbers were increased. And while we are, as I may call it, *scouring* our planet, by clearing *America* of woods, and so making this side of our globe reflect a brighter light to the eyes of inhabitants in *Mars* or *Venus*, why should we in the sight of superior beings, darken its people? why increase the sons of *Africa*, by planting them in *America*, where we have so fair an opportunity, by excluding all blacks and tawneys, of increasing the lovely white and red? But perhaps I am partial to the complexion of my Country, for such kind of partiality is natural to Mankind.

T H E E N D

