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The Genius of History introducing tho young Persons to Britannia, who is seated on her Thrones, printing to this Terms, the one representing Nature, the other' Art; before her is then thar of Liberty, on which lies MagnaCharta ; denoting the - Brithoth Constitution.

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## PREFACE,

## B Y A

## FRIEND who reviled this

 Volume.Hond er HE Author of the ensuing Th: Sheets has endeavoured to No4*OHt give the young Student a plain and difinct account of the Bitifh Confitution, that be may know on what Foundation bis Rights and Privileges are eftablifbed; and a Defcription of Great Britain and its Appendages, that be may fee bore bountiful the Almighty bas been by

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## ii <br> PREFACE.

placing bim in this delightful Garden; a Garden replete with all that is neceffary to make life defir able, and environ'd by the Sea as a Bulwark againft its Enemies.

He has alpo added a succinct Account of the Policy purfued by our Ancefiors, and the means by wobich this Nation arofe to its prefent pitch of Grandeur (for which be is obliged to a Friend) and, at the end, be. has pointed out the intereft of Great Britain with respect to other Nations, and to its own Colonies, with Such Perspicuity and Energy, that it contrains, as it were, the very Spirit of Trade and Polity, and is worthy of a Place in Volumes of greater Magnitude.



## CONTENTS.

ABrief Defcription of Gre t Britain Page A Defcription of the Counties of England and Wales, and their Curiofities, placed in alphabetical Order
A fhort Defcription of London ..... $7^{2}$
Of Wefiminfier, and its Civil Government ..... 80
Of London, as a feparate City from Wefiminfler 82The Companies that have Halls
The Fellowfhips which have no HallsCuriofities in Scotland$9{ }^{1}$
Curiofities in Ireland ..... 97
Of the Conftitution of Great Britain ..... 101
Of the Royal Family ..... 114
Of the Clergy ..... 117
Of the Nobility ..... 120
Of the Gentry ..... 122
The Order of Precedency ..... 123
Of the Great Officers of the Crown ..... 125
Of the Secretaries of State ..... 131
Of the Privy Council ..... 133
Of the Parliament of Great Britain ..... 1 35

Of the Proceedings of both Houfes in their Debates and paffing of Bills
Rules obferved by Committees 150
Of the Privileges and Power of theParliamenti 54
Of the Court of Chancery
Of the Court of King's Bench
156
Of the Court of Common Pleas
Of the Court of Exchequer
158
159
Court of the Dutchy of Lancafter
ibid.
Of Trials and Jnries
162
Of Sheriffs, Jultices of Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$.
Of Punifhments
169
Of the Convocation 173
Of the Eccleffaftical Courts
Of his Majefty's Forces by Sea and Land
174
Of the Pay, Privileges and Duty of a Militia-Man
Of the Ecclefiaftical, Civil and Military Government of the King`s Houfhold
Of the Civil Government of the King'sCourt 188
Of the Officers in the Compting-Houfe, under the Lord Steward of the King's Houhold
Of the Officers and Servants in ordinary 10 above Stairs
Of the Nilitary Government of the King's Court
Of the Precedency of the Officers of the King's Guards
An hiftorical Account of the Policy and
Trade of Great Britain
192

$$
195
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The Intereft of Great Britain with refpect to other Nations, and to its own Colonies





## A

## Brief Description

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## GREAT-BRITAIN.

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 end to the difpute that arofe about the royal title, affumed that of King of Great Britain, and revived a name which had been laid afide by an edict of King Egbert at the beginning of the ninth century.

England, the largeft and richeit part of Great Britain is bounded by Scotland on the north; the German fea, which feparates it from Germany and the Netberlands, on the eaft ; by the Englijh channel that divides it from France, on the South; and by St. George's channel, which feparates it from Ireland, on the weft. It extends from the $49^{\circ} 50^{\prime}$ to $55^{\circ} 45^{\prime}$ of north latitude, the longeft day in the northern parts being 17

## A brief defcription

hours and a half, and the fhorteft in the fouthern parts eight hours. From Berwick upon Trweed to the fouth parts of the inle of Wight, its length is 360 miles; and from Dover head eaft, to the lands end weft, its breadth 285 : in it there are 28 cities, or bifhop's fees, tho' but 26 diocefes, and amongit thefe cities, London alone may contain one million of fouls; there are $65^{\circ}$ market-towns, an infinite number of villages, and the yearly rents of the lands of England are to the amount of 18 millions; whilf her wealth in jewels, plate, hoards of money, rich moveables, and merchandize, is immenfe, and her ftock and credit exceeds thofe of all the nations in the univerfe. As to the fituation of this country, it not only renders it fecure from all its enemies without; but is commodious and advantageous for trade and navigation, its fea-coafts being furnifhed with abundance of good ports and havens, into which the wealth of the moft diftant regions is imported, and it is fecured from irruptions of the fea in moft parts by the height of its clifts. The air is generally heavy, the winters rainy and foggy, and the weather variable ; notwithfanding which, the people live to as great ages as in any part of Europe. In the fummer, by the frequent intervention of clouds, and falling of rains, and the refrefhing breezes from the weftern ocean, the heats are rendered very temperate; and in winter, deep fnows and hard frofts are not fo common as on the continent, on account of the vicinity of the fea which, without doubt, occafions the moiftnefs of the air in that feafon. In fine, both this country and Ireland is warmer

## of Great-Britain.

than any other under the fame parallel, and the climate is fo moderate that the extremes of heat and cold are equally unknown.

England abounds in large and fine rivers, which afford great plenty of excellent fifh, and ferve abundantly the ufes of navigation and commerce; it is diverfified, in the moft agreeable manner, with arable land, meadows and woods, and here and there with rifing hills, and its forefts agreeably ferye for the pleafure of various profpects, and the delights of hunting. The country in general wears an excellent and refrefhing verdure, for nine months in the year, and is rendered rich and delightful by the tine rivers and freams which roll through it: it is extremely fertile, abounds with fine large cattle, and produces corn in fuch apundance that this country, from the prodigious quantity it exports, may be call'd the Granary of Europe. The foil is rank in fome places, in others light and.fandy, and elfewhere clayifh. For variety of roots and herbs, no country exceeds it; it has alfo a fufficient quantity of hares, wild-fowl, and poultry, and the plenty is fo conftant that a famine has not been known here for 400 years. The richeft wines are imported to us, tho' we can't boaft of producing them; but as to beer or ale, cyder, perry, Eoc. we yield to no foreign nation. Our wool is famous throughout the world, and the fineft and moft ferviceable cloth is made of it ; and leather we have, of the beft and in the greateft quantity. We have plenty of timber and other materials for building, and our oak is perhaps the beft in the world: then as to

## A brief defrription

firing, we have wood, turf, and pit-coal in abundance. Tho' there is fearce any fruit natural to the foil of England, yet almof all the fruits of Europe have been introduced here, fome of them however want that delicious flavour which they acquire in a warmer climate and their native foil.

In Kent are large plantations of hops, and extenfive orchards of cherries. Devombire and Herefordfoire produce vaft quantities of apples, of which is made the moft excellent cyder. Efex and Cambridgeffire contain large plantations of the fineft faffron; Bedfordfbire, fields of woad for dying, and in other counties there are plantations of flax and hemp.

The minerals dug out of the earth, render fome of the molt barren parts of the country as valuable as thofe whofe foil is moft fruitful; a prodigious quantity of coals fupplies the country with fuel, enables them to feparate metals, and to work them up into an infinite variety of forms, fo as to furnifh a vaft number of implements and conveniences of life, not only for ourfelves, but our neighbours and moft diftant plantations. Our iron indeed, is not fufficient to anfwer the demand for exportation; but this is furnifhed by one of our American provinces, wrought up here, and when made valuable by being formed into a number of implements is fent abroad again.

We have alfo mines of copper, tin, and lead; and of the two laft vaft quantities are exported.

England has not only the advantage of an extenfive commerce, but of manufacturing the goods
goods on which this commerce is founded. The woollen cloth and ftuffs of England, are greatly preferable to thofe of any other country. This is cur faple commodity, and more of it is made here than in any other nation. We alfo excel in a great number of other manufactories. Our mechanics are acknowledged to be the beft in Europe ; and, in fhort, almoft every art is here carried to its greateft perfection. The commodities produced by the labour of the induftrious from things originally of fmall price, receive their value from the hands of the workman, are camied to the utmoft limits of both worlds, and are there fold at a great price.

The prodigious number of trading towns, almoft every one of which has a manufacture peculiar to itfelf, naturally caufes a great inland trade, a circulation of fpecie throughout the whole country; and fuch a reciprocal connection between the intereft of the capital and the moft diftant towns, as is greatly for the advantage of the whole ; from hence the fmalleft villages have, in a few years, become populous and flourifhing, and have now the appearance of magnificent cities.

We have alfo fuch a number of fea-ports, that no wind can blow from any point which does not bring in fome fhips, and carry others out.

And with all our other advantages, we have the fineft fifning-banks on our own coafts of Sbetland, in the north of Scotland, that are to be found in the known world as the Dutch can witnels, who owe great part of their prefent

## A brief defription

wealth and grandeur to the fifhing-trade which they have carried on there. Beafts of prey, Enoland is fo happy as to be entirely free from.

In fine, providence has beftowed upon this happy region, all the advantages and all the charms that nature could furnifh, or mankind could wifh; and in molt refpects has made it the jult boalt of her natives, and the envy of the reft of the world.

Wales, for the moft part is very mountainous; yet yields wherewith to fubfilt its inhabitants, and feveral parts of that principality are as fruitful as any in England. Its extent is nearly equal to a fifth part of England, or the four counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Eflex and Kent; it contains 751 parifhes, 3 cities, and 58 market-towns. The air is clear and fharp, the cattle fmall, but provifions good and cheap; it abounds wonderfully with goats, and they have plenty of wool, coal, and turf for fuel. It has fine rivers, and as to its harbour of Milford Haven, it is fuch a noble one, that,'tis faid, 1000 fhips may ride there without feeing each other. Wales is divided into north and fouth, each part containing fix counties, which, except three, are all watered by the sea. In England and Wales there are fifty-two counties, two arch-bifhopricks, twenty-four bifhopricks, two univerfities, twenty-eight cities, above eight hundred towns, and near ten thoufand parifles, which contain more than feven million of people, of all which a more particu. lar account will be given hereafter.

Scotiand, now called North-Britain, is about 250 miles in length and about 100 miles in breadth.
breadth, at the broadest part, the whole country being fo interfected by inlets of the fa, that every house is within 50 miles of falt-water. A vat number of iflands lie round about her and belong to her, divided into three claffes, the Hibrides or wettern inlands, the Arcades or Orkneys, and the Shetland ifles, befides feveral in the frith of Edinburgh. The air of Scotland is generally wholefome, being purified by frequant high winds. Their longer day is 18 hours, and their fhorteft night about 5 hours and $45^{\prime}$; but in the ifle of $S k y$, in the fummer folltice, the night is but an hour and half, and about 7 rune, in Orkney, one may fee to read all night. The foil produces all things neceffary for human life ; and tho' the country in general is mountainous and full of heaths, yet it has many large and fruitful vallies, abounding with corn and grafs; in a word, Scotland produces all forts of grain that are found in England. The mort common grain is oats, much exceeding thole of England, of which in the Highlands, they make good bread and drink, and other palatable food. They have molt forts of fruit in Scotland? and good roots both for food and phyfick. The Highlands afford good timber; they have coal in many parts of the country, and in the north, fire-wood, surf, peat, heath, broom and furze, enough for fuel. They have large flocks of sheep, and herds of black cattle, much faller than thole of England. Their wool is fit for - fingrams, thalloons, Ec. They have fore of excellent flax, of which they make great guantires of linen, coarse and fine. Scotland abounds

## A brief defcription

with fin, eggs and fowl, and has mines of many forts of metal, quarries of fine fone, and mountains of marble; it affords many and good harbours, and a number of fine rivers, of which the moft convenient for trade are the Forth and the Clyde.

The Englif and Scots are in general well fhaped, handfome, ingenious, generous, and honeft, and their women are for the moft part difcreet and beautiful, and have greater privileges than thofe of other nations.

The people of this illand have a great hare of natural good fenfe and fagacity, whence they fucceed in almoft all their undertakings. They are great advocates forliberty, and run all hazards to maintain their privileges.

That they are a brave and warlike people is not to be doubted; but, as they are accuftom'd to live well, they are for the moft part impatient of fatigue and of want; which induced a certain great general to remark, That the Britifh troops were the beft in the world, if brought to action while the roaft beef was in their fomachs. But tho' fatigue and want may abate their firength, no one fufpects they will deftroy their courage ; and from what I know of my countrymen, I fhall ever be of opinion with that nobleman, who being afk'd by the late king of Pruffra, whether an equal number of Englifomen could beat his remarkable tall regiment? anfwered, He did not know that, tut be was rvell aflured balf the number wou'd $\ddagger$ y.

## of Great-Britain.

To this fhort defcription, it may not feem improper to add a few words relative to the kingdom of Ireland, by way of fupplement.

Ireland, fubject for many centuries to the dominion of Great-Britain, lies between $51^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ and $55^{\circ} 15^{\prime}$ of north latitude; fo that the longeft day is 16 hours and ane half in the fouth parts, and in the north 17 hours and a quarter. In length it is about 242 miles, and the greateft breadth 150 miles. The air is very mild and temperate, and is cooler in fummer and warmer in winter than in England; it is however exceffive moift, whence the inhabitants are troubled much with loofeneffes and rheums, and thefe dittempers particularly attack ftrangers. The foil in Ireland is prodigioufly fruitful; but fitter for grafs and pafture than corn, and in fome places the grafs is folong and fweet, from the ranknefs of the foil, that the cattle would furfeit if they were not fometimes hindered from eating. The wonder of Ireland is, that it produceth no venomous creatures, and that none fuch will live there; tho' they have fome ravenous beafts, particularly wolves. It has vaft flocks of fheep, which they fheer twice a year, good horfes, and infinite numbers of cattle, which indeed are the wealth of the inhabitants. Bees are not only hiv'd, but are found in bodies of trees, and holes in the earth; foxes and hares, tame fowl and fifh, efpecially falmon and herring, abound in the utmoft plenty. Her principal riches and commodities are cattle, hides, tallow, fuet, butter and cheefe, wood, falt, honey,
honey, wax, furs, flax, linen-cloth, hemp, $\mathcal{O}^{\circ} c_{c}$. $\xi^{\circ}{ }_{c}$. In fhort, there is nothing wanting in Ireland either for pleafure or profit, and every thing is plentiful and cheap. It is divided into four provinces; Munfer, Leinfer, Connought and ULFer, and thofe into 32 counties.

For a character of the $\operatorname{Iri} / \mathrm{b}$, we fhall refer the Reader to what has been faid of the Engli/h and Scots; their manners, cuftoms, tempers and dif, pofitions being (fince their intimate connection, and mutual intercourfe with each other) much the fame.



A Defcription of the Counties of England and Wales, and their Curiofities, placed in a'phabetical order.
$A N G L E S E A$ is an ifland in the north-weft of $W$ ales, encompaffed by the Irifs fea on all fides but the fouth-eaft, where it is feparated from Caernarvon by the river Menia. It is in the diocefe of Bangor, and about 60 miles in circumference; contains about 200,000 acres, and 1840 houfes. It affords plenty of corn, cattle, fifh, fowl and mill-itones. It has 74 parifhes and two market-towns, Beaumaris and Newborough. Beaumaris the chief is 242 miles from London, and has a good harbour for fhipping. On the weftermoft point of this ifland is a cape called Holybead, which is the ftation for the packet-boats to Ireland. Anglefea fends one member to parliament for the county, and one for Beaumaris its capital.
Bedfordshire, an inland county in the diocefe of Lincoln, is bounded on the north by Nortbampton and Huntin; donfhires; on the weft by Buckingbam/bire; on the fouth by Hertfordfotre ; and on the eaft by part of that county and Cambridgefhire; it is' 73 miles in circumference, contains about 205,120 acres, and about 12,170 houfes. The air is temperate, and the foil fruitful and well ftored with corn and cattle. The principal
principal rivers are the $O u \int_{e}$ and $I v e l$, and its chief commodities are wool, butter, cheefe, poultry, and woad for dying. Towards Olney and Newport-Pagel, they weave bone-lace, and near Dunfable and Luton they make ftraw-hats, and other manufactures of the like fort, in which feveral thoufand perfons are employed. This county fends 4 members to parliament, has 116 parifhes, and 10 market towns. Bedford, the principal, is fituated upon the river Oufe, and is 47 miles north of London. Dunfable is noted for larks, and Afpley for fuller's earth; the other towns are Wooburn, Ampibill, Leigbton, Luton, Shefford, Bigglejwade, Potion and Tuddington.

At Sandy are Roman urns, and both there and near Dunftable are found many ancient coins. Maidingbourg, has the remains of a large fortified camp; and near Wooburn there is a fmall itream that gives wood the appearance of fone. Some years ago a gold mime was difcovered at $P$ olluxHill, but is now neglected, the profit falling; fhort of the expence.

Berkshire, an inland county in the diocefe of Salifoury, is divided on the north and north-eaft, by the Thames from OxfordBire and BuckingbamBire; on the weft it is bounded by the counties of Glouceffer and Wits; on the fouth-eaft by Surry; and on the fouth by Hamp/bire. It is 120 miles in circumference, and contains about $5^{27}, 000$ acres, and 16,906 houfes. The air is fweet, and foil fruitful. It has plenty of corn, cattle, wild-fowl, wool and timber, efpecially oak and beech. The rivers are the Thames, Kennet, Ocke, Loddon and Lambourn. The Kennet is now made
?

made navigable by act of parliament. This county fends nine members to parliament, has 140 parifhes, and 12 market-towns. Reading the chief, is 39 miles weft of London, and is remarkable for malt, meal, holland-tapes, and canvas or fail cloch. The reft are Abingdon, Windfor, Wallingford, Maidenhead, Hungerford, Aerubury, Farringdon, Wantagé, Eaft Ilfy and Oakingbam. The royal palace and cattle at Windfor built by Edward IIII, are remarkable for their fine fituation, rich furniture, paintings, and many other curiofities. In St. George's chapel are held the chapters of the Order of the Garter, inftituted by the aforefaid king Edward III.

King Alfred the Great was born at Wantage, and a few miles to the fouth-weit of this town is the figure of a white horfe, covering an acre of ground, cut in a hill of chalk, from whence it may be feen at a great diftance, and is faid to have been made by direction of king Alfred, in memory of a great victory he obtained over the heathen Saxons. The neighbouring people have from time immemorial a kind of feftival, called Scouring the Horfe; when they cleanfe it of weeds, whereby the chalky bottom fill preferves a fine effect at a confiderable diftance.

Near Rtading is a natural curiofity, thought to have remained ever fince the flood. It is a bed of oyiter-fhells and fand thirty or forty feet under the furface of a hill, and covered with different ftrata. Thefe fhells retain the true figure and colour, but moulder with a fmall preffure.

In this county are alfo remains of Roman anitiquities and fortifications, with fome of the famous caufeway, called Icknild-ftreet.

Brecknockshire, an inland county of South Wales, in the diocefe of Landaff, is 106 miles in circumference, and contains about 620,000 acres, and 5934 houfes; the mountains are barren, but the vallies are very fruitful, and yields plenty of corn, cattle, fifh, and fome otter-fur: It has manufacuures for cloth and fockings, and fends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for Brecknock. This county contains $6_{1}$ Parifhes, and four market-towns. Brecon, or Brecknock upon the $U / k$, the county town, is 16 r miles from Lordon. It is a well-built town, hath a good trade for cloathing, and the affizes are kept here.

Buckinghamshire, or Bucks, an inland county in the diocefe of Lincoin, is bounded on the eaft by BedfordBBire, HerifordBire, and Miadilefex; on the fouth by Berk/bire; on the weft by Oxfordfire, and on the north by NorthamptonShire; is 138 miles in circumference, contains about 441,000 acres, and 18,390 houfes. The air is good and the foil rich. It abounds with fheep, oxen, wood, corn and pafture, and is famous for the manufacture of bone-lace, particularly at Nerwoort-Pagnel, and alfo for paper The principal rivers are the Tame, Oufe, and Calo. This county fends fourteen members to parliament; has 185 parifhes, and 11 market-towns. The countytown which is Buckingbam, is fituated upon the Oufe, 60 miles from London. is very old, has a ruinous caftle and three fone-bridges oier the

Oufe. The ather towns are Aylefoury, HighWickbam, Marlow, Wendover, Amerßam, Neru-gort-Pagrel, Colebrook, Stony-Stratford, Oulney, Eeaconsfield, Chefbam, Rifborough, Ivingbo, and Winglow. In this county is the village of Eton near Windfor, in which is a college founded by Henry VI. nobly endowed; it has a provoft and feven fellows, befides choiritters, $\mathcal{F}^{\circ} c_{c}$, and a freefchool, where 70 king's fcholars are taught and maintained gratis, and yearly fent to King's-college, Cambridge, as vacancies happen.

The Cbiltern-bills in this county are remarkable for being covered with ftones, which yet promote the fertility of the ground. The famous W at ling-freet way crofes this county. Some years fince an artificial cave was found near Cliefder, go feet deep and 30 in circumference ${ }_{2}$ the bottom being hewn out of a hard rock.

Cambridgeshire, an inland county in the diocefe of Ely, bounded on the north by Lincolnfire; on the eaft by Norfolk and suffolk; on. the weft by the counties of Huntingdon and Bedford; and on the fouth by thofe of Elex and Hertford; is 130 miles in circumference, contains about 570,000 acres, and 17,347 houfes. The air and foil are of various forts, the fouthern and eaftern part being pleafant and healthy, and the northern or fens, low, watry, and unwholefome. Corn, cattle, butter, cheefe, colefeed, wild-fowl, fifh, free-ftone, vitriol and faffron, are the chief commodities. The principal rivers are Oufe, Cam or Grant, which afford plenty of fifh. Its manufactures are paper and bafkets. This county fends fix members to parliament; two for the
univerfity, two for the county, and two for the town. It contains $16_{3}$ parifhes, and 7 markettowns. Cambridge is the county-town, 52 miles from Lonion, and is a very ancient univerfity, which contains twelve colleges, and four halls, all endowed, which the halls of Oxford are not. The names of the colleges are Peterboufe, Corpus-Cbriffi or Bennet-college, Gonville and Caius-college, King's-college, Queen's-college, Jefus-college, Cbrift-college, St. Jobn's-college, Magdalen-college, Trinity-college, Emanuel-college, and Sidney-Suffex-college. The halls are Clareball, Pembroke-ball, Trinity-ball, and Catbarinehall. Near Cambridge is kept Stourbrige fair, one of the molt noted in England. The other places are the city of $E l y$, the bifhop's feat, remarkable for its minfter, the towns of Caxton, Linton, Nervmarket, famous for the races held there, Merch, Wifoich, and Sobam.

The remarkable things in this county are the remains of a Britifo camp on the top of Gogmagog hills. The decoys employed for intrapping wild water-fowl, one of which only is fuppofed fometimes to fend to London 3000 couple in a week. For draining the fens there is a level of about 300,000 acres, with a foil from ten to twenty feet deep. Part of it lies in the counties of Norfolk, Suffolk, Huntingdon, Nortbampton and Eincoln, but moft of it is in this county. A prodigious profit arifes from what has been already recovered by the drains, and if the whole fpot was equally improved, the advantage both to the cultivators and government, would be almoft immenfe.

Cardigan-

Cardiganshire in Soutb Wales, a maritime county, in the diacefe of St. David's, 94 miles in circumference ; contains about 520,000 acres, and 3,163 houles. It produces plenty of corn, eattle, fifh and fowl, and fome mines of filver and lead; fends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for Cardigan; has 77 parifhes, and four market-towns. Cardigan, the fhire and afize-town is 198 miles from London, and pleafantly feated on the river Tyerue.

Carmarthenshire in South. Wales, in the diocefe of St. David's, bordering on the fea, 102 miles in circumference ; contains about 700,000 acres, and $5,35^{2}$ houfes, and is not fo mountainous as other counties in $W$ ales. It abounds in corn, grafs, cattle, falmon, wood, pit coal, and the beft lead. It fends two members to parliament, one for the fhire, and one for Carmartben. This county has 87 parifhes and 8 market-towns. Carmartben is the chief town, and is fituated on the siver Towy 206 miles from London. At CafleKaveg are vaft caverns, fuppofed to have been copper-mines of the Romans. There is in this county a circular fone monument refembling Roll-rich fones in Oxfordbire; and alfo a remarkable barrow, fuppofed to have been the burying-place of fome ancient Britifo king.

Carnarvonshire, in North Wales, is a maritime county, in the diocefe of Bangor, 95 miles in circumference; contains about 370,000 acres, and 2,765 houfes, and produces abundance of cattle, fowl, finh, and wood. Though the middle of this county runs a ridge of high mountains, the ligheft whereof are Snowuden hills, which though
they have fnow always lying upon them, are exceeding fertile, and abound with waters on the tops. On the fide of Penmaen-marur, one of the higheft of thefe mountains, is the road to Holyhead. It fends two members to parliaments one for the county and one for Carnarvon; has 68 parifhes, and fix market-towns. Carnarvon, the chief town, is about 215 miles from London , the others are Bangor, Krekyth, Palbely, Alerconway and Newin. Upon Penmaen-mawr are the ruins of a once impregnable fortification, and near it the remains of a Briti/btemple.

In the river Conway are taken mufcles, which afford very fine and large pearls.

Cheshire is a maritime county-palatine, in the diocefe of Chefler. It is feparated on the northe from Lancaßire, by the river Merfey, touching a fmall part of York/bire on the north-eaft; DerbyBire and Staffordfire bound it on the eaft ; SbropBire on the fouth; Denbighbire, and Flintbire on the weft; and on the north-weft, part of the Irifb ocean. It is 182 miles in circumference, contains about 720,000 acres, and 24,054 houfes: The air is wholefome, and the foil good ; it yields more pafture than corn, and is famous for producing falt, and the moit excellent cheefe, as alfo fifh, fowl, metals and mill-ftones. Its principal rivers are the Dee, the Wever, and the Merfey. The men are famous for ftrength, and the women for beauty. It fends 4 members to parliament, has 68 parimes, and 12 towns. The city of Cbefter, 182 miles noth-weti from Lumdon, is peculiar for its piazzas, on which many of the houfes are built, and here the Palatine-
courts for the adminiftration of juftice are held. Nantwich, Middlewich, and Nortbrwich, are noted for falt-pits, Macclesfield for buttons, Congleton for gloves and ribbons, and Stockport for filkmills. The other towns are Fordßam, Sandbach, Altringbam, Malpach, and Knotsford. In Stiperley park near Macclesfield, are large fheep with four horns, two refembling thole of fheep, and the other two thofe of goats, and their covering fomewhat between wool and goats-hair ; they are peculiar to this place, and no where elfe ta be found.

The old firr-trees dug up in the marfhy parts of this county, give a light when fplintered like candles, and are of great ufe to the poor. They are fuppofed to have lain here ever fince the flood. The remains of Hugb Lupus, firt earl of Chefer, and nephew of the Conqueror, were found in this county fome years ago.

Cornivall, a maritime county in the diocefe of Exeter, in circumference 230 miles, containing: about , 60,000 acres, and 25,374 houfes, is a perfect peninfula, furrounded by the fea on the north, fouth, and weft, and parced from DevonBire on the eaftward by the Tamer, except a flip of land. This is the mot weftern county in England. The air is clear and fharp, the vallies are full of corn and pafture; it abounds in wild-fow!, particularly woodcocks, and the fea affords plenty of fifh. In the hills are mines of copper, and tin, an ore called Mundic, and fome gold and filver; and there are here reckoned above 100,000 tinners. It alfo yields the fine blue falt, called by the Fiensh, ardois; tranfparent

## A brief defcription

pebbles like diamonds, flate and marble, famphire, eringo, rofa folis; fage, hyffop and rofemary, grow wild on the fea cliffs. The men are frong, boifterous, great wreflers, and healthy. and expert in a peculiar diverfion called Hurling. The chief rivers are Tamer, Camol, and Fale. This county has many fafe and commodious ports and havens, particularly Falmouth, a very fpacious one, from whence a confiderable trade is carried on to Li/Jon and other places. Cornwall fends 44 members to parliament, has 161 parifhes, and 19 market-towns. Launcefion the county-town, 209 miles from London, is the clrief; the other towns are Lefiard, Leftwitbiel. Truro, Eodmin, He foon, Saltafb, Padfow, Camelford, Weflow, Eaflow, Grampound, Penryn, 1 regony, Ba Fincy. St. Iver, Penzance, Fowey, St. Germain, St. Micbel, Newport, St. Marws, Kelington, St. Celumbe, Falmouth, and MarketJerw.

Near Penzance is Main-amber, a rock lying on fome others, which was formerly a great curiofity; it being fo equally poifed, that a man might move it with one finger. But in Cromquell's. time it was thrown out of its place by an ignorant governor of Pendennis cafle. The Furlers, three circles of large ftones, which the country inhabitants believe to have been men metamorphofed, are by the learned thought to be only funeral monuments, like many others in different parts of the kingdom.

The rocks or inlands of Scilly, fuppofed by fome to have been formerly part of Cornzwall, have been reckoned as belonging to this county ever fince
fince they were conquered by Athelfan. They are diftant 30 miles from the land's end, and we about 140 in number. St. Mary's, the largeft and mof fruitful is about 9 miles in circumference. They abound in rabbits and waterSowl, but are remarkable for nothing fo much as the many fhipwrecks, that have happened apon them, and in particular that of Sir Cloudfley Sbovel in 1704 with four fhips of war, not a fingle man of all the crews having efcaped.

Cumberland, a maritime county in the north of England in the diocefe of Chefter and CarFille, bounded on the north by Scotland; on the Wefl by the Irifh fea; on the fouth by the divided paxt of Lancabire; and on the eaft by Yorkbire, Durban, and Nortbumberland; is 168 miles in eircumference, contains about $1,040,000$ acres, and 84,825 houfes. The air is fharp, and the foil tolerably fruitful. It yields abundance of widd-fowl and fifh, and pearls are found in the muffels. There are many mines of Lapis Calaminaris, black-lead, copper, lead, and coal : Blacklead is found at Kefowick, being as fome fay, the principal place for it in Europe. Wrynofe, one of the chief hills, is remarkable for its three fhire frones, only a foot from each other; one in this county, one in Wefmoreland, and the third in Lansajbire. It has many rivers, the chief of which are the Eden and Derswent, and feveral fmall lakes. This county fends fix members to parliament; has go parifhes churches befides chapels, and 8 towns. The principal place is the city of Carlifle, a bifhop's fee, 300 miles from London, where is a fine cathedral,
thedral. It has a confiderable trade infutians: The other market-towns are Cockermouth, Whitebaven noted for coals and falt; Penrith for tanners; Kefwick, Bramton, Holm, Egemont, KirkOfrald, Langtotw, Ravenglas and Wigtorwn. The curiofities here are the famous Pitt's wall, which began in this county, and ran by Carlifle acrofs the kingdom to Newcaftle, of which more hereafter. Altars and infcriptions found near Elengburg, the figure of one of which we have given in a cut. Near Penrith, upon the river $E d e n$, is an inacceffible grotto. In a rock near Brumpton are cut feveral Roman infcriptions.

Carlifle having been a frontier county to Scotland, the houfes of the chief nobility and gentry are, for the moft part, built like caftles.

In this county is ftill to be feen fome part of the famous wall extending from the German to the Irifs fea, for the face of 80 miles, which was built on the following occafion. The Romans fettling here by force of arms, were always harraffed by the Picts on the fide of Scotland, to fop whore inroads, a wall of earth was built and pallifadoed by the emperor Adrian. Severus afterwards built it of ftone, with turrets at a mile diftance from each, in which he kept a garrifon. But the Picts feveral times broke through it. At laft, in the year 430 Etius, a Roman general, rebuilt it with brick; but it was not long before it was pulled down. It was eight feet thick and twelve high.

Derbyshire is an inland county, lying in the middle of England, in the diocefe of Litchfreld

and Coventry. It borders on the north upon YorkBire; on the eaft upon Nottingbambire; on the fouth upon Leicefierfbire and Warrvickßire, and on the weft upon Siaffordjbire and Cbeßire. It is 130 miles in circumference, containing about 680,000 acres, and 21,155 houfes. The aix and foil are good, particularly the fouth and eaff parts; the north-weft part is called the rocky, barren country, but enriched able mines of alabafter, marble, cry ftone, whetfones, copper, lead, iron, and coal in great plenty; in fome places are lapis calaminaris, antimony and filver. Its rivers are the Trent, Derwent, Erwaph, Merfey, and Dove. This county fends four members to parliament; has 106 parifhes, and eight market-towns. Derby, fituated upon the river Derwent, over which it has a good ftone bridge, 122 miles from London, is the county-town. At this place the late Sir Thomas Lombe erected an engine for working Italian organzine filk, which has 26,586 wheels, and 97,746 movements, and with one man can throw as much filk, and in a better manner, than fifty can do without it. The other towns are Cbefterfield, Workfroorth, Bolfover, Abburn, Alfercon, Bakervell, Dransfield and Tidderval.

The wonders of the Peak have been fo much the objecs of curiofity, that they cannot be omitted, though fome of them it will be fufficient juft to mention.

The firt of thefe is Buxton bath, admired for the agreeablenefs of its fituation, the falutary vartues of its waters, and its antiquity, it having been in great reputation even in the time of the Romans.

About half a mile from Buxton is the fecon wonder, called Pool's-bole. This fupenduous cavern is at the foot of a mountain. Its entrance is fo low and narrow, that no one can go ine without ftooping; but it prefently widens into a broad and lofty concavity of above a mile sa length. The water, which dropping from the roof congeals into a kind of chryltal, forms'a thoufand amazing figures, which are called by the names of thofe things they are thought to reprefent, as lions, fonts, lanthorns, the organ, a flitch of bacon, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. Here is alfo a large clear ftone refembling alabafter, which the queens of Scots, when here, called her pillar, and whiche ftill goes by that name. Along the middle, among the rocks, falls a ftream of water, which with a hideous noife, ecchoes througis the valult. On the left hand is fhewn a caverts, faid to be the dwelling of one Poble, z famous robber, "containing his kitchen and bedchamber. The moft furprizing thing hete is be met with, is the height of the arch, and the fpangled roof refembling fret-work, organ and choir-work: And indeed the hanging drops of water, which petrify as they fall, and above form ificles refembling cryltal, and below pyramids hardened into frone, have a furprizitig effect from the light of candles carried by the guides; the hanging drops dazzling the eyes, as if this mighty arch was all over befpangled with diamonds.

The third wonder is called Mam Tor, or the Motber-rock. This is a precipice of a fupenduous height, which inceffantly crumbling avay,

DERBYSHIRE. Page 24.


## Poole's Hole.



The Devil's A-se.
forms other mountains, without appearing to the eyes of the vulgar (who are feldom very curious in their obfervations) to be at all diminifhed; its height rendering its decreafe in a manner imperceptible.

The fourth, called Dervil's Arfe in the Peak, is a large opening in the fteep fide of a mountain, whofe entrance is upwards of 30 feet perpendicular, and twice as much at the bottom. In the entrances on either fide are feveral fmall cottages, like a little town in a vault, in the middle of which runs a ftream of water. As you go forwards the roof gradually defcends, and becomes fo low that a man cannot ftand upright in it, ftill ftooping a little way, and paffing another brook the roof rifes again, till at the third little river the rock bends down almof to the furface of the water.

The fifth wonder is called Weeden-well, or Tides-we:l, which is a fpring that, according to fome writers, ebbs and flows like the fea.

The fixth wonder is Elden-bole, a frightful chafm in the middle of a field, the mouth of which is 50 or 60 feet over one way, and about 20 over the other; but how deep, could never be difcovered, "notwithftanding ieveral attempts have been made to find its bottom. Mr. Cotion endeavoured in vain to fathom it with a line of 3600 yards, or near a mile in length.

The duke of Devonfore's fine feat at Cbatfworth is reckoned the feventh wonder. Here the difadvantage of the fituation contributes to the beauty of the feene. Nothing can be more furprizing to the traveller, who comes from the
north, than after having travelled through a difmal defert, in which, for 14 or 15 miles together, he has neither feen hedge, houfe, nor tree, he is brought to the brink of a fleep declivity, whence looking down from the comfortlefs, barren and feeminglyendlefs wafte, he is entertain'd with the view of a moft delightful valley, adorned with a noble palace, and the moft beautiful gardens, embellifhed with woods, groves, orangeries, ftatues, canals, a variety of fountains, and curious water-works; among which from a neat houfe of fone refembling a temple, there flows from the mouths of beafts, urns, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. a whole river, which pours down a hill a quarter of a mile in length, forming one of the fineft cafcades in the world, and then is loft under ground. The houfe is one of the moft grand and elegant fructures in Eurofe. So that if contrarieties illuftrate each other, here they are feen in the ftrongeft oppofition, and after fuch a journey as we have defrribed, this Paradife has all the air of enchantment.

We ought not here to omit among the curiofities of this county, the tottering fones at ByrchOver, ftanding on a hard rock; one of them faid to be four yards high, and twelve round, yet refts upon a point fo equally poifed, that it may be moved with a finger.

Befides Buxton bath already mentioned, that at Matlock, in this county, is alfo very famous, the water of which is but juft milk-warm, fo that it is no lefs agreeable than fanative.

Denbighshire in Nortb Wales is chiefly in the diocefe of St. AJaph; but the greatef part of the
the vale of Clyrud is in the diocefe of Bangor. It is 116 miles in circumference, and contains about 410,000 acres, and 6,398 houfes. The eaft part is by nature fruitful, and the weft improved with the afhes of burnt turf. They have plenty of rye, goats and theep, and in many parts, lead ore. The inhabitants are chearful and long-lived. This county fends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for Denbigh, and has 57 parifhes and four towns. Denbigh, the county town, is 15 miles weit from Chefter, and has a moft impregnable caftle, and a good trade for tanners and glovers. Wrexbam, the largeft town in Nortb Wales, has an handfome church and lofty fteeple, and carries on a confiderable, trade in the flannel manufacture. In this county is the remarkable cave called * King: Artbur's Round Table, having 24 feats of different dimenfions, and there are feveral remains of ancient fortifications.

Devonshire, a maritime county in the diocefe of Exeter, is wafhed on the north and fouth fides by the fea, and borders upon Cornavalo on the weft, and the counties of Dorjet and Somerfet on the eaft. It is 200 miles in circumference, contains about 1,920,000 acres, and 56,310 houfes. The air in the vallies is mild; on the hills, fharp and healthy ; the foil is itoney, woody and barren, Its rivers are $\mathcal{T}$ amer, Turridge, $E_{x}$, Taw, and Dart. The inhabitants are frong and active. This county abounds in corn, catric, wool, fea-fifh and fowl, and fine cyder. There

* See Warwickfire, where it is alfo faid to be.
are alfo mines of lead, tin, and filver, and loadftones were formerly found on Dartmore rocks. They make here kerfies, ferges, and bone-lace. It has many good harbours, as Dartmoith, Plymouth, and others. It fends 26 members to parliament, and contains 394 parifhes, and 32 towns. Its capital is Exeter, 172 miles from London, which is a bihop's fee. It has a noble cathedral, and ftrong caftle, and carries on a great trade for ferges. The other towns are Barnflaple, Honiton, Oakbampton, Taviftock, Tiverton, Plymouth, Toinefs, Aßburnbam, Biddeford, Torrington, Axminfter, Culliton, Dodbrook, Autre, Antry, Hatherlay, Morton, King Joridge, Plympton, Dartmouth, and Beeralfion.

Upon Edystone rock over againft Plymouth, was a famous light-houre. The firf building here of this fort, was blown down in the great wind in 1703, and Mr. Winftanly the projector, was loft in it. Another of 90 feet high was erected in 1713, which has been alfo deftroyed, but is now rebuilding

Lundy illand, in the Briftol channel, is remarkable for being inacceflible in every part but one.

Dorsetshire, a maritime county in the diocefe of Briftol, 150 miles in circumference, is bounded on the weft by part of Dewonfbire and SomerSet乃ire, on the north by the counties of Somerfet and Wilts, on the eaft by Wiltflire and Hamppire, and on the fouth by the Englib channel. It contains about 772,000 acres, and 21,944 houfes. It is a pleafant, fertile country, the air which is healthy, is very mild towards the coaft, but fharper on the hills. The foil is rich, yielding plenty
pienty of corn and pafture, and here are cattle, and wild-fowl in abundance. Its chief commodities are wool, hemp, cloth, fifh, fowl, beer, free-ftone, and fome marble; the rivers Stoure, Frome, Wey and Pidle, are famous for tench. In the ifle of Purbeck is marble and tobaccopipe clay. It fends 20 members to parliament, has 248 Parifhes and 19 towns.

Dorchefter, feated on the Frome, 123 miles from London, is the fhire-town. The other towns are Weymouth, Melcomb Regis, Sbaf efbury, noted for its fine profpect and high fituation, Poole, Wareham, Corfe-Cafile, Cranborn, Blandford, Abbotsbury, Cerne, Frampton, Sberbourn, famous for the curious workmanhhip of its church, Bridport, for hemp and cables, and Lyme-Regis.

The town of Dorchefler is ftill encompaffed with the ruins of the ancient Roman wall, and at a fmall diftance there is a noble Roman Theatre, called by the vulgar Maumbury. On the top is an agreeable circular walk, whence you have a good profpect of the town, the wide plains, and corn fields all around. There areaifo in this county feveral barrows, or old Britifb tombs.

Portland is an ifle near this county, eminent for its quarries of durable free-ftone; and in Portland lake is a fwannery which contains upwards of feven thoufand fwans.

Durham, a maritime northern county, called the Bißboprick of Durbam, is a County Palatine, and bounded on the north by the rivers $T_{y n e}$ and Derwent, which divides it from Northumberland ; on the weft it is bounded by Cumberland and Weft-
moreland; on the fouth the Tees divides it from Yorkbire ; and on the eaft it has the north fea, or German ocean. It is 107 miles in circumference, contains about $610,00,0$ acres, and 15,984 houfes. The air is fharp, and the foil generally barren, but the eaft fide is the beit, the fouth being full of marfhes, and the weft full of rocks. It produces coal, iron, and lead, and in the weft parts fome filver. The rivers are Ware, Tyne, Derwent, and Tees. It fends four members to parliament, has 118 parifhes and 4 market-towns. Durbam, the capital, is fituated on the Ware, 262 miles from London. Here is the bifhop's fee, whofe palace is a fine caftle.

Bifpop-Awkland belongs likewife to this bihop, and is remarkable for its cafle, fine air, and a bridge over the Ware, the arch of which exceeds in breadth that of the Rialto at Venice. Darlington, is famous for three pits near it, called Hellkettles, caufed by an earthquake in 1179, and for its manufacture of huccabacks. The other towns are Stockton, Sunderland, and Bernard's Caftle. Roman coins and infcriptions have been frequently found in this county, particularly at Chefter upon the Street, Lanchefter and Sbeals.

ESSEX, a maritime county in the eaftern parts in the diocefe of London, is bounded on the eaft by the German ocean ; on the fouth it is divided from Kent by the Thames; on the weft from Midalefex and Hertfordfire by the Lea; and an the north from Suffolk by the Stour. It is 146 miles in circamference, contains $1,240,000$ acres, and 34,859 houfes, Its air is temperate, but near the fea and Tbames moift and aguilh, The foil is
rich, and produces plenty of corn, pafture, faffron, wood and hops; and it abounds with cattle, fifh and wild-fowl. It has feveral rivers, as the Thames, Stoure, Coin, Cbelmer, Lea, Crouch, Blackwater, and Roding. At Stratford by Borw is a bridge faid to be the firft built of ftone in England. It fends 8 members to parliament; has 415 parifhes, and ig market-towns. The countytown is Colcheffer on the Caln, which has a great trade for white bays and oyfters, and many Roman antiquities are found there. Its other markettowns are Harwich, noted for its harbour ; Malden, Cbelmsford, Barking, Hatfeild, Rumford, Billericay, Brentwood, Dunmore, Coggeffall, Grays, Halted, Hornden, Raleigh, Manningtree, Waltbam Abbey, Tronted, and Sudbury.

In this county over-againt Gravefend in Kent, is Tiibury-Fort, a ftrong block-houfe upon the Thames.

At Layton were difcovered many Roman urns: And near Saffron Walden are barrows, or pyramidal hills erected by Canute. At Eaft Tilbury are many Caverns fuppofed to have formerly been granaries. At Coggefball was found a Romant lamp and urns: and at Waltbam Abbey king Harold's coffin, with this plain infcription, Harold Infelix. Near Harwicio is a petrifying fpring, which makes the clay-walls of that town look like ftone. At Dunmorw Parva there is this remarkable cuftom. A flitch of bacon is given to the man, who, a year and a day after marriage, fhall make oath, with his knees upon two pointed ftones, that he hath neither repented nor quarelled with his wife: The record mentions three men whe

32
who within 500 years won this flitch. At Dagenbam was a breach that laid 5000 acres of land under water; but after near ten years inundation, it was effectually fopped by Captain Perry. At Cbefterford are the ruins of a Roman city, where the foundations of a temple are very vifible.

Flintshire in North Wales, an inland county, moftly in the diocefe of St. Afaph, and the remainder in Chefter, is 40 miles in circumference; contains about 160,00 acres and 3,150 houfes. Its vallies are fruitful, and the people longlived. It produces plenty of pafture, butter, cheefe, pit-coal, lead, mill ftones, and honey, with which they make large quantities of metheglin. This county fends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for Flint, and has 28 parifhes, and three towns. Flint, the fhire-town, is fo fmall as to have no market. St. Afapb, is an ancient epifcopal fee upon the river Elruy, $2: 2$ miles from London; Caerwys is the chief market-town, but its trade is not confiderable, every village being fupplied within itfelf. St. Winifred's well at Holywell in this county, is one of the fineft fprings in the world ; and is famous for curing many difeafes, particularly aches, and lamenefes, and it pours out fuch a quantity of water, that running in the middle of the town down the fide of a hill, it is made ufe of by every houfe it paffes, after which it turns feveral mills and works various engines. Over this fpring is a neat chapel built of free-ftone.

Glamorganshire in South Wales, a maritime county in the diocefe of Landaff $1: 2$ miles in circumference, contains about 540,000 acres
and $9,6+4$ houfes. The north part is mountainous, but the fouth part is fo fruifful that it is called the Garden of Wales. It produces plenty of corn and pafture. It fends two members to parliament, one for the county and one for Cardiff, and has 118 parifhes and nine market-towns. Landaff, 147 miles from London, is a city and the bifhop's fee, but fo fmall, as to have no market. Cardiff is the chief town. At Nerwton in this county is a well which rifes as the fea ebbs, and finks as the flood increafes.

Gloucestershire, an inland county in the diocefe of Gloucefter, is bounded on the north by Worceflerfbire and part of Warrwick/bire; on the eaft by the Counties of Warwick, Oxford, Berks, and Wilts; on the fouth by Wiltpire and SomerSetfoire; and on the welt by Monmoutb/ffire and Herefordfoire. It is about 156 miles in circumference, and contains about 800,000 acres, and 26,764 houles. The air is fweet, and the foil fruitful. Here is plenty of corn, wool, iron and fleel, timber, bacon, cyder, lampreys and falmon. The vale on both fides the Severn produces that fine cheefe, fo well known all over England. Its rivers are the Severn, Wye, Stroud, Ifs and Avon. Its manufacture is cloathing, the trade of which amounts to an amazing fum. This county fends eight members to parliament, has 280 parifhes, and 19 towns. The city of Gloucefer on the Servern, 102 miles from London, is a county of itfelf, a bifhop's fee, and has a fine cathedral. The other towns are Cirenceffer, confiderable in the time of the Romans and Saxons, and is now in a flourifhing flate, and has a great market
market for wool. The other towns are Terwhe bury, Blackely, Durlley, Campden, Nerunbam, Stroud, Cbeltenbam, Lecblade, Newent, Sudbury, Panfwick, Storw, Tedbury, Wickmare, Thornbury, Winchcomb, and Wotton. At Cirenceffer two of the Roman confular ways crols each other. At Fairford is a church much admired for 28 large windows whereon the itories of the Old and New Teftament, defigned by Albert Durer, are finely painted; they were taken by Fobn Tame, efq; a merchant, in 1493, in a prize fhip bound to Rome, who built the Church for the fake of thefe paintings. Roman Pavements have been found at Wood-Cbefier and Cromball. Cbelienban has fine medicinal waters. The Briftol ftones are found in a rock, on the fide of the Avon next this county, thro' which lay two of the great Roman highways.

Hampshire, a maritime county in the diocefe of Winchefter, is bounded on the north by BerkBire, on the eaft by Surry, and Suffex; on the fouth by the Briti/s channel, and on the weit by Dorfetbire and Wiltbire. It is 100 miles in circumference, and contains about $1,312,500$ acres, and $26,85 \mathrm{I}$ houfes. Its air is temperate, and foil rich. It yields plenty of corn, grafs, cattle, wool, wood, and iron, and is famous for honey and bacon. It is watered by the rivers Avon, Stour, Tees, and Itchin; and its chief manufactures are kerfies and ftuffs. This county fends 26 members to parliament, has 253 parifhes, and 26 townsa Soutbampton the county-town, and a county in itfelf, is 78 miles from Lordon, and has a good port. Wincleffer, which is a confiderable city, is 54 miles from
from London. It has a fine cathedral, and a noble college and free-fchool richly endowed. King Charles II. begun a palace here, but it was never finifhed. Portfmouth is a fortified town and harbour, and a royal arfenal; Weymouth, has alfo a fine harbour ; the other towns are $P_{e-}$ tersfield, Stockbridge, Chrijtcburch, Andover, Lymington, Alion, Bafingfoke, Kings-Clare, Ringrwood, Odiam, Rumjey, Alresford, Fordingbridge and Whitchurch.

At Silchefter on the north edge of this county was the Vinadunum of the Romans, the ancient wall of which is even now ftanding in fome places more, and in oiners lefs perfect. It confifts of nine unequal fides, and is near a mile and a half in circumference. The materials that compofe it are large flints and rough flones of different forts, cemented together with very ftrong mortar. At the north eaft corner, and at the diftance of about 100 yards ftands an amphitheatre, both the walls and feats of which confift of a mixture of clay and gravel. There are five ranges of feats one above another, at the diftance of fix feet on the flope. South of this county, and appertaining to it, is the ifle of Wight 60 miles in circumference, abounding in corn, cattle, fifh, hares, conies, wild-fowl, and fine wool. It has 36 parifhes and three towns. Nerwport, which is large and populous, and Sanbam and Yarmouth. Corwes and CariJorook are each fortified with a caftle. Spithead, between Portfmouth and the ifle of Wigbt, is a road where the royal navy frequently rendezVOUS $_{3}$
vous, as alfo is St. H.lens, two leagues beyond it and nearer the ifland.

Herefordshire, an inland county in the diocefe of Hereford, bounded on the north by Sbropfbire ; on the eaft by Worcefter ficie and Gloucefter; on the weft by Radnorßire and Brecknockfire, and on the fouth by Monmoutbbie; is 102 miles in circumference, and contains about 660,000 acres and $15 ; 000$ houfes. The air is good and the foil very fruitful, yielding great quantities of wheat, wood, wool and fine cyder. Its rivers are Wye, Arrow, Monnow, Lug, and Frome, in which are great numbers of falmon. It fends eight members to parliament, has 176 parifhes, and eight market-towns. Hereford upon the Wye, I3I miles from London is the capital, where is the bifhop's palace, a cathedral, college and thofpital. Leominfter, is noted for bread and wool, and Kyneton for narrow cloths. The other towns are Weobly, Rofs, Pembridge, Ledbury, and Bremyard. In the year 1571 there was a very remarkable earthquake at Marclay-bill in this county.

As an inftance of the healthfulnefs of the air in this county, it is recorded that in the reign of Fames I. there were ten morrice dancers natives of Herefor dffire, whofe ages taken together made up a full thowiand years.

Some years fince were found in this county the bones of a human body, which according to the rules of proportion, muft have been double the ftature of a full fized man. Several other curious antiquities have alfo been here difcovered, and among the reff a coronet of gold fet with diamonds.

Bone-rwell is alfo remarkable, from which continually iffue great quantities of fmall bones, though it is often emptied.

Hertfordshire, an inland county in the dioceres of London and Lincoln, bounded on the north by Cambridgeflire; on the eaft by Efiex; on the fouth by Middlefex; and on the weft by the counties of Buckingbam and Bedford; is 130 miles in circumference; contains about 451,000 acres, and 16,569 houfes. The air is fweet and healthy, the foil chielly gravel and chalk, but yields plenty of corn, grafs and wood, and is watered by the rivers Lea, and Coln. Its chief commodities are wheat, barley and malt. This county fends fix members to parliament; has 120 parifhes, and 15 towns. Hertford on the Lea, 23 miles from London, is the county town. Its other towns are St. Alban's, Barnet, Ware, Berkhampflead, Rickmanfworth, Hatfild, Buntingford, Baldock, Hitcbin, Hodjdon, Standon, Stereenaoe, Tring, Watford, and Hemplead. St, Alban's arofe out of the ruins of Verulamium, which was formed and taken by Fulius Cafar. Here Calfikelan, a famous Britiß king, then kept his court. It is fuppofed afterwards to have been deftroyed by the brave Briti/乃 queen Boadicea, who in one battle cut off 70,000 Romans. After this a fecond Verulamium was rebuilt on the ruins of the firft, and deftroyed in the wars between the Britons and Saxgns. St, Alban's derived its name from a monattery buils by Offa king of the Mercians, to the memory of St. Alban, as an expiation for his barbarounly

The fame offa alfo built Hereford cathedral, and dedicated it to St. Eibelbert. As a further pennance, he made a journey to Rome, where he was abfolved, notwithitanding his having kept the dominions of the murdered prince, and joined them to his own. The monaftery we have juft mentioned was exceeded by none in England. Its revenue was large, and the abbot, who had the precedency of all others in the kingdom, was fubject to no ecclefiaftical power but the pope. The abbey-church, which was alfo built by Offa, hás been rebuilt in whole or in part feveral times. The high altar is a curious piece of Gotbic architecture. Within the north entrance is painted Offa on his throne. On the fouth fide of the church formerly ftood the fhrine; near which, in the wall of the fouth ifle, is the monument of Humpbrey, duke of Glouceffer. About 43 years ago his body was difcovered in a leaden coffin, and fo well preferved by the pickle in which it was laid, that it was all entire except the legs, from which the flefh was wafted, the pickle of that end being dried up.-At Ware is the canal which furnifhes Zondon with Nerw-River-Water.

At $E$ firee are found great variety of coins and prns. Three miles from Rickmanfrworth are veins of fea-fand, with mufcles among them. Between Caldecot and Henxwworth, are found ikeletons with urns, pateras, and lacrymatories near them; and in Harborough-field are the remains of a large Roman camp.

Huntingdonshire, an inland county in the diocefe of Lincoln, bounded on the weft and. north:
north-weft by Northamptonficire; on the eaft and north-eaft by Cambridgefire; and on the fouth by Bedfordjoire; is 67 miles in circumference, containing about 196,000 acres, and 8,217 houfes. The air is for the moft part moilt, and the foil fertile, abounding in corn and cattle, fifh and fowl. The principal rivers are the Oufe and Nen. This county fends four members to parliament, has 79 parifhes, and five market-towns.

Huntingdon, 57 miles from London, is the county and affize town; the other towns are St. Ives and St. Neots, noted for their markets, fairs, and their neighbouring medicinal waters; and Kimbolton, Ramfey, Yaxley and Godmancbefter, famous for good huibandmen.

The curiofities in this county are ; two fprings near St. Neots, one brackifh, the other frefh, and both medicinal. At Godmanchefter are feveral Roman veftiges. At St. Ives is a farm hufbanded by Cromrwell before he obtained a feat in parliament: And Whittlefey Meer on the north edge of the county, which is near fix miles in length and three in breadth, is fubject to very tempeftuous agitations.

KENT, a maritime county in the diocefes of Canterbury and Rocbefer, is bounded on the north by the river Thames, on the fouth by the channel, and Sufex ; on the wef by Surry; and on the eaft by the German ocean; is 162 miles in circumference, containing. about $1,248.000$ acres, and 39,242 houfes. It was formerly a kingdom of itfelf. The higher parts of the county are healthy, and its foil generally good. Its
chief commodities are wood, corn, cattle, fowl, fifh and fruit, efpecially pippins and cherries, woad and madder for dyers, hops, flax, faintfoin and famphire. It is watered by the Taames, Medway, Stoure and Darent. The Medway produces fine falmon ; and Fordwich trouts near Canterbury are very large. The ifles of Thanet and Sheppy are well fored with fheep and corn. This county fends io members to parliament ; has 408 parifhes, and 22 towns.

Canterbury upon the Stoure, 56 miles from London, is the capital, and the archbihop's fee, and is famous for its cathedral, which is one of the finef in England, where is the tomb of Thomas à Becket. Rocheffer, 31 miles from London, is a city and bifhop's fee, noted for its cathedral and ftately ftone bridge, built in the reign of Henry IV. Cbatbam has one of the beft docks in the kingdom, and is a fation for the royal navy. Maidfone is the county town, noted for hops and thread. Dover for its caftle and pier. Tunbwidge for its medicinal waters. The reft are Romney, Queenborough, Smarden, Hitbe, Bromley, Cranbrook, Cray, Dartford, Eltbam, Feverßbam, Folkfone, Gravefend, Lenbam, Lidd, Sevenoak, Tenderden, Malling, Milton, Wefram, Deptford, Woolwich, Wortbam, and Wye. Dover, Hythe, Sandwich, and Romney, are four of the cinque ports, and Hafings in Sulfex is the fifth. Thefe towns have diftinct privileges, which are very great ; their burgeffes are called Barons of the Cinque Ports. They fupport the canopies over the king and queen on the day of coronation; and have on that day a table at the king's
king's right hand, and the canopy is given them for their fee. In this county flands Greenwich hofpital, built in the reign of king Cbarles II. for the benefit of fuch Englifs feamen as by age, wounds, or other accidents are difabled from further fervice at fea.

Near Woolwich are the remains of a large ancient camp. At Shooter's-bill is part of the Roman Watling-Areet. On Blackbeath are feveral monumental hillocks, ard near Aylesford is an ancient monument of ftones.

At Reculver in this county were found feveral Roman antiquities; and near Maidfone is an ancient Britijb monument, called Kitts Coty.

Lancashire, a maritime county in the diocefe of Chefter, is bounded upon the north by Wefmoreland and Cumberland; ; on the weft by the Irifh fea; on the eaft by the We $\mathcal{F}$-Riding of Yorkfire; and on the fouth by Cheflire, from whence it is divided by the river Merfey; it is 170 miles in circumference, contains about $1,150,000$ acres, and 40,202 houfes, is a county palatine, and noted for three of the richeft benefices in England, wiz. the beft Rectory, the beft Vicarage, and the beft Curacy. The air is ferene and fharp, and the moorifh part not very fruitful ; it yields however plenty of corn, flax, cattle, fifh, wild-fowl, and fome ftone. Its rivers are the Merfey, Rible and Lon. The chief manufactures are woollen cloths, cottons, and tickens. It fends 14 members to parliament; has 36 parifhes, and 17 towns. Lancafier on the Lon, is the county town, 233
miles from London. Mancheffer carries on a very confiderable trade in fuftians, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$. and tho' it is but a village, is larger and more populous than moft cities, it being computed to have 50,000 inhabitants. Liverpool mutt be efteemed one of the moft flourifhing fea-ports in England, and the inhabitants are free alfo of the city of Briftol. Warrington is famous for a large fmelt-ing-houfe for copper, and alfo a fugar-houfe. The other towns are Clithero, Prefion, Wigan, Bolton, Blackburn, Cartmel, Colone, Bury, Cbarnly, Dalton, Hawhispad, Hoflinden, Garfang, Kirkbam, Hornby, Ormskirk, Poulton, Ul-verfion, and Rocbdale.

At Cbatmole on the fouth-edge of this county, are dug up firs and other trees, which ferve the country people both for fewel and candle. In the park of Latham-boufe is a chalybeat fpring, impregnated with vitriol. In the manor of High is cannel coal, which is capable of being polifhed like jet, as well as excellent for firing. At Barton is a remarkable fring of falt-water. And about Ormskirk, an odoriferous bituminous earth. At Ancliff is the famous burning well, which has fo frong a vapour of fulphur, that it will take fire. Many Roman monuments are alfo found in different parts of this county.

Leicestershire, an inland county in the diocefe of Lincoln, bounded on the north by Derbyfloire and Nottingbambire ;on the eaft by the counties of Lincoin and Rutland; on the fouth by Noribamptonfire; and on the weft by Warwickfoire; is 96 miles in circumference, containing about 560,640 acres, and i8,702 houfes. The air is mild and healthy, and the
foil rich, abounding in corn, pafture and coal, and is famous for peas and beans ; for the manufacture of flockings, and for producing the largeft theep in England. Four rivers, the Avon, the Stour, the Anker, and the Welland, which all rife in the fouth-weft of this county, do afterwards take very different courfes. Of thefe the Stour, which receives the $W$ reke, fome miles below Leieffer, is the flream to which the county is moft beholden. Leicefferfbire fends four members to parliament ; has 192 parifhes, and 10 market towns. Leicefer upon the Stour is a very ancient town, 99 miles from London, and is the county town. Affoby de-la-Zouch is noted for its fine tower. The other towns are Hildion, Bofwarth, Harborough, Hallacon, Hinkley, Lutterworth, Lougbborough, Melton, Mount orrel, and Waltbam rwould.

The caftle at Leiceffer was built by Henry the firft duke of Lancafer for his refidence, and contained an enclofure of 26 acres, within a thick ftone wall eighteen feet high. I he hall and kitchen are yet remaining, and in the former the county bufnefs is tranfaited, The famous Roman Watling-fereet way, is the boundary between this county and Warzoichficte. Near Borough are the remains of fome large Buildings, fuppofed to have been a pagan temple. Near Lutter woorth (of which Jobon Wickclif was formerly rector) is a well that petrifies wood. Near Bofrouth is the field in which Richard III. loft his crown and life : And near Leicefter was found fome years fince, a beautiful piece of mofaic work, reprefenting the fable of Adcroon,

## A brief defcription

Lincolnshire, a maritime county in the diocefe of Lincoln, bounded on the north by the Humber Effuary, which divides it from York/bire; on the eaft by the German ocean ; on the fouth by the counties of Cambridge, Nortbampton, and Rutland; and on the weft by Leicefterfbere, Nottingbamßire, and Yorkß.re; is 180 miles in circumference; contains about 1,740,000 acres, and 40,590 houfes. The air on the fouth and eaft parts, is thick and foggy, and the foil fenny and rich ; the weft and northern parts are pleafant and fertile. The chief commodities are fat cattle, wool, horfes, fifh and fowl in great plenty, and of late years hemp has been cultivated in the fens that have been drained with very good fuccefs. The rivers are the Weland, Irent, Humber, Nen, and Witbam. It fends I 2 members to parliament, and has 630 parihes, and 22 towns. Lincoln, 128 miles from London, is the county town, and a bihop's fee. The other towns are Bofon, Grantbam, Stamford, Grimby, Gainfoorough, Balingbrok, Bimbrook, Alford, Burton, Barion, Kirton, Bourn, Dunnington, Falkingbam, Holbeck, Horncaftle, Louthe, Sleaford, Spalding, Stanion, Tatter/hall, Wormflect and Spilsby.

At Bofton is fuppofed to be the largeft parifh church without ailes in the world, being in the clear 300 feet long, and 100 wide: It has 365 iteps, 52 windows, and 12 pillars, anfwering to the days, weeks, and months in the year. The tower, near 300 feet high, is of great ufe to mariners, as it may be feen at 40 miles difance. Other remarkable things in this county are:

A Roman camp, called Julius Cafar's camp, at Hunnington; the remains of Thornton abbey near the Humber; the famous triangular bridge at Crowland abbey. There have been found in this county, the flkeleton of a crocodile, fix'd in a flat ftone; the fkeleton of a man, with a table, book, and candleftick, fuppofed to have been immured for fome great crime ; a golden helmet difcovered by a ploughman, as alfo Roman coins, and many other rarities.

Merionethshire, in NortbWales, is a maritime county in the diocefe of Bangor, 108 miles in circumference, contains about 500,000 acres, and 2590 houfes, a mountainous country, but productive of hheep, fifh, fowl, and wrought cottons. The inhabitants are very comely. It fends one member to parliament, has 37 parifhes and three towns. Harleck, the chief town, is 193 miles from London.

The inhabitants of this county fometimes fuffer greatly by the following ftrange meteor. A livid vapour arifes from the fea, and fpreading over the land, fets fire to barns, ftacks of hay and corn, and all other combuflible matter in its way ; and the corn and grafs being alfo blafted by the exhalation, there follows a mortality of cattle. Thefe effects are fometimes prevented, by difcharging a great number of guns, or otherwife putting the air in motion.

In this county are a great number of remarkable monuments, the original of which are un-known, and fome years ago a coffin was found containing the entire fzeleton of a man of a very extraordinary fize. Several Britifh coins
and other curiofities have alfo been found here. Middeesex, an inland county in the diocefe of London, is bounded on the north by HerifordBire; on the eaf it is divided from Effex by the river Lea; on the fouth from Surry by the Thames; and on the weft from Buckingbambire, by the Coln; it is 81 miles in circumference; contains about 190,000 acres, about 120,000 houfes, including London and Welminfier ; and has a fweet and whofefome air, and fertile foil, much improved by compoft brought from London. Its rivers are the Tbames, Lea, Brent, Coln and Nerw River. Its commodities, cattle, corn and fruit. It fends eight members to parliament, and has 73 parifhes, and five market towns, befides London and Weftminfter. London is the capital of this county, but Brentford is the county town. The other towns are Stanes, Uxbridge, Enfield and Edgworth. In this county are the feveral palaces of Hampton Court, Kenfington, it. Fames's, and Somerlet-boule. At Chelfea is a phyfic-garden, in which are cultivated many curious exotic plants. At Totteribam is an ancient crofs, commonly called the High-Crofs, and feveral remains of Roman antiquities.

Monmouthshire, in the diocefe of Landaff, is bounded on the north by Herefordjpire; on the eaft by Gloucefterfine ; on the fouth by the Briftol channel; and on the weft by Brecknockßire and Glamorganßire, and is 80 miles in circumference, containing about 270,080 acres, and 6490 houfes. The air is healthy and temperate ; the foil hilly and woody, but very fer-
tile, producing cattle, corn, and wood. Its manufacture is flannel. Thi's county is watered by the rivers UJk, Wye, Mynow, Avon, and Rumpney, which abound in falmon and trout. It fends three members to parliament; has 127 parifhes, and feven market towns Monmouth, 127 miles from London, the county town, is fituated at the junction of the $W_{y e}$ and $M$ ynow, and has a flately ftone bridge over each. The other towns are Abbergavemny, Caerleon, Cbepflown Nerwport, Ponty-Pool and UJ/.

At Chepflow, near 70 years ago, was difcovered a Roman pavement, beautifully variegated. Gold Cliff, which juts out into the channel, in the fouth of this county, is fo called from the bright glittering it refiects when the fun thines. Cacrlean on the river UJRe, was the famous Ifea of the Romans, and an ancient univerfity, which is the occafion that many Roman, antiquities are found in this county.

Nant-Pentkarn near Nerwport, is the ford over which king Henry II. pafied, when he went to conquer Wales. His freckled face was the chief caure of his fuccefs, Merlin having prophefied to his countrymen, that whenever a prince of this complexion paffed there, they mult fubmit to him.

Montgomeryshire is in three diocefes, St. A'aph, Bangor, and Hereford; it is 94 miles in circumference ; contains about 560,000 acres, and 5660 houres, and is a very fruitful foil, and breeds very gooa horfes, and plenty of goats. It is watered by the river severn, and fends two members
members to parliament, one for the county and one for Montgomery; has 47 parifhes, and fix market towns. Montgomery, the county town, 158 miles from London; is pleafantly fituated, and has a ftrong caftle.

Norfolk, a maritime county in the diocefe of Norwich, is divided from Sufolk by the rivers Waveney and Brandon; from Cambridgefbire and Lincolnßire by the fen drains ; and on the north and eaft is wafhed by the German ocean ; it is 140 miles in circumference; contains about 1,148,000 acres, and 47,180 houfes. The air is fharp, the foil various, partly clayey, and partly fandy, the fpring and harveft here are late. It abounds in corn, cattle, conies, wool, honey and faffron. Its chief manufactures are filk crapes, woollen and worfted ftuffs, faid to have that name from Worfed, a town in this county. Its principal rivers are the Oufe, Waverney, Brandon, Yare, and Tbirne. On the fea-coafts are great quantities of herrings, and jet and amber are fometimes found on the fhore. This county fends 12 members to parliament; has 660 parifhes, and 23 towns. Norwich upon the Tare is the county town, log miles from London; is a bifhop's fee; has a palace and a cathedral, and is famous for the Norwich ftuffs made here. Varmouth is an handfome town, and has a fine harbour; the other towns are Cafle Rifing, LynnRegis, Thetford, Attleborough, Alefbam, BuckenBam, Burnham, Dearbam, Walfingham, Downbam, Walbam, Windham, Ropebam, Snaßam, EGalkenbam, Foul/bam, Hingham, Cafon, Comer,

## of Great-Britain.

Difs, Harlefion, Herling, Holt, Wotton, Worfed, and Sebey.

Venta Icenorum, now a fmall village, three miles fouth of Norwich, was formerly a Roman city: And Roman coins and other monuments of antiquity, have been found at feveral places in this county. At Cafle-Rijing, all teftaments are according to the Norman cuftom, proved before the parfon of the parifh.

Northamptonshire, an inland county in the diocefe of Peterborough, borders upon more counties than any other in England; for on the north it touches Leicefterßhire, RutlandJbire, and Lincoliffire ; on the eaft Bedfordfoire, Huntingdonfbire, and Canbridgefbire ; on the weft, Warwickifire, and Oxfordfire; and on the fouth, Buckinghampire; it is 120 miles in circumference; contains about 550,000 acres, and 24,808 houfes. The air is healthy, and the foil rich in tillage and pafture. The commodities are corn, cattle, fheep, horfes, wood and falt-petre. The manufactures, ferges, tammies, fhalloons, boots and fhoes. The rivers in this county are the Oufe, Welland, and Nen. It fends nine members to parliament; has 326 parifhes, and $1 x$ market-towns. Nortbampton upon the Nen, 66 miles from London, is the county town. Peterborough is a bifhop's fee. The other chief towns are Brackley, Daventry, Oundle, Towucefter, Rotbwell, Higham Ferrers, Wellingborough, Ketiering, Tbrapftone, and Cliff. This county is faid to contain more noblemen's feat, than any other in England.

The ancient Fois Cotdyker, below Peierboroughz was made by the Romans to drain the fens. Tho forty foot Roman way alfo begins at Peterborough: And other Roman antiquities are found at Caftor, Goldsborough, Daventry, and Chefter. At Oxenders is a remarkable eccho. At Culworth, and other places, are found the attroites or ftar-ftones, of which we have given the figures in a plate, and in the fame places are good mineral waters. Nafeby is remarkable for the defeat there given to king Cbarles I. by Fairfax and Cromwell, which ruined that monarch's affairs.

Northumberland, a maritime county in the diocefe of Durbam, is bounded on the norts by part of Scotland; on the weit, by part of Scotland and Cumberland; on the fouth, by the bithoprick of Durbam ; and on the eaft, by the German ocean ; it is 155 miles in circumference, contains about 1,370,000 acres, and 22,741 houfes. The air foarp and piercing, and foll rough, hilly, and difficult to manure ; but is daily improved. Its chief commodities are lead and fea coal, fiffi and fowl. The rivers are the Treed, Cocket, and Tyne. This county fends eight members to parliament; has 46 parifhes, and nine towns. Nerwcafle upon Tyme is the chief town, 276 miles from London; it furnifles moft of the fea-ports with coal, and fends annually to London about 600,000 chaldron. The other towns are Berwick, Morpeth, He ham and Welier. In this county is fill to be feen the remains of the famous Roman wall, particularly mentioned before in our account of Cumberland.

## of Great-Britain.

At Alnwick, whoever takes up his freedom, maft go through the odd ceremony of jumping into a certain miry bog, which is faid to be a penalty impofed by king Jobn, who was ftuck faft in that very hole.

Hexbam, now inconfiderable, was anciently a large Roman city. The remains of the Picis wall are ftill to be feen in many places. At Corbridge and Ailmouth, were found monftrous human bones, of which the thigh meafured near two yards. On the river Cocket is an hermitage, containing a chapel and altar, a bed-chamber and bed, and a kitchen, all curioufly hewn in a folid rock.

Nottinghamshire, an inland county in the diocefe of York, is remarkable for being bounded on the four cardinal points of the compafs by four fingle counties, a circumftance which is not found in any other county in England. It has on the north, Yorkbire; on the eaft, Lincolnfbire ; on the fouth, Leicefierfire; and on the weft, Derbybire. It is 90 miles in circumference, contains about 560,000 acres, and ${ }^{17}, 554$ houfes. The air wholefome, and foil various. The fouth-eaft part is fertile, producing plenty of corn, malt, liquorice, pit-coal, wood, fifh and fowl, and a fone that when Durnt makes an excellent plaiter. It is famous for the manufacture of fine fockings, glafs and earthen ware ; but the weftern parts are moftly woody, and in fome places barren of every thing but coal. Iis rivers are the Trent, Idie, and Lean. 1 his county fends eight members to parliament;

## A brief defcription

has 168 parifies, and nine towns. Notingbamz on the Lean, 122 miles from London, is the county town, and hath a fine market-place. Mansfield is noted for malt, Work $\rho p$ for liquorice. The other towns are Newark, Eaft Retford, Soutbwell, Bingbam and Tuxford. Near the town of Nottingham are ftill to be feen veftiges of the dwellings of the ancient Britons. As foon as thefe firft inhabitants had proper tools, they began to work upon the rocks, which they might eafily hew out into places of fhelter. The rock on which Nottingham ftands, was probably one of their moft confiderable towns. Here large and fpacious caverns are frequently difcovered. The whole town fands upon a vait number of vaults, which have been turned into cellars, though fome are 60 or 70 fteps below the furface of the earth; and about half a mile from the town, in the duke of Nerwcaftie's park, is the remains of a church, or temple, with an altar hewn in the rock; the roofs are vaulted and fupported by a kind of mafly pillars in a very rude tafte; the floor, the roof, the pillars, and fides being all of a piece, and the walls feem to have been painted, though the figures are entirely deftroyed by time, In the fame ledge of perpendicular rocks are the remains of feveral houfes, chambers, dove-houfes, $\sigma^{\circ}$. which might poffibly be the refidence of fome of the ancient Druids. It is however moft probable, that this temple, and thefe houfes, were of lefs ancient date, efpecially as the temple refembles ehurches hewn in the rocks of Betblebem in
the Holy Land. Littleborough and Long Billington were both places of note among the the Romans, and now afford great numbers of coins, and other antiquities.

Oxfordshire, an inland county in the dioeefe of Oxford, is bounded on the north by the counties of Warwick and Nortbampton; on the eaft by Buckinghambire; on the fouth and fouthwelt by Berkhire; and on 'the weft by GlouceflerWire; it is 130 miles in circumference, contains about 534,000 acres, and 19,007 houfes. The air is fweet and healthy, the foil fertile in corn, fruit, and pafture. Its rivers are the Tbames, Tame, Ifis, Cherwell, Windruft, and Evenload. It fends nine members to parliament, has 280 parifes, and 9 towns. Oxford or Oxon, a eity and the feat of an univerfity, is the capital of this county. Here are twenty colleges and Gve halls, viz. Univerfity college, Baliol, Mertow, Exeter, Oriel, थueen's, New college, Linsoln, All Souls, Magdalen, Brazen Nofe, Corpus Cho: fi, Chrift's Church, Irinity, St. Fohn's, 'FeIus, Wadbam, Pembroke, Worcefier, and Hartford colleges. The halls are St. Edmund's, St. Albans, St. Mary, New Inn, and M.gdalen. The other market towns are Woodfock, famous for its park, and the magnificent palace of Blenbeim, Built at the publick charge, in memory of a victory obtained by the late duke of Marlborough, near a village of that name in Germany; Banbury for cheefe, Burford for faddles, Henley, for malt, Witize for blankets, Watlington, Cbipping-Norton, Deddington, Bicefter, and Tance.

Near Woodfock was difcovered a teffelated pavement: and at Adcefer the remains of a Roman city. In this county have been alfo found very antient Britifis and Roman coins; the remains of the confular way, called ckeman-Street: and Rolle rich Stones, fuppofed to be erected by Rollo the Dan $/ \beta$ leader.

Pembrokeshire, a maritime county of South Wales, in the diocefe of St. David's, 93 miles in circumference, contains about 420,000 acres, and 4,329 houfes. The eaft part is very pleafant, and the whole county plentiful, abounding in fifh, fowl, pit-coal, and marl, and is particularly famous for culm, which is nothing but the duft of pit-coal, but has this fingular property, that it will not cake or burn well, unlefs it be mixed with mud; one third of which, to two of culm, being worked up into balls, makes excellent durable fires. In this county is the capacious harbour called Milford Haven. It fends three members to parliament, has 45 parifhes, and 9 market towns. Pembroke, the county town, 214 miles from London, is fortified with a wall and frong cafle. Haverford Weft is another town in this county.

Radnorshire, in Soutb Wiles, in the diocefe of Hereford, go miles in compafs, contains about 310,000 acres, and 3,158 houfes; has great variety of air and foil, and abounding in woods, rivers, and meres. Its chief commodities are cheefe and hories. It fends two members to parliament, has 52 parifhes, and 4 market towns. Radnor, the county town, is 119 miles from London, and hath a cafle. Prefeing is a
of Great-Britain.
well-built town where the afizes are held, and is 148 miles from London.

Rutlandshire, an inland county in the diocefe of Peterborough, is bounded on the north and north-eaft by Lincolngire, on the fouth and south-eaft by Nortbamptonfbire; and on the weft and fouth by Leicefferfloire. It is the fmalleft county in Ensland, and not more than 40 miles in circumference, contains about 82,240 acres, and 3263 houfes, hath an healthy air and fertile foil, yielding plenty of corn, cattle, and paflure land; is watered by the rivers Welland and $W a / \beta$. It fends two members to parliament, has $4^{8}$ parifhes, and two market-towns. Oakebam the county-town, 94 miles from London, has a fine church, free fchool and hofpital, with fome remains of an ancient cafte, built by Wat-kelin-de-Ferrariis, who bore a horfe's fhoe for his arms. Hence comes the ancient cuftom of this town, which .ftill fubfifts, for every baron, the firf time he pafies thro' it, to forfeit a fhoe from his horfe, or redeem it by paying for another. This redernption price is fometimes fo high, that the fhoe which commemorates it is gilt with gold. They are all fixed up with the refpective noblemen's names at the cartle gate. The other town in this county is Upping bam.

The curiofities here are Roman coins at Market Overton, the ancient Mradanum; and there is extraordinary cuftom at Kelton, where every inhabitant pays two fhillings a-year to the fheriff, which is faid to be for the queen's boots.

Shropshire or Salop, an inland county in the diocefes of Hereford, and of Litchfeld and
$5^{5}$
A brief defcription
Coventry, bounded on the north by Cheflize and Flint/bire ; on the weft by Denbigblaire and Montgomery/bire ; on the fouth by Radnorfbire, Herefordfire, and Worceferfbire; and on the eaft by Staffordfbire; is 134 miles in circumference; contains about 890,000 acres, and 23,284 houfes; the air is wholfome and foil fruitful, tho' hilly and mountainous towards the fouth and weft parts; the inhabitants healthy. Its commodities are wheat, barley, cattle, wood, iron, and pitcoal. The rivers are the Servern, Culm, Rea, Roden, Teme, and Teru. It fends twelve members to parliament, has 170 parifhes, and 15 towns. Shrecufoury, 157 miles from London, is the county-town. The other towns are Bijhop's Cafle, Bridgnorth, Ludlow, Wenlock, Elifimore, Whitcburch, Neruport, Drayton, Wem, ChurchStretton, Shiffial, Wellington, Ofwefry, and Sbipton. This being a frontier county to Wales, had the moft caftles of any in England, which are now the habitations of the nobility and gentry. Old Parr, who was born in this county, lived 152 years, and died anno 1634.

At Brofeley in this county is a famous fulphrreous fpring, the vapour of which, when contracted to one vent, by an iron cover, with a hole in the middle, may be fet on fire with a lighted candle, and will boil a joint of meat, or broil a fteak.

At Pitchford is a well covered with a liquid bitumen, which the inhabitants ufe inftead of pitch; and in many places above the coal-feams, a matter is found that might probably be of great ufe in preferving the bottoms of fhips.

In this county is part of the Watling-Strect way. At $W$ roxeter are the ruins of the ancient Uriconium, a great city of the Romans.

The Wrekin, a hill in this county, is accounted to be one of the highest in England.

Bofcobel wood is the place where king CbarlesII. sid himfelf in the oak after the battle of Worcefer.

Somersetshire, a maritime county in the diocefe of Bath and Wells, hath Dorfetfire on the fouth, Derwonfbire on the weft, the Severn lea on the north, Wilffire on the eaft, and a part of Glouce/Rer/bire on the north-eaft : it is 150 miles in circumference; contains about $1,075,000$ acres, and 44,686 houses; has various forts of sir and foil; but, for the molt part, is rich in foil and pasture, abounding in corn, cattle, lead, copper, coal, tapis calaminaris, cryftal, and dyer's wood; and about Mendip-Hills confiderable quantity of over. Its chief manufactures are woollen cloth and ferges. Its rivers are the Severn, Avon, Frame, Barrett, Tor, and Tone. This county fends 18 members to parliament; has 38 ; parifires, and 30 towns. Brifol upon the Avon, II 4 miles from London, fituated part in this county, and part in Gloucefterfßire, is the capital, and is a county of itfelf. It is very populous, being fuppofed to contain 100,000 inhaBitants. It has a large and commodious key, a strong high bridge, and they here ufe fleas inftead of carts. The other towns are Bath, Wells, Bridgewater, Minebead, Ilchefler, Milbourn Port, Taunton, Frome, Axbridge, Sbipton-Mallet, Sozuserton, Wellington, Burton, Caneßbam, Crewkbern, Bubverton, Glafionbury, Chard, Wincanton, South- excellent cheefe. Taunton is famous for cloth, where are employed in that manufacture 8,500 perfons weekly. At Ilvelcheffer are many ancient Roman antiquities.

On Camalet-Hill is a fabterraneous room with a chequered pavement. And at Glaftonbury was difcovered a leaden crofs fix feet under ground, and ten feet above king Artbur's Coffin, with many characters infcribed on it, as may be feen in the plate.

At Mendip-Hills is practifed a mof fingular cuftom, called burning the hill. If a miner is detected ftealing the lead-ore, he is fhut up in a little hut, which is furrounded with dry fern and furz, and then fet on fire. If the malefactor can throw down the hut and make his efcape, he may; if not, he muft be burnt to death.

Wokey Hole, at the foot of Mend p-Hills, is a vaft cave, divided into feveral apartments, from the roof of which drops a petrifying water, and reflects the light of a candle very beautifully.

At Stanton Drew is an ancient fone monument, fomething like Stonbenge, tho' more hid by trees. But the mof remarkable curiofities in this county are the medicinal fprings at Bath, which are of fuch antiquity as to have been held in great efteem by the Romans. They were for ages ufed only for bathing, but have fince been found no lefs falutary, when taken inwardly. There are here four warm baths, the

Ring and Queen's Baths, the Crofs Bath, and the Hot Bath.

At Brifal alfo there are hot medicinal fprings in great efteem. St. Vincsint's Rocks near this place yield thofe beautiful fones, called Briftol Stones.

Staffordshire, an inland county in the diocefe of Litchfuld and Coventry, is bounded on the north-eaft, north and north-wef, by DerbyBire and Cbefoire ; on the eaft and fouth by Derby/bire and Warwick/bire; on the fouth by Worcefterfbire, and on the fouth-wett by Sbrotbire; it is 141 miles in circumference; contains about 810,000 acres, and 23,747 houfes. The air is tharp and healthy, and the foil various, and produces corn, grafs, copper, lead, iron, pircoal, wood, tone, marble, and alabatter. The rivers are Trent, Cburnet, Dove, Blitbe, Line, Tcan, Sirw, Pink, and Manifold. Its mof confiderable manufactures are nails, and iron utenfils, and in particular earthen ware of all kinds, much efteemed, and in which it carries on a great trade. It fends 10 members to parliament, has 150 parifhes, and I 3 towns. Stafford upon the Sow, 135 miles from London, is the county and affize-town. Litchfield, 114 miles from London, jointly with Coventry, gives a title to the bifhoprick, and has a fine cathedral. The other towns are Ne-wcaftle, Burton, Pencridge, Eccleßall, Ridgeley, Bromley, Breewood, Betley, Leek, Tuibury, Stome, Uttoxeter, Walfall, and Wolverbampton, famous for iron wares, efpecially locks.

One fort of the StaffordBire iron-ftones, called mufh,
mufh, are fometimes hollow, as big as the crown of a hat, and will contain near a pint of harat cold liquor, of which the miners are very fond. It has no ungrateful tafte, and quenches thint very well. In the hall of Dudley Caftle is a table of one entire oak plank, about feventeen yards long; and it is faid, that feven yards nine incles were cut off to make it fizeable. The breadth is every where a full yard; whence it is imagined the tree could not contain lefs than ioo tons.

In this county the following fervice is performed annually to the lord of Hition by the loud of Heflington. The latter brings a goofe upora new-year's day to Hilton, and drives if three times about the frefide, while Jack of Hilion blows the fire. This Jack of Hilton is a hollow brafs figure, about twelve inches long, whick being filled with water, and then expored is the fire, evaporates the water thro' a fmall hole before, with fuch a violent blat, as blows the fire very fiercely. After he has done his bufinets the goofe is delivered to the cook, who dreffes and ferves it up to the lord of Hilton's table, who prefents the lord of Heffirgton in return with a difh of meat for his dinner.

At Stafford is kept up the old cuftom of Borough Englifi, by which the younger fon inherits what the father poffeffes within the town.

The curiofities here are Wall, a great town in the time of the Romans, now a fmall village; and a natural phofphorus in a ditch near Lit,hfield. Several other antiquities have been found in this county, the molt remarkable of which we have delineated in a plate.

## Curiofities found in STAFFORDSHIRE

serpent Stone, Pound near Dudley.


Onevide of $a$ Danish F'uneral Monument near

a ( Chrystal stones with 6 equalotides \&s as many Angles.

dar Atone found near Bercsford.


Lead Dar of an ighroided form at Cyton Hill.
(2)

SuFfolk, a maritime county in the diocefe of Norwich, is divided fiom Norfolk by the rivers Waveney and Brandon, or Little Oufe; on the eaft it has the German Ocean, on the fouth the Stour, which feparates it from Effex ; and on the weft Cambridge/bire ; it is 165 miles in compais ; containing about 995,000 acres, and 34,422 houfes. Its air, except toward the fea, is very good; its foil various, yielding corn, peas, hemp, pafture, cheefe, and butter; its manufactures woollen and linen cloth. The rivers are the Stour, Breton, Deben, Blith, and Orwell. This county fends 16 members to parliament, has 575 parifhes, and 30 towns. Ipfwich, 68 miles from London, is the chief town. The other towns are Dunwich, Orford, Aldbury, Sudbury, Eye, Bury, Hadley, Levenbam, Mildenhall, Bildefton, Clare, Bungay, Dedenbam, Framlingbam, Halefworth, Ixworth, Leofoff, Mendlebam, Needham, Nejland, and Woodbridge. This county contains above 40 parks.

In this county are feveral monuments of an. tiquity, particularly at Dunvich, Ikelingham, Bliburg, Burg-cafle, and Felixton. Languardfort, on the fouth of this county, over againft Harwich is a royal fortrefs. By the tenure of Hemingfon manor, the lord was obliged, every Cbriftmas-day, to exhibit a faltus, a Juffatus, and a bombalus; that is, to cut a caper, puff with his cheeks, and let a fart.

Surry, an infand county in the diocele of Winchefter, has Middlefex on the north, Kent on the eaft, Sufex on the fouth, and Hampbire and Berkfoire on the welt; it is I 12 miles in circuit; The air is fweet; the foil towards the middle being a deep fand, is not very fertile, but towards the fkirts it is rich, and very fruitful. Its commodities are corn, box, walnuts, and fuller's. earth. It is well watered by the Tbames, Wye, Mole, of Moulfey, and Wandle. This county fends 14 members to parliament, has 140 parimes, and 9 towns. The chief is the borough of Southwark, which contains about 10,000 houfes. Guilford upon the Wye, 30 miles from London, is the county-town. 'The other towns are Epfom, Bleibingly, Rygate, Gotion, Haflemere, Kingfion, Croydon, Darking, Farnbam, and many large and populous villages. In this county is a royal palace at Richmond, as alfo the palaces of the archbifhop of Canterbury, at Lambetb and Croydon.

At Walton, at Darking, and near Aldbury, and at fome other places, are feveral Koman antiquities. Rumney mead is remarkable for being the place where king Jobn gave his people the Magna cbarta.

SUSSEX, a maritime county in the diocefe of Cbicbefter, is bounded on the wett by Hamp/bire, on the north by Surry, on the north-eaft and eaft by Kent, and on the fouth by the Englifb channel, is 158 miles in circumference; contains about 1,140,000 acres, and 21,537 houfes. The Southdorwns, which lie parallel to the fea, are dry, bear good grafs, and are pleafant; the low lands or wild of Sufex, bear great quantities of oats, the foil being rich and deep; but the forefts are barren, and towards the eaft full of iron ore. Its principal
manufactures are iron guns, and other caft iron of all forts, and glafs. The principal rivers are the Arun, famous for mullets, Adur, Oufe, and Rotber. Its commodities are corn, cattle, malt, wool, wood, iron, chalk, glafs, fifh, and fowl, particularly the wheat-ear, a fmall delicious bird, little inferior to an ortolan, and is peculiar to this county. It fends 20 members to parliament, and has 312 parifhes, and 16 towns. Cbichefer, the capital, 63 miles from London, is a bifhop's fee, and has a fine cathedral: Lerwes is a large town of great antiquity, where the affizes are ufually held. The other towns are Shoreham, Cbicbefer, Bramben, Eaft Grinfead, Hafings, Rye, Arundel, Horfbam, Midburf, Steyning, Petwoorth, Baitle, Haieflam, Helmfone, and Cuckfield. In this county are the remains of feveral Roman, Danif, and Britif? camps. In 1723, was difoovered the foundation-ftone of a temple of Neptunc, built in the reign of the em. peror Claudius. Beacby.bead is remarkable for the number of fhips loft there in formy weather. At Pevenfey-baven, William the Conqueror landed, and afterwards defeated and flew Harold at the place now called Battle-abbey. Winchelfea, now a poor town, was a noble city till fivallowed up by the fea in $125^{\circ}$.
Warwickshire, an inland county in the diocefes of Worcefer, Litcoffeld and Coventry; is boundeu on the north by Staffordfire, on the eaft by Leicefterflire and Nortbamptonflire; on the weft by Worceflerfbive; on the fouth-weft by Gloucefterficire; and on the fouth by Oxfordflire : it
is 110 miles in circumference, and contains about 670,000 acres, and 21,973 houfes. The air good, and a pleafant fruitful foil, watered by the Avon, Tame, and the Arrow ; abounding in coal, corn, malt, wood, wool, iron, and cheefe; and famous for the prodigious manufacture of hardware, carried on at Birmingbam; and that of tammies and ribbons at Coventry. This county fends fix members to parliament, has 158 parifhes, and 17 towns. Warwick upon the Avon is the county-town, 84 miles from London. The city of Coventry, 9 I miles from London, and united to Litchfield, is an epircopal fee. The other towns are Stratford, Atberfone, Aulcheffer, Birmingbam, Coleßill, Henley, Kr neton, Non eaton, Southam, and Sutton-colefield. The medicinal water of Newenbam is purgative with falt, and aftringent with fugar. Within two miles of Warwick are a falt and a frefh fpring, within an ell of one another. And in Warwick-cafle are depofited the fword and armour of the famous, and partly fabulous Guy earl of Warwick.

At Coventry is annually kept a day in memory of the lady Godina's riding through the city naked, in order to foften her hufband, the earl of Mercia, with refpect to the great taxes he had laid on the inhabitants.

At Stratford upon Avon was born, and lies buried, that great poet Sbakefpear, whofe memory will be ever dear to all perfons of tafte and literature.

Aulckefter is famous for ancient Roman ruins; and part of the Ickenild-ftreet and Watling-freet ways, the latter of which divide this county from

Leicefterfbire. Mancefier was probably a fortrefs of the old Britons, as it was afterwards of the Romans. At Edgebill was fought the firft battle between king Cbarles I. and his parliament. In the vale of the red horfe, is the figure of a horfe on the fide of a red hill, as that in Berk/bire is. on a white hill.

Westmoreland, a maritime county in the diocefes of Chefter and Carlifle, bounded on the north and weft by Cumberland, and a detached part of Lancaßire, on the fouth by Lancaßire, and on the eaft by York/bire, and a fmall part of Durbam ; is 110 miles in circumference ; contains about 510,000 acres, and 6,500 houfes. The air fharp, and foil mountainous, moory, and barren; the north parts are beft. The chief commodities and manufactures are cloth and itockings. The rivers are the Eden, Can, Eamon, and Lon. It fends 4 members to parliament, and has 26 parifhes, and three market-towns. Appleby is the county-town, feated upon the Eden, 200 miles from London. Kendal, 257 miles from London, is a rich town and has a great trade for wooilen cloth, cottons, druggetts, ferges, hats, and fockings. The other towns are Kirby, Lonfdale, Burton, Amblefide, Kirby-Steven, Orton, and Brough.

At Shap is a fpring that ebbs and flows. Near Kendal, Amblefide, Kirkby, Thore, and Crawdundale, are found feveral Roman Antiquities, and at $P_{e n r i t h}$ is the Britifo antiquity called king Artbur's * round table, and his caftle.

* This is alfo faid to be in Denbigbluireo

Wiltshire, an inland county in the diocefe of Saifbury, bounded on the north by GloucefterSiore, on the weft by Gloucefierfire and Somerfetfhire, on the fouth by Dorfetpire and HampBire, and on the eaft by Hampßire and BerkThire, is 128 miles in circumference; contains about 876,000 acres, and 27,093 houfes; has a pleafant healthy air, and good foil ; abounding in wood, wool, and pafture. The rivers are the Ifis, Kennet, Avon. Wily, Bourne, and Madder. This county is famous for the manufacture of woollen goods carried on in it, which makes it one of the greatef cloathing counties in England; and has alfo, of late years, been noted for fine malt liquor. It fends 34 members to parliament, has 304 parifhes, and 18 towns befides Salifoury.

Salifoury, 79 miles from Landon, which is an epifcopal fee, has one of the fineft cathedrals in the world, founded by Ricbard Poor bifhop of Salifour, in the year 1216 . It has as many doors as months, windows as days, and pillars as hours in the year. Its fteeple is the higheft in England, and moft of the ftrects of the city have rivulets running through them. The other towns are Hindin, Heytefoury, Weftbury, Cbippenbam, Wition, Marlborough, Malmfoury, Woiton-Bafei, Dervizes, Crick cade, Great Bedwin, Dounion, Luggerball, Calne, WarminRer, Brudford, Amsbury, Auburn, Lavington, Higrworth, Srvindon, and Trowbridge. Near Market-Larvington is knot-grafs, generally 15 , and fometimes 20 feet long; and its long. knots are good for fattening fwine. But the greateft


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\text { Sage } 67 .
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## The Plan <br> 

## of Great-Britain.

greateft curiofity in this county is Sonebenge, fituated in Salifoury plain, about 6 miles north of Salifoury, and is thought to have been the chief temple of the Brit $\mathrm{J}_{6}$ Druids; and the barrows or hillocks of a peculiar form that lie round it, to a confiderable diftance, have been proved to be the fepulchres of great men. Though the ftones of which it was built are of a prodigious magnitude, and many of them are computed to weigh above 40 tons, yet they were undoubtedIy brought hither from the Grey Wythers near Abury on Marlborough downs, which is 15 or 16 miles diftant; all the great ftones, except the altar, being of that fort. And as each of them would take 140 oxen to draw it, what a fupendous labour muft it be to bring them together! When we enter the building, and behold the yawning ruins, we are ftruck with an aftonifhment impofible to be defrribed. The dark part of the ponderous impoft over our heads, the chafm through which the fiky appears between the jambs of the cell, the odd conftruction of the whole, and the greatnefs of every part, fills us with amazement. If we look upon the perfect part, we fancy entire quarries mounted up into the air; if, upon the rude havock below, we fee, as it were, the bowels of a mountain turned infide out. The whole of this wondrous fabric is compofed of 92 ftones, which are wrought with a chifel; but more pains have been taken with the infide than the out. The whole work is of a circular form, and 108 feet in diameter.

At Abury near Marlborough, are the remains of another temple, fo large, that the whole village is contained within the walls of it now remaining.

W anfdyke, a furprizing ditch in this county, of vaft extent, was the boundary between fome of the ancient nations inhabiting Britsin.

In the year 1714 , were dug up at the $D e-$ wizes, feveral Roman deities, and a medal of $A$ lexander Severus, fuppofed to have been buried there in 234. As thefe pieces of antiquity are great curiofities, we have given the figures of the moft remarkable of them in the annexed plate.

Worcestershire, in the diocefe of Wrom ceffer, is bounded on the north by Staffordfire; on the eaft and north-eaft by WarwickBire; on the weft by Sbrop乃ire and Herefordbire; and on the fouth by Gloucefterfbire; is 130 miles in compafs; contains about 540,000 acres, and 20,634 houfes. The air fweet, and foil rich, pasticularly the vale of Evefoam, and abounds with corn, pafture, cattle, fifh, and fruit. Its commodities are lampreys, cheefe, cyder, perry, cherries, iron, and falt. Kiderminfer in this county is a town famous for the manufacture of linfey-woolfey ftuffs. It is watered by the Severn, Avor, Salwarp, Stow, and Team. This county fends 9 members to parliament, has 152 parifhes, and 11 market-towns. The chief is the city of Worceffer apon the Severn, 112 miles from London; it is a bifhop's fee, has a fine cathedral, and a large trade in cloth and gloves. The other towns are Evejbom, Berwiley, Droit-

HoufeholdGods\&c.found atyé.Devizes inWILTSHIRE.

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## of Great-Britain.

wich, Stowerbridge, Kidderminfer, Brom/grove, Perßore, Tidbury, Upton, and Sbiptcn.

Among the remarkable things in this county are the falt works at Droitwich, where the brine fprings have one of freth water in the midft of them. At Dorn are the ruins of a Roman city; and at Uptont was a Roman ftation. At Abberton is a bitter, parging mineral water; and at Har-row-bill is a medicinal fpring, which, though feemingly very foft, has, however, a petrifying quality; at Malvern is a water of excellent virtue.

Yorkshire, a northern maritime county, the largeit in England, in the diocere of York, bounded on the north by the bilhoprick of $D_{u}$ hem; on the eaft by the Britijo ocean; on the fouth by Lincolnßire, Nottingbamßire, DerbyBire, and a fmall part of Cheßpire; and on the weft by Lancabire and Wefmoreland; is 360 miles in circumference; contains about $3,770,000$ acres, and 106,151 houfes. The air various, and foil, for the moft part, rich; abounding with corn, cattle, fiif, and wild-fowl; as alfo fine horfes, lime-ftone, marble, jett, alum, iron, lead, copper, and pit-coal. Its manufactures are fhalloons, kerfeys, cloth, flockings, knives, and fpurs. Its rivers are the Humber, Are, Calder, Don, Derwent, Nyd, Oufe, Swale, Youre, Warf, and Tees. It is divided into three divifions, anciently called Tyithings, or third parts, but now corruptly named Ridings, eaft, north, and weft, the laft of which is the largeft. It fends 30 members to parliament, has 563 parifhes, and 40 towns. York, feated on the $O u f e$, 192 miles from London, reputed the fecond city in England, is the
fee of an archbifhop, and has a noble Goibick cathedral, and ftately fone bridge over the Oufe. Halifax is the largeft parih in Great Rritain; it is but one vicarage, though forty miles in circuit; but it has a great number of chapels of eafe, and diffenting meeting-houfes. Shefield is famous for its great trade in hard-ware. Hull, otherwife Kingfon upon Hull, has been one of the ftrongeft fortreffes of England, but now of little or no ftrength, there being no guns mounted at the fort, which daily goes to decay. The other chief places are Rotberban, Borougbbridge, Aldborough, Beverley, Heydon, Knaresborough, Rippon, Scarborough, Ricbmond, Malton, Pontefract, Northallerton, Tbirk, Leeds, Aberforth, Doncafier, Barnefley, Bedal, Burlingion, Bawtrey, Bradforth, Gainfboroygt, Wakefield, Whitby, Selby, Helmfley, Howdon, Kilkbam, Kirby-Morefzde, Maßam, Otley, Pickering, Pocklington, Ripley, and Settle. At Knareforougb in this county is a fpring, ufed both for bathing and drinking, called the Stinking or the Sulpbur Well, the waters of which are extremely fetid. At the fame place there is alfo a fweet fpaw, or a vitriolic water, a very fovereign remedy in many diftempers. But Scarborough fpaw rivals all the other fprings in this county. The Dropping-well is reckoned one of the principal curiofities in thefe parts. The water falls from a rock, about 16 or 17 feet high, which bends in a circular projection, in fuch a manner, that its brow hangs about four or five feet over; the water does not run down the fide, but drops very faft from 30 or 40 places at the top, into a bafon, which it has hollowed in the ground;

## of Great-Britain.

ground ; every drop (probably from the concavity of the rock) caufing a mufical kind of tinkling as it falls. This water is generally allowed to have a petrifying quality. Roman caufeways and mofaic pavements have been found in many parts of England; but near Borougbbridge in this county, have been found many curiofities of this kind, with coins, vaulte, $\mathcal{V}_{6}$. Some time ago were difcovered the foundations of a confiderable Roman building, on an cminence called Borough-bill, with two bafes of pillars of fome regular order, with facrificing veffels, horns of beatts, an ivory needle, and a copper Roman filus: from which we may reafonably fuppofe they are the ruins of a Roman temple.

At Aldboroug' are ancient ruins, where have been found coins, urns, and pavements. At Tadiafer is the platform of an old calle, where many coins have been dug up. At Wortly is a fine vein of earth, almot equal to porcelain, At Huddefone is a quarry, with the fone of which was built Henry VIIth's chapel. Large trees have been dug out of the bogs near the Humber. Between Bridlingtor and Fordling bam are feen water-fpouts called $V_{i f}$ fees. And near Bugthorp are found ftar-fones; together with many other curiofities, both natural and artificial, which are fread over this large and extenfive county.

To this defcription of the counties and curiofities, we fhall add fome account of Lonions and Wefminfer.

## 

## A phort defcription of LONDON*.

LONDON, the metropolis of Great-Britain, including Weftminfer and Soutbrwark, is a city of a very furprifing extent, of prodigious wealth, and of the moft extenfive trade, and is at once the largeft and richeft city in ELErope. This city is now what ancient Rome once was, the feat of liberty, the encourager of arts, and the admiration of the whole world.

It is ficuated on the banks of the Tbomes, a river, which, tho' not the largeit in the world, is of the greateft fervice to its commerce. It being continually filled with fleets, failing to or from the moft diftant climates; and its banks being from London-bridge to Blackwall, almoft one continued grand magazine of naval ftores, containing three large wet docks, 32 dry docks,

Lowdon is fituated in 41 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, is 300 miles fouth of Edinburgh, and 270 fouth-eaft of Dublin; 200 north-weft of Paris, the metropolis of France; $\mathbf{1 8 0}$ miles weft of $A m f t e r d a m$, the capital of the United Netberlands; 500 fouth-weft of Copenbagen, the metropolis of Denmark; 600 north-weft of Vienna, the metropolis of the German empire; 1360 north-weft of Confantinople, the capital of the Turkiß empire; 800 north-eatt of Madrid; the metropolis of SFain; $S_{50}$ northeaft of Li/bon, the capital of Portugal; and 820 northweft of Rome, the capital of the territories of the pope, and of all Italy,
and 33 yards for the building of mips, for the ufe of the merchants, befides the places allotted for the building of boats and lighters; and the king's yards lower down the river for building men of war. As this city is about 60 miles diftant from the fea, it enjoys, by means of this river, all the benefits of navigation, without the leaft danger of being furprifed by foreigra fleets, or of being annoyed by the moift vapours of the fea. It rifes regularly from the water fide, and extending itfelf on both fides along its banks, reaches a prodigious length from eaft to weft ; furrounded on all fides by a number of large and populous villages, adorned with handfome commodious buldings, the country-feats of gentlemen and tradefmen, whither the latter retire for the benefit of the frefh air, and to relax their minds from the hurry of bufinefs.

The irregular form of this city makes it diff. cult to afcertain its extent. However, its length from eaft to weft, is generally allowed to be above 7 miles; and its breadth, in fome places, 3 , in others 2 ; and in others again not much above half a mile. But it is much eafier to form an idea of the large extent of a city fo irregularly built, by the number of the people, who are computed to be near a million; and from the number of edifices devoted to the fervice of religion. Of thefe, befides St. Paul's cathedral, and the collegiate church at Wefmingler, there are 102 parifh churches, and 69 chapels of the efablifhed religion; 21 Erench prore-
ftant chapels; 8 chapels belonging to the Germans, Dutch, Danes, \&c. 33 baptift meetings; 26 independent meetings; 28 prefbyterian meetings; I4 popifh chapels, and meeting-homfes for the ufe of foreign ambaffadors, and people of various fects; and 3 Jorus fynagogues. So that there are 318 places devoted to religious worhhip, in the compafs of this vaft pile of builings, without reckoning the 2 is out-parimes, ufually included within the bills of mortality.

Of thefe churches the moft famous is St. Paul's cathedral, which is the nobleft of all the proteftant churches in the world. This is an edifice equally remarkable for its beauty and magnificence, containing as few faults as the nature and extent of to large a building will admit. It is built according to the Greek and Romans orders, under the direction of that celebrated archieet Sir Cbrifopber Wren, and has fome refemblance to St. Peter's at Rome. The length within is 500 feet; and its height, from the marble pavement the crofs on the top of the cupola is 340 . The expence of rebuilding this c thedral after the fire of London, is computed at about $800,000 \%$.

Wefminfler-Abboy, or the collegiate church of Wefminfler, is a venerable pile of building, in the Gothic tafte. It was firft built by Edruard the confeffor; king Henry 111 rebuilt it from the ground, and Henry VII. added a fine chapel to the eaft end of it: this is the repofitory of the deceafed Britif kings and nobility; and here are allo monuments erected to the memory
of thore who have done honour to the nation, by a proper ufe of great and exalted abilities. The monarchs of Great Britain are alfo crowned here.

Among the other churches, the moft remarkable are Sc. Paul's, Covent-Garden; the churches of St. Mary le Bow, and St. Bride's, the two latter for having the fineft fteeples in the world. The infide of the church of St. Stepben, Walbroke, is admired all over Europe. And, in thort, the contrivance and beauty of many other churches, confidering how they were obliged to be thruft up in corners, is furprizingly fine. It is a great misfortune, that though this city abounds with the moft elegant Atructures, and the moft magnificent publick and private buildings, yet they are placed in fuch a manner as mult tempt every foreigner to believe that they were defigned to be concealed.

There are here alfo two royal palaces, St. James's and Somer $\int$ et-boufe, both of them, efpecially the firt, greatly beneath the dignity of a king of Great-Britain; as to the latter, it has been generally the refidence of the queendowagers of England.

There are alfo in and near this city 100 almshoufes, about 20 holpitals and infirmaries, 3 colleges, 10 public prifons, 15 flefh-markets; I market for live cattle, 2 other markets more particularly for herbs; and 23 other markets for corn, coals, hay, \&c. 15 inns of court, 27 public fquares, befides thofe within any fingle building, as the Temple, \&c. 49 halls for comH
panies, 8 publick fchools, called free-foboois; and I3I charity-fchools, which provide education for 5034 poor children; 7000 ftreets, lanes, courts, and alleys, and 130,000 dwelling. houfes.

The bridges of London and Wefiminfler are beheld with admiration by all foreigners; that of London confifts of ig fone arches, 20 feet between each; it is 900 feet long, 30 wide, and 60 feet high; and has a draw-bridge in the middle.

Wefiminfter-bridge is reckoned one of the moft complete and elegant ftructures of the kind in the known world. It is built entirely of flone, and extended over the river at a place where it is 1223 feet broad, which is above 300 feet broader than at London-bridge. On each fide is a fine balluftrade of flone, with places of fhelter from the rain. The width of the bridge is 44 feet, having on each fide a fine footway for paffengers. It confifts of 14 piers, and 13 large, and 2 fmall arches, that in the center being 76 feet wide, and the reft decreafing four feet each from the other, fo that the two leaft arches of the 13 great onec, are each 52 fect . It is computed that the value of $40,000 \mathrm{l}$. in ftone and other materials is always under water. This magnificent ftructure was built in II years and 9 months, and coft about 389,500\%.

Weftminfer-ball tho' on the out-fide it makes a mean and no very advantageous appearance, is a noble Gotbick building, and is faid to be the largeft room in the world, it being 220 feet
long, and 70 broad. Its roof is the fineft of its kind that can be feen. Here is held the coronation feafts of the kings and queens of England, alfo the courts or Chancery, King's-bench, and Common-pleas, and above ftairs, that of the Exchequer.

That beautiful column called the Monument, erected at the charge of the city, to perpetuate the memory of its being deftroyed by fire is juftly worthy of notice. This column exceeds all the obelifks and pillars of the ancients, it being 202 feet high, with a flair-cafe in the middle to afcend to the balcony, which is about 30 feet Short of the top, from whence there are other freps made for perfons to look out at the top of all, which is fafhioned like an urn, with a flame iffuing from it. On the bafe of the Monument next the ftreet, is the defuruction of the city reprefented in bas relief. London expreffed by a woman, fits in a difconfolate pofure on the ruins, while Time comes behind to lift her up. Another figure lays one hand upon her, and with a winged fceptre in the other, gives her encouragement by pointing upwards to Plenty and Triumph, two beandful godeffes, feated in the clouds. Underneath the figure of London is a dragon, with his paw upon the city-arms, and over her head are houfes burning, and flames breaking out through the windows; and behind her feveral citzens looking on, in poitures of amazement. On the fide of thefe figures is a pavement, raifed with 3 or 4 fteps, on which appears king Cibarles II. in a Roman habit, cum-
ing towards the figure reprefenting London, and giving orders to 3 attendants to defcend the fteps, and go to her affiftance. The foremoft has wings upon her head, and a croud of naked boys dancing, and in her hand fomething refembling an harp; the next who follows her is Architecture, and the third Liberty. Behind the king is the duke of York, holding in one hand a garland ready to crown the rifing city, and in the other a fword to defend her; behind him are two figures, one of whom holds the Bririfh lion with a bridle in his mouth. And over thefe figures is a houfe rebuilding. Underneath the fone pavement, on which is placed the king, $\& x$. is a good figure of Envy, peeping forth and gnawing a heart. The north and fouth fides of the bafe have each a Latin infcription, the one defcribing its dreadful defolation, and the other its fplendid refurrection; and on the eaft fide is an infcription, fhewing when the pillar was begun and finifhed. The charge of erecting this monument amounted to upwards of 13,000 \%.

The Royal Exchange is the greatel building of that kind in the world, and is faid to have coft above 80,000\%.

We might here give a defcription of the Tower, of the Bank of England, the Nerw Treafury, the Admiralty Office, the Banqueting Houfe, at Whiteball, the Mews, where the king's horfes are kept, the Manfion-boufe, of the lord Mayor, the Cuf-tom-boufe, India-boufe, and a vaft number of other publick buildings. I might here alfo defcribe

## of Great-Britain。

fcribe the noble edifices raifed by our nobility, as Cbarlton-boufe, Marloorough-boufe, and Buck-insbam-houfe, in St. Fames's-park; the duke of Montague's, and the duke of Richmond's, in the Privy-Garden; the earl of Cbeflerfield's-bouse, near Hyde-park; the duke of Deronjpire's, and the earl of Bath's in Piccadilly; Nortbumberlandboufe in the Strand, Montaguc-boufe, and the duke of Bedford's in Bloomsbury; the houfes of the Dukes of Nerucafle and Queensbery; of lord Bateman, of general Wade, in Saville-row; the earl of Granville's, Mr. Pelban's, and a great number of others of the nobility and gentry; but this alone would be fufficient to fill a large volume.

We have hitherto confidered the cities of London and Wefminfer as one, becaufe they are joined to each other, we fhall here feparate them, and confider them as diffinct ; becaure they enjoy different privileges, and are governed by different magiftrates.

TVESTMINSTER, which once food at the diftance of a mile from London, till its fuburbs extending to that city, made them in a manner one, had once no lefs than five gates, and all within a fmall compafs of ground; Dut now there are only two remaining; the noble Gotbick gaie at Whitehall, which is left flanding for the beauty of its workmanhip; and the Gate-borfe, near the weft end of the Abbey, which is uled for the public Jail of the city of Weflminfer.

As Wefminfer has the honour of containing the palace of the kings of Great-Britain, and both the houfes in which the parliament affemble, it is principally inhabited by the nobility and gentry; and is confequently much inferior in point of trade to Lonaon, which is fomething better fituated for commerce ; from hence it proceeds, that Weflminfter and its liberties has a greater number of noble fquares and elegant buildings.

The city of Wefimingler indeed, has but one parifh, that of St Margaret's, which is of a large extent; though the liberties contain many parifhes, as St. Martin in the Fields, St. Clements, St. Paul's, Corvent Garden; St. Nary's in the Savoy, St. Mary's in the Strand, St. George's, Quecin fquare; St. George's, Bloomsbury; St. George's, Honover-fquare; and feveral others:
but St. Giles's parifh, which is very large, belongs neither to London nor Wefminfer.

The dean and chapter of Wefminfler are vefted with the civil and ecclefiafical government of this city; but fince the Reformation, the civil part has been committed to laymen.

The high fteward, who is ufually a nobleman of the firft rank, is chofen by the dean and chapter, and holds his office during life.

The under-fteward is a perfon chofen to officiate for him, and is therefore verfed in the law; but his choice muft be confirmed by the dean and chapter. The under-fteward, with other magiftrates, keeps the court-leet, (which tries all petty offences) is commonly a chairman of the quarter-fefions, and his office is alfo for life.

Next to the under-feward is the high-bailiff, chofen by the dean and chapter. His power refembles that of a fheriff, for by him juries are fummoned; all the bailiffs of Weftminfter are fubordinate to him, and he makes the return at the election of members of parliament. In the court-leet he fits next the under-fleward ; all fines and forfeitures are his, which makes his place very profitable.

There is alfo a high conftable chofen by the court leet, to whom all the other conftables are fubject ; but his poft is not for life.

Here are alfo 14 burgeffes, 7 for the city, and 7 for the liberties, each having an affiftant. Their office is much like that of an alderman of London, each having a proper ward under his direction. Out of thefe, two are eleßted, by the title of head-burgefies, one for the city, and one
for the liberties. Thefe take place in the courtleet next to the high-bailifr.

Of LONDON as a Separate city from WESTMinster.
FHOUGH the walls of London are not now ftanding, and there are no remains of them left worth mentioning, the city hath yet feven gates, viz. Ludgate, a prifon for debt, for freemen of the city only; Nerwgate, the county goal for Middlefen, and a prifon for criminals both in London and Miadlefex, as well as for the countydebtors. The other gates are Moregate which is eiteemed very beautiful, its arch beingzo feet high; Cripplegaie, Bifbopgate, Alderfgate, and Aldgate.

Temple bar is the only gate erected at the extent of the city-liberties, on account of fome ceremonies at the proclaiming a king or queen of England.

The government of the city has a very near refemblance to the political conftitution of the nation, from which it feems to be copied. For, as England is governed by the king, lords, and commons, fo is the city by the lord mayor, the aldermen and common-council.

The city is divided into 26 diftricts, called wards, each of which is governed by its refpective alderman, who is elected by the houfekeepers. Out of this body the lord mayor or principal magiftrate is elected annually on Michaelmas-dry, and enters upon his office on the 2gth of Oczober.

## of Great-Britain.

He is fliled confervator of the river of Thames, from the bridge at Stanes, to the river Medrway in Kent. The two fheriffs, the recorder, the chamberlain and common-council, bear a part in the juriddiction of the city; but this jurifdiction extends only to the city, and its liberties, and the borough of Soutbwark.

When the lord mayor appears abroad as a magiftrate, it is in a coach of fate; he then wears a purple or fcarlet robe, has a gold chain and a rich jewel to it round his neck, and is ato tended by feveral officers walking before, and on each fide of him. To fupport his magnificence, his place and perquifites are very confiderable.

The next in power and dignity are the aldermen, each of whom has under him a certain number of common councilmen, one of whom is his deputy: thefe, as well as the aldermen, are chofen by the inhabitants of each ward. The mayor and aldermen chufe the recorder, who is their fpeaker, and their counfellor, as to the laws and cuftoms of the city.

The two fherifis are confiderable magiftrates, they have the power to impanel juries, and in their courts, caufes are tried on actions of debt, treppafs, breach of covenants, \&c. They are annually chofen on Midfummer-day by the liverymen.

The chamberlain of London is an office of great truft, he having the charge of the citycafh, and the orphan's money, and is generalreceiver of the land-tax for the city of London and county of Middlefex. He has alfo full authority
thority over the apprentices of the city, and is chofen by the liverymen.

The common-council are members annually chofen out of every ward, to the number of 236 , by the houfe-keepers from among themfelves. Thefe are the reprefentatives of the people.

The liverymen of the city of London, are fuch as have not only taken up the freedom of the city, but alfo the livery, or gown of their refpective companies.

With regard to the management of trade in the city of London, the various artificers, thopkeepers, \&c, are divided into feparate companies, moft of which have halls, a mafter, feveral wardens, affiftants, and liverymen, who tranfact the bufinefs of the company, provide for a number of their own poor, and by frequent meetings keep up a harmony amongit the principal members of each feparate community.

## The Companies that bave Halls are

 thofe wbich follow.Mercers their Hall in Cleapfzde.
Grocers, Grocer's-alley.
Drapers, Throgmorton-freet.
Fihmongers, Tbames-freet.
Goldfmiths, Fofier-lane.
Skinners, Dorvgate-bill.
Merchant-Taylors, in Tbreedncedle Arcet.
Haberdafhers, Maiden-lawe.
Salters, Swiblin's lane.
Ircn-

Ironmongers, Fenchurch-freet.
Vintners, Thames-fleet.
Clothworkers, Mincing-lane.
Apothecaries, in Blackfriars.
Armourers, Coleman-freet.
Bakers, Harp-lane.
Barbers, Mugruell-Areet.
Blackfmiths, Lambeth-bill.
Brewers, Addl--Areet.
Butchers, Pudding-lane.
Carpenters, London-wall.
Coachmakers, Noble-fireet.
Cooks, Alderfgate-fireet.
Coopers, B- inghall-freet.
Cordwainer's, Dift fflane.
Curriers, Cripplegate.
Cutlers, Cloak-lane.
Dyers, Little Elbow-lane, Dourgatebill.
Embroiderers, Gutter-lane.
Fletcher's, St. Mary Axe.
Founders, Lotbbury.
Framework-knitters, Redcro/s-frect.
Girdlers, Bafingball-freet.
Glovers, Beech-lane.
Innholders, Elbow-lane.
Joyners, Frier's-ane, in Thames Areet.
Leatherfellers, Littie St. Helen's.
Lor ners, London-wall.
Mafons, Mafon's-ally in Bafinghall-freet.
Painter-fiainers, Little Trinity-lune.
Parifhclerks, Wood-frret.
Pewterers, Lime-ftreet.
Plaiterers, Addie-freet.
Pumbers, Chequir-jards Dougate-bill.

Sadlers, Cheapfde.
Stationers, near Ludgate.
Surgeons, Old Bailey.
Tallow-Chandlers, Dorvgate-bill.
Turners, College-bill.
Tylers and Bricklayers, in Leadenball-freet.
Watermans, in Tbames-Arreet.
Wax-Chandlers, Ma:den-lane.
Weavers, in Bafinghall-freet.
The Fellowfhips wbo bave no Halls are,

Bafket-makers.
Bowyers.
Card-makers.
Carmen.
Clock-makers.
Comb-makers.
Diffillers.
Fan-makers.
Farriers.
Felt-makers.
Fifhermen.
Fruiterers.
Gardeners.
Glaziers.
Glafs-makers.
Gold and filver drawers. Gunfiniths.
Hatband-makers.
Horners.
Long bowitring-makers

Muficians.
Needle-makers.
Patten-makers.
Paviors.
Pin-makers.
Porters.
Poulterers.
Scriveners.
Ship-wrights.
Silkmen.
Silk-throwfters.
Soap-makers.
Spectacle-makers.
Starch-makers.
Tinplate-workers.
Tobacco-pipe-makers.
Upholders.
Wheel wrights.
Woodmongers.
Woolmen,

In the 92 companies above-mentioned, there are 79 mafters, 220 wardens, 2318 affiftants, 8217 liverymen, 52 halls; and it is computed, that above $26,000 \%$. is difpofed of annually by thefe companies, to charitable ufes. Befides thefe, are the feveral companies of merchants, trading to different parts of the world.

Though London is the centre of trade, it has an intimate connection with all the counties in the kingdom; it is the grand mart of the nation, to which every part fend their commodities, from whence they again are fent back into every town in the nation, and to every part in the world. Here the manufactures of many towns and villages, are conftantly bought up, and from hence thefe towns and villages receive the value in money, and in thofe manufactures that are not of their own produce. From hence, innumerable carriages, by land and water, are conftantly employed, and from hence arifes that circulation in the national body, which renders every part healthful, vigorous, and in a profperous condition; a circulation that is equally beneficial to the head, and the moft diftant members.

As London is the centre of commerce, it is confequently the centre of wealth. Mierchants are here as rich as noblemen; and there is no place in the world in which the fhops of tradefmen make fuch a noble and elegant appearance.

No expence has been fpared to give this city all the effential advantages that could be procured by ant and indufty. And in particular, no place in the world is better fupplied with
water from the Thames, and the New-River. Sir Hugh Middleton of Wales, who by his art, and at the expence of his fortune, brought this laft river to London, inftead of being ftigmatized with the ill-natured term, a projector, a term invented to banifh gratitude, and flifle public fpirit in its birth, has juftly deferved all the rewards, that could be beltowed by a gratefill people. This river was begun in 1608 , and finifhed in five years. It rifes near Ware in Hertfordbire, from whence in a winding courfe, it runs 60 miles before it reaches London, and has over it 226 bridges. The channel is narrow, but in fome places deep; in others, it is carried over vallies in open troughs more than 20 feet high above ground. Six hundred men were employed in the execution of this great undertaking.

Since this admirable work has taken effect, there have been, two great engines fet up for raifing the Thames water, one at the bridge, and the other near Broken-wbarf, for the fervice of the city; there is alfo a noble cut from the Thames to a place near the garden-wall of Buckingbam houfe, where are two engines which work alternately by fire, to raife the water into a great refervoir in Hyde-park, for the fervice of the new buildings at that end of the town. By which means, there is plenty of water through the whole extent of this vaft metropolis, which is not only of inconceivable fervice to every family, but by means of the fire plugs every where difperfed, the keys of which are depofited with the parinh officers, the city is in a great meafure fecured from the preading of fire; for thefe
plugs are no fooner opened than there is vaft quantities of water to fupply the engines.

This plenty of water has been attended with another advantage, it has given rife to feveral companies, who infure houfes and goods, from fre, an advantage, that is not to be met with in any other nation on earth; for here the premium is fmall, and the recovery, in cafe of lofs, is eafy and certain. The principal offices are, the Hand-in-Hand fire-office, on Snow-bill, the Sun fire-office in Tbreadneedle-ftreet, the Unior fire-office in Maiden-lane, the Weftminfter fireoffice, in St. Martin's-lane, the Royal-Exchange infurance, kept in the Royal. Exchange, and the London infurance in Cornbill; by the two laft, fhips and goods at fea are infured, as well as houfes and goods from fire. Every one of thefe offices, keep a fet of men in pay, who are ready at all hours to give their affiftance in cafe of fire ; and who are on all occafions extremely bold, dexterous, and diligent ; but though all their labours fhould prove unfuccefsful, the perfon who fufiers by this devouring element, has the comfort that muft arife from a certainty of being paid the value of what he has infured.

Another convenience of confiderable fervice to trade, are the General and Penny-Poft offices, the former circulates letters through all parts of the kingdom, as alfo to Ireland, and other places abroad. The latter is ufed for the conveyance of letters and fmall parcels, under one pound weight, and $10 l$. value, to any part of London or Wefiminfer, and the adjacent villages. There are alfo many hackney coaches, which ply in
the principal ftreets, and are figured and lscenfed; which are either hired by the day; by the hour ; or from place to place. The hire of a coach for a day, confifting of twelve hours, is ten fhillings and fix-pence: The hire for the firf hour is eighteen-pence, and one fhilling every hour after: For any diftance, not exceetiing one mile and a half, one fhilling; and for any diftance, not exceeding two miles, one fhilling and fix-pence. Every coachman exacting more for his hire, or refufing to go at the rates fettled by the Commifioners, whether by day or night, foul or fair weather, forfeits forty fhillings: which penalty, or other corrections will be inflicted upon him, if juft complaints are made againit him at the liconfing office in Surry-foreet in the Strand. Hackney chairs are alfo common in the moft polite parts of the town, and are obliged to go the lame diftances for eighteen-pence, which the coaches perform for a hilling. For the convenience of merchants and other traders, there are many carts, which carry all goods and merchandize to and from the wharfs, and other places. Every licenfed carman is to have a number, and his name fixt upon his cart, which are regifered in a book kept for that purpofe in Cbrifis s-Ho/pita:; fo that if any carman offends, it is but taking notice of the number of his cart, and making complaint. Several boats and wherries are likewife eftablifhed upon the river Thames, under proper regulations, for the conveying paffengors. and goods by water.

Curiofit:

# of Great-Britain. 

## Curiofities in Scota A ND.

HE Grampian mountains which run from eait to weft, almolt the whole breadih of the kingdom, viz. from near Aberdeen to Cowal in Argylefbire, are famous for the battle fought on them between the Ramans and the ancient Caledonians, as mentioned by Tacitus. Near the caftle of Slane in Scotland, is a fountain, the water of which dropping from a natural cave, foon turns into pointed fones, which are brittle, and make good lime. In Hamilton wood there is another petrifying fpring.

At Monkton near Ednburgh, there is a well called the Routing-rwell, from its making a noife before tempeits. And on the weft fide of Camp-fey-bills, between Sterling Bire and Lenox is another well, whofe waters make people drunk.

Moffet-rveils fpring from the top of a rock, near the town of that name in Anandale: They are two, very near one another; the higher well runs among very clear ftones, and the lower among black ones, refembling black marcafites of antimony; the water fmells like gunpowder, and dies filver of a black colour. To the ftones of the upper well there grows a matter like fulphur of antimony. The ftones of the lower well are of the colour of antimony, and when broke, fparkle like that mineral. Where the ftream of the lower well runs into a neighbouring brook, there fticks to the rock a whitifh falt,
falt, like nitre. Thefe waters have many medicinal virtues.

There is a lake in Straglafh, on a high ground between two mountains, the middle of which is always frozen throughout the fummer, notwithflanding the flrong reflexion of the fun-beams from the mountains, which melt the ice at the fides. The ground about the lake has a continual verdure, and cattle grow fooner fat with that grafs than any other: There are feveral lakes in the neighbourhood of as high a fituation, which never freeze.

In Glenelg, at a place called Arcbignigle, there is a freams which turns holly into a greenifh ftone, of which they make moulds for catting bullets; and melting-pots for hard metals, and whirls for women's spindles.

In Linlithgofbire there is a lake called Loch-Coat-Lough, from whence a murmuring fream runs under a neighbouring mountain, for about three hundred yards, and then iffues with great force from a fpring three feet broad, the ftream of which turns a mill.

In Lanerkfire are the remains of a Romant caufeway, which are to be feen from one end of this county to the other. There is another, which is fuppofed to have reached from Lanerk to Falki,k. In Crawford-moor in the fame county, gold is found in the fand of the brook after rain, and great quantities of lapis lazuli are dug up here.

Near a place called the Kips, fouth from Linlitbge, there is an ancient altar of great unpolin'd flones, leaning fo as to fupport one ano-

## of Great-Britain.

ther: The vulgar call them Artbur's oven: Some of the learned have thought them to be a Roman temple; but the mof general opinion is, that they were a temple of the Druids. Near this altan are feveral great fones erected in a circle; and upon two adjacent hills, the remains of old camps, with great heaps of ftones, and ancient graves, fuppofed to be Roman works. About four miles north-eaff from Linlithgo, is the cantle of Abercorn, where begun the Roman wall, erected by Severus, according to Bucbanan.

In Tweedale is a lake called Weftwater-lake, which about Auguft abounds fo with eels and other fifh, that with a weft wind, they come out in fuch fhoals into a fmall river which runs from the lake as fometirnes to overthrow the people who go in to catch them. There is another lake here called Lochgenen, upon Genen-bill, which falls into Anandule from a precipice of four hundred yards high, fo that the fifh are often killed by the fall of water. At Ardock are the remains of a Roman camp, and near Pertb there is a Roman way, where feveral medals, fepulchral urns, and other monuments of antiquity have been found.

At the weft end of the town of Pafey in Renfrewbire, are the remains of a large Roman camp and prætorium, fuppofed to be vaulted, becaufe the ground founds hollow when trod upon. And in the lands of Newyards near Pafley, there is a fountain on a high ground, which ebbs and flows with the tide.

The town of Stirling was one of the boundaries of the Roman empire in Britain, as appears by the infcription on a flone below the caftle towards the bridge, which imports, that one of the wings of their army kept guard there. The river Carron in Stirling Bire, is famous for fome Roman monuments near it, particularly two little hills, called by the vuigat Dunnipace, that is, Hills of Peace; and two miles lower there is a round edifice of fone, which by the defcription, refembles that which the Romans called the Temple of Terminus. And the Roman wall commonly called Severus's wall, begun near this place.

Near Enbo in Stratbnaver, is a fone crofe, which was erected as a monument for a king of the Danes, who was killed and buied there.

Between Yara and Scarba, two of the wefterne illands of Scotland, lies the gulf called Core Urekan, whofe current is more impetwous thate any other about Great Britain. The Sea begins to ferment with the tide of flood like the boiling of a pot, and increafes gradually till it appears in many whirlpools, which immediately after fpont up with a great noife in the fhape of pyramids. as high as the mait of a fmall fhip; and the white waves, occafioned by the fall of the water, run two leagues with the wind before they break. The fea continues thefe various motions from the beginning of the tide, till above half flood, when it decreafes gradually ; but continues to boil till within an hour of low water: And notwithfanding this great ferment of the fer, which brings up the leaft thell from the ground,

## of Great-Britain.

the fmalleft fithing-boat may crofs the gulf at the laft hour of flood, and the laft hour of ebb ; bat it is fatal to any veffel to approach this gulf when the pyramids of water begin to rise

In the ille of $s k y$ are many caves, from the roof of fome of which there drops a water that petrifies ; and here are many monuments, fome of fingle fones, others of heaps laid together, the true hiftory of which feems to be lot. There are alfo feveral little houfes of fone built under-ground, for hiding people and their goods in time of war ; and others aboveground, capable of entertaining only one perfon, and which feem to have been defigned for contemplation.

At the village of Cleffernefs in the inland of Lerwis, there are thirty-nine upright fones, about feven feet high, and two feet broad each way, in form of an avenue, eight feet broad. There is one at the entrance, and at the fouth end there is a circle of twelve fones of equal dilitance and height with the other thirty nine: There ftands one in the centre thirteen feet high, formed like the rudder of a Chip, and without the circle there are four fones in manner and diffance as the former, on the eaft, weft, and fonth fides. Probably it was a heathen temple, and that the chief Druid ftood by the ftone in the center and fpoke to the people round him. There is another circle of high flones a quarter of a mile difant on the fame coaft.

At Soutb Ronal/ba, one of the Orkney iflands, in a lonely valley between two mountains lies a
ftone,

Itone, called the deuarfy fone, thirty-fix feet long, eight feet broad, and nine thick, hollowed by art: It has a fquare hole two feet high for an entrance, and a fone by it of the fame fhape for a door. At one end is a bed and pillow artfully cut out of the ftone, large enough for wo men to lye at length; at the other end there is a conch; in the middle is a hearth for a fire, and a hole cut above for a chimney; fuppofed to have been a dwelling fet apart for divine folitude.
Curiofities in IREL A ND.

HE greatef curionty in Ireland is the Giants' caufeway, a furprizing ftructure of ftones, extending a great way into the fea, where the fame work feems to have been begun on the oppofite fhore of Scotiand. This fupendous caufeway was fuppoled to be the work of the giants, and to be undertaken to form a communication between England and Ireland. Nor is it at all wonderful, that fuch a fuppofition mould obtain credit amongft the vulgar, fince though it is a work far above human ftrength, it has the greateft appearance of art. The fea cliffs are very high in the place where the caufeway begins, and what is commonly called the caufeway, is a low head extending from the foot of the cliffs, like a mole into the fea. This head when confidered atrentively, appears a fupen-


## of Great-Britain.

dous production of art, it ends in two points, and Dr. Pooock fays, that he meafured the moft wefterly point, at high-water, to the diftance of 360 feet from the cliff; but he was told, that at low-water it extended 60 feet farther upon a defcent, till it was loft in the fea. Upon meafuring the eaftern point, he found it 540 feet from the cliff, and faw as much more of it as of the other, where it winds to the eaft, and is like that loft in the water. The caufeway is compofed of pillars of all angular fhapes, from three fides to eight. The eaftern point, where it joins the rock terminates in a perpendicular cliff, formed by the upright fides of pillars, fome of which are 33 feet four inches high. Each pillar confilts of feveral joints or fones lying one upon another, from fix inches to about a foot in thicknefs; and what is very furprizing, fome of thefe joints are fo convex, as for their prominences to be nearly quarters of fpheres, round each of which is a ledge which holds them together with the greateft firmnefs, every ftone being concave on the underfide, and fitting in the exacteft manner, the convexity of the upper part of that beneath it. The pillars are from one to two feet diameter, and generally confift of about 40 joints, moft of which feparate very eafily; one may walk along upon the tops of the pillars, as far as the edge of the water.

But the caufeway is not the moft fingular part of this extraordinary curiofity, the appearance of the cliffs themfelves being yet more furprizing. Thofe clifs from the bottom, which is of black K
ftone
ftone, to the height of about 60 feet, are divided perpendicularly at mequal difances by Atipes of a reddifh itone looking like cement, and about four or five inches in thicknefs, upon this there is another fratum of the fame black frone, divided from it by a ftratum five inches thick of the red. Over this another Itratum ten feet thick, divided in the fame manner; then a ftratum of the red ftone 20 feet deep, and above that a tuatum of upright pillars. Above thefe pillars lies another fratum of black fone 20 feet high, and above this again another ftratum of upright pillars, rifing in fome places to the tops of the cliffs, in others not fo high, and in others again above it, where they are called the chimneys. The face of there cliffs reaches about three Enolifo miles.

At about a quarter of a mile from the caufeway, on the fouth-eaft, is feen what is called the Organs, compofed of the fame kind of pillars as thofe whofe we have already defcribed.

Thefe furprizing appearances as has been already faid, are generally fuppofed by the country people, to have been built by the giants; but it is evident, that they are merely the work of nature, fince an ingenious gentleman, who has lately made his obfervations upon the fpot, fays, that if the giants built this caufeway, they mut not only have built thefe cliffs, but alfo the rocks, which, even at feveral miles diftance from the fea, are formed in the fame manner of convex and concave fones fitted to each other.

There is a wonderful property afcribed to a water called Lough Neaugh, of turning wood into stone,

## of Great-Britain.

ftone, or as fome fay into iron: But the water has this virtue only on the fides and in fome few places, efpecially where the river Blackwater difchargeth itfelf into the Lough.

In the lake called Lough Lene, in the county of Kerry, are fome of the molt beautiful inands in the known world. Many of them confift of fupendous rocks of marble, and are adorned with a vaft variety of trees, among which is the wild Arbutus, which is charming in every circumfance of vegetation, for, at all times, it has both ripe, green fruit and bloffoms, promifing a fuccefive growth. The fruit when ripe, is of a fine fcarlet, and the bioffoms refemble the lillies of the valley. The mountains of thefe iflands hang over the lake, and are adorned with a variety of trees almoft to their fummits, with feveral fine cafcades pouring from their cliffs. Befides what fall from the mountains Tormi/b, Glena, and Turk, there is a very remarkable one from Mangerton, the higheft of them all, whofe lake near the top, frequently overflowing, fends down a roaring torrent of water. But what is moft remarkable, the ecchoes, in feveral of thefe iflands, reverberate the founds in a manner difficult to be defcribed, the whole return of one found lafing a minute, in which time the repercuffions are innumerable, and their variety inconceivable.

As moft of the high mountains in Ireland have lakes near their tops, many of them afford rivers in cafcades; a noble one of this kind is to be feen at Siew Donart of Marne in the county of Down.-It is faid that at Bantry there
is one that may be feen fixteen miles. There is alfo a very beautiful cafcade at Power's-Court in the county of Wicklow.

It is very common in Ireland to find whole bodies of other trees as well as hazel in bogs, and fometinues the very nuts themfelves in great quantities retaining the fhape, though the fubfance be turned to dirt: And fuch trunks of trees are found not only in wet bogs, but alfo in the heathy or red bogs.

Marble of feveral forts is found in many places in Ireland. One fort is red, ftreaked with white and other colours, which they call Porphiry. Another is black, curioufly ftreaked with white, and fome all of one colour. The two firft, efpecially the fecond, are found in fmall quantities; but there is plenty of the laft in many places, efpecially about Kilkenny, where whole ftreets are paved with it. When this marble is dug out of the ground, it looks greyifh ; but being polifh'd, takes a fine bluifh colour inclinieg to black.



## Of the Constitution of Great-Britain.

0NE of the molt ufeful branches of knowledge and of which no Briton fhould be ignorant, is that of the conftitution of his native country. This is absolutely neceffary in a natron where all are politicians, and where all are governed only by thofe laws which they or their fathers either perfonally, or by their reprefentafives, were inftrumental in forming.

The government of England was founded on principles of liberty; its constitution is the work of a wife and brave people, who confidering that all power was derived from them, and was to be fubfervient to their happinefs, committed it into the hands of the Three States, who were to be a mutual fupport, and a mutual check to each other, and yet fo ordered, that the interest of each is belt promoted, by each confining itfelf within its proper bounds.

The king, who is here invefted with the higher prerogative, has all the honours, and all the splendor of majelty, and is only limited where power might become tyranny, and where he might be capable of injuring either himfelf or his people. By this means we reap all the advantages, without any of the evils of a monar-
chical government. "A king, fays a noble "author, has a divine right to govern well. "A divine right to govern ill, is an abfurdity: "6 and to affert it is blafphemy." The king of England has the power of doing good in its fullett extent. This is the only power that can give him true dignity and diftinguifhed honour: for it is not the leaft diminution to his glory that he is confined from doing what would tarnifh his reputation, and render him infamous to pofterity: on the contrary, this is a circumftance that renders him truly great, and raifes him above all the tyrants of the earth: "Our king of (fays a modern patriot) in the truft and dig" nity of his office, tranicends all other kings or and emperors on the globe, as far as we ex${ }^{66}$ cel all other fubjects in liberty, fo that he may * not unjuftly be called a King of Kings ; os while molt of the mighty monarchs of other of nations, are no more than the mafters of fome "s herds of flaves." The king of England receives all his honour, power, and authority from the laws, and therefore at his mounting the throne, he binds himfelf by a folemn oath, to make them the rule of his conduct, and before he receives one oath of allegiance, is obliged to fwear to obferve the great charter of the Engliß liberties, and thus, at his coronation, renews the original compact between the king and his fubjects. He then becomes the head of the fate, the fupreme earthly governor, and is himfelf fubject to none but God and the laws, to which he is as much bound to pay obedience, as the meaneft fubject. Though he has not the power
of making laws, yet no law can be enafted without his confent ; and though the execution of them is always intrufted to his care, he cannot feize the property of the moft inconfiderable man in his dominions, except it be forfeited by law. On the contrary, the fubject may without the leaft danger, fue his fovereign, or thofe who act in his name, and under his authority; he may do this in open court, where the king may be caft, and be obliged to pay damages to his fubject. He cannot take away the liberty of the leaft individual, unlers he has by fome illegal act forfeited his right to liberty, or except when the ftate is in danger, and the reprefentatives of the people think the public fafety makes it neceflary that he fhould have the power of confining perfons, and feizing their papers on a fufpicion of guilt: but this power is always given him only for a limited time. The king has a right to pardon, but neither he nor the judges, to whom be delegates his authority, can condemn a man as criminal, except he be firt found guilty, by twelve men, who muft be his peers or his equals. That the judges may not be influenced by the king, or his minifters, to mifreprefent the cafe to the jury, they have their fallaries for life, and not during the pleafure of their fovereign. Neither can the king take away, or endanger the life of any fubject, without trial, and the perfons being firft chargeable with a capital crime, as treafons, murder, felony, or fome other act injurious to fociety; nor can any fubject be deprived of his liberty for the higheft crime, till fome proof of his guilt be
given upon oath before a magiftrate ; and he has then a right to infit upon being brought, the firft opportunity, to a fair trial, or to be reftored to liberty on giving fufficient bail for his appearance. If a man is charged with a capital offence, he muft not undergo the ignominy of being tried for his life, till the evidences of his guilt are laid before the grand jury of the town or county in which the fact is alledged to be committed, and not without twelve of them agreeing to find a bill of indictment againft him. If they do this, he is to ftand a fecond trial before twelve other men, whofe opinion is definitive. In fome cafes, the man (who is always fuppofed innocent till there is fufficient proof of his guilt) is allowed a copy of his indictment, in order to help him to make his defence. He is alfo furnifhed with the pannel, or lift of the jury, who are his true and proper judges, that he may learn their characters, and difcover whether they want abilities, or whether they are prejudiced againft him. He may in open court peremptorily object to twenty of the number*, and to as many more as he can give any reafon for their not being admitted as his judges, till at laft twelve unexceptionable men, the neighbours of the party accufed, or living near the place where the fuppofed fact was committed, are fivorn, to give a true verdict according to the evidence produced in court. By challenging the

* The Party may challege thirty-five in cafe of treafon, and twenty in cafe of felony, without fhewing any caufe, and as many more as he can affign caufe againft.


## of Great-Britain.

jury, the prifoner prevents all pofibility of bribery, or the infuence of any fuperior power: by their living near the place where the fact was committed, they are fuppofed to be men who know the prifoner's courfe of life, and the credit of the evidence. Thefe only are the judges, from whofe fentence the prifoner is to expect life or death, and upon their integrity and underflanding, the lives of all that are brought in danger ultimately depend, and from their judgement there lies no appeal : they are therefore to be all of one mind, and after they have fully heard the evidence, are to be confin'd without meat *, drink, or candle, till they are unanimous in acquitting or condemning the prifoner. Every juryman is therefore invetted with a folemn and awful truft, if he without evidence fubmits his opinion to that of any of the other jury, or yields in complaifance to the opinion of the judge : if he neglects to examine with the utmoft care; if he queftions the veracity of the witnefles, who may be of an infamous charater; or after the moft impartial hearing has the leaft doubt upon his mind, and yet joins in condemning the perfon accufed, he will wound his own confcience, and bring upon himfelf the complicated guilt of perjury and murder. The freedom of Englifomen confifts in its being out of the power of the judge $\dagger$ on the bench to injure them, for declaring

* Some have been fined for having fruit in their pockets when they were withdrawn to conficier of their verdiet, though they did not eat it. I Leon Dyer. 137.
t "Some jurymen, fays Mr. Clare, in his Englifh 6s Liberties, may be apt to fay, that if we co not find as
a man
a man innocent, whom he wifhes to be brought in "guilty. Was not this the cafe, juries would be ufelefs; fo far from being judges themfelves, they would only be the tools of another, whofe province it is not to guide, but to give a fanction to their determination. Tyranny might triumph: over the lives and liberties of the fubject, and the judge on the bench be the minifier of the prince's vengeance.

There are the glonious privileges which we enjoy above any other nation upon earth. Juries have always been confidered as giving the moft effectual check to tyranny; for in a nation like this, where a king can do nothing againft law,
of the judge direets, we may come into trouble, the judge " may fine us, ©ic. I anfiwer, no judge dares offer any
"s finch thing; you are the proper judges of the matters or before you, and your fouls are at fake; you ought to: of act freely, and are not bound, tho' the court demand " it, to give the reafon why you bring it in thus or thus ; os for you of the grand jury are fworn to the contrary, viz. os te keep fecret your fellows counfel and your own: and "you of the petty jury are no way obliged to declare your " motives, for it may not be convenient. In queen "Elizabetb's days a man was arraigned for murder before or juftiee Anderfon; the evidence was fo ffrong, that elevers " of the twelve were prefently for finding him guilty, the os twelfth man refufed, and kept them fo long that they of were ready to ftarve, and at laft made them comply \& with him, and bring in the prifoner not guilty. The " judge, who had feveral times admonifhed him to join of with his fellows, being furprized fent for him, and dif"courfed him privately, to whom upon promife of in"demnity, he at lait own'd, that he himfelf was the man " that did the murder, and the prifoner was imnocent, " and that he was refolved not to add perjury, and a "fecond murder to the firft."
they are a fecurity that he fhall never make the laws by a bad adminiftration the inftruments of cruelty and oppreffion, was not it for juries, the advice given by Father Paulin his maxims of the republic of Venice might take effect in its fulleft latitude. "When the offence is committed by " a nobleman againft a fubject, fays he, let all " ways be tried to juftify him; and if that is " not poffible to be done, let him be chaftifed of with greater noife than damage. If it be a " fubject that has affronted a nobleman, let him " be punifhed with the utmoft feverity, that the " fubject may not get too great a cuitom of " laying their hands on the patrician orders." In fhort, was it not for juries, a corrupt nobleman might, whenever he pleafed, act the tyrant, while the judge would have that power which is now denied to our kings. But by our happy conftitution, which breathes nothing but liberty and equity, all imaginary indulgence is allowed to the meancft, as well as the greateft. When a prifoner is brought to take his trial, he is freed from all bonds; and though the judges are fuppofed to be counfel for the prifoner, yet, as he may be incapable of vindicating his own caufe, other counfel are allowed him; he may try the validity, and legality of the indictment, and may fet it afide, if it be contrary to law. Nothing is wanting to clear up the caufe of innocence, and to prevent the fufferer from finking under the power of corrupt judges, and the oppreflion of the great. The racks and tortures that are cruclly made ufe of in other parts of Europe, to make a man accufe himfelf, are here
unknown, and none punifhed without conviction, but he who refufes to plead in his own defence.

But, after all this, does the king lofe any part of his real dignity by not having the power to interfere, to rob and murder at pleafure? No. His honour refults from the fafety of his fubjects, and the god-like power of diffufing only happinefs, by a triet obfervance of the laws, and in fometimes foftening the rigour of them with mercy. The royal prerogative confifts, in the right of declaring war and making peace ; in giving his affent to fuch new laws as he apprehends will be for the good of his fubjects, and withholding it, when he believes that they would be hurtful; he is invefted with the power of affembling, adjourning, proroguing, and diffolving the two houles of parliament, and confequently of putting a fop to the confultations of both, when he believes that they are acting inconfiftently with the rights of each other, and the good of the community. He hàs the liberty of coining money. He is the fountain of honour; but chough he gives nobility, their independence is fecured by his not having it in his power to take it away. He has the right of commanding the army, and the militia is under his controul. His perfon is facred, and a fubjeet, for a fingle act of treafon, not only lofes his life, but his heirs are deprived of his eftate. He is allowed a privy council to affift him with their advice, and the perfons of thofe members of which this council is compofed are allo facred. He has the fupreme power in all caufes, ecclefratical as well as civil, by which the clergy are
divefted of all dominion over the confcience, which is wifely left to him to whom it properly belongs, to that God who alone can fearch the heart, and by this means perfecution is prevented, and religious liberty fecured.

In every kingdom, and in every ftate, there are always perfons diftinguifhed by birth, riches, and honours; advantages which give them fuch a confiderable weight in the government, that were they to be confounded with the multitude, they would have no intereft in fupporting liberty; for as moft of the popular refolutions would be made to their prejudice, the public liberty would be their flavery. The fhare they are therefore allowed in the leginlature, is in proportion to the intereft they have in the flate, and from hence it is that they form a body of nobles, that has a right to put a ftop to the enterprizes of the people, to counterbalance the right which the people enjoy, of putting a ftop to their encroachments.

The leginative power is committed to thefe two bodies, to that of the nobles, and that of the reprefentatives of the people, each of which have feparate views and interefts. But here there is this effential difference; for while the individuals who compore the houfe of commons enjoy their power but for a limited time, and can only be reflored by new powers given them by their conftituents, the privileges enjoy'd by the members of the houfe of lords are in their own nature hereditary. And this is the more neceflary, as their high prerogatives render them fubject to popular envy, and confequently their privileges
muf, in a free itate, be always in danger. The only difadvantage that can poffibly arife from this is, that as their power is hereditary, they might be tempted to purfue their own interef to the prejudice of the public, and therefore to prevent this, where they might receive the greateft pecuniary advantages from being corrupt, as in the cafe of granting fupplies, they have only the power of refufng, while the commons alone have that of enacting.

The Great, we have already faid, are always expofed to popular envy; and therefore, were they to be judged by the people they might be in the greateft danger from their judges; they would then want the privilege of being tried by their Peers, a privilege enjoyed by the meanelt fubject. They are therefore not to be tried by the ordinary courts of judicature, but by that part of the legiflature of which each is a member. As all human compofitions muft be defective, and the beft laws in fome inftances too fevere; and as the national judges are merepaffive beings, incapable of moderating either the force or rigor of the laws, this part of the leginlature is here, as well as in the former cafe, a neceffary tribunal, to whom it belongs to moderate the law. In their decifions they give not their opinions upon oath; but each laying his right hand on his heart, gives his verdict upon the fingle teftimony of his honour. Thus are the lords invefted with every outward mark of dignity, and with all the privileges neceffary to maintain their rank in all its fplendor; and ye: are fo limited, that they
they have not the power to encroach upon the rights and liberties of the inferior fubjects.

But while the privileges of the lords are preferved, and other wife purpofes anfwered by their having a fhare of the legillative power, the privileges of all inferior perfons are fecured by every man's having either in perfon, or by his reprefentative, a fhare in the legiflature, by which means no laws can be enacted or repealed, without the confent of the reprefentatives of the majority of the nation. Thus the liberties of the commons are as ftrongly fecured as the royal prerogatives, or as the privileges of the lords. The commons are the guardians of the public liberty: they are the deputies fent up from all quarters to make fuch laws as fhall beft promote the intereft of the whole collective body. And though they have not the power of examining the meaneft fubject upon oath, yet they can fearch into the conduct of the higheft peer in the realm, and in the name of the people, impeach the favourite or minifter of the king. They can call the judges to an account for the male-adminiftration of their office, and bring all thofe to juftice who make an ill ufe of their power. Thus the commons are the grand jury of the nation; but as it would be improper that thofe who are impeached in fo high a court fhould be tried by a lower, which might be intimidated and over-awed by the power of the commons, therefore to preferve the dignity of the peers, and the fecurity of the fubject, thofe whom they impeach are tried by the lords, whofe fuperior dignity fets

## 112

them above all influence, and who have neither the fame interefts nor the fame paffions.

Thus our happy conititution confifts of three ftates, each of which has feparate privileges, each is a check upon the other, and yet each is equally dependent. The firft, which is the executive power, has the privilege of affembling, adjourning, proroguing, and diffolving the two legiflative bodies : becaufe thefe are fuppofed to have no will, except when they are affembled, and when they were affembled, if they had the right to prorogue themfelves, they might never be prorogued; they might incroach on the executive power; they might become defpotic, and even one of there might deftroy the liberties of the other. But as the executive power might make an ill ufe of this privilege, by never affembling the legiflative, it is rendered dependent on thefe bodies, by their holding the finews of government in their hands, and the granting the neceffary fupplies only from year to year. The king indeed has a power to raife what forces he pleafes; but the reprefentatives of the people who grant the fupplies, can only determine what number he fhall be enabled to pay.

But while the reprefentatives of the people have thus the important charge of watching over the prefervation of our liberties, our trade, and our property, what care ought every county, city, and borough to take, to chufe fuch only as are qualified for performing this important tafk! for chufing fuch whofe integrity will render them fuperior to the temptation of a bribe, whofe
wifdom is capable of managing our interefts, and whofe greatnefs of foul will make them think that they can never do too much for their country, and for their conflituents. He who parts with his vote, and for a lucrative or felfifh confideration, is inftrumental in chufing one whom his confcience difapproves, and who is unqualified or corrupt, is a fool and a madman ; is unworthy the name of a freeman, fince he, as much as is in his power, fells himfelf and his country, and can never have the leaft reafon to complain, if he fhould live to fee this happy conftitution overturned, and our liberty and all our privileges deftroyed.

Having thus given a brief defcription of Great Britain, and a view of the Britifo conftitution in general, we fhall now treat more particularly of the Royal Family, the great Officers of State, the Nobility, the Clergy, and Commons; with the methods of proceeding in both houfes of Parliament; defcribe the nature and diftinet office of every court of Judicature, confider the trade of Great-Britain, its publick debts or ftocks, and its polity and intereft with refpect to other nations.

## Of the Royal FAMILY.

THE King, as we have already obferved, is vefted with the higheft prerogative, has all the honours, and all the fplendor of majefty, and is only limited where power may become tyranny, and where he might be capable of injuring either himfelf or his people. As he rereceives his honour, power, and authority from the laws, he binds himfelf by a folemn oath to make them the rule of his conduct. He then receives from the people the oath of Allegiance and the Crown ; becomes head of the ftate and of the church; is fupreme governor, and fubject to none but God and thofe laws which gave him his authority, to which he is as much bound to pay obedience as the meaneft of his fubjects.

So that our form of government is a monarchy; but a monarchy fo conftituted and confined by the laws and the parliament, that the king has the power of doing good in the fulleft extent, but is confined from any act that may tarnifh his reputation, and render him obnoxious to his people, and infamous to pofterity. The crown is hereditary, and women are allowed to fucceed to it. Kings or Queens therefore, have power to declare peace or war, to make leagues and treaties with other princes and people, to confer honours, and raife any of the commons and place them with their nobility; to fend and receive ambaffadors; th allow or repeal grants or privileges; to difpofe of the feveral governments
ments in their dominions, and of all employments both at fea and land; and to coin money, but not to fix the value of it without the confent of Parliament. They are heirs, in the laft refort, in their kingdom; that is to fay, all efates where no heir appears, revert to the lord, but if there is none, then to the king. They alone have the power of fummoning, proroguing, and diffolving parliaments; they can refufe to give the royal affent to acts without affigning any reafon for fuch refufal, whence it is evident that the whole power of parliamentary fatutes flow from them, fince no act can pafs into a law without their approbation and confent.

The king, in every part of great Britain, is the fupreme judge, or lord chief juftice, he fills up all the offices of judicature; may, if he pleafes, prefide in all tribunals, and in all cafes, except that of high treafon, in which he himfelf is plaintiff. He is fupreme moderator and governor of the church of England, over all perfons and in all caufes : he nominates to bifhopricks, and many other benefices; he claims tenths and annates; and by his mandate to the arch-bihops affembles the clergy in convocation, who have not the power of fitting without his order and authority. The king is waited on in a kneeling polture, and no one is permitted to appear before him covered, except De Courcy baron of Kinfale in Trelard.

In the reign of Cba les II, the king's yenty revenues were fettled by att of parliament at twelve hundred thoufand pounds ferling, which added to cemain o.her taxes, produces his majefty a

## Of the Royal Family

yearly revenue of about fifteen hundred thoufand pounds ferling. The ordinary charge of the government, or (as it is now call'd) the Civil Lift was, upon queen Ann's acceffion to the crown, fettled by parliament at feven hundred thoufand pounds per annum, upon the beft funds in England, and his prefent majefty's is fettled at eight hundred thoufand pounds, but is fuppofed to produce a million.

The Queen confort is the fecond perfon in the kingdom, and has fome peculiar privileges. She may make any purchafes in the kingdom, and difpofe of them as the pleafes without an act of parliament for her naturalization, and in cafe of law-fuits, can remove her caufe to any court fhe thinks proper. Upon the king's deceafe the may marry whom the pleafes, and though fhe were efpoufed by a private gentleman, yet fhe would have all honours paid her as a queen.

The king's eldert fon is ftiled Prince of $W$ ales and Duke of Cornwall. The foundation of the firft title has been already explained in our hiftory of England, yet it may not be improper to obferve, that Edward the fecond was the firt king's fon who enjoyed it, and in confequence of his being born at Gaernarvon caftle in that principality, where the king obliged his confort to lie in, that thofe people might be the better pleafed with his fucceffor. The fecond title was fettied on the king's eldef fon by Edward the third, and it does not defcend by virtue of that monarch's grant to every heir of the crown of England, but to the firt-born fon of the king oniy. For Richard de Bourdeaux, fon to the

## of Great-Britain.

117
the Black Prince, who died without coming to the crown, was not duke of Cornwall by birth, but created fo by charter; and Henry VIII. after the death of his brother prince Artbur, was not duke of Corn-wall, becaufe he was not the eldeft fon of the king. It is to be obferved that the king's eldeft fon, with refpect to the dukedom of Cornwall, is of age, fo as to claim livery and feifin, the very day of his birth.

The prince of Wales is always heir apparent to the crown, and when he is fifteen, his fubjects pay him homage. He has about twenty thoufand pounds per annum arifing from the mines in his dukedom of Cornwall; and when his prefent majefty was prince of Wales, a hundred thoufand pounds per annum was fettled upon him by act of parliament.

The king beftows what titles he pleafes upon his other children ; but the title of Royal Highnefs is of courfe given to them all, and all commoners who kifs their hands mult do it kneeling.


## Of the Clergy.

THE Clergy of England are the two archbifhops of Canterbury and York, twentyfour bifhops, twenty-fix deans and chapters, fixty arch-deacons, five hundred and forty-four prebends, above nine thoufand feven hundred rectors and vicars of parifhes (each of whom has

## 118

Of the Clergy
has the care of one church, and fome of more) and a great number of curates who officiate for them, and who are all epifcopal clergy.

The arch-bifhop of Canterbury is the firft peer of the realm, and takes place of all, except the Royal Family; he is always of the privy council, and generally crowns the King or Queen. The arch-bifhop of York takes place of all peers, except the arch-bifhop of Canterbury and the lord chancellor, and ufually crowns the Queen confort. He is tiled Primate of England; but the other is ftiled Primate of all England. They are both prefidents of convocation in their refpective diocefes, to which they call their clergy whenever the king's mandate is iffued for that purpofe ; and prorogue and diffolve the convocation as the king directs. They prefide over other bifhops within their province; appoint coadjutors to them when they are infirm ; have their court of arches to which appeals lie from the courts of other bifhops; they have the probat of wills, and the option of any one dignity in the gift of every bifhop they confecrate or confirm; at leaft the former has thi's privilege.

The bifhops confer holy orders, and confirm ; they give minifters leave to preach, and perform the other paftoral functions of their feveral diocefes. They are all (except the bifhop of Man) peers of the realm, and fit as Barons in the houfe of lords. The bifhops of London, Durbam, and Winchefter, have always the precedence ; and the other bifhops according to the priority of their confecration.

The deans and chapters were formerly a ftanding council to the bifhop, who lived in his cathedral, and were maintained at his expence, till by degrees their dependence grew lefs, and they had diftinct parcels of eftates affigned them and were made collegiate bodies. They have now not only authority within their own body, but fometimes ecclefiaftical jurifdiction in the neighbouring parifhes and deaneries, and generally temporal jurifdidtion to hold courts of pleas within their own manors. But there are alfo deans where there are no chapters, as at Croydon in Surry, Battle in Sulfex, Bocking in E.Jex, \&c. who have a peculiar jurifdiction to themfelves. There are likewife honorary deans, who have no jurifdiction, as the deans of the Chapel Royal, St. George's chapel at Windfor, and thofe of Rippon and Guerney.

There were formerly rural deans or archpreibyters, who acted under the bifhop and archdeacon, and had the care of thofe diffricts called Deaneries, into which our diocefes are flill divided ; but their authority and ufe is now almoft at an end, very few diocefes have any, and where they ftill fubfit they feem to be of no confequence to the church.

The arch-deacon, who is likewife an affiftant to the bifiop, was chofen formerly from among the deacons; but is now, by the act of uniformity, obliged to be in prieifs orders : and as the bifiop makes a vifitation of his diocefe only once in three years, 'tis the duty of the arch-deacon to vifit for him the other two.

Thefe are the epifcopal clergy; but there are various other minifters and teachers in Great Britain, belonging to the feveral fects allow'd and protected by the government, the moft confiderable of which are the Prefbyterians; but they are perhaps not fo numerous as is imagined, for many fects are deem'd Prelbyterians for no other reafon but becaufe they agree with them in rejecting epifcopacy.


> Of the Nobility.

UNDER the title of Nobility are included all dukes, marquiffes, earls, vifcounts, and barons.

The title of duke was firft conferred on Edward prince of Wales commonly called the Black Prince, who in the year 1335 was created duke of Cornwall; and whofe gallant exploits in the battles of Crefy, and Poictiers, are mentioned in our hiftory of England.

The title of marquis was firft conferred on Robert de Vere, earl of Oxford, who in the year 1385 was by Richard II. created marquis of Dublin.

The title of vifcount was firft given to Fobn Beaumont, who was created vifcount Beaumont by king Henry VI. in the year 1439.

The title of earl is very ancient, and was in ufe among the Saxons; but was firf given, with jurifdiction oyer particular places by William the

Conqueror?

Conqueror, who foon after he had obtained the kingdom created earls of Arundel, Cbefter, Cownwall, and others, allotting each the third penny arifing from the pleas in their refpective earldoms: but they have now neither jurifdiction nor third penny; however a fmall ftipend in confideration thereof is paid them annually from the Exchequer.

The title of baron was eftablifhed foon after the conqueft, in lieu of the Saxon citie Thane. As a baron is of the loweft rank of Nobility, that term has been often ufed for the body of the nobility collectively confidered; for the wars between the kings and nobles have been generally called the Barons Wars; every nobleman being a baron tho' he has a more exalted title.

The peers have many privileges, fuch as entrance, fufferage, and feats in parliament ; and cannot be arrefled but in cafes of high-treafon, felony, breach of peace, condemnation in parliament, or contempt of the king : for all which they are tried in the houfe of peers, as they always are, even tho' impeached by the conmons, except in cafes of appeal for murder. Thofe who injure them are punifhed by the fatute of foandalum magnatum. They can protect their own fervants from arrefts ; and neither the fheriff nor his officers in many cafes are allowed to fearch their houfes without the $\mathrm{king}^{3}$ s order firft obtained, and figned by fix privy counccllors. Nor are thefe all their privileges.

## Of the Gentry.

TIE Gentry, or Lower Nobility, are baronets, knights, and efquires, who, together with the gentlemen of the long robe, freeholders, merchants, tradefimen, yooruen, publicans, and peafants, make up the commons or * third eftate of the kingdom.
From the nobility, clergy and gentry, are chofen the privy council, and the great officers and fecretaries of fate; and that mofly at the king's pleafure, but not intirely fo ; for there are fome who are always members of the privy council in confequence of their dignity and ofite.

The Great Oficers of State have rank and precedence to all of their own dignity, and fome of them even to thofe of a fupe:ior title, as may be feen in the following lit of the order of precedency; and all members of the privy council; tho' commoners, are filed Right Honourable, and their perfons are facied.

* The three Eftates of the Kingdom, properly fo called, are the lords fpiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons; tho' fome writers make the king one of the three effates, the lords fpiritual and temporal united, another, and fo with the commons make up the number ; this divifion however is erroneous, as may be poved by the tefiimoriy of feveral fatutes.


## The Order of Precedencs.

The King and all the Princes of the blood.
Thefe fix precede all Dukes.
Archbihop of Canterbury.
Lord Chancellor, or Keeper.
Archbihop of Kork.
Lord Treafurer.
Lord Prefident.
Lord Privy Seal.
Thefe precede all of their own degree.
Lord Great Chamberlain of England.
Lord Marfhal of England.
Lord High Admiral.
Lord Steward of the Houfhold.
Lord Chamberlain of the Houfhold.
Secretaries of State.
Then the dukes that are not in office, marquiffes, dukes eldeft fons; earls, marquiffes eldeft fons; dukes younger fons; vifcounts, earls eldeft fons; barons, earls younger fons, vifcounts eldeft fons, barons eldeft fons, knights of the garter, quatenus tales; privy counfellors, chancellor and under-treafurer of the Exchequer, chancellor of the dutchy, lord chief juftice of the King's Bench, mafter of the Rolls, lord chief juftice of the Common Pleas, lord chief baron of the Exchequer, other judges and barons of the degree of the coif of the faid courts, bamerets made under the king's banner or ftandard difplayed in an army royal in open war, and the king perfonally prefent; vifcounts younger fons, barons younger fons, baronets, knights bannerets of a mean creation, knights of the Bath, M 2 knights
knights bachelors, mafters in chancery, colonels, ferjeants at law, doEtors, baronets eldeft fons, efquires, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, gentlemen, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$.

All dukes, marquifes, earls, vifcounts, and barons, not filling any of the great offices in the government, take place according to the feniority of their creation.

All nephews and grandfons of a king are arch-dukes, and have the title of Highnefs.

All dukes eldeft fons have the title of Marquiffes, and the younger that of Lords, with the addition of their Cbriftian names, as Lord Thomas, Lord Fobn, \&c.

A marquis's eldeft fon has the title of Lord of fome place, and by the courtefy of England that of an earl, but fhall give place to an earl ; and the younger fons are lords; as lord Thomas, lord Fobn, \&c.

An earl's eldeft fon is born a vifcount, and has the title of Lord of fome place. His youngeft fons are not lords, but take place of baronets.All his daughters are ladies.

A vifcount's eldeft fon is no lord, nor his daughters ladies; and therefore the eldeft fon, and the eldeft daughter of the firf vifcount of End had is faid to be the firtt Gentleman and Gentlewoman without title; yet a vifcount's eldeft fon is faid to be born a baron.

Their titles are as follows. $A$ duke, moft noble; a marquis, moot honourable; and the eari, wifcount, and baron, all right honourable *.

* But for a proper method of addreffing perfons of diffinstion, either in writing or difcourfe, fee the intro-


## of Great-Britain.

A nobleman, whether Englif or Foreign, who hath his title of nobility only from a foreign monarch or ftate, though he comes into England by the king's fafe conduct, and though the king file him by his title of dignity, will, in all our law proceedings, have no notice saken of his mobility.

Note alfo, That the higheit and loweft degrees of nobility are univerfally acknowledged; for a knight, Englifbman or Foreigner, is a knight in all nations. Alfo, if the emperor, or any foreign king, come into this realm by fafe conduct, as he ought, (for a king or abfolute prince, though he be in league, may not enter this land without licence) in this cafe he fhall here fue, and be fued, by the name of Emperor, or King.

## Of the Great Officers of the Crown,

HE great officers of the crown were ori, ginally nine, wiz. The Lord High Steward, Lord Cibancellor, Lord High Treafurer, Lord Prefident, Lord Privy Seal, Lord Great Cbamberlain, Lord High Conflable, Earl Marßal, and Lord High Admiral; thefe however have been greatly mutilated and changed, as will be feen by the following account.
duction to the book of Letters on the mof common as weil? as important occafions in life, printed for $\mathcal{F}$. Nezwbery in St. Paul's church-yard, price a s. bound.

## 126 Of the Great Officers

The Lord High Steward of England was anciently the higheft officer under the king, but his power was fo great, that it was thought imprudent to truft it in the hands of a cubject. Henry of Bolinbroke, afterwards king of England was the laft who had a flate of inheritance in this high office; and fince his time this place is only filled occafionally to officiate at coronations, to arraign peers, $\mathcal{E O}^{3} c$. which when over he openly breaks a white ftaff in his hand, and puts a period to his power.

The Lord High Chancellor, (fo cailed, becaufe all patents, commiffions, warrants, $E c$. coming from the king, and perufed by him, are figned if right, or cancelled where wrong) is, now there is no Lord High Steward, the greatelt perfon in the kingdom, next thofe of royal blood, in civil affairs; as the archbifhop of Canterbury is in affairs ecclefiaftical. His office is to keep the king's great-feal, and he has a court to moderate the rigor of common law, where he is to judge according to equity, confcience, and reafon: he by his office beftows all ecclefiaftical benefices in the king's books under twenty pounds fer annum. Hie is fworn to do right to all people, to counfel the king truly, to keep fecret the king's counfel, not to fuffer the rights of the crown to be diminifhed, Eg'c. This high office is held during the $\mathrm{king}^{\prime}$ 's pleafure.

The Lord High Treasurer is the third great officer of the crown. It is conferred on him by the king's delivering to him a faff, and he hoids the ofice during the king's pleafare. But fince the Revolution, this office has generally

## of the Crown.

been executed by feveral commiffioners, who are called Lords of the Treafury. Their office is to take charge of all the king's revenues kept in the Exchequer, and to fuperintend all the officers employed in collecting the imports, cuftoms, and tributes, $\xi^{\circ} c$. belonging to the crown. They have the gift of all the places of the cuftoms in all the ports of England; and in commifion with others, they let leafes of all lands belonging to the crown.

The Lord President of the king's privy council, is the fourth great officer, whole office is as ancient as the time of king Fobr. This lord is to attend upon the king, to propofe buffneeds at the council table, and to make report to his majefty of the tranfactions there. His office is held by patent during the king's pleafure.

The Lord Privy-Seal is the fifth great officer, and a lord by his office. Through his hands paris all charters and grants of the king, and pardons fign'd by his majelty before they come to the Great-Seal of England; and other matters of leis moment which do not pals by the Great-Seal. All there however firft pals the Signet in the fecretary's office, which being directed to the Lord-Privy-Seal, is his warrant for fixing the Privy-Seal to the grant; and the Priuy-Seal is an authority to the Lord Cbanceilor, (or Lord-Keeper) to pals the Great-Seal, when the nature of the grant requires it. All there officers are to take care that the grant be not againft any law or cuftom, and if it be, 'this their duty to inform his majesty of it, and to withhold their feal of office. The Lord Frivy-Seal is by

## §28 Of the Great Officers

his place, of the king's privy-council, and therefore befides his oath of Lord Privy-Seal, is obliged to take that of Privy-Counfellor.

The Lord Great Chamberlain of England is the fixth great officer of the crown. His office is of great antiquity. To him belongs livery and lodging in the king's court. On the coronation-day he prefents to the king all his robes, and other parts of royal attire; as alfo with the gold that is to be offered; and after his majefty is dreffed and gone forth, he has all the king's night apparel, and the furniture of his bed-chamber for his fees. He alfo ferves the king that day before and after dinner with water to wafh his hands, and takes to himfelf the bafons and towels as a perquifite. He has alfo forty ells of crimfon velvet allowed for his own robes, and in the proceffion he walks with his coronet, and a white ftaff in his hand. To him belongs the care of providing all things in the houre of lords in the time of parliament; alfo the government of the whole palace of Wefminfter. He iflues out warrants for furnihing Wefminfer-hall againft coronations, and trials of peers, $\xi_{c}$. The gentleman-ufher, yeoman-ufhers, and door-keepers, are under his command. He difpofes of the fword of fate to what lord he pleafes to be carried before the king, and goes himfelf on the right-hand of the fword next the king's perfon, and the lordmarfhal on the left. On all folemn occafions the keys of Weftminfer-hall, court of wards, and court of requefts, are delivered to him. He is

## of the Crown.

not to have precedence of dukes, but according to his creation.

There are certain fees due to this officer from all peers of the realm at their creation, or when they do their homage; and from all bifhops, when they do their homage to the king.

The Lord High Constable, was the feventh great officer of the crown; but his power and jurifdiction was fo great, that fince the death of the duke of Buckingham in 1521, it has been thought imprudent to truft it in the hands of any fubject; and therefore this office is now at an end; except on coronations (and formerly at folemn trials of combat) when an officer is created to affift at the ceremony, and his power ends with it. He anciently fat as judge in the marfhal's court, and took place of the earl-marfhal.

The Earl Marshal of Engeand is the eighth great officer of the crown, and takes cognizance, as the high contable did, of all matters of war, and arms, wherein he is commonly guided by the civil law. This officer, with the affiftance of the king at arms, and heralds, marhals and orders the proclamation, and coronation of our kings and queens, alfo that of their marriages, funerals, cavalcades, royal interviews, feaft, $\mathrm{E}^{\circ} c_{\text {. as }}$ well as the proclamations of peace and war. He is likewife the judge of the coats of arms, and of the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry, and has a court of chivalry in the common hall of the college of heralds, London, where they fit as his council or affiftants in their rich coats of arms.

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## Of the Great Officers

Whoever defires a coat of arms, muft apply by petition to the earl-marfhal, and to his petition annex a certificate of his being qualified for it. This being approved of, the earl-marthal directs an order to Garter king at arms, and to another of the kings at arms of the province where the petitioner refides, to devife arms for him, and prepare him a grant, with the coat blazon'd in colours in the margent thereof. In which grant all other perfons are exprelly forbid to wear the fame coat at their peril.

This office has been long hereditary in the duke of Norfolk's family, and the prefent duke officiates by his deputy the earl of Efingham.

There were anciently feveral courts held by the earl-marihal, but at prefent there is only that of the college of Heralds, and the MarßalSea.

The Loed High Admiral of England, is now no more, that office being executed by feveral commiffioners, who are called Lords of the Admiralty, and who have the management of all maritime affairs, and the government of the royal navy, with a power of judging and determining all maritime cafes.

They take cognizance of all things done upon the fea, and upon the fea-coafts in all ports, havens, and rivers, below the firt bridge from the fea, in any part of the world. They commiffion vice-admirals, rear-admirals, and all captains of his majefty's hips of war, and appoint deputies for the care of particular coafts, and coroners to examine dead bodies found on the fea coaft, or at fea; they alfo appoint judges
for their court of admiralty, and may imprifon, releafe, E'c.

As the fea is beyond the limits of our common law, the civil law is made ufe of in the the court of admiralty ; but fome criminal matters, fuch for inftance, as piracy and murder, are tried in this court by a jury and the common law, by a fpecial commiffion from the king to the lord high admiral, and fome of the judges fit as commiffioners.

The cufoms and former decrees of this court are there of force for deciding controverfies, and there is a court of equity under it, to determine differences between merchants.

To the office of admiralty belong all penalties and amercements of all tranfactions within their jurifdiction; alfo all the goods of pyrates or felons condemn'd or out-law'd; ihipwrecks, goods floating on the fea, or caft away on the Shore, (where not granted to lords of manors on the fea-coaft) and a fhare of all lawful prizes. To which we may add, all the great fifh, commonly called Royal Fifh, except the Wbale and the Sturgeon.

## Of the Srcretaries of State.

The kings of England had formerly but one fecretary of ftate but towards the latter end of Henry VIII, the bufinefs of this office being increafed, as has been thewn in the former part of this work, it was thought fit to employ two perfons in the difcharge of that important office, who fhould have equal authority, and be both

## 132 Of the Great Officers

Atiled Principal Secretaries of State. Thefe officers, till the reign of queen Elizabeth, never fet at the council-board, but having prepared their bufinefs in a room next the councilchamber, they came in and placed themfelves on either fide the fovereign, and nothing was debated by the council 'till the fecretaries had laid before them their propofals; but as that queen feldom came to council the ancient method was altered, and the fecretaries feated themfelves at the council-table, which place they have enjoyed ever fince, and a privy-council is feldom or never held, unlefs one of them is prefent.

The correfpondence with all parts of Great Britain, relating either to the church, the army, the militia, grants, pardons, or of whatever nature it may be, is carried on indifferently by either fecretary of ftate, and to one of thefe the people hould apply in all cafes of emergency, diftrefs, and danger, that the affair may be reprefented by them to the king, and privycouncil, in order to obtain relief: But as for foreign affairs, all the nations that have any incercourfe with Great Britain, are divided into the northern and fouthern provinces.

We have already taken notice of the honour that is due to them, and their rank of precedency.

They have apartments appointed them in all the king's palaces, as well for their own accommodation as for their office and dependants; and have befides a fettled allowance from the king in falary and a penfion of 2000 l . per anmum each, and board wages ,

The fecretaries and clerks they employ are of their own election, and have no dependance on any other power or perfon.

That feal of the king which is properly called the Signet, is always in cuftody of the fecretaries of ftate; and its ufe and application gives title to the Signet office, which conftantly attends the court, and has four clerks, who wait by months alternately to prepare fuch things as are to pais the fignet, for the privy-feal, or great feal.

There is alfo the Pafer-Office, depending on the fecretaries of fate, which is very ancient, and the keeper thereof hath in charge all the publick papers, writings, matters of flate, and council ; all letters of intelligence, negociations of the king's publick minifters abroad, and all the papers and difpatches that pafs the offices of the two fecretaries of ftate ; which are, or ought to be, carefully depofited here, by way of political library.

I cannot quit this fubject without obferving, that England is generally happy when thefe high offices are filled by perfons who fhare equally the confidence of the king, and the confidence of the people.

## Of the Privy Council.

The privy council feems at prefent to be the primum mobile of our civil government, and is compofed of perfons eminent for their wifdom and integrity, who are able to advife his majefty upon all emergencies, and to bear part of that N wife lay too heavy upon him.

This court is of great antiquity, for the primitive government in England was by the king and his privy council. Matters of great importance, even between one fubject and another, have been anciently determined by this court; and formerly the judges of England in many difficult cafes refufed to give judgment 'tiil they had laid the matter before the king and privy council. Nay, the lords and commons in parliament affembled, have frequently referred matters of high moment to them, as fuppofing that from their experience they were better judges of the matter; or that it was more prudent the fubject Thould be debated thus privately, than by both houfes of parliament.

At prefent, however, there are few or no cafes brought before the king and council, that may be determined in the common courts of juftice. Their bufinefs now is the bufinefs of the nation in general ; they take cognizance only of matters of complaint and fudden emergences, and have in truft the honour of his majefty, and the welfare of his kingdoms. The affairs of Ireland however, and the plantations, are ftill very much under the jurifdiction of this court.

The king, with the advice of his privy council, may publifh proclamations, which are binding to the fubjec, if not contrary to the ftatute or common law ; and this court has power to enquire into all crimes and trefpaffes againft againft the government, and to commit the delinquents into fafe cuftody in order for their trial. The king is often prefent at their debates, in which the lowef councellor delivers his opinion firft, and the reft fucceed him 'till it comes to the king (if prefent) who then gives his judgment, and determines the debate. But when the king is abfent, the matter is determined without him by the prefident (whofe office we have already defcribed) and he makes report thereof to his majefty. The king, though prefent, may conceal what he pleafes from the privy council, and communicate his thoughts to a felect council chofen out of this body, called the Cabinet Council, with whom his majefty often determines fuch affairs as are of great importance, and requires the utmoft fecrefy.

The members of the privy council are of the king's own election, except thofe who are privy councellors in confequence of office; and he may have what number he pleafes. They are fworn to counfel and advife the king truly and juftly, according to the beft of their abilities, and to keep facred the king's council: By the force of which oath, and the cuftom of the kingdom, a privy councellor is made without any patent or grant, and continues during the life of the king, or during the king's pleafure.

There are fated days appointed for their meeting in council; but on cafes of emergency they are fummon'd at any time, and when the king is prefent they fit bare-headed. A council is feldom or never held without the prefence of one of the fecretaries of fate (whofe office we
have already defcribed) fince they generally lay before the board the matter in queftion.

A privy counfellor, though but a gentleman, has precedence of all knights, and younger fons of vifcounts and barons, and is filed rigbt honourable: but the council itfelf is called moft bonourable.

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Of theParliament of Great-Britain.

THOSE who have read our Hiftory of England will perceive that parliaments had being even in the reign of the Saxon kings; but how the commons were then reprefented, is not fo certain, nor is a knowledge of that matter to be any how obtained; for there are no fummons's of them upon record before the 49 th of Henry III. at which time they began to be a diftinct houfe.

It is generally fuppofed, and with great probability, that our parliament derived its origin from the parliaments, affemblies, and diets of the northern nations, the form of which was brought in by the Anglo-Saxons. But thefe meettings were not fo frequent under the firtt Saxon kings, as under the Plantagenets; when the parliament began to make a formidable figure, and in fome reigns affumed great authority and power; being excited thereto by the weaknefs of the Prince; his avarice, profufenefs or adherence to fome flattering favourite. Not but

## of Great-Britain.

that ambition has alfo had its weight in the fcale; for the vanity and turbulence of fome tempers have generally aided thefe fort of enterprizes.

When the fums expended by the king exceeded the yearly revenues fixed by the flate, (being applied to different purpofes from what they were intended, or wantonly lavifhed on fawning favourites) new taxes became neceffary, which were oppofed by all thofe who had no fhare of the plunder, or were too righteous to connive at proceedings fo deftructive to the community; and, after feveral infurrections, they, in the reign of king Jobn, affumed to themfelves a power of not fuffering the king to levy any other taxes than fuch as had been granted him by the itates of the kingdom; and this power they alfo confirmed to themfelves under the reign of his fon Henry III. who being always in want of money, convened his parliaments more frequently than ufual, and in thefe affemblies they came to fuch refolutions as almoft deflroyed the authority of the crown. 'Tis true, he endeavoured to fhake off their fhackles, but in fuch a manner, as ferved only to intangle him the more; not by prudence, oeconomy, and cultivating a good underfanding with his people, but by bribing one parliament to repeal the acts of a former; which inflamed the minds of his fubjeets, excited new troubles, drained his coffers, and rendered the feeble till more infirm : befides, thefe members of his own procuring, who knew his weaknefs, would do him no ferviç but what was paid for: and

## 138 Of the Parliament

thus, whether oblinate or humble, the parliament had ever the upper-hand of the king.
But the cafe has been very different in the reign of princes renowned for their prudence and martial exploits; for, in the days of Edward III. Henry IV. V. VII. VIII. and queen Elizabeth, the parliament, either through refpect to their actions, or in dread of their refentment, did little more than carry their commands into execution; and, notwithflanding our boafted liberties, the flate of government in thefe reigns was little other than that of abfolute monarchy ; nor does it appear that there was any fafe permanent, and eftablifhed liberty for the fubject till the revolution. The freedom of parliaments, however, and the dignity of the crown, feem now to be both fixed upon a bafis not eafily to be fhaken; corruption may indeed creep in, but will never be able to undermine the fabric ; for the oppofite parties that are fubfifting, and ever jealous of each other, will prevent any encroachment, either on the fide of the crown, or of the people, and that is the only ufe parties are of in this nation. An equilibrium, however, between the parties, fhould be maintained, or they may be productive of mifchief.
'Twas the mutual oppofition between the champions of the court, and the champions of the country, inflamed and carried beyond all bounds of difcretion, that occafioned the death of king Cbarles I. a melancholy circumfance, which, I hope, will never be forgot; fince it is an weful lewion to politicians, and flews how

## of Great-Britain.

abfolutely unfafe it is to place too much power on either fide. The parliament of that time, like the phomix in the fable, deftroyed itfelf; it had too much power to fubfift; and, in order to maintain their encroachments, were obliged to delegate fo much power to others, that thofe very creatures whom they had employed as their fervants, became their mafters. They were the dupes of Cromzell, and the fport of the foldiery: hence the death of the king, and hence the Rump Parliament for ever to be ridiculed and remembered.

The defign of parliament, as we have already obferved, is to keep up the conftitution, fupport the honour of the crown, maintain the privileges of the people, raife fubfidies, make laws, and redrefs grievances. Their fitting is appointed 40 days after royal proclamation, with the advice of the privy council. The lord chancellor iffues writs to the lords fpiritual and temporal, to appear at the time and place appointed; and to the fheriffs, commanding them to fummon the people to eleet as many knights, citizens, and burgeffes in their refpective counties, as are to fit in the houfe of commons; a writ is alfo direeted to the privy-council in Scotland for electing 16 peers and 45 commons. When it happens that a burgefs is elected for 2 boroughs, he muft declare to the houfe for which he will ferve, that a writ may be iffued out for a new election at the other place. And that thefe reprefentatives may be in circumftances fufficiently eafy to preferve them from the temptation of betraying their truft, every candidate for a county

## 140 Of the Parliament

county in England ought to be poffeffed of an eftate of $600 \%$ per annum; and every candidate for a city or borough of 3 col . per annum.

As the time, fo is the place of the parliaments fitting appointed by the fovereign, though it is ufually at $W_{e f f m i n f t e r, ~ t h e ~ l o r d s ~ i n ~ a ~ l a r g e ~}^{\text {e }}$ room, the commons in a larger, with a communication between them. At the opening, the king goes to the houfe in his royal robes, the crown on his head, and the fword of ftate carried before him; his majefty fits under a canopy, on a throne, in a chair of ftate; the temporal lords are in their fcarlet robes of fate, and the fpiritual lords in their epifcopal habit; on the king's right-hand there is a feat for the Prince of Wales or his heir apparent, and on his left another for the fecond fon.

On the king's right hand, next the wall, the two archbifhops fit on a form by themfelves. Below them, the bilhops of London, Durbam, and Winchefter ; and all the other bifhops, according to the order of their confecration.

The lord treafurer, lord prefident, and lord privy-feal fit upon forms on the king's left-hand, above all dukes, except thofe of the royal blood. Then the dukes, marquifes, and earls, according to their creation.

Crofs the room are placed the woolfacks, on the firf of which, before the throne, fits the lord chancellor, as fpeaker of the houfe of lords, with the great feal and mace lying by him ; below which are forms crofs the room for the vifcounts and the barons, who fit in order accord-
ing to their creation, except thofe who have precedence by virtue of their places.

The judges, mafters in chancery, and king's council, who, when called upon, are to give their advice in point of law, fit on the other woolfacks. But they all ftand up till the king gives them leave to fit.

The loweft woolfack is for the clerk of the crown, and clerk of the parliament. The firft concerned in all parliamentary writs and pardons, and the laft in keeping the records of all that paffes in parliament. This clerk has two underclerks, who, kneeling behind the woolfacks, write upon it.

No perfon of the Romifb religion can fit in either houfe, nor any member vote, till he has taken the oaths to the government.

When his majefty is not at the houfe, the lords bow to the chair of fate; and fo fhould all do who enter the king's prefence-chamber.
When the king comes to parliament, the ufher of the black rod is commanded to call the houfe of commons to attend his mijeffy immediately in the boufe of peers; he is the king's firt gentlemanuhher, and carries a black rod in his hand; he fits without the barr of the houfe, and what peers or other perfons they think proper to commit for any trefpafs, are left to his cullody; he has a deputy, a yeoman-ufher, that waits at the door within, and a crier without.
The commons being come, fland without the bar, and the king commands them, by the lord chancellor, to chufe one of their members for their fpeaker, and to prefent him in a day or
two; fometimes this is done by the lord chancellor only.

The commons being returned to their houfe, chufe a fpeaker, who ought to be a perfon of great experience and abilities, efpecially in parliamentary affairs; for the $\int p e a k e r$, being the $f r f$ commoner of the land, is the mouth of the houfe, and fo neceffary, that the commons are properly no boufe, i. e. can do no bufinefs without him. The choice being made, 'tis a cullom for the party to decline the office; but he is anfwered with a full confent upon his name, and two of the principal members lead him to the fpeaker's chair, where being fet, they return to their places.

At the day appointed for his prefentation to the king, his majelly being come, the commons are called in. The new fpeaker is introduced, urges his incapacity, and refufes his office ; but the king not allowing it, he makes a fpeech to his majefty, and generally concludes with thefe petitions, That the commons may, during their fitting, have free accefs to bis majefy; that they may bave freedom of peech in their boufe, and be free from arrefs. Thefe requefts being granted, the king makes a peech to both houfes of parliament, concerning fuch matters as he thinks fit to lay before them; then he leaves both houfes to their private debates, and the commons return to their own houfe, the mace being carried (as ufual) before their fpeaker.

His majefty never comes to parliament after this, but to lay frefh important affairs before them; to give affent to the bills paffed, or clofe the

## of Great-Britain.

the feffion. Whenever he goes in fate, there's a difcharge of 21 guns, and the fame at his return.

Of the proceedings of both boules in their de bates and paling of bills.

The firft thing the commons do after his majefty's approbation of their $\int p$ baker, is to open the feffons, by reading a bill the firft time, always prepared by the clerk, and ordered to be read a fecond time, though it is feldom taken any farther notice of, and then they appoint the grand committees, for privileges and elections, for grievances, trade, and religion.

The ftanding committees being fettled, a private one is generally appointed to draw up an address of thanks to the king for his mot gracious fpeech, wherein they commonly express a cheerful difpofition to concur with his majefty in thole things he has laid before them; the like is done in the house of lords.

As the chief bufinefs of parliament is to make new laws, revive or abrogate old ones; whatever is propofed for a law, is frt put in writing, and called a bill. Any member may offer a bill for the public good, but he mut first give reafon for the admitting thereof, which is called making a motion; upon which the houfe may either grant or deny it.

Subfidy bills for taxes are not to be brought in but by order of the houfe; and whereas all other bills may begin in either houfe, there always begins

## 144

Of the Parliament
begin in the houle of-commons: the reafon is, becaufe the greateft part of the monies belong to the commons.

If any member defire a law in force to be altered or repealed, he muit firft move the houfe, and give reafons for it ; if the houfe allow the motion, he moves that the act be read, and then gives his reafons for the alterations he propofes ro haye made, or the act repealed, their ufual way is to appoint fome of the members to bring in a bill for that purpofe.

Leave muft be alfo given to bring in a private bill, and the fubitance made known either by motion or petition. Petitions are ufually prefented by the members of the county, or place the petitioners are of; if they concern private perions, they are to be fubfribed, and the perfons prefenting them called to the bar, to avow the fubfance of the petition, efpecially if it be a complaint againft an offender.

Every bill, before it is a law, muft be read three times in each houfe, and then obtain the royal afent; for, as each houre has the privilege of a negative voice, fo the fovereign is free to confirm or reject the bill; however, a bill of indemnity, from the throne is read but once in each houfe, they being to take it as the fovereign is pleafed to give it.

The fpeaker, and fometimes the boufe, directs the clerk what bill to read, which he does with an audible voice, and then delivers it to the peaker who rifing from his cbair, fands uncovered, and holding the bill in his hand, fays, this bill is thus intituled, and reads the title; he then
then opens the fubfance of it, and declares, that it is the firft time of reading this bill, and delivers it again to the clerk.

The fpeaking for, or againft a bill, is commonly put off till the fecond reading, that the members may have time to confider of it; for it feldom happens that a bill is read twice in one, day, except bills of fettlement.

Bills of fettlement, naturalization, $\mathcal{F}^{\circ}$. for any of the royal family, may pafs through both houres the fame day it is brought in.

On the fecond reading, which is in like manner as the firt, debates arife, af er which the houfe ufually calls for committing the bill, i. e. either for referring it to a committee of the rubole hoife, or a felect committee ; the latter confifts of feveral members, nominated by the houfe, with the time and place appointed for their meeting's whoever fpoke againt the bill muft not be of the committee; for he cannot be a proper perfon to help to prepare it; and when the bill has paffed through the committee, it is ordered to be ingrofed.

If a bill begun in the commons, happens at firft reading to be debated pro and con, the houfe calls for the queftion, which is, wwbether the bill Ball be rejected; and not wwether the bill ball be read the fecond time, which is the ufual way; but a bill coming from the lords, fo much refpect is fhewn, that if it be fpoke againft on the firft reading, and the /peaker prefs'd to put the queftion, he makes it firtt for the fecond reading; if that be denied, then for re-
jection; it being pradent to confider the bill, before it be put to fuch hazard.

If the majority be for rejecting, the clerk writes rejected in the journal, and indarfes it fo on the back of the bill; and it can be read no more that feffion, unlefs materially altered both in body and title; if the voice be to have the bill retained, then it is read a fecond time.

Whoever fpeaks to a bill, is uncovered, and directs himfelf to the Speaker; if two arife to fpeak, the Speaker determines which thall give way; he that fpeaks, is to be heard out uninterrupted, unlefs the difcourfe be not to the purpofe; in which cafe the fpeaker may check him.

None are to fpeak twice, unlefs by way of explication, or when a bill is twice read; if what one fays be confuted by another, he muft not reply the fame day, unlefs the houfe be turned into a commitiee; and then, if the chairman thinks proper, every one may fpeak to it as often as he pleafes. If the Jpeaker does not, any member may fpeak to what is done contrary to order of the boufe. Whoever mentions the orders in a debate, mult not fpeak to the matter itfelf; for if fo, the fpeaker or other member reprimands him.

The fpeaker is not to argue for or againft; he is to fee orders obferved, hear the arguments, and collect the fubftance; he has no voice but when the houfe is equally divided, and then, the cafing vote.

No member is to mention the name of another in difcourfe, bat to defcribe him by his title

## of Great-Britain.

or addition, as, that noble lord, that worthy knight or gentleman, or by his office, as Mr. Serjeant, gentlem n of the long robe, \&cc. or by his place, as the gentleman near the chair, near the bar, or the other fade; or that gentleman who Spoke loft $f$; or last but one, and the like.

No reflections are to be ufed; and though freedom of fpeech be a privilege of the house, yet what is fpoken may be cenfured. If any peaks offenfive words of the Sovereign, he is called to the bar, and on his knees reprimanded by the Speaker; if the offence be great, he is rent to the Tower.

When a bill that has been committed is reported, the house commonly agrees to the report in whole or in part; but when the matter is of importance, the bill is fometimes reconmisted, and mot ufually to the fame committee.

A debate ended, the speaker puts the quefion for ingrolfong ; if the majority be again it, the bill is thrown out; if for, 'cis ingrof/s'd, and the Speaker offers it fome days after to be read a third time for paling; and to prevent carrying of bills with few voices, no bill is put to the paling before $120^{\prime}$ clock.

At the third reading of a bill, the $\int_{p}$ faker tells the house, it is the third time, and with their favour, will put it to the $p a \sqrt{2} \mathrm{~g} g$; before he does this, he paufes, that the members may feal to it, if they pleafe; it fometimes happens at the third reading, that a frefh debate aries; but the bill is rarely recommitted, except for forme particular claude or provifo.

The debate over, the Speaker puts the bill to the vote, thus: As many as are of opinion that this bill Sould pafs, fay AYE; and after the affirmative, As many as are of the contrary opinion fay No; upon which the jpeaker declares his opinion, whether the ayes or the noes have it; which ftands as the judgment of the houre, unlefs the cale be doubtful; then a motion is made for dividing the houfe, and there is a rule that determines which fhall go out the ayes or noes, the fpeaker nominates two ayes and two noes, to count the houfe, who have each a ftaff in his hand, and counts the members that remain fitting; then the tellers go to the door, they fland two on each fide, as in oppofition, and count them who went forth, as they come in; while this is performing, no member is to fpeak or go out of his place; except fuch as go out upon the divifion.

The houfe being numbered, the four tellers, approaching the table, make tbree folemn bores to the chair, viz. the firf at the bar, the fecond in the middle of the floor, and the laft at the table, and then the two who are the tellers for the majority, report the number; which, if equal, the teilers mix one and one, the oldeft member or baronet, or peer, taking the righthand; upon which they all return to their places, and the fpeaker reports. If it be carried in the affirmative, the clerk enters refolued; if in the negative, thus, the queftion being put, \&c. it pafled in the negative.

If the bill paffed be originally of the houfe of commons, the clerk writes within it, on the top next the right-hand, Soit baillé auri Seignours; i. e. let it be fent to the lords; but if it begun in the lords houfe, he writes underneath the fubfcription of the lords, $A$ ce bill les communes ont affentez, i. e. to this bill the commons agree.

The bill is carried to the lords, by feveral members appointed by the houfe; and as they come to the bar, with great refpect, their lordJips rife, and go forward to meet them; the title of the bill is read by the chief manager, and delivered to the lord clancellor.

When a bill is fent by the lord's to the commons, they fend no members, but mafiers in cbancery; and are always introduced by the Serjeant at arms, bowing thrice, and after reading the title, and defiring it may be taken into confideration, delivers it to the fpeaker.

But in meffages of importance, the lords fend two judges to the boufe of commons. If either houfe difagree upon a bill, a conference is demanded, which is held in the painted chamber, to which both houfes fend feveral managers to argue upon the matter; if they don't agree, a new conference is demanded; and if it proves ineffectual, the bill is lof. .

They rote in the houre of lords, by beginning at the loweft baron, and fo upwards; each anfwering a part, content, or not content; if the voices are equal, the negative carries it; the fpeaker having no vote, unlefs a jeer of the realm.

## Of the Parliament

In the boufe of commons, 'tis ufual in the feffion to call the boufe over: every member when called, ftands up uncovered; the abfent, if not excufed, are entered deficit (a defoulter) and fometimes fent for by the ferjeant at arms; it is common for members to afk leave to be abfent for fome time, and it is readily granted. There muft be 40 members prefent to conftitute a houfe of commons, and at leaft 8 in a committee, but the full number of the houfe of commons is $55^{8}$.

When a full houfe is required, the Serjeant at arons is fent to feek formembers, at the court of requefts, Weftminfter-ball, \&cc. and the members are obliged to attend the bufinefs upon feeing the ferjeant, who has the mace carried a-crofs a meffenger's arms behind him.

Upon the death of a member, a warrant iffues to the clerk of the crown for making a new writ, directed to the /beriff of the county where the deceafed member ferved, in order to a new election.

## Rules obferved by Commiteees.

Upon the firft meeting of a committee, in the committee-chamber, they chufe a chairman among themfelves.

The committees muft not raze, interline, or blot the bill, but muft mark amendments on a different paper, and the number of the folio where the amendment is made, naming particularly the place ; the brerviate annexed to the bill mult
muft agree with it ; every amendment is voted fingly, and when all are fettled, read, and put to the queftion, whetber the Same Ball be reported to the boufe. Before the queition's put, any member of the committee may move to add to thofe amendments, or mend any other part of the bill.

If the amendments pafs, the chairman is to make the report. He firft acquaints the houfe, that he has a report to make from the committee to whom fuch a bill was committed; which being received by the houfe, the chairman ftanding in his place, reads each of the amendments, with the coberence in the bill, and gives the reafons of the committee for all fuch amendments; this done, he delivers the bill and amend ents to the clerk; whereupon any member may fpeak againt all or any of the amendments, and defire the coberence to be read, but muft make all his objections at once.

Upon any great bufinef, like a money-bill, the houfe refolves itfelf into a grand committee, called a committee of the whole boule; when every member may peak as often as he thinks neceffary, and anfwer others; the fpeaker leaves the cbair, and a cbairman is chofen, who fits in the clerk's place, and writes the proceedings of the committee.

Bufinefs under confideration of this committee commonly requires feveral fittings, the chairmana muft afk leave to fit again; when the matter is debated, and it is thought fit to be refolved in the houfe, the chairman having gone through the bill, puts the queftion, that the fame be
reported to the boufe. If the queftion be carsied in the affirmative, the fecker is called to the cbair, and the chaiman reports what was refolved in the committee, whereupon the houfe proceeds as a boufe, not as a committee.

The lords have their committees, with this difference, that the judges and others of the longrobe, are fometimes joined to the lords of the committee, though they have no voice in the houfe, and here they fit uncovered.

The farliament during the feffion, may addrefs the king, either each houfe feparately, or jointly in the fame addrefs; and thefe addreflcs are prefented at a time appointed by his majefyy, fometimes in a body with the Speaker; but moft commonly by deputed members from each houfe, and fuch as are of his majefly's privy-council.

When bills are ready for royal afent, the king goes to the houfe in his robes, and the lords in their robes, and the commons are fent for, the clerk of the crown seads the title of each bill; and as he reads, the clerk of the parliament according to inftruction, pronounces the royal affent in thefe words; if a publick bill, the anfiver is, le roy le vout; if private, foit fuit comme il eft defré; if a money-bill, le roy remercie fes loyaux fijects accepte leur benevolence Eo cufis la weut ; if a bill of indemnity, the return is from the lords and commons to his majefly in thefe words, les prelats, feigneurs $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ communes en ce parlement affemblez au nom de tous wos autress fijets remercient tres bumblement vorre majefe Ef prient dicu vos donner en fanté bonne vie eo longue; if a bill which the king dinlikes, te roys' averfera, the king woill
confuder of $i t$, which is a fort of civil denial. His majefty by commiffion to fome peers, may give his royal afent to any bill without his prefence.

Each houfe has a privilege to adjourn for fome days; and the king may alfo adjourn them; and all bills in both houfes remain as they were, and may be brought to an iffue the next meeting ; but 'tis otherwife with a prorogation, which makes a Seffon; for all bills that have paffed either or both houfes, and had not the royal afent, are dropt, or to be obtained muft begin anew.

Lafly, it is faid, the parliament is diffolved when the houfe of commons is difcharged in order to a new eleciion.

Difolution and calling of parliament are commonly by proclamation.

Upon the king's deceafe, if a parliament was fitting, or in being, it was formerly difolved of courfe, he being the bead of the parliament; but to prevent confufions on that account, an act paffed in the 4 th of queen Anne, by which it is declared, The parliament then fitting, or ine being, Sball in that cafe continue for fix months, unlefs fooner prorogued or diflolved by the next beir to the crown in fucceflon. -But, if there is no parliament in being, then the laft preceding parliament frall immediately meet, fit, and act, to all intents and purpofes, as if the faid parliament bad never been diffolved. The privy council, and all offices civil and military, are alfo to continue for fix months: And it is bigh treafon in the privy council, not to proclaim the nex
next fucceffor immediately ; the great benefit of which act appear'd on the death of queen Anne.

Formerly the Serif proclaimed the acts paffed in a feffion, that none might pretend ignorance; but that cuftom has been laid afide, fince printing came in ufa.

## Of the Privileges and Power of the Parliament.

There are three things in England, Said a great laver, the bounds of which are unknown; the royal prerogative, the peoples liberties, and the privileges of parliament. As for the lat, the bouse of lords are undoubtedly the hereditary councellors of the crown, and have a judicial power lodged in them by the conftitution. They are the fupreme court of judicature, and from them there lies no appeal.

One of the principal ends of parliament being to defend the rights of the people, and redress grievances, the chief care thereof lies in the bouse of commons; which is the grand inquest of the realm, fummoned from all parts to examine and rectify public diforders, and to prefent public delinquents ; fuch as evil councellors, judges, and magiftrates. Parliaments are a check therefore to dangerous defigns, and to wicked minifters.

When the parliament fit, the commons inpeach, and the lords are judges. The commons inform, prefent and manage the evidence; and the lords, after trial, give judgment. The commons by their privilege can impeach the higheft peer in the kingdom; but the lords cannot pro-

## of Great-Britain.

ceed againft a commoner, except on a complaint from the commons.

In a cafe of mifdemeanour, the lords spiritual and temforal are judges; if the crime be capital, the biflops abrent themfelves during trial. For by an ordinance made at Wefminfter in Henry IId's reign, all clergymen are forbid agitare judicium fanguinis, to meddle in any cafe where life is at ltake, on pain of being deprived of order and dignity.

Formerly, members were free from arreft; or imprifonment, except for treafon or felony, during the feffion, and forty days before and after; which privilege extended to their fervants, $\mathcal{O}^{\circ}$. attending the houfe. But this privilege ceafes, after prorogation or diffolution, till the prorogued parlia. ment be re-affembled, or a new parliament meet. It alfo ceafes upon adjournment of the houfes for above 14 days, 'till they meet again. Upon the rifing of parliament, the plaintiff is at liberty to proceed to judgment and execution. No action for debt due to the crown thall be impeach'd ${ }_{2}$ flayed, or delayed, under pretence of privilege of parliament. But the perfon of the debtor ${ }_{3}$ whether commoner or peer of the realm, fhall be, free from arrefts or imprifonment, during the continuance of the privilege of parliament.
The lords fpiritual and temporal nay appoint proxies to vote in their flead; but muft enter them in perfon at the beginning of parliament.

During the feffion, all members of the houfe of commons are free from ferving on juries; or attending trials in inferior court of judicature.

The par liament, with royal afent, can do any thing that is not repugnant to juffice. They may revive or abrogate old laws, make new, fettle the fucceffion to the crown, determine doubtful rights where no law is made, appoint taxes, eftablifh forms of religion, naturalize aliens, diffolve marriages, legitimate baftards, adjudge an infant or minor to be of full age; attaint a man of treafon, either alive, or after he is dead ; give the moft free pardons; reftore in blood and name, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. And the confent of the parliament is taken to be the confent of every Briton.

But how great foever be the power of king and parliament, yet they cannot reftrain or confine future parliaments. 2uod leges poferiores priores contrarias abrogant, is a maxim in the law of parliaments; and a fubfequent parliament has fill a power to abrogate, fufpend, qualify, explain, or make void the acts of the former in the whole or any part thereof; notwithftanding any words or reftraint, prohibition, or penalty in the former.
$N . B$. It is to be obferved, that the boufe of Lords are the hereditary councellors of the crown: They are alfo the Supreme court of judicature, and. from them lies no appeal.

## Of the Court of Chancery.

The court of chancery, which is a court of equity, is next in dignity and power to the high court of parliament, and here the lord chancellor, the lord keeper of the great feal, fits as juidge
judge (uniefs commifioners are appointed for that purpofe) fearches into frauds, breaches of truft, and fecret practices, and, in many cafes, moderates the rigour of the common law. The witneffes are here examined in private, and the proceedings are carried on by bills, anfiwers, and decrees ; but thefe decrees can only bind the perfon of the fuitors, and not their lands or goods.
The twelves maters in chancery are affifants to the lord chancellor; the firt of whom is called mafter of the rolls, or records of the court of chancery, and he, in the abfence of the chancellor, hears caufes at the rolls, and fometimes in the court of chancery. In his gift are the offices of the fix clerks, whofe bufinefs it is to enol commiffions, pardons, patents, $\mathcal{E}_{\mathrm{c}}$. which pafs the great feal. They are alfo attorneys for the fuitors in all caufes depending in this court. Under thefe fix clerks are fixty more, who difpatch all the bufinefs of that office. In the court of chancery there are alfo two examiners, who examine all witneffes on oath, and take their depofitions, and other officers whofe employments we pafs over for the fake of brevity.

The court of chancery enquires into all fuch frauds and abules as may have been committed where eftates or money has been given to any charitable ufe, obliging the truftees to perform their truft according to the intent of the refpective donors.

The mafters in chancery fit three at a time, by turns, on the bench with the lord chancellor,

## 158 Of the King's Bench

and to them are ufually referred matters of account ; but never the merits of any caufe.

## Of the Court of King's Bench.

The court of king's bench, which is next the houfe of lords, the higheft court in England at common law, takes cognizance of fuch criminal caufes as treafon, felony, breaches of the peace, oppreffion, $\varepsilon^{\circ}{ }^{\circ}$ c. and can examine, controul, and correct the judgments and proceedings of all other inferior courts (except that of the exchequer) not only in pleas of the crown, but in all others; errors committed by juftices of the peace come alfo under their cognizance.

In this court there are four judges created by patent, who hold their places for life, viz. the lord chief juftice of this court (alfo called the lord chief juttice of England) who has a falary of 2000 l . per annum, and the three other judges have each 1500 l. per annum. This court grants prohibitions to other courts, both ecclefiaftical and civil, when they exceed the bounds of their jurifdiction ; and here all matters of facts relating to civil or criminal caufes are tried by a jury. In this court all young lawyers, that have been called to the bar, are allow'd to plead and prackife. The jurifdiction of this lord chief juftice is very extenfive, and his warrant is of force in any part of the kingdom.

## Of the Court of Common Pleas.

The court of common pleas takes cognizance of none but civil caufes; and real actions are pleadable no where elfe ; nor can fines be levied, nor recoveries fuffered in any other court. The judges of this court are the lord chief juttice of the common pleas, and three other judges, who are created by patent for life; the falary of the firft is $2000 \%$. and each of the others $1500 \%$. per annum. None but ferjeants at law can plead. in this court, and all facts are tried by a jury.

The chief officers belonging to this court, are, the cufos brevium, protbonotaries, and cbirograpber, who are all fworn, fit in court, and hold their ofices for life as a freehold.

The cuffos brevium is the firfe clerk in court; his office is to receive and keep all writs and records of nifsprius, called pofeas.

The protbonotaries are to enter and enrol all declarations, pleadings, judgments, $\varepsilon^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. and in their offices the attorneys of the faid court are to enter their caufes, ${ }^{\circ} c$.

The chirographer is to engrofs and acknowledge fines, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$. and has under him fix clerks, who have each their refpective counties allotted them.
Of the Court of Excheruer.

In the exchequer there are two courts held, in the one caufes are tried according to law, and the other according to equity. The court of
equity is held before the lord treafurer, chancellor of the exchequer, and one or more of the barons; but the court of judicial proceedings, according to law, is held before the barons only.

In this court are tried all matters relating to the revenues of the crown; fuch as concern account, cuftoms and fines, $\varepsilon 9^{\circ}$ c. for which purpoíe four judges are appointed, who are called Barons of the Excbequer, the firlt whereof is the lord chief baron, whofe falary is 2000 \% and the falary of the reft is $1500 \%$. per annum.

There is alfo the curfitor baron, who fits with the other barons, but is not a judge of the court, his office being only to adminifter the oaths to fheriffs, under fheriffs, bailifs, and the officers of the cuftom-houfe.

For the affiftance of thefe barons, and for the more regular difpatch of the bufinefs, there are feveral officers who have places of confiderable truft and profit, particularly, 1 . The king's remembrancer, who has under him eight fworn attorneys, two of whom are diftinguifhed by the title of fecondaries, and in whofe office a flate of all the accounts concerning the king's revenue is entered (except fheriffs and bailiffs accounts) all fecurities for the faithful difcharge of offices are taken, and all proceedings thereupon made, as well as proceffes iffued to caufe all accomptants to bring in and fettle their accounts. And all proceedings in the exchequer, as a court of equity, are here lodged. 2. The lord treafurer's remembrancer has fix attornies, or fworn clerks under him, two of whom are called
fecondaries; and the bufinefs of this office is to make procefs againit all fheriffs, receivers, $\xi^{\circ} c$. for their accounts, and to tranfact other matters of moment. 3. The clerk of the pipe, into whofe ofice all accounts which, pafs the remembrancer's office, are brought. He has eight attorneys or fworn clerks under him, the two firf whereof are called feconiaries. There likewife belongs to this court, 4. A comptroller of the pipe, whofe bufinefs is to figin the rolls, and to iflue out writs for the recovery of any debts due to the crown, which are called the fummons of the pipe. Next to him is, 5 . The clerk of the pleas, in whofe office all the officers of the exchequer, and other privileg'd perfons who are debtors to the king, $\delta^{\circ}$ c. have right to plead or be impleaded, in all matters at common law; and this privilege is granted to thofe officers that they may not be obliged to go out of their own court where their attendance is required. Befides the clerk, there are five fworn attorneys aud a foreign oppofer.

There is likewife a clerk of the effreat, who receives the erreats, or extracts, every term out of the lord treafurer's remembrancer's office, and writes them out to be levied for the king.

Two auditors of the imprefs, who audit the accounts of his majefty's monies impreft, mint, cuftoms, ward-robe, firt fruits, and tenths, naval and military expences, $E^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$.

Four audturs of the revenue, whofe bufinefs it is to audit all accounts of the revenue and fubfidies granted by parliament.

Rememblrancer of the firft fruits. There are feveral officers belonging to this office, and their bufinefs is to take compofitions for the firf fruits and tenths, and to proceed againft thofe who are unwilling to pay.

Befides thefe there is a chief-u/fer, who is by inheritance proclamator of the court of common pleas, a clerk of the parcels, clerk of the nicbels, marfhal of the court, and many other fubordinate officers, which, for brevity fake, we are obliged to omit.

## Court of the Dutchy of Lancaster.

This court, which is kept at Wefiminfer by the lower exchequer, takes cognizance of all, caufes that concern the revenue of this dutchy, which has been long fince annexed to the crown.

The chancellor of the dutchy is the chicf judge of the court, and is affinted therein by the attorney of the court, and other officers.

That juftice may be regularly adminiftered in the country, the counties of England are divided into fix circuits, and two of the twelve judges are affign'd to go each of thefe circuits twice a year, when, at the aflizes held for the refpective counties in fpring and autumn, they determine all caufes both of a criminal and civil nature ; all facts being tried by a jury, as they are in the courts of common law at Wefminfter-ball.

For the fame reafon Wales is divided into two circuits, and two judges appointed annually to hear and determine caufes in each.

As the trial of malefactors in England is very different from that of other nations, the following account thereof may be ufeful to foreigners and others, who have not feen thofe proceedings.

The court being met, and the prifoner called to the bar, the clerk commands him to hold up his hand, then charges him with the crime of which he is accufed, and afks him whether he is guilty or not guilty. If the prifoner anfwers guilty, his trial is at an end; but if he anfwers not guilty, the court proceeds on the trial, even though he has before confeffed the fact, for the law of England takes no notice of fuch conferfion, and unlefs the witnefles, who are upon oath, prove him guilty of the crime, the jury mun acquit him, for they are directed to bring in their verdict according to the evidence given in court. If the prifoner refufes to plead, that is, if he will not fay in court, whether he is guilty or not guilty, he is by the law of England to be preffed to death.

When the witneffes have given in their evidence, and the prifoner has, by himfelf or his council, crofs examined them, the judge recites to the jury the fubftance of the evidence given againft the prifoner, and bids them difcharge their confcience; when, if the matter be very clear, they commonly give their verdict without going out of court ; and the foreman, for himfelf and the reft, declares the prifoner guiliy, or not guilty, as it may happen to be. But if any doubt arifes amongt the jury, and the matter requires debate, they all withdraw into
a room with a copy of the indictment, where they are locked up without bread, water, or any thing to fubfift on till they are unanimoufly agreed on the verdict ; and if any one of the jury fhould die during this their confinement, the prifoner will be acquited.

When the jury have agreed on the verdict, they inform the couit thereof by an officer that waits without, and the prifoner is again fet to the bar, to hear his verdict, which is unalterable, except in fome doubtful cafes, when the verdict is brought in special, and is therefore to be determined by the trvelve judges of England.

If the prifoner is found guilty, he is then afked what reafon he can give why fentence of death fhould not be pafs'd upon him? If it be the firft fault, and his offence be within the ftatute made for that purpofe, he may demand the benefit of the cler $y$, which faves his life, and he will be only burnt in the hand. But where the benefit of the clergy is not admitted, the Sentence of death, after a fummary account of the trial, is pronounced on the prifoner, in thefe words: The law is, That thou fbalt return io the place from whence thou cameft, and from thence to the place of execution, where thou foalt bang ly the neck, till thy body be dead, and the Lord bave mercy on thy foul: Whereupon the fleriff is charg'd with the execution.

All prifoners found not guilty by the jury, are immediately acquitted and difcharged, and in fome cafes obtain a copy of their indietment from the court to proceed at law againft their profecutors.

If when a prifoner is brought to his trial no witneffes appear againft him, he is acquitted. And the juftice of peace who committed him, delivers up the examination he took, fubfribed by thofe whom he bound to give evidence againft him, that they may be fued for their recognizance.

All prifoners that were not indicted but confined upon fufpicion, are proclaimed in this manner, A. B. Prijoner, flands bere at the bar. If any man can fay any thing againt bim, let bim fieak; for the prifoner flands at bis deliverance. And if, upon this, no evidence appears againf him he is acquitted; and this is called Delivevance by proclamation.

We have already obferved in the former part of this work, that na prifoner can be brought to his trial, unlefs a bill of indictment be found againft him by the grand jury.

For putting the laws effectually in execution, an high fheriff is annually appointed for every county (except Wefmoreland and Cumberland') by the king, whofe office is both minilerial and judicial. He is to execute the king's mandates, and all writs directed to him out of the king's courts of jurtice; to impannel juries, to bring caufes and malefactors to trial, to fee the fentences both in civil and criminal affairs, executed. And at the afizes to attend on the judges, and guard them all the time they are in his county. 'Tis alfo part of his office to collect all publick fines, diftreffes, and amerciaments, into the exchequer, or where the king fhall appoint, and to make fuch
fuch payments out of them as his majeity fhall think proper.

As his office is judicial, he keeps a court, called the county court, which is held by the fherifi ${ }_{2}$ or his under-fheriffs, to hear and determine all civil caufes in the county under forty fhillings; this however is no court of record ; but the court, formerly called the foeriff's turn was one ; and the king's leet, through all the county; for in this court, enquiry was made into all criminal offences againft the common law, where by the fatute law there was no reftraint. This court, however, has been long fince abolifhed.

Under the fheriff are various officers, as the under-fheriff, clerks, ftewards of courts, bailifts, (in London called Serjeants) conftables, gaolers, beadles, छัc.

The next officer to the Beriff, is the juflice of peace, feveral of whom are commiffoned for each county: and to them is intruted the power of putting great part of the flatute law in execution iu relation to the highways, the poor, vagrants, treafons, felonies, riots, the prefervation of the game, $\xi^{c} c . \varepsilon^{g} c$. and they examine and conmit to prifon all who break or difurb the peace, and difquiet the king's fubjects. In order to punifh the offenders, they meet every quarter at the county-town, when a jury of twelve men, called the grand inqueft of the county, is fummoned to appear, who, upon oath, are to enquire into the cafes of all delinquents, and to prefent them by bill guilty of the india-

## Of Justices, Mayors, \&c. 167

ment, or not guilty; the juflices commit the former to gaol for their trial at the next afizes, and the latter are acquitted. This is called the quarter-feffons for the county. The juffice of peace ought to be a perfon of great good fenfe, fagacity, and integrity, and to be not without fome knowledge of the law, for as much power is lodged in his hands, and as nothing is fo intoxicating, without thefe qualifications he will be apt to make miftakes, and to flep beyond his authority, for which he is liable to be called to an account at the court of king's berch.

There are alfo in each county two coroners who are to enquire by a jury of neighbours, how and by whom any perfon came by a violent death, and to enter it on record as a plea of the crown.

The civil government of cities is a kind of fmall independent policy of itrelf; for every city hath, by charter from the king, a jurifdiction among themfelves to judge in all matters ciovil and criminal, with this reftraint only, that all civil coufes may be removed from their courts to the higher courts at Wefminger; and all offences that are capital, are committed to the judge of the afize. They are conftituted with a mayor, aldermen, and burgefies, who together rake the corporation of the city, and hold a court of judicature, where the mayor prefides as judge. They likewife when affembled in council, can make laws, called by-laws, for the govermment of the ciry. And here the

## 168 Of Courts Leet and Baron.

 mayor, aldermen, and common-courcil refernble the king, lords and commons in parliament.The government of incorporated boroughs is much after the fame manner; in fome there is a mayor, and in others two builiffs. All which, during their mayoralty or magiftracy, are juftices of the peace within their liberties, and confequently efquires.

For the better gavernment of villages, the lords of the foil or manor (who were formerly call'd barons) have generally a power to hold courts, called courts-leet, and courts baron, where their tenants are obliged to attend and receive juftice. The bufinefs of court-leets is chiefly to prefent and punifh nuifances; and at courts baron, the conveyances and alienations of the copyhold tenants are enrolled, and they are admitted to their eflates on a defcent or purchafe.

There are alfo high conttables appointed for the divifions called bundreds, and a petty conftable in every parifh, whofe bufinefs it is to keep the peace, and in cafe of quarrels to fearch for and take up all rioters, felons, $E^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$. and to keep them in the prifon or in fafe cuftody, 'till they can be brought before a juitice of the peace, and in this he is affited by another officer, called the tithing-man. 'Tis likewife the bufinefs of thefe officers to put in execution within their diftries, all warrants that are brought them from the juftice of the peace.

Befides thefe, there are courts of confcience fettled in many parts of England for the relief of the poor, in the recovery or payment of fmall debts, not exceeding 40 s .

There are alfo foroft courts appointed for the confervation of the king's forefts, and preventing all abufes therein.

Moft of the above courts are guided by common law. I come now to one ruled by the civil law, viz, the court of admiralty, whofe judge is therefore a doctor of the civil law. In this const, which is held in the common hall at Doctors Commons, maritime affairs are tried, and all its writs and decrees run in the name of the lord high admiral.

The court of the earl markal, or court of bonour, judges of any fuit concerning the arms of the nobility and gentry, and the earl marfhal of England, or his deputy, is the proper judge thereof. He is invefted with a power of ordering and determining all matters relating to arms, fupporters, pedigrees, Evc. making rules and decrees for granting new devices of arms, and putting in execution the laws and ordinances relating thereto. But of this we have already treated under the office of the earl marfhal of England.

## Of PUNISHMENTS.

The laws of England are efteemed more mer ciful, with refpect to offenders, than thofe which at prefent fubfift in any other part of the known world; yet the punifhment of fuch who at their trial refufe to plead guilty or not guily, is here very cruel. In this cafe the prifoner is laid upon his back, and his arms and legs being ftretched out with cords, and a confiderable weight laid upon
his breaft, he is allowed only three morfels of barley bread, which is given him the next day without drink, after which he is allowed nothing but foul water till he expires. This, however, is a punifhment which is fcarcely inflicted once in an age, but fome offenders have chofe it to preferve their eflates for their children. Thofe guilty of this crime are not now fuffered to undergo fuch a length of torture, but have fo great a weight placed upon them, that they foon expire. In cafe of high treafon, though the criminal ftands mute, judgment is given againft him as if he had been convicted, and his eftate is confifcated.

The law of England includes all capital crimes under bigh treafon, petty treafon, and felony. The firft confits in plotting, confpiring, or rifing up in arms againft the fovereign, or in counterfeiting the coin. The traitor is punifhed by being drawn on a fledge to the place of execution, when, after being hanged upon a gallows for fome minutes, the body is cut down alive, the heart taken out and expofed to public view, and the entrails burnt: the head is then cut off, and the body quartered, after which the head is ufually fixed on fome confpicuous place. All the criminal's lands and goods are forfeited, his wife lofes her dowry, and his children both their eftates and nobility.

But tho' coining of money is adjudged high treafon, the criminal is only drawn upon a fledge to the place of execution, and there hanged.

Though the fentence paffed upon all traitors is the fame, yet with refpect to perfons of quality,
lity, the punifhment for high treafon, petty treafon, or felony, is generally changed into beheading, when a fcaffold is erecied for that purpofe, on which the criminal placing his head upon a block it is fruck off with an ax.

The punifhment for mifprifion of high treafon, that is, for neglecting or concealing it, is imprifonment for life, the forfeiture of all the offender's goods, and of the profits arifing from his lands.

Petty treafon is when a child kills his father, a wife her hufband, a clergyman his bihop, or a fervant his mafter or miftrefs. This crime is punifhed by being drawn in a fledge to the place of execution, and there hanged upon a gallows till the criminal is dead. Women guilty both of this crime, and of high treafon, are fentenced to be burnt alive, but inflead of fuffering the full rigour of the law, they are ftrangled at the ftake before the fire takes hold of them.

Feiony, includes murders, robberies, forging notes, bonds, deeds, E®c. Thefe are all punifhed by hanging, only murderers are to be executed foon after the fentence is paffed; and then delivered to the furgeons in order to be publickly diffected. Perfons guilty of robbery, when there are fome alleviating circumfances, are fometimes tranfported for a term of years to his majefty's plantations. And in all fuch felonies where the benefit of the clergy is allowed, as it is in many, the criminal is burnt in the hand with a hot iron.

Other crimes punifhed by the laws are,

Manflausbter, which is the unlawful killing of a perfon without premeditated malice, but with a prefent intent to kill; as when two who formerly meant no harm to each other quarrel, and the one kills the other; in this cafe, the criminal is allowed the benefit of his clergy for the firit time, and only burnt in the hand.

Cbance medley, is the accidental killing of a man without an evil intent, for which the offender is alfo to be burnt in the hand, unlefs the offender was doing an unlawful act, which laft circumftance makes the punifhment death.

Sbop-lifting, and receiving goods knowing them to be ftolen, are punifhed with tranfportation to his majefty's colonies, or burning in the hand.

Perjury, and keeping diforderly houfes, are punifhed with the pillory and imprifonment.

Petty larceny, or fmall theft, under the value of twelve-pence, is punifhed by whipping.

Libelling, ufing falfe weigbts and meafures, and forefialling the market, are commonly punifhed with ftanding on the pillory, or whipping.

For ftriking, fo as to draw blood, in the king's court, the criminal is punifhed with lofing his right hand.

For ftriking in Wefminfler-ball while the courts of juftice are fitting, is imprifonment for 1.fe, and forfeiture of all the offender's eftate.

Drunkards, vagabonds, and loofe, idle, diforderly perfons, are punifhed by being fet in the ftocks, or by paying a fine.

And formerly in feveral parts of England fcolding women were fet in a vehicle, called a
ducking fool, where they were placed on high and drawn through the town, to fome deep water, into which they were three times plunged, and then again carried about and expoled to the derifion and contempt of the populace.

Having faid thus much of the civil government of England, we fhall now fpeak of that which is called the Ecclefiafical.

## Of the Convocation.

Upon the cailing of every parliament, a national fynod of the clergy are conftantly convened to confider of the flate of the church; the king directing his writs to the archbifhop of each province to fummon all bihops, deans, arch-deacons, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$. to affemble at a certain time and place. On which the archbifhop of Canterbury directs his mandate to the bihop of London, as dean provincial, to cite all bifhops, deans, and arch-deacons, directing that one procior be fent for each cathedral and collegiate church, and two for the body of the inferior clergy of each diocefe. The convocation of the clergy of the province of Canterbury generally affemble in St. Paul's cathedral, and from thence remove to the Cbapter-boufe, oz to Wefminfler.

The upper houfe is compofed of twenty-two bifhops, of whom the archbifop is prendent. And the lower houfe , of all the deans, archdeacons, one proctor for every chapter, and two for the clergy of each diocefe, in all 166.

## 174 Of Ecciesiastical Courts.

At the fame time the archbifhop of York may hold a convocation of his clergy. The bufnefs of the convocation is chiefly to preferve the purity of the chriftian faith, to punifh thofe convicied of error, and to fupprefs all heretical books: but how far thefe cenfures are allowable in a church, who makes no pretenfions to infallibility, and what an injury this may be to the caufe of truth, and to a free and honeft enquiry, which proteftants claim as their peculiar privilege, is not for us to determine. However, though they have been reckoned an effential part of the conftitution, and as fuch have been regularly fummoned to meet with every parliament, they have not for many years been fuffer'd to enter upon bufinefs.

## Of the Ecclesiastical Court.

The higheft ecclefiaftical court is that of the delegates, which confifts of commiffioners appointed by his majefty, under the broad-feal, to hear appeals from the inferior courts.

The tecond in order, is that of the arches, to which are directed appeals in ecclefiaftical caufes in the province of Canterbury. The judge here determines the caufe without a jury, and all the proceedings of this court run in the name of the judge.

In the court of audience, the archbifhop avocates a caufe to his own hearing.

The prerogative court takes cognizance of wills, and of the eftates of thole who die inteflate.

## Of Ecclesiastical Courts.

The court of peculiars takes cognizance of caufes in fuch parifhes as are exempt from the jurifdiction of the bifhop of any diocefe.

In every diocefe the bifhop hath a court held in his cathedral, that takes cognizance of wills, inteftates eftates, $\varepsilon^{c} c$. of which his chancellor is judge; and if the diocefe be large, he hath commiffioners in the difant parts, who fit as judges in the places affign'd them; and they are called confiftory courts.

Every archdeacon hath alfo a court, and judges of caufes of an inferior nature within his jurifdiction.

The dean and chapter of every cathedral or collegiate church, have alfo a court, wherein they take cognizance of caufes depending upon their church.

In North Briton or Scotland are the court of Seffions, compofed of a number of judges, called Lords of the Seffion, in which civil caufes are tried; they have alfo the courts of jufticiary, exchequer, and chancery; fheriffs courts, courts of regality, and barons courts, commiffary courts, and heralds office: And the judges of the jufticiary court go the circuits to try caufes as in England. It is to be obferved, that fince the late Rebellion, the heretable jurifdictions and clanfhips in Scotland are abolifhed.

Ireland is governed, under his majefly, by a lord-licutenant; and in his abfence, by lords juftices. The parliaments, courts of juftice, and indeed the whole department of their government, very nearly refembles that of England, of which it is a copy.

## Of his Majesty's Forces by Sea and Land.

The power of the Britifs monarchy is, efpecially fince the Union, very great. In queen Ann's wars, the whole Briti/b force amounted to 80,000 foldiers and 40,000 feamen, with which fuch victories were gained as amazed all Europe. Our land force is now almoft as large, and the marine is greater, 60,000 feamen and marines being raifed for the year 1758 .

The principal magazine of arms is the Tower of London, where is an arfenal capable of fitting out at leaft $60,000 \mathrm{men}$, with a large train of artillery, of brafs ordnance, and many mortars. The largeft cannon weigh about 7000 lb . and carry balls of 60 pounds weight. At Portmouth, Plymouth, Woolwich, Cbatbam, Sheernefs, Hull, and Berwick, are other magazines, under the direction of the mafter-general of the ordnance, fubordinate to whom are fix principal patent officers, who, if there is occafion, fit three times a week in the office, to tranfact bufinefs.

1. The lieutenant of the ordnance, who receives his orders from the mafter, infpects the train of artillery, and prepares it for motion when neceflary; he alfo gives the orders for firing the great guns upon any particular occafion.
2. The Surveyor infpects the ordnance and ftores, and with the affiftance of the proofmafters, examines whether the provifions brought in be good, and marked with the king's mark.

He allows all bills, and keeps a check upon all work belonging to the ordnance.
3. The derk of the ordnance records all patents, grants and orders relating to the office, draws the eftimates for fupplies, and provifions; makes all bills of imprett and debentures for money due for work, and provifions; and keeps journals of the receipts and returns of all ftores.
4. The fore-keeper has in his cuftody all the ordnance and fores, which he is to keep in order fit for fervice, and to repair the ftorehoufes. He docs not receive or iflue any flores without an order figned by the proper officers from the appointment of the mafter of the ordnance, who takes his infructions either from the king, or fix members of the privy council, or from the commiffioners of the admiralty for the ufe of the navy. He is not to receive back any flores before they have been examined by the furveyor, and regiftered by the clerk of the ordnance.
5. The clerk of deliveries, draws up all orders for delivering flores or provifions, and is to fee them delivered, and to charge the receiver therewith.
6. The treafurer or paymafer, pays all falaries and bills as the mafter direets.

There is alfo a mafter-gunner who teaches thofe who are appointed to learn the art of gunnery, and certifies to the mafter the ability of any perfon recommended to be a gunner. He adminifters an oath to every fcholar not to ferve any foreign
power without leave, or teach the art of gunnery to any one who has not taken the fame oath.

We fhall now mention the fanding militia, which are appointed to defend the nation in cafe of a rebellion or invafion.

Thefe formerly confifted of both horfe and foot, and in Engiand, exclufive of Scotland, they amounted to 200,000 . At every mufter, which was to be once or twice a year, each horfeman was allowed $2 s$ and each foot foldier $1 s$. by his employer. To conduct thefe forces, the king confituted lord-lieutenants of the counties, who were generally peers; and they from among the principal gentry chofe their deputy-lieutenants to act under them, who were to be prefented to, and approved of, by the king.

The lord-lieutenant or deputy, had a power to levy every year the fourth part of each perfon's proportion in the tax of $70,000 \%$. upon all England and Wales, and in cafe of an enemy, could oblige every man fo charged, to allow his foldier one month's pay, but could not charge him with more till that was repaid by the king.

In cafe of an invafion, beacons were erecied at proper diflances upon eminent places throughout the kingdom. Thefe beacons were pitch barrels put on high places, in order to be fired upon the approach of an enemy, fo that the whole country might be alarmed, and the militia ordered to arm themfelves.

This was the flate of the militia till the 30 oth year of the reign of his prefent majefy, when a bill was brought into parliament to render the

## Of the Militia.

militia more effectual; and in that, and the fucceeding feffions, two acts were paffed, which in a manner new modelled this military body. We fhall give an abftract of thefe acts, for the information of thofe who are chofen by lox to ferve in the militia.

> Of the Pay, Privileges, and Duty of a Militia-Man.

## P A Y.

To a private man, for each day he is employed in the militia, one fhilling; out of whom there is to be one corporal to every twenty, who is to be paid one fhilling and fixpence every day he is employed.

Out of the private men, vacancies, on the death or removal of ferjeants, may be filled up, in the proportion of one to every twenty private men;

Who are, in that cafe, difcharged from ferving as fuch,

And have the pay of a ferjeant, wiz. every day in the year one fhilling.
The ferjeant-major mult be made out of the ferjeants, and is to be paid two fhillings and fix-pence more a week.

## PRIVILEGES.

Cannot be compelled to march out of the kingdom ;

Nor obliged to go above fix miles from home to perform exercife in companies or half companies;

Nor be detained on days of exercife longer than fix hours; or under arms, without refrefhment, more than two hours.

To be dieted and billeted at publick-houfes, paying, for diet and fmall beer, four-pence each day.

Having ferved three years, may retain his cloths.

Exempted from doing any highway duty, or ferving as a peace officer or parifh officer.

Not liable to ferve, unlefs by confent, in any of his majefty's land or fea-forces.

Having been called out into actual fervice, and being a married man, may fet up any trade.

Difabled by ficknefs on a march, or at a place of annual exercife, to be provided for (by an order from onejuftice of the peace or magiftrate) by the officers of the parift where he thall then be, who are to be reimburfed by the officers of the parifh for which he fhall ferve.

If ordered out on actual fervice, to receive a guinea before the day he is ordered to march.

If ordered out, leaving a family not of ability to fupport themfelves, the parifh officers where fuch family refides to relieve them by a weekly allowance until his return, and be reimburfed out of the county-ftock.

Having ferved three years, not to ferve again, until, by rotation, it comes to his turn.

Being 35 years of age, and having ferved two years, or on fhewing juft caufe, may be difcharged;

And at any time, by fubdivifion meetings.

If maimed or wounded in actual fervice, fhall be equally intitled to Cbelfea hofpital with any other foldier belonging to his majefty's other forces.

Parifhes may offer, and deputy-lieutenants may accept, volunteers inftead of thofe chofen by lot.

## D U T.Y.

To appear at the fubdivifon-meeting on notice, and be inrolled to ferve for three years, or find a fubftitute.

To be exercifed in half-companies on the firft Mondays in the months of March, April, May, June, July, Auguft, September, and October.

In whole companies on the third Manday in the faid months.

And if they cannot be exercifed in half-companies, by reafon of the diftance, then in fmaller bodies.

In regiments, or battalions, on Tuefday, Wednefday, Thurfday, and Friday in Wbitfun week.

The days of exercife may be altered to any other day in the fame week, Sunday excepted.

The two days in any one month in harveft may be changed to Tuefday and Wedneflay in Eafier-week.

If any day is inconvenient, on account of fairs and markets, it may be altered to any other day in the fame week, except Sunday.

Notice of the feveral places of exercife to be fixed on the church or chapel-doors of the parimhes refpectively; or in cafe of no church or chapel, on the door of fome church or chapel next adjoining.

182 Of the Naval Force
After exercife, to clean and return arms, cloaths, and accoutrements.

Changing his refidence, to ferve in the divifion he fhall remove to, on giving previous notice to the deputy-lieutenants, and receiving a certificate from them.

And in cafe of invafion, imminent danger thereof, or a rebellion, may be drawn out for actual fervice, and in fuch cafe only, and in this kingdom, and not elfewhere.

As to the naval flrength of England, it exceeds that of all other nations, and confifts of above 200 men of war, befides yatchts, firefhips, bomb-vefiels, advice-boats, brigantines, floops, florefhips, hulks, and hoys. The men of war are divided into fix rates. The firt, fecond and third rates are now built fo flrong and large, that a fecond rate is as good as was formerly a firf rate, and may engage with a firft rate fhip of war of any other nation. Ships of 50 guns are reckoned of the line of battle.

When the royal navy is in harbour, the charge of keeping it in repair amounts to 150,0001 . a year: And each feaman in time of war is reckoned at 4 . a month expence to the nation, including vicuuals, wages, wear and tear.

Forty thoufand feamen are required to man a Heet of 70 fhips of the line, befides thofe for protection of trade and convoy. And it is computed that England alone has 100,000 feamen. The captain's pay of a firlt rate fhip is 15 s. per day; of a fecond, Izs. of a third ios.
of a fourth 7 s .6 d . of a fifth, 6 s . and of a fixth, 5 s.

The wages of a feaman is 11.4 s , a month of 28 days, and his victuals on board, deducting 6 d. a month towards the charge of Greenwich hoipital.

The Briti $/$ fleet when complete is commonly divided into three fquadrons, red, wbite, and blue, and to each fquadron belongs an admiral, vice admiral, and rear admiral. Each of the principal commanders bears the title of admiral of his fquadron. But the admiral of the red commands the whole, and is ftiled vice admiral of Great Britain.

The pay of the admiral of the fleet is $5 l$ a day, and of every other admiral 3 2 . $10 \%$. the vice admiral $2 \%$. 10 s. and the rear admiral 11. 15 s . when the fleet is at fea. But the fapreme command of our naval force is next to the king in the lord high admiral of Great Britain, which office is now in commiffion of thofe called lords of the admiralty.

There is alfo a vice admiral and rear admiral of Great Britain appointed by the king when moft of the fhips of war are in commiffion.

The bufnefs of the royal navy is tranfacted at the navy-office, by a treafurer, comptroller, furveyor, and clerk of the accounts. The treafurer pays the charges of the navy out of the exchequer, on a warrant obtained from the lord treafurer, and another warrant from the principal officers of the navy.

The comptroller infpeets and controlls all payments of wages, examines and audits all
accounts of the treafurer, victuallers, purfers, and ftore-keepers.

The furveyor is to keep an account of the ftate of the ftores, and fupply what is wanting; to furvey the hulks, mafts, and yards, and eftimate the value of repairs; to charge the boatfwains and carpenters with the ftores they receive, and on their return to fate their accounts. This office is filled with two, who tranfact the bufinefs jointly.

The clerk of the accounts records all orders, contracts, bills, warrants, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c. and has an affifant.

There are befides fix commiffioners of the navy, fome executing that part of the comptroller's office which relates to the victualling account, and others what relates to the florekeepers accounts of the feveral yards.

There are alfo other occafional commiffioners, who are only made for a time, and as exigence requires; for though the principal officers and commiffioners hold their places by patent, and the king allows them clerks with fallaries for the difpatch of bufinefs, yet other officers in the king's yards, or belonging to his majefty's fhips, hold their places only by warrant from the lord high admiral (or lords of the admiralty) durante bene placito.

There are likewife commifioners for victualling the navy, who have agents at Chatbam, Portfmouth, Plymouth, Hull, and other ports. Commiffioners for the tranfport fervice, and commiffioners to take care of the fick and wounded
wounded feamen, and the exchange of prifoners.

There are fix great yards, viz. Cbatbam, Deptford, Woolvich, Sheerness, Port mouth, and Plymouth, furnifhed with proper materials for the building, repairing and cleaning his majefty's fhips. And to each yard belongs feveral officers, as clerk of the check, ftorekeeper, two mafter attendants, mafter fhipwright, two affiftants, and clerk of the furvey.

Of the Ecclesiastical, Civil, and Military Government of the King's Houßold.

The dean of the royal chapel has the ecclefiaftical government of the king's court, and acknowledges no fuperior but his majefty; for as the palace is exempt from all inferior temporal jurifdiction, fo is the royal chapel from all fpiritual, it not being within the juridiction of any of the bifhops, but as a regular peculiar, is referved to the vifitation and immediate government of the king, who is, as it were, the fupreme ordinary over all England.

The dean chufes all the other officers of the chapel, viz. the fub-dean, 8 priefts in ordinary, the confeffor to the king's houfhold, who vifits the fick, examines and prepares communicants, E®c. 15 gentiemen, who are called clerks of the chapel, and join with the prieft in the performance of divine fervice ; a mafter who boards, and teaches mufic to 12 children; and feveral other officers and fervants.

Prayers are performed in the king's, chapel three times every day. His majefty has allo a private oratory, where fome of the chaplains in ordinary read divine fervice to the king on the week days.

The lord almoner difpofes of the king's alms, and has the privilege of giving the firft difh at dinner that is fet upon the king's table, or inftead of it 4 d . a day. He alfo diftributes to 24 poor men, nominated by the parifhioners of the parifh adjacent to the king's palace of tefidence, 4 d . in money to each, with a twopenny loaf, and a gallon of beer, or inftead of the bread and beer, $3 d$. in money, to be equally divided between them, every morning at feven o'clock.

The king has likewife a clerk of the clofet, who is one of the dignified clergy, and who attends at his majefly's right hand during divine Service, in order to refolve his religious doubts; and alfo waits on the king in his private clofet.

His majefty has 48 chaplains in ordinary, who are generally doctors of divinity, and have a falary of $41 \% 10$ s, a year each. Four of thefe attend every month, to preach before the king on fundays and other feftivals, and in the morning on fundays before the houfhold; they are daily to read divine fervice twice to the king in his private oratory, and to give thanks at table in the clerk of the clofet's abfence.

There are alfo 24 chaplains at Wbiteball, who are fellows of colleges, 12 of whom are chofen out of each univerfity, and have $70 \%$. a year each for preaching one month in the year.

The Ient preachers are appointed by the lord chamberlain. But on AB. Weanefday morning, the fermon is preached by the dean of the chapel, and every Wednefday after, by one of his majefty's chaplains : every Friday it is preached by the dean of fome cathedral or collegiate church, and on Good Friday the dean of Wefminfer always preaches. One of the bifhops preaches every funday in Lent; on Palm funday an archbifhop, and upon Eafter funday, the lord almoner.

On the twelve days in the year accounted high fellivals, and collar-days, his majefty after divine fervice, being attended by the principal nobility, adorned with their collars of the garter, and by the heralds, walks up to the altar and offers a fum in gold, which is received by the dean of the chapel, and diftributed to the poor. Thefe twelve days are, Cbrifmas-day, Eafter-day, Whitfunday, and All-Saints-day, which are called Houfsold-days; then Nerw-year's-day, and Trvelfthday, upon the latter of which a fmall quantity of gold, frankincenfe, and myrrh, in feveral purfes are offered by the king: the other days are Candlemas, Annunciation, Afcenfion, Trinityfunday, St. Jobn Baptift, and Micbaelmas-day, when only gold is offered. Upon Cbrifmas-day, Eafter-day, and Whitfunday, his majefty ufually receives the holy facrament, when only two or three of the principal bifhops, and fome of the royal family communicate with him.

The gold offered by the king at the altar on there occafions, is called the Byzant, from a piece of gold fuppofed to have been coined by

188 Government of the the emperors of Confantinople, which city was formerly called Byzantium. Thofe offered by king $\mathcal{F}$ ames I. had on one fide the king kneeling before an altar, with four cowns before him, and this motto, Quid retribuam Domino tro omnibus qua tribuit mibi? that is, What foall I render unto the Lord for all bis Goodnefs to me? And on the other fide, a lion lying down by a lamb, with this motto, Cor contritum $\mathrm{F}^{\circ}$ bumilitatum non defpiciet Deus; that is, An bumble and a contrite Heart, $O$ God, thou wilt not defpife.

## Of the Civil Government of the King's

 Court.The civil government of the court is committed to the lord fteward of the hounhold, who has authority over all the officers and fervants of the king's houfe, except thofe of his majefty's chapel, chamber, and fables. He alfo attends the king at the meeting of parliaments, adminifters the oaths of allegiance and fupremacy to all the members of the houfe of commons, and at the end of the parliament adjufts the parliamentary expences, $\sigma_{0} c$. When in the king's prefence he carries a white ftaff; but at other times it is carried by a footman bare-headed. This ftaff he breaks at the king's death, over the hearfe made for his body, and by that means difcharges all the officers.

The next officer is the lord chamberlain, who prefides over all the officers belonging to the king's chamber, and all above ftair, except the precinct of the king's bed-chamber, which is wholly under the groom of the fole. Ho
has alfo the overfight of the ferjeant at arms; of the chaplains, though he himfelf is a layman; of the phyficians, furgeons, barbers, $\xi^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$, and of the wardrobe, the beds, tents, revels, mufic, commedians, hunting, meffengers, trumpets, drummers, handicrafis, and artifans, retained in the king's fervice.

The mafter of the great ward-robe, is an officer of confiderable dignity, and has a falary of 1600 \% a year. He has under him a deputy, who has 400 l , a year, and other officers. There are alfo feveral tradefmen and artificers, belonging to his office, who are fworn fervants to the king, and who are to furnifh fuch things as are neceffary for the coronations, marriages, and funerals of the royal family; to provide robes for the knights and officers of the garter ; coats for the king's heralds, and purfuivants at arms, with robes and liveries for many officers and fervants at court.

The next great officer is the mafter of the horfe, who has the management of the king's ftables and breed of horfes, and prefides over the equerries, pages, footmen, grooms, riders of the great horfes, farriers, fmiths, coachmen, faddlers, and the other trades working for the king's ftables. He has alfo the care of the lands and revenues appointed for the king's breed of horfes, and of the litters, coaches, fumpter horfes, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c. But the accounts of the ftables for provender, livery and board wages, are obliged to be brought by the avener, who is chief clerk of the avery, to be pafied and allowed by the board of green-cloth.

The mafter of the horfe has the peculiar privilege of making ufe of the king's coaches, horfes, pages, and footmen, when he goes abroad ; and upon any folemn cavalcade, he rides next behind the king, leading a horfe of ftate.

Almoft all the officers and fervants, are under thefe principal officers of his majefty's houfhold.
Of the Officers in the Compting-boufe, under the Lord Siewtard of the King's Houlbold.
The officers under the lord fteward of the houfhold are thofe of the compting-houfe, where that great officer has under him a treafurer, and a comptroller, a cofferer, mafter of the houfehold, two clerks of the green cloth, and two clerks comptrollers, who take an account of the daily expences of the king's houfhold, make provifion for its fupport, and make payments and orders for the regular government of the fervants, who are very numerous, and fome of them have confiderable falaries. In this office is the board of green-cloth, fo called from the colour of the cloth which covers the table, at which is held a court compofed of the perfons laft-mentioned ; the three firft of whom are generally of the king's privy-council. It is a court of juftice that continually fits in the king's houfe, and has the government of the king's court-royal, with authority not only to correct all the fervants guilty of any offence, but to maintain the peace within the verge, wherever the court relides.

In the abfence of the lord fteward, the treafurer of the king's houfe, with the comptroller,
and other officers of the board of green-cloth, together with the fteward of the marfhalfea, have power to hear and determine treafons, murders, manflaughters, felonies, breaches of the peace, and other crimes committed within the verge. But there is no infance in any of the late reigns of any trial before thefe officers for treafon or felony. 'Tis very remarkable; that by a law of the above court, if any man prefumes to frike another within the palace where the king refides, and draws blood, his right hand is to be cut off, and the offender fined and imprifoned during life.

The comptroller's office is to comptrol the accompts of the green-cloth.

The cofferer infpects into the behaviour of the other officers of the houfe; pays the wages of the king's fervants, both above and below fairs; and alfo pays for the provifions, by the direction of the board of green-cloth.

The mafter of the houfhold's office is to furvey the accounts of the houfe.

All thefe officers fit in judgment with the lord fteward, treafurer, and comptroller in the court of verge.

The clerks of the kitchen appoint the diet of the king and houfhold every month; wait upon his majefty, and alfo upon foreign princes when entertained by the king. The chief clerk keeps all the records, leidger-books, and debentures for falaries, $\varepsilon^{\circ} c$. for provifions and neceffaries iffuing from the offices of the pantry, buttery, and cellar ; and has feveral other duties, which oblige him to be in confant waiting.

The fecond clerk waits upon the diet, and when ordered by the board of green-cloth, is to attend the king in his progrefs.

## Of Officers and Servants in ordinary above Stairs.

Under the lord chamberlain, and vice-chamberlain, both of whom are always privy counfellors, are a fecretary, deputy fecretary, firft and fecond clerk, and an office-keeper.

The firft of the 12 gentlemen of the bedchamber is groom of the fole, and is fo called from the name of his majeft's long robe on veftment. It is his office to put on his majefty's fhirt every morning, and to give orders relating to the bed-chamber. He has a falary of $2000 \%$ per annum. The gentlemen of the bed-chamber, who have iocol. a year each, and are compofed of the principal nobility, wait weekly one at a time in their turn, and in the abfence of the groom of the flole, lie all night by the king on a pallet bed. They alfo wait upon the king when he eats in private; for then the cupbearers, carvers, and fervers do not wait. There are alfo eight grooms of the bed-chamber, who have a falary of 500 l . a year each; and fix pages of the back-ttairs.

There are 48 gentlemen of the privy chamber, fix of whom are always appointed by the lord chamberlain, together with the mafter of the ceremonies, whofe office is to introduce all foreign ambaffadors, $\xi^{\prime}$. to his majelty. At every coronation two of the gentlemen of the privy chamber, drefs'd in ducal robes, perfonate
the dukes of Aquitain and Normaniy. At all public folemnities they go next to the privy counfellors who are not peers ; and as a particular mark of royal favour, they are impowered to execute the king's verbal commands, without producing any written orders; their perfons and characters being fufficient authority.

There are four gentlemen-ufhers of the privy chamber, who command all the officers under them in the privy lodgings (thofe of the bedchamber excepted). They have the honour of leading the queen in the ablence of the lord chamberlain and vice-chamberlain, and attend in the clofet of the chapel, where no other gentleman-ufher waits.

In the prefence chamber there are four gen-tlemen-ufhers, who are daily waiters in ordinary. The firft of whom is officer of the black-rod, and during the fitting of parliament, daily attends the houfe of lords, where he has a feat within the bar. He carries a black ftaff in his hand, and when the king commands the commons to attend him in that houfe, he always fends the black-rod. Alfo to his cuftody delinquents are committed by the lords. He is likewife ufher of the noble order of the garter. The gentleman-ufhers wait in the prefence-chamber, where they attend next the king's perfon.

There are alfo in the prefence chamber eight gentlemen-ufhers, quarterly weiters in ordinary, who give directions to the grooms and pages, ive the abfence of the gentlemen-ufhers daily waiters, to whom they are fubordinate.

There are four gentlemen cup-bearers, four gentlemen carvers, and four gentlemen-fewers, who were very ancient officers of the crown, and their places are honourable ; hence they precede many great officers, who have larger falaries, and very confiderable perquifites. At all coronations, three earls put in their claims to officiate in the places of cup-bearer, carver, and fewer: one of each of thefe officers is chofen as affiftant to the nobility for that day, and alfo appears in the cavalcade, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ}$ c.

Befides the great wardrobe, there are feveral ftanding wardrobes at Whiteball, Kenfington, Windfor, Hampton Court, \&c. under the direction of feveral wardrobe-keepers and other officers, as a deputy; a clerk of the robes and wardrobes; a yeoman; 3 grooms; a page ; a brufher; a fempitrefs; a body laundrefs, and a ftarcher. Befides which there are a treafurer of the chamber; a comptroller of the chamber ; an auditor of the chamber, a mafter of the jewel-houfe, and four other officers.

There is alfo a removing wardrobe which attends upon the king, queen, $\delta^{\circ}$ c. and is at the command of the lord chamberlain, who difpofes of the vacant places. Thefe are a yeoman of the removing wardrobe : two Grooms of the wardrobe; and three Pages of the ward-robe.

The groom porter is, by his office, to fee that the king's lodging is furnifhed with tables, chairs, and firing; to provide cards, dice, bowls, $\delta^{2} c$. and to decide difputes at play.

And the office of mafter of the revels, was to fuperintend fuch comedies and mafques as were formerly played at court.

## Of the military Government of the King's Court.

The honourable band of gentlemen penfioners, inftituted by king Henry VII. wait in the prefence chamber, and attend the king with their pole-axes to and from chapel; and alfo on all great folemnities, as coronations, public audiences of ambafiadors, and at the funerals of kings. They are 40 in number, befides officers, and are commanded by a nobleman or knight of the garter, who is their eaptain. They have alfo a lieutenant, a ftandardbearer, a clerk of the cheque, and a gentlemanharbinger, to provide lodging for them, and to act as deputy to the clerk of the cheque, in his abfence. The band wait half at a time quarterly: however on Chrifmas-day, Eaferday, Whitfunday, All-Saints, St. George's day, the coronation days, and other extraordinary occafions, they are all obliged to give their attendance. They have alfo the honour of carrying up the king's dinner on coronation days, and on St. George's day. Their arms are gilt pole-axes, and they have 100 l . a year each.

The yeomen of the guard attend in the guard chamber. They wear fcarlet coats and breeches, guarded with gold lace and blue velvet, with filver badges gilt, upon their coats, both before and befind; they have black velvet caps, and their coats and caps are made in the fafhion which prevailed in king Henry VIII's reign. They carry partizans in their hands, and have large fiwords by their fides. They are 100 , in number, and have $39 \%$ if s. and $3 \%$ a year

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S_{2} \quad \text { each }
$$ thefe yeomen wait upon the king in his palaces by day, and 18 watch in the night. They alfo attend the king when he goes abroad by land or water. Forty of thefe are warders in the Tower of London. They are commanded by a captain, who has 1000 l. a year; a lieutenant, who has 500 \%. an enfign, a clerk of the cheque, two exons, and eight yeomen ufhers.

The king's life-guard confifts of 724 horfemen, officers included, and are divided into two troops; to each of which there is now added a troop of grenadiers, confifting of 44 men, officers included; who are diftinct from the two troops, and have captains or colonels of their own. Each of thefe troops is divided into four fquadrons, two of which mount the guard one day in fix, and are relieved in their turns. Parties from this guard attend the king's perfon, wherever he goes near home; but if his majefty goes out of town, he is attended by a detachment from the reft of the two troops. Wherefoever his majefty walks, he his attended by one of the two captains, who always waits near the king, carrying in his hand an ebony ftaff or truncheon, with a gold head, on which is engraven his majefty's cypher and crown. Near him attends another principal officer, with an ebony ftaff and filver head, and two brigadiers with ebony flaves headed with ivory, and engraven as the others.

One divifion of the grenadiers mounts with a divifion of the troop to which they belong: they march out in fmall parties from the guard;
perform sentinel duty on foot; attend his majetty on foot when he walks abroad, and always march with great detachments.

Of the Precedency of the Officers of the King's Guards.

* The captains of the king's horfe-guards always command as eldeft colonels of horde ; the lieutenants as eldeft lieutenant colonels of horse; the cornets and guidons, as eldest majors of horse; the quarter-mafters as younger captans of horse; and the brigadiers as elder lieutenants of horfe. Among themfelves every officer when on detachments, takes place according to the date of his commifion; but when the two troops march with their colours, the officer of the elder troop commands him of equal rank with himself in the other, though his commiffion be of elder date.

His majefy's regiment of horse takes place next after the two troops of guards, and the colonel has the precedency of all other colonels of horde. Thus alpo the king's own regiment of foo: guards, takes place of all other regiments of foot; and the colonel is always to precede as the first colonel. The Coldfream regiment takes the next place; the third regiment of foot guards takes place next to the Coldftream ; all other regiments of horfe or foot, not of the guards, take place according to their refpective feniorities from the time they were first raifed; and no regiment lofes its precedency by the death or removal of its colonel.

Ig 8 Of the Policy, Esc.
N. B. In books of this kind are ufually intferted lifts of all the publick Offices, with the officers names, and their falaries; but as thefe accounts are publifhed every year with the Almanacks, and are befides, made every day imperfect either by the death or advancement of the gentlemen who attended, we have here omitted them as unneceffary and ufelefs articles.

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An Hiftorical account of the Policy and Trade of Great Britain.

$T^{1}$HE prefent fyftem of Englifh politics may properly be faid to have taken rife in the reign of queen Elizabeth. At this time the proteftant religion was eftablifhed, which naturally allied us to the reformed ftates, and made all the popifh powers our enemies.

We began in the fame reign to extend our trade, by which we made it neceffary to ourfelves to watch the commercial progrefs of ouyr reighbours; and, if not to incommode and obftruct their traffick, to hinder them from impairing ours.

We then likewife fettled colonies in America, which was become the great fcene of Europears ambition; for, feeing with what treafures the Spaniards were annually inriched from Mexico and Peru, every nation imagined, that an American conqueft or plantation would certainly fill the mother country with gold and filver. This produced a large extent of very diftant dominions; of which we, at this time, neither knew

# of Great-Britain. 

199
nor forefaw the advantage or incumbrance : we feem to have fnatched them into our hands, upon no very juft principles of policy, only becaufe every ftate, according to a prejudice of long continuance, concludes itfelf more powerful as its territories become more extenfive.

The difcoveries of new regions, which were then every day made, the profit of remote traffick, and the neceffity of long voyages, produced, in a few years, a great multiplication of fhipping. The fea was confidered as the wealthy element ; and, by degrees, a new kind of fovereignty arofe, called naval dominion.

As the chief trade of the world, fo the chief maritime power was at firt in the hands of the Portuguefe and Spaniards, who, by a compact, to which the confent of other princes was not afked, had divided the newly difcovered countries between them; but the crown of Portugal having fallen to the king of Spain, or being feized by him, he was mafter of the fhips of the two nations, with which he kept all the coafts of Europe in alarm, till the Armada, he bad raifed at a vaft expence for the conqueft of England, was deftroyed, which put a ftop, and almoft an end, to the naval power of the Spaniards.

At this time the Dutch, who were opprefied by the Spaniards, and feared yet greater evils tlian they felt, refolved no longer to endure the infolence of their mafters; they therefore revolted, and after a ftruggle, in which they were affifted by the money and forces of Elizabeth, erected an independant and powerful commonwealth.

When

## Of the Policy, $\delta^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$.

When the inhabitants of the Lorv Countries had formed their fyftem of government, and fome remiffion of the war gave them leifure to form fchemes of future profperity, they eafily perceived that, as their territories were narrow and their numbers fmall, they cou'd preferve themfelves only by that power which is the confequence of wealth; and that, by a people whofe country produced only the neceffaries of life, wealth was not to be acquired, but from foreign dominions, and by the tranfportation of the products of one country into another.

From this neceffity, thus jufly eftimated, arofe a plan of commerce, which was for many years profecuted with induftry and fuccefs, perhaps never feen in the world before, and by which the poor tenants of mud-walled villages and impaffable bogs, erected themfelves into high and mighty ftates, who fet the greatef monarchs at defiance, whofe alliance was courted by the proudef, and whole power was dreaded by the fierceft nations. By the eftablifhment of this fate there arofe to England a new ally and a new rival.

At this time, which feems to be the period deftined for the change of the face of Europe, France began firt to rife into power, and from defending her own provinces with difficulty and fluctuating fuccefs, to threaten her neighbours with incroachments and devaftations. Henry the fourth having, after a long fruggle, obtained the crown, found it eafy to govern nobles exhaufted and wearied with a long civil war, and having compofed the difputes between the
proteftants and papifts, fo as to obtain, at leaft a truce for both parties, was at leifure to accumonlate treafure, and raifed forces which he propofed to have employed in a defign of fettling for ever the balance of Europe. Of this great wheme he lived not to fee the vanity, or feel the difappointment; for he was murthered in the midit of his mighty preparations.

The French, hawever, were in this reign faught to know their own power; and the great defigns of a king, whofe wifdom they had fo long experienced, even though they were not brought to actual experiment, difpofed them to comifider themfelves as mafters of the deftiny of their neighbours: and from that time he that thall nicely examine their fchemes and conduct will, I believe, find that they began to take an air of fuperiority, to which they had never prekended before; and that they have been always employed, more or lefs openly upon fchemes of domzinion, though with frequent interruptions from domeftic troubles, and with thofe intermifitions which human councils muft always Suffer, as men intrufted with great affairs are diffipated in youth, and languid in age, are cmbarraffed by competitors, or, without any external reafon, change their minds.

France was now no longer in dread of infults and invafions from England. She was not ouly able to maintain her own territories, but prepared, on all occafions, to invade others, and we had now a neighbour whofe intereft it was to be an enemy, and who has difturbed us,

202 Of the PoLIcy, Eic.
from that time to this, with open holfility or fecret machinations.

Such was the fate of England and its neighbours, when Elizabetb left the crown to Games of Scotland. It has not, I think, been frequently obferved by hiftorians at how critical a time the union of the two kingdoms happened. Had England and Scotlund continued reparate kingdoms, when France was effablifhed in the full poffefion of her natural power, the Scots, in continuance of the league, which it would now have been more than ever their intereft to obferve, would, upon every infligation of the French court, have raifed an army with Frenclo money, and harraffed us with an invafion, ins which they would have thought themfelves fucceffful, whatever numbers they might have left behind them. To a people warlike and indigent, an incurfion into a rich country is never hurtful. The pay of France, and the plunder of the northern counties, would always have tempted them to hazard their lives, and we thould have been under a neceflity of keeping a line of garifons along our border.

This trouble, however, we efcaped by the accefion of king Fames; but it is uncertain, whether his natural difpofition did not injure us more than this accidental condition happened to benefit us. He was a man of great theoretical knowledge, but of no practical wifdom; he was very well able to difcern the true intereft of himfelf, his kingdom and his pofterity, but $\sqrt{ }$ crificed it, upon all occafions, to his prefent pleafure or his prefent eafe; fo confcious of his
own knowledge and abilities, that he would not fuffer a minifter to govern ; and fo lax of attention, and timorous of oppofition, that he was not able to govern for himielf. With this chasacter fames quietly faw the Dutch invade our commerce; the French grew every day fronger and ftronger, and the proteftant intereft, of which he boafted himfelf the head, was oppreffed on every fide, while he writ and hunted, and difpatched ambaffadors, who, when their mafter's weaknefs was once known, were treated in foreign courts with very little ceremony. Tames, however, took care to be flattered at home, and was neither angry nor afhamed at the appearance that he made in other countries.

Thus England grew weaker, or what is in political eftimation the fame thing, faw her neighbours grow ftronger, without receiving proportionable additions to her own power. Not that the mifchief was fo great as it is generally conceived or reprefented; for, I believe it may be made to appear, that the wealth of the nation was, in this reign, very much increafed, though that of the crown was leffened. Our reputation for war was impaired, but commerce feems to have been carried on with grear induftry and vigour, and nothing was wanting, but that we fhould have defended ourfelves from the incroachments of our neighbours.

The inclination to plant colonies in America fill continued, and this being the only project in which men of adventure and enterprize could exert their qualities in a pacific reign, multitudes who were difcontented with their condition in
their native country, and fuch multitudes thene will always be, fought relief, or at leaft change, in the weftern regions, where they fettled in the northern parts of the continent, at a diftance from the Spaniards, at that time almof the only nation that had any power or will to obftruct us.

Such was the condition of this country when the unhappy Cbarles inherited the crown. He had feen the errors of his father, without being able to prevent them, and, when he began his reign, endeavoured to raife the nation to its former dignity. The French papifts had begun a new war upon the proteftants : Charles fent a fleet to invade Rbee and relieve Rocbelle, but his attempts were defeated, and the proteftants were fubdued. The Dutch, grown wealthy and ftrong, claimed the right of fihing in the Britifh feas: this claim the king, who faw the increafing power of the ftates of Holland, refolved to conteft. But for this end it was neceffary to build a fieet, and a fleet could not be built without expence : he was advifed to levy fhip money, which gave occafion to the civil war, of which the events and conclufion are too well known.

While the inhabitants of this ifland were embroiled among themfelves, the power of France and Holland was every day increafing. The Dutch had over-come the difficulties of their infant commonwealth, and as they ftill retained their vigour and induftry, from rich grew continually richer, and from powerful more powerfut. They extended their traffick, and had not yet admitted luxury, fo that they had the means and the will to accumulate wealth, without any in-
citement to fpend it. The French, who wanted nothing to make them powerful but a prudent regulation of the revenues, and a proper ufe of their natural advantages, by the fucceffive care of fkillful minifters became every day fronger, and more confcious of their ftrength.

About this time it was, that the Fremch firft began to turn their thoughts to traffick and navigation, and to defire, like other nations, an American territory. All the fruitful and valuable parts of the weitern world were already either occupied or claimed, and nothing remained for France but the leavings of other navigators, for the was not yet haughty enough to feize what the neighbouring powers had already appropriated.

The French therefore contented themfelves with fending a colony to Canada, a cold uncomfortable uninviting region, from which na thing but furrs and fifh were to be had, and where the new inhabitants could only pais a laborious and neceffitous life in perpetual regret of the delicioufnefs and plenty of their native country.

Notwithfanding the opinion which our countrymen have been taught to entertain of the comprehenfion and forefight of French politiciaus, I am not able to perfuade myfelf, that when this colony was firf planted, it was thought of much value even by thofe that encouraged it; there was probably nothing more intended than to provide a drain into which the wafte of an exuberant nation might be thrown, a place where thofe who $T$ who
could do no good might live without the power of doing mifchief.
Some new advantage they undoubtedly faw, or imagined themfelves to fee, and what more was neceflary to the eftablifhment of the colony was fupplied by natural inclination to experiments, and that impatience of doing nothing, to which mankind perhaps owe much of what is imagined to be effected by more fplendid motives.

In this region of defolate fterility they fettled themfelves, upon whatever principle; and as they have from that time had the happinefs of a government by which no intereft has been neglected, nor any part of their fubjects overlooked, they have by continual encouragement and affittance from France, been perpetually enlarging their bounds and increafing their numbers.

Thefe were at firft, like other nations who invaded America, inclined to confider the neighbourhood of the natives, as troublefome and dangerous, and are charged with having defroyed great numbers; but they are now grown wifer, if not honefter, and inftead of endeavouring to frighten the Indians away, they invite them to intermarriage and cohabitation, and allure them by all practicable methods to become the fubjects of the king of France.

If the Spaniards, when they firft took poffeffion of the newly difcovered world, inftead of deftroying the inhabitants by thoufands, had either had the humanity, or the policy, to have conciliated them by knd treatment, and to have united them gradually to their own people, fuch an acceffion might have been made to the power

## of Great-Britain.

of the king of Spain, as would have made him far the greatef monarch that ever yet ruled on the globe; but the opportunity was loft by foolifhnefs and cruelty, and now can never be recovered.

When the parliament had finally prevailed over our king, and the army over the parliament, the intereft of the two commionwealths of England and Holland, foon appeared to be oppofite, and the new government declared war againft the Dutch. In this conteft was exerted the utmoft power of the two nations, and the Dutch were finaily defeated, yet not with fuch evidence of fuperiority as left us much reafon to boaft our victory; they were obliged however to folicit peace, which was granted them on eafy conditions, and Cromewell, who was now poffeffed of the fupreme power, was left at leifure to purfue other defigns.

The Eurapean powers had not yet ceafed to look with envy on the Spanif/ acquiftions in America, and therefore Crom well thought that, if he gained any part of thofe celebrated regions, he fhould exalt his own reputation, and inrich the country. He therefore quarrelled with the Spaniards upon fome fuch fubject of contention, as he that is refolved upon hoftility may always find, and fent Pen and Venables into the weftern feas. They frit landed in Hijpaniola, whence they were driven off with no great reputation to themfelves; and that they might not return without having done fomething, they afterwards invaded famaica, where they found lefs refiftance, and obtained that

208 Of the Policy, EF.
inland, which was afterwards configned to us, being probably of little value to the Spaniards, tho ${ }^{2}$ it is of great confequence to Britain.

Cromzvell, who perhaps had not leifure to Itudy foreign politics, was very fatally miftaken with regard to Spain and France. Spain had been the laft power in Europe, which had openly pretended to give law to other nations, and the memory of this terror remained when the real caufe was at an end. We had more lately been frighted by spain than by France, and though very few were then alive of the generation that had their fleep broken by the $A r-$ mada, yet the name of the Spaniards was ftill terrible, and a war againft them was pleafing to the people.

Our own troubles had left us very little defire to look out upon the continent, and inveterate prejudice hindered us from perceiving, that for more than half a century the power of France had been increafing, and that of Spain had been growing lefs ; nor does it feem to have been remembred, which yet required no great depth of policy to difcern, that of two monarchs, neither of which could be long our friend, it was our intereft to have the weaker near us, or that if a war fhould happen, Spain, however wealthy or frong in herfelf, was, by the difperfion of her territories, more obnoxious to the attacks of a naval pawer, and confequently had more to fear from us, and had it lefs in her power to hurt us.

All thefe confiderations were over-looked by the wifdom of that age, and Cromwell affifted

## of Great-Britaino

the French to drive the Spaniards out of Flanders, at a time when it was our intereft to have fupported the Spaniards againft France, as formerly the Hollanders againft Spain, by which we might at lealt have retarded $t$ growth of the French power, though I thins it muft have finally prevailed.

During this time, our colonies which were lefs difturb'd by our commotions than the mother country, naturally increafed; it is probable that many who were unhappy at home took fhelter in thofe remote regions, where for the fake of inviting greater numbers, every one was allowed to think and live his own way. The French fettlement in the mean time went fowly forward, too inconfiderable to raife any jealoufy, and too weak to attempt any incroachments.
When Cromwell died, the confufions that followed produced the reftoration of monarchy, and fome time was employed in repairing the ruins of our conftitution, and reftoring the nation to a flate of peace. In every change there will be many that fuffer real or imaginary grievances, and therefore many will be diffatisfied. This was, perhaps, the reafon why feveral colonies had their beginning in the reign of Cbarles the fecond. The Quakers willingly fought refuge in Perfylvania; and it is not unlikely that Carolina owed its inhabitants to the remains of that reftlefs difpofition, which had given fo much difturbance to our country, and had now no opportunity of acting at home.

The Dutch ftill continuing to increafe in wealth and power, either kindled the refentment of their neighbours by their infolence, or raifed their envy by their profperity. Charles made war upon them without much advantage ; but they were obliged at laft to confefs him the fovereign of the narrow feas. They were reduced almoft to extremities by an invafion from France; but foon recovered from their confternation, and by the fluctuation of war, regained their cities and provinces with the fame fpeed as they had loft them.

During the time of Cbarles the fecond the power of France was every day increafing ; and Cbavles, who never difturbed himfelf with remote confequences, faw the progrefs of her arms, and the extenfion of her dominions, with very little uneafinefs. He was indeed fometimes driven by the prevailing faction into confederacies againft her ; but as he had, probably, a fecret partiality in her favour, he never perfevered long in acting againft her, nor ever acted with much vigour; fo that, by his feeble refiftance, he rather raifed her confidence, than kindered her defigns.

About this time the French firft began to perceive the advantage of commerce, and the importance of a naval force; and fuch encouragement was given to manufactures, and fo eagerly was every project received, by which trade could be advanced, that, in a few years, the fea was filled with their fhips, and all the parts of the world crouded with their merchants. There is, perhaps, no inftance in human fory of fuch a

## of Great-Britain:

change produced, in fo fhort a time, in the fchemes and manners of a people; of fo many fpurces of wealth opened; and fuch numbers of artificers and merchants made to flart out of the ground, as was feen in the miniftry of Colbert.

Now it was that the power of France became formidable to England. Her dominions were large before, and her armies numerous; but her operations were neceffarily confined to the continent. She had neither fhips for the tranfportation of her troops, nor money for their fupport in diftant expeditions. Colbert faw both thefe wants, and faw that commerce only would fupply them. The fertility of their country furnifhes the French with commodities; the poverty of the common people keeps the price of labour low. By the obvious practice of felling much and buying little, it was apparent that they would foon draw the wealth of other countries into their own; and, by carrying out their merchandize in their own veffels, a numerous body of failors would quickly be raifed.

This was projected, and this was performed. The king of France was foon enabled to bribe thofe whom he could not conquer, and to terrify with his fleets thofe whom his armies could not have approached. The influence of France was fuddenly diffufed over, all the globe; her arms were dreaded, and her penfions received in remote regions, and thofe were almoft ready to acknowledge her fovereignty, who, a few years before, had fcarcely heard her name. She thundered on the coafts of Africa, and received ambaftadors from Siamo

## 212 <br> Of the Policy, Eoc.

So much may be done by one wife man entdeavouring with honefty the advantage of the public. But that we may not rafhly condemr all minifters as wanting wifdom or integrity, whofe counfels have produced no fuch apparent benefits to their country, it muft be confidered, that Colbert had means of acting which our government does not allow. He could inforce all his orders by the power of an abfolute monarch; he could compel individuals to facrifice their private profit to the general good; he could make one underitanding prefide over many hands, and remove difficulties by quick and violent expedients. Where no man thinks himfelf under any obligation to fubmit to another, and, inftead of co-operating in one great fcheme, every one haftens through bypaths to private profit, no great change can fuddenly be made; nor is fuperior knowledge of much effect, where every man refolves to ufe his own eyes and his own judgment, and every one applaüds his own dexterity and diligence in proportion as he becomes rich fooner than his neighbour.

Colonies are always the effects and caufes of navigation. They who vifit many countries find fome in which pleafure, profit, or fafety, invite them to fettle; and thefe fettlements, when they are once made, muft keep a perpetual correfpondence with the original country, to which they are fubject, and on which they depend for protection in danger, and fupplies in necefity. So that a country, once difcovered and planted, mult always find em-

## of Great-Britain.

213
ployment for fhipping, more certainly than any foreign commerce, which depending on cafualties may be fometimes more and fometimes lefs, and which other nations may contract or fupprefs. A trade to colonies can never be much impaired, being, in reality, only an intercourfe between diftant provinces of the fame empire, from which intruders are eafily excluded; likewife the intereft and affection of the correfpondent parties, however diftant, is the fame.

On this reafon all nations, whofe power has been exerted on the ocean, have fixed colonies in remote parts of the world, and while thofe colonies fubfifted, navigation, if it did not increafe, was always preferved from total decay. With this policy the French were well acquainted, and therefore improved and augmented the fettlements in America, and other regions, in proportion as they advanced their fchemes of naval greatnefs.

The exact time in which they made their acquifitions in America, or other quarters of the globe, it is not neceffary to collect. It is fufficient to obferve, that their trade and their colonies increafed together; and, if their naval armaments were carried on, as they really were, in greater proportion to their commerce, than can be practifed in other countries, it muft be attributed to the martial difpofition at that time prevailing in the nation, to the frequent wars which Lerwis the fourteenth made upon his neighbours, and to the extenfive commerce of the Englifh and Dutch, which afforded fo much plunder to privateers, that war was more lucrative than traffick.

## 214

## Of the Policy, $\mathrm{Eg}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$.

Thus the naval power of France continued to increafe during the reign of Charles the fecond, who, between his fondnefs of eafe and pleafure, the fruggles of faction, which he could not fupprefs, and his inclination to the friendfhip of abfolute monarchy, had not much power or defire to reprefs it. And of Fomes the fecond, it could not be expected that he fhould act againft his neighbours with great vigour, having the whole body of his fubjects to oppofe. He was not ignorant of the real intereft of his country; he defired its power and its happinefs, and thought rightly, that there is no happinefs without religion; but he thought very erroneoully and abfurd, that there is no religion without popery.

When the neceffity of felf-prefervation had impelled the fubjects of James to drive him from the throne, there came a time in which the paffions, as well as intereft of the government, acted againft the French, and in which it may perhaps be reafonably doubted, whether the defire of humbling France was not ftronger than that of exalting England; of this, however, it is not neceffary to enquire, fince, though the intention may be different, the event will be the fame. All mouths were now open to declare what every eye had obferved before, that the arms of France were become dangerous to Europe, and that, if her incroachments were fuffered a little longer, refiftance would be too late.

It was now determined to reaffert the empire of the fea; but it was more eafly determined than performed: the French made a vigorous.

## of Great-Britain.

Nefence againit the united power of England and Holland, and were fometimes mafters of the ocean, though the two maritime powers were united againft them. At length, however, they were defeated at La Hogue ; a great part of their fleet was deftroyed, and they were reduced to carry on the war only with their privateers, from whom there was fuffered much petty mifchief, though there was no danger of conqueft or invafion. They diffreffed our merchants, and obliged us to the continual expence of conyoys and fleets of obfervation; and, by lkulking in little coves and fhailow waters, efcaped our purfuit.

In this reign began our confederacy with the Dutch, which mutual interef has now improved into a friendfhip, conceived by fome to be infeperable, and from that time the ftates began to be termed, in the file of politicians, our faithful friends, the allies which nature has given us, our proteftant confederates, and by many other names of national endearment. We have, it is true, the fame intereft, as oppofed to France, and fome refemblance of religion, as oppofed to popery; but we have fuch a rivalry, in refpect of commerce, as will always keep us from very clofe adherence to each other. No mercantile man, or mercantile nation, has any friendfhip but for money, and alliance between them will laft no longer than their common fafety or common profit is endangered; no longer than they have an enemy who threatens to take from each more than either can take from the other.

## 216 <br> Of the Policy, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} \mathrm{c}$.

We were both fufficiently interefted in repreffing the ambition, and obftructing the commere of France ; and therefore we concurred with as much fidelity and as regular co-operation as is commonly found. The Dutch were in inmediate danger, the armies of their enemies hovered over their country; and therefore they were obliged to difmifs for a time their love of money, and their narrow projects of private profit, and to do what a trader does not willingil at any time believe neceffary, to facrifice a part for the preservation of the whole.

A peace was at length made, and the French with their usual vigour and induftry rebuilt their fleets, reftored their commerce, and became in a very few years able to conteft again the dominion of the fea. Their flips were well built, and always very numeroufly manned; their commanders, having no hopes but from their bravery or their fortune, were refolute, and being very carefully educated for the fea, were eminently fkillful.

All this was foo perceived, when queen Anne, the then darling of England, declared war againft France. Our fuecefs by fee, though fufficient to keep us from dejection, was not fuch as dejected our enemies. It is, indeed, to be confefied, that we did not exert our whole naval ftrength; Marlborough was the governor of our counfels, and the great view of Marlborough was a war by land, which he knew well how to conduct, both to the honour of his country and his own profit. The fleet was therefore flarved, that the army might be fup.
plied, and naval advantages were neglected for the fake of taking a town in Flanders, to be garrifoned by our allies. The French, however, were fo weakened by one defeat after another, that, though their fleet was never deftroyed by any total overthrow, they at laft retained it in their harbours, and applied their whole force to the refiftance of the confederate army, that now began to approach their frontiers, and threatened to lay wafte their provinces and cities.

In the latter, years of this war, the danger of their neighbourhood in America feems to have been confidered, and a fleet was fitted out and fupplied with a proper number of land forces to Seize शuebec, the capital of Canada, or Neru France; but this expedition mifcarried, like that of lord Anfon againtt the Spaniards, by the latenefs of the feafon, and our ignorance of the coafts, on which we were to act. We returned with lofs, and only excited our enemies to greater vigilance, and perhaps to ftronger fortifications.

When the peace of Utrecht was made, the French applied themfelves with the utmoft induftry to the extenfion of their trade, which we were fo far from hindering, that for many years our miniftry thought their friendmip of fuch value, as to be cheaply purchafed by whatever conceffion.
Inftead therefore of oppofing, as we had hitherto profeffed to do, the boundlefs ambition of the houfe of Bourbon, we became on a fudden folicitous for its exaltation and fudious of its intereft. We alfifted the fchemes of France and

Spain with our fleets, and endeavoured to make thefe our friends by fervility, whom nothing but power will keep quiet, and who muft always be our enemies while they are endeavouring to grow greater, and we determine to remain free.

That nothing might be omitted which could teflify our willingnefs to continue on any terms the good friends of France, we were content to afift not only their conquefts but their traffick; and though we did not openly repeal the prohibitory laws, we yet tamely fuffered commerce to be carried on between the two nations, and wool was daily imported to enable them to make cloth, which they carried to our markets and fold cheaper than we.

During all this time, they were extending and ftrengthening their fettlements in America, contriving new modes of traffick, and framing new alliances with the Indian nations. They began now to find thefe northern regions, barren and defolate as they are, fufficiently valuable to defire at leaft a nominal poffefion, that might furnifh a pretence for the exclufion of others : they therefore extended their claim to tracts of land, which they could never hope to occupy, took care to give their dominions an unlimited magnitude, have given in their maps the name of Louifana to a country, of which part is claimed by the Spaniards, and part by the Englifh, without any regard to ancient boundaries or prior difcovery.

When the return of Columbus from his great voyage had filled all Europe with wonder and
curiofity, Henry the feventh fent Sebafian Cabot to try what could be found for the benefit of England: he declined the track of Columbus, and, fteering to the weltward, fell upon the illand, which, from that time, was called by the Englifh, Nerufoundland. Our princes feem to have confidered themfelves as intitled by their right of prior feizure to the northern parts of America, as the Spaniards were allowed by univerfal confent their claim to the fouthern region for the fame reafon, and we accordingly made our principal fettlements within the limits of our own difcoveries, and, by degrees, planted the eaftern coaft from Nerwfoundland to Georgia.

As we had according to the European principles, which allow little to the natives of there regions, our choice of fituation in this extenfive country, we naturally fixed our habitations along the coait, for the fake of traffick and correlpondence, and all the conveniences of navigable rivers. And when one port or river was occupied, the next colony, inftead of fixing themfelves in the inland parts behind the former, went on fouthward, till they pleafed themfelves with another maritime fituation. For this reafon. our colonies have more length than depth; their extent fromealt to weft, or from the fea to the interior country, bears no proportion to their reach along their coafts from north to fouth.

It was, however, underfood, by a kind of tacit compact among the commercial powers, that poffefion of the coaft included a right to the inland, and, therefore, the charters granted

220 Of the Policy, Ec.
to the feveral colonies limit their diftricts only from north to fouth, leaving their poffeffions from eatt to weft ublimited and difcretional, fuppofing that, as the colony increafes, they may take lands as they fhall want them, the poffeffion of the coafts excluding other navigators.

This right of the firt European poffeffor was not difputed till it became the intereft of the French to queflion it. Canada or Nerw France, on which they made their firt fettlement, is fituated eaftward of our colonies, between which they pafs up the great river of St. Laurence, with Nerwfoundland on the north, and Nova Scotia on the fouth. Their eftablifhment in this country was neither envied nor hindered; and they lived here, in no great numbers a long time, neither molefting their European neighbours, nor molefled by them.

But when they grew ftronger and more numerous, they began to extend their territories; and, as it is natural for men to feek their owr convenience, the defire of more fertile and agreeable habitations tempted them fouthward. There is land enough to the north and weft of their fettlements, which they may occupy with as good right as can be fhewn by the other $E_{u}$ ropean ufurpers, and which neither the Engh/s nor Spaniards will contelt; but of this cold region they have enough already, and their refolution was to get a better country. This was nut to be had but by fettling to the weft of our plantations, on ground which has been hitherto fuppofed to belong to us.

Hither, therefore, they refolved to remove, and to fix, at their own difcretion, the weftern border of our colonies, which was heretofore confidered as unlimited. Thus by forming a line of forts, in fome meafure parallel to the coaft, they inclofe us between their garrifons and the fea, and not only hinder our extenfion weftward, but, whenever they have a fufficient navy in the fea can harras us on each fide, as they can invade us, at pleafure, from one or other of their forts.

This defign was not perhaps difcovered as foon as it was formed, and was certainly not oppofed fo foon as it was difcovered, we foolifhly hoped, that their encroachments would ftop, that they would be prevailed on by treaty and remonftrance, to give up what they had taken, or to put limits to themfelves. We fuffered them to eftablifh one fettlement after another, to pafs boundary after boundary, and add fort to fort, till at laft they grew flrong enough to avow their defigns, and defy us to obftruct them.

It is unpleafing to reprefent our affairs to our own difadvantage ; yet it is neceffary to fhew the evils which we defire to be removed; and, therefore, fome account may very properly be given of the meafures which have given them their prefent fuperiority.

They are faid to be fupplied from France with better governors than our colonies have the fate to obtain from England. A French governor is feldom chofen for any other reafon than his qua-
lifications
lifications for his truft. To be a bankrupt at home, or to be fo infamoully vicious, that he cannot be decently protected in his own country, feldom recommends any man to the government of a French colony. Their officers are commonly fkilful either in war or commerce, and are taught to have no expectation of honour or preferment, but from the juftice and vigour of their adminiftration.

Their great fecurity is the friendfhip of the natives, and to this advantage they have certainly an indubitable right, becaule it is the confequence of their virtue. It is ridiculous to imagine, that the friendfhip of nations, whether civil or barbarous, can be gained and kept but by kind treatment ; and furely they who intrude, uncalled, upon the country of a diftant people, ought to confider the natives as worthy of common kindnefs, and content themfelves to rob without infulting them. The French, as has been already obferved, admit the Indians, by intermarriage, to an equality with themfelves, and thofe nations, with which they have no fuch near intercourfe, they gain over to their intereft by honefty in their dealings; but our factors and traders having no other purpofe in view than immediate profit, ufe all the arts of an European compting-houfe; and alienate the Indians by their tricks and oppreffions, while our planters are forming parties, and quarrelling with their §overnors.

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This has been our conduct in America, nor has our behaviour in Europe been more prudent and political. We feem to have loft the intereft and friendihip of other nations, at leaft fome of them, by the inactivity of our publick minifters, or the frauds committed in our trade. Our woollen manufactory is faid to have fuffer'd from the art of over-ftraining our cloth. Our watch-trade, which employ'd many thoufands, is come to little, becaufe many of our watches are faid to be little worth. Our trade of wrought plate is on the decline, for reafons which our legiflature have difcover'd, and endeavour'd to provide againft ; and many other branches of commerce are fuffering from caufes which it may not be fo proper here to point out; nor fhall I take notice of the advantages obtain'd by the French minifters at other courts for their merchants, which ours have either overlooked or neglected. We have only to wifh that our conduct may be fo rectified, that in a future edition of this work the afperities here feen may be obliterated, and thall proceed to what, at prefent, feems of more confequence than complaining; which is to point out our intereft with refpect to other nations, and how we ought to demean ourfelves for the future.

In the firft place then let me lay this down as a maxim, that it is the intereft of every individual and of the whole fociety to be honeft, as well to rations and whole bodies of men as to private perfons; for (befides the bleffings of peare and tranquility which conflantly attend th fe who have perfect rectitude of mind) as

## 224 The Trade and Interest

our refources are in trade, and we feek. riches from commerce, nothing will forward our purfuits for much as honefly and integrity in our dealings.

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The Interest of Great Britain with refpect to other Nations, and to its own Colonies.

THIS fubject is to be confider'd with regard to our fecurity, and our trade. We fhall fpeak firft of trade, becaufe on that in a great meafure depends our fecurity; fince from trade we derive our wealth, and from wealth a great portion of our ftrength and power: befide this, we, by trade, often make ourfelves neceffary to other nations, and by that means intereft them in the promotion of our fecurity and welfare; and by trade we are enabled to maintain a great number of feamen to fupply the exigencies of the fate, without drawing any thing for their fubfitence from the publick coffers.

There is no fubject, perhaps, that is more talked of than trade, or that is lefs underftood; and ignorance and error here, as in other arts and fciences, arife partly from people contenting themfelves with thinking, and talking as it were by rote, without having furnifhed their minds with the firft principles, and general maxims, which are neceffary to guard them from
from miftake ; and partly from particular perfons conceiting themfelves (like the fly in the fable) of more confequence to the community than they are. Some even of the intelligent fort often talk of the commerce of the nation, without at all confidering what branches are beneficial, or obnoxious to the publick (for that a trade may be beneficial to the merchant, and yet injurious to the nation, is one of thofe maxims to which every body affents ) and others, whenever trade is mention'd, refer to their own accounts, inftead of the exports and imports of the cultom-houfe; our trade is good, or bad as the wind blows for, or againft them, and the affairs of the nation are meafured by their own little concerns. This is altogether abfurd, and a man who would know the real ftate and ufefulnefs of trade, with regard to the body of the nation, muft firtt confider what goods are imported and exported; and from the nature and ufe of thofe imported, and the quantities and qualities of thofe, and of our own manufactures exported, draw his conclufions ; which is not to be done from the printed bills of entry; for here a fum of money properly applied may induce the compofitor to depart from his copy, and leffen or increafe the quantity, as may beft fuit the merchant's advantage ; the calculation therefore, fhould be taken from the books of the cuftom-houfe, and not from tranfcripts or prinited papers.

As this volume will probably fall into the hands of youth, whofe minds are as yet unprejudiced, and open to the dictates of truth and reafon,
reafon, we fhall infert fome rules or maxims for the conduct of the underftanding in matters of commerce, many of which are, I think, felfevident, and others as capable of demonftration as any propofition in Euclid.

1. As the frength of a nation confifts in the number of its inhabitants, fo the real riches of a nation will be found to confift in having a great number of people imployed at the expence of other nations: I fay at the expence of other nations, becaufe, where a ballance in trade is obtained from any other country in favour of our own, fo much as that ballance amounts to, fo much that country pays towards the maintenance of our merchants, tradefmen, manufacturers, failors, landlords, tenants, and indeed towards the fupport of our government, and the neceffities of the fate. Hence it will follow, that that nation which has the greateff number of hands employed in manufactories for the fervice, and at the expence of other countries, will be in the moft flourifhing fituation.
2. Now the balance of trade arifes from one nation's exporting or felling more goods to another, than it takes of that nation in return ; and receiving the ballance in gold or filver : and where this happens, the ballance of trade is faid to be againft that nation which makes fuch payments in gold or filver, and in favour of the other; becaufe that gold and filver which is become the common meafure for computing the value of merchandize, the finews of war, and the means of obtaining the neceffaries both of publick and private life, will be decreafing with
the one ftate, and increafing with the other. And in proof of this, where the balance of trade is obtained in one country from another, the coin of that country will be found; which is the reafon that Britain has fo much Portugal gold, and that Frence has fo much Spani乃f filver. Not but that a balance of trade may be indirectly drawn from a nation who pays no gold and filver in return, but only fupplies the materials, and confequently the means of obtaining gold and filver from fome other nation, as will be feen hereafter.
3. That trade is undoubtedly good, which exports the manufactures made of the fole product and growth of our own country; fuch as Torkfbire cloths, baize, ferges, Salifoury flannels $x_{2}$ Norwich ftuffs, yarn and wortted hofe, E'co. which being made folely of Britifb wool, and wrought by our own manufacturers, fo much as thofe exports amount to, fo much is the clear gain to the nation.
4. That trade which promotes the confumption of our fuperfluities, is alfo vifibly advantageous; as the exporting of alum, copperas, leather, tin, lead, coals, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. So much as the exported fuperfluities amount unto, fo much alfo is gained to the nation.
5. The importing of foreign materiats to be manufactured at home, efpecially if the goods fo manufactured are for the moft part fent abroad, is undoubtedly beneficial. Thus Spanifo wool is mixed with our own, and made up into cloths to great advantage. The cotton and filk alfo here imported to be manusactured, and then in
part exported, are of great advantage, and the more fo in proportion to the value of the workmanfhip.
6. The importing foreign materials to be manufactured here, though the goods when manufactured are moftly confumed at home may alfo be advantageous, efpecially if thofe materials are had in exchange for goods of ours fent abroad; as is the cafe, 1 apprehend, with refpect to the raw filk, cotton, grogram-yarn, and other goods brought from Turky.
7. The importing fuch foreign materials as are wrought up into goods here which we could not do without, but muft be obliged to buy at a foreign market ready manufactured, is evidently advantageous, fince the money for manufacturing is faved to the nation, which would otherwife be fent abroad. The importation therefore of hemp, flax, raw filk, E厅c. fhould be encouraged, 'till fuch time as we can obtain them in fufficient quantities from our own plantations; and having them imported duty free would be a means of preventing goods, manufactured of fuch materials, being bought at a foreign market.
8. That trade may be called good which exchanges manufactures for manufactures: Thus, if Germany takes as much in value of our woollen goods as we of their linen, it may be called a good trade, fince numbers of people are employed on both fides to their mutual advantage. But this propofition will only hold where the goods are of fach a nature that the price of manufacturing is nearly of the fame value; for the exchanging woollen goods with

## of Great-Britain.

France or, Flanders, for an equal value of fine cambricks, or lace, would be vifibly difadvantageous, fince the value of thofe articles is made up almolt entirely of labour ; the materials employed being of little value, which is not the cafe with refpect to coarfe woollen goods.
9. The importing commodities bought partly for money and partly for goods may allo be advantageous if the greateft part of the commodities fo imported is again exported; which I am told is the cafe of our Eaft India goods; and I wifh it may be true, for it is the only method we have of proving that trade at all ufeful to the nation.
10. The importing all goods that are again exported is advantageous, becaufe, as our fhipping and failors are employed, the money received for freight may be confidered as fo much profit to the nation; and this the Dutch above all people have found the advantage of, as they have very often, and efpecially in times of war, been the common carriers of Eurore.
11. The carrying goods from one country to another (though they have never been imported here) is, for the reafons above-mentioned, a beneficial branch of trade, and our fhips are often thus employed between Portugal, Italy, and the Levant, and fometimes to other parts.
12. The importing fuch goods as the nation cannot do without, is not to be efteemed a bad trade, even if they are purchafed with money; for neceffity here makes that prudent which would be otherwife profufion; and our trade to Norway, and other parts, for naval fores, and materals

230 The Trade and Interest
materials for fhip-building might be vindicate? on this principle, even if we fent them no goods in teturn.

Thefe maxims allowed, and I think they are too felf-evident to be either denied or difputed, it naturally follows:

1. That any trade which imports articles of mere luxury and pleafure, which are intirely, or for the moft part, confumed among us, and not exported again, is difadvantageous to the nation, and efpecially if thofe goods are purchafed with money; for in that cafe, fo much as they amount to, fo much is the real national lofs. The wines, brandies, and cambricks, imported from France may be confidered in this light, and I am afraid many of the articles imported from the Indies are little better. Teas, mullins, china-ware, and other commodities brought from thence, we could well do without, and unlefs our own manufactures are folely exchanged for them, the trade will be againft us, and in favour of the Indies; for tho' gold and filver may in fome fenfe be confidered as articles of commerce, yet they are articles not of our own produce, nor are they here manufactured into any utenfils, fo that workmanfhip may be charged thereon; they are therefore here to be confidered as cafh, and cafh only; for the poffeffors might have it converted into the current coin of the kingdom, if they would fend it to the mint for that purpofe ; 'tis therefore caflo, and if for this cafh we import the produce of the Indies, and efpecially china-ware, and mulins, the value of which chiefly arifes from the hands
of the manufacturer, the trade is evidently againt us; and if part of the goods, we bring thence were not again exported, the lofs to the nation would be equal to the gold and filver fo employ'd in the traffic.
2. That trade is not only difadvantageous, but mifchievous and deffructive, which imports commodicies that are not only confum'd among as, but which at the fame time hinder the confumption of the like quantity of our own. Thus the importing French brandy prevents in part the confumption of our rum and Britiß brandy ; the importing china-ware prevents the fale of our own porcelain, which is now brought to great perfection; the importation of tea, has intirely fet afide our much better fage, balm, ground-ivy, and bettony; the importing gulix and other hollands, prevents in fome meafure the fale of thofe of Scotland and Ireland; and the importing paper from France and Holland, would, as they have rags and workmanfhip cheaper than we, much hurt that manufactory carried on in this kingdom: Many of thefe articles therefore are wifely loaded with heavy duties to prevent their importation, and I wifh that fome of them were entirely prohibited; for it is ever to be confidered that the importation of fuch goods, as hinder the confumption of our own manufactures, mult unavoidably tend to the ruin of multitudes of people. A wife nation will always watch thefe fources of power and opulence with a jealous eye; and not only load thofe foreign manufactures (which are of a like mature with our own) with heavy duties

## 232 The Trade and Interest

to prevent their being impor ed and ufed among us, but will likewife interfere in behalf of our manufactures in foreign courts, and fometimes, perhaps, find it prudent to grant bounties for exporting fome articles of great importance, and in which a number of poor are employed: For if two nations deal to one country for the fame commodity, the one of which will take the produce of the country in return, (which makes the advantage reciprocal) and the other only cafh or bills of exchange, yet the tradefman, or confumer, will buy of him who fells cheapelt, without any regard to the welfare of the fate, enlefs that government has prudently provided againft it. And this feems to be the cafe at liflon, where the French have a great trade for the fame manufactures that we carry to that market, without being able to take their wines, and other commodities in return; notwithftanding thofe commodities are imported in great quantities, and particularly encouraged in England: Some overtures therefore ought to be made to the court of Poritgal with refpect to that trade; for as workmanfhip in France is fo much cheaper than in England, they can and will, underiell us at all markets where they are not prohibited, or where an adequate duty is not laid on each commodity. This has not been fufficiently confidered by the Portuguce, whofe interef it is to encourage our manufactures, becaufe we take the produce of their country, or fo much thereof as they can fpare, and is ufelefs to them, in return; and fo much of the produce of their country as is ex-
changed
changed for goods which they muft otherwife buy with money, is fo much money gained to their nation $\ddagger$. Yet notwithftanding this, the French pay no more duty on their goods than we do on ours, and in the article of fuffs and camblets (if the value be confider'd) not fo much. But to return.

If we reafon from thefe principles (and we cannot reafon adequately and fafely on any other) we fhall find that our American colonies ftand firt with our intereft refpecting trade, and therefore deferve our frit and principal attention. Thefe colonies are to their mother country a fource of wealth and ftrength, which is not always the cafe betwixt colonies and the mother country. Spain, for infance, though the has poffeffed herfelf of the filver mines of Mexico and Peru, is evidently a lofer by the bargain; for thefe provinces have drained the mother country of her children, and left her plains uncultivated, and her vines unpruned.
$\ddagger$ What may be expected from the Portuguefe in this cafe, is not to exclude the commodities of other nations, for that might give offence and involve them in difficulties; but they have a right to grant, and we have a right to expeet, the fame indulgence to our trade, which we give to theirs. By laying a heavy duty on French wines we have, in a manner, prevented ther importation, and introduced thore of Portugal in their ftead; and in juftice to us, as well as themfelves, the Por'ugufe ought to lay an adequate duty on the cloaths of the French, who take nothing but cafh in return, in order to encreafe the confumption of thofe of the Englifh, who take great part of the value in the produce of their country; for of the Portugal gold brought to England much the greatert part is remitted for the ufe of other nations.

234 The TRADE and INTEREST
${ }^{2} T$ is true, the imports a great deal of treafure from her colonies, but for what purpofe? Why, to purchafe for her colonies, of other nations, thofe neceffaries of life, which the is by no means in a condition to fupply them with herfelf. For forty millions remitted from her colonics not above two and a quarter can be returned of the manufactures, or produce, of Spain, the reft being procured from foreign markets; fo that Spain deals with her colonies for forty millions, and, the colonies with the mother country for only two millions and a quarter. This is fo much to the difadvantage of Spain, that fhe can only be confider'd as a fort of factor or agent to her colonies, which are every day drawing her ftrength to them, and may in the end make her miferable with all her money. The Spaniards have feen this, and are now endeavouring to rectify their miftake, which may be done in fome meafure, and perhaps fo far effected as to render our trade, and that of France and Holland, lefs confiderable with her than it has hitherto been; yet notwithftanding all their endeavours, the Spanif colonies will ever have the advantage of their mother-country.

But if we furvey the Britiß American colonies, and confider their connedtion and intercourfe with their mother country, we fhall find things amazingly different; here their duties and endeavours are reciprocal, and the trade between them is carried on to a mutual advantage. The colonies export to their mother country the furplus of their produce, which is partly confumed in Britain, and the reft fold from

## of Great-Britain.

thence to other nations, and the whole aggregate amount is generally remitted from the mother country to her colonies in goods of her own manufacture: Whence it follows, that, as Britain exchanges goods of her own manufacture for the articles of commerce fhe receives from her colonies, fo much as they amount to, fo much is the real gain of the nation; and, on the other hand, as the colonies export to Eng* land only the furplus of their own produce for the articles of commerce they receive from thence, and which are neceffary to their fubfiftence, fo much as that amounts to, fo much is the clear gain to their colonies. While trade is carried on in this manner both parties muft grow powerful; but fhould a mine of gold be found among them, however defireable that metal may be, I fhould dread the confequence.

This being the real ftate between Britain and her colonies in America, it is the intereft undoubtedly of Great Britain to nourifh them as a mother does her children; for tho' they are paft their infant ftate, and can in fome meafure provide for themfelves, yet are they unable to fubfint entirely without the aid of their mother country. Great Britain therefore fhould cordially and chearfully fend them relief in time of diftrefs, provide them with wholefome laws, and righteous governors, and keep them in amity and peace with one another. Nor is this fufficient, our care alfo fhould extend to all thofe Indians who are in alliance and friendihip with us, and who have a right to expect from us fuccour and affance. This is our duty, and this upon

## 236 The Trade and Interest

an impartial examination of the fate of our colonies will appear to be our intereft alfo. Irelond, when confidered in this fenie, as well as others, will be found eminently ferviceable to Britain, and would be more fo were our politics fettled on a more rational foundation; for notwithtanding what fome people may fay, who perhaps feldom give themfelves the trouble to think, Ireland, properly nurtured, might be made the richeft jewel in the Britiß diadem. But as the cafe itands at prefent, it feems as if Ireland was held for the fervice of France; for from thence the French victual their fhips chedper than we can do ours, there they import their wines, brandy, and other luxuries, and thence they carry, or caufe to be carried, wool, which were they without, fome of their manufactories eftablifhed in oppofition to ours muft drop. And by this hopeful commerce Ireland is beggar'd, Britain diftreffed in her trade, and France our moft inveterate enemy is by our imprudence growing daily more powerful.

The fettlements that feem leaft conducive to our intereft are thofe eftablimed in the Eafi Indies; for of the articles we fend there, few can be called manufactures, and what we bring back, after a long voyage, dangerous and defructive to our poor feamen, are many of them articles of luxury, trinkets and baubles that we could well do without. Befides this, here is an exclufive and private trade carried on at the expence of the whole nation, which to a by-ftander would hardly be thought juft and equitable; for in the name of all that is facred, what fort of reafon-
ing can find any fhew of equity in obliging a number of country gentlemen and farmers to fit out fhips in behalf of the Eaft India merchants, to fupport a trade in which they are no ways interefted or concerned. Could I procure a law to oblige them to pay for printing this book, it would be thought extremely abfurd, and yet there is juft as much reafon in the one as the other. If this trade is to be carried on, let it be done without oppreffion : Let the forts and fettlements be put into the hands of the government, and let the expence of keeping up the garrifons and thips of war, to fupport the trade, be paid out of the profits of the trade, fo long as they are fufficient, and, when it will bear that no longer, give it up as a lofing game. - But of this we have faid enough, perhaps fome of our readers may think too mach; let us now confider how our Trade flands with refpect to other nations.

With regard to the northern powers, I mean Rufla, Sweden, and Denmark, our trade may be confidered as advantageous; for though the balance is greatly in their favour, and we take more of their produce and manufactures than they do of ours, yet the commodities we receive of them, being principally naval fores and materials for building, are to effential to us, that the commerce may be juftified on the principles we have already laid down.

While Britain has the fuperiority at fea, it is the interef of thefe nations to fand well with her, and 'tis her intereft to fupport the balance

## 238 The Trade and Interest

of power between them; for was either of thefe potentates mafter of the Baltic, he might obftruct her trade there, and in a courfe of time greatly impair her naval force, by denying as the materials for fhip-building, and naval itores brought from thence. And here I cannot help obferving, that 'tis imprudent in Britain to depend on any foreign power for materials that are fo effential to her fafety. She fhould cultivate this trade with her colonies, and not fuffer herfelf to be dependent. In her American colonies fhe, with proper management, may be fupplied with thefe materials in great abundance, and altogether as good as what the draws from Denmark, Rufiza, and Sweden. And as the balance of trade to thefe natipns is againft us, it might be done to advantage, and that balance thrown into the hands of our own people. Nor is this all the good that would attend fuch alteration in that commerce ; for the Danes, Ruffions, and Swedes, knowing that you could carry on this trade with your own fertlements, would be the more ready to oblige you, and confider your feveral orders as afts of compliment and friendfhip, not of interelt and neceffity. Befides this, if we confider our colonies as a part of our felves, we fhall find it our duty to throw as much trade as we conveniently can into their hands; and if we confider they have a fort of natural right to carry on manufacuures of this kind, we Thall find it to be our intereft alfo ; for had they manufactures, which the mother country could not take off, they would be inclined to feek fome other market; which would introduce the traffic
and luyury of other: nations, and they have too much already of that from France. If I miftake not the fum, (and I beg that thofe who know better would fet me right) we fend to Sweden, and Ruffia for bar iron, naval ftores, and other goods upwards of five hundred thoufand pounds a year; which might be conveyed in manufactures to our own colonies: and what, in our prefent fituation is remarkably bad, this advantage which we give them is employed in favour of France (with whom they are in alliance) and in oppofition to us and our allies. And here we muft oblerve, that our trade is greatly benefited by the-weight and power of his majefty as elector of Hanover, who is as it were mafter of the Elbe, the Wefer, and the Aller. By his being mafter of the Elbe, the Britij commerce to Hamburgh is fecured; and the woollen cloth and fockings fent thither from the port of Hull only, amounts to more than $120,000 \mathrm{l}$, per annum: And all our merchandizes vended at Hamburgh are faid to amount to more than 600,000 . per annum. Here the Britifp merchants are called the Ens lifoHans, or fociety, and have extraordinary privileges granted them from this city. They have jurifdictions and powers among themfelves; and hence they carry on a great trade to Rufia and Livonia, as well as to the north part of the Empire, and Poland.-Bremen alfo takes off a great quantity of our woollen manufactures, and the produce of our country and colonies which they have principally from Hamburgh and Holland. - In fhort, through there rivers the

Elbe,

## 240 The Trade and Interest

Elie, the Wejer, and the Aller, near the value of a million fterling of our manufactures have been annually fent to Germany and other parts.

Our trade therefore to Germany is of great confequence, for our manufactures, efpecially our coarfe woollen cloths are there circulated in great abundance, and from thence quite into Poland. We take from them indeed a good deal of linen, but they are linens of low price, fuch as dowlas, ozenbrigs, heffens, $\mathcal{F}^{\circ} c$. and the balance feems greatly in our favour. ' Is our intereft, therefore, to have an eye to their welfare, and it is evidently theirs to cultivate the friendfhip of Britain, who, as a maritime power, may, by making a diverfion in their favour, be of confiderable fervice, and help to keep them independant of many of their ambitious neighbours. And on the other hand it muft be obferved, that Germany can lend Britainz great affiftance in her wars with any power on the continent.

Our trade with Spain is fo confiderable, and the Spaniards are able to take off fuch a quantity of our manufactures, both for the mother country and her colonies, that it feems our intereft to be upon the moft friendly terms with them; befides which, their ports are the molt convenient for annoying our Medterranean and Levant trade. Could we be certain of being on good terms with Spain, the ifland of Minorca would be of no confequence to this nation, which coft us while we were in pofieffion of it near three million fterling, and cannot be fupported at lefs than about 50,600\% yearly: On the other - hand.
hand, as Britain takes commodities of Spain which France, with whom they deal cannot difpenfe, and what is of more confequence, as Britain is the power that can mof annoy, or fecure their trade ; and deftroy or protect their colonies, * it is undoubtedly the intereft of Spain to cultivate and maintain the moft perfect friendfhip with her; which however fhe feems not at prefent inclined to do; for tho' to oblige her, Britain has eftablifhed two Spanifs monarchs in Italy, and given up the renewal of the late a. Diento, yet their right of trade to $C$ mpeachy and Honduras for logwood remains unfetcled. They permit the French to fupply them with negroes without any $A$ (fiento, and encourage their trade at the fame time that they are very vigilant to prevent ours; in confequence of which, the French trade with Spain is every day increafing, while ours is in proportion on the decline $t$,

* Britain is able, not only to protect the Spaniff colonies, but alfo the mother country; which France is too fenfible of, and has therefore endeavoured to weaken the naval power of both nations; for as France in a man. ner furrounds Spain, the can prevent her carrying on any trade by land; and, with a fuperior naval force, would entirely have her at her mercy, was not fome other power able to protect her; now there is no power, perhaps, fo able or fo willing, as Great Britain, and, without any pretenfions to prophefy, I may venture to affirm, that Spain will one day be obliged to fly for protection into the arms of thofe people, whom, contrary to juftice, prudence, and good policy, fhe now reems to hold at a very unreafona ble diftance.
+ That this is the ftate of trade between France and


## 242 The Trade and Interest

which is in the Spanards verybad policy; becaufe the goods fent from Spain to France bear no proportion with thofe taken off by Great Britain. To this, let me add, that as Spain is now eftablifhing manufactories of her own, and feems to have adopted a different fyftem from what fhe purfued formerly. Our trade there is likely in time to be of little worth, unlefs we could wreft her from the arms of France; which confidering their family connection feems impofible to be done. Though I muft obferve, that this family connection, and intimate tie with France, if it be for the intereft of the court of Spain, (which may be doubted) is not at all for the intereft of the country, who ought rather to connect herfelf with Britain; for befides that Britain takes of much of the wine, oil, and fruits of Spain, which France cannot, as the has fo much of her own, it may be the intereft of France (hhould fhe grow more powerful) to annex a country to her own which lays fo convenient for her, and which would help to forward her fcheme of univerfal mo-

Spain, appears by the greał quantity of filver which France makes ufe of in her payments, and which is drawn from Stain; for wherever the balance of trade ftands againft any nation, there the gold or filver of that nation will be fpund: and this is the reafon why France has fo much Spanif filver, and Britain fo much Portugal gold.

And here we muft obferve, that the influence the Frensb have in Spain is fo great, that they have put the Spaniards (who have lately erected manufactories) on imitating the Englifh goods, and not theirs, tho' the Spaniformaterials are more convenient for that purpofe.
narchy:

## of Great-Britain.

harchy; whereas Britain can have no fuch view; walled in as the is by the fea, poffeffions on the continent can give her neither riches nor ftrength, but would only ferve to engage her in difputes with other powers, which a trading nation fhould as much as poffible avoid. In fhort, Spain has nothing to fear from England, or Holland, unlefs the was to withdraw her trade from them, and give it to France ; in which cafe perhaps they might endeavour to go to market for themfelves: And fhould thefe powers at any time find it neceffary to interrupt the commerce between Spain and her colonies, and deprive Spain of the American gold and filver, and the colonies of the neceffaries they feek and depend on from the mother country, their union in a courfe of years muft be diffolved. In fine, Spain holds her American colonies by a very uncertain tenure, a tentre that depends in a great meafure on the friendfaip of the powers the trades with, and was her trade withdrawn from them, which is the principal cement of that friendfhip, they would probably be inclined to alter their conduct.

The trade which Britain has to Portugal is of great confequence, and might be made more fo, if properly cultivated, as we have already hinted. Portugal takes off a greater quantity of the Briti/h manufactories, than the can repay in the produce of her country, and pays the balance in cafh: 'Tis therefore the intereft of Britain to remain in the moft perfect friendihip with that nation; and if we confider that Britain takes off great quantities of wine

## 244 The Trade and Interest

and other commodities from Portugal which no other nation could difpenfe with, and is befides the only power that can effectually defend her from her enemies, and has more than once prevented her deftruction, we fhall fee that it is her intereft to continue in the moft perfect harmony and friendfhip with Britain*.

Our trade with the Italian powers, is of too much confequence to be paffed over, yet they are too numerous to be here particularly confidered. We fhall only obferve, that it is the intereft of Britain to endeavour to keep them free and independent of each other, and to cultivate a good underfanding with them all, efpecially with thofe who have any fea-ports, and any naval force; for in cafe of a rupture between Britain and the flates of Barbary (which has ever been detrimental to our Mediterranean and Levant trade), the Italian ports will be a fafe

* Portugal is furrounded by Spain, in the fame manner that Spain is by France, and can therefore carry on no trade by land, when fhe is at variance with that nation; and Spain with a force fuperior by fea would have Portugal at her mercy, was not fhe protected by an ally who was more powerful and able to defend her. This would have been the cafe in the year ${ }^{\text {1 }} 736$, had not Sir Fobn Norris been fent to her aid with a large fleet from England; and this fhows how effentially necefary it is for Portugal to fecure the friendfip of Britain. Yet fuch has been the power of French minifters and French money, that the trade of France has been encouraged in oppofition to ours; and the Brafil fleet detain'd for a whole year, in order (as fome have infinuated) to diffrefs the fubjects of Great Britain concerned in that branch of commerce.
afylum for her fhipping, and thofe powers can lend her great aid in diftreffing the enemy. On the other hand as Britain has fuch a prodigious naval force, and can fend into thofe feas a flect fufficient to awe any other power, and to aid thofe who are in diftrefs, it is the intereft of thefe fates to cultivate her friendihip.

Our trade to Turky is now confiderable and beneficial, but nothing like what it was, owing moft undoubtedly to an exclufive right given a particular company of merchants to trade to thofe parts. Wherever there is monopolies there is mifchief. A man that has the fole trade to himfelf, may put what price he pleafes on his goods, and will find it his intereft not to carry over abundance of manufactures that they may be fold cheap in the country to which he trades, and brought into general ufe; but to keep the market bare that he may inhance the price and fell for treble profits. If a merchant by means of having an exclufive right, can get as much by felling thirty thoufand pounds worth of manufactures, as he would by the fale of three times the quantity, it is evidently to his advantage, becaufe we may fuppofe he has but one third of the money employed, and the bufinefs is done with one third of the trouble: but ftill, if only thirty thoufand pounds worth of manufactures are fold inftead of ninety, the nation lofes fixty thoufand pounds by the bargain, as is plain from the third maxim laid, down in this treatife, and which feems to me a fufficient reafon for having all exclufive charters diffolved.

## 246 The TrADE and INTEREST

The French who were inclined to thare with ut this beneficial branch of commerce, knew that it was not the intereft of exclufive companies to buy cheap and fell cbeap, as private merchants do in order to gain trade, but to buy cheap and fell dear; they therefore fet up woollen manufactories in oppofition to ours, and opened a trade from Marjeilles to the Levant. They fold cheap, while our merchants fold dear, and every one fees what muft be the confequence. In fhort, the French have, partly for the reafons above-mentioned, fo joftled us out of this trade and obtained fuch a demand in thofe parts for their own woollen manufactures, that I am well affured they Shipped off in one day (immediately after the conclufion of the laft peace) as much woollen goods to the Levant as amounted to above two hundred thoufand pounds fterling.

The only pretence for foliciting thofe fort of privileges has been the neceffity of employing large fums of money in the undertaking, and keep. ing up forts and garrifons at a great expence ; and what fums were originally employed by fome of thefe companies I fhall at another time enquire into. But to return. - Weftill export to the Ottomana dominions confiderable quantities of our manufactures, and bring back raw filk, cotton, $\mathcal{E}_{c}$. to be manufactured at home. 'Tis therefore our intereft to be on good terms with the Turk; befides this, fhould the Ruffians at any time grow too powerful in the North, opprefs the ftates in Germany, or be able to interrupt our trade in the Baltic, a friendhip and connection with the Ottoman Port might be ufeful, and in return,

## of Great-Britain.

if circumfances fhould demand it; the fhips of Great Britain might be equally ferviceable to the grand fignior.

The flates of Holland are a maritime trading people, whore naval force was once fo confiderable as to difpute the fovereignty of the fea with Great Britain, and a bloody war was for a long time carryed on between the two ftates, whofe intereft it is for ever to agree: And this is feen and acknowledged by the wife of both nations, but the government of Holiand is placed in fo many hands, and French gold has fuch a contaminating and poifonous quality, that I am afraid the true intereft of the republic will be obliged to give place to the imaginary intereft of particular perfons. Tho' perhaps we are fomewhat to blame as well as the Dutch. 'Tis as difficult to fupport the flame of friendfhip betwixt two nations, as between two people engaged in the fame trade. Jealouifes will fometimes arife, and very often without any reafonable foundation, for there is nothing blinds a man, and creates groundlefs fufpicions, fo much as his intereft imperfectly confidered. The Dutch buy great quantities of our coals, corn, tobacco, and manufactures almoft of every kind, fome of which are confumed by their own people, and the relt carried to foreign markets; and by obtaining a freight which would have been paid to fhips of our own nation, have fometimes given umbrage to our merchants concerned in the fame trade. Jealoufies of this kind fhould not excite national animofities. Whatever the proprietor of the Enylijh veffel may think

## 248. The Trade and Interest

think of the Dutchman, the Englif manufacturers will hold themfelves obliged to him, fince part of the cargo might have been bought elfewhere; and though it is more to the advantage of the nation to have our own veffels employ'd, yet no barr on that account fhould prevent our manufactures being exported to any market that can be fupplied by another people, or from any other country. A man who buys goods in Britain, has a right to carry them to any other nation, and it feems both churlifh and impolitic to complain of fuch tranfactions. A great part of the Dutch trade depends on their maritime carriage, and as from their great ceconomy and penurious way of living they are able to carry goods cheaper to market than any other people, it is the intereft of Britain to encourage them to circulate their produce and manufactures, and to induce them, if poffible, to reject thofe of the French: And I mult obferve, that it was imprudent of thofe who negociated our treaties with that republic, and other maritime powers, not to provide effectually againft their carrying French manufactures in cafe of a war between England and France; for as the French fhips are kept at bay by our fuperior force, they will either fell their goods to the merchants of Holland and other neutral nations at a low price, or pay them largely to carry them to market as their own property; and as thofe merchants when they get to foreign markets will find it their intereft to cry up thofe commodities, fell cheap, and undermine one another, in order to gain to themfelves the quicker returns and more
trade, our manufactures will be fo let down, that the merchants will in time have little demand for them, and the confequence of a long war with France may be the ruin of that trade it was intended to fupport. We muft therefore, if poffible, negociate other treaties that will prevent the French trade being carried on in neutral bottoms, or we fhall never humble France, though we block up all their ports, and deftroy their mipping ; for if while a war is carrying on at the increafe of our national debt, we by a bad ftroke of policy loofe our trade, we fhall be every way hurt by the conteft, and the Frencb may keep this nation in repeated wars "till fhe is ruined by the lofs of her trade, and the weight of her debts.

By our behaviour to the Dutch at the treaty of Utrecht, we feem to have thrown them into the arms of the French; this appears by the indifference with which they behaved in the laft war, and by their neglect of their barrier ; the wife of the Dutch nation, however, as well as thofe of our own, fee thefe things with concern, and dread the effects of an animofity between two nations, whofe intereft it is to promote each other's welfare. Nor is Holland, by the negleet of a marine, become fo inconfiderable as people imagine; though the flate like ours is poor, her individuals as well as ours are rich, and extremity will wreft money from the hands of a mifer. As naval fores are a principal article of their trade, they never want materials for fhipbuilding, and they have fhip-yards and hands fufficient to raife more men of war in a year than
than I dare mention, lealt my veracity fhould be called in queltion: The difference therefore of having fuch a power in our aid would be prodigious, if they were heartily attach'd to our intereft. Befides this, Holland takes off fuch a quantity of our manufactures, and the produce of our country and colonies, as well as Eoft India goods, that the balance of trade in our favour is, if I am not mifinformed, near one million and a half a year; and is not the friendfhip of fuch a people worth cultivating ? But this is faid to point out to my countrymen their errors. That the Dutch have been equally to blame, and have reaped alfo the greatef advantage from their connection with Britain, would be eafy to prove, and is indeed too obvious to be infifted on. 'Tis fafficient to obferve, that they owe their freedom, and great part of their trade to us, and I fhould rhink them intitled to abundantly more were they to act upon more difinterefted principles. But to conclude ; 'tis our intereft to fupport the Dutch in a free and independent flate, and they know it ; they alfo know that their own freedom and fecurity depend upon ours; and this being the cafe, 'tis amazing that two ftates whofe welfare is fo interwoven, and whofe intereft is fo reciprocal, fhould ever difagree; or that, that difagreement thould fubfift when both parties fee it fo much to their difadvantage. The difputes between Britain and Holland, with refpect to trade, afforded France an opportunity of increafing her naval power, and eftablifhing colonies in both the Indies. This enabled them to interfere with

## of Great-Britain.

aus in the trade of Hudfon's-bay and Nerwoundland, and to eftablifh manufactories of their own in oppofition to ours; and by that means to deprive both the Dutch and us of great part of the trade carried on to Spain and other countries.

It is certain that Holland, as the is not in a capacity to make conquelts, can gain nothing by a war with Britain, but may lofe a great deal; for the Briti乃乃 fhips, from the fituation of their ports, would be able to take moft of the Dutch trading weffels unlefs they came north about, which would be extremely hazardous ; fo that while Holland was engaged in a war with Britain, fhe would moff undoubtedly be deprived of great part of her trade, if not of her fettements ; and fhould one of her neighbours attack her by land at the fame time fhe might be reduced to great extremity, if not lofe her freedom. However this will never happen, unlefs they frould difpute the fovereignty of the feas, or do fomething very bad to irritate the Eng $i j \beta$, fince it is the intereft of Britain to keep Holland in a fate of independance; for were the Dutch provinces conquered by any powerful prince on the contiuent, that Prince might become too formidable for Britain itfelf.

We now come to France, which we confider laft, as being the power with whom we have the lealt to do in matters of commerce, and who are the only rivals that we have any reafon to fear. The French take nothing of us, but a few articles of the produce of our country and colonies

## 252 <br> The Trade and Interest

colonies which they cannot do without. Linen and woollen goods (as their manufacturers live moftly on roots, herbage, chefnuts, onions, barley-bread, and water or fmall beverage) they make cheaper than we. To this we may add, that they have fometimes fo raifed the value of their crown pieces as to make workmanfhip fill more reafonable; and how imprudent then is it for us by our behaviour to make the Dutch the carriers of their commodities; for if the French make goods cheaper, and the Dutcb carry them cheaper to market (which they can afford to do, as their failors live in a more frugal manner than ours) we are in a fair way of having our trade, efpecially the woollen trade, undermin'd; and the only method, in my opinion, to prevent it, is to treat foreigners who come to our markets with more civility, to be extremely punctual and juft in our dealings, and to prevent the running of Britiß and Irijb wool.

We have already obferved that the French take nothing of us but coals, lead, tin, copperas, and other articles of our produce which are neceffary to their trade, and which they cannot do without. In return for thefe we take of them brandy, wines, and fine linen, which are mere articles of luxury, and only ferve to difplace what we manufacture at home, or import from other places on more advantageous terms; 'tis therefore the intereft of Britain to have no commerce with France, becaufe fhe can carry on none with that nation but to her difadvantage, and we muft do our minitters the juftice to obferve, that care has been taken to prevent the
growth of a trade fo detrimental to the nation as that of the French trade was. The French, who aim at univerfal monarchy, are ever planning the deftruction of our trade; becaule they know that is the only means by which they can obtain their point, as being the only fource of our power and wealth. They have ever in view monfieur Colbert's fcheme (which we fhall by and by take fariher notice of, ) and at the beginning of this war they were in a fair way of carrying it into execution, which they would have done much fooner, if the expence of keeping up garrifons on their extenfive frontier had not rendered them unable to put their marine in a condition to cope with ours. They ever had, and fill have an eye upon the Aufrian Netberlonds with a view, we may fuppofe, to cut off our trade there, as well as to be provided with more ports, to ftrengthen their navy and annoy ${ }_{8}$ our commerce : and what may feem ftrange to all the world, and is fufficient to puzzle the moft profound politician, our late allies the $A u$ frians have fuffered them to garrifon their ports in Flanders; and our friends the Duti $h$, who ought to have been roufed and refented that proceeding, have winked at the indignity. In this fituation, and deferted by our other allies, nothing but the hand of providence, and the care of a vigilant and an uncorrupted minittry, could have relieved us; but, thank heaven, we have broke the toils and are once more free. 'Tis our intereit now to improve the advantages we have gained, and profecute the war till we have obtained an honourable and latting peace. This

## 254 The Trade and Intrerest

is no time for temporifing, a peace patched up now would involve us in another war in a few years, which might-encreafe our taxes to a fize too big to be born.

We have thus confidered our intereft with refpect to trade, let us now fee what is farther to be done with regard to our fecurity, and how far Great Britain may, in juftice to herfelf, be concerned in continental quarrels. Every nation ought to act that part which is moft politic and prudent; and in order to know how far Britain may be prudently concerned in the quarrels of other nations, it will be neceffary to confider the fcheme France has in view; for as the French are ever plotting againf Great Britain in order to carry their favourite fcheme into execution, our conduct muft in fome meafure be governed by theirs, fince the intereft of both nations will be always oppofite till they abandon that fyitem.

The fcheme which the French adopted for the encreafe of their commerce, their naval power, and dominions, is fuppofed to have received its birth from the great Monfieur Cplbert, and was, together with other fecrets of the cabinet council of France, divulged about the year 1664, for the difcovery of which a gentleman then in high favour, and who had been bred under M. Colbert, was difgraced and fent to the Baffile. Such part of this fyitem as is to our purpofe we Chall infert, together with fome ex. planatory notes, for which we are moftly obliged to Mr. Pofiletbrwa;te. And if we compare the conduct of the Fressb court fince, with
the difcovery then made, we fhall find that to be the mafter-key of all their myiteries of ftate.
"The ftate, fays this French patriot, is no sf farther powerful, than in its public treafure. "The foundation of the wealth of a fate con" fifts in the multitude of its fubjects; for it " is they that till the ground, that produce manu" factures; that manage trade, that go to war; " that people colonies; and, in a word, that " bring in money.
"There cannot be too great a number of " hufbandmen in Erance ${ }^{*}$, by reafon of the " fertility of the country to produce corn, " which may be tranfported, and therefore we " ought to make great ftores of it, and have " it, as much as may be, in readinefs.
"Handicrafts-men and artificers are no lefs " ufeful; for, befides that manufactories do " keep men at work, they are the caufe that "f filk, wool, fkins, flax, timber, and other "t productions raifed in France, are made ufe " of ; which being wrought up into wares not " made in foreign parts, the country people "find a vent for them. And we may go
" farther into the making of more valuable " manufactures, as we now do of hats for "Spain, and ftuffs for all Europe, a matter of " great confequence: for this quickens trade, " and makes money pafs to and fro, which.

* Since Colbert's time agriculture has been greatly encouraged in France.


## 256 The Trade and Interest

"promotes the public, and therefore every
" one's private advantage *. "T There muft be merchants + alfo, for,
os without their induftry, our commodities might
" be locked up in warehoufes. All things confpire to give France hopes of fuccefs; the " work, however, is fuch as muft be leifurely "carried on, and perfecied by degrees; fo " great a defign continually alarming Europe, "Afa, Africa, and America, friends and foes, "t the precipitation of it would be its ruin. "The king may keep a 100 gallies and a ${ }^{6} 100$ Mhips in the Mediterranean, and 200 fail " upon the ocean: the more veffels he fhall " have, the more able he muft be to recover
" the expence of them : the fea will yield " maintenance for the fea, by commerce or war:
"s there is timber in France, there is cordage; " there are fails; there is iron and brafs, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. "When things have taken their courfes, fea" men will be had in time, and the people that ${ }^{6}$ will increafe, will afford ftore, and bring " them in from all parts of the $\ddagger$ world. The

* The progrefs made by the French in mechanic arts and manufactnres fince this fcheme was planned, is amazing.
+ Since this, great encouragement has been given to the merchants in France, and even great honours heaped upon fome of them.
$\ddagger$ A few years after this grand fcheme of trade and maritime power had been formed in France, they fpared no pains to raife a flourifhing navy. This navy was as fplendid and magnificent, as it was formidable. It actually confifted of 115 , of the firft, fecond, third, fourth, and
"fleets of the North; yea though Holland and "England fhould unite againft France, they "could not avoid their ruin in the end; "for, how could the one or the other make " good their conmerce, (which is all they have " to truft to) if they were forced to keep great " armadas to continue it?
"The point of Britain is the gate to enter " into, and go out of the channel; 50 fhips of,
" war at Breft would keep thofe gates shut, and " they would not open them but by the king " of France's command. Thus there would " require no war to be almof for all thofe " things, nor his majefty's forces hazarded : it " will be fufficient to give bis orders to foreigners; " nor will it be difficult to cut them out work " in their own countries, and, by that means, " ftay their arms at home, and make them " fpend their ftrength there ${ }^{*}$.
"His majefty's power being thus ftrongly " fettled in each fea, it will be eafy to fecure the " commerce of France, and even to draw mer"chants thither from all parts; I fay fecure, for " till this be done, it will always be uncertain
fifth rates, of 24 fmall frigates, 8 fire-fhips, 10 barcalongas, and 22 pinks; making in all 179 fhips, and containing (officers and foldiers included) $40,505 \mathrm{men}$.
* Are not the feeds of diffention fo effectually fowed in Holland, in favour of France, that they have of late years? influenced the Dutch to what meafures they have pleafed ?s And have not rebellions alfo been cherifhed in there kingdoms, and have we not been threatened with the mort alarming invafions, and may we not be foon fo again? For this, we find, is an effential part of the French grand fyftem.
$25^{8}$ The Trade and Interest
" and dangerous. It muft fludioufly be prevented, that commerce introduce not into the
" ftate, fuperfluity, excefs, and luxury; which
" are often followed with ambition, avarice,
" and a dangerous corruption of manners *. " It were to be wifhed, that the king did add "to the kingdom of France all the Low
"Countries to the Rbine, which would make " him mafter of the North fea.
" It would be convenient that he had Straf" burgh $\dagger$, to keep all Germany quiet. "He had need to have Frenche-Comtè $\ddagger$, to " lay a reffraint upon the Srwitzers. "Milan is necefflary in refpect of Italy. "Genoa + would make the king of France " mafter of the Mediterranean fea.
- France would guard her own fubjects from luxury and excefs, but the don't care how much others are corrupted and intoxicated. She will not import the luxury of other nations, but the exports her own in great abundance. What are the wines, brandies. ©c. that we receive of them but luxuries, which tend to produce the moft dangerous corruption of manners.
+ Strafourgb, before this fcheme was hatched, was a free and imperial city of Germany, the capital of Alface, and a fovereign flate, but was treacheroully furprized by the French in the year 1682 : they then profefied the proteffant religion, and had a flourifhing trade; but now that religion and that trade are there at an end.
$\ddagger$ This has been fince taken by Lervis XIV. and confirmed to France by the treaty of Nimeguen, in the yeas 2678.
+ In order to perpetrate this French fyftem, Lervis XIV. ordered the city to be beat about their ears, and they now are obliged to do as the French direct them; their maritime force, once fo formidable to the Greeks, Venetians, spaniards, and other powers of Europe, are now reduced by


## of Great-Britain.

" Sicily might eafily make an infurrection.
"Portugal is a perpetual inftrument for " weakening Spain.
"The Venetians, and people of Italy, are " wife; to reduce them to our intentions, we " muft work by down-right force. The pope " will ever refpect France, becaufe of the coun" try of Avignon".
"Holland will keep themfelves to our al" liances as much as polibly they may: they are " rich ; it is expedient the king interpore in their "affairs, and that fome divifions were fown " among them $\dagger$.
"The Switzers are mercenaries, who will " always ferve the king for money $\S$.
" The king of Denmark + is a prince whofe " Itate is but fmall.
the machinations of France to a few mean gallies, which when they wanted to encreafe for their greater fecurity, the Frencb ordered them to forbear at their peril. They have now taken on them to nurfe Corfica for the Genoefe, and perhaps in time they may be fo kind as to take care of Genoa alfo; and the poffeffions of thefe two places, and Minorca, would give them the command of the Mediterranean fea.

* Here France, to pleafure the pontiff, permits a court of Inquifition.
$\dagger$ This France has effectually done. Is it not time for Britain to interpofe in their affairs likewife, in order to draw them from their attachment to France?
§ The Frencb have many thoufands of thefe troops in pay, and to induce them to enter into their fervice, they grant them extraordinary privileges.
+ The face of Senmark is, by the wifdom of its king, very much changed fince this fyftem took place. That prince, who is daily advancing the trading interefts of
"The Swedes will not break off from the " intereft of France.
"We ought to confider all the inftruments, " which for our money, we may make ufe of to " divert the forces of England and Holland, " when his majefty makes any enterprife which " pleafes them not.
"The friendhip of $\mathcal{T}_{\text {ur }}{ }^{k} y^{*}$ * is very good for "France.
" Laftly, the French patriot fpeaks of England, " when the foregoing points fhould be carried by "France, as eafy to be conquered: he obferves "wars with France would ruin England, and © that no peace fhould be made with her, but " upon conditions of the greateft advantage to "France $t$.
" The league with Holland fhould be renew"ed, and they put into a belief, that France " fhould give them all the trade ftill, becaufe " they have the knowledge of it, and are pro" per for it; but that the French (as it is to be "fuggefted) bave no inclination that way, and " neither can be forced: they muft be told they
his fubjects, has now 50,000 good troops at his command, and many fhips of war.
* Becaufe France might be able to play off the $\mathcal{T}_{u r k}$ againt the Ruffians, or Auffrians, fhould they ofier to interfere in her fchemes.
$\dagger$ England would undoubtedly be ruined by a long war with France, if neutral powers during the war were to carry on the Frencb trade, for reafons which we have already given. But could thofe neutral powers be detach'd from thus acting in the aid of France, Britain, with a ftrong naval force, and a well regulated militia, would have nothing to fear.


## of Great-Britain.

" are come to the happy time for advancing " their affairs, and ruining their competitors " [the Englifb] in the Sovereignty of the northern " fea *."

Thus have we given a concife account of the French Grand System.

Whatever the French may fay or do to hoodwink the eyes of Europe, and lead men from their intereft into a flate of infecurity or perdition, this is the fcheme which they have ever had in view, and fuccefsfully purfued ftep by ftep, ever fince the time of Colbert, and which before this war they had nearly brought to completion. They have annexed to their dominions Alface and Lorrain, on the fide of Germany; Artois, Cambrefs, part of Flanders, Hainault, and Luxemburg, on the fide of the Netherlands; Roufillon, formerly a part of Catalonia, on the fide of Spain: they have reduced the Genoefe to a fervile dependence on them, and got footing

* This is the fcheme laid to cajole Holland, who has been-long put in a belief that they fhall have all the trade, while the French under that pretext have been gaining it for themfelves. May the eyes of the ftates of Holland, as well as thofe of Great Britain, be at length opened, that they may fee their intereft, and avoid their deftruction. Can any thing more effectually accomplifh this mafterly French plan, than diftracting both England and Holland, in their domeftic concerns, as well as dividing them in friendfhip and alliance as nations? As thefe are fome of the chief arts of conqueft practifed by France, ought not both nations heartily to unite, to defeat their fuccefs, when they appear fo bare-faced and notorious? And if thefe ftates fhall be happy enough to unite vigoroufly at this critical time, they will find no great difficulty to ruin the power of France for ever.


## 262 The Trade and Interest

in Corfica; they were fettling the neutral iflands, and had encroached on our rights and privileges of trade in Africa and the Eaft Indies; they ftole the Indians from our alliance in America, and aided and encouraged them to murder the defencelefs fettlers and burn their habitations; they wheedled the Dutch and Auftrians into a neglect of their barrier, and have fo far infinuated themfelves into the favour of the latter, as to get poffeffion of their fea-port towns in Flanders. When with this increafe of their dominions we confider the amazing increafe of their commerce, of their fifheries, and of their naval power and foreign connections, we thall find that we have great reafon to feek fecurity for ourfelves and our friends, and that no time is to be loft.

In this fituation to talk of throwing off continental connections would be abfurd, for by a felfifh attention to our own concerns only, we may forward the intereft of our enemies, and precipitate thofe who have no good liking to the French fchemes into their arms for protection. Great part of the Dutch trade, as well as that of the Danes, Hamburghers, and others, confifts in their fifhery and their carriage; we fhould not therefore be fo very tender and delicate as we have been in articles of this kind: we fhould endeavour to wean them from their neutrality, and make them principals in our wars, fince the caure we are fighting for is their caufe alfo; and if the trade of France was not carried on in neutral bottoms, her refources would be cut off, and fhe would be unable to fupport her credit,

## of Great-Britain.

and bring her armies into the field. To this let me add, that we ought to league ourfelves, if poffible, with the proteflant powers of Germany, and in the North, as well as with the Dutch, and we fhould pay our contracts, and fupport our allies with chearfulnefs, for this alliance feems the moft natural. We have long paid the $A u$ frians for fighting their own battles, and have unfubfidized fought for them ourfelves. In all our connected wars they never brought their quota of men into the field, though they were ever punctually paid by Britain, which if we had duly confidered, we fhould perhaps have changed our fyitem fooner, and not have raifed that family to the imperial dignity to threaten our own fovereign with the ban of the empire. When we talk of continental connections, and of aiding and fupporting our allies vigoroufly, I don't mean that it thould be done by men, but by money, for we can hire 30,000 auxiliary troops in Germany at nearly the expence for which we can maintain 10,000 of our own.

There are fome powers to whom we muff grant fubfidies, as they are unable to maintain, any confiderable number of troops from their own revenues: but it fhould be the bufinefs of: Britain, as a trading nation, to connect herfelf with thofe who take off her manufactures, that the money may revert to Britain again. It may be objected indeed, that if Britain could fubfint and fupport her trade without thefe-fubfidies, it would be more to her advantage; but that, according to the French fyftem, and our own, feems impracticable, If we don't fub-

## 264 The Trade and Interest

fidize with them, France will, and we know that fhe has had Denmark, Pruffia, Srveden, and other proteftant powers, in her interef, who would willingly have been connected with us, had we not hown fuch evident marks of partiality in favour of the houfe of Auftria.

There are alfo many powers which it is our intereft occafionally to affift, becaufe they take off our commodities, and a trading nation muft do fomething for the fupport of its cuftomers, or they and their trade will fall into the hands of others, who will protect them, or be fubdued and have their territories annexed to the conqueror; and if the conqueror fhould be France, or a frenchified power, you lofe your friends and your trade at the fame inftant. This had like to have been the cafe with the Portuguefe; and the Britifb miniltry never difcovered more prudence than they did by fending Sir John Norris up the Tagus with fo large a fleet at fo little warning, and affifting their friends fo effectually, and with fo much chearfulnefs.

But exclufive of all compacts and alliances, it is ever the intereft of Britain not only to guard againft univerfal monarchy on the continent, but to prevent any nation from becoming too powerful; becaufe thereby the might be endanger'd herfelf; and befides this the robbing others of liberty, and engroffing that power and wealth, which is now difperfed among many nations, into a few hands, would abate their indutry, and render them unable to purchafe the manufactures of Great Britain in that
proportion they otherwife would do. The placing a man in a fate of liberty, or of flavery, makes an amazing difference with regard to his induftry. The one works with chearfulnefs, becaufe he is certain of reaping the fruit of his labour; the other has no fuch affurance, and therefore is indifferent whether he obtains any thing from induftry or not, fince it may be at any time wrefted from him by the tyrant under whom he fubfifts.

All our minifters who have in any degree deferved the title of politicians, have endeavoured to keep Europe in a flate of equilibrium, and have for that reafon fometimes affited one power, and fometimes another, in proportion as the one was likely to be too much deprefs'd, and the other grow too great ; and they have all occainonally concerned themfelves with the continent; but the moft knowing have rather furnithed their friends with money and thipping than with land forces; becaufe, as we have already obferved, auxiliary troops may be maintained at little more than a third of the money that will fubfift our own; and if thefe troops are hired of a ftate who takes off our produce and manufactures, the money in time will revert to us again. And with refpect to fhipping, the money there employed in the fervice of our allies will all return, as our fhips are victualled, and the mens wages paid in our own ports. ${ }^{2}$ Tis in this manner therefore that we ought principally to afift our allies, and I wif we had more allies naturally connected with our intereft, and who would heartily join with us in Aㅁ
fubduing

## 256 The Trade and Interest

fubduing the power of France. If the Dutce, continue obftinate, inactive, and blind to their own intereft, (which heaven forbid they fhould? it may be prudent in Great Britain to ftrengthen and create as it were other maritime powers. If a proper plan was laid for this purpofe, Denmark, Sweien, Ruffa, and the Hans Towns, would find it their intereft to come in, fince it would throw great part of the trade of Germany and and the northern countries into their hands; to this let me add, that Pruiffor would, with our aliffance, cut a greater figure on the ocean, and that Bremen, Stade, and other places fubject to his Eritannic Majefy, as elector of Hanover, might be made conducive to the defign, and this defign under a proper treaty of commerce, calculated for the advantage of all parties, might be carried into execution, and inftead of leffening would advance the naval power, and the trade of Great Britain.

But if none of thefe powers will come into any proper league, and France is fill permitted to go on with her fcheme, what is to be done by Great Britain? why, her intereft to be fure, in fuch a diftrefs'd cafe, is to keep up her naval power to the molt exalted pitch, and to attend affiduoufly to her trade without wafting her blood and treafure on the continent, in aid of thofe who have no proper regard to their own recurity. Let her do this and fhe has ftill one chance, and that a good one; for tho' France fhould fubdue one nation after another, the conqueft will fit very uneafy on her for fome time ; the cajoled will be awakened, and thofe who
have been deceived and ill treated, will be ever ready to rife in rebellion: and in a fituation always fubject to infursections, it would be many years before France could raife a fleet able to cope with that of Britain, and in that interval the death of kings, or cabals of minifters, might probably permit the new conquer'd powers to fhake off their allegiance, and liberty, aided by the arms of Britaz, might again return to her ancient empire.


The Rationale of the Stocks, or publick Funds in Evgland, with an hiftorical Account of the Eaft India, the Bank, and South-Sea Companies.

AS there are few fubjects of converfation more general than the value of ftocks, and hardly any thing fo little underftood, nothing can be more ufeful than a fhort account of them, which we fhall here give in as clear and concife a manner as poffible, prefenting our readers with the rationale of the frocks, and a thort hiftory of the feveral companies, defcribing the nature of their feparate funds, the ufes to which they are applied, and the various purpofes they anfwer, both with refpect to the government, the companies themielves, and the community in general.

In order to give a clear idea of the money manfactions of the feveral companies, it is proper

268 The Trade and Interest
we flould fay fomething of money in general, and particularly of paper money, and the difference between that and the current fpecie. Money is the fandard of the value of all the neceffaries and accommodations of life, and papermoney is the reprefentative of that flandard to fuch a degree, as to fupply its place, and to anfiver all the purpofes of gold and filver coin. Nothing is neceffary to make this reprefentative of money fupply the place of fpecie, but the credit of that office or company, who delivers it ; which credit confifts in its always being ready to turn it into fpecie whenever required. This is exactly the cafe of the bank of England, the notes of this company are of the fame value as the current coin, as they may be turned into it, whenever the poffeffor pleafes. From hence, as notes are a kind of money, the counterfeiting them is punifhed with death as well as coining.

The method of depofiting money in the Bank, and exchanging it for notes (tho they bear no intereft) is attended with many conveniencies; as they are not only fafer than in the hands of the owner himfelf; but as the notes are more portable and capable of a much more eafy conveyance ; fince a bank note for a very large fum, may be fent by the poft, and to prevent the defigns of robbers, may, without damage, be cut in two and fent at two feveral times. Or bills, called Bank Poft Bills, may be had by application at the Bank, which are particularly calculated to prevent loffes by robberies, they being made payable to the order of the perfon who takes them out at a certain number of days after fight, which

Which gives an opportunity to fop fuch bills at the Bank, if they should be loft, and prevents their being fo eafily negotiated by ftrangers as common Bank notes are; and whoever confiders the hazard, the expence and trouble there would be in fending large fums of gold and fiver to and from diftant places, muft alfo confider thes as a very fingular advantage. Befides which another benefit attends them; for if they are deftroyed by time, or other accidents the Bank will, on oath being made of fuch accident, and fecurity being given, pay the money to the perron who was in poffeffion of them.

Bank notes differ from all kinds of fock in thefe three particulars, 1. They are always of the fame value. 2. They are paid of without being transferred, and 3. They bear no intereft; while ftocks are a fhare in a company's funds, bought without any condition of having the principal returned. India bonds indeed (by fome perfons, tho' erroneoufly, denominated ftock) are to be excepted, they being made payable at fix months notice, eicher on the fide of the company or of the poffeffor.

Before we proceed, it may not be improper to obferve, that it is not neceffary the Bank fhould always have a fund fufficient to difcharge all its notes at one time, it being enough if it is capable of anfwering any demand, and of paying all notes as foon as prefented: Nor is it neceffary that the feveral companies funds or ftocks fhould ever be large enough to pay off the proprietors of the feveral fiares; for as thefe fleares of the general ftock are transferable, they

## 270 The Trade and Interest

may be turned into fpecie whenever the proprietor pleafes.

By the word Stock was originally meant, a particular fum of money contributed to the eftablifhing a fund to enable a company to carry on a certain trade, by means of which the perfon became a partner in that trade, and received a fhare of the profit made thereby in proportion to the money employed. But this term has been extended farther, though improperily, to fignify any fum of money which has been lent to the government, on condition of receiving a certain interelt 'till the money is repaid, and which makes a part of the national debt. As the fecurity both of the government and of the publick companies is efteem'd preferable to that of any private perfon, as the thock is negotiable and may be fold at any time, and as the intereft is always punctually paid when due, fo they are thereby enabled to borrow money on a lower intereft than what might be obtained from lending it to private perfons, where there muft be always fome danger of lofing both principal and interef.

But as every capital fock or fund of a company is raifed for a particular purpofe, and limitted by parliament to a certain fum, it neceflarily follows, that when that fund is compleated, no ftock can be bought of the company; though fhares already purchafed, may be transferred from one perfon to another. This being the cafe, there is frequently a great difproportion between the original value of the fhares, and what is given for them when tranf-
ferred; for if there are more buyers than fellers, a perfon who is indifferent about felling will not part with his fhare without a confiderable profit to himfelf; and on the contrary, if many are difpofed to fell, and few inclined to buy, the value of fuch fhares will naturally fall, in proportion to the impatience of thofe who want to turn their ftock into ipecie; for as when there are more buyers than fellers, the buyers will endeavour to out-bid each other, fo when there are more fellers than buyers, the fellers will ftruggle who thall difpofe of his frock firft, by each offering it at a lefs price than the other.

Thefe obfervations may ferve to give our readers fome idea of the nature of that unjuftifyable and difhoneft practice called Stock-fobbing, the myfery of which confifts in nothing more than this: The perfons concerned in that pracrice, who are denominated Stock-Fobbers, make contracts to buy or fell, at a certain diftant time, a certain quantity of fome particular fock, againft which time they endeavour, according as their contract is, either to raife or lower fuch ftock, by raifing rumours and fpreading fictitious ftories in order to induce people either to fell out in a hurry, and confequently cheap, if they are to deliver ftock, or to beccme unwilling to fell, and confequently to make it dearer, if they are to receive flock.

The perfons who make thefe contracts are not in general poffefs'd of any real tock, and when the time comes that they are to receive or deliver the quantity they have contracted for, they only pay fuch a fum of money as makes the difference between

## 272 The Trade and Interest

between the price the fock was at when they made the contraet, and the price it happens to be at when the contract is fulfilled, and it is no uncommon thing for perfons not worth 100 \% to make contracts for the buying or felling $100,000 l$. fock. In the language of $E x$ change Alley, the buyer in this cafe is called the Bull, and the feller the Bear.

Befides thefe, there are another fet of men, who, though of a higher rank, may properly enough come under the fame denomination. Thefe are your great money'd men, who are dealers in ftock and contractors with the government whenever any new money is to be borrowed. Thefe indeed are not fictitious, but real buyers and fellers of fock; but by raifing falfe hopes, or creating groundlefs fears, by pretending to buy or fell large quantities of fock on a fudden, by ufing the fore-mentioned fet of men as their inftruments, and other like practices, are enabled to raife or fall the flocks one or two per cent. at pleafure.

However, the real value of one fock above another, on account of its being more profitable to the proprietors, or any thing that will really, or only in imagination, affect the credit of a company, or endanger the government by which that credit is fecured, muft naturally have a confiderable effect on the ftocks. Thus, with refpect to the intereft of the proprietors, a hare in the ftock of a trading company which produces $5 \%$ or $6 \%$ per cent. per annum. muft be more valuable than an annuity with government fecurity, that produces no more than $3 l$. or $4 l /$
fer cent. per annum; and confequently fuch flock mutt fell at a higher price than fuch an armuity. Though it muft be obferved, that a fhare in the fock of a trading company producing $5 \%$ or 62. per cent. per annum. will not fetch fo much money at market as a government annuity producing the fame fum, becaufe the fecurity of the company is not reckoned equal to that of the government, and the continuance of their paying fo much per annum, is more precarious, as their dividend is, or ought to be, always in proportion to the profits of their trade. Thus, for inflance, the Eaft India company divides at prefent 0.2 . for every $100 \%$. Share, the current price of which is 134: The purchafer therefore will here make $4 \frac{\pi}{2}$ per cent. for his money advanced. Whereas the government ammities of $3 l$ per sent. fell for $83 l$. Confequently the purchafer makes no more than $3 l .10 \mathrm{~s} .3 \mathrm{~d}$. per cent. of his money advanced; whence it will appear, that the India flock fells confiderably cheaper than the government annuities, owing to the fecurities mor being quite fo good, nor the continuance of their paying fo much per fhare quite fo certain.

As the ftocks of the Eaft India, the Bank, and South-Sea companies, are diftinguifhed by different denominations, and are of a very different nature, we fhall give a fhort hiftory of each of them, together with an account of the different focks, each is poffeffed of, beginning with the Eaf India company, as the firf eftablifhed.

## 274 The TRADE and InTEREST

## Of the EAST-INDIA Company.

There is no trading company in Europe, the Dutch Eaft-India. company excepted, which can be put in competition with this. It was firlt eftablifhed in the latter end of the reign of queen Elizabeth; and its privileges have been enlarged, or confirmed, by almof every monarch fince. Its fhares, or fubfcriptions, were originally only $50 \%$. fterling; and its capital only $369,891 \mathrm{l}$. 5 s . but the directors having a confiderable dividend to make in 1676 , it was agreed to join the profits to the capital, by which the fhares were doubled, and confequently each became of $100 \%$. value, and the capital $739,782 \% .10 \%$ to which capital, if $963,639 \%$ the profits of the company to the year 1685 be added, the whole ftack will be found to be 1,703,402 pounds.

However, this company having futained feveral loffes by the Dutch, and the fubjects of the Great Mogul, was in a declining way at the revolution, when the war with France reduced it fo low, that it appearing fearcely pofible to be fupported, a new one was erected. The merchants forming the new Eafi-India company received their charter in 1698 , having in confideration of the grant thereof, lent to the government two millions at 8 per cent. per ansum, and pulhing their trade with vigour, they foon carried on twice the bufinefs that was ever done by the old company. But after the two companies had fubfifted a few years in a feparate ftate,
ftate, means were contrived to unite them, which was effected in 1702 , when a new charter was granted them under the ticle of the United Company of Mercbants trading to the Eaft-Indies.

To the two millions advanced by the new company, the united company in the 6th of queen Anne, lent the government $1,200,000 \mathrm{l}$. which made their whole loan amount to $3,200,000 \%$ a fusther fum was alfo lent by the company in 1730 , on a renewal of their charter, the intereft of which is reduced to 3 per cent. and called the India tbree percent. annuities.

As to India flock, it is of a quite different sature; for as that is nor money put out to intereft, but the trading fock of the company, and the proprietors of the fhares inflead of re=ceiving a regular annuity, have a dividend of the profits arifing from the company's trade; which, as it is more valuable, thefe fhares generally fell at a price much above the original value.

As to the management of this united company, all perfons without exception, natives, and foreigners, men and women, are admitted members of it, and $500 \%$. in the ftock of the company, gives the owner a vote in the general courts, and $2000 \%$. qualifies him to be chofen a direftor. The directors are 24 in number, including the chairman, and depury-chairman, who may be re-elected for four years fuccefively. The chairman has a falary of $200 \%$. a year, and each of the directors $150 \%$. The meetings or courts of directors, are to be held at leaft once a Week:

## 276 The Trade and INTEREST

a week; but are commonly oftener, being fummoned as occafion requires.

Out of the body of directors are chofen feveral committees, who have the peculiar inipection of certain branches of the company's bufnefs; as the committee of correfpondence, a committee of buying, a committee of treafury, a houfe-committee, a committee of warehoufes, a committee of fhipping, a committee of accompts, a committee of law-fuits, and a committee to prevent the growth of private trade, $\mathcal{E}^{2} c$. who have under them a fecretary, cafhier, clerks, warehoufe-keepers, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$.

Other officers of the company are governors and factors abroad, fome of whom have guards of foldiers, and live in all the ftate of fovereign princes.
Of the BANK of ENGLAND.

The company of the Bank was incorporated by parliament, in the 5 th and 6 th years of king William and queen Mary, by the name of The Governor and Company of the Bank of England, in confideration of the loan of $1,200,000 \%$. granted to the government; for which the fubfrribers received almof 8 per cent. By this charter, the company are not to borrow under their common feal, unlefs by act of parliament; they are not to trade, or fuffer any perfon in truf for them, to trade in any goods, or merchandize; but they may deal in bills of exchange, in buying or felling bullion, and foreign gold and filver coin, EVc.

By an act of parliament paffed in the sth and gth year of king William III. they were impowered to enlarge their capital ftock to $2,201,171$. 10 s. It was then alfo enacted, that bank fock fhould be a perfonial,' and not a real eftate ; that no contract either in word or writing. for buying or felling bank fock, fhould be good in law, unlefs regifter'd in the books of the bank within feven days; and the ftock transferred in 14 days, and that it fhould be felony, without benefit of clergy, to counterfeis the common feal of the bank, or any fealed bank bill, or any bank note, or to alter or erafe fuch bills or notes.

By another act paffed in the 7 th of queen Anne, the company were impowered to augment their capital to $4,402,343 \mathrm{l}$. and they then advanced $400,000 \%$.more to the government, and in 1714, they advanced another loan of $1,500,000 \mathrm{l}$.

In the third year of the reign of king George the firft, the intereft of their capital ftock was reduced to 5 per cent. when the bank agreed to deliver up as many exchequer bills as amounted to $2,000,000 \%$. and to accept an annuity of $100,000 l$. and it was declared lawful for the bank to call from their members, in proportion to their interelts in the capital ftock, fuch fums of money as in a general court fhould be found neceffary; but if any member fhould neglect to pay his fhare of the monies fo called for, at the time appointed by notice in the London Gazette, and fixed upon the Royal Exchange, it fhould be lawful for the bank, not only to fop the dividend of fuch member, and to apply it to-
which they chofe, and which fully anfwers their end, was as follows.

They opened a fubfeription, which they renew annually, for a million of money; wherein the fubfribers advance 10 per cenit. and enter into a contract to pay the remainder, or any part thereof, whenever the Bank fhall call upon them, under the penalty of forfeiting the 10 per cent. fo advanced; in confideration of which, the Bank pays the fublcribers 4 per cent. intereft for the money paid in, and $\frac{T}{4}$ per cent. for the whole fum they agree to furninh ; and in cafe a call fhould be made upon them for the whole, or any part thereof, the Bank farther agrees to pay them at the rate of 5 per cent. per ammum for fuch fum till they repay it, which they are under an obligation to do at the end of the year. By this means the Bank obtains all the purpofes of keeping a million of money by them; and though the fubfcribers, if no call is made upon them (which is in general the cafe) receive $6 \frac{\pi}{2}$ per cent. for the money they advance, yet the company gains the fum of 23,500 \%. per ammam by the contradt; as will appear by the following account.
The Bank receives from the govern- £. ment for the advance of a million 30,000 The Bank pays to the fubfribers who advance $100,000 \mathrm{l}$. and engage to pay (when called for) $900,000 \%$ more,


The ciear gain ta the Bonk therefore is 23,500
This

## of Great-Britain.

This is the ftate of the care, provided the company fhould make no call on the fubfcribers, which they will be very unwilling to do, becaufe it would not onily leffen their profit, but affect the publick credit in general.

Bank fock may nos improperly be called a trading fock, fince with this they deal very largely in foreign gold and filver, in difcoanting bills of exchange, $\sigma^{\sigma}$. Befides which, they are allowed by the government very confiderable fums annually for the management of the annuities paid at their office. All which advantages render a fhare in their ftock very valuable, though it is not equal in vabue to the Eaf-India fock. The company make dividends of the profits half yearly, of which notice is publickly given; when thofe who have occation for their money may readily receive it; but private persons, if they judge convenient, are permitted to continue their funds, and to have their intereft added to the principal.

This company is under the dirction of a governor, deputy-gavernor, and 24 directors, who are annually elected by the general court, in the fame manner as in the Eaft-India company. Thirteen, or more, compofe a court of directors for managing the affairs of the campany; but if the governor or depury frould be abfent for twa hours after the ufual thme of proceeding to bufinefs, the directors may chife a chairman by majority, and their aets will be altogether as valid, as if the governor or daputy were prefent.

## 282 The Trade and Interest

The officers of this company are very numerous.

## Of the South-Sea Company.

During the long war with France in the reign of queen Anne, the payment of the failors of the royal navy being neglected, and they receiving tickets inftead of money, were frequently obliged by their neceffities to fell thefe tickets to avaritious men at a difcount of $40 \%$. and fometimes $50 \%$. per cent. by this and other means the debts of the nation unprovided for by parliament, and which amounted to $9,47 \mathrm{I}, 321 /$. fell into the hands of thefe ufurers. On which, Mr. Harley, at that time chancellor of the Exchequer, and afterwards earl of Oxford, propofed a fcheme to allow the proprietors of thefe debis and deficiencies 61 . per cent. per amum, and to incorporate them in order to their carrying on a trade to the Soutb-Seas; and they were accordingly incorporated under the title of The Governor and Company of Mercbants of Great: Britain, trading to the South-Seas, and otber parts of America, and for encouraging the Fifbery, \&uc.

Though this company feem formed for the fake of commerce, it is certain the miniftry never thought feriounly during the courfe of the war, about making any fettiements on the coaft of South America, which was what flattered the expectations of the people, norwas it indeed ever. carried into execution, or any trade ever undertaken by this company, except the Afiento, in purfuance of the treaty of $U t$ trecht, for furnifhing
the Spaniards, with negroes, of which this company was deprived by the late convention between the courts of Great Britain and Spain, foon after the treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748.

After this, fome other fums were lent to the government in the reign of queen Anne at 6 per cent. On the third of George I. the intereft of the whole was reduced to 5 per cent. and they advanced two millions more to the government at the fame intereft. By the flatute of the 6th of George I. it was declared, that this company might redeem all or any of the redeemable national debts, in confideration of which the company were empowered to augment their capital according to the fums they fhould difcharge : And for enabling the company to raife fuch fums for purchafing annuities, exchanging for ready money new exchequer bills, carrying on their trade, $\mathcal{E}^{\circ} c$. the company might by fuch means as they fhould think proper, raife fuch fums of money as in a general court of the company fhould be judged neceffary. The company were alro impowered to raife money on contracts, bills, bouds or obligations under their common feal, on the credit of their capital flock. But if the fub-governor, deputy-governor, or other members of the company fhould purchafe lands or revenues of the crown, upon account of the corporation, or lend money by loan or anticipation, on any branch of the revenue, other than fuch part only on which a credit of loan was granted by parliament, fluch fub-gover-

## 284 The TRADE and INTEREST

nor, or other member of the company, fhould forfeit treble the value of the money folent.

The fatal South-Sea fcheme tranfacted in the year 1720 , was executed upon the laft-mentioned flatute. The company had at firft fet out with. good fuccefs, and the value of their fock for the firft five years had rifen fafter than that of any other company, and his late-Majefty, after purchafing $10,000 \%$ ftock, had condefcended to be their governor. Things were in this fituation, when taking advantage of the above flatute, the South-Sea bubble was projected. The pretended defign of which was to raife a fund for carrying on a trade to the South-Seas, and purchafing annuities, \&F\% paid to the other companies, and propofals were pyinted and diftributed fhewing the advantages of the defign, and inviting perfons into it. The from neceffary for carrying it on, together with the profits that were to arife from st, were divided into a certain number of fhares, or fubfcriptions to be purchafed by perfons difpofed to adventure therein. And the better to carry on the deception, the directors engaged to make very large dividends, and actually dechared, that every 100 . original ftock would yield $50 \%$. per annsm, which occafioned fo great a rife of their ftock, that a fhare of $100 \%$. was fold for upwards of 1000 l. This was in the month of 'Fuly; but before the end of se,tember it fell to $150 \%$ by which multitudes were ruined, and fuch a fcene of diffrefs occafioned as is fcarcely to be conceived. But the confequences of this infamous. fcheme are too well known. We fall pafs

## of Great-Britain.

ever all the other tranfactions of this company in the reign of king Gearge I. as not material to our prefent purpafe.

By a flatute of the 6 th of his prefent majefty, it was enacted, that from and after the $24^{\text {th }}$ of Fune $\mathbf{3 7 3 3}$, the capital ftock of this company, which amounted to $34,651,103 / .8 \mathrm{~s}$. I $d$. and the fhares of the refpective proprietors, fhould be divided into four equal parts, three-fourths of which fhould be converted into a joint flock, attended with annuities, after the rate of 4 per cent. until redemption by parliament, and fhould be called, The nerw South-Sea Annuities, and the other fourth part flould remain in the company as a trading capital fock, attended with the refidue of the annuities or funds payable at the exchequer to the company for their whole capital, till redemption; and attended with the fame fums allowed for charges of managernent, and with all effeets, profits of trade, debts, privileges and advantages belonging to the South-Sea company. That the accomptant of the company fhould twice every year, at Cbrijgmas and Miadummer, or within one month after, ftate an account of the company's affairs, which fhould be laid before the next general court, in order to their declaring a dividend, and all dividends fhould be made out of the clear profits, and fhould not exceed what the company might reafonably divide, without incurving any farther debt, provided that the company fhould not at any time divide more than 4 ter cent. per annum, until their debts were difcharged; and that the South-Sea company, and their trading fock, flould,
fhould, exclufively from the new joint, fock of annuities, be liable to all the debts and incumbrances of the company; and that the company fhould caufe to be kept within the city of London, an office and books, in which all tranffers of the new annuities fhould be entered and figned by the party making fuch transfer, or his attorney, and the perfon to whom fuch transfer fhould be made, or his attorney, fhould under-write his acceptance, and no other method of transferring the annuities fhould be good in law.

The annuities of this company, as well as the others, are now reduced to $3 \%$ per cent.

This company is under the direction of a governor, fub-governor, deputy-governor, and 21 directors; but no perfon is qualified to be governor, his majefly excepted, unlefs fuch governor has in his own name and right, $5000 \%$ in the trading flock; the fub-governor is to have 4000 \% the deputy $3000 \%$. and a director $2000 \%$. in the fame ftock. In every general court, every member having in his own name and right $500 \%$. in trading flock, has one vote; if 2000 l . two votes; if $3000 \%$ three votes, and if $5000 \%$. four votes.

The Eaf-India company, the Bank of England, and the Soutb-Sea company, are the only incorporated bodies to which the government is indebted, except the Million Bank, whofe capital is only one million, conftituted to purchafe the reverfion of the long exchequer orders.

The intereft of all the debts owing by the government is now reduced to 3 per cent. excepting
cepting only the annuities for the years 1756, and $175^{8}$, the life annuities, and the exchequer orders : But the South-Sea company ftill contiloues to divide four per cent. on their prefent capital flock, which they are enabled to do from the profits they make on the fums allowed to them for management of the annuities paid at their office, and from the intereft of annuities which are not claimed by the proprietors.

For the advantage of thofe young gentlemen and ladies who are fo little acquainted with the language made ufe of in the tranfactions of the above companies, as to be unable to underfland the price of focks publifhed in the news-papers, we fhall give an explication at one view of the price of the feveral ftocks for one day, by which they will be enabled perfectly to underfand this lift on any future oc. cafion.

The Price of Stock as exprefedi in the nequspapers.

Bank Stock $117 \%$

India ditto 134 a $134 \frac{x}{4}$

South-Sea Stock $97 \frac{1}{2}$

The fame explained so as to be intelligible ta the meaneft capacity.

Every 100 \% of Bank Stock is fold for Hizl.
The price of $100 \%$. India ftock is from 134 \%. to $134 \% .5$ s. The price of $100 \%$. of Surth-Sea ftock is 97\%. 10.

288 The Trade and Interest
Old Annuities $87 \frac{1}{4} \quad$ The price of $100 \%$ of Old Annuities is 87. 5 s.

New ditto $86 \frac{1}{2}$

Three per Cent. Bank reduced, $86 \frac{3}{4}$ a 87 .

Three per Cent. confolidated 8 of.

Three per Cent. ditto $1726,85 \frac{x}{2}$.

Three per. Cent. ditto $1751,86$.

Three per Cent. India Annuities $85 \frac{3}{2}$.
$3 \frac{\pi}{2}$ Bank Annuities 1756, 92 $\frac{3}{2}$.

3 per Cent. ditto 1757, $85 \frac{3}{8}$ the.
$3 \frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. Annuities $\mid$ The price of 1 col. $3 \frac{x}{2}$ 1758, $93 \frac{\pi}{2}$.

Bank Circulation $1 \%$. 12 s .6 d .

India Bonds Is. to 4 s .
per Cent. Annuities 1758, is $93 \%$. 10 s. For every $100 \%$ of Bank circulation a premium is paid of 1 1.12 s .6 d .
The premium for India Bonds is from 1 s . to 4 s .

In comparing the prices of the different ftocks one with another, it muft be remembered, that the intereft due on them from the time of the latt payment, is taken into the current price, and the feller never receives any feperate confideration for it, except in the cafe of India bonds, where the intereft due is calculated to the day of the fale, and paid by the purchafer over and above the premium agreed fo:. But as the intereft on the different flocks is paid at different times, this, if not rightly underftood, would lead a perfon not well acquainted with them into confiderable miftakes in his computation of their value ; fome always having a quarter's intereft due on them more than others, which makes an appearance of a confiderable difference in the prise, when, in reality, there is none at all. Thus, for infance, Old Soutb Sea Annuities fell at prefent for $£_{0} 85 \frac{1}{2}$ or $£ 85$ 10, while New South Sea Annuities fetch only $£ .84 \frac{3}{4}$, or $£_{0} 8415$. though each of them produce the fame annual fum of $£ 3$ per Cent. but the Old Annuities have a quarter's intereft more due on them

## 290 The Trade and Interest

than the New Annuities, which amounts to $15 *$ the exact difference. There is, however, one or two caufes that will always make one fpecies of Annuities fell fomewhat lower than another, though of the fame real value, one of which is the Annuities making but a fmall capital, and there not being, for that reafon, fo many people at all times ready to buy into it, as into others, where the quantity is larger, becaufe it is apprehended that whenever the government pays off the national debt, they will begin with that particular fpecies of annuity, the capital of which is the fmalleft.

A fock may likewife be affected by the Court of Chancery; for if that court fhould order the money which is under their direction to be laid out in any particular ftock, that flock, by having more purchafers, will be raifed to a higher price than any other of the like value. Befides the flocks in the fcheme we have exhibited, there are feveral others which are managed nearly in the fame manner, as the Royal Aljurance; London, ditto ; Navy Bills; Million Bank, $\xi^{6} c$. which when fet down may be explained like the reft.

By what has been faid, the reader will perceive how much the credit and intereft of the nation depends on the fupport of the publick funds. - While the annuities, and intereft for money advanced is there regularly paid, and the principal infured by both prince and people (a fecurity not to be had in other nations) foreigners will lend us their property, and all Europe be interefted in our wellfare ; the paper of the com-
panies will be converted into moncy and merchandize, and Great Britain never want cafh to carry her fchemes into execution.

In other nations, credit is founded on the word of the prince, if a monarchy; or on that of the people, if a republick; but here it is eftablifhed on the interefts of both prince and people, which is the ftrongeft fecurity; for however lovely and engaging honefty may be in other refpects, interelt in money-matters will always obtain greater confidence; becaufe many poople pay great regard to their intereft, who have but little veneration for virtue.

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Adorned with a Map of Great Britain and Ireiand coloured; and embellifhed with Thirty-one Cuts of all the Kirgs and Qucens who have reigraed fince the Conqueft: drawn chiefly from their Statues at the Royal Exchange.

As notbing tearbes, fo nothing deligbls, more than Hiftory. The firf of theje ecommends it to the Study of growon Men, the Latter makes me think it beff for youth.

Locke on Education.

## Printed for J. Newbery, at the Bible and Sura is St. Paul's Ciburch-yard,





