

The expenses of government may be divided into two classes,

I think as much as - and probably necessary and a fourth
as well the government cannot exist or be carried on:
2 Then a third are necessary for a able government to carry
into effect such measures as tend to secure and promote
the general welfare and the public happiness.

Other expense which is necessary to the existence of a govt
most in amount of what is necessary to support those officers who
are appointed to administer the government and
to defray the expenses necessarily carried by that admini-
stration;

The proper amount of this necessary expense differs in diffe-
rent countries according to the extent, population,
wealth and luxury of each country, and
an extensive country will not pay it with require-
ment public officers than
than a small country with far in Extent;
as a result they are luxury in our nation can better afford and
must pay greater salaries to their public officers.
One can or ought to be paid by a poor and un-
nomical people:

The other class is directly bearing upon a proper standard by
which to measure what is the medium to be observed in
any country, on the one hand it is allowed with
so as to avoid that its greatest profusion, which is attended with
an equal and dangerous impolitical disposition of the pub-
lic and the

and introduce a bad tendency to introduce in a country
disposition as a corruptor of manners;
but on the other hand to have clear of that parsimony
which will in the end produce in of that very expense
to the public a bad result to be seen -
by not giving enough to get the benefit properly done.

Other two extremes ought to be equally avoided against
because their consequences are the same; public disprop-
ortion and unpopularity:

It is obvious to all that there must follow from too great a
proportion and extravagance;
and as follows on the other hand they must also follow
from unpopularity:

Therefore as such a public require that a real unpop-
ular proportion should be given for public service.
for if they are undertaken for less, it will either bring in
proper persons
or by less. which will make out more. if by unproper
means.

when it is undertaken by unproper persons the loss to the
public in consequence of their want of skill and judgment
will amount to more than will be saved by the
reduction of their salaries.

When the officer, rather with the difference by improper
means, the full amount of what ought to be done been given
necessarily less by them, and there is every great danger
that they will not stop when they have got what ought
to satisfy them.

Paying salaries below a just compensation for public
service is a great step toward rebellion and insur-
rection;
because and would exclude a diligent man
it would give a monopoly of the public offices to ambi-
tious wealth:

For an office in at all time given now but now & so has
a wealth enough to support the ambition wants of the office
holder. too little is given now but now & so has a wealth
enough to make up the deficiency can accept an appoint-
ment.

The amount of public service also depends in a great measure on the expense attending a proper and decent mode of living in the country where they are given.

This varies in most countries.

Salaries ought to be as low in a country where the price of labor is double the price of labor in another. They may be got for half their price; nevertheless they ought to be paid them higher than twice; this would be a loss to the nation. This would be a loss to the nation. There are few places where foreign laborers go far from giving salaries to us. It appears to me to you generally on the one hand to be a sufficient objection to them that he uses them at all.

With due attention to all these considerations I have determined, as far as is practicable to do it, a list of the principal expenses which would amount to in this country, and after allowing a proper salary to a 4-2, a 3-4, two members of the legislature for the day, a year, and their officers, six and one-half officers allowed by the country, an auditor, a treasurer, an att'y gen. etc. am to be only £4,500 a year.

To this add £1,100 a year for criminals and contumacious persons who cannot be enumerated, and £1,000 for extraordinary expenses, and the whole will be £6,500 a year, and be sufficient to cover every sum that will probably fall £1,000 at least short of it.

3. This being the amount of the necessary and unavoidable expense of the public service let us inquire what further expense may be necessary to enable the government to carry into effect such measures as may be necessary to promote and increase the public welfare and happiness:

This government can only act to the purpose for a limited period of time, which only however the public peace and security of justice with impartiality, as members of the legislature and to be accountable to the people who consist of nearly 3/4th the talents of public men and delivered to the people at the end of their term of office, without addition.

and of these do not provide for a moment, should even after be regarded as unprofitable servants. The final view of all national policies is to produce the greatest quantity of happiness in a given tract of country.

to increase that happiness in this we must lay the foundation of our government so as

to encourage the green store and domestic manufactures;

to encourage the population of the country; and

to promote domestic manufactures,

for the prosperity and independence of the country will be accelerated or retarded according to the progress of these.

1. To encourage the population of the country: A

to do this a.ment for our own honor, the present importance with. They are to be

I the great uncertainty of our better to know, and

2. the great monopoly of land: stations they affect it

and the proper method of calculating the inheritance, from the uncertainty of our lands, as of all other property of our nation until

3. can be ascertain the judiciary does not the monopolies of land

not can in ought to be paid to destroy their better therefore now but indeed man can the new to break these

monopolies,

and a land tax will be found among the few indirect means:

Difficulties of collecting it arise from three causes,

1. the land not being settled

2. the uncertainty of the titles and

3. the number of married women and for a heavier burden in them.

of the land, and all settlers the tax might easily be collected by making distribution of the land, and leaving the owner and those

occupiers of the land to settle the amount of tax which between

them is to be paid.

If the land is not settled if the owner could not pay the tax demand

as the real proprietor of the did not pay the tax demand

it might affect property to sell,

until then some owners are under such disabilities as

would be a sufficient reason as making them incur a for

for him - such as infamy or corruption.

Settlers as they really are in this country, a land tax

can be made official only by law.

I pay a tax on every hundred acres with respect to the

quality:

2. by making the state a tax on the land for the amount of

the tax on land, and interest on the interest, and of

making the first prop. & that is common on the land

left for a hole, and

3. by fixing the land tax so high that that proportion

of it to the tax on the land is a sufficient

- sufficient to cover the remainder of the tax.

for the rest of the tax;

leaving the remainder as a real collector to be ap-

plied for the purpose of public welfare:

In fixing the land tax on the quantity it should be given to the

quality is not to equal as a proper allowance to look about make

use on the part of the country, it is impracticable to take on any plan to ascertain the quality;

the same must be laid on the quantity or not at all.

the same to state a tax on the land for a tax as is due from

for land about enter the payment of the land was ever settled;

and it would be easier to the settlement as the amount

would be more stable.

could always be known at the proper office, and

most likely be dictated by the person or tenant out of the sum

sum for the payment or leave:

the paying of int. on int. is not necessary to make the sum

sufficient production to answer the public purpose, and

to do you like to our own citizens who are settled on their

land and annually pay them proportion of the tax;

for no they would rather not have their tax and pay simple

interest for the amount.

They would rather pay it than pay compound interest.

To ascertain what such a tax as proposed in the body of the document

and the amount of the tax as is fixed;

suppose the quantity of land 15,000,000 of ac. are

the tax three shillings a land: it will produce £22,500,

add to this sixteen or 12,000,000 of land say £3,000 each

therefore sum make £25,500.

or collecting an overseer in each and £2,430,

then a. a. an annual income to the state of £21,370.

from which deduct £1,510 which is almost half the expenses

of the government, an amount to

from paying the public welfare.

The tax of £1, on land cannot be computed by the non res. directly

and they must expect to pay some tax at least next of 2%

because by the purchase of land in any country the general obligation

of the country to contribute to the support and defense of the government

of that country and the duty of soldiers and condition upon which they

will hold the land.

A A

The happiness of a people is made up of the happiness of single persons, and the quantity of it can only be augmented by increase in their number.

Without certain limits and under moderate government it may be affirmed, that the quantity of happiness produced in any country so far depends on the number of inhabitants, that the collective happiness will nearly in the exact proportion of the numbers; that is to say the number of inhabitants will produce double the quantity of hap-

= piness: consequently the density of population in the greater part of a state can suffer; and the improvement of it is the object which ought in all countries to be sought, in preference to any other political purpose whatever.

2. to extend our improvements.

The land of this country may be considered as our great staple article of commerce, or in principal manufacture; for as men live where soil is, a little soil is a diamond; the more the land of any country are broken up the less market it will carry, & improved; and the more easily land can be obtained, & exchanged, the more speedily and successfully with industry and manufacture be pursued.

The salinons &c. are for the most part to be depended upon for the main source of wealth in this country. But as labor can only be productive in proportion to the degree that labor is employed in deriving forth the riches: and as the production must also be antecedent to even that share of exertion which is necessary to afford the agent the time, some anticipation of the profit of that labor is necessary in order to make the agent to bestow it on the land. In performing the labor may be considered as the capital, and labor as the stock of the farmer; every thing else is but to over-an the stock must operate in augmenting the profit on the capital employed in conjunction with the stock.

The lands in an improving country can never increase in value and at a large rate at a tame manner, but in this our country, the progress of improvement of land from year to year is continually increasing the capital of the land holder:

and this effect, this immense source of national wealth can decrease or be diminished, until the land holders want the means to enable them to improve their lands, or until their improvement shall get to such a height as to become so general that they can be increased no further.

At the present low price of improvable lands in this country is a reduction of their value; but arises solely from the insufficiency of the means necessary for improving them, according to them; with an increase of those means the lands will also acquire an increased value.

To promote this extension and improvement of our agriculture the Government must, I propose an increase of population.

2 adopt such measures as will break the monopoly of land, & as we can see the lands to be settled by proprietors in states of tenanted; and as a suitable poor proprietors to improve their lands.

3 to make an ample and important of procuring an increase of our population, and of breaking the present monopoly of land, because consideration is already let us see how.

3 what would be the consequence of having the law settled by proprietors instead of tenants. At present a great proportion of the persons settling on land in the country are tenants and not proprietors of the land on which they live;

that

12

This must greatly impede the colonizing and improving of our
agriculture must be evident from many considerations.
The greatest misfortune that can befall any country is the
being cultivated by ~~an~~ ^{an} ~~idle~~ ^{idle} tenant & too-much labour
the which is precarious on a short elevation
a labour may be the natural advantage of the soil or the skill of the
person labour on it the want of sufficient interest in it must confine
every plan, example and action every operation.
The true reason of industry is the pleasure & satisfaction of production, the
exclusive right to that producer is the only incentive to industry
and such constantly and universally, the only spring which keeps
a man at labour in motion.
A country can never prosper till the laws in it by such a tenure
that the full owner at an early stage of every improvement shall be the
benefit of the improvements;
that every man work for himself & his family
and that no one shall be a slave to another.

Chinese man in the field who does not apart in the production
of each of them, becomes a hindrance so citizens having immovable
provements that are made upon it, a mouth controller along either labour
or expense land-ship.

91 to prohibit any valuable improvement from being made in the country; not cost of such improvement!

Such improvement is so great that nothing can
now compare for a suff length of time to it among
men & girls as I have known that the hours are
so much enjoyed by others.

enjoyed by others.
32 March the 1st from having un-felt employment for
most over half his time which leads him into a state of desperation and vice:
2 or no stimulus can be given to him to labour more than is sufficient
to sustain the ground at least to rent the must necessarily be idle
proportion of his time.
I suppose naturally leads him into unprofitable
habits of idleness but there is a
very little country where it is not
so.

32. It is a mark of the want of
independence & that ought to be possessed by the free
citizens of a free country.
Property in every other power
arises from the connection i. Slave, slave-lord or
latter always has an absolute right
the enjoyment of his property
it must be evident to all.

But the owners of the great bodies of land will hold them as long
as it will be in their interest to do it. ^{in case of the moratorium} ^{of the value}
as long as they can do it clear of expense
or settle only by tenancy ^{or} by lease and every other mean they
can arrive at their object to sell out.

B. by persons of the class of laborers or persons of poverty all those men
from the middle and the lower classes of the community;
and Government should adopt such measures as will enable
men of the proprietors and less poor themselves, to improve their
condition of abject poverty effectively without hindrance from improving
their lands in a sufficient degree as the landlords ought to do for work to be
carried on during it. equally beneficial to the state addition
of not being done will be - as practical to the state addition
of proceeds from the one cause or the other.
as the evil in this case - proceeds from the inability of the land-holders to
to open remedy for the evil or the removal of the householders in
any way earn it.
and can most effectively be done by laying the poor land-holders
in small sum on account, payable at different and several days:
adopted in Penns^st - in March - 1692 - 1/16th an annual
conducted by Comm^r of treasury part of the state - conf'd to the poor
its effect in Penns^st.

as effect in Tennessee,
Tennessee,
the last effect in

The loan office provides greatly the settlement of new lands by
lending small sum to beginners already interested to be repaid.

involvement, whereby the province is so greatly increased
in value and that the export from thence is more than ten-fold
a like sum.

A political editor says
A loan officer writes the loan holder by anticipating the pro-
duct of several years labour, so he augments industry
and multiply the means of carrying on it on, as to accelerate
improvement; and thereby enrich both individual and the
state.
In an institution so naturally adapted to the progress
of an infant country and so calculated to the
characteristics, founders of such sound principles of na-
tional policy, and the prosperous effect of which has been so
fully experienced that every young country ought to adopt
it.

Possibly all speak of Penn's loan office says,
I would venture to say there are no better measures
than our better calculate to serve the uses of an increasing
country; that there are no more steadily per-
sued or more faithfully carried than the loan offered in
Penn's war for 20 years together.

By confining the loan to small sums it will particularly
contribute to the power of government. that is to say less
afterwards, and by diminishing the interest a certain proportion of the
principal annually, and again letting out the sum so received in the state at a still
lower interest, the effect is still to be more beneficial in a still greater
proportion to the borrower.

Credit properly used can be the making of America;
almost all her first settlers up to
this day have got their money by borrowing credit
from her government by giving credit in
return. much highly beneficial.

Price on the American revolution of 12:

There shall be £15,000 a year out of £100,000
and by putting the annual outlay into a committee
to produce companies out of
this sum of £15,000 a year would in ten years amount to

in twenty to £30,000

which be immaterial as to the amount & let the law take
place annually or not
if the person who is charged with the tax is made to pay
interest upon the interest until he clear discharge it.

To carry out such a measure the committee may take
the surplus of the tax for each year & add it successively
to the last year and let it stand next in the hands of
the legislator to direct it to any other.

B. government should take such measures as will promote
domestic manufacturer especially those who are man-
agers of the natural production of the country;

This is probably necessary now to bring about an improved
and enlarged state of agriculture;
an improvement in the condition of the country of the
people of the world, for the improvement of the condition of the
poor men & women & for a good establishment of
"that domestic manufacturer especially that flourish in England
of agriculture"
for though some nations do flourish by means of commerce
without agriculture, there are many forms of agriculture flour-
ishing among a people who don't even but little depend on
the produce of the soil.
not as in olden times of a people who enjoyed a
shrewd agriculturist & took the benefit of commerce on
agriculture.

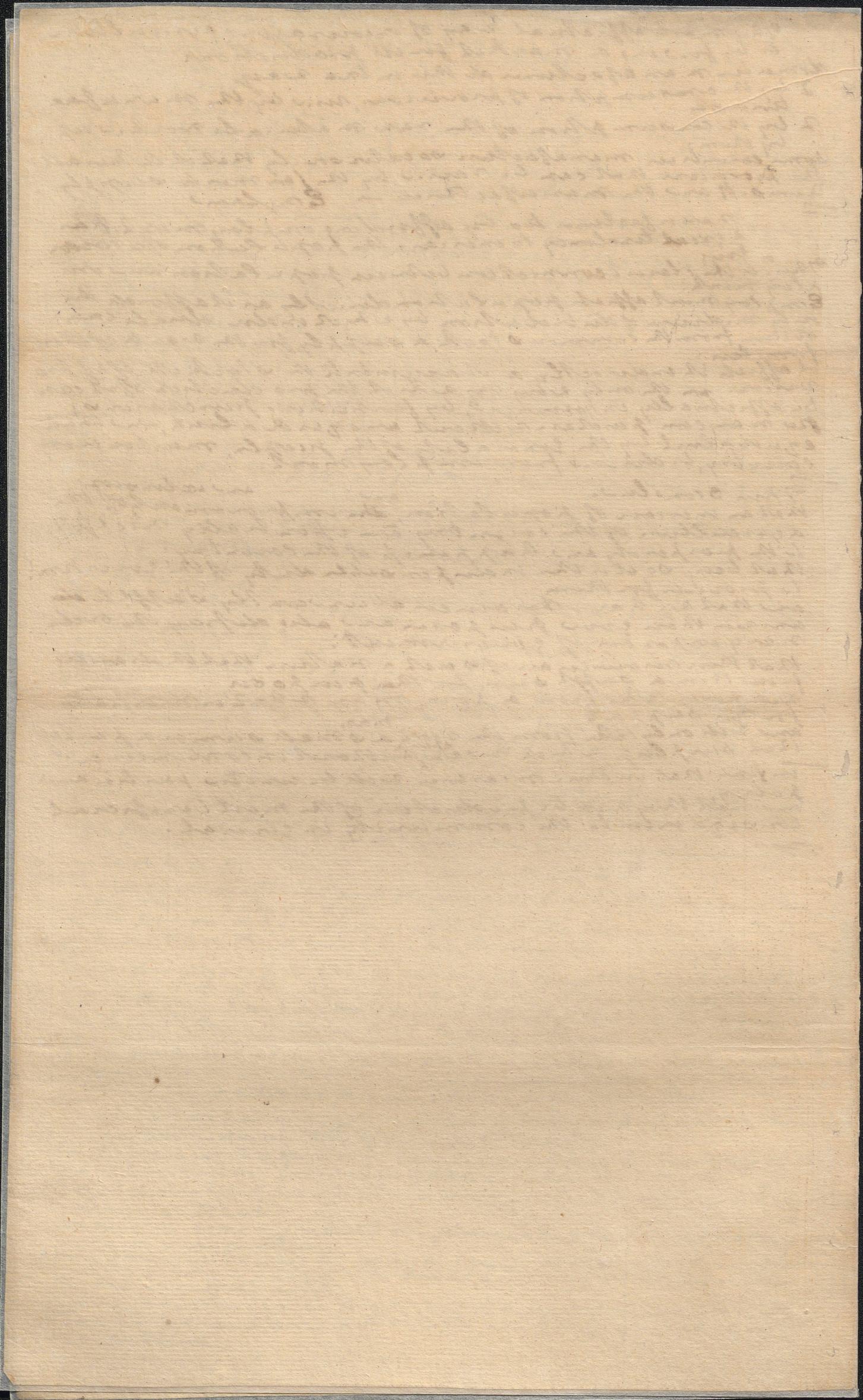
Other most effectual way of encouraging agriculture
is by giving a market for all productions:
domestic or an effectual one in the way:

I lay the consumption of provinces, now by the manufac-
turers-

2 by the consumption of the raw materials work up
by them, some countries manufacturers so called to meet all
the provisions that can be raised by the fair market supply
themselves and the manufacturers - England

Manufactures too by affording employment & has
a great tendency to increase the population of a con-
try: there is this close connection between population and em-
ployment affect population directly or afford the
only medium of distribution by a manufacturer, which can
obtain from the common stock a supply for the wants of their
families, it affects it indirectly and augment the stock of pro-
visions on the only way by which the production of a con-
try can be effectually encouraged, by furnishing purchasers
so as to keep a market open and a link, and that
equivalent by the generality of the people, in every
country, & draws from employment.

Other measure
that an increase of population, an extension of the
agriculture of the country are effectually needed
to the prosperity and happiness of the country.
that being so it is the indispensable duty of the government
to provide for them
and that a sum however abusively suff. to do
any purpose of government:
that there is no reason of such a nature that the drawing
from them a suff. sum for that purpose
will even take from a poor man & add in the property
for his support
and sell only that from the rich a small sum of a part of
that surplus which mean, without inconveniences
to him that in this measure will be under particular
care that they might be production of the most beneficial
consequence to the community in general.



12

Examiner - Law's case. - Town office -
Law's health reservation -

+ often Town office promotes greatly by the settlement of new lands, by
leasing stock farms to beginners at very moderate rates, repairing
+ by in Salina monte, & 2 m. by the prairie is so greatly increased in
inhabitants, that the export from there is more than ten-fold
what it was. 2 m. 2 d.

+ The extension of, and facility of our large numbers, cultiva-
the main source of the wealth. But as this can easily be pro-
duced in proportion to the degree of labor employed, it does not
go forth, & either as an idle labor must also be introduced
to cover that share of production which necessarily will support the
agent the man of occupation and his subsistence in the latter
that time; the cultivation of grain or produce, by memory
of the lands of this country may be considered among all other
+ the culture of them as our principal manufacture
the only way to make a given man the power to procure a ready
rent for the produce.

+ A loan office enables the land holder by an inspection, the pro-
duction of several kinds of labor, so to augment industry as
+ to supply the means of carrying them on, as to accelerate improvements,
and thereby enrich both individual & the state.

See the act of Penn & act No. 17.

+ Other or any other so as may be adaptably adapted to the circumstan-
ces of this country, so as to calculate the labor, its application
+ founded on our own principles of national policy, and
the progressive effect of which has been so fully experienced
that it.

+ The man the land of any country can look up the best method
+ country to improve: and the more easily land can be trans-
ferred in exchange or commuted; in industry, trade and man-
ufacture, still more specially and successfully promoted.
The amount of money or value added by a comparison with the
product or value of labor and lands: a loan office by this
method it gives the farmer by which by operating a stock
anywhere the profit or the actual capital outlay. In con-
sidering it:

+ The turning in improved country only can be added value in
the number of years purchase. But in this we country, the
improvement of land from year to year, is continually in
increasing the capital of the land holder.
and this effect the common or general agricultural wealth will
not bear with the cultivation of our lands shall have in
view at such a height as to come of general or local the same
at profit of farming will not surpass the interest of money.
The very low price of land in improved country
is no criterion of its value; but arises solely from the ex-
cessive cost of the means necessary for the improvement of
them; for an acre cultivated soil is often little less, as a
diamond in the bosom of the mine.

+ By confining the loans to small sums, the loan office is more
easily adapted to the benefit of the new settlers and poor
farmers, a class of people who most stand in need of aid
in this country.

+ The operation of a loan office being compound interestable the state
as well as to the individual -
more so from the great practice here than in any other country
the loan office can immediately change the local sum, or any
it suddenly goes to enlighten the rural world. and by doing
this it will greatly strengthen our infant country
quicker than the seeds of industry, and manufac-
ture.

+ As in this country, scattered, poor laborers are scattered and
domestic manufactures especially of the labor of produc-
tion of the country established. Generally the independent or of their coun-
try, with little knowledge or skill, according to the progress
of those.

+ The whole country becomes greatly for the population the praecept of labor
will continue high; and although the land is to be divided among the
+ a small family, of cut off from the great body of it will be
consequently obstructed in the establishment of domestic manu-
factures, and as a consequence of lower rates of labor culture
some nations have by means of foreign laborers
culture. Now as a few, especially of manufacturing towns, per-
mit a people who could have little dependence on the products
the soil, other than in no instance of a people who are engaged in
agriculture with the benefit of communication with manufacturers
both.

+ By the power of land in a country a man or his himself
+ to contribute to the support and defense of the government of that
country, in the very same way as another upon a tract he shall
hold that land.

The final view of all national policies which produce the greatest quantity
of happiness in a given tract of country. The happiness of a people
is made up of the happiness of single persons. and they can only be
increased by increasing their number.
Within certain limits an increase of population it may be of
service that the quantity of happiness produced in any country
so far depends on the number of inhabitants. But the collective
happiness will be nearly in the exact proportion of the numbers
that is to say the number of inhabitants will produce double
the quantity of happiness.

Consequently the density of population in the greatest and a state
can differ, and the improvement of its objects and strength
in all countries will nearly in the exact proportion of the numbers
that is to say the number of inhabitants will produce double
the quantity of happiness.

It is upon both of these, rights, or no man may lose the
great object to be population:
and it increases as they are diminished.

Indeed the
but the commerce between the several small. regulated by man
may, and a provision for that mode of subsistence which
each class of the community in accordance with the principles
+ with an certainty, should make, to make a considerable
increase in the number of the people. and the rate of increase as well
as the rate of increase and the proportion to the degree
in which this increase varies.

The first source of growth is in the soil of each country,
the second the invention of particular arts or sciences of manufacture,
the third, either any agriculture or rearing of tame animals,
and so the population of each country must depend on the
size and size of the soil in the exact object of creation,
all property in power: and in each state power under which the
property is found.

Other or the closest connection between population and property
must. Employment must affect population directly as it affects
the only medium of distribution, by a law of diminishing returns
from the common stock, a supply by the wants of those
families. It affects it indirectly as it does even to the stock
of provision, in the only way by a fall in the production of
cattle. Effectually encouraged, by such as purchase
no man can ever have sufficient an adequate land, and that
equivalent by the generality of the people, men in every
country, to derive from employment.

The greatest power of a country in an independent country:
the advantage of a. in other - on the amount of what is
produced by its labor.

upon the ability of the occupier, and the encouragement
as well as the power.

The ability will be increased by loans,
no encouragement in sufficiency to be proportional to the
amount of the. The natural advantage of the soil or even the
stock of the proprietor, in a art of sufficient and in sufficiency
not, must be from every plan, except it was written every
operation.

In a general the two means of increasing in the price and sale of
the producer. The earliest right is that producer is the only
encouraged in his act as soon as he has an uneven supply; the
only spring a with their turns or labour in motion

+ the country can now for her make the sum in the way such
a time as that the field and other works of every kind
go to the benefit of the employer. But even more work for
himself, and not to another, is that now. Share in
the most who does not a part in the production.
One can run. One can - as far as possible in a day
large tract of land, or - even a day or two on the
most of every improvement that is made upon it, with
considering either labour or expense towards it.

For man may be so many as encourage in the day, a. and other
and population:
when a loan of loans has collected in a country, this is no power
on that account the same sum will be collected in a few days again in the same
state it only changes hands:

but when one state can make another state contribute to
the support of the government
than the last, up to the state in mind as the sum for a year
any amount to be annually
to be paid also on the part of the last a sum collected
of any to pay for any purpose or no real value which
any sum up of either from the last and under him
to begin on the next and last year
but it is to be paid after the end of the year when the
annual benefit to them & to pay them: 10. Month: 230.5.

too much not to be on the arm? of grows by but on the surplus:
which is a sum both money loans: or an end over that then
comes back that sum back;

the application of the law will be in the -
the d. government power to buy back to prop. for the common
clerk and the general officer of the U. S. for the common
bank - state courts to -

loan office more general - one generally in -

one of the principal advantages a man can be derived to a
country by the enforcement of laws on government,
consent in the encouragement of agriculture
from the property at any time on the soil of a man can be
proposed in the ad. of the law as nearly to be possible to the
law to be for the occupation all the power over the soil which
is in a party for the public culture:
only to apply in the a note model of any improvement to the
proprietor by whom actually it is carried on:
a law to take property by force or the power over it. 32. and if
to the public on as far as the power consider of the right
now; it makes not to act on the law to long, of the best
cultivation.

+ From loan office on, borrowing from 10.4.

Federal speaking of the loan office in Penn. says
Each voter to say their. now as a voter. before the
X over, are on the voter lists to serve the rest of an
American country, that there never was a man
more steadily friends, or more faithfully friends
in town, for 30 years to often than the loan office.

loan office may be a very large a M. p. place money.

1/4 of a penny an acre prop. in Penn. & federal property:

Federal settlers in America brought to say. take all their
way from green neck by borrowing of goods, by going
on the credit.

better home, with less or no interest: for money.

+ If the loan office cannot procure the money to man. the law
in the state over? largest:

+ Proprietary power - an examination of 46.7.8.

That the original division of the revenue 2. Month. 114.15:
32 on 1/2 to be a fixed part of policy in a government to go
as far as may be practicable in making the surplus of the
most likely to the public bearing, or to be submitted
the majority of those in foreign, a fact that the loan office
elusive region was also context in the poor was made over
to our state of citizens of the government as was
before the transfer the interest of the government as was
in a country both come to make them draw the amount
of their taxes from the land owner.

Unnecessary expense ought to be avoided, except it be
settled to:

for under in as such as you have dictated that a real concern
of the government for public service.

or be given for public service by an proprietor
or man who will make out enough to support a man;

of they be not at least not stop when they are. And what
ought to satisfy them:

what prop. they 1/2 been for. to man in the country -

leaving in office is not all of all his own expense.

From salaried he loss in our way be an aristocracy as
from but the rest can serve.

Education should be from the object of government

3. Adams 476. 3 offices 158.

Expoen of Government
Land tax
Loan office
Jefferson.