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A New Map of North America from the Latest Discoveries, 1763, detail  
 red: British territory green: French territory yellow: Spanish territory

[T]hese Colonies are of such Consequence to the Trade, Wealth and Naval Power of *Great Britain*, and will in future Time make so much larger Additions to it, that whilst she keeps them entire [unified], she will be able to maintain not only her Independency but her Superiority as a Maritime Power. And on the other hand, should she once lose them and the *French* gain them, *Great Britain* herself must necessarily be reduced to an absolute Subjection to the *French Crown*, to be nothing more than a *Province of France*.

Clarke, *Observations*, 1755

What an Accession of Power to the British Empire by Sea as well as Land! What Increase of Trade and Navigation! 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 [Britain] be to secure Room enough, since on the Room depends so much the Increase of her People?

Franklin, *Observations*, 1751

*“a glorious market wholly in the Power of Britain”*

## ***TWO AMERICANS ON TRADE AND THE COLONIES' VALUE TO GREAT BRITAIN***

The *Observations* of William Clarke and Benjamin Franklin, 1750s

The map at left depicts the European possessions in eastern North America *before* Britain's definitive victory in the French and Indian War (1754-1763), after which *all* territory in the map became red. For decades preceding the war, the British colonists had felt threatened by the French "encroachments" on the north and west (and by the Spanish on the south and west). The issue was broader than security. Whoever dominated the entire Atlantic seacoast controlled the Atlantic Ocean, and in the 1700s that defined "global power."

In 1755 after the war had begun, Bostonian William Clarke published a pamphlet addressed to the royal governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony. He stresses the necessity of defeating France and taking possession of Canada and the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys, thereby providing more security for the settlers and, more significantly for the empire, opening North America as a vast economic market for Britain. As an appendix Clarke included a paper written earlier by Benjamin Franklin, who agreed that Britain needed prodding to fully appreciate the economic potential of its mainland colonies — "a glorious market wholly under the power of Britain." Proceeding through a series of meticulously stated sociological precepts (in which the mathematics of population growth are central), Franklin argues that Britain must enlarge the colonies' territory as exponentially as their population was growing; otherwise their economic potential would not be realized. He arrives at his dramatic conclusion, punctuated with exclamation points: "What an Accession of Power to the British Empire by Sea as well as Land! What Increase of Trade and Navigation!"

—William Clarke, *Observations on the late and present Conduct of the French, with Regard to their Encroachments upon the British Colonies in North America*, 1755 [excerpts].

—Benjamin Franklin, *Observations concerning the Increase of Mankind, Peopling of Countries, &c.*, 1751 [full text].

## \_\_ William Clarke \_\_

### ***Observations on the late and present Conduct of the French, with Regard to their Encroachments upon the British Colonies in North America. Together with Remarks on the Importance of these Colonies to Great-Britain, 1755, excerpts.***

It is therefore highly necessary that the most vigorous measures should be speedily and unitedly projected and pursued to oppose any further Encroachments of the French, and to oblige them to relinquish those they have already made. The Safety and Security of all the *English Colonies in North America*, their very being as *English Colonies*, make such Measures absolutely necessary, and that without any Loss of Time. And how far the Interest of Great Britain itself may make such measures necessary will appear from considering the Importance of these Colonies to the Mother Kingdom.

The *Inhabitants* of the Colonies in *North America* make a large Addition to the Subjects of *Great Britain*. The Extent of these Colonies, exclusive of the Island of *Newfoundland*, & measuring it upon the Sea-Coast from *Nova Scotia* to *Georgia*, inclusive of both, is about five Hundred Leagues [~1730 miles], & the Depth of them as far back [west] as the South Sea [Pacific]. . . .

The Settlements, which are chiefly on the Sea-Coast, may be computed to contain above One Million Inhabitants, exclusive of Indian Savages and Negro Slaves. . . .

. . . [I]t seems to be, then, the Number of Inhabitants within all the *British Colonies in North America*, may be expected from their natural Increase (and without making any Allowance for the transplanting of Protestant Families from the [German] *Palatinate*, *Swiss Cantons*, and other Northern Parts of *Germany*, to amount at the end of that Period [thirty years, to 1785] to near three Millions. . . .

The Advantage accruing to the Mother-Country from the great Number of Inhabitants in her Northern Colonies [i.e., mainland Atlantic colonies] will appear from the Consumption they will occasion of *British Manufactures*, and also of all other European Commodities in general, which last must be landed and reship'd in *Great Britain* (which is by the Acts of Trade made the Staple of them for all the *English Colonies*) before they can be imported into *America*. . . .

. . . It is computed that near half the present Shipping of *Great Britain* is improved in the Commerce carried on with her Plantations [colonies], which Trade only will in Time employ a much great Quantity of Shipping than all the present Shipping of *Great Britain*. Besides, this Trade will enable her with great Advantage to extend her Commerce with other Countries.

. . . the Prince who holds Possession of the *English Colonies in North America* will be in a Condition to keep the Sovereignty of the Atlantic Ocean, thro' which the homeward bound Trade from the East and West-Indies generally passes: This evidently appears from the Extent of the Sea-Coast, which the Colonies of *North America* take up, abounding with most commodious harbors, from whence the Ships passing thro' those Seas may be intercepted. . . . It is evident from what has been mentioned how much the Shipping, Trade and Maritime Power of *Great Britain* must be increased by the Advantages arising to her from her Colonies in *North America*: And on the other hand, how much her Power would be diminished, and that of *France* aggrandized, if she should ever happen to lose them to the *French*.

. . . Undoubtedly if this should ever be the Case [France gaining control of the British colonies], the Trade & Commerce of *France*, and with it her Naval Power, would increase to such a Degree of Superiority over that of *Great Britain*, as must entirely destroy her Commerce, reduce her from her present State of Independency to be, at last, nothing more than a Province of *France*. . . .

Upon the whole, it is evident that the French have been, and are now, in manifest Violation of the most solemn Treaties, making the most hostile Encroachments upon his Majesty's undoubted Territories.

That the Consequences of these Encroachments, if the French are suffered to keep Possession of them, and strengthen themselves in them, will be:

1. The engrossing the whole of the Fur Trade of *North America* to themselves.
2. The attaching all the *Indians* scattered thro' that vast Continent upon the Back [i.e., west, backcountry] of all the English Settlements to their Interest.
3. The employing those *Indians* when thus attached to them, even in Time of profound Peace between the two Crowns [Britain and France], to annoy any of all his Majesty's Colonies as may best serve their Purposes.
4. That they [the French] will one Day make themselves Masters of all the *British Colonies* in *North America*.

That these Colonies are of such Consequence to the Trade, Wealth and Naval Power of *Great Britain*, and will in future Time make so much larger Additions to it, that whilst she keeps them entire, she will be able to maintain not only her Independency, but her Superiority as a Maritime Power. And on the other hand, should she once lose them and the *French* gain them, *Great Britain* herself must necessarily be reduced to an absolute Subjection to the *French Crown*, to be nothing more than a *Province of France*.

\_\_END\_\_



\_\_Benjamin Franklin\_\_

***Observations concerning the Increase of Mankind, Peopling of Countries, &c.***<sup>1</sup>

\_\_1751, full text\_\_

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|---|---|
| <p><b>1</b> Tables of the Proportion of Marriages to Births, of Deaths to Births, of Marriages to the Numbers of Inhabitants, &amp;c. [etc.], form'd on Observations made upon the Bills of Mortality [death certificates], Christenings, &amp;c. of populous Cities, will not suit Countries; nor will Tables form'd on Observations made on full settled old Countries, as <i>Europe</i>, suit new Countries, as <i>America</i>.</p>                  | <p>The usual mode of estimating population statistics is inappropriate for young countries like America. Here's why.</p>        |
| <p><b>2</b> 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.</p>   | <p>Populations grow as people marry, and people are more likely to marry when they feel able to provide for their families.</p> |
| <p><b>3</b> 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 [expenses] are greater in Cities, as Luxury is more common. Many live single during Life, and continue Servants to Families, Journeymen to Trades, &amp;c.; hence, Cities do not by natural Generation supply themselves with Inhabitants; the Deaths are more than the Births.</p> | <p>In cities, many people stay single because providing for a family is too costly. Thus, in cities, deaths exceed births.</p>  |

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<sup>1</sup> Annotations by NHC, and spelling and punctuation modernized for clarity. Emboldening added to highlight the progression of Franklin's argument.

4 In Countries full settled, the Case must be nearly the same. All Lands being occupied and improved to the Heighth [maximum], those who cannot get Land must Labor for others that have it. When Laborers 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.

In fully settled nations, as in Europe, land is not available for young people to buy; therefore they must work for others, often for low wages that do not support families. Thus fewer people marry and the population does not increase.

5 **Europe is generally full settled with Husbandmen [farmers], Manufacturers, &c. and therefore cannot now much increase in People.** America is chiefly occupied by Indians, who subsist mostly by Hunting. But as the Hunter, of all [types of] 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 Tracks, [the Indians] were easily prevail'd on to part with Portions of Territory to the Newcomers, who did not much interfere with the Natives in Hunting and furnish'd them with many Things they wanted.

Europe is fully settled. America is not. The European settlers "prevailed on" the Indians to vacate the coastal regions and move west, making room for the white settlers.

6 **Land being thus plenty in America, and so cheap as that a laboring Man [who] understands Husbandry [farming] 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.

Land is plentiful in America, and a "laboring man" can purchase land for farming and thus support a family. There is plenty of inexpensive land for future generations.

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 100 Persons, perhaps we may here reckon two; and if in *Europe* they have but 4 Births to a Marriage (many of their Marriages being late), we may here reckon 8, of which if one half grow up, and our Marriages are made, reckoning one with another at 20 Years of Age, **our People must at least be doubled every 20 Years.**

Thus, with a higher rate of marriage in America than in Europe (and doing the math), the American population will at least double every twenty years.

8 But notwithstanding 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, Labor will never be cheap here,** where no Man continues long a Laborer for others but gets a Plantation [farm] of his own. No Man continues long a Journeyman [apprentice] to a Trade, but goes among those new Settlers and sets up for himself, &c. Hence Labor is no cheaper now in *Pennsylvania* than it was 30 Years ago, tho' so many Thousand laboring People have been imported.

Because land in America will remain plentiful, and new settlers will continue to leave jobs and buy land to begin their own farms, there will always be a demand for new workers, and thus wages will remain steady.

9 **The Danger, therefore, of these Colonies interfering with their Mother Country in Trades that depend on Labor, Manufactures, &c. is too remote to require the Attention of Great Britain.**

Thus, Britain doesn't have to worry that its American colonies will become manufacturing competitors.

**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.

Demand for British manufactured goods is increasing in America, thus Britain should view America as "a glorious Market" for her goods and not stifle manufacturing in the colonies, which could not compete with British manufacturing anyway.

**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.

If the cost of British goods increases too much for American colonists, they will buy goods from other countries, perhaps including Britain's enemies, which would thereby become more powerful.

**12** 'Tis an ill-grounded Opinion that by the Labor of Slaves, *America* may possibly vie in Cheapness of Manufactures with *Britain*. The Labor of Slaves can never be so cheap here as the Labor of working Men is in *Britain*. Any one may compute it. Interest of Money is, in the Colonies, from 6 to 10 per Cent. Slaves, one with another, cost 30£ [English pounds] Sterling per Head. Reckon then the Interest of the first Purchase of a Slave, the Insurance or Risk on his Life, his Clothing 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), Expense 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 Labor 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 Labor, while hired Men are continually leaving their Master (often in the midst of his Business) and setting up for themselves. [See] #8.

It's not true that Americans, because they use slave labor, could produce low-cost goods and compete with British manufacturing. Slaves actually cost more than workers when one includes the expenses of purchase, food, clothing, supervision, etc. Then why do Americans purchase slaves? Because slaves can't leave and set up their own lives and businesses the way paid workers can.

**13 As the Increase of People depends on the Encouragement of Marriages, the following Things must diminish [lower the population of] a Nation, viz. [which are]**

- 1. The being conquered;** for the Conquerors will engross as many Offices and exact as much Tribute or Profit on the Labor 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* increas'd on their abandoned Lands 'till the Island became full of *English*. And were the *English* now driven

Thus, since population growth depends on people marrying and having families, then these factors lessen population growth.

1. Being conquered, after which the defeated people will decrease in population and the victors' numbers will increase in the defeated nation.
2. Loss of territory, leading to the forced movement and concentration of the conquered peoples on too little land.

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 [that are] 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.
 

3. Loss of trade, by reducing jobs and thereby discouraging workers from marrying and raising families.
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 [expense] of Provision makes it more difficult to subsist a Family.
 

4. Loss of a food-producing industry such as fisheries, by reducing wages and income as well as the food supply.
5. **Bad Government and insecure Property.** People not only leave such a Country, and settling Abroad incorporate with other Nations, lose their native Language, 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.
 

5. Bad government, by levying heavy taxes and discouraging home industry, thus driving its people to leave and settle in other countries.
6. **The Introduction of Slaves.** The Negroes [who have been] brought into the *English Sugar Islands* [e.g., Barbados in the Caribbean] have greatly diminish'd [are much more populous than] 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 100. The Whites who have Slaves not laboring 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 Labor, and being educated in Idleness, are rendered unfit to get a Living by Industry.
 

6. Introducing slaves, by reducing jobs for wage workers and by enfeebling the wealthy who become proud and indolent.

## 14 Hence

- **the Prince [who] acquires new Territory, if he finds it vacant or removes the Natives to give his own People Room;**
- **the Legislator [who] 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**

**[all] 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.**

## THUS

- the ruler who gains new territory or makes more land available for people to settle by forcing the natives to move
    - the lawmaker who passes laws to promote trade, jobs, better farming, etc.
    - the man who creates new trades, arts, or industries, etc.
- All are "Fathers of their Nation" because their improvements make the nation more prosperous, thus encouraging 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.
- \* the "right of three children," formulated by the Roman emperor Augustus to spur population increase by granting special privileges to parents with three or more children.
- Trying to spur population growth by granting special privileges to parents with many children — without a growing economy to sustain them — does not work.
- 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 Importations, 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 Neighbors.
- Nations that import luxury goods thereby limit their population growth. Thus they should pass laws to *limit the import* of luxury goods and to *encourage the export* of goods to other nations. By stimulating the economy in this way, they will encourage marriage and spur population growth.
- 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.
- On this precept, some European nations do not import luxury goods from Asia. The merchant's profit is not as important to a nation as its population growth.
- 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 Expense of any Rank of People, the more cautious they are of Marriage. Therefore Luxury should never be suffer'd [allowed] to become common.
- Manufacturing* luxury goods may help a nation by providing jobs, but *consuming* luxury goods should be discouraged, because those who buy expensive goods are less disposed to marry.
- 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.
- That the reproduction rate is growing in some families may be due less to natural fertility than to having been well prepared as children to provide for themselves through frugality and industriousness. Such people will marry earlier since they know they can provide for their families.
- 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*.
- Any religious group that raises its children to be frugal and industrious will see a more rapid population growth than other religious groups.
- 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 Newcomers 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
- Bringing in foreign workers when the nation's economy cannot provide for their sustenance, does not lead in the long run to stable population growth.

occasional Vacancy in a Country, for such Vacancy (if the Laws are good, see items 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 40 Years ago; in *France* by the Expulsion of the Protestants; in England by the Settlement of her Colonies; or in *Guinea* by 100 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 25 Years, will in another Century be more than the People of *England*, and the greatest Number of *Englishmen* will be on this Side [of] the Water. What an Accession of Power to the *British* Empire by 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 100 Years, and yet the Force of our Privateers [ships] 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 [hydra]; 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 tenfold 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* [German] *Boors* be suffered to swarm into our Settlements, and by herding together establish their Language 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.

Due to its vast expanse, North America has seen a rapid increase of population. One million English people now live on the continent. If the population continues to double every twenty-five years, in a century there will be more Englishmen in North America than in Great Britain. "What an accession of power to the British Empire . . . !" Thus it is critically important for the boundaries between British and French territory in North America to be settled. Only with ample and secure land can the colonies support a rapid population growth.

In sum, a stable nation can steadily increase its population. If we can depend on English immigrants to settle and contribute to the colonies' growing population, why should we allow Germans to emigrate here with their alien language and customs?



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 Newcomers) 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.

One final comment. Since white people are the minority on earth, shouldn't we keep America as a home for white and red people, and stop importing black people from Africa? But perhaps I am prejudiced to my own color, as all men are.

**T H E E N D.**

