

P A T R I O T

Q U E R I E S,

O C C A S I O N E D

By a late LIBEL, entitled, Q U E R I E S
to the P E O P L E of I R E L A N D.

To which is added, A

L E T T E R

To the Author of them.

By another Hand.

Printed by *Hugh De Lacy*, at *William the Conqueror's*
Head, in *Normond-Lane*.

P A T R I O T

U E R I E S

O C C A S I O N E D

By a late Libel, entitled, *Queries*
to the People of IRELAND.

To which is added, A

L E T T E R

To the Author of them.

By another Hand.

Printed by Hugh D. Laing, at William the Conqueror's
Head, in Newmarket Lane.

PATRIOT QUERIES.

1. **W**HETHER the Constitutions of *England* and *Ireland* are so essentially different, as to make the one Nation free, and the other Slaves?

2. Whether such Opposition to the Measures of the Ministry, as deserve the Name of Patriotism in the one, can, with any Propriety, be termed Faction in the other?

3. Have not Feuds and Divisions, generally speaking, the same Effects in all Countries? And will not the Removal of the Cause, remove the Effect?

4. Whether a Colony of *Romans*, wheresoever settled, were considered as a conquered Province, or did not enjoy all the Privileges of *Romans*?

5. Whether the present Inhabitants of *Ireland*, who are really *English*, ought not to enjoy all the Privileges of *Englishmen*? And whether the divesting them of these Privileges, hath not a manifest Tendency to alienate the Affections of the most loyal Subjects, from the best of Kings?

6. Can *Ireland* prosper or flourish, but under the Protection of his Majesty? And what doth the Person deserve, that would represent them as unworthy of that Protection?

7. Is an Estate, vested in Trustees for certain Uses, their own proper Estate, or ought it not to revert to the Truster, when the Uses of the Trust are answered?

8. If I mortgage my Estate for the Payment of a Debt, must I consider it as a Gift, if the Mortgagee restores my Estate when his Debt is paid?

9. If the Mortgagee insisted upon my Acknowledgment of the Gift in the reconveyance of the Estate, would it not be thought very extraordinary, or would any Man of common Sense or Prudence submit to it?

10. In this Case, would not every Person, conversant in Law or Equity, exclaim against such Behaviour, and advise his Client not to submit to it?

11. Whether saying that it was only a Dispute about Words, would justify the Mortgagee for insisting upon having them inserted?

12. Whether a Person, who has bought very good Meat, hath not a Right to have it dressed according to his own Taste?

13. Whether what hath already been offered in Answer to *Considerations*, &c. be not sufficient to convince all unprejudiced Persons, that the Nation was right in rejecting the late Money-Bill? And whether the P——— would not have been guilty of a scandalous Breach of Trust, had they passed the same?

14. Whether a Majority of five Voices be not sufficient to determine the Sense of the Nation, when confirmed by Addresses of Thanks from almost every County and Borough in the Nation?

15. Whether Men, who through a long Course of Conduct have shewn themselves incapable of being corrupted, of swerving from the Lines of Duty, or Measures of Right, can reasonably be supposed now to act from a corrupt Principle?

16. Whether this be not the true Character of Numbers, who voted against the C—— on the 17th of December 1753?

17. Whether an ignorant young Soldier, giddy with Pride, and intoxicated by Power, be a fit Person to take the Lead in G———?

18. Whether

18. Whether the Man who, in several Instances, had endeavoured to corrupt the Virtue, and debauch the Morals of the Nation, the more effectually to rob it of its most valuable Privileges, ought to be entrusted with any the least Share of Power?

19. Whether one remarkable and incontestable Instance to prove this, will not sufficiently justify those who have opposed him? And whether his open and avowed Protection, granted to the Robber and the Pillager of the Nation, and his constant Correspondence with Catamites and Sycophants, is not an Instance in point?

20. Whether any Man is wicked for nothing? And whether the avowed Defender of the Pillager of the Nation, ought not to be considered as a Sharer in the Pillage?

21. Whether a Man, who by his Post is subject to no Check, but that of a weak Father, is not more likely to play Tricks in a wanton Abuse of Power, than he who is responsible for his Conduct to a whole Nation?

22. Though the King is at Liberty to chuse among his Subjects in whom he will repose Confidence, and through what Hands he will dispence his Favours; yet whether the Nation have not a Right to address against wicked Ministers? And whether such Addresses are not pregnant Instances of Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty?

23. Whether if his Majesty's Title to this Kingdom came to be disputed, the Nation would not as one Man rise in Defence of it? Or whether there is a more loyal Nation upon the Face of the Globe, than the People of *Ireland* are to his Majesty King GEORGE.

24. Whether an Ecclesiastic of mean Birth, the Son of a Jacobite Banker, the Grandson of a Jaylor of *Winchester*, ought not to be suspected for abusing

Power if lodged in his Hands? And whether the G_____ of I_____ ought to be entrusted with such a Person?

25. Whether such a Person ought not always to be suspected of bad Designs, if to his Primeval Meanness, the most detestable Vices are annexed?

26. Whether *Ireland* in such Hands would not probably become a Sink of Corruption?

27. Whether the Appearance of Virtue would not be an effectual Bar to Preferment? And whether the most abandoned Prostitution would not be the only Means of obtaining it?

28. Whether a Man of high Birth, great Fortune, and exalted Virtue, could submit to be joyned in Commission with such a Colleague?

29. As it is notorious that Churchmen have generally made a bad Use of Power, whether it be not good Policy to exclude them from all Share in the Government? And whether all their Motions ought not to be watched, when Power is put into their Hands?

30. Whether a mean Man, raised of a sudden to the highest Elevation, is not more apt to grow giddy, to be haughty, and insolent, and to abuse his Power, than a Person descended from an illustrious Race of Ancestors, and who hath no original Meanness to struggle with, or to warp his Conduct?

31. Whether there ever was a Churchman in this Kingdom intrusted with the highest Power and greatest Confidence our Constitution would admit, who would not have acquitted himself more to the general Satisfaction of the Nation, and have left behind him a Name that would be ever dear and precious among us, had the Exercise of his Power been confined to the Discharge of the Duties of his Archiepiscopal Function?

32. Whether the proper Discharge of the Archiepiscopal Duties, would not require all the Labours of
a good

a good Man? And whether his being immersed in Politicks, will excuse his neglect of his own proper Duty?

33. Whether a Man of suspected Principles, of boundless Ambition, and of the most debauched and retrograde Passions and Appetites, ought to be trusted with any secular Power, especially if his Profession is such as is inconsistent with secular Power?

34. Whether a Person, who hath neither Wife, Child, Wh—e, nor Estate in this Kingdom, can be presumed a proper Person to Govern it?

35. Whether the Man, who has no Relations, Dependants, nor Connexions in this Kingdom, except with Panders, Catamites, and Sycophants, is at all eligible to take the Lead in it; or if he should, who, but the most abandoned, can have Expectations of Preferment?

36. Whether those *Englishmen*, who have been sent into the Vineyard at the eleventh Hour, should run away with the whole Wages, from those who have borne the Heat and Burthen of the Day; who have introduced Arts and Civility into this Kingdom, at the Expence of their Ancestors Blood and Treasure?

37. If it were a fixed Rule that none but Natives were to be Lords Justices, is it not more than probable that the Nation would be the better for it?

38. Is not Popularity, or the contrary, a strong Presumption that a Man has acted a good, or a bad Part?

39. Is not the S——r of the H— of C—— the most popular Man in the Nation?

40. Is not some-body else the most unpopular Man in it?

41. Will not the same Cause always produce the same Effect, and the same Virtue produce the same deserved Popularity?

42. Whether the Applause which some Persons, of very high Rank, have so eagerly and so unsuccessfully

courted, be not in the Opinion of all wise Men highly to their Dishonour?

43. Whether there can be a more agreeable Tribute to a good Mind, than the Approbation of all good Men?

44. Whether, when Men are so abandoned as to sell their Country, and to glory in their Shame, it be not a Sign that they are lost to all Sense of Good, greatly infatuated, and ripe for Destruction?

45. Whether it were not adviseable for some Men to study the Limits of their own Understandings, and to proportion their Undertakings to their Abilities?

46. Whether improbable Falshoods (such as, that the Opposition given to the altered Money-Bill proceeded from a Spirit of Disaffection to his Majesty) impudently asserted, should be attributed to ignorance, or Malice?

47. Whether they who retail them are the real Authors of them?

48. Whether Bribery and Corruption were ever so glaring as they have been of late?

49. Whether the Design of these was to make Men virtuous, or to destroy the very Appearance of Virtue among us?

50. Can it be construed libelling, to call a Sharper by his proper Name?

51. Can a certain Priest's greatest Friend say, that his Ambition is not boundless, or his private Vices not abominable?

52. Is not the turning Gentlemen out of their Employments for voting in P——, and threatening others with the same Fate, sufficient to alarm every Man of Spirit in the Nation?

53. Whether the great Pains taken, since last Session of P——, to corrupt the Members, and to throw the Nation into Confusion, be proper Employment

ment for a Churchman, in an exalted Station. And whether the Fault is not too notorious to be denied?

54. Will not the glorious 17th of *December* 1753, be at all Times an undeniable Proof of the Virtue of our House of Commons, and a Demonstration, that the Devil himself, with all his Power, must hide the cloven Foot, or he will not be able to do his Business, nor even to make the Mob hail him?

55. Whether the Subscriptions now carrying on to buy Medals, to perpetuate the Memory of the 17th of *December* 1753, be not a glorious Instance of the Virtue of the City of *Dublin*?

56. Whether such Subscription is not an undeniable Proof of their Attachment to his Majesty's Person and Government, who, as he can never do wrong himself, must be for ever displeased to hear that his Ministers intend to do it?

57. Whether Beef and Claret alone, without Places, Pensions and Promises, could have procured so many Adherents to a bad Cause? And whether all together have not been found ineffectual to support it?

58. Whether by such Expedients a certain Party has not been in a great Measure kept together?

59. Whether Places, Pensions and Promises, are not real Impediments to publick Good, and hinder Multitudes from seeing and acknowledging, what they would see and acknowledge, if those were removed?

60. Whether if a certain great Prelate had been suffered to go on for a while in his own way, he would not have destroyed all the private Virtue we have among us, and unpeopled the Nation, by substituting something else in the Place of Wedlock?

61. Whether certain Ladies have not suspected this, and been for some Time jealous of his Credit with their Husbands?

62. Whether

62. Whether a certain S—— be indeed the Leader, or the Dupe of the P——?

63. Whether it would not be a Proof of his Wisdom and Virtue to disengage himself from him, whilst he has it in his Power to make an honest Retreat?

64. Whether every Man doth not believe in his Conscience, that more pernicious Designs were at this Time carrying on, than had been thought of since L——d S——d's Time? And whether Complaisance upon such an Occasion would not have been unpardonable?

65. Whether if the most pernicious Designs to this Kingdom, and most to the Advantage of the Administrator, had been carrying on, more corrupt Methods could have been taken to carry them into Execution?

66. Whether a Blue Ribband, and a Ducal Coronet, would not have been gladly offered, had not a certain Earl's Virtue been too well known?

67. Whether a *quondam* Patriot would not have continued so, had his Virtue been Proof against Temptation?

68. Whether the old Adage *Cucullus non facit Monachum*, be not too true?

69. Whether the greatest Caution in the Choice of Persons to fill honourable and lucrative Employments, be not absolutely necessary in a Minister of State, who has promised the same Employment to six Persons, without intending to give it to any of them?

70. Whether if the late P—— S——t had been on the side of the Court, C——r P——y would not have been a Patriot, to have the Honour of answering him?

71. Whether Men whose avowed Principle it is to vote for the Person who offers most, can add any Credit to the side which they espouse?

72. Whether

72. Whether a Man can be called Quarrelsome who fights *pro Aris ac focis*, when his All is at Stake?

73. Whether the Question, of the 17th of December 1753, was not of this Nature?

74. Whether the Party may not quickly find Reason to bewail their Conduct? And whether upon a new Election, they will not find the bad Effects of it?

75. Whether it be not better to have Money for some time locked up in a Chest, tho' you should want a Part of it, than to have all taken away without your Consent, and never to return?

76. If Scarcity should succeed Plenty, who are we to thank but those who betrayed the Trust reposed in them by their Constituents?

77. Whether some Men do not prefer a present Bribe to the true Interest of their Country?

78. Whether it be reasonable to expect that the Majority of a House of Commons, will be Bullied by the Minority?

79. When by Riot and Luxury, an Estate is Squandered away, is there no Method of recovering it but by selling our Country?

80. Can any Person be so blind, as not to see that Innovations may be attended with Ruin to a State?

81. Can any other Cause of our Divisions be assigned, than the Rage of Ambition, and the Lust of Power? And must not a Man be wilfully Blind not to see this?

82. Is it not Manifest, that the P——— of the P——— proceeded from the Fear of having things properly represented to his Majesty?

83. Whether any pretence of Conscience, can induce a Man to sell his Country?

84. Whether a Man, who, with a good Conscience, solicited a Place, ought not rather to part with his good Place than his good Conscience?

84. Whe-

85. Whether, tho' the *Cork-Surgeon* cannot Cure a dislocated Member, may he not have *Verba & Voces, quibus hunc lenire dolorem possis, & magnam morbi depellere partem?*

86. Whether the Conduct of certain Men in the Year 1749, and in the Year 1753, may not be very consistent?

87. As the Person who intended moving last Session for the Augmentation of the Army's Pay was not suspected of a Design to infringe the King's Prerogative, why shou'd the Gentleman who made the Motion this Session be suspected of Sinister Designs?

88. Can a Motion to encrease the Pay of his Majesty's Army, be construed into Disaffection to his Majesty?

89. Is it possible for the most malevolent Heart, to give an unfavourable Turn, or Colour, to the Proceedings of the present P——t? Let Truth be told, and they can be in no danger of incurring his Majesty's Displeasure; what Misrepresentations may do, is not easy to say.

90. Whether the united Voice of the Nation can be called Faction? Or whether the Minority may be entitled to that Appellation?

91. Whether Prerogative can interfere with the good of a Nation?

92. Whether the Majority wou'd not be as careful of the King's Prerogative, as they are jealous of their own Liberties?

93. Whether any Pamphlet has yet appeared that can warrant a late P——n?

94. Whether every Pamphlet hath not expressed the greatest Duty and Loyalty to his Majesty, however free they may have made with some of his Ministers, who deserve no Compliments from this Nation?

95. Whether the profligate Lives, and the horrid and detestable Vices of some Men in very high Stations, is not a sufficient Justification of all that has been said and wrote against them?

96. Whether such Truths can with any Propriety be called Libels?

97. Whether, if any Prosecution shou'd be commenced upon Account of them, Juries are not the sole Judges, as well of the Law, as of the Fact?

98. Whether an Ignorant Judge declaring the contrary, can alter the Case? And whether his asserting it upon a late Occasion, did more than expose his own Ignorance, which was before, but too notorious?

99. Whether ill-timed and undeserv'd Praise be not the severest of all Satires?

100. Whether a petty-fogging stock-jobbing Collier and A—— B——, by his late Promise to *Caiphas*, and by his declaring that he was not guilty of Sodomy, did not hurt him more, than all the Libels that have been published against him?

101. Whether the Author of some late *QUERIES* hath not been the Publisher of more *Scandal*, and of a more notorious *Libel*, than any that has appeared on the other side?

102. Whether his very Performance doth not demonstrate, what that Party would do, if the Virtue of our Patriots afforded the least room for Censure?

103. Whether the Presbyterians in *Ireland*, by their Conduct now and at the Time of the Rebellion, have not shewn the most unshaken Loyalty to his Majesty, and the most steady Adherence to the Liberty and Property of the People?

104. Whether such Behaviour must not ever recommend them to all true Lovers of this Kingdom?

105. Whether they ought not, at a future Election, to remember the Services of those worthy Patriots, who have at this Time stood up in Defence of the Liberties of their Country?

106. Whether they will not act a most inconsistent Part, if they suffer themselves to be prevailed upon, either by Threats or by Promises, to vote for those who would at this Time have sold their Country?

107. Whether the late Election for the County of *Armagh*, is not a Proof of what they can do if they stick together?

A LETTER

A
L E T T E R

To the AUTHOR of the

Q U E R I E S.

L E T T E R

To the AUTHOR of the

Q U E R I E S.

TO THE

Author of the **QUERIES**

TO THE

PEOPLE of IRELAND.

DEAR SIR,

I beg Leave to congratulate you on making your Appearance once more in Print. I was really apprehensive your Spirit had been in some Sort subdued by a few former Mischances; but with Pleasure I find, I was not deceived in the Opinion I formed of your Genius, at your first setting out; it is really indomitable by private Rebuffs or public Censure. One of a more ordinary Make would by this Time have grown desperate, after being twice

B

beaten

beaten from the Literary Field, and failing of Reward from those Patrons, in whose behalf it had plunged into a Scheme of Defence, not to be paralleled in the Records of Party Writing.

With equal Pleasure do I admire your Abilities in varying your Garb, and yet carrying thro' the whole such strong Marks of Identity, that the lowest Understanding must instantly perceive it. Your *Inquiry* shone in all the Brightness of nervous Argumentation and amiable Candor ; Facetiousness and true Humour fixed their Residence in your *Political Pastime* ; and now with Joy must every Lover of Antiquity behold the *Socratic* Purity and Force revived in your irresistible *Queries* : And yet thro' each of these runs such a Consistency with yourself, such an invariable Adherence to the same Set of Sentiments, that the public Delight must be highly raised, and every Eye, not jaundiced with Envy, be charmed with the View. Nothing less can be expected, where *Uniformity* and *Variety*, the two Constituents of Beauty, are so eminently Conspicuous.

The only Consequence I dread, which can in any sort obstruct that Reformation of Principles, which you have so indefatigably laboured to effect, is this ; possessed with too sanguine an Affection for the Interests of your Patrons, you were tempted to undertake a little too much in a former Treatise, for the Purity of their Intentions, and ventured on an unlucky Prophecy or two of some important Events ; now the Sequel has not corresponded with either, as exactly as you and I could wish. The whole Nation is in an Uproar against them, and they are so unfortunate as not to have their large share of Odium, compensated by any Degree of Success, nor has the *Tumble* you engaged for, or any other Part of the Scheme, taken Effect. This, and some other little Matters, will, I fear, throw no great Weight on your
other

other Assertions, or lustre on your Arguments. People will be apt to think you writ at Random, only to scrape Favour with your Patron, and that you were as ignorant of the true National Interest, as indifferent about it's Fate.

However, no Man is exempted from *Faux Paus*, and the wholesomeness of your Doctrines, will, I hope, help you through these little Difficulties. While you continue to inculcate implicit Obedience, propagate the Maxims of Servitude, teach Us that We are but a *beggarly, conquered, dependent Province*, ridicule the Patriots, and abuse the Dissenters, while you so wag-gishly roast the *Country 'Squires*, and make us shake our Sides at your droll Account of the *Faction*, cemented by Beef and Claret, you may rest assured of Applause. This Method you broached in your *Inquiry*, illustrated in your *Pastime*, and now pop upon us in your short, but devilishly staggering *Queries*. I make no doubt but the *Black List* was considerably swelled by Dint of your Reasoning, and am acquainted with many who would implicitly put their Assent into your Hands purely on the strength of your *Latin Quotations*. In short, Dear Doctor, your Powers are so great, that you may write this People into what you please, nor can your Productions fail to delight wherever the *Considerations on the Money Bill* carry Conviction; and that's a bold Word.

One very singular Mark of Honour your Compositions bear, which no Writer of the Party has yet arrived at, and I affirm it to you as the greatest Truth; it is this: Whatever you are pleased to divulge, is taken by all Sides, as the Genuine Sense of your Patrons, so far as you could possibly dive into it. You are taken as the Mouth of the *Junto*, the only one who has honestly laid open the full Extent of their Schemes without Palliation or Disguise; both these you really seem to scorn. Many Months ago you

generously avowed the Grand Project of the Union, tho' it was not intended to be introduced, until the Day after the Money-Preamble had passed, and candidly promulged the Design of displacing the Speaker, at a Time when nothing was professed but the warmest Inclinations in his Favour, nay, when the most assiduous Overtures were making for a deceitful Accommodation to lull Him and his Friends in Security. To an honest Mind like yours this universal Character of Honesty must be highly pleasing, and it is the common Wish of all, that you could work out a Preferment, which may produce such an Intimacy, as we may depend upon for authentic Intelligence; we should have it then directly from the Fountain-Head, and should rely on your Communicative Temper for our Information.

I am very sorry Things have taken such a turn, that you have now but to comment on *past* Transactions, instead of regaling us as formerly with Prospects *to come*. Matters are, to be sure, at an indifferent pass with us, and I fear our Proceedings betray our Confusion. One Instance in particular makes us universally laughed at; I mean the violent stir the other Day about the News-Paper. Some will have it that the calling the C——, could come from no Head but yours, and that you alone could dictate the P——; others say this is not so probable, but that the whole was the Work of a better Head tho' a little disorder'd with Passion, which in it's Effects is equivalent to a clouded Brain. To be sure it was a heavy Proceeding from Beginning to End, and the worst of it is, I hear a Sacrifice will be on the promoting Side; for that your last Performance amounts to an outrageous Libel.—— That indeed would be to turn the Joke against us.

As

As to your Queries, I shall not at present set about to illustrate them ; Indeed, what has been said to your former Productions, is sufficient also for this. I own, I am highly delighted with them all ; particularly, the round Character you so justly bestow on the Patriots in your Letter to the Printer. It carries strongly indeed that Plainness and Sincerity which characterise your Writings. Then your Method of supporting the Money Bill——*toute Nouvelle !* four or five different Methods have been hammered out already, and here is *Yours*, of a more uncommon make than any, and, in the Eye of every sensible Person, full as valid as them all ! In my Conscience, I think it cannot be answered——But your Reason for the Prorogation!——By my Faith you're a droll Fellow——“ It was indeed highly *prudent* to keep Men “ asunder, who would only be fighting and worrying “ one another.” (and OTHERS too, perhaps) Faith, Dear Sir, 'tis a Pity you were not in Being in *Charles* the Second's Time ; how that merry Monarch would have chuckled at such a *Reason* for not suffering Parliaments to meet!

The only Fault I see in you (which, as your Friend, I must tell you) is that inseparable Modesty which all your Labours so abundantly exhibit. It was this, doubtless, that made you so industrious to conceal your real Self with your *Genealogy*, your being a *Country Gentleman*, (Take care, *B—it*, you are yet sore from one of *that* Appellation) and telling us how often you have stickled for *Liberty*.——Dear Doctor, how can you be so ignorant of yourself, as to imagine your Brilliancy could lye concealed ? Take it from me, that, assume any, ever so opposite, Character, you have something so peculiar, that you must be known.

Your

Your Epistle Dedicatory to Sir R——d C——x is really a pretty Piece of genteel Satyr; such a one, as, I promise you, will gall him to the Quick: I know him well, and can assure you, he has always shuddered at the Poignancy of your Productions: I dare say (if he reads it) this will give him no small Emotion; and had it appeared before the Session, his Head would never have been clear enough to have worry'd us as he did. It is indeed justly founded, and neatly conducted. On my Word, my dear Doctor, a few such Men as you would overset any *Faction* in the World.

Proceed with Vigour, dear Sir, and don't be discouraged: Never suffer the Quill out of your Hand, for your *Opportunity* will, I fear, be but short; or, in your own Phrase, *post est Occasio calva; Carpe Diem; Principibus placuisse Viris.*——But the Beauty of your Appothegms is as inimitable as the *traiveté* of *Sancho's* Proverbs, and the Fund as inexhaustible——Don't suffer your Learning, your Humour, and your Politic Vocabulary, to be hid in a Napkin. Human Talents generally have a large share of the *Vis Inertiæ*, and must therefore be kept in Motion. Do not, however, write *merely for your own Amusement*, but send your Works abroad; for (as you observe in your Preface) they must ever be acceptable where Folly and Stupefaction prevail: Write on, i' God's Name, 'till we are doctored to your Liking, with those *sharp and awakening Means* which you so eagerly hope to see administered by those *who have Authority to give them Weight, and Power to give them Efficacy.*

As your Friend, I join with you in assuring the Public, that every *Allegation* in your *Queries* is strictly true, and therefore defy the best Advocate of the other Side, to convict you of *Falshood*. Your Suppositions too, are all highly Reasonable and Probable; and

and as for Slander—you have really said nothing that deserves *that* Name ; and if you had, the *House* is up (Thanks to your Prime Patron) and no Serjeant at Arms at Hand : Why then should not you, in *your Way*, take Advantage of the Prorogation as well as your BETTERS ?

My Epistle grows a little too long, but the most indolent Pen can comment at large, on so capacious a Field as your Performances afford.

I shall now beg Leave to kiss your Hand, and subscribe myself,

Dear DOCTOR,

Your most devoted humble Servant.

F I N I S.

