

70

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REASONS for a Union of Ireland with England, and the Advantages England will receive by it. Humbly proposed to the present PARLIAMENT.

SUCH a Union will immediately raise the Value and Credit of Forfeited Lands in *Ireland*, and upon such Encouragement the *English* will Purchase more readily, and the Parliament may raise a greater Fund upon them for carrying on next Year's War.

II. 'Tis the only effectual way to prevent Rebellions for the future in *Ireland*; for such an Encouragement would invite home our unsuccessful Planters abroad (many of them having lately left *Ireland* upon the insecurity of living there) and bring in great numbers of distressed Protestant Tradesmen from *France*, the *Palatinate*, and *Savoy*; and thereby in a little time the Protestants outnumber the Papists in *Ireland*: And 'tis certain that no other Remedy can effectually prevent Popish Rebellions in *Ireland* but that which does it in *England*, viz. by making the Protestants too strong for them.

III. By the addition of so many good Ports, so much good Land, and so many useful People to *England*, the Trade, the Shipping, the Fishery, the Stock, &c. of *England* may be very much advanced, and consequently its Wealth and Strength increased; as likewise *Irish* Wool may then be brought into *England* upon cheaper terms when the Duties which are high upon it are taken off, by which means we might Export our Woollen Manufacture at lower rates, and be able to under-sell the *Germans* in the *Levant*, who at present carry off great part of our Trade.

IV. The Crown will then be eased of the Charge of keeping a constant Army in *Ireland* (and while a King may keep what Army he pleases in *Ireland*, Laws against a standing Army in *England* are ineffectual) the saving of which charge will be an addition of so much Revenue to the Crown, and *Ireland* may hereafter bear its proportion in the Charge of the Government.

V. More Money will be brought out of *Ireland* into *England* than formerly; for the present Forfeitures will be more greedily bought up by Men residing in *England*, and by the necessary fall of Exchange more on't will be returned them. The thriving of *Ireland* will also make its Luxury increase, and their Shops, which were always furnish'd from *England*, will be better provided. And a greater number than formerly of the best Estant Men will be obliged to reside in *England* to attend the Parliament, and live in some Figure; besides the Money that before was stay'd in *Ireland* to pay off the standing Army there, will after a while be returned into the *English* Exchequer.

VI. Such a Union was practis'd with good Success in the Usurper's time; and we have also the Union of *Wales* for a President, which was at last found to be the only Expedient to quiet all Disorders there, and to make *Wales* a Security to *England*, which before was a Charge to it, and kept it low. And both the Civil and Church-Government being already the same with that of *England*, leaves no room for any difficulty.

VII. The Governours, Magistrates, and Judges of *Ireland* will not venture to trespass so much upon the true Protestant *English* Interest there, as has been practis'd formerly, and thereby prepare the way for the Ruin of *England*; for when they have Members of Parliament residing among them, who will have their Eyes upon them, they will act as cautiously as in *England*.

VIII. By denying the Protestants of *Ireland* such just Priviledges, *England* will not only let slip these Advantages, but must every day suffer; for *Ireland* will

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will still receive from *England* Money for Wool, Ship-Timber, Victualling Fleets, Hides, Tallow, &c. all which, when it must shift for it self, it will find a way to keep, by setting up Manufactories, and supplying its own Shops, by building Inns of Court to breed their Sons Lawyers, by confining their Gentry more at home, by forbidding *English* Coal at *Dublin* (which alone brings into *England* 60000 *l. per Annum*, and maintains the Nursery of Seamen in those parts) and some few things more, which can be made out to be more considerable to *England* than all their Trade to the *West Indies* together. The truth of this we learnt from the late Transportation Act, by which severe Usage in denying them leave to Transport their Cattel into *England*, not only the Grazing Countries, who foresaw the Mischief, are prejudiced, but also the Breeding Countries, who promoted the Act, and the Shop-keepers of *England* suffered; for we put them upon Barrelling and Exporting their Beef, by which they not only under-sold us, and engross'd the Victualling of our own Fleets, but began also to furnish their Shops with Foreign Goods, because they found there a Vent for their Commodities.

IX. There is another Danger as great, tho' at farther distance; for *Ireland* is already so much in the hands of the *Scotch*, and so many thousand Families do every day flock over from *Scotland*, that unless some such Encouragement be given to other Protestants to Plant there, and ballance them; or that they be brought over to the Interest of *England* by finding it to be their own, if ever the present Royal Family should fail, the Crown of *Scotland* being independent from *England*, might be tempted by their Strength, Riches, and Numbers in *Ireland*, to dis-unite from *England* for ever, and give Law to *England* for Trade.

The Objections against such a Union.

I. The First raised against it is altogether false; That thereby the King will be a looser in his Customs: For he will gain more in his Customs by the great addition to Foreign Trade; and the Improvement of the Excise by the increase of People, will more than make it up. Besides 'tis to be hoped that whatever is owned to be the Interest of the Publick, will always be thought to be the Interest of a King of *England*.

II. That a great deal of Money will be carried into *Ireland* when a free Trade is opened between them: But 'twill have a quite contrary Effect for the Reasons above-mentioned; nor if it had that Consequence were it any Mischief to *England*; for after such a Union, *Ireland*, properly speaking, is part of *England*, and *England* by it no more impoverish'd, than if so much of its Money were lodged beyond *Trent*, in *Wales*, or in the West; for which Reason *Ireland* will not think it self the poorer, tho' some 100000 *l. per Annum* be spent out on't more than formerly, because really all that Money is still spent at home.

III. That 'twill be impossible to adjust the Precedency of Peers.

IV. That the Chief Governour will influence Elections. But both these Inconveniencies are prevented by this plain Method of sending Members to Parliament; That whenever the King calls a Parliament in *England*, there may be one called in *Ireland*, who upon their Meeting shall Elect among themselves a certain number of Lords and Commons to Represent them in the Parliament of *England*, who only during the Session shall have the Priviledges of Members of Parliament.

F I N I S.