



Bodleian Libraries

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

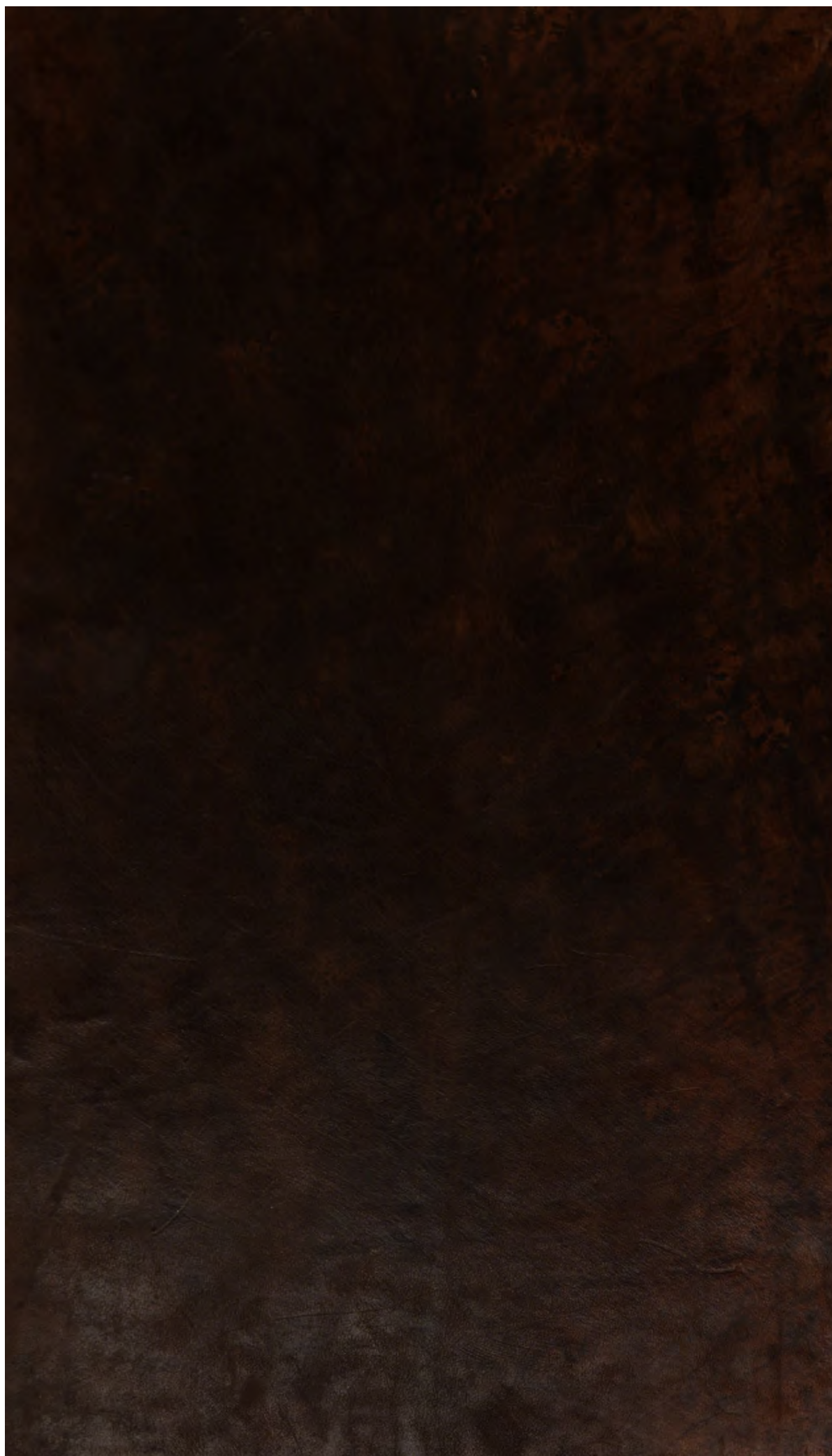
This book is part of the collection held by the Bodleian Libraries
and scanned by Google, Inc. for the Google Books Library Project.

For more information see:

<http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/dbooks>



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-
ShareAlike 2.0 UK: England & Wales (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) licence.



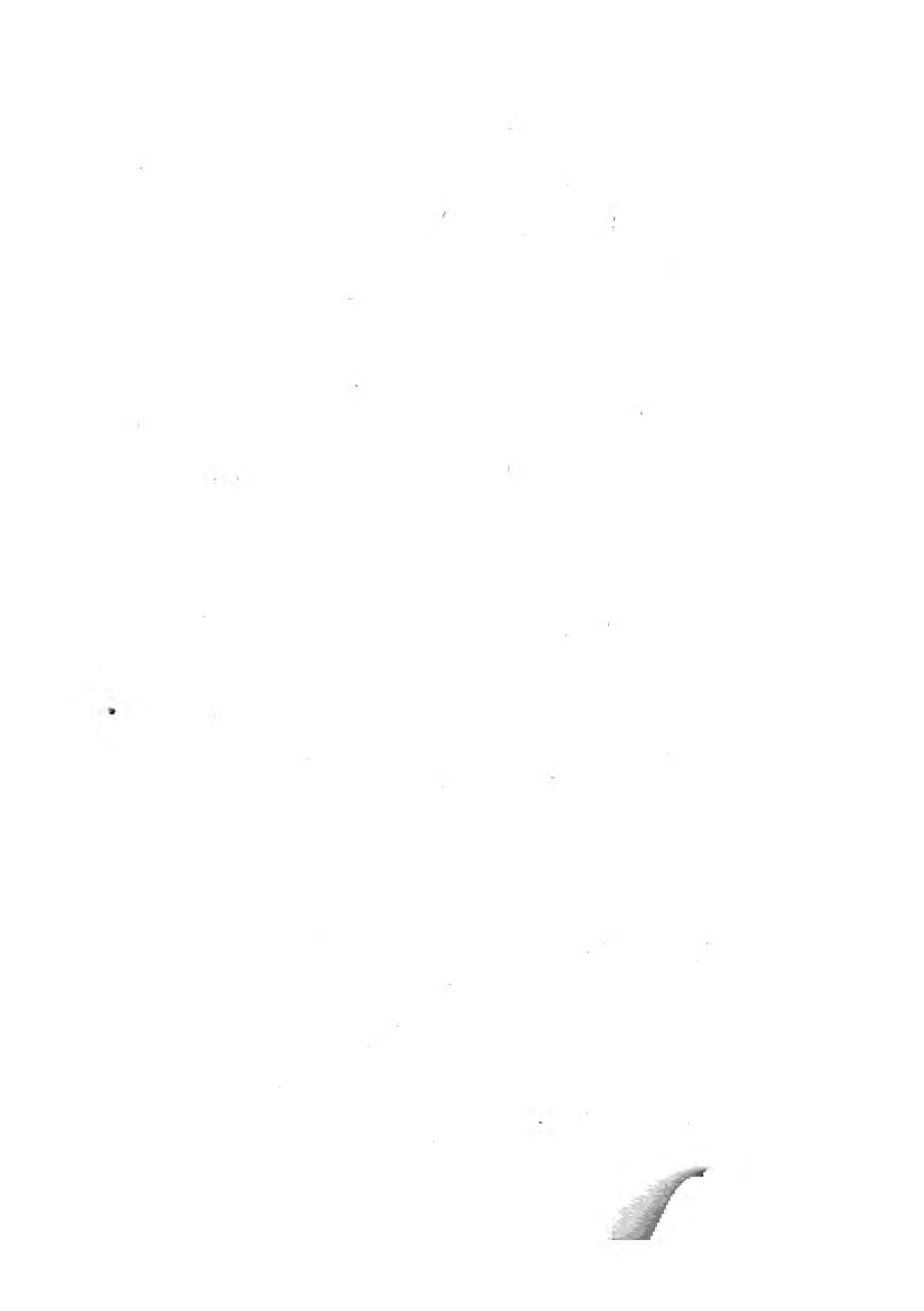


600039337V



Mr. Henry Holmes
Coach-Maker









... and Adres to L. Horne

... of Dublin

... Dublin

... by L. Horne

... of

... -

... between

... Lane

... -

... -

THE
POLITICAL WORKS
OF
C. LUCAS.

COMPLETE.

Carefully Collected by HENRY HOLMES.
For his own Use, and to Testify his Regard
for that Eminently GREAT MAN.

Who! Take HIM for all, in all we shall not look upon his
Like again.

SHAKESPEAR.

IN SEVEN VOLUMES.

VOL. IV.



DUBLIN Printed, by HENRY HOLMES.

M. DCC. LXXXV.

232. f. 149

THE NEW YORK

10

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

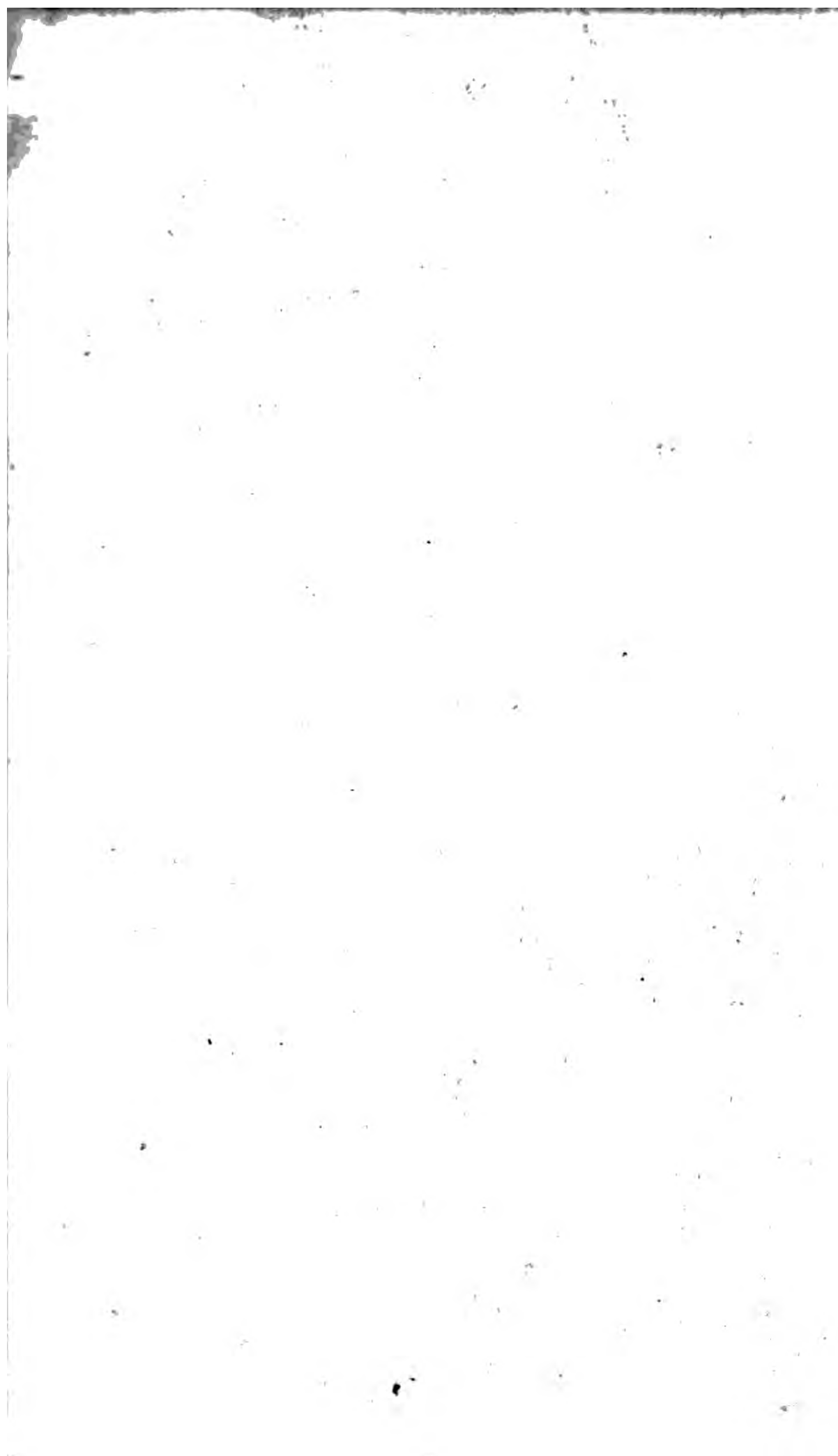
THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK

THE NEW YORK





J. Goose Inv.

J. Gosling sculp.

goc. Nec **DEFENSA CAPITOLIA** juvant, quo minus **ANSER**
c DEF Det Jecur in Lances Inachi lauta **TUAS.**
Det.



WILLIAM
EARL OF
HARRINGTON,
Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of
IRELAND.

May it please YOUR EXCELLENCY!

THE Love and Duty I owe MY SOVE-
REIGN, and the Regard I bear his
Governments and Dominions, in ge-
neral, those of this MY NATIVE COUNTRY,
in particular, which are most intimately and
inseparably connected and linked together, in one
A common

common Bond of Affection, Interest and Allegiance; prompt me to use all just and lawful Means to obtain an effectual Redress of the CAPITAL GRIEVANCES of this KINGDOM, and CITY, which no good Subject, or good Governor can over-look, or slight, consistent with the Principles of his moral, religious and political Obligations to our System of Civil Society.

THESE MOTIVES, which YOUR EXCELLENCY must be too wise and just, to condemn, or discourage; first induced me to contend with my *Fraternity*, for a *Reformation* of my Profession, in the Years 1735 and 1741, and since, with my *Superiors*, for the *Restoration* of the *Rights* and *Liberties* of the COMMONS and CITIZENS of this broken and reduced *Metropolis*.

IF YOUR EXCELLENCY will take the Trouble of Perusing this and the following *Address* to the LORDS JUSTICES, with the *Dedication* to the KING, I flatter my self, You will see such Causes assigned for the Courses, I have taken, to obtain some Redress of the heavy Grievances of which I complain, that, I must Hope, You will not only Pardon the Presumption of once more addressing, or attempting to address YOUR EXCELLENCY in this Manner, but allow there is some Degree of Merit in Struggling, through the many Dangers and Difficulties, that have been opposed to me, for the bringing, or endeavoring to bring such important Truths to the ROYAL EAR, as, if regarded, must tend to the unspeakable

ble Honor and Advantage of the KING and PEOPLE of these *Realms*, in the Security and Welfare of each of which, I look upon my self to be equally interested and concerned.

HOWEVER, MY LORD, as the same Necessity, which first urged me to lay OUR COMPLAINTS before You, still strongly subsists, I should be wanting in the Duty of a *Citizen*, and a *Subject*, and fall short of the Character, I have endeavored to establish in Life; if I should slacken in my just Application to obtain a *Restoration* of our RIGHTS and LIBERTIES; and therefore, Regardless of the manifold Disadvantages of Station, Birth and Education, under which I labor, and of the numberless Misrepresentations made of me, by designing Men; I presume to make one Effort more to bring the COMPLAINTS of *Dublin*, before MY ROYAL SOVEREIGN; of the Greatness and Integrity of whose Soul, I am so fully convinced, that I am firmly persuaded, he wants but due Information, to redress the Grievances of his Subjects.

I AM well aware, MY LORD, that some of those great Men, who have thought fit to represent me to YOUR EXCELLENCY heretofore, as a *Mad-man*; will now set me forth in more hateful Colors. It is become much the Fashion, of late, to vilify me, to represent me, as a *riotous, tumultuous Incendiary, a disaffected Person,*

Person, a contemner of Government; of Magistracy, even of MAJESTY.

TO ACQUIT my self of these foul Imputations, I must beg YOUR EXCELLENCY will permit me to lay before You, a short Review of the Course, I have taken to obtain *Justice* and *Law*, the common Benefits of the Constitution of this my Country.

WHEN I first discovered the *Invasions*, made on the *Rights* and *Privileges* of the COMMONS and CITIZENS of this City, I tried all just and moderate Means to set Things to Rights, within the City; and though the *Invaders* gave me all manner of unjust, forcible, and cruel Opposition, and have now scarce left so much of the Traces of our Constitution, as might demonstrate, We had any; I still preserve the Respect due to the *Magistracy* of the City, though I can look upon it only as *de Faëto*, not *de Jure*.

FAILING of Redress within the *City Courts*, I had Recourse, with my Fellows, to the *Courts of Law*; and though We were attended with no better Success there, I can defy mine Enemies to shew the Instance, in which I failed to pay due Respect to the *Judges* of our Courts.

I HAVE, it is true, MY LORD, taken the Benefits, our Constitution admits, of *appealing* against, or *complaining* of, the Proceedings of some of *these Judges*, to an higher Power, to YOUR EXCELLENCY, as the *Representative* of HIS
MAJESTY;

MAJESTY ; whether or no the Terms in which I did so, were wrong or injurious, I humbly submit to YOUR EXCELLENCY's Recollection.

ONE of the most sensible Happinesses of our System of Government is, that every Person, who does but think himself aggrieved, by any Branch of the Subordinate Administration, has the Privilege of *appealing*, or *complaining* to a *Superior*, in a regular Gradation, from one to another, even to the SUPREME MAGISTRATE. This is a Privilege too sacred for any loyal Subject to give up, for any good Governor to Suppress.

WHEN, I first claimed the Benefits of this Privilege, and layed before YOUR EXCELLENCY, the COMPLAINTS of *Dublin*, it must be confessed, You heard me with Patience, with Humanity, with a tender Feeling of the Sufferings of the KING's Subjects, and some Pain for the Shocks given our Constitution. What unhappy Misrepresentations of *Facts*, or *Person*, or what unauthorised Arrogance or Insolence of *Servants*, prevented YOUR EXCELLENCY's taking the Steps in this Affair, that YOUR Wisdom and Justice promised ; or afterwards, excluded me Access to YOUR EXCELLENCY's Presence ; I can not take upon me to point out ; but, as the same Principles of JUSTICE and LAW bind alike the *Small* and the *Great* ; when I judged it expedient, and my bounden Duty, to *appeal* to OUR SOVEREIGN ; I thought it necessary to let him see, that I had Recourse to the HIGHEST POWER here, before I presumed to trouble HIS MAJESTY ; which then, not before, gave me
the

the SUBJECT'S RIGHT, to apply for Relief to the THRONE.

I ADDRESSED the LORD'S JUSTICES of this Kingdom, in YOUR EXCELLENCY'S Absence. I presented them with the *Charter* and *Dedication*, which I now lay before YOUR EXCELLENCY, and prayed to have it transmitted to HIS MAJESTY. But, their EXCELLENCIES thought fit to decline granting my Petition.

THUS YOUR EXCELLENCY may see, the same Necessity still subsists, the same Principles prompt, and the same Motives, that before prevailed, still strongly induce me, with all Respect and Humility, to address YOUR EXCELLENCY, and to supplicate You, on behalf of my self, and the rest of my Suffering Fellow-Subjects and Fellow-Citizens, to forward the summary State of our Case, in the following *Charter* and *Dedication*, to the ROYAL PRESENCE.

THERE is another Reason, to me, no less cogent, for begging this Favor, with greater Earnestness, of YOUR EXCELLENCY: My Reputation is dearer to me than Life; that is rigorously, severely struck at: The most violent, the most lawless, the most inhuman Threats are daily uttered against me; for none other Crime, that I know of, than that of *complaining* of public Injuries, dangerous and destructive to the KING and to HIS PEOPLE. I have appealed to CÆSAR.—Shall CÆSAR's *Servants*, obstruct the laying my Complaints before the Throne? and even punish me for complaining? ——— Shall this
this

this be done, under the Administration of a STANHOPE?——G O D forbid !

MY LORD, to sum up all my Desires and Intentions in a few Words ; I only wish to discharge the End of my Creation, in fulfilling the Duty of a Subject, in every Station, to which it shall please ALL-WISE, ALL-RULING PROVIDENCE to call me, with due *Submission* and *Subjection* to every loyal and good Governor and Subordinate Magistrate, and an equal Right to oppose, by Law, and to complain of the Misconduct of all those, who endanger our Constitution, by invading the Rights of the Subject, or neglecting to discharge the Duties of their Stations.

IF in all, that I have hitherto attempted, with this Intent, I have done wrong to any Man, I am open to Conviction, and ready to make the fullest Attonement. Therefore, if I have advanced any Thing repugnant to the Principles of our Government, or inconsistent with the Rights and Privileges of the Subject, I humbly conceive my Intentions ought to be considered, and I should be properly examined, before the threatened Weight and Fury of Power be let loose upon me. It is not to be deemed beneath the Dignity of good Governors to inform active and well-meaning Subjects of Errors in their Conduct ; if such can be made to appear in my Transactions, I shall from the same Principle, that I mean to advance Truths, in my Judgement, conducive to the Happiness of this City, and these Kingdoms, as readily, as publicly, retract Errors, or Mistakes.

MY

MY LORD, I must beg YOUR EXCELLENCY'S Indulgence to make one Declaration more.---At a Time, when *Ministerial Influence*, or *Court Dependence* is rather sought, than avoided, by Men of independent Fortunes, it may be suspected, that one of my low Sphere, may have some private or selfish Views in thus attending upon YOUR EXCELLENCY. To obviate such an Imputation, I thus solemnly declare, that though I wish to be always well understood, and, upon Occasion, well heard, by the Government; yet, even that, is only for the public Good; because, that, for my self, I have nothing to ask, nor any thing to fear from the highest Powers: My sole Ambition is to discharge the Duties of my Station. And, in so doing, I shall ever take Care to approve my self, HIS MAJESTY'S most unfeignedly loving, and loyal Subject, as well, as

May it please YOUR EXCELLENCY!

YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

most dutiful

and

most faithful,

humble Servant,

DUBLIN,
October the 3d, 1749.

C. Lucas.

A N
ADDRESS

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM

EARL OF

HARRINGTON,

Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of

IRELAND,

As it was presented to him,

On TUESDAY the Third Instant;

With a PREFACE to the FREE and INDEPENDENT
CITIZENS of *Dublin*, and to the FREE and LOYAL SUB-
JECTS of IRELAND, in general.

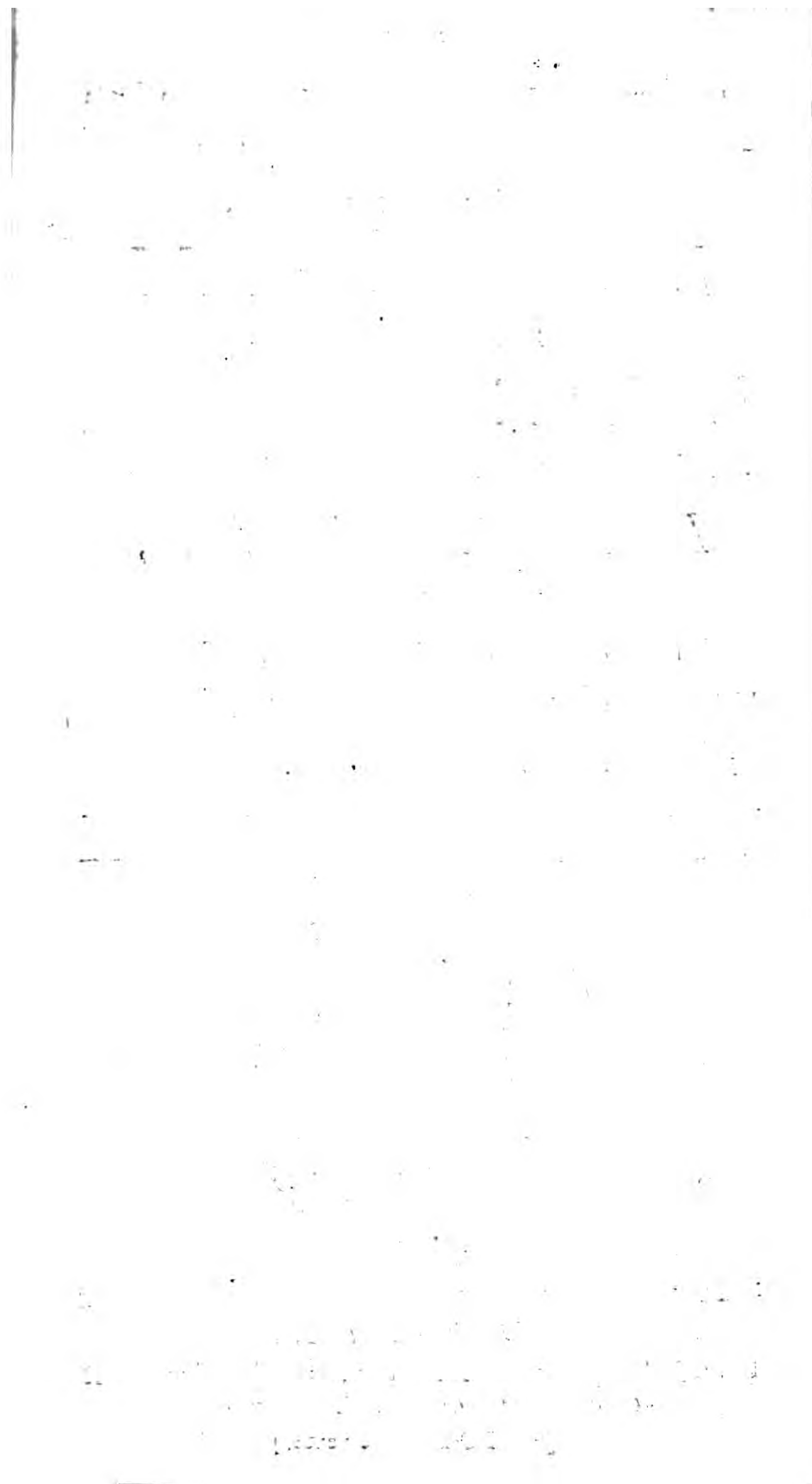
By CHARLES LUCAS.



DUBLIN:

Printed by JAMES ESDALL, at the Corner of
Copper-Alley, on *Cork-Hill*, 1749.

[PRICE Three-pence.]



T O T H E
FREE and INDEPENDENT CITIZENS of *Dublin*,
A N D

To all the FREE and LOYAL SUBJECTS of
I R E L A N D.

FELLOW-CITIZENS, COUNTRY-MEN and FRIENDS,

WHEN the PUBLIC LIBERTIES are in any Instance invaded, struck at, or threatened, I can not be Silent. It is a delicate Sense of Your Danger, not mine own, that alarms me, and moves me to call upon You, in this abrupt Manner; and as I write in the midst of Noise and Hurry, You must excuse much Irregularity and Inconnection.

I NEED not trouble You with enumerating the many Efforts, I have made for the *Restoration* and *Support* of the RIGHTS and LIBERTIES of my Fellow-Subjects. The Reception, You gave my poor indigested Papers fully shews, You regarded the Substance and considered the Intention, not the outward Form or Dress.

MY Views You construed charitably and justly, which encouraged me to procede to assert the FREEDOM and RIGHTS of *my Country* and *City*, as the best Service I could render the best of KINGS, and his Kingdoms in general: For, his *Greatness* and *Glor*, and the *Freedom* and *Happiness* of the Subjects of his Dominions, stand upon the same Foundation; they must rise or fall together: Therefore, he that would raise the *one*, must always promote the *other*; and he, that annoys the Subject, or with-holds his Rights or Privilege, in a single Point, strikes at the *Throne*, and

though remotely, perhaps superficially, wounds the SOVEREIGN: So mutual and inseparable are their Interests.

I COULD not then consistent with the Duty of a good Citizen, or a loyal Subject, to HIS KING, to HIS COUNTRY, to HIS CITY, and to HIMSELF, over-look any Incroachment made on the PUBLIC RIGHTS of the PEOPLE, and much less could I see, unmoved, any *Invasion* on, or *Infringement* of, the *Principles* of our inestimable Frame of Government.

THEREFORE, unquallified as I happened to be for the Task, I thought it incumbent on me to stand forth and give all just and legal Opposition to all such Measures, as tended, in the least, to the Destruction or Prejudice of our inimitable System of civil Society; since none of the more powerful and better qualified would imbarque in the hazardous Warfare.

I WAS not insensible of the Dangers and Difficulties, I had to encounter: I saw a Deluge of *Ignorance*, *Corruption* and *Slavery*, had so far over-run the Councils of the City, and a *servile, abject Complacency* and a *solemn Respect* and *Reverence*, not much removed from *Idolatry*, universally payed to *Oppulence*, that, almost all Places of Honor, Profit, or Trust in the State, were filled, as *blind Fortune* dictated, without the least Regard to Merit or the requisite Qualifications!

IF, under such Circumstances, LIBERTY and LOYALTY had hitherto in any Shape or Degree subsisted or appeared among Us; sure, it must be confessed, more owing to *Chance*, than *good Conduct*! And, did it not become the indispensable Duty of every good Member of Society, to restore LIBERTY and LOYALTY, to establish them upon rational, and just Principles, and not to leave them upon so precarious a Footing, as *blind Chance*, or *dependent* on the Breath of any Man's Mouth?

THIS have I endeavored to do, and this did, as I always expected it must, raise me many powerful Enemies. Had I SELF only in View, I might have steered a securer Course. I might have put on the
Mask

Musk of the Times, and sold my LIBERTY, *Sense* and LOYALTY, at as high a Price, as some of my Contemporaries. I might, as the Fashion is, have given up *one Point* to gain *another*, and so trucked and bartered away the LIBERTIES of my Country for *private Gain*. This would have been *worldly wise*; indeed, *prudent* and *politic*, in the common Acceptation, very true. But, what is all this mighty Matter to me? Or what can recompence the making a *Wreck* of my Conscience? Who can be so base as to imagine, that I could have suffered my self to be plucked from my safe and peaceful Obscurity, to devote my whole time to the most painful and hazardous Toils and Labors, to spend the ordinary Hours of Repast, Recreation and Rest, in tedious Watchings, and a continual perilous Warfare, against *Principalities*, against *Powers*, against *Spiritual Wickedness* in *high Place*, against the *Rulers* of the *Darkness* of this *little World*, for any End it could possibly serve my private Person? There can, I presume be none so profligate, as to suspect it. The Pomp and Majesty of the Universe can afford me nothing that is pleasing or desirable without all the LIBERTY, the LAW allows. Nor could the fullest Enjoyment of it content me, while a single Fellow-Creature under the same Government, stood robbed of his *Privileges*, without the Authority or Benefit of the *Law*. I know no Medium in our Government, between perfect LIBERTY and abject *Slavery*. The Laws of our Country expressly declare, We are FREE and INDEPENDENT of all Legislatures, but OUR OWN. And consequently, that We can be bound by no Laws, but such as are, or shall be made by *our own* free and voluntary *Consent*, in our LEGISLATURE, consisting of the KING, or his *Vice-gerent*, the LORDS and COMMONS of the *Realm* in PARLEMENT assembled. But, though the contradicting this be no better than *high Treason*; yet, You find it publicly, forcibly contradicted, by Men of Rank, Dignity and Power, within your Kingdom! and no Man is looked upon with more Indignation, or threatened with more

more Fury, Rage and Violence, than he, that dare assert the Laws of his Country, for the Honor and Interest of the KING and HIS PEOPLE, which are, and ever must be mutual, reciprocal and inseparable !

WHAT Attempts have not been made to abuse me and prejudice me in the Eyes of the Public ? Of what Class of Men among Us was there a *venal Slave*, an *Hireling*, or *Prostitute* to be had, that was not stirred up against me to write, to brawl, to insult, to scuffle, to preach against me ? Have not our Goals been gleaned for Scribes for our Enemies ? and will any Thing else sate their malignant Rage, but appointing me to the *Slaughter* ? What Complements do these *little Tyrants* and their *Parasites* pay themselves, when they thus set themselves against the Assertors of TRUTH, LIBERTY and LOYALTY, and confess themselves injured by attempting to restore, or secure the PUBLIC LIBERTIES ? Of what Importance do they render me, when they make me the sole Object of their Fury and Resentment ? And, what an Insult do they offer the whole Community, when they would insinuate, that there is none among You, to give them Opposition, when they once subdue me ?

I TRUST in JUST PROVIDENCE, the *Enemies* of LIBERTY, who are, and must be *Enemies* to the KING and HIS PEOPLE, to GOD and MAN, will, in all Respects, find themselves mistaken and undone : That You have a just Sense of VIRTUE and TRUE RELIGION, which must ever beget and support LIBERTY and LOYALTY ; and that You will never be discouraged, or dismayed, by the Violence, Injustice and Inhumanity offered to me, or threatened to be executed upon me ; and then, You certainly can never want more potent Champions and Advocates for the Cause of TRUTH and LIBERTY, than I, let my Fate be the worst they can devise, or denounce. For my Part, though I am publicly *prejudged* in every Court, though You are, without Reserve, told, what I am to suffer before every *Tribunal*, to which I am to be hauled ; as peremptorily, as if *Expulsion*, or *Hanging*, went like *Kisses*, by *Courtesy*, among You, or were

were to be done, at the *arbitrary Commands* of some *great Individual*, in the Kingdom; yet, I stand more firm and unmoved, than I should in the closest Caresses of the Great. I am unshaken and inmoveable in my Purposes. And, I must continue so, while I am convinced that I am right, though *Tyrants* were able to shake the Poles, or reduce the Globe to Atoms.

Who can be so Senseless, so short-sighted a *Slave*, as to prefer the Vain, the transitory Alurements of a short-lived, unsteady World, to the sure, plenary and permanent Joys of a Kingdom, whose Splendor outshines the Sun, and whose duration will exceed the bounds and End of Time? Who can think of bartering inconceivable and eternal Glory, for a little Vain temporary Pomp and Power, in Comparison, a mere Dream of empty Grandeur! Let him, that can do this, joyn in all the Follies and Vices of the Age. In these, let him sooth and flatter himself and all his *Superiors*. To them let him be a tame *Slave*, that he may, in his turn, the more securely enslave his *Inferiors*. Let him turn *Religion* to a jest, or, to a *Trade*, and mock his God. Let him say to the KING, or his REPRESENTATIVE, — *bush!* ALL is well! — when the *People* are *robbed* and *enslaved*; and let him persuade, that the *Groans* and *Screeches*, of the *plundered*, the *galled*, the *wounded*, the *maimed*, and the *murdered* loyal Subjects, are but the Cries of *justified Malecontents*, or *Criminals*, or the Songs and Acclamations of *contented Slaves*. Then let him plume himself with the public Spoils, and for every Feather he adds to his Cap, give an incurable Wound to the LIBERTIES of his Country, not only for the present, but to Generations yet unborn.

I AM not, MY FRIENDS, qualified for these Purposes. Perhaps, it is the Fault of mine Education. I was taught never to think of gratifying the Palates of my Friends, when I consulted their Health; and when their Appetites were longing after improper, or unwholesom things, I learned early to give them unfavorable *Remedies* and *bitter Potions*; to restore their
depraved

depraved and vitiated Constitutions, without considering whether it was suitable or pleasing to their Taste, or not.

Now, this blunt, plain, honest and disagreeable Course, I chose to follow, in all other Matters. I have spoke the *bitter Draught of Truth* to all Men, for *Truth's* Sake, not regarding whom it might please or displease. I have, in my low and contracted Sphere, asserted LIBERTY, for FAIR LIBERTY's Sake, without any Dread of the Frowns or Menaces of *grand* or *petit Tyrants*. I have vindicated the Honor of MY SOVEREIGN, and of his Subjects and Dominions, in general, of those of his KINGDOM of IRELAND, in particular. I have layed open the *Wounds* and *Bruises* and *putrifying Sores* brought on this unhappy City, and shewed the natural and legal Rights and Privileges of the Citizens, and by whom they were infringed and invaded. I have disclosed these Grievances in a Court of Law. I did not obtain the Redress, to which, I apprehended, We were by Law intituled, and I complained of the Original, with the additional, Grievances to the Lord Lieutenant, the KING's *Vice-gerent*, with no better Success. I then, took the Liberty, to which I am by Law intituled, of laying the whole Grievances before the KING. I did this from the fullest Sense of Affection, Duty and Allegiance, and in the best Terms, I was able to express. I offered it to the LORDS JUSTICES, as the only Persons, through whose Hands, I apprehended the *Irish* Subjects had a Right to convey such an Address to the CROWN. It is returned and suppressed, and I am to be persecuted for none other Crime than religiously observing and fulfilling the most SACRED BONDS between the *Subject* and SOVEREIGN, in the express Words of the OATHS of *Allegiance* and *Supremacy*! What should I have suffered, had I broke *Faith* and *Allegiance* with my PRINCE? I could not possibly have suffered, by any Law in Being, what I am now threatened. Ask, is there a *Reproach*, a *Disgrace*, an *Infamy*, a *Torture*, a *Death*, that is not denounced against, nay prepared for me? Had I been an approved Offender, a *Mur-*
derer,

dever, or a *Traitor*, I might, have hoped for some Favor, some Mercy. I might have sued out a *Noli prosequi*. But, where *speaking* TRUTH and *asserting* PUBLIC LIBERTY are deemed Offences, no Crimes are punished with more Rigor, with more Severity, with more implacable and remorseless Fury and Violence. Therefore, if these can be construed criminal, and no Assassin can be found to dispatch me with less Trouble and Expence, sooner, I am, it seems, to look for *Destruction* and *Death*, as the *due Reward* of, as consummate LOVE, as exalted Sentiments of DUTY and ALLEGIANCE, as ever were shewn a KING or GOVERNMENT by any Subject! All this can not be done without the Permission of that ALL-WISE POWER, which superintends and governs the whole Creation. And therefore, though my Sufferings be the more intollerable, because my Complaints were not permitted to reach HIS MAJESTY'S Ear, and I am probably to be one Way or other cut off, before they do; yet, I shall be prepared with Patience and Resignation to receive my Fate, as becomes a truly loyal Subject, like a Christian, like a Man; and be ready to seal those sacred Truths I have asserted, with the untainted Blood of a LOYAL and FREE MAN; without a desponding Thought for the SONS of LIBERTY, I leave behind me, or even for the poor, innocent Orphans, which I have been instrumental to bringing into the World, and which I have hitherto labored, rather to leave VIRTUOUS and FREE, than *rich* and *enslaved*! Them I shall chearfully commit, with You, MY FELLOW-SUBJECTS and FRIENDS, and the great and glorious Cause for which I suffer, to that JUST and ETERNAL JUDGE, who never can fail of rewarding VIRTUE and LIBERTY, here and hereafter.

UPON the Vengeance and Destruction denounced against me, your Enemies are grown very elate. But, while I am yet permitted to Speak or Write, I must warn You against their Machinations. Can You suffer an *Alderman* of Dublin to glory in my Ruin?—will You choose one of them to serve You in Parle-
ment?

ment? No; it is impossible! And yet, their Hopes are greatly raised of late: For, though some Days passed, they gave up the Cause and now confess, that Mr. *La Touche* and I shall carry the Election by a Majority of several hundreds; yet, they say, they have received Assurances of their Success by other Means and in another Place, which I am not at Liberty to Name, though they do, by what Authority I know not. If there were none other cause than this, to move You to prefer any Men to *Aldermen*, or even to reject *Aldermen*, if there were none others to be had, I think it should be sufficient to determine You in this Case. They have tried all means of undoing You already, and now to complete your Destruction, they would sap and over-turn the very Foundation and Being of your Constitution, which depends upon the Freedom of Elections!

AFTER this, who can think of voting for an *Alderman*, since voting for any of them promises their Electors nothing better, than sure Infamy and Ruin? Their main Artifice now, is to discourage You from voting for me, because of my being so obnoxious to Men in Power. But, You are to pursue the Rules of VIRTUE, JUSTICE and LIBERTY, unawed, uninfluenced by Power, or Authority; and if your Election should light on me, I promise You, I will prosecute and maintain your Right, while *Law* and *Justice* is to be obtained within HIS MAJESTY'S Dominions. If Corruption should become, so prevalent, that I should be cast, in any Instance, while Justice and Law are of my Side, it will still be an Honor to You and me, that We have gloriously endeavored to discharge our Duty to our KING and COUNTRY, regardless of all Opposition. They threaten me, most impudently and audaciously, with the *House of Commons*. Can it be supposed, by the most hardened Reprobate, that the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the REPRESENTATIVE BODY of the PEOPLE of IRELAND, will be offended at my contending by LAW, for the *Rights* and *Privileges* of the WHOLE KINGDOM, for the *Freedom of Speech* and
the

the PRESS, and for a *free* and *uninfluenced* ELECTION? If it were possible to suppose such *Commons*, it would be an honor to be censured and expelled by them: For, it would be a Disgrace to a free and honest Man, and could answer no End to his Constituents, that he should sit in such an Assembly. But, as our *Commons*, thank God! are loyal, just and free, it is the most unpardonable Insolence to insinuate, that they are capable of swerving, a single Shade, from JUSTICE, LAW and LIBERTY, the Principles of our Constitution. Whoever You ELECT *freely, fairly, and regularly*, that is not disqualified by Law, takes his Seat in the *House of Commons* of Course. Therefore, You are to let no Man, or Body of Men, dictate to You, whom You shall choose, or whom You shall not choose: For, if You suffer *Threats, Prejudgements* or *Dictates* to influence your Choice, You may bid farewell to the FREEDOM of ELECTIONS, and consequently take your Leave of PARLEMENTS: Because, whenever the *Commons* come to be appointed by *Power* or *Influence*, the PEOPLE will no longer be represented, and *arbitrary Power* must rise upon the Ruins of the PUBLIC LIBERTIES; which, I hope, We shall never live to see!

Thus far, I thought fit to apprise You of the Machinations of those wicked Men, who know no way to Honor and Preferment, but by the Destruction of You and Your Country. How far you are to Countenance any of them, in the Election, or to be awed by their cruel and unjust Threats, or influenced by their alluring Smiles, I now, submit to your free and dispassionate Judgement.

LET me now present You with the following *Address* to his EXCELLENCY the LORD LIEUTENANT, as I delivered it to him on *Tuesday* last; and permit me to declare to You, to whom the most remote Recesses of my Soul, are always accessible, the Motives that induced me to take this Step, and the Consequences, by which it was attended.

It was ever a fixed Maxim with me, to pay all possible Respect to the lawful Rulers of the People, from the highest to the lowest Minister in the State. For the Truth of this, I dare appeal to mine Enemies.

As it is the indispensable Duty of every good Subject, to contribute his utmost Might to the Assistance of every wise and just Governor and Minister of State, so I endeavored to cast my Mite into the public Treasure. And in order to lay open the Case of this City and Kingdom to OUR KING and to HIS CHIEF GOVERNOR, and, at the same Time, to vindicate mine own Character from the foul Aspersions industriously attempted to be thrown upon it, by designing Men, I determined to make another Effort to bring our Complaints before them.

WITH this Intent, I attended at HIS MAJESTY'S Castle on Tuesday last; presented HIS EXCELLENCY with two Copies of our great Charter, with the *Address* to the LORDS JUSTICES and the *Dedication* to the KING; to which was prefixed the following *Address* to HIS EXCELLENCY; and a Collection of all the *Addresses* to my FELLOW-CITIZENS. He did me the honor, most politely to accept of the Books; and, most justly and judiciously, permitted me to explain my Conduct and to acquit my self of the Calumnies, and base Views, with which I was aspersed. Upon which, HE was pleased to express his Satisfaction, and to applaud the Sentiments of *Love* and *Loyalty* to HIS MAJESTY and his Governments, which I declared; and recommended my making them manifest in my future Conduct and Writings. Which I gladly promised to perform; and begged HIS EXCELLENCY would, at his Leisure, look over the Papers I had presented, and give me Leave to attend upon him again, to know his Thoughts on the Subject; and upon Occasion, to pay HIS EXCELLENCY every public, as well, as private Mark of Duty and Respect; to which, in my humble Apprehension, he humanely and generously conceded.

FULL

FULL of Gratitude for this Treatment, so becoming a good and great Man, I returned to my Business, and determined to let the World see none of the following Address. But, when I found, to my great Concern and Surprise! an unexpected Change wrought in HIS EXCELLENCY towards me, I thought it incumbent on me to let You see, that I have not knowingly or designedly been instrumental to the Provocation of HIS EXCELLENCY's Displeasure, which would have, no doubt, raised your just Indignation against me.

YESTERDAY, I attended at the *Castle*, with the Intentions and Purposes above-mentioned; which I humbly hope, were not discommendable. Nothing, but a most dutiful Regard for HIS EXCELLENCY, and a Prospect of serving You, MY FRIENDS and FELLOW-SUBJECTS, could have prompted me to pay painful Attendance at a *Levee*, a Work for which, of all others, I was least qualified by Inclination, by Nature, or by Art. But, of this, I was soon eased: For, I had not attended above half an Hour, when a Gentleman, with whom I have not the Honor of being acquainted, but, whom I suppose some Officer about the *Castle*, from his Dress; delivered me the following Message, publicly in the *Levee Room*; *Mr. Lucas, it is the Lord Lieutenant's Pleasure, that You stay no longer at the Castle.* Not a little surprised, I took the Liberty of asking, *Whether these were his Excellency's Commands?* to which, I was answered in the *Affirmative*. Upon which, I replied, *Sir, I gladly and readily obey his Excellency's Commands.* And, with a profound Reverence, took my Leave, of *Levees* and the *Castle*, probably for ever, unless I am under a Necessity of appearing there, on your Behalf, in a more public Capacity.

NOW, MY MOST BELOVED FELLOW-CITIZENS, FELLOW-SUBJECTS, and FRIENDS, examine this Paper with Care and Candor, and judge if there be any Thing in it, inconsistent with the *Duty* and *Allegiance*, I owe MY SOVEREIGN, with the *Duty* and *Respect*, I

owe

owe HIS LORD LIEUTENANT, or the *Rights* and *Privileges* of a Subject ; which every good Man is always ready to pay and to maintain.

FROM my Circumstances, judge of your own Situation. And by this excited, be careful and vigilant in asserting and defending your sacred and inviolable RIGHTS and LIBERTIES for the *Honor* of HIS MAJESTY, and for the *general Good* of his PEOPLE. Judge freely. Act dispassionately. Avoid idle Strife and vain Contests for Names and trifling Circumstances. Contend only for *your Liberties*, under the LAW, with Unity and Concord, and the Powers of the Globe can never prevail against You. Be not frightened by the base Notions, so industriously propagated by your Enemies, that OUR KING and the PEOPLE of *England*, look with a jealous and an invidious Eye, on your Attempts to recover and support your Liberties. It is most wickedly injurious to both to insinuate such Falsehoods. That some Kings and Ministers of *Britain* have been of this Mould, is undeniably, fatally evinced by our present Circumstances ; but, that neither the PRESENT KING, nor his *British* Subjects are of this Disposition, is daily demonstrated by the Conduct of both. That the KING has nothing more at Heart, than the FREEDOM and HAPPINESS of his PEOPLE, in general, his Enemies must confess. And, I do not believe, the People of this Kingdom, or City, are more warmly interested in the Freedom of this City, particularly, with Regard to your Success in the impending Election, than are the People of *Great-Britain*, in general, the Citizens of *London*, *Bristol*, and other great Cities, in particular.

BE not frightened or offended, MY FELLOW-CITIZENS, because certain Men in Power can afford You no better Appellations, than *rude Rabble*, and *lawless Mob*. By such Men the *Merchants* of *London* were called *sturdy Beggars*. Follow the Example of these wise, loyal, free and great CITIZENS. Let the Enemies of your LIBERTY, see You despise them. And, that

that You dare assert your *Freedom* and *Rights* to the utmost Extent of the *LAW*. Then let those who break through the *Law*, dread the Consequences; they, not You, will incur the Appellation and the just Punishment of *Rabble*, *Mob*, *Traitors*, *Rebels*, *Tyrants*, and *Enemies* to their KING, their COUNTRY and their GOD.

LET my Fate move You to nothing but Steadiness and Unanimity in the glorious Cause of LIBERTY and TRUE RELIGION. Look upon *undeserved Abuse*, as an HONOR. And then, instead of answering the Ends of your *Abusers*, it will frustrate them, and redound to your *Comfort*, *Satisfaction*, and LIBERTY; to contribute to which, is the highest Pleasure and the utmost Ambition of,

Your

most devoted Friend,

and Servant,

DUBLIN, *Oct.*
7th, 1749.

C. Lucas.

2

THE
COMPLAINTS of *DUBLIN*:

Humbly offered to his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM Earl of *Harrington*,

Lord Lieutenant General and General GOVERNOR of *Ireland*.

By **CHARLES LUCAS**,
A FREE CITIZEN:

In Behalf of Himself and the Rest of the CITIZENS
and INHABITANTS of the said CITY.

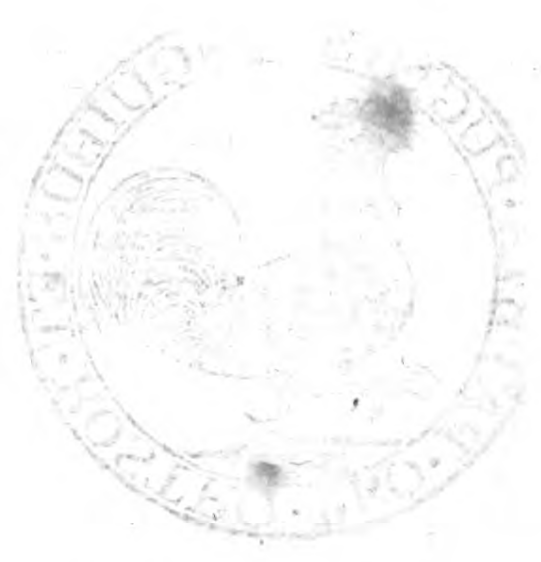
As they were presented to his EXCELLENCY the
25th of *December* 1747.

*Nulli Vendemus, Nulli negabimus, aut deferemus
Rectum aut Judicium.* Magna Charta.

To which is Added,
SOME BODY'S LETTER
TO
SOME LORD LIEUTENANT
OF *IRELAND*.



W



Advertisement.

THE Letter, of which the following is a Copy, having by some unknown Accident, escaped the Destructive hands of *Tyrants*, and the Ruins of Time, was lately found buried in Dust, among the many obscure, decaying Records that make up the useless Furniture of *Bermingham's Tower*, in the Castle of DUBLIN, for the keeping which, an honourable Member of Parliament has a very considerable annual Sallary; it being a Place of very great Importance — To the Keeper.

As the Name of the *Lord Lieutenant*, *Lord Deputy*, or *Lord Justice*, to whom this Letter was addressed, is not mentioned, the Cover being unluckily lost, nor any certain date assigned, that being effaced by time or accident; and as the Subscriber seems to have had no high ecclesiastical or military Employment, by which he might be known; such, in that Country, being seldom trusted to the Natives; it is hardly possible, at this distance of time, to rescue the *Great Vice-Roy*, or the *little Citizen*, from Obscurity. But for the help of the inquisitive Reader, We shall offer the best hints that circumstances can afford.

Some conjecture this Letter was addressed to *Lord Carteret*, some to one of the *Earls* or *Dukes* of *Ormond* or *Tireconnell*; others to one of the *Lords Essex* or *Berkley*, but for these Surmises, we find no probable Foundation. For upon the strictest Enquiry, there appears no Proceeding had upon so grievous a Complaint, as this seems to have been, which might have been expected from any of these *great Men*, or any of the *Lord Lieutenants* of that Kingdom, since these times. So that we may, plausibly, conclude, that this Letter was wrote to *Lord Strafford*, who was remarkable for having countenanced and committed many insupportable Oppressions and Outrages, upon the unhappy Inhabitants of *Ireland*, making no *Redress* or *Reparation*, not so much as an *Answer* to their Petitions.

The

The Subscribing Citizen's Sentiment being, for the most part, such, as no *true Briton* need be ashamed to adopt, makes it desirable to know something of him also. For tho' dignified with no Title of Honour, that we can learn, but that of a *Free Citizen*, he cannot less deserve the Regard of *Free Men*, than those who hold Honour only by Patent.

By his Name, if we may guess from what remains, for some Letters are effaced where we have placed * * and I might, once, have said, his Spirit, he must be an *Englishman*, or of old *English* Extraction. If so, we may reasonably conjecture, that he must have been one, or a Branch, of the Family of that Name, who distinguished themselves in the Service of their Country, particularly in the MILITIA, during the *Great Rebellion*; and in IRELAND gloriously fought the Battles of the COMMON-WEALTH, against *desperate Rebels* and *hiring Slaves*; for the Restoration of her antient Liberties; Till one *audacious Tyrant* vaulted into the Seat, from whence he had, by their Aid, but just plucked down another: Then scorning to be the Tools of *arbitrary Power*, of any *Denomination*, gave up their Commissions and retired;

“ With *Fortune* bravely striving to be just;

Or

“ Humbly Content with being *obscurely good* —
well knowing, that,

“ When *Vice* prevails and *impious Men* bear Sway,

“ The *post of Honour* is a *private Station*.

From one of this Stamp, we must, still, hope a Letter, or any other Fragment concerning Liberty, will always be acceptable to an English Reader.

SOME BODY'S LETTER, &c.

MY LORD,

IN the name and behalf of the CITIZENS of DUBLIN, I some time since, presented YOUR EXCELLENCY with the Complaints of my Fraternity, founded on the *Violation* of our RIGHTS and CHARTERS; for the reclaiming which we have been denied, even, an Appeal to the *Laws* of our Country, a Privilege heretofore as common, I may say, as necessary to the Subsistence of Society, as Air, and till now believed inherent to the least and meanest of his MAJESTY'S Subjects: Infomuch, that ours is the first Precedent, where the Subject has been *plundered* of his *Property*, and yet refused his Claim, under a BRITISH Government and Constitution.

YOUR EXCELLENCY did then graciously please to accept the *Papers*, which contained the *State* of our *Case* and *Grievances*, at my Hands: You engaged, as far as we could wish, in our Cause, by promising, *You would examine the Equity of our Claims, duly to tender the Rights of all his Majesty's Subjects, in general, and of the Citizens of Dublin, in particular; and to do the utmost in your Power, to procure a speedy Restoration of our Rights and Privileges, so apparently and unjustly usurped and violated.*

We could have expected no less, from the general Beneficence of his MAJESTY'S Government; of which We have had many manifest Proofs, besides his special Appointment of YOUR EXCELLENCY for the *Dispensation* of *Justice* to his most Loyal Subjects of *Ireland*. In this Prospect we continued for some Months, patient, and full of Hope.

But the general Discontent raised among the Citizens, upon a seeming Disappointment, urged me, once more, to address YOUR EXCELLENCY, on the former Theme; and to pray Your *Answer* to our *Case*, and, if possible, your *Redress* of our *Grievances*.

For this purpose, I presumed to wait upon YOUR EXCELLENCY; but first, I was unfortunately *too early*; then, I was unfortunately *too late*; again I was informed, *that Your Excellency was engaged*; and again, *that it was not your Hour of Business*. Yet still I persevered in my Attendance, as the calls of my Profession permitted, tho' thus constantly foiled, till one morning, lately, I was publicly insulted and disgracefully rejected, by one of YOUR EXCELLENCY'S *Servants* in waiting; who, after he had heard my Name, told me, *I should not have Access to Your Excellency, till all persons then attending Your Leveé, tho' he knew they all came after me,*
had

had obtained Admission; and that I must call another time if I would.—Thus, MY LORD, the unhappy Citizens of this unhappy City, in the pathetic Words of an eminent Author, have fulfilled the Measure of their Sufferings, from the *Oppressor's Wrongs, the Law's Delay, and the Insolence of Office!*

Persuaded as I am, that it never was YOUR EXCELLENCY's Intention to prohibit the Admission of any honest man to your Presence, at a convenient hour; I am persuaded it was still less your Intention, that Access to the *chief Magistrate*, on Occasions of such public Importance, should depend on the *Humor or Caprice* of his *Servants or Domesticks*.

It is true, that the Insolence of *those Men*, is more frequently derived from the *Pertness* natural to such Employment, than the Example or Encouragement of their Masters. The Remedy of this Evil may, therefore, be difficult, but perhaps not impossible.

We are told of a *Turkish* Emperor who became universally popular, by his extraordinary method of removing all Obstacles to the *Royal Presence*. In his private Apartment, he had a Bell hung, which communicated it's Handle to the common Street. This, the *meanest Subject* had the privilege to *Ring*; and was thereon immediately ordered *Access* to his *Sovereign*. Thus did a *Great People* receive Justice and Satisfaction, at the small Expence of a little Mortification to insulting — and mercenary Ministers.

How well such a Custom deserves Attention and Imitation in *free Countries*, under a *limited Monarchy*, and a *Popular Government*; and how far the rendering the *Access* of the *People* to the KING or his *Representative*, free and easy, would tend to the Satisfaction of the Subject, and the Strengthening and Establishing the Throne of the Prince, I submit to the Consideration of YOUR EXCELLENCY.

MY LORD, I am not unaware, that some, who are *Enemies* to *Truth* and the *Liberties* of this City, have represented me to YOUR EXCELLENCY, as a Person *beside himself, frantic, and void of common Understanding*. To raise and propagate this injurious Calumny, some men of the *highest Rank* and most *sacred Function* have thought fit to stoop; nay, to my Face, and at a Time when my Person and Character were utterly unknown, to the Great Right and Reverend *Detractor*, have I heard this solemnly averred, in an *August Assembly*, which should be *sacred* to Liberty and Truth.

As Men are not allowed Competent Judges of their own Resemblances, I shall not be so arrogant, as to contest this Character, with the Judicious and Impartial. But I must confess, Love of Truth, perhaps Self-Love, so predominant, that I cannot help wishing my self, in this Respect, like *St. Paul*, arraigned

raigned before an *Agrippa*, my Accuser a *Festus* ; that I might, with like *Christian* Confidence, assert, *I am not mad most noble* —, *but speak forth the words of Truth and Soberness.*

But let that appear, upon due trial, as it may, I now coolly and solemnly declare, that I did not presume to lay the Case of the *oppressed Citizens* of *Dublin* before YOUR EXCELLENCY, through any Motion of a turbulent or seditious Spirit, but from a clear persuation and full Conviction, that no Limb or Member of the Body Politic can possibly receive a Skin-deep wound, or the slightest Injury, without breaking the Peace and endangering the Well-being of the whole ; and consequently that the Grievances, We complained of, highly concerned the HEAD and every *Member* of the COMMON-WEALTH, in general, and therefore that the Honour and good Fame of YOUR EXCELLENCY was, in an especial manner, interested in the Redress.

These and these alone, without any conscious Insanity of Mind, were sufficient and strong Motives to act as I did ; *First*, as a Member and a Lover of that *Common-Wealth*, from Pure disinterested Principles ; *Secondly*, as a Man, who, abstracted from that Splendor of Titles, Pomp and Power that environ YOUR EXCELLENCY, has all possible Honor for You, as an honest and good Man, which Character alone can, with me, constitute the truly great Man, for without it, *high Station*, to me, is *Diminution*, and *Dignity Disgrace.*

Thus prompted and encouraged, I proceeded to lay before YOUR EXCELLENCY, nothing further, than a plain, Simple Narration of Incontestible facts, which carried their own Evidence ; and which could not be controverted by any Man within this City, whether in *Purple*, *Scarlet* or *Ermin.*

The *Littleness* of the Person, who addressed YOUR EXCELLENCY, on that Occasion, was, I hope, no way derogatory from the greatness of the Truths he delivered. When the Liberties, and even, the Existence of old *Rome*, were in danger, the Shock happened to be first felt, and the timely Alarm first given, by an *animal* deemed, to a Proverb, the most despicable, in Understanding. The Wife, however, did not reject the warning of the Simple. So the *Cackling* of a *Goose* saved the CAPITAL of the World.

Tho' it will appear perhaps unnecessarily Prolix, give me leave, MY LORD, to draw the Analogy.

Our Case upon full and impartial Enquiry, will be found Thus : The *Mine* to destroy the *capital City* of this *Kingdom*, and with it, the *Liberties* of the WHOLE, is actually laid : The several *Miners* and *Engineers* have all done their Work : The *Match* is blown, and nothing is wanting to compleat the Destructive Project, but a Governor fitly qualified to order it — be set to the *Train.*

Now, whether Your Excellency will judge it most just, to destroy this *Mine*, and punish the *Miners* and *Engineers*, and so save the City from present and future Dangers, or make the *Goose*, that informed You, an Example to the rest of the *broken Flock*, I shall not presume to determine. But I must beg leave to say, that such a Conspiracy as We complain of, which must sooner or later, if not suppressed, affect the *Head*, as well as the *inferior Members*, of the Community; must be of greater Consequence to us, than that to destroy their *Capitol* by mere *Force* and *Violence* was to the *Romans*, and therefore, I may, without much Vanity presume, that the poor *Irish Bird* deserves not less the Attention of the *Magistracy*, than did the *Roman*.

Now, MY LORD, give me leave to remonstrate to YOUR EXCELLENCY, that the *Citizens* of *Dublin* have a *two-fold* Claim to your Protection, as You have a *two-fold* Right to their Address. You are not only the *Head*, You are a *Member* also, of our Body Politic. You are now inrolled a *CITIZEN*. And since You have done Us the Honor to accept of your *Freedom* of our City, You are actually become a part of our *distressed Community*; and nothing but your exalted Station could defend You, from the *Oppressions*, under which We groan. And thus it becomes incumbent on YOUR EXCELLENCY, from every Consideration, whether politic, moral or religious, to examine and redress the Grievances of those, over whom, by God's Providence, You, at present, preside, and more especially those with whom You have entered into the indissoluble Bond of Fraternity.

However, if to our Unhappiness, YOUR EXCELLENCY'S Residence in this Kingdom should prove short, or that it were possible that YOUR Power should not be sufficiently extensive for our Relief; We shall, in our last Resort, entreat YOUR EXCELLENCY'S Permission to appeal to our ROYAL MASTER, or rather COMMON PARENT, in Person: We shall then be obliged to beg YOUR EXCELLENCY'S Intercession in our Favor, and were not the Presumption too great, We should petition YOUR EXCELLENCY to stand foremost in the Rank of some thousands of his Sacred Majesty's most loyal and faithful Subjects, who are all ready, and earnest, to subscribe their Address.

That I have taken the Liberty to write to YOUR EXCELLENCY, in this manner, is not of Presumption, but Necessity. Were I permitted other means of Access or Application, I should have chosen a Method more agreeable to that Respect and Duty, with which,

I am,

MY LORD, YOUR EXCELLENCY'S

most faithful and obedient Servant,

Dublin, A**i** 2d,

1747.

*** LUCAS ***

TO HIS EXCELLENCY
WILLIAM,
Earl of *HARRINGTON*.

May it please YOUR EXCELLENCY,

AS it is scarce possible for **KINGS**, or their Representatives, or Ministers, in their High Stations; to see, distinctly, the Actions, and Motions, of every subordinate Spring or Wheel, that constitutes the general Frame of Civil Government, tho' the first Motion is derived from them; I conceive, it becomes the indispensable Duty of every good Subject, or Well-wisher to the Establishment, to inform those, in whose Power it is, to regulate the Motions of the great Machine of State, of every Clog, or Obstacle given the slightest or remotest Movement of the whole Frame; which, if not set to Rights, must, infallibly, sooner or later, reduce the whole System to Confusion and final Dissolution.

YOUR EXCELLENCY may know, that Divines and Lawyers are, in one Instance, agreed; in the Definition of a **Body politic**; which is said to be a factitious Body of Men, bearing close analogy to the **Body natural**. It consists of an *Head* and *Members*, destined to different Uses and Purposes; with proper Rights and Liberties, as *Ligaments* to connect, and mutually, to support the **Whole**, and *Laws*, as the *Soul* or *vivifying Spirit* of the Constitution.

No Scheme, of human Invention, ever formed such a Constitution as Ours. Where Art is found most to emulate Nature, there it is allowed to be in the highest Perfection. That Policy, then, that cements the

several Members, of which Society consists, most closely together, and gives them the nearest Co-relation to, and the strongest mutual Dependance on, each other, must certainly constitute the firmest and best Form of Government. And this is ours. The HEAD cannot subsist without the MEMBERS, more than the Members without the Head. No Part can receive a Wound, or Injury, that does not affect the Whole; and, as to keep the Body natural, in an healthful, vigorous State, it is necessary to keep it in *Temperance*, and *Chastity*, and to support every Member or Organ, in a full, free and perfect Exercise of its respective Function, by a due, equal Distribution of Blood and animal Spirits, to every Part; so, in our Body Politick, to preserve the Common Weal, there must be *Frugality* in the *publick Expences*, and strict *Virtue* in the whole *Oeconomy*. The Head and Members must be kept within their proper Spheres, strictly, and in their several Stations, obliged to watch over, and regulate the Motions, and minister to the Exigencies, of each other. In short, to perfect good Oeconomy in the one, and good Government in the other, every Part of the Whole must execute its Function regularly and freely; having the general Good alone in View; without envying, repining, or murmuring, that one Part is destined to higher and more honourable, or more base Offices, than the other.

THE HEAD of our *Political Body*, like that of the *natural*, is appointed to preside over the MEMBERS; and is furnished with Means to prevent Injuries, and to redress Grievances, of *Subjects*, as of the *Limbs* or *Organs*; in Return for their Supplies, and Ministry. In both, it is weak or wicked if it neglects it's Duty, after due Information. And this, in my Judgment, makes it the Duty of every Subject to inform the King, or his Officers, of every Injury done to the meanest Member of the Community; that Law and Justice may freely flow through, and be equally distributed

buted to, all. On this the very Being of our Happy Constitution depends.

UPON these Principles, MY LORD, I proceed. I do not appear in YOUR EXCELLENCY's Presence, to join with, or make a Part of, the splendid Throng that pays the same Court to your Power, that the Judicious and Independent must ever pay to Merit, in any Station. Such flocked, alike, about the worst of your Predecessors, as the best; and poured forth Torrents of fulsome Flattery, and slavish, baneful Adulation, alike to both. For my Part, I scorn and disdain the hateful Herd of Panders and Parasites, that infest Courts, to Poison the Ears of Princes, in order to gain some sordid, selfish Ends. Such Temporisers, like wicked Servants in a Family, seek but to gratify themselves, at all Hazards to the State, falsely judging it will out-last their Time. I hope there are, now, none such the Product of this Isle.

BUT I, MY LORD, dread not, half so much, the Dissolution of my own Frame, as I do that of the Constitution of my Country; which, I think, evidently appears to be in a declining State. Therefore, regardless of What Ill it may involve me in, as to mine own Person, I shall cast myMite into the Public Funds, by giving YOUR EXCELLENCY such Informations, as, I think, must conduce, if regarded, to the publick Weal.

Two Motives have principally induced me, at this Time, to publish the following Papers. They were wrote, some Years since, with Intent to be laid before the Government. Some politic Friends dissuaded me from the Undertaking, judging it but a vain Attempt, and putting me in mind of the usual hapless Fate of Reformers, which I had, in some Degree, before, suffered. I was the easier wrought on, because I well remembered, how this poor Nation was often scourged by the Tyrannical Administration of some Governors and Ministers, of most infamous Memory; such were **Strafford, Berkely, Essex, Tyreconnell,**

and others I could name. To such, as laboured to enslave the whole Nation, Applications for common Right, or Liberty would be construed Treason. But thank God, and the Fatherly Care of his present Majesty, The Wounds, given by those corrupt Ministers, have been, as far, as they were laid open, happily healed, by some late Governors, whom to avoid the Imputation of Flattery, I shall not name. And I must presume, without intending a Compliment, that Courage and Loyalty, Truth and Liberty, can never be Crimes under the Administration of one, who has eminently distinguished himself, in long, perilous and faithful Services to his Country, as well in the Councils, as the Field. If Valor, *Wisdom*, and *Probity* be, as is universally allowed; essential Parts of YOUR EXCELLENCY'S Character, from these, all that is desirable, common Justice, a speedy Restitution of usurped Rights and Liberties, and a free and equal Distribution of Laws, are to be hoped.

BUT, MY LORD, I am not more solicitous for the Success of this COMPLAINT, than for the acquitting mine own Conscience. Some Years ago, I dreaded nothing more, from the general Depravity, visible to all that are not blinded with Offices or prospect of Preferment, than out-living the Constitution of my Country. Now, mine own is reduced, by a chronic, hereditary Disease, to such Infirmary, that all that Anxiety is pretty much abated. But I should not die in Peace, could I not say to my self *I have finished my Course, I have fought a good Fight*: I have left no just or rational Means untried, to reclaim the Abuses, that threaten the Ruin of my Country.—Thus, therefore, I throw the Burden off my self; and contenting me, with having done all the Good in my Power, I leave the Event to YOUR EXCELLENCY, or to Heaven.

THE two great BULWARKS of our Constitution, are PARLIAMENTS and JURIES. These are the *Stamina Vitæ*, the very Essence of our Policy; the Darling Birth-

Birth-right, the distinguishing Privilege of *British* Subjects; in short, the two great HINGES, on which the whole weighty Frame of our Government hangs and turns. While these answer the wise and noble Ends of their Institution, we have nothing to fear from foreign or domestic Enemies.

BUT, MY LORD, if Parliaments should ever be cramped, or restrained in their natural, and necessary Freedom and Power; if they should be continued so long, as to forget whence, and for what Purposes, they derive their Authority; if, instead of receiving a Compensation, from their Constituents, for Attendance and Services, they should bribe, or otherwise, unjustly influence their Voices in Elections; if they, then, should forget or disregard the fundamental Laws of the Institution, and so dissolve the original Compact, implied, between the Representative and the Represented, by the very Act of Deputation, or Election; by acting in Opposition to, or regardless of, the Will and true Interest of the People; if Electors should become, and publicly declare themselves, Venal; and the Representatives should follow the Example of their Constituents,—in Iniquity; if Laws should be made to gratify and aggrandise the Rich, and to oppress or restrain the Poor; if Votes should be passed to obstruct, or restrain, the Execution of Common, or Statute Laws; if Parliaments should forget, or become ignorant of, the fundamental Laws of Society, which are the Basis of their Being; and thinking themselves circumscribed by nothing but their own absolute Wills, should extend Privilege to the screening wicked Men from Law and Justice, and so lord it over the People, with an imperial Sway; at the same time tamely suffering the Nation to be ruled by Laws, to which they never did, nor could have, assented; the Source of the enlivening Spirit of the Civil Constitution must be poisoned, the State must become distempered, and Ruin and Dissolution, if not timely remedied, must inevitably follow. From these dreadful Evils, the Wisdom, the Freedom, the Justice and Loyalty of the pre-

sent Legislature must, certainly, secure us. We have, I hope, nothing to fear, from that Quarter. Yet, MY LORD, as human Nature is frail, and the Mind of Man, most variable; a KING, justly tenacious of the PREROGATIVE, granted him for the Good of his Subjects, as well, as his own Security and Honor, and a PEOPLE zealous for preserving their natural Rights and Liberties, must ever be watchful, if not look on these their Delegates, with a jealous Eye.

THEN, MY LORD, let our whole legislative Body be ever so wise, so just, so careful, it will answer little or no Purpose, if JURIES, the GENERAL CONSTITUTIONAL JUDGES of *Right* and *Property*, and in some Cases, of *Law*, may not fully and freely exercise their Function. If ever the King's Judges *presume*, to determine Causes, without Juries, or, which is the same thing, intimidate, or otherwise influence, Juries, to echo their Lordship's Dictates, as Verdicts: or by any Means, or on any Pretence, deny the Benefit of the Laws, in not admitting the aggrieved to a Trial of Matters of Property and Right, by a FREE JURY of their PEERS; we must be reduced to the worst State of Slavery. All that is dear to Us must become dependent on the Will of a *Minister*,—or of the Judges.

YOUR EXCELLENCY must observe, how one irregular Motion, in any of the Wheels, or Movements of the great Machine of Government, puts the whole into Disorder and Confusion. The particular Instances of such Cases, must be often too remote, to be seen, or immediately perceived, in your high Station. And since, I must presume, it is YOUR EXCELLENCY's full Intention, to promote the true and inseparable Interest of HIS MAJESTY and his SUBJECTS, it can not be ungrateful to receive Informations, or Hints conducive to the common Good, even from one of the meanest of the People. This, MY LORD, by God's good Providence, am I: Yet I take the Liberty, of offering myself a candidate for a new,
and

and the highest Employment, at Court, tho' one, for which I do not fear many Competitors; **TRUTH-BEARER** to the **KING**. Let me succeed but in one Instance, if you Will. At present, I shall only beg Leave to lay the *Grievances* of **DUBLIN**, before **YOUR EXCELLENCY**; particularly, with Regard to the **COMMONS** and **CITIZENS** being stripped of their best Rights, and their being **denied** the Benefit of trying a Matter of Property of the last Consequence to the **WHOLE CITY**, by a **JURY**.

PERMIT then, **MY LORD**, the **COMPLAINTS** of an oppressed Freeman to come before you; in Behalf of himself and the rest of the injured, the spoiled Citizens of this great and populous Metropolis; and allow me to shew **YOUR EXCELLENCY**, how a small Faction has wrested from us the Rights and Privileges naturally and legally inherent to our Constitution, and how they are contemned in the Usurpation, by Men in Power.

IT MAY seem irregular to make this direct, personal Application to **YOUR EXCELLENCY**, for the Recovery of Matters of Property, or common Right, while the Courts of Law seem open. To them, **MY LORD**, my Fellow-Citizens and I have had Recourse. Had we been but heard, there would have been no Occasion for giving **YOUR EXCELLENCY** this Trouble. But, **MY LORD**, we were not heard. We were denied, in a Court of Justice, a Matter of greater Consequence, than even what we sued for: That most invaluable, that distinguishing Privilege of **BRITISH SUBJECTS**; a **TRIAL**, by a **JURY**. So that our Grievances, instead of being lessened, or alleviated, by our Suit at Law, were increased and aggravated. This it is, which has obliged me to lay the Case before **YOUR EXCELLENCY**, persuaded you will not think our Complaints unworthy of the Care and Consideration of the wisest and best of Governors.

THUS assured of YOUR EXCELLENCY'S Ear, and fully confiding in your Protection of the meanest and weakest Advocate for Truth and Liberty, I venture to proceed.

THE adjoining *Affidavits*, No. I. & II. are the legal Grounds of our Suit; and these, No. III. IV, & V. the Defence of our Antagonists. To these I have annexed all the Papers relating to the Points in Dispute, nearly in the Order of Time, in which they were severally published, with intent, to give YOUR EXCELLENCY a full and distinct View of the whole Matter in Contest.

I. THE first is a REMONSTRANCE *against certain INFRINGEMENTS on the RIGHTS and LIBERTIES of the COMMONS and CITIZENS of DUBLIN*, in which is briefly pointed out, the CHARTER CONSTITUTION of the City, and the common Rights and Privileges of the People.

II. THE second is an APOLOGY *for the Civil Rights and Liberties of the COMMONS and CITIZENS of DUBLIN*; which contains a succinct History of the Foundation and Constitution of this City; it's *illegal* Sufferings, as well by the *Usurpation*, or *Frauds* of its Magistrates and Officers, as by the *Incroachments* and *Oppression* of *evil and corrupt Governors*: And their *legal* Grievances, contrived and imposed by a *wicked Ministry* for the Introduction of *Popery* and *Arbitrary Power*: Together with some Remarks on the State of the Dispute lately raised between the Commons and the Aldermen, and some Animadversions on the Opinion of the Recorder.

III. THE Third, are PROCEEDINGS *of the SHERIFFS and COMMONS, in COMMON-COUNCIL*; containing *Reports of Committees*, and several *Original Records*, and other Papers, relating to the Contest, between the Commons and the Aldermen,

IV. THE

IV. THE fourth is a MESSAGE *from the SHERIFS and COMMONS*, to the LORD MAYOR and *Aldermen*; asserting the *Rights* of the *Commons* in the *Election* of *Aldermen*; protesting against the Election of *George Ribton*, and proposing an amicable Method of composing the subsisting Differences.

THESE proving ineffectual, the *Commons*, to discharge the Trust reposed in them, judged it necessary to have Recourse to Law; and, to that End, appointed *Trustees*, or a *Committee*, for prosecuting the Suit; which Committee published and dispersed a few Copies of,

V. THE fifth Paper; a BRIEF STATE of the CASE of the COMMONS and CITIZENS of DUBLIN. This brought in a *small* Sum of Money, by voluntary Contribution, to support the Suit, which was commenced by the *Affidavits*, No. I. II.

I AM not conversant enough in Law-Terms, nor in the Forms or Language of Courts of Judicature, to lay before YOUR EXCELLENCY a regular, formal Narrative of the Proceedings in Court. But as I attended closely, and took Minutes of all that was offered, for and against the Motion, I may venture to say, I can lay before YOU, the Substance of the Arguments on both Sides of the Question, in artless Truth and unpolished Simplicity.

OUR Lawyers moved for an *Information* in the Nature of a *Quo Warranto*, against *George Ribton*, chosen by the *Aldermen*, regardless of the *Remonstrances* and *Protests* of the SHERIFS and COMMONS; for assuming and exercising the Office of an Alderman of this City. And thereupon a Rule was obtained, *To grant an Information, unless Cause, the Second of the following Term.* Thus the Reverend Judges bound themselves down, by a most just and equitable Rule, which, with due Deference to their Judgment, should be as invariable.

THE Day of Hearing being come, the Judges took their Places, and the Worshipful the Aldermen joined them, on the Bench. The Defendant was now *to shew Cause why an Information should not be granted against him.* For which Purpose he produced the Affidavits, No. iii. iv. and v. annexed; and his learned Lawyers pleaded for him, and his Brethren to the Effect following:

‘ THAT the Aldermen were Men of the greatest
 ‘ Wisdom and Honour; had ruled the City to the
 ‘ Satisfaction of the Government, for many Years;
 ‘ were deemed honest, in the worst of Times. That
 ‘ the utmost Trust and Confidence were reposed in
 ‘ them, by the Crown and the Legislature. That
 ‘ they composed a Court of Judicature, where Causes
 ‘ civil and criminal were tried; that they were made
 ‘ the sole Electors of the chief Magistrate, and of
 ‘ other important Officers in the City. That they
 ‘ were long possessed of, and constantly exercised,
 ‘ the Power of electing Aldermen, which appeared
 ‘ by their Journal called the *Monday-Book*; that it
 ‘ was to the Advantage of the Public, that the Elec-
 ‘ tion was vested in them alone. That, on the con-
 ‘ trary, the Commons were a factious Set of Men, a
 ‘ turbulent and unruly Multitude, who in this Dis-
 ‘ pute proceeded upon that dangerous Maxim, *Fiat*
 ‘ *Justitia ruat Mundus*.—That if they should succeed,
 ‘ in their most exorbitant Demands, of setting aside the
 ‘ Election of this Alderman, they might, by the same
 ‘ Method, set aside that of every other Alderman at
 ‘ the Board: For if the Defendant was not an Al-
 ‘ derman, there was no Alderman in the City; and
 ‘ if no Alderman, no Lord Mayor, no Sherif, no
 ‘ Justice of Peace, no Common Council, for many
 ‘ Years past. That, therefore, every Judgment given
 ‘ by the Aldermen, in civil Matters, was down-right
 ‘ Robbery; and every Sentence, passed on capital
 ‘ Criminals, Murder; in short, that the whole Cor-
 ‘ pora-

' poration of the City must be dissolved. That this
 ' would encourage other Corporations to sue for Re-
 ' dress of the like Grievances: Since it is notorious,
 ' that few or none of them are kept up, at this Day, to
 ' the primitive Institution. In fine, that it lay ab-
 ' solutely at the Will and Discretion of the Judges,
 ' whether an Information should be granted or not;
 ' and that if the Commons should prevail, as they
 ' possibly might, should the Motion be allowed, the
 ' granting it, might be attended with the most dan-
 ' gerous Consequences.' The Method of suing was
 also objected to; it was said, 'That *Quo Warranto's*
 ' having been often abused, by Tyrannical Princes,
 ' for the Subversion of Corporations, were become
 ' the Detestation of all good Subjects.'

OUR Lawyers moved for the reading the *Charter* of
Charles the First, which was done accordingly; and the
 Paragraph quoted in the *Remonstrance*, p. 15. in the
Apology, p. 34. and in the Report of the Commons,
 p. 21, was urged to prove the ORIGINAL RIGHT of
 the Corporation at large, to chuse Aldermen; as the
Affidavits No. i. ii. were, to prove, that that Right
 was possessed and exercised by the Citizens or their
 Representatives, till about the Year 1714. It was
 argued, 'That the Merits of the Cause were not to be
 ' brought before the Court, at this Time.—That what
 ' lay before the Judges, was only to determine, whether
 ' or no, there were sufficient Grounds for admitting
 ' the Plaintiffs to a Trial. That as they sued for a
 ' Matter of Property or Right, it could not be other-
 ' wise tried than by a *Jury*.—That a Point of such
 ' great Importance, could not be *finally determined*
 ' by Judges, on a mere *Motion*; since *such a determina-*
 ' *tion* wou'd be attended with this, among other evil
 ' Consequences, that it would debar the *Plaintiffs*
 ' from the Benefit of an *Appeal*, an *essential Privi-*
 ' *lege* of the Subject, which the *Verdict* of a *Jury*
 ' could not exclude them. That it did not so pro-

' perly lye before the Bench, at this time, to enquire,
 - whether the *Commons* were in the Right or not, as
 ' whether they had any just Grounds for a Doubt,—
 ' bare Suspicion of a Right—That, if there were such,
 ' which the Defendant could not deny, it was Matter
 ' of Law to determine, how far, and what Length
 ' of, Usage could take away a POSITIVE ORIGINAL
 ' RIGHT; which was a Point that could only be
 ' spoke to, when the *Information* should be granted.
 ' It was confessed, that *there was a discretionary*
 ' *Power in the Judges, to grant or refuse an Infor-*
 ' *mation; But insisted, that their Discretion and*
 ' *Power was bound and circumscribed by the unerring*
 ' *Rules of Justice and of Law alone*, in this, as well as
 ' in all other Cases; Our Constitution not allowing
 ' any of its Ministers to be *absolute or arbitrary*, but
 ' keeping all, even the SUPREME MAGISTRATES,
 ' under the *directive*, if not the *coercive*, Power of the
 ' Laws.' Here the Court interrupted the Lawyers,
 ' with telling them, *the Hazard, Inexpediency and In-*
 ' *conveniency of granting an Information.*—The Law-
 ' yers resuming themselves, in proceeding, replied,
 ' That no *political* Regard to the Consequences should
 ' sway the Court, in doing Justice and Law; *that*
 ' *granting the Motion*, was no more.—That the Rights
 ' and Privileges of the Subjects must be upon a most
 ' *precarious Footing*, if the Judgment of a Court of
 ' Justice was to be directed by Matter of Expediency;
 ' since the Transition was so very easy, from Ex-
 ' pediency to Convenience, from Convenience to In-
 ' clination.—As for the Method by *Quo Warranto*,
 ' it was argued, to be the only effectual, definitive
 ' Method of trying the Points in Contest. Which was
 ' another powerful Reason, why the *Information* should
 ' not be refused. That tho' *Quo Warranto's* were
 ' sometimes abused, to the Dissolution of Bodies Cor-
 ' porate, by tyrannical Princes, there was no Reason
 ' to apprehend any Abuse of such *Processes*, at this
 ' Time, under a Prince and Ministry, who have ever
 ' guarded their Actions by the Laws. And if the

' City had forfeited their Charters, by the Abuses of
 ' the Magistrates; as the Defendants seemed to con-
 ' fess, it was high Time to put a Stop to such Abu-
 ' ses, and restore all to Harmony and Rights, by due
 ' *Course of Law*; The Extent of which could never
 ' be exerted with greater Safety to the People, than
 ' under the present Government.—Upon the Whole,
 ' that the *Affidavits* of the *Plaintiffs* proved in gene-
 ' ral, AN ORIGINAL INHERENT RIGHT, in the Citi-
 ' zens or Corporation at large, *to chuse Aldermen*.—
 ' That the particular Instances of electing were to be
 ' proved, when they should be admitted to a legal
 ' Trial. That, then, the *Records* of the *City* must be
 ' produced; when it would appear, that the MONDAY
 ' Book, in which the only Entry of the Election
 ' of *Ribton* was made, was *not a Record*; nor
 ' could any Entry therein bind the Commons;
 ' as it was kept, *privately*, by the *Aldermen only*.
 ' That the *Affidavits*, made in favor of the *Defendant*,
 ' did not, in Fact, contradict these of the *Plaintiffs*;
 ' nor was there any Cause shewn, to induce the Court
 ' to *recede* from the *Rule* made last Term, *to grant an*
 ' *Information*, to bring to a legal Issue a Matter
 ' which not only raised Doubts and Dissatisfactions,
 ' but Discord, Tumult, Disquiet, and almost a total
 ' Obstruction to the publick Business of the City, as
 ' appeared by the *Affidavits*.

THE COURT confessed an ORIGINAL INHERENT
 RIGHT of electing Aldermen, *in the CORPORATION*
AT LARGE; and *that so plainly and evidently proved,*
that had an Information been sued for, upon the same
Grounds, and in the like Case, by any inferior Corpo-
ration in the Kingdom, it could admit of no Doubt,
no Hesitation in the granting. Nay, further, *that if*
the KING's Attorney General, moved for this Infor-
mation, in the Quality of his Office, the Court could
not refuse him. But, as it was presumed, that that Gen-

tleman appeared in his private, not public Capacity, the Judges could not admit a matter of so great Consequence, as the very Being of the Corporation of the City of Dublin, to be put to the HAZARD of a Trial.

—However, some Days were taken to give a positive Sentence. Then the Information was absolutely refused. Thus the Subjects in general, are denied and debarred the most inestimable of their Privileges, a Trial of Matter of Right and property, by a Jury of their Peers. The Commons and Citizens of *Dublin*, in particular, were denied the only effectual; judicial Means of determining a Contest of the utmost Consequence, to the whole City, I might, in truth, have said, Kingdom; with this wretched Aggravation, that it was done by a Judgment from which they have no Appeal.

YOUR EXCELLENCY knows, that the Law is both the Measure and Bond, of the Duty and Allegiance of the Subject. And sure, MY LORD, whoever deprives the Subject of the Benefit of the Laws of his Country, does, as much as in him lies, dissolve the best Security of both King and People. Does not the KING swear to the PEOPLE, before he is intrusted with the Government, *that HE will observe, and cause ALL the LAWS to be kept, and equally and justly administered?* Are not his Judges and other Ministers intrusted with the Custody of this Oath? And do not the Judges swear, *that they will do equal Law, and Right, to all the King's Subjects, as well to poor, as rich; and not delay any Person of common Right, for the LETTERS of the KING, or of any other Person, or for any other Cause: But if any such Letter, should come to them, they shall proceed to do the Law, the said Letters notwithstanding?* Were these Oaths, MY LORD, duly observed, or kept in the foregoing Case? I ask with due Reverence to my Lords the Judges, and submit it to YOUR EXCELLENCY's Judgment.

WHEN

WHEN it was conceded, by MAGNA CHARTA, *that no Subject should suffer in his Liberty or Property, but according to the LAWS, and by the lawful Judgment of his EQUALS*; It was next wisely and justly provided, *That the Administration of Right or Justice, should neither be SOLD, DENIED, or DELAYED to ANY.* These, MY LORD, are the peculiar, the distinguishing Privileges of *British* Subjects, those on which the very Essence of our glorious Constitution depends. Whether we are allowed the Benefits of these FUNDAMENTAL LAWS, in this Instance, and whether a good Subject can tacitly bear so fatal an Incroachment on his Birth-Right, I submit to YOUR EXCELLEN-CY'S Judgment. — with all due Reverence to my Lords the Judges.

IF an *Alien*, among us, conceives he has a Title to any thing, he has by our Constitution, an unquestionable Right to try his Property, according to Laws. Sure, MY LORD, a *free Subject*, nay, a most considerable Body of *Free-men*, are not to be supposed on a worse Footing! If Judges may, at their Pleasure, obstruct legal Trials, we may no longer be called a Free People: Our Government can no longer be deemed *legal*, it becomes absolute and *imperial*: Our Property and Rights are most precarious: For *political Expediency*, or *private Interest*, may often, if not eternally, prove a Bar to Justice — with most humble Deference to my Lords the Judges.

MEN, who have the best Laws for their common Security and good Government, and are, by those, who have the Custody, and the executive Power of these Laws, refused the common Benefits thereof; are reduced to a worse Condition than Barbarians, left in a rude State of Nature. There lawless, immoral Force is, not only allowable, but often, successfully used, to establish Rights and to obtain Freedom and Justice. But, here, due Subjection to Laws forbids all Tendency to Violence; let the Consequence be what it may! What dreadful Pangs, then, must
B every

every Man of the least Sense of Freedom feel, in being thus refused the common Use and Benefit of the Laws of his Country? —Precedents, MY LORD, are powerful Things in Courts of Judicature. — I may venture to say, if this be established, that a few Repetitions of it, cannot fail, in Time, of giving a fatal Shock to the whole Constitution, — with all due Reverence and most humble Submission to my Lords the Judges.

No Badge of the *Norman* Conquest has been looked on, with so jealous an Eye, by the free *British* Spirit, as the Institution of Judges. As Creatures of Prerogative, and for the most Part, dependent, they have generally been observed to pay more Regard to the *Principum Placita*, than to the *Plebiscita*; to extend the one, and to abridge or curtail the other; and that by the most unjust and illicit Methods. I speak this with the utmost Respect and Reverence due to our venerable Judges.

THERE never was a Tyranny, of any Kind, set up in these Kingdoms, that was not, in some Sort, countenanced, if not abetted by the Judges. Of this many remarkable Instances, if necessary, might be given, I shall offer but a few; without offence to our most worthy, and most upright Judges.

LET me begin with that which laid the Foundation for the heaviest Oppression this Nation ever knew, since OUR KING first became King of *Britain*, the subjecting one free Kingdom to another, one Parliament to another; against the common, natural Rights of Man: against the Laws of Nature and Nations: against the Consent of the People and their Representatives, which alone can give Force to a Law: Against the Common and Statute Laws of both Kingdoms: Against several Charters of Liberties and Immunities granted to this Kingdom: inconsistent with the Royalties of a Kingdom, and the Prerogative of the Crown: Against the Resolution of several *uninfluenced* Judges; and contrary to the Practice of all former

mer Ages: Subversive of Liberty and Property: Introductive of Variety of Inconveniencies and the utmost Confusion: And as diametrically opposite to the true Interest of the King and People of both Realms, as to Reason and Equity; as has been irrefragably proved by a late truly loyal Patriot of our Country. I wish all this was not to be laid at the Door of that great, and in Law, canonised, Judge, Lord *Coke*; who is, in many Instances, in his private and public Character, inconsistent with himself, as well as with Truth and Reason; particularly, upon this Head. But, at last, agrees with his worthy Predecessor, the Chief Justice *Hussey*, in a positive Assertion, that *Ireland* is subject to the laws made in *England*, against the Consent of the People or Parliament of the Kingdom. But none gave a greater Proof of the Frailty of Man, than *Coke*. He was, at once, the most learned, the most eminent Lawyer, the most powerful Judge, the most supple, pliant, temporising, corrupt Courtier.

YOUR EXCELLENCY can be no Stranger to the earlier wicked Attempts of the *English Judges*, to destroy the *British Parliament*, and make King *Richard* the Second an absolute Monarch; for which, as soon as the Convulsions given the State were allayed, the Chief Justice was *hanged*, and the rest *banned* to *Ireland*; where, with humble Submission to our Lords the Judges, it is suspected, they propagated.

YOUR EXCELLENCY knows, that the Judges in *Charles* the First's unhappy Reign, and in the late King *James's* Time, took the like Measures; that the *Irish Judges* in the Reign of Queen *Anne*, by Falshood and Corruption, endeavoured to subvert the Constitution of this City, to gratify a most wicked and abominable Ministry. For which nefarious Crimes, they were all stigmatised by Parliament. Nor can I suppose YOUR EXCELLENCY could have over-looked in History, the many remarkable Instances of *Bribery*

Corruption and Perjury, proved on the *English Judges*. It is well known, that the *Chief Justice* of the Court of Common Pleas, in the Reign of *Edward the First*, was *banished* for *Bribery*, the *Chief Justice* of the King's Bench, to *Edward the Third*, was *hanged*, for the like Offence. The Reason for this, more rigorous, Sentence, stands on the Rolls, in these Words; *Quia prædictus Wilhelmus Thorpe qui Sacramentum Domini Regis, erga Populum suum, habuit ad custodiendum, fregit maliciose, false & rebelliter, quantum in ipso fuit, &c.* This *corrupt Judge*, however, did not take these Bribes, in any Cause, where Matters of Property between ordinary Suitors were depending; but merely for *delaying* the Execution of public Justice, in out-lawing certain Offenders. If this, then, be so heinous a Crime in *Thorpe*, what can be thought of such Judges, as regardless of their Oath, and the King's, not *delay*, but positively *deny*, the Subjects Right, and Justice, and the common Benefits of the Laws; in not admitting them to try their Property, by due Course of Law, the Verdict of their Peers? I hope such Judges will never be found in our Land!

BUT of all the Crimes chargeable on the *Judges*, in any Age, (and how many I omit, in these, as well as former Times YOUR EXCELLENCY well knows) there are none more remarkable, nor more to my Purpose, than that of their implacable Aversion to Juries. Whether it is, that they look on these ancient *popular Judges*, with an evil Eye, because they are, in fact, their Superiors, I cannot say; but it is evident, that the King's Judges, or Justices, have constantly endeavoured to *eclipse*, sometimes to *subvert*, and often *fine*, *imprisoned*, or otherwise *abused* the *popular Judges*, especially when they did not bring in agreeable Verdicts: Tho' the Justices have rarely, if ever, escaped public Censure for so doing, or for presuming to determine Matters of Property or Right, without the Assistance or Sanction of Juries.

THE

THE great King *Alfred* caused Forty-four *Justices* to be hanged in one Year; as Murderers, for false Judgments. Their particular Crimes are recited in an antient Law Book, called the *Mirroure of Justices*, and appear mostly to be, in one Kind or other, Infringements, Violations or Incroachments of, or upon, the Powers, Rights or Privileges of Juries.

LATIMER, a pious Prelate and Martyr for the Liberty of Christianity and his Country, in his third Sermon preached before King *Edward* the VIth of happy Memory, *requires him in GOD's Behalf, not to put Men to the hearing of these Velvet-Coats, these Upskips, the Judges*, on whom he makes so positive a Charge of *Partiality* and *Corruption*, that he pronounces *Hell will be full of these Judges, if they repent not and amend*; and so conjures the good young King, *to hear poor Men's Suits himself*.

THERE are many Resolutions and Orders of the House of Commons of *England*, declaring the Illegality of restraining Juries in, or punishing them for, their Verdict, and censuring Judges for so doing.

THESE Instances, MY LORD, I hope, are sufficient to shew, what Wounds the Constitution has heretofore received, what it is still to fear from the *Arbitrary Judgments* of *Justices*; and how necessary it is, for a good Governor, to hold a watchful Eye on the Conduct of these Ministers. I speak with all due Respect and Reverence to the Judgment of my Lords the Judges; yet am persuaded, the Case I have instanced will prove sufficient Grounds for our *Complaining*, and for Hopes that YOUR EXCELLENCY will judge the *unparalleled Distresses* of the COMMONS and CITIZENS of this antient and most loyal City, in particular, as well as the evil Tendency of these *summary* Proceedings of the Judges, to the general State, well worth your Consideration; that you will, therefore, look into these Papers, which I flatter myself, will lay the Merits of the Case so clearly before YOUR EXCELLENCY, that you cannot forbear interesting yourself

in our *Complaints*; whereby, we shall be admitted to a full, fair, legal Trial of our Property, by a *Jury*, or obtain a full PARLIAMENTARY ENQUIRY into the political State of the City, either of which must fully answer our Expectations.

I SHALL now, MY LORD, only further trouble YOUR EXCELLENCY, with exposing one of the many artful Insinuations of our Antagonists, as that which they now put in the Mouth of every Advocate for them, and which is become almost universally prevalent.

THEY say, *That all those who oppose the reigning Faction in the City, are Tories and Jacobites. That we have raised all this Clamour, to disturb the Government, and the Peace of the City, to favour foreign Enemies, who threaten our National Peace and Safety; concluding, that had we a real Right, this is not a fit time for raising Contests or Disputes, among Protestants, and Fellow-Citizens* *.

WHETHER suing, in a legal Manner, for antient *British* Liberties and Rights, purchased by the Blood and Treasure of our free, brave Ancestors, Savors, or not, of *Tory* or *Jacobite* Principles, I humbly submit to YOUR EXCELLENCY's unprejudiced Judgment. They that thus, as artfully, as falsely, asperse us, know, that all who, in any manner, appeared in this Cause, are Protestant Freemen, mostly of the established Church, who prefer the Well-being of the Civil Constitution, to every other Worldly Consideration. This our Antagonists can testify. And we challenge them to charge us, with any Breach or Neglect of our civil Duties, unless opposing fell Faction and Tyranny be such. Can Assertors of the Rights and Liberties of *British*, free-born Subjects, be deemed Enemies to the present happy Government? Or in any Degree Favourers of *Jacobitism*, or *Slavery*, from any Quarter?

As for prosecuting our Rights at Law, being, at this Time, improper or unseasonable, I can by no Means conceive it. I confess, I am convinced of the direct contrary; that it can not be done too soon, and that this is the best and most proper Juncture, to sue for, and finally to determine the Matters in Contest, between the Commons and Aldermen of this City. It is restraining, or suspending, not exercising the Laws, that weakens or endangers the State.

WHEN we are threatened, on every Side, by foreign and domestic Enemies to our glorious Constitution, We can not, surely, be too early in preparing for an Attack. A City to be besieged, is not so effectually secured, by repairing and strengthening it's Walls and Fortifications, as by removing the Grievances of the Citizens, and giving them an Interest worth contending for, or defending. That, surely, is LIBERTY; — no Men can be truly brave, that are not thoroughly free. This it is, that makes Britons, like *antient Romans*, abroad victorious, at home invincible. — What better Bait could an Enemy use, at the Gates of a besieged City, than this? “Deluded Men! What do you fight for? Why do you oppose us? Are you not divested of all that is worth your Care, your *antient Liberties and Rights*? Does your *boasted Laws and Government* protect your Properties? Do they not even *countenance* the *hateful Slavery* imposed upon you? How long will you tamely bear *the Oppressor's Wrongs, the proud Man's Contumely, the Insolence of Office, the Law's Delay*? Can you thus Court Tyranny? embrace Slavery? For Shame! exert your Senses. We come not to *destroy*, but to *restore* you to full Possession of all your *once boasted Rights, Properties and Privileges*.” — Such a Declaration, well founded, must prove more prevalent than Force. Therefore, it cannot be good Policy, to leave such Incentives in the Power of an Enemy, when the Matters in Contest

may be so soon, so readily determined by Law, to the final Ease and Satisfaction of all Parties, without the least Fear of ill Consequences to any, in the Right.

HAD LONDON, or any other considerable City in *England*, been treated with the Indignity, the Cruelty and Injustice long practised upon DUBLIN, and had tried all legal and just Measures of obtaining a Restitution of Rights and Properties, with no better Success, than We have hitherto had; The late **Rebellion**, artfully raised and fomented by evil and false Suggestions, of this Kind, which readily took Place, with a Sett of desperate, or pampered People, regardless, forgetful, or ignorant of the true, inviolable Interest of their Country; would have probably looked more horrible. When the Northern **Selbidge** of BRITAIN has forgot the miserable State of *Sloth, Poverty and Servitude*, from which the People were so lately reclaimed; and longing after their *antient Barbarity*, their worse than *Egyptian Bondage*, fly in the Face of those very Laws that *united* them, as Brethren, in the ONCE GLORIOUS, Family of *Britain*: When OXFORD, that ONCE FAMED, Seminary of Literature and Arts, seems to have borrowed the Genius of a certain inglorious, modern Republic, both alike, while poor and under Tyrants oppressed, brave and virtuous, powerfully exerting their Eloquence, and freely expending their Blood and Treasure, to regain, or uphold their Liberties: But when once peaceably possessed, growing opulent, or from *poor* and *needy*, becoming **High** and **Mighty**, fell into Excesses, Luxury and Sloth, and so ungratefully spurning at the LAWS and POWERS that support them, in the full, uninterrupted Enjoyment of all that is desirable on Earth, servilely, venally, basely bending the Knee, nay, ready to yield themselves up, to the first Tyrant that bids the Price for them: When this most antient University can forget, that she suffered as grievously as any Corporation, in *England*, under the unnatural, illegal Government of the

Stuarts.

Stuarts, from which the Revolution alone could have rescued her, and yet, now, grow so unmindful of those that wrought her Deliverance and established her Freedom and Rights, as in Effect, to revive their shameful, slavish Decree, in Favour of *absolute Monarchy*, *passive Obedience*, and *Non-resistance*, of the 21st of July, 1683, as set forth in *Acherley's* *Britannic Constitution*; so far as to declame publicly, nay, exclaim against her Deliverers, to foment **Treason** and **Rebellion**, by all the Actions, as well as the Documents of her Fellows and Masters in the publick and private Schools, even in the *debased Theatre*, and openly extol and court the *spurious*, the *imaginary Progeny* of their late **Inslavers**, rendered yet more savage, by **Foreign Popish Education**; to yoke them again to the Plow; What would they do were they enthralled like Us? Had they had any real Grievances to complain of, and, after due Application, were denied Redress, then indeed thy might have had some Color, or Pretence for their wild Extravagancies. They might, in Expression, then have joyned with that no less zealous, but more just and wise Heathen, who said, *Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo*.—But, let them first move the GODS, before they seek Aids from **Hell**; that is, let them first, like us, have Recourse to **SUPEROS**, the higher Powers, or the *Laws*, and 'till they fail of obtaining Restitution of Wrongs, by that Course, not stir up **Acheronta**,—**Rebellion**.

AND here, while fallen *Oxford* is in my View, let me recommend it to those great Men, who import *English* Clergy, as some do *French* Cooks; and who adorn our Courts of Justice with Lawyers or Judges from the said fruitful Soil, that, at the Time they are promoting Laws to prevent the *further Growth of Popery*, they do not intail **Slavery**, in another Shape, on Us; which must, soon, pervert our Morals, as well as Religion. It can never be prudent to draw Water from a Turbid, much less, from a pollute

Spring, while a pure Fountain is at hand. Tho' we see CHRISTIANITY becoming, again, somewhat *fashionable* in *England*, by the Labours of some eminent Lay-men; yet, alas! LIBERTY is quite otherwise. That must ever sink, in Proportion, as Luxury and Sensuality rises. When LIBERTY and a most truly CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT are openly decried, where Youth receive the first Impressions of Learning or Policy: When some great Towns and Cities, with Impunity, permit, I may say, encourage, some Reptiles to crawl among them, in the hateful, exploded, party-colored, unlawful Garb, invented in Imitation of the barbarous, savage *Piizs*; and to speak *Treason* in their public Streets, should We not be as cautious in holding Commerce with them, as if a Pestilence raged amongst them, till they have performed *Quarantine*, and produced Certificates of Health? Some of the Clergy, I confess, have done this; and therefore possess the uppermost Place in my poor Bosom, As for the Gentlemen of the other Gown, I see no Traces of the University in them; so they may pass, But, it is to be hoped, that none of either will so far particularise himself, stung by this general Charge, as to give any Man room to say, *Thou art the Man*. If any should, I am easy. My Heart and Hand are, and ever must be, at Enmity with Slaves, as well as Tyrants, of all Denominations, in all Stations.

OPPRESSION is, generally, said to make wise Men mad.—Tho' we have not yet proved our selves wise, it can hardly be either just, or prudent, to press us much further, trusting to our Ignorance, or want of Feeling, or Choler.

THE KING has not more truly faithful and loyal Subjects, than the Protestants of *Ireland* in general, the Citizens of *Dublin* in particular; and if Justice and Equity cannot prove sufficient Motives to Men in Power, to protect and secure them in their Civil Rights, good Policy certainly should. A People, who have any just Sense of Freedom, can honor, or
serve

serve no King, or Government, that does not support and secure their Liberty sacred, and their Properties inviolable. That Government must ever be best established, where Interest, as well as Principles, combine, to bind the Subjects in Love and Loyalty. This must be ours, if all the Ministers and Officers of the State exercise their Offices, agreeable to Laws, and their Institution.

MUCH more might be said on this Head, but to YOUR EXCELLENCY, even this will, probably, prove too tedious, as well, as unnecessary. You must know the Rights of *British* Subjects. You have often proved your Ability, as well, as Inclination, to assert, to support, and to defend them. Therefore, I flatter myself, with Hopes, that while Providence offers you the Means, the Power of restoring sacred Liberty, to so many of his Majesty's faithful Subjects, as are enslaved in this City and Kingdom, you will not, in Regard to the KING you represent, whose Throne is founded on the Liberty of his People, in regard to your own Conscience, and the Glory of redeeming so many captivated Citizens, let slip the happy Opportunity.

THE Parliament of *Great-Britain* has lately looked into the Political State of *London*, the *freest* of Cities; and judging it inconsistent with the *Liberty* of the COMMONS, that the *Aldermen* should have, even, a Negative on their Transactions, passed an Act to take away that injurious Power. And yet the *Aldermen* of *London* are not the Creatures of a Faction, but are chosen by the free Voices of the Inhabitants of every Ward. A Regulation extremely wanting in this City: Where, instead of a Justice of Peace to every Ward, We have but one acting Justice in the whole City. In short, MY LORD, when you come to see how we are governed, or rather, ruled, I am persuaded YOUR EXCELLENCY must pity Us, and admire our long continued Toleration, without the least Variation in our Loyalty, under the most bitter, slavish Oppression.

IT

IT may be thought better Policy, to have concealed my Name, since I have often been grossly abused and vilified by certain Prostitutes in Power, for my Puissnè Efforts for the Cause of Truth and Liberty ; and since such as dare, openly, to refuse the Subjects Law and Right, may well be supposed, in a like arbitrary and illegal Manner, to crush, or oppress the Complainant. But, MY LORD, I hate a Mask, and every Man, that dares not boldly assert Truth and Liberty, without one. Moreover, whenever it becomes criminal, or hazardous to approach the SUPREME MAGISTRATE, or his *Representative*, with just Complaints, or to inform him of Truths important to the Common-wealth, or to assert the antient Liberties and Privileges of the People, the BASIS of the Civil Constitution, let me, as an unfit Member, be cut off. But while a PRINCE reigns, whose Throne is founded on LIBERTY, and a STANHOPE holds the Reins of Government, I can fear no such Tyranny. Therefore, I not only offer this Complaint in Person, but also, subscribe my Name, as well to testify my Sense of Freedom, under your Administration, as, that I am and shall, upon all Occasions, be ready to maintain the several Allegations in my Complaint, whenever You honor me with an Opportunity ; and to declare, that I am, with all due Allegiance to the SACRED PERSON You represent, and thorough Respect to your own,

May it please YOUR EXCELLENCY,

Your most dutiful

and

most faithful Servant,

DUBLIN, Dec. 25th 1747.

C. Lucas.

APPENDIX.

NUMBER I.

CHARLES Lucas, of the City of Dublin, Apothecary, deposeth, that he has been for several Years past a Freeman of the said City, and that he is now in the *Common Council thereof, as one of the Representatives of the Corporation of Barbers and Chirurgeons, Apothecaries and Peruke-makers, or Guild of St. Mary Magdalene, within the said City.* That the better to qualify him for discharging the Trust of a Common Council-man, * he has used his best Endeavours to learn the Constitution of the said City, and to this End has read and made Abstracts of the several Charters, granted to the said City, from the Reign of King Henry the 2d to the Reign of his present Majesty, of which Copies are enrolled in the *Tbolsel-Office*: And read over the several Rolls, and

* *The OATH of a Common-Council-man.*

First, You shall swear to be faithful and true unto our Sovereign Lord King George the Second, and to his Heirs and Successors for evermore; you shall give your faithful Counsel unto the Mayor in Town and Field, for the Time being, as a Common-Council-man should do: You shall answer unto all due Summonses and Assemblies when your Mayor calls for you by his Officers, without sickness or a lawful Excuse let you, if that you be within the City: You shall not refuse any lawful Office if you be *elected by the Mayor and Council of the City*: You shall not absent yourself on the Election of a Mayor on *Michaelmas-Day*, on Pain of the Laws made in old Time.

Also, You shall attend the Mayor on his Station-Days with a seemly Gown fit for your Place and Calling, if that you be within the City, or a lawful Excuse let you, with this and all others for the King's Majesty's Weale, and that of the City, as a Common-Council-man should do, to your Power.

So help you God.

other

other Matters of Record in the said Office preserved, those especially since the Year 1625 to this present Year; and took Notes and Abstracts of all that occurred to him, which related to the Government of the said City, and the Election of Magistrates and Officers therein. That by the Means aforesaid, He has made himself acquainted with the Charters, By-Laws and Records, on which the Rights, Liberties, Privileges, Franchises, Customs and Usages of the said City, and the Citizens thereof respectively, are founded. That having discovered many Infringements of the Rights, Liberties, Priviledges, Franchises, Customs and Usages of the Commons and Citizens, made, as he apprehends, by the Aldermen of the said City; He, to discharge the Trust in him repos'd, disclosed the same to the Corporation of which he is a Member, and at present one of the Representatives as aforesaid. Whereupon the said Corporation, in their Common-Hall assembled, directed and authorised this Deponent, with their other Representatives in the said Common-Council, to oppose with all his and their Might the said Infringements, and to prosecute the Rights and Liberties of the Commons and Citizens, which appeared to be with-held by the Board of Aldermen of the said City; promising this Deponent, and their other Representatives, their utmost Assistance, and constant Support in the faithful Discharge of the Duty and Trust of Common-Council-man. That in Pursuance of such Directions, this Deponent with others of the Common Council, used all their best means to move the said Aldermen to restore to the Commons and Citizens their Rights and Liberties, so with-held as aforesaid. This Deponent saith, that among others it appears to him, that the Citizens of the said City of *Dublin* are by Charter impowered to make By-Laws and Ordinances, and to chuse, elect and appoint several Officers and Servants, for the Security and good Government of the Corporation of the said City. That the Common-Council, as Representatives

presentatives of the Citizens of the said City, have Time Immemorial possessed and exerted this Right and Power, except where altered or restrained by the new Rules made by the Government and Privy-Council of this Kingdom, in or about the Year 1672. This Deponent saith, that it appears to him from the Rolls, which are the Records of Assembly, and which are all attested or subscribed by the Chief Magistrate and Aldermen of the said City for the Time in which the said Records were made; That there has been Time Immemorial Twenty-four of the Citizens of the said City chosen and elected Aldermen of the said City. And that it further appears to this Deponent from * the Character of the 17th of King *Charles* the First, that certain Powers and Privileges, in the said Charter mentioned, were granted to the said Aldermen by the said Charter, which said Charter was founded and granted on an Information, that the Elections of the said Aldermen were invested in, and by constant Custom and Usage, made by, the Mayor, Bailiffs, Commons and Citizens of the said City of *Dublin*. This Deponent further saith, that agreeable to the said Charter of King *Charles* the First, the Elections of Aldermen appear to this Deponent from the Records aforesaid, to have been made in the Common-Council, and recorded in the Manner and Form of other Acts of Assembly, or Common-Council, 'till the Year 1714, or thereabouts; since which, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen have assumed to themselves the Power of electing Aldermen exclusive of the Commons and Citizens; and in direct Violation of the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of the said Commons and Citizens, as this Deponent apprehends, and is advised. This Deponent further deposeth, that he demanded of the Town Clerk a Sight of all the Charters, By-Laws, Books, Rolls, and other Records, relating to the Corporation of the

said City; and had shewn him by the said Town-
 Clerk, or his Clerk or Deputy, several Charters,
 By-Laws, Rolls, and other Records, for the whole
 and entire of the same. That it appeared to this De-
 ponent, that the several By-Laws, Books, Rolls, and
 Records made since the Year 1711, are preserved, as
 this Deponent believes, perfect and entire; and yet
 that, upon the strictest and most diligent Search and
 Enquiry, there appeared to this Deponent, from the
 Foundation of the said City to this Day, no By-
 Law, Order or Ordinance whatsoever, made for
 authorising, or in any wise favouring or counte-
 nancing the aforesaid Pretensions of the Board of
 Aldermen to the Election of succeeding Aldermen.
 This Deponent further Deposeth, that the Office of
 Alderman is of greater Importance now, than it could
 have been before the making of the new Rules, because
 the said new Rules have given them the sole Power
 of electing Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Treasurer of
 the said City; and because the said Aldermen now
 take upon them to strike the Commons out of a double
 Return made to the Lord Mayor, from the several
 lesser Corporations within the said City. That the
 Commons did on or about the 15th Day of *October*,
 1742, deliver to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen the
 Report of a Committee of the said Commons ap-
 pointed to examine the Charters, Acts of Assembly,
 and such other Records or Papers as relate to the Go-
 vernment of the said City, and the Election of Alder-
 men therein. In which Report was, among other
 Things, set forth the aforesaid Rights of the Com-
 mons and Citizens to the Election of Aldermen, with
 distinct Recitals of the several Authorities, from Char-
 ters and By-Laws, for such Assertions; and pointing
 out the Infringements and Innovations made as afore-
 said, in the said Elections of Aldermen. That this
 Deponent, on or about the 22d Day of *April* 1743,
 with the Approbation and Advice of his Fellow-
 Representatives and Constituents, did draw up and
 print

print a Remonstrance, as well against the aforesaid Innovations and Infringements as others; and had Copies thereof delivered to the then Lord Mayor and Aldermen severally, reciting the several Charters, By-Laws, and other Records, relating to the Government of the said City, and the Elections of Aldermen therein, and pointing the Volume and Page in which the said Authorities stand inrolled or recorded in the *Tbolse* Office; notwithstanding which, the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City of *Dublin*, have and do persist in their unjust and oppressive Usurpations, and in open Violation of the Rights and Liberties of the said Commons and Citizens, without the least Color of, or Authority from, Charter or Laws; that upon the strictest Search and Enquiry appears to this Deponent, did, on or about the Day of *April* 1743, pretend to elect and chuse *George Ribton* of the said City, Merchant, an Alderman, in the Place of *Joseph Nuttal*, one of the Aldermen, who resigned his Place of Alderman, and swore the said *Ribton* into the Office and Place of an Alderman, as this Deponent believes, without the Consent, Election or Approbation of the Sheriffs, Commons, or Citizens of the said City; upon the Strength of which pretended Election, which appears entered in the *Monday-Books* only, the said *George Ribton* has withdrawn himself from his Place and Station in the Commons, and now takes Rank and Place, and Votes, as this Deponent believes, with the Aldermen, in the Assemblies and other Meetings of the Board, assumes the Title, and wears the Gown, of an Alderman, comes frequently from the said Lord Mayor and Aldermen of Messages to the Commons, which are sent only by an Alderman, or Aldermen; and has his Name signed to an Association with the Aldermen in a Book called the *Monday-Book*, which

* *Monday-Books* are a Sort of Journal of the Transactions of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen kept privately by them, and which were first begun in the time of the Usurpation of *Cromwell*. See *Analogy*.

Association is entered into, and subscribed by Aldermen only; and as this Deponent is informed, and verily believes, acts in and executes the Office or Employment of a Junior Alderman of the said City to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever. This Deponent further deposeth, that the Infringements and Innovations aforesaid have raised great Heats and Animosities between the Aldermen and Commons aforesaid. That violent Controversies and Discord have arose in the Assemblies, which have ended in Tumult, Uproar, Confusion, and the Dissolution of many Assemblies, without dispatching the public Business; and, that at Times when Matters of the greatest Importance, and the utmost Consequence to the said City, were depending, before the Assembly, such as cleansing the Streets, removing Nuisances, and supplying the Inhabitants with Water. That such Stress is laid by the said Commons, and the Generality of the Citizens of said City of *Dublin*, on the Restitution of their Right of Electing Aldermen, that sundry tedious Disputes have arisen, and do daily arise, upon this Occasion, in private as well as public Assemblies, which have obstructed, and still do obstruct, the carrying on the other Business of the City, to the manifest Loss, Damage, and Detriment, of the Commons and Citizens and other Inhabitants, of the said City, as well as to the utter Subversion of all Order and good Government therein; which said Controversies, Obstruction to public Business, Disquiet, Losses, and Subversion of Order and good Government in the said City, this Deponent has Reason to apprehend, and does verily believe, cannot be quieted, removed, or Harmony and Peace, between the contending Parties, restored by any other Means, than by a judicial Determination of the Matter in contest by due Course of Law.

N U M B E R II.

JAMES Digges Latouche, of the City of *Dublin*, Merchant, deposeth; that he has been for several Years a Freeman of the said City; and for near
nine

nine Years past a Member of the Common Council of the said City, that certain Doubts having arisen in the said Common Council, about the Right which the Aldermen pretended to of electing Aldermen, and transacting other Matters without the Application to, or Consent and Concurrence of, the Sheriffs and Commons. This Deponent, was with several others of the Commons appointed on, or about, the 6th of *August* 1742, by the Sheriffs and Commons to be a Committee, to inspect the Charters, By-Laws, Acts of Assembly, and other Papers relating to the Government of the City of *Dublin*; that the said Committee several Times met for the Purposes aforesaid, and this Deponent gave constant Attendance to the Meetings of the said Committee, and that he has not found on the best Search, he, and the rest of the Committee were able to make, any By-Law, Charter or Usage before the Year 1714, to support the aforesaid Power of the Board of Aldermen, to elect Aldermen; but that on the contrary, it appears to this Deponent, that the Charter of King *Charles* the 1st, and the Entry on the Rolls to the Year 1714, were strong Proofs of the Elections of Aldermen having continued like that of other Officers, not mentioned in the new Rules, of the Common Council. That the Committee of the Commons made two several Reports to their House, one, on or about the 15th Day of *October* in the Year 1742, and one, on or about the 22d Day of *July*, 1743. That these Reports were, on or about the same Time communicated to the Board of Aldermen; that this Deponent does not know of any other By-Law or Matter contained in the Charter, By-Laws, Rolls or any other Records which might favour the Pretensions of the Board of Aldermen, in Relation to the Election of Aldermen, which the said Committee neglected to report. That their Reports, with the Answer of the Board of Aldermen, were Examined by Council learned in the Law. That from the Opinions of the said Council, this Deponent, as well

the Majority of the Commons, and he believes the Majority of the Citizens do conceive, that the Board of Aldermen have infringed on the Rights and Privileges of the Commons and Citizens in the Election of Aldermen. That these Disputes have occasioned great Inconveniencies and Obstructions to the carrying on the public and necessary Business of the said City; and that great Disquietudes have happened, and many Assemblies have been broke up, without any Business being done, whereby the City is like to suffer much Damage in its Estate, and the Inhabitants Uneasiness, Disquietudes and Inconveniencies, from the City not being able to discharge the Trust reposed in it, by raising Money to defray their necessary Expences, in cleansing and paving the Streets, supplying the City with Water, and other particulars too tedious to mention. That this Deponent believes these Disputes cannot be ended in any other Way, than by having the Claims of the Commons determined, in a judicial Manner. That the Office of Alderman is of the greatest Importance to the well-being and good Government of this City, and is an Office and Place of great Trust. As the Board of Aldermen are solely intitled by the new Rules to the Election of Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs and Freemen of the said City, abstracted from the Commons, and have or pretended to have a negative and controuling Power in the Election of the Commons; and that no other Persons but the said Aldermen, except the Recorder of the said City, can serve the Office of a Justice of the Peace in this City. That notwithstanding the Reports and other Remonstrances made by the Commons to the Board of Aldermen, against the Infringements they have made on the Rights and Privileges of the Commons and Citizens, the Lord-Mayor, and Board of Aldermen, did, as this Deponent is informed, pretend to elect *George Ribton* of this City, Merchant, an Alderman of this City, without the Consent, Election, or Approbation of the Commons of the said City;

that said *Ribton* has ever since (as Deponent is informed, and believes) acted under such Election as an Alderman of this City, voting at the Board of Aldermen, and carrying Messages from the said Board to the Commons, which has never been done, as Deponent believes, by any other than Aldermen, or reputed Aldermen.

N U M B E R III.

THOMAS *Gonne*, of the City, of *Dublin* deposes, that, in, or about the Year 1705, he, this Deponent, was put an Apprentice as Clerk to *Jacob Peppard*, Esq; then Town Clerk of the City of *Dublin*, for five Years, which Term he served in the *Tholsel* Office; and saith, that from the Expiration of his said Apprenticeship, this Deponent continued a Clerk in the said Office, until the Year 1724; at which Time this Deponent was appointed Town Clerk of the said City in the Room of the said *Jacob Peppard*, and continued Town Clerk until the Year 1739; and saith, that in the Space of Time from the Year 1705, to the Year 1712; several Persons were elected Aldermen of said City, and particularly on the 19th of *July* 1706, Mr. *Anthony Barkey* was elected an Alderman by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of said City, in the Place and Stead of Sir *Francis Stoyte*, Knight, deceased; and that on the 25th of *April* 1707, Mr. *John Godly* was elected an Alderman by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the said City, in the Place and Stead of Alderman *Henry Stevens*, deceased; and that on the 16th of *July* 1708, Mr. *Matthew Pearson* was elected an Alderman by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of said City, in the Place and Stead of Sir *Humphrey Jervis*, Knight, deceased; and that on the 21st of *July* 1710, Mr. *William Quayle* was elected an Alderman by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of said City, in the Place and Stead of Sir *Mark Ransford*, Knight, Alderman, deceased; and on the same Day, Mr. *Thomas Wil-*

kinson was elected an Alderman by the Lord Mayo and Court of Aldermen afore said, in the Place and Stead of Alderman *Charles Forrest*, deceased; and that on the 20th of *July* 1711, Mr. *George Forbes* was elected an Alderman by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of said City, in the Place and Stead of Alderman *David Cossart*, deceased; and on the same Day, Mr. *Thomas Curtis* was elected an Alderman, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in the Place and Stead of *John Godly*, deceased; that on the 18th of *July* 1712, Mr. *Robert Chetham* was elected an Alderman by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of said City, in the Place and Stead of Alderman *John Hendrick*, deceased; and on the same Day, Mr. *William Dixon* was elected an Alderman by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen afore said, in the Place and Stead of Alderman *William Gibbons*, deceased; and this Deponent believes he was present at the Elections of all the said Aldermen, but is certain he was at the Election of the greatest Number of them; and saith, that such of the Elections as he was present at, were made by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, Board of Aldermen, or Table of Aldermen of said City only, and never heard, till within these three Years last past, that the Commons of this City, or any other Person, or Persons, claimed to have a Right to vote or join with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the Election of an Alderman, or to approve of the Election of an Alderman; and saith, that from the Year 1712, to the Year 1739, the Elections of Aldermen have been always had and made by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen only, and never heard during that Time that the Commons ever claimed a Right to join in the Election of an Alderman, or to approve of the Election of an Alderman; saith, that there is in the *Tholsel* Office, a Book, called the *Monday-Book* (wherein the first Entry is in the Words following) by the Mayor of the City of *Dublin*, and the Table of Aldermen, at a meeting held at the *Tholsel* on *Monday*
the

the fifth of *April* 1658, which Book contains Entries of Transactions of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen from the Year 1658, to the Month of *July* 1712, inclusive, which Book hath been kept and made use of for the Purposes aforesaid, ever since this Deponent became an Apprentice as aforesaid; and as he believes, for several Years before; saith, that with all the Care and Diligence in his Power, he perused the said Book; and finds therein, the Elections of several Aldermen, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, or Table of Aldermen only; and on the strictest Enquiry did not find in the said Book, any Election of an Alderman, wherein the Commons had any Vote, Choice, or Approbation * . Saith, that in the said *Monday* Book, he finds the following Entries of the Elections of Aldermen, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, or Table of Aldermen only; and particularly the following Election, in these Words; the last Day of *September* 1667, it is also ordered, and agreed, by the said Lord Mayor, and Aldermen of the said City, that Mr. *Christopher Lovett*, be, and is hereby, elected Alderman of the said City, in the Place, and Stead of Alderman *Ralph Vizer*, deceased; which Election is signed by nineteen Persons, who by the Names subscribed, and the City Rolls, appear to this Deponent, to be the Lord Mayor and eighteen Aldermen; that the following Orders appear to be entered in the said Book, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen; on the 18th of *October* 1672, it is this Day ordered by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, that Mr. *Richard Hanway*, be, and is hereby elected and chosen an Alderman of the said City, in the Place, and Stead of Alderman *Richard Cooke*, deceased; on the same Day, it is further ordered, that Mr. *John Smith*,

• This is true; for how should the Transactions of the Commons be entered, where there is not one corporate Act, nor any Thing more than the private Acts of the Aldermen, or a Faction of them.

be, and is hereby, chosen and elected an Alderman, in the Place, and Stead of Alderman *Ridgely Hatfield*, deceased; and on the same Day, it is further ordered, that Mr. *Peter Ward* be, and is hereby, chosen and elected an Alderman of the said City, in the Place, and Stead of Sir *Daniel Bellingham*, Knight, and Baronet, Alderman, deceased; which last three Elections appear to be signed by the Lord Mayor and thirteen Aldermen only; that the following Orders appear to be entered in the said Book, on the first of May, 1674; Mr. *John Eastwood*, is chosen and elected Alderman of the said City, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the Place, and Stead of Alderman *Thomas Hooke*, deceased; on the same Day, Mr. *Robert Arundell*, is chosen and elected Alderman of the said City, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the Place, and Stead of Alderman *Richard Tighe*, deceased; on the same Day, Mr. *Henry Reynolds*, is chosen and elected Alderman of the said City, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the Place, and Stead of Alderman *Daniel Wibrants*, deceased; and on the same Day, Mr. *Luke Lotter* is chosen and elected Alderman of this City, by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, in the Place, and Stead of Alderman *Nathaniel Fookes*, deceas'd, which last four mentioned Elections appear to be signed by the Lord Mayor and eleven Aldermen only, that it appears by the said Book, that on the 17th of July, 1685, Mr. *Charles Thompson* was elected an Alderman, by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in the Place, and Stead of Alderman *William Smith*, lately deceas'd; and it further appears by the said Book, that on the 21st of January, 1686, on his, the said *Thompson's* Letter to the Lord-Mayor, he the said *Thompson*, was, by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen dispensed with, and discharged from the Place of Alderman of this City for ever, and Capt. *Robert Bridges* was then chosen and elected an Alderman, by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, instead of the said late Alderman *Charles Thompson*, which

which said Entry of the 21st of *January* appears to be signed by the Lord-Mayor and nine Aldermen only, that it appears by the said Book, that on the Tenth of *February*, 1686, Capt. *Robert Bridges*, by his Letters to the Lord-Mayor, desired to be excused from serving as an Alderman, and being excused accordingly by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, Mr. *Robert Hill* was then chosen and elected by the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen, in the Place and Stead of the late Alderman *Charles Thompson*; this Entry appears signed by the Lord-Mayor and ten Aldermen only; That the following Order appears to be entered in the said Book on the 4th of *April*, 1691, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen. It is this Day ordered, That *Bartholomew Vanbomrigh*, Esq; Mr. *Thomas Quin*, and Mr. *Anthony Percy*, be, and are hereby, chosen and elected Aldermen of this City; which last Order appears to be signed by the Lord Mayor and nine Aldermen only; that by an Order in the said Book, of the 20th of *July*, 1694, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, it appears, that Alderman *Daniel Hayes*, on his Petition to the Board to be discharged from the Place of an Alderman, and being dispensed with, and discharged, Mr. *John Page*, one of the Sheriffs, was elected an Alderman instead of Alderman *Walter Motley*, deceased; and on the same Day, Mr. *Francis Stoyte* was elected an Alderman instead of the above Alderman *Daniel Hayes*, who was discharged from his Place of Alderman; this Entry appears to be signed by the Lord Mayor and Eleven Aldermen only. That by an Order in the said Book of the 6th of *May*, 1681. by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, it appears, that Mr. *Benjamin Burton* was elected one of the Aldermen of this City, instead of Alderman *Philip Castleton*, deceased; which Election appears to be signed by the Lord Mayor and eight Aldermen only. That by an Order in the said Book, of the 18th of *August*, 1701. *to wit*, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, It appears, that *Ralph Gore* was
elected

elected an Alderman, instead of Alderman *George Blackball*, deceased; this Election appears to be signed by the Lord Mayor and eleven Aldermen only. That by an Order in the said Book of the 16th of *July*, 1703, *to wit*, by the Lord Mayor and Table of Aldermen, It appears, that Mr. *Robert Mason* was elected Alderman in the Place and Stead of Alderman *Edward Lloyd*, and the same Day, *John Stoyte* was elected Alderman in the Place of Alderman *John Smith*; and the same Day, Mr. *Thomas Pleasants* was elected Alderman in the Place of Alderman *William Billington*; the last three Elections appear to be signed by the Lord Mayor and thirteen Aldermen only. That by an Order in the said Book of the 21st of *July*, 1704. *to wit*, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, it appears, that Mr. *John Hendrick* was elected Alderman in the Place and stead of Alderman *Vankomrigh* deceas'd; and the same Day Mr. *Thomas Bolton* was elected Alderman in the place and stead of Sir *Francis Brewster*, Knight, Alderman, deceas'd; the last two Elections appear to be signed by the Lord Mayor and nine Aldermen only. That by an Order in the said Book of the 14th of *September* 1704, *to wit*, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reciting that Mr. *Henry Stevens* being formerly elected an Alderman, but being obliged to go to *England* for the Recovery of his Health, where he staid and missed taking the Oaths and Sacramental Test within the Time limited, he is therefore this Day elected an Alderman, and readmitted into the same Station and Precedence as he formerly held at the Table of Aldermen; this Election appears to be signed by the Lord Mayor and eight Aldermen only. That it appears by an Order in the said Book, of the 25th of *September*, 1704, *to wit*, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, reciting, That, whereas, Alderman *Thomas Bell*, having neglected to take the Oaths and Sacramental Test, and to conform, pursuant to the Act; and his Place of Alderman being vacant, Mr. *William French*, one of the Sheriffs, was elected an Alderman in his Place and Stead.

Stead. This Election appears to be signed by the Lord Mayor and ten Aldermen only. That, by an Order in the said Book, of the 20th of *October*, 1704, *to wit*, by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, it appears, that Mr. *David Crossart* was elected an Alderman in the Place and Stead of Sir *Anthony Percy*; and this Election appears to be signed by the Lord Mayor and eight Aldermen only. Saith, that for about thirty-six Years past, he has been conversant in perusing the Parchment Rolls containing the Acts of the Assemblies of the said City; and that with Care and Diligence he lately searched and examined the said Assembly-Rolls for eighty Years past and upwards, and deposeth, * that upon the strictest Search and Enquiry in his Power, he did not, nor could he, find any Act of Assembly, whereby the Commons of the said City were impowered to joyn with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Election of Aldermen, or that they were to have any Vote or Approbation in such Elections. Saith, that the several Acts of Assembly are always, after every Assembly is over, engrossed in a Parchment Roll or Rolls, by the Town-clerk's Deputy, or his Clerks in the Tholsel-Office, which Roll or Rolls, is or are signed by the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, and one or both Sheriffs; saith, that frequently, until *Michaelmas*, 1712, he finds, that Aldermen, that have been elected by the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen only, have been entered on such Rolls; and that since the new Rules in 1672, down to the Year 1718, inclusive, the Elections of Lord

* The Commons claim an original inherent Right in them, and the Aldermen must prove Part of that, or the Whole, granted to them by Act of Assembly. But the Aldermen well knew their Elections invalid, and therefore, every Alderman, tho' first chosen by the Board, had the Sanction of the Assembly in some subsequent Meeting, as all the Instances before the Year 1714, given by this Deponent, appear to have had, and some Elections, as those of *Thompson* and *Jarvis*, &c. are entered on the Rolls only, in the Form and Words of Acts of Assembly. See *Apology*, and *Proceedings*.

Mayor

Mayor and Sheriffs, have been frequently entered on the Assembly Rolls, which this Deponent verily believes was not done by Way or Intention of shewing, that the Commons, either had, or pretended any Right to such Election, but notify, that such Elections were made. Saith, that Alderman *Henry Burrowes*, who is now the Senior Alderman of the City of *Dublin*, was elected an Alderman of the said City on the 20th Day of *July* 1724, in the Room or Place of Alderman *Matthew Pearson*, deceas'd, and that none of the Commons were present at that Election, or pretended or claimed any Right of voting therein, or in the Election of any Alderman since chosen to the Year 1741, or thereabouts, and never heard 'till within these three Years that the Commons of the said City claimed or pretended to any Right to join in the Election of an Alderman, or to approve of an Alderman, when elected by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen. That this Deponent lately carefully examin'd several Bundles of Petitions in the Treasury-Chamber of this City, endorsed Assembly Petitions, and by their several Dates they appear to be Bundles of Assembly Petitions from the Year 1662 down to the Year 1712 inclusive, and on the strictest Enquiry and Examination he did not, nor could he, find any Petition in the Name of any Person whatsoever directed to the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of this City, to be elected an Alderman, nor did he, or could he, find on the said Search any Petition in the Name of certain of the Commons, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever, for the Election of an Alderman, except one Petition preferred at *Easter* Assembly 1690, in the Name of certain of the Commons, which Petition, and the Order thereon, with the Endorsement on the Back of the said Petition, are in the Words following: To the Right Honourable the Lord-Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of the City of *Dublin*, the Humble Petition of certain of the Commons sheweth, that by the Absence of several of the Aldermen in *England*, the Assemblies

semblies of this City are so thin on Quarter Days, that the public Business thereof cannot be well transacted, your Petitioners therefore humbly pray, that your Honours will, this present Assembly, proceed to the Choice of fit Persons, to serve as Aldermen of this City in the Room of such as are absent as aforesaid, and your Petitioners will pray, Second *May* 1690. Ordered, That Mr. *Ignatius Brown* be, and is hereby elected and chosen one of the Aldermen of this City in the Room of Sir *Abel Ram*, now in *England*, Indorsment on the Back, No. III. The Humble Petition of certain of the Commons, 1690, Mr. *Ignatius Brown* chosen Alderman, allowed. This Deponent finds that King *James* the Second, by his Charter, bearing date the 27th Day of *October*, in the third Year of his Reign, reciting, that the Rights and Priviledges of the City of *Dublin* had been seized into the Hands of the Crown, by Virtue of a Judgment had in the Court of *Exchequer*, incorporated the Inhabitants thereof, by the Name of Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of the City of *Dublin*, and thereby granted to the Mayor, Sheriffs, twenty four Aldermen and forty-eight free Burgessees, a Power to choose Aldermen on any Vacancy, and Deponent believes the said Petition was grounded on the said Charter.

N U M B E R IV.

W I L I A M *Aldrich*, of the City of *Dublin*, Alderman, deposeth, that he has been for about 39 Years past a Freeman of the City of *Dublin*; and that he was in the Common-Council thereof, as one of the Representatives of the Corporation of the Guild of Merchants, from the Year 1707, or thereabouts, to the Year 1714, at which time this Deponent was made one of the Sheriffs of said City, and Deponent continued from thence in the Common-Council of the said City before the Year 1714, there were several Elections of Alderman, as appears this Deponent by the Entries in the *Monday*.

remaining in the *Tholsel*-Office of the said City, and particularly of Alderman *Matthew Pearson*, who was elected an Alderman on the 16th of *July* 1708; of *William Quayle*, who was elected an Alderman on the 21st of *July* 1710; of *Thomas Wilkinson*, who was elected an Alderman the same Day; of *George Forbes*, who was elected an Alderman on the 20th of *July*, 1711; of *Thomas Curtis*, who was elected an Alderman on the same Day; of *Robert Chetham*, who was elected an Alderman on the 18th of *July*, 1712; and of *William Dixon*, who was elected an Alderman on the same Day; and saith, that neither he, or any of the Commons of the said City, to his Knowledge or Belief, ever joined in the Election of an Alderman, or approved of such Election, when made by the Lord-Mayor and Board of Aldermen; and saith, that he never had any Application made to him for his own Vote on the Election of an Alderman, nor did Deponent ever hear, nor doth he believe, that during the Time aforesaid, any other of the Commons of the said City ever was applied to, for any Vote, Consent, or Approbation, on the Election of an Alderman of the said City; and saith, that from the Year 1707 aforesaid, to this present Time, the Election of Aldermen of the said City was always had, and made by the Lord-Mayor and Board of Aldermen only, exclusive of the Commons of the said City; and saith, that at the Time he was first admitted a Freeman of the said City, he always heard and understood that the Right of electing Aldermen of the said City was vested in and exercised by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the said City only, and deposeth that he never knew, nor did he hear that the Commons of the said City ever pretended to, or claimed any Right, Power, or Privilege in joining in the Election of an Alderman of the said City, or of approving of such Election, when made by the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen, until within these three Years, some of the present Commons claimed, and pretended a Right to join in the Election of an Alderman; saith, that

that from the Year 1707 aforesaid, to this present Time, he never knew, heard, nor doth he believe, that the Commons ever joined in the Election of an Alderman, or approved of such Election, when made by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, nor did this Deponent ever hear, nor doth he believe, that the Commons ever pretended to, or claimed any Right or Privilege in the Election of an Alderman: other than that within these three Years last past, the present Commons claimed a Right to join in the Election of an Alderman; saith, that before the Year 1714, he, this Deponent, was often applied to upon the Election of an Alderman, to obtain the Vote of Alderman *William Gibbons*, who was one of the Aldermen of the said City, and to whom this Deponent was nearly allied, in favour of some Friend; and saith, that during the Time, this Deponent was one of the Commons of the said City, he made use of his best Endeavours to search and promote the Rights and Liberties of the Commons and Citizens of said City; and deposeth, that if he had thought, or believed, that any such Right or power of electing or approving an Alderman of said City was ever vested in the Commons of said City, or that the Commons of said City had any Right to join in such Election; that this Deponent, as one of them, would have demanded and insisted on the same.

N U M B E R V.

JOHNSON *Jones* deposeth, That he was appointed one of the Water-Bailiffs of the City of *Dublin*, in the Year 1704, or thereabouts, and continued in the said Employment until in, or about the Year 1734; and saith that the Duty of his Office required his Attendance at the Door of the Great Room in the *Tholsel*, where the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen sit to do Business, which Great Room is opposite to the Room where the Commons of the said City meet in and sit; and saith, That during the Time he continued in the said Office, there were several Persons elected Aldermen

men of the City, and saith that such Elections were constantly made by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen only * ; and saith, that Deponent usually attended the Door of the said Great Room, in which the Lord Mayor and Aldermen sat and elected Aldermen ; and that immediately after the Election of Aldermen, this Deponent has been sent by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen to the Person so elected, to notify to him his being so elected, and deposeth that he never knew or heard that the Commons of the said City, or any of them had, or claimed to have any Right to join with the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in the Election of an Alderman, except that within these three Years last past, some of the Commons of this present Common-Council, or Assembly have insisted on, and pretended a Right to join in the Election of an Alderman ; saith, that after the Election of an Alderman, the Person so elected, being sent for by the Lord Mayor and Board of Aldermen, always came to the Great Room aforesaid, and there was sworn into the Office by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen only ; and deposeth, that during Deponent's Continuance in his said Office, he never heard that the Common Council of the said City, or any of the Commons ever assumed, or pretended to have any Right, Vote or Approbation in the Election of Aldermen of the said City, but always knew, during the Time he officiated as Water-Bailiff, that as often as an Alderman died, or an Alderman's Place otherwise became vacant, that Aldermen were from Time to Time, during the whole Time aforesaid, elected by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen only, and never heard that the Commons ever joined in the Election of an Alderman, or claimed to have a Right to join in the Election of an Alderman, 'till within these three Years.

* This Servant of the City attends without Side a great Door ; but there is another Door, at which the Commons might get to the Aldermen, or the Aldermen to them, unknown to the Water-Bailiff ; besides he is not supposed to know whether, or how, the Elections of Aldermen are confirmed or approved by the Commons.

Quare. Is not this Swearing thro' an Oak Board.

The E N D.

GREAT CHARTER
OF THE
LIBERTIES
OF THE
CITY of *DUBLIN*,

Transcribed and translated into ENGLISH;

WITH
EXPLANATORY NOTES.

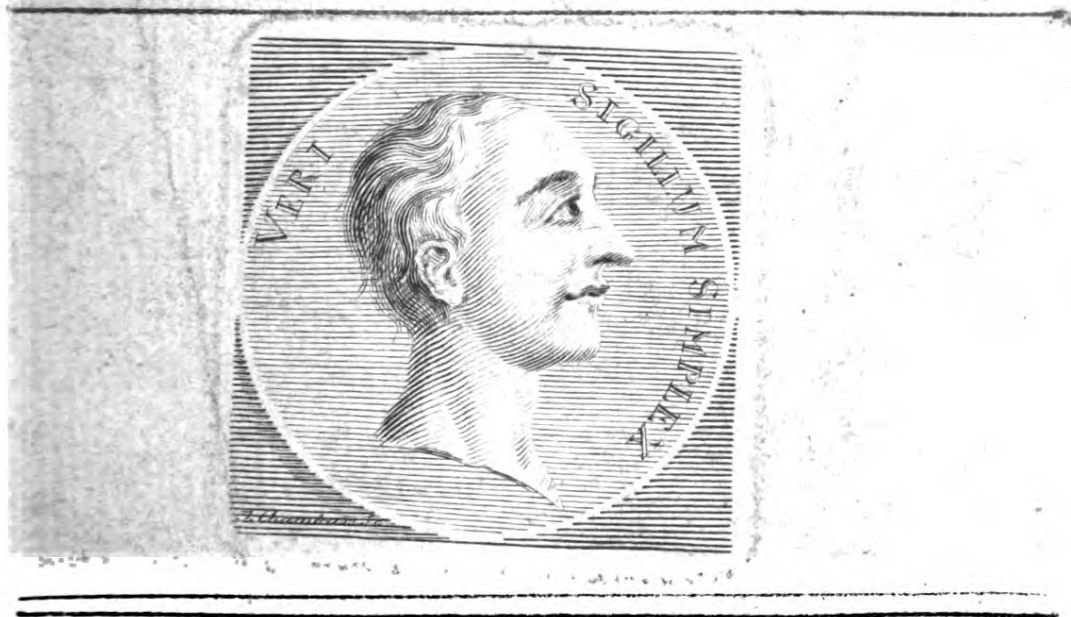
ADDRESSED TO

HIS MAJESTY,

AND PRESENTED TO

HIS LORDS JUSTICES of *IRELAND*.

By *CHARLES LUCAS*, a FREE-CITIZEN.



DUBLIN:
Printed by *JAMES ESDALL*, on *Cork-Hill*, 1749.



To their EXCELLENCIES
The Lords Justices General
AND
General Governors
OF
I R E L A N D.

May it please YOUR EXCELLENCIES!

CERTAIN PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, of
a most extraordinary Nature, have put
me under the unavoidable Necessity of
Addressing HIS MAJESTY.

WHEN an Address, relating to the Affairs of
this Kingdom, is made to the KING, whose po-
A litical

litical Person, you have the Honor to represent; it is, in Effect; directed to YOUR EXCELLENCIES; and may Hope for the like Acceptance and Treatment, from you, as it might expect to meet, from the Hands of THE SOVEREIGN, had it been, immediately, presented to him, in Person.

To approach the THRONE, and to present to HIS MAJESTY, *Petitions, Addresses, Remonstrances* and *Complaints* of public Grievances, is a Right of the *British* Subject, from which, they never are, nor, indeed, ever can be, excluded, without Violence.

IF the Subjects of IRELAND stand in the same Relation; if they be equally valuable and dear to the CROWN; if in point of Loyalty, and in Proportion to their Circumstances, they have always contributed, equally with *Britain*, to the Assertion of LIBERTY, and to the Support and Defence of the Establishment; and this, surely, is the Case; they are not to be debarred a Right, which any other Subjects may clame; a Privilege, without which, they can not be supposed to subsist.

WITH this Assurance, and upon these Principles, it is, that I, thus, with all due Reverence and Humility, lay Clame to this Privilege.

As reflected Light, however clear and diffusive, can never equal the brightness and warmth of the Original; to lament the Want of that benign

nign Influence, which must always be shed, from the immediate Presence of the real and true HEAD of our Constitution; can be no Derogation from the Honor and Dignity of the great Office, YOU bear; while YOUR EXCELLENCIES fill it, so eminently, as to make the Absence of OUR ROYAL SOVEREIGN, as imperceptible, as possible.

I AM persuaded, it will ever be the constant Care, the earnest Endeavor of YOUR EXCELLENCIES, to discharge the GREAT TRUST, in YOU reposed; to support and maintain the Constitution of the KINGDOM, in all Points; agreeable to the Office and Duty of THE SOVEREIGN, and to the Rights and Privileges of the Subject; by causing the LAW, with EQUITY and JUSTICE, MERCY and LIBERTY, to be dispensed to all Parts of the Constitution, to every individual Member of the Community, without Distinction, without Interruption. Therefore, I hope, there will be no Occasion, no Room, for me, to make any particular Demand, on YOUR EXCELLENCIES.

BUT, as no public Address, or Remonstrance, from any Body in this Kingdom, can, with equal Propriety, indeed, without offering some Indignity to YOUR EXCELLENCIES, be presented to the KING, through any other Hands, than YOURS; so I must beg, YOUR EXCELLENCIES will graciously please to forward this Address, with the annexed Charter, to the ROYAL FOUNDER; to approach whom, personally, I can not, at present, allow myself the Happiness.

(vi)

GIVE me Leave, MY LORDS, to add one Request more, which, I hope, you will not disdain to grant, as it is the only One, of a private Nature, I shall presume to make: That is, that YOUR EXCELLENCIES will, EACH OF YOU; do me the Honor to accept a Copy of this Address and Charter, which is presented, with all due Respect and Humility; by,

May it please YOUR EXCELLENCIES!

Your most dutiful,

Most faithful

And

Most obedient Servant,

DUBLIN,
May 15th, 1749.

C. Lucas.



To his most Excellent MAJESTY,
G E O R G E II.
 KING of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland,
 ELECTOR of Hanover, &c.

May it please YOUR MAJESTY!

IT is not from common, mean, or lucrative Motives, that I, thus, presume to address the sacred Person of MY SOVEREIGN.

NOR am I insensible, how arduous an Undertaking it is, for an illiterate and obscure Citizen, unacquainted with the necessary Forms and Language for an Address to THE KING; thus, to obtrude his unpolished, simple Sentiments, on YOUR MAJESTY; but, for this, I humbly hope, the Purity of mine Intentions and the pressing
 Emergency

ii *The D E D I C A T I O N.*

Emergency of the Occasion, will make a better Apology, than I am able to express.

EVERY Subject is bound, by moral and religious, legal, or political Obligations, to inform YOUR MAJESTY, of all Treasons, Conspiracies, or Machinations against YOUR ROYAL PERSON, Crown, or Dignity. Encouraged by this great Privilege, and prompted by a Sense of this great Duty, it is, that I adventure, with all Respect and Humility, to approach YOUR MAJESTY.

IF the Intelligence, I bring, may, in any Measure, contribute to the Glory of YOUR MAJESTY's Reign, or to the Advantage of a People, whom You wish to govern in Righteousness; I shall have my Reward: If not, I hope my Love for my Country, my Zeal for my King, will plead Pardon for this Forwardness in the Citizen, this Presumption in the Subject.

IF this Address may not be permitted to gain Access to YOUR ROYAL HANDS, the very Attempt of signally serving YOUR MAJESTY, will bring a Satisfaction not to be equalled; a Satisfaction, of which, no Man can deprive me: He that serves YOUR MAJESTY, truly; serves the People, of whom You are the lawful and rightful SOVEREIGN, the common, tender, indulgent PARENT: For, YOUR Interests must, ever, be mutual and inseparable.

IN presenting to YOUR MAJESTY, the annexed Charter of the LIBERTIES of the capital City of YOUR most antient and most loyal Kingdom of IRELAND, I offer Facts to YOUR gracious Consideration,

The D E D I C A T I O N. iii

Consideration, the just Attention to which, tends, as I humbly conceive, to nothing less, than, the present and future Glory of YOUR MAJESTY's Reign, the Strength and Security of YOUR Crown and Dignity, the HEALTH and GENERAL HAPPINESS of YOUR PEOPLE; and, in a Word, to the great End of the Institution of this, and every wise and free Government.

FOR, these Emoluments can only be retained, can only be illustrated, by preserving and supporting, against Invaders of all Kinds and Denominations, these YOUR MAJESTY's Realms, and the established Constitutions thereof, respectively.

YOUR MAJESTY is, by divine Providence, called to the most exalted Station, that is known in any Part of the Earth. You preside over the GREATEST, because the FREEST PEOPLE, in the World. You are, in Comparison of those, who *rule Slaves, by despotic Sway; a King of Kings.* YOUR Subjects *assent and consent* to YOUR Sovereignty. And, YOUR Dominion is a Dominion over Minds, to which *arbitrary Monarchs*, notwithstanding their boundless Ambition; can never hope to attain.

THOSE of YOUR MAJESTY's Subjects, who attend to YOUR Measures, and are well acquainted with YOUR Intentions, in the Government, with just Exultations, declare, that YOUR MAJESTY has always been actuated, by a proper Sense of these Principles. And the whole Tenor of YOUR Conduct, when duly considered, must convince YOUR rational Enemies, if any such there be; that, since YOUR MAJESTY's Accession to
the

the Throne; You have had nothing more in View, than maintaining and preserving the civil and religious Rights and Liberties of YOUR Subjects, and securing the Constitutions of these Realms, freely and effectually, upon the established Principles of their Policy; agreeable to the ORIGINAL and MUTUAL COMPACT between KING and PEOPLE.

WHILE these, so evidently, appear, the ruling Motives of YOUR MAJESTY's Government, every sensible Subject, indeed, every good Man, must think it indispensably incumbent on him, to use his utmost Might to perpetuate the Blessings of such a Reign, to latest Posterity; and must rejoyce at the pleasing Prospect, these Nations, at present, enjoy; of being long happily governed, by that ILLUSTRIOUS ROYAL LINE, which, we have Reason to hope, will succede to the Honors and Dignity, in Consequence of inheriting the Virtues, of their ROYAL ANCESTORS; which Virtues, in all free States, must ever prove the clearest and strongest Titule, as well, as the firmest Security, to the Crown.

HE, who considers YOUR MAJESTY's Government, in this just Light, must be sensibly interested in every Thing, that relates to You; as well, in YOUR private, as in YOUR public, or political Capacity. And must, therefore, think it his invariable Interest and indispensable Duty, to lay before YOUR MAJESTY, all such Matters and Things, as nearly concern the Safety, Honor, Power and Interest, of YOUR Person, Crown and Family.

The DEDICATION. ▼

THE most unhappy Circumstance attending the Condition of Kings, is, that, however strong and good their natural Faculties, Endowments, or Dispositions may be, they can not, in their political Capacities; fully, or perfectly, see, feel, hear, or understand all the Affairs relating to their Government, with their own proper Organs; and, therefore, are constantly liable to be imposed upon, and to bear the Blame of all the Misconduct of their several Substitutes; against whose Misinformation, or Misrepresentation and Adulation, mere human Nature can not, always, be perfect Proof.

It is recorded of a certain antient Emperor, that, as the best Antidote to the Poison of Flattery, to which all Men in Power are constantly exposed; he appointed an Officer in his Court, whose Employment was, to pronounce, frequently, in his Sovereign's Ear, *Memento mori*; as much as if he should say, "Let Flatterers, of all Ranks and Denominations, say what they will, *remember that Thou art, but, a mere, mortal Man!*"

Now, as Adulation is, perhaps the only Art, in which the Moderns may be said to excell the Antients; so, I humbly conceive, an Officer of the above kind, may be very usefull in most modern Courts; not so much to make Kings remember, that they are *but Men*, as to inform them, without Evasion, without Palliation, without Flattery; which of those, to whom the Execution of any part of the Regal Power, or the public Administration is committed, are *worse than Men*.

IF every sensible Subject would, in his sphere, bring such important Truths to Light, and not tacitly submit to, or connive at, the numberless destructive Abuses of Power, We daily discover, and which, otherwise, unknown to the best of Kings, may frustrate, or overturn, the best of Governments; our glorious Constitution could suffer no Decay; but, must perpetually improve and strengthen, upon the unerring, the unalterable Principles of LIBERTY, which is the *Foundation*, the *Essence* of our Policy.

UPON these Principles, *May it please* YOUR MAJESTY! I procede; and, I humbly hope, it will be accounted no unpardonable Presumption: For, indeed, it is with all imaginable Respect, Duty, and Affection, that I, thus, approach the Throne, and beg Leave to lay before YOUR MAJESTY, the GREAT CHARTER, on which are founded the SACRED LIBERTIES of an antient City: A City of unshaken, invariable Loyalty, and most firm and strict Attachment to YOUR MAJESTY'S Person, to YOUR Government, to YOUR Family: The *Metropolis* of YOUR most antient and most loyal Kingdom of IRELAND.

THIS CHARTER, I have rescued from Obscurity and Ruins, by transcribing it into legible Characters and translating it into *English*; with Intent to make known, and to ascertain the peculiar Rights and Liberties of these YOUR MAJESTY'S liege Subjects; and to point out some of the principal Breaches made in this important part of our Constitution, to the evident, present and future, Prejudice and Hazard of the Whole.

YOUR

The DEDICATION. vii

YOUR MAJESTY is, by GOD's Permission, and the *Suffrages* of a FREE PEOPLE ; SUPREME HEAD of the GREAT BODY POLITIC, of which I have the Honor and Happiness of being a *Member*.

HUMAN Wisdom was never known, in any Instance, to come nearer to Divine Perfection, than in the Constitution of this *Body Politic* : Because, no civil Society was ever known to bear so just Analogy to the Frame and Oeconomy, to the LIBERTY of the *Body Natural*.

THIS, among numberless other Instances, is most remarkable, in the intimate connection between the Parts, their Relation to, and mutual Depenence upon, each other.

FOR, though the several Individuals, of which our Society is composed, be destined to different Offices and Ranks in the Community ; some being made for honorable, others for mean Stations ; yet, can not the most high and honorable say, to the most low and mean, *I have no Occasion for thee*. Nor can the least and most inconsiderable suffer any Injury, without prejudicing and endangering the greatest and most noble Parts : So truly, and indiscriminately, *are We, Members one of another*.

Now, as, in the *Body Politic*, the Parts most remote, and distant from the HEAD, may suffer many grievous and destructive Evils, of which the HEAD, if left uninformed, may not become, timely, sensible ; so, every Member, who wishes well to the entire Structure of the *Body Politic*, or pays due Regard to the *Head and Members*, even, to himself ; must think it unavoidably in-

cumbent on him, to give the most just and early Information to the HEAD, of all things, that annoy, or threaten the general Welfare of the Community, or that of any of the *Parts*.

SUCH, MY MOST SERENE SOVEREIGN, is my Zeal for the Preservation of this GREAT and GLORIOUS BODY POLITIC, in general; for promoting the Honor and Interest of YOUR MAJESTY and that of YOUR ROYAL FAMILY, in particular; that, were I but equal to it, I should, most gladly, undertake this important Task. But, it is too weighty, as well, as too extensive an Undertaking for any single Man; especially, for one, like me, of little Moment, and unassisted, if not, opposed.

BESIDES, my narrow Sphere has confined me, chiefly, to the Affairs of this City: To them, therefore, with YOUR MAJESTY's Permission; I shall, chiefly, confine my present Remonstrances.

BUT, in order to give YOUR MAJESTY, an adequate Notion of our Complaints; I must beg Leave to lay before YOU, a general, but concise, sketch of the State of this poor Kingdom.

IT has been the hard Fate of the Subjects of this very antient and most loyal KINGDOM, not to have had the Happiness, these many Years passed, of seeing, or being seen by, THEIR SOVEREIGN, or common, POLITICAL PARENT.

THIS, notwithstanding the regal and paternal Care of some wise and righteous Kings, whom I do not choose to compliment, by naming; has reduced
Us

Us to a State, but little, if at all, better, than that of *Orphans*: For, We have, for the most part, been put under the Government, or Rule of *Vice-Roys* from *England*; most of whom, at best, were absolute Strangers to the People and Constitution; and many of them, by their Conduct, proved themselves such *Enemies*, such fierce, such insatiable *Ravagers* of the Nation, as may well be looked upon, as worse, than *Step-fathers* to the People.

THEREFORE, it may reasonably be presumed, that a true State of this long rejected and despised KINGDOM, has, as yet, hardly reached YOUR ROYAL EARS; which induces me to hope, the following short, but true, Abstract will not be unacceptable to YOUR MAJESTY.

IRELAND, with Respect to its Size, Form and Situation, or the Number and Genius of its Inhabitants; is, next to *Great-Britain*, by far, the most considerable of all the *European* Islands. But, with Respect to the Temperature of the Climate, and the great Plenty it affords, of all the Commodities and real Necessaries of Life, the best Geographers know not its Equal, in the World.

IT was formerly famed for Literature and remarkable for Religion and Piety. But, by the frequent IncurSIONS of powerful, savage Invaders, it was, at length, reduced to that blind Ignorance, that base Bigotry and Barbarism, the fatal, the horrid, though necessary, Consequences of a Deprivation of LIBERTY.

HENCE,

x *The D E D I C A T I O N.*

HENCE, it is, that so few Traces of the true History of IRELAND, are, at this Time, any where, to be collected. But, we can discern, that in their Language, Manners, Customs and Laws, they bore great Analogy to those glorious Barbarians, the antient *Britons*. And, some of our old *English* Historians agree with the *Irish*, in this Particular, that many Parts of *Britain*, were peopled from *Ireland*; particularly, the North, where the *Irish* Language, without any essential Alteration, except in the Pronunciation; is, at this Day, in Use.

THAT this was a KINGDOM of some Rank and Fame, in foreign Countries, long before *England*; appears, incontestably, from this, among other Circumstances; That when a Contest arose, at the Council of *Constance*, in the Year 1417, between the Legates of that memorable Royal Hero, the GREAT HENRY the Fifth of *England*, and those of *Charles* the Sixth of *France*; for Precedence; it was conceded to the *English* Legates, for this sole, remarkable Reason, *that their King was King of IRELAND*; then, reckoned the third KINGDOM in *Europe*; giving Place, in Seniority and Dignity, only to the Empires of *Rome* and *Constantinople* *.

AS ENGLAND had formerly been divided into an *Heptarchy*, so had IRELAND, into a *Pentarchy*; in which State it continued, till it became a *Monarchy*, under the King of *England*, about the Year 1172 †.

* Selden's Tit. Hon. P. 1. C. 8. Sect. 5. Pr. Usher's Relig. Ant. Irish. C. 11. Act. Confil. Constant. Sess. 28. M. S. in Bib. Reg.

† G. Cambrensis, M. Paris, J. Brampton, R. Hoveden, Sir J. Davies, &c.

THEN it was, that IRELAND, by a FREE and VOLUNTARY COMPACT, entered into between YOUR MAJESTY'S Predecessor, King *Henry* the Second, for *himself* and *his Successors*; and the Princes, or Potentates, Prelates and People of the whole Island, for *themselves* and *their Successors*; was constituted a NEW KINGDOM, as absolutely, as necessarily, FREE and INDEPENDENT, as separate and distinct from that of *England*; but, upon the same Model and Principles; under the same COMMON HEAD, and under the like System of Laws and general Form of Government. For,

HENRY the Second, as soon, as he was acknowledged sovereign Lord; established the same Constitution, *civil* and *ecclesiastic*, with that of *England*, in this KINGDOM, FOR EVER. This must, probably, have been the principal Consideration, which induced the *Irish* to submit to his Government: For, we find, the first Act of sovereign Power, exercised, by this King, was convoking a PARLEMENT, or Council of the *Nobles* and *Commons*, for civil Affairs, at *Lismore*; in which the national Constitution was framed and established. And the second; the summoning a CONVOCATION, or Council of the *Prelates* and *Clergy*, at *Cashel*, for the Establishment of the *Church*; Each of which, were made absolutely *free* and *independent* of, and, in some points, somewhat *different* from, the *State* and *Church* of ENGLAND.

UPON his Return to *England*, the King sent the Laws of *England*, particularly the *Modus tenendi Parlementum*, into IRELAND, and in some Years after, by the Advice and Consent of his *British* Parliament;

Parlement ; vested the Sovereignty of this Kingdom, separately, fully, solely and entirely, in his third Son, *John*, before called, *Sans Terre*, or *Lack-land* ; and his Heirs, for Ever.

JOHN dwelled here, held Parlements, agreeable to his Father's Institution ; and established subordinate Courts and Ministers of Justice, Sheriffs and other Magistrates, in this Kingdom, in the same Manner, as they were, then, held and established in *England* ; which, however, neither had, nor could have any Dependence on, or Connection with, those of *England* ; forasmuch, as *John* was, then, SOLE and SOVEREIGN LORD of IRELAND, and wholly independent on the *English* Throne. In consequence of which, he made Laws, granted and confirmed several Charters, in this Kingdom, many of which, as well, as the following, are still extant ; without any sort of regard to *England*, during the Reigns of his Father and his eldest Brother, *Richard* the First.

THE ENGLISH, in general, finding the same Constitution with their own, established here ; thought it no hazard, to their Lives, Liberties, or Properties, to come into a Climate, not widely different, and separated, but, by a narrow branch of the Sea, from theirs. And, upon this Assurance, we find, several Colonies of *English*, from time to time, transplanted themselves into this Kingdom ; wherein, they built, enlarged, fortified and founded several *Cities, Castles, Churches, &c.* and have since, so multiplied, as, at this Day, to equal, if not exceede, the Number of the Native Inhabitants, of the whole Island.

A COLONY from *Bristol*, to the Citizens of whom, *Dublin* was granted, by *Henry* the Second ; settled in this City, improved it, introduced and established in it, the Manners, Customs, Liberties and Franchises, Arts and Trades, of their Mother City ; which have since been, diversly, augmented, enlarged and confirmed, by sundry royal Charters.

UPON the Death of King *Richard* the First, without Issue, *John* found Means to ingratiate himself with the People of *England* ; who, always, justly regardless of the vain Notion, of an *indefeatable hereditary Right* to the Crown ; called him, preferable to the Issue of his elder Brother, *Jeoffry*, to the Throne.

By this Means, the two Kingdoms of *England* and *Ireland*, which might otherwise have continued under different Kings, to this Day ; fell again, under one common Head : The Lord, or King of IRELAND, being chosen King of *England*, and making that his Residence ; as YOUR ROYAL FATHER, of happy Memory, was chosen King of these Realms, without any Attempt, or Thought, of annexing, or uniting, much less, of subjecting, the ELECTORATE of *Hanover*, to the Government of either Kingdom : For, each, though brought under Subjection to one common Head, and united in one common Interest ; must, for ever, remain separate and distinct Governments, absolutely free, absolutely independent of one another ; while common Justice, right Reason, Liberty and Loyalty, are allowed their due Weight in the Determination.

ENGLAND and IRELAND became thus, as two Sisters, under the Care and Government of one common Parent. The Extent and Limits of the *regal Prerogatives*, and of the *Power, Jurisdiction, Authority and Privilege*, of the *Parlement*, and all inferior *Courts, Magistrates and Ministers*; together with those of the *Rights and Liberties* of the *Subject*; were severally and distinctly established, upon the same Principles and Foundation, in the one Kingdom, as in the other; without any Competition, Clashing, or Interfering of the one, with the other.

AFTER this wise and happy Establishment, *England and Ireland*, while both were justly and legally governed; grew up together, like Sisters, continued in Sisterly Love and Amity, and, generally, shared each other's Fate.

EVERY Shock, given to *England*, by *weak*, or *tyrannical Kings*, *packed*, or *corrupt Parlements*, or *wicked Ministers*, the only Enemies, that either Government should fear; was, generally, perceived, at Second-hand, in *Ireland*: And every Improvement made, in the Constitution of *England*, by *wise and just Kings*, *free and disinterested Parlements*, and *faithful Ministers*; was, in Process of Time, communicated to the State of *Ireland*.

THE Injuries, which this Kingdom might have sustained, in the despotic and barbarous Parts of the Reigns of *John*, and his Son and Successor, *Henry the Third*; were repaired, by the GREAT CHARTER of LIBERTIES, granted to IRELAND, by King *Henry*, nine Years before he granted that
to

to *England*, which stands foremost among the *English* Statutes, and which seems to be, but, a Copy of this.

AND, to secure, to the *Irish* Subjects, all the Privileges and Advantages, they could wish ; *All the Laws of England*, as well Statute, as Common, which relate to Government ; from the Foundation of that Constitution, to the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth ; are, by several Statutes, constituted the LAWS of IRELAND ; and, as such, established, by the same, or equal Authority, and upon the same UNALTERABLE PRINCIPLES and FOUNDATION.

I MUST beg YOUR MAJESTY's Leave to observe, that, by an *Act* of the *Parlement* of IRELAND, in the Reign of *Henry* the Eighth, that King's Marriage with Princess *Katherine* is dissolved ; his Marriage with *Anne Bullen* is declared legal and just ; and the Succession to the Crown, as well of *England*, as *Ireland*, is settled on their Issue *. By an other, he and his Successors respectively, are declared *Supreme Head* of the Church †. And by a third, recognising the Titule of *Henry* the Eighth, to the Crown of *England*, and Dominion of this Kingdom ; the Stile and Titule of this King is changed, from *Lord*, to KING of IRELAND ; and his lawful Successors, Kings of *England*, are to be also, Kings of IRELAND ‡.

By other *Irish Statutes*, there are sundry *Recognitions* and *Confirmations* made, of the Titules

* 20 Hen. viii. C. 11.

† C. v.

‡ 33 Hen. viii. C. 1.

of the glorious Queen ELIZABETH, of King *James* the First, *Charles* the Second, and *William* and *Mary*, to the THRONE of IRELAND.

YOUR MAJESTY is, therefore, to all Intents and Purposes, as fully and absolutely, KING of IRELAND, as YOU are *King* of *Great Britain*, or *Elector* of *Hanover*.

IRELAND can owe YOUR MAJESTY, no more Duty, or Allegiance, merely, as King of *England*; than is prescribed, by these and other *Irish* Statutes. Nor, more, than *England* would have done to YOUR MAJESTY, as King of *France*; had YOUR Predecessors maintained their Right and Possession in that Kingdom, and established the Residence of the Crown therein: Nor, more, than *Scotland* did, to our Kings before the *Union*; or, than the *Electorate* of *Hanover*, now, does.

THE Councils of the Three States, of *Great Britain*, *Ireland* and *Hanover*, in which YOUR MAJESTY, actually, or virtually, presides; must, therefore, be equally free, and independent of each other. And, in Truth, were it otherwise, direful Distraction, perhaps, Anarchy, must ensue.

- I SHALL not, at present, trouble YOUR MAJESTY, with a minute Detail of the, almost, numberless Breaches, made in the, once glorious, Constitution of this Kingdom: This does not come within the scope of my present Compass. But, I must beg YOUR MAJESTY's Permission, to offer a few general Remarks; which, I humbly

bly apprehend, must demand YOUR ROYAL Attention.

IN a Government, so wisely constituted, as ours, it is impossible, the King should have an Interest, in any Sort incompatible with, or even separate, or distinct from, that of his faithful Subjects. Nay, it is not possible, that the *Lives*, *Liberties*, or *Properties*, of the meanest of the People, should be, in any Measure, illegally invaded, without Redress; and the Sovereign not, more immediately, or remotely, feel the Shock; however its Force may, for a while, be palliated, or rendered imperceptible.

IF this Position be just, I would, most humbly and earnestly, beg, YOUR MAJESTY may seriously weigh this important Point; and, then, judge, what Censure can be too severe for those, who, in former Reigns, have rejected, or trampled under Foot, these Constitutional Principles of our Policy;—Who have, vainly and wickedly, set up the Interest of the *Crown*, in direct Opposition to that of the *People*;—Who have, by sundry, artful, fallacious Insinuations, not only, secretly, raised and fomented a Distrust and Aversion in the *King* to his *People*; but, made that Distrust and Aversion *reciprocal* and *lasting*;—Who, in order to create and maintain a shameful, servile and anticonstitutional Dependence upon themselves, have, by packing, or corrupting Parlements, multiplied *Debts*, *Taxes* and *Penal Laws*, to the most boundless and insufferable Excess!—Who, thus armed, have raised and supported immense Crowds, of unnecessary, pernicious

pernicious Placemen, and useless and burthenfome Pensioners, and other destructive Drones and vile Mercenaries; and insisted them, publicly, under the impudent Titule of, *the Court Party*; in other Words, *the Tools of the Ministry*.

LET me entreat YOUR MAJESTY, now, to turn YOUR Eye towards the other Side; and, observe, what has ever been the necessary Consequence, of these horrible Measures.

WHENEVER these base and dangerous Projects, of a *Ministry*, were discovered; all those, who were desirous to obviate the impending Destruction of their Country, found it necessary, to associate, and, in Contradistinction, to stile themselves, by as hateful an Appellation, *The Country Party*.

THESE, at first, sprang up, merely, in Opposition to the *Court*, or *ministerial Party*, and in pure Defence of the national Constitution. But, by sundry Slights, and repeated Acts of Oppression and Violence they have sometimes been driven, into downright Desparation; much farther, indeed, than, at first, they could have intended, or suspected: For, in order to strengthen and support their Party, they were necessitated to receive all Volunteers and Aliens; and so, admitted many *masqued*, as well, as *avowed Enemies* of our Establishment, into their *motley Corps*.

THESE malignant Measures could not fail, of gaining us Discredit and Contempt, abroad; as well, as of raising Jealousies and Discontents, at home; the unhappy Consequences of which are sensibly felt, to this Day.

IT

IT can be of no light Moment to YOUR MAJESTY, to enquire and learn, by whom, and for what Purposes, the Nation was, thus, divided against its Self.—Do these horrible, anti-constitutional Distinctions, and Party Appellations still subsist, in *Great Britain*, as well, as in *Ireland*? And can they be kept, in any Degree, on foot, by Friends to YOUR MAJESTY's private, or political Person? Can such FOMENTERS of Faction be looked on, as Lovers of the LIBERTIES of our COMMON WEALTHS; or, as Friends to Mankind, or to themselves? No; not possibly. If such there be; however dignified with Rank and Title, they must be worse and more dangerous Enemies to YOUR MAJESTY, to YOUR ROYAL FAMILY, to your Government, and to your loyal Subjects, in general; and deserve no less oprobrious Appellations, and much more rigorous Punishment, than the unthinking, misguided Rabble, who of late, like the impious, but, impotent Giants, in the Fable; fought, in vain, to overturn our happy Establishment, by lawless Force of Arms.

OF the later Class, none have dared to shew themselves, in this Kingdom; since their Fury was raised, and let loose upon us, by high Authority, about a Century passed: But, of the former, we have felt the direful Influence and Effect, much later.

THE principal Means, by which a wicked Ministry can hope to compleat its fell Machinations, are, by poisoning the VITAL SPRING of our Constitution; by introducing sinister Influence and Venality, into the Elections of Members of Parliament;

lement; or, which has been practised with greater Ease and Success; by bribing and corrupting them, in the House.

WHEN the Parlements of these Kingdoms have been of this Mould, of which we have many melancholy Instances, in former Ages; they generally combined, in invading and violating the most sacred Rights, as well of the King, as People.

WITH Regard to this Kingdom, the Parlements of *England* have, for some Time, treated it no better, than if it were a *conquered Province*, or a *dependent Colony*. These Parlements have been, for the most Part, active; and made their oppressive, their iniquitous Incroachments, while the Parlements of *Ireland* were shamefully passive, and most perfidiously yielding.

To enumerate all the Grievances, from these Quarters; would swell this Address, beyond the intended Limits: I shall, therefore, with YOUR MAJESTY'S Permission, content my self, with touching upon the principal and most affecting Articles, of this Invasion on our Constitution.

OUR Enemies are obliged to confess, what is fully attested, by the most authentic Records; that IRELAND is a Kingdom, upon as firm an Establishment, as any in *Europe*. And, it is evident to Demonstration, that OUR KING, PARLEMENTS, and *Courts of Justice*, can not, justly, or legally, acknowledge, or even know, any *Superior* *.

* A& of Faculties, 19. Hen. viii.

YET, notwithstanding, there have been Parlements, in *England*, within this last Century, who have assumed a Superiority over the KING and CONSTITUTION of IRELAND; which makes the most shocking Solecism in the Government.

THESE Parlements have Spoiled YOUR MAJESTY of the most inestimable Jewel of YOUR IRISH CROWN; the highest, most invaluable and most sacred of YOUR ROYAL Prerogatives, in this Kingdom; YOUR SOVEREIGN Power and Authority, and Supreme Jurisdiction in YOUR Parlements.

BY this, YOUR MAJESTY and YOUR MOST HIGH COURT OF PARLEMENT, and, with that, YOUR whole Pöple of *Ireland*, have been, contrary to Reason, Justice and Law, rendered, in all Points, subject and subservient to, and dependent on, the absolute Will of the Parlement of *Great Britain*; to the inexpressible Diminution, I had almost said, to the Annihilation, of the Prerogatives, Honor and Dignity of YOUR Crown, as KING of IRELAND; to the curtailing, if not abolishing, the principal Part of the Power, Privilege and Authority of the Parlement; and the unspeakable Detriment of the most dutiful and faithful Subjects of YOUR most antient and loyal Kingdom; I might have said, to the general Subversion of the NATIONAL CONSTITUTION; which no loyal Subject, no honest Man, can behold, without Anxiety! without Indignation! without Horror!

THUS far, as to the national Affairs, I thought it necessary, and my bounden Duty, to disbur-

den my Conscience to YOUR MAJESTY. I am ready to go farther, whenever I am honored with YOUR ROYAL Countenance.

As to the Affairs of this City, in which, I am more conversant, and for which, I am, more immediately and sensibly concerned; I shall, with MY SOVEREIGN'S Permission, be somewhat more particular.

THE ANNEXED CHARTER, or Exemplification of our antient Charters, confirmed by Act of Parlement, will sufficiently shew YOUR MAJESTY, in what high Estimation this City was held, by all the preceding Kings; and, indeed, all the subsequent Charters breathe the same Sentiments.

THE great Possessions, Franchises and Immunities, repeatedly granted to the Citizens, and the expressed Considerations of the different Donations, demonstrate, of what Consequence this City, must, always, have been found, to the King and Country; through the invariable Loyalty, invincible Valor of the Citizens; and, accordingly, their LIBERTIES were extended, and their Privileges established, as the best Reward for, as well, as the most powerfull Incentive to Perseverance in these Virtues.

THESE GRANTS were augmented, in many Instances, and confirmed, in most, by divers Charters from the generality of the succeeding Kings.

RICHARD the Third, though a most blood-thirsty Tyrant, improved the Constitution of this
City,

City, by several Grants; particularly, by making the *Mayor* and *Recorder* Justices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, as well by Sea, as Land.

KING *Edward* the Sixth constituted the *Bailiffs*, *Sherifs*, and the City and its Liberties, a *County*, within its self. And, by this Charter, he established the Titule of the Corporation, *Mayor, Sherifs, Commons and Citizens*.

KING *Charles* the First, reciting an antient, prescriptive Right and Custom, of the *Mayor, Bailiffs, Commons and Citizens*, or Corporation, at large; of choosing twenty-four of their Body, or Community, into the Office and Place of *Aldermen*; makes six of the *Aldermen*, so chosen, Justices of the Peace, to have Succession, by Election; and the *Mayor*, for the Time being, a *Lord*, and his Wife, a *Lady*.

KING *Charles* the Second, in Consideration of the approved Loyalty of the Citizens, and their extraordinary Losses and Sufferings, by their firm Attachment and Fidelity to the Government, especially, during the great Rebellion; granted the City, sundry Tolls and Customs, and a Pension of five hundred Pounds a Year, for ever.

YOUR ROYAL FATHER granted the City, three hundred Pounds a Year. This YOUR MAJESTY has been most graciously pleased to continue. And, in order to inlarge the number of *Justices* in the City; to grant, that every *Alderman*, chosen as above, and passed the Office of *Mayor*, should be a *Justice* of the Peace.

By the several Charters granted to the City, and the several Powers, as well implied, as expressed, which are incident to the Creation of a Corporation ; this City was made to consist of a *Lord Mayor, Sherifs, Commons and Citizens* ; who are the sole Proprietors of the Corporation, its Possessions, Liberties, Franchises, &c. and in whose name, alone, all corporate Acts are to be, for ever, performed.

THE constitutent Parts of this Corporation, then, are, First ; *the Lord Mayor*, who is the Chief Magistrate, or *Head* of the Community. Secondly ; *the Sherifs* ; two Subordinate Magistrates, or Officers, who are *Wardens* of the Franchises ; and whose Office is, partly, judicial, partly, ministerial ; as well for the Crown, as the City. And these, though two, in number, are but one, in the Eye of the Law. Thirdly ; of the *Commons*, or Common Council ; consisting of all those, who have served the Office of *Sherif*, not exceeding the Number of Fourty ; and a determined Number of Representatives, from each Corporation, or Company, within the City. Fourthly ; of the *Citizens*, an indefinite Number of Freemen.

THE Office and Duty of the *Mayor*, and *Sherifs*, are, partly, setforth in the following Charter.

THE COMMONS were intrusted, by their Constituents, with the Power of proposing and transacting all the Affairs of the incorporate Body. But, to provide against the Corruption and Degeneracy, to which human Nature is exposed, when
an

an unlimited Power is absolutely vested in the hands of a few ; the wise Founders, or Architects of this civil Institution, made an happy Improvement on the old *Roman Tribunitian* Power : For, instead of vesting a Negative in any single Person ; it was instituted, that a Negative should be retained in the Body of the Citizens, at large, which was to be, thus, exercised.

THE COMMON COUNCIL were appointed, on certain stated Days, to assemble ; to consult, to deliberate upon, and to transact all Matters relating to the City. But, it was wisely and justly provided, that at the close of every Assembly, or Council, the City Bell should ring, the Magistrates and Council should be seated, in the *Guild-Hall*, or open Court of the City ; where, upon stopping the Bell, the Crier should make a public, formal Proclamation, to convoke the Citizens.

THIS is the Court of *Darein Hundred*. In this, all the Acts of the Day, are to be read, aloud. Here every Citizen has a Right to prohibit any Act, he apprehends unjust, or injurious. And, if he be seconded ; the Act, so prohibited, becomes invalid ; unless it receives the Sanction of the Majority of the Citizens, upon a general Poll.

FOR the further and more effectual Security of the Rights and Privileges of the Commons and Citizens, from the Incroachments of Strangers, or neighbouring great Men ; it was, in Parliament, enacted, * “ That no City, or great

* 10 Hen. vii.

Town, in this Kingdom, shall receive, or admit any Person to be an *Alderman*, *Juror*, or *Freeman*; but such, as have served an Apprenticeship in, and continue resident of, such City, or Town. Nor shall they admit any Lords, or other Persons to their Congregations, or Councils, except their *Recorder*, or retained Lawyers."

By these, I hope, it is evident to YOUR MAJESTY, that the Laws have, thus, made ours, one of the wisest, freest, happiest, and most perfect Systems of civil Society.

ALL the Privileges and Advantages, that Man could, justly, wish for, were granted and secured to the whole City. She had Oppulence; she had Liberty. Neither of which could have been wrested from her, without the Consent of the Citizens. No Citizen could be poor, while the City was rich. No Citizen could be a Slave, while the City was free. Every Citizen had an equal Right to be chosen to all the Offices of Honor, Profit, or Trust, in the City; and a Vote in the Election of all the Magistrates, Officers and Servants of the Corporation.

HAD this been still the Case, there would have been no Murmurs, no Complaints, in our Streets; no Information offered in the Courts of Justice; no Application to the Government; no Appeal to YOUR MAJESTY.

BUT, with inexpressible Grief and Anxiety! I beg Leave to inform YOUR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY, that little more, than the Shadow, the bare, empty Name, the outward Form of this most excellent Constitution, is, now, left YOUR
most

most faithful, dutiful, loyal, and loving Subjects, the Citizens of this YOUR MAJESTY'S most antient and loyal City !

THERE is not a considerable Privilege, however Fundamental, however Sacred ; that has not been invaded and violated ! We have, in many Instances, lost, not only, the Substance, but even, the Shadow, or form of this Constitution ; insomuch, that the very traces of our antient Liberties and Franchises are, almost, totally effaced and obliterated !

FOREIGNERS and Aliens are upon a better footing, in this City, than those, who, by Birth, by Services, or at the Expence of their Treasure ; have obtained their Freedom ! The great LIBERTIES and FRANCHISES, which must have been the best Stake and the noblest Prize, for which a Citizen could contend ; are almost unknown to the Citizens. Nor have we any thing, now left, to engage us to defend the City, except private Property, and a Sense of our Duty to YOUR MAJESTY, and to the National Constitution !

IT is true, GREAT SIR, we have a Person among us, who bears the Titule and Authority of the *Chief Magistrate* ; but, he is neither elected, appointed, nor approved, by the Commons, or Citizens.

WE have those Officers, also, who are called, and officiate as, *Sherifs* ; but, they are, in no Sort, elected, appointed, or approved, by the Commons, or Citizens. And, though, by express Authority of Parlemtent, no *Alderman* can sit among the *Commons* ; yet, the *two Sherifs*, who must preside in the *Commons*, are often made *Aldermen*,

dermen, and nevertheless act, as *Sherifs*. While I am writing this Address, we feel this Grievance, in Part; one of our *Sherifs* being made and stiled an *Alderman*.

WE have twenty-four Gentlemen, who assume the Rank and Titule of *Aldermen*; yet, by what Law, or Authority; we know not. But, to our Shame and Sorrow! we find, that not one of the Set, is elected, or appointed, agreeable to the primitive, wise Institution, or to the Practice, that appears, by our Records, to have prevailed from the Foundation; particularly, from the Reign of King *Charles* the First, of melancholy Memory; who granted the first Charter, in which, the Word *Alderman* is mentioned, and in which they are recited, *to have been time immemorial*, created, or *elected by the Mayor, Bailifs, Commons and Citizens, or Corporation, at large*; to the Reign of YOUR ROYAL FATHER, of most grateful Memory.

SEVERAL of those, who are now called, and act as, *Aldermen*, are, apparently disqualified, for these Places, by exprefs human, as well as natural Laws: While the whole Board, demonstrably, evidently, confessedly, exercise Powers unprecedented, and unwarranted by Justice and Law; nay, unknown to the Constitution!

WE have *Commons*; but, they can not be looked upon, as the *Representatives* of the People: For, by an illicit, an iniquitous Act of the servile *Privy-Council* of a King, who broke Faith with his natural Allies, as well, as with his Subjects, and became a Pensioner and Confederate, to and with, the natural, the implacable Enemy of his Kingdoms;

Kingdoms ; under a most unjust, anticonstitutional Act, of a corrupt and enslaved Parliament, documented to let an Inundation of *destructive arbitrary Power*, and *fell, papal Tyranny* overwhelm this Kingdom, in general ; this City, in particular ; a most considerable Share in the appointment of the Commons, as well, as the Election of the three greatest Officers of the City, the *Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Treasurer* ; is vested in the *Aldermen*.

AND, though the negative Power of the Citizens, in the Court of DAREIN HUNDRED, is become more important and necessary, than ever, by these Measures ; yet, is it quite neglected, disregarded, or rendered of none Effect, by the *Aldermen*.

THUS, the entire Government of this populous City, the Dispensation of its Liberties and Franchises, and the disposal of its Estates and Revenues, which would have been very considerable, had they not been basely prostituted, extravagantly wasted, or fraudulently converted into private Property, under such an Administration ; are assumed by twenty-four Gentlemen, called *Aldermen*, for Reasons, solely known to themselves.

THESE GENTLEMEN, now, affect to Stile themselves the City ; and, in many Instances, act for, or in the Name of, the whole Corporation. And, yet, they have not been contented with rendering the Commons and Citizens, in general, mere *Beasts of Burden* to the Board, *Cyphers*, to advance the value of the *Aldermen* ; but, they

they have, illegally, forcibly, expelled them apart of the Government of the City; and, the the better to secure the Usurpation; the *Aldermen* have, contrary to express Laws, admitted several *Lords*, and other great *Men*, to sit in the Councils of the City, on Affairs relating to the Hospital and Free School of the City; the Government of which is, absolutely, expressly, vested, by Charter, in the *Lord Mayor, Sherifs, Commons* and *Citizens* and *their Successors*, for Ever. Nay, so secure and hardy are the *Aldermen*, now, grown, in their Abuses of this Charter; that *one* of them, against a wise and positive Precept of the ROYAL FOUNDER; has become a *Tenant* to the Corporation; and though he has run several hundred Pounds, in *arrear* of Rent, now, positively refuses to pay any, or make any Attonement, or Satisfaction to the Corporation.

THESE, *may it please* YOUR MAJESTY! are incontestible Facts, melancholy Truths! of which, I shall be ready, whenever and wheresoever YOUR MAJESTY shall please to command me, to give positive, legal Proof. How far, it may be consistent with the Principles of Protestants, with the Duty of good Citizens, loyal Subjects, or honest Men, to acquiesce under such slavish Impositions, such destructive Abuses, without an Information, without an Appeal to OUR SOVEREIGN, I submit, with all due Deference, Respect and Humility, to YOUR MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

YOUR MAJESTY is the SUPREME GUARDIAN of the RIGHTS and LIBERTIES of all YOUR People, in general. You are the FOUNDER, or
Representative

The D E D I C A T I O N. xxxi.

Representative of the FOUNDER of all Incorporate Bodies. Therefore, YOUR CITIZENS come more particularly, more immediately, under YOUR ROYAL Care and Protection.

YET, notwithstanding; I did not presume to make this direct, personal Application to YOUR MAJESTY, till all the ordinary Means of Redress had been attempted, in vain.

THE *Aldermen*, by whom the City has been impoverished, and the civil Constitution, broken, and thus, overturned; have been, long and frequently, solicited, in the most persuasive Terms, by the Commons and Citizens, to restore the Constitution of the City and the Liberties of the Citizens; but, to no Purpose.

THE COMMONS, in the Year 1741, more vigorously opposed the destructive Measures of the *Aldermen*. And, finding no Prospect of Redress, in the City Courts, they were constrained to have Recourse to Common Law; in which they were supported, by the Citizens.

UPON the Advice of YOUR MAJESTY's *Prime Serjeant*, *Attorney General*, and many other eminent Lawyers; we commenced a Suit against the *Aldermen*, in YOUR MAJESTY's *Bench*; for usurping the Right and Privilege of electing Aldermen.

BY the Confession of the Court, we made out an ORIGINAL and INHERENT RIGHT, to that Election, in the Commons and Citizens. The Court, further, declared, that if the *Attorney General* appeared in Behalf of the Crown, our Suit must be granted; and, that the like De-

mand with ours, should not, nay, could not, be one Moment refused, in any inferior Corporation, in the Kingdom.

OUR Demand was no less, than to be admitted to try, by due Course of Law, a Matter of Property of the utmost Consequence, to many thousands of YOUR MAJESTY's best Subjects. Yet, how shall I shock MY SOVEREIGN's Ear, with the Relation!--Those, who were intrusted with dispensing Law and Justice to YOUR PEOPLE, even, with the *Custody* of YOUR MAJESTY's *most solemn Oath*; for Reasons, best known to themselves; judged it *expedient*, though they could not say, it was *legal*; to give us a peremptory Denial! They refused to admit us, to bring the Matters in Contest to a final Determination, by a full, and judicial Trial; and took upon them to determine, upon a mere Motion, in which the Merits of the Cause could not, possibly, appear; what was only to be determined by the Verdict of a Jury!

HERE, YOUR MAJESTY may please to observe, that an oppressive Innovation in the Constitution of this City, was attended with a shocking Breach of one of the FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES of the national Constitution; instead of the just and necessary Redress, or Reparation!

PERMIT me to ask, MY MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, what was to be done under these sad Circumstances? Who could, unaffected, see such dismal, such fatal Wounds offered the whole Constitution; such daring Insults to the Crown; such Injuries to the Subject? Were these to be tamely,

tamely, tacitly, slavishly born ?--No ; he must be utterly unworthy of such a CONSTITUTION, of such a KING, as OURS, who would not pursue the highest Offenders to the ultimate Resort.

THEREFORE, as I had borne a principal Part in the Prosecution of the Affair, as a *Citizen*, and as one of the *Trustees* of the *Sherifs* and *Commons*; I thought it, in an especial Manner, incumbent on me, to complain of these dangerous, these destructive Proceedings, to an higher Power.

ACCORDINGLY, in Behalf of my self, and the rest of the oppressed Citizens of this distressed City; I presented a printed State of the Case, with just and full Information of our Grievances, to the Lord *Harrington*, then, YOUR MAJESTY'S *Vice-gerent*, in this Kingdom.

HIS EXCELLENCY thought it fit to admit me to an Audience ; seemed much affected with the Recital of our complicated Distresses ; promised to look narrowly into our Complaints, and to use his utmost Might to procure us a full and speedy Redress.

BUT, with just Concern ! I beg Leave to inform YOUR MAJESTY, that so far were the Complainants, from obtaining any Kind of Satisfaction ; that I could never after, gain, so much, as Access to HIS EXCELLENCY'S Presence.

THUS, YOUR MAJESTY, may, now see, that, under the best of Kings, the noblest Form of Government, and the most wise and free System of Policy ; the Subjects are liable to be spoiled of all the Benefits of the Constitution, and reduced
to

xxxiv *The DEDICATION.*

to a State, little better, than down-right *Slavery* ; and yet, the *Invaders*, without YOUR MAJESTY'S Interposition ; may pass unpunished, uncensured !

It is thus, the giddy Multitude, who are unable to distinguish between the Actions of Kings, and those of a subordinate Administration ; and are seldom capable of judging better, than from Events ; may be taught to discredit and contemn that Government, however excellent, under which, they cannot fully and securely enjoy their Freedom and Rights, and the general Benefits of their Constitution.

As he, who injures his Neighbour, or the Public, within the Law, or under its Color, or Sanction, is the worst and most dangerous *Villain* ; so, he, who is intrusted with any Branch of the Administration of the State, and neglects, or abuses his Office, is the worst and most dangerous *Enemy* to the KING and to HIS PEOPLE.

It is the Duty of every Member of our Community, to detect and point out all such *Malefactors* : He, who sees and perceives Wounds given the *Head*, or *any part* of our Body, which, if repeated and permitted to pass unpunished and unremedied ; may, in the end, prove fatal to the whole frame ; without attempting all just means of present redress, and future Security ; is a most unworthy, an unnatural Member of our Body Politic ; and, in my Apprehension ; not much better, than a *tame Slave*, or a *corrupt Traitor*.

Who can lie, contentedly under these horrible Imputations ?—I hope it can not be disagreeable to MY SOVEREIGN, that I declare, I neither can,
nor

nor will ; and, that I am determined to discharge the Duty of, a Citizen, of a Subject, of a Man, be the Consequence, what it may. Therefore, I have, thus, ventured to acquit myself, committing the Event to **DIVINE PROVIDENCE**, and to **YOUR MAJESTY**.

I **AM** well aware, that the time has been, when the *British* Court, as well, as others, was crowded with those, who were more busy and solicitous to suppress such Truths, as these, than to bring them to the **SOVEREIGN'S** Ear.

WITH Men of that Cast, an Address, like this, in a simple, home-spun Dress, and from an humble, obscure Citizen, though a most loyal, dutiful, and loving Subject, might not be hoped to gain Access to the King ; or if, by any Accident, it had that Fortune ; it would be likely to be misconstrued and misrepresented, or treated, as a Piece of Insolence and Disaffection.

I **HOPE** the Success of this Address will, evidently, prove **YOUR MAJESTY'S** Court, now, free of such false Counsellors.

BUT, however wicked Ministers might, heretofore, have screened themselves behind the Throne ; however they might have abused the sacred Name and Authority of Majesty, to give Sanction to their audacious Iniquities ; however they might have affected, to call every honest Attempt to oppose, or expose their anticonstitutional Measures, Disaffection to the Government ; however assiduously they might have endeavored, to stifle all Complaints, against general Abuses, Corruptions, or Oppressions ; conscious that such
must,

must, probably, have extended, directly, or indirectly, to the Administration of them, their Brethren, Confederates, or Minions; however malignantly they might have represented such, as sought to detect their destructive Views, as a seditious, disaffected Malecontent; yet, such *Opposition, Sedition, Disaffection* and *Discontent* must be deemed public VIRTUES, true and genuine LOYALTY, while Reason, Justice and Liberty, are allowed to hold the Ballance; let such Criminals have censured them, as they would.

THEREFORE, while YOUR MAJESTY judges of this poor Attempt, by the Strength of YOUR own unbiaſſed Sense and Humanity, I have nothing to fear from the most subtil, false Insinuations.

WE have the wise King's Word for it; *that the Man, diligent in his Business, shall stand before Princes, he shall not stand before mean Men.*

I FLATTER my self, that my Diligence and Industry, as a Tradesman, as well, as my Loyalty and Fidelity, as a Subject, intitule me to this Privilege.--Let me, then, stand and be judged before MY SOVEREIGN only.

IT is a stale Art of Ministers and ministerial Writers, to have represented YOUR MAJESTY's best *British* Subjects, as a giddy, restless, fickle and discontented People; to reproach them, with having, generally, proved fond of Change of Government, and often troublesome and uneasy to some of the best of their Kings.

I SHALL

I SHALL, for the present, take the Truth of this, seeming, heinous Charge, for granted. But, as the real Cause, in this, and every such Case, is artfully concealed; I must beg Leave to reveal, and offer it to YOUR MAJESTY'S Consideration.

THE fundamental Laws of our Constitution have provided, that *our King can do no Wrong*.

BUT though no such provision is, or can be made, with regard to his *Ministers*; we find, that the *Ministry* have, heretofore, often assumed the Authority and Sanction of the Crown; and, under that cover, through the Weight of their Power and Influence, have Oppressed and inflaved the People, and well nigh sapped the very Foundation of our Constitutions :

FOR, while the King has been artfully kept an absolute Stranger to the Iniquity of their Administration; while he has been led into false security, from the Number and strength of *civil, ecclesiastic and military Mercenaries*, raised and kept in the Pay of the Public, for the pernicious Purposes of the *Ministry*; the undiscerning Multitude have, inconsiderately, imputed the Faults and Misconduct of the *Ministry*, to the KING; pointed their Resentment to nothing less, than the overturning the whole Frame of Government, contented themselves with nothing, till the universal Indignation has burst forth, in the horrible Insurrection, or Rebellion !

THESE were dangerous Measures! dire consequences! which every prudent, every good Man would and should, always be ready to prevent; at the Expence of his Fort

adful Con-
y good Mar
o suppress, o
une, and at th
Per

Peril of his Life. Among such, I shall never be the last.

GIVE me Leave, to observe, to MY MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN; that nothing is more hateful, more offensive to the Ears of a *British* Subject, than the very Name of a *Prime Minister*. It is an Office, that can only subsist, where the Power of the Crown is, by some Means or other, rendered absolute. Nothing can so much endanger any free State, as the unbounded Power usually assumed by an *over-grown Ministry*. Nothing can tend more to the rendering Parlements of none Effect; to the Establishment of *Tyranny*, under the irresistible, the sacred Form and Sanction of Law.

IF the illicit Power of the *Ministry* should be permitted to rise to the *Gigantic* Height, in which the People have sometimes beheld it, with Amazement and Horror; when the Ministry were known to fill all the Offices of the *State*, the *Church* and the *Army*, at Pleasure; or to make as many *new Places*, or *Pensioners*; or to create as many *Peers*, as they listed; or as they found necessary to raise and confirm the public Dependence upon them; which has been the Case within this Century; what Security can be offered, that it may not, in the end, prove formidable to the CROWN, as it has often done to the LIBERTIES of the Subject?

THERE is nothing more probable, than that he, who would disfranchise, or inflave the meanest Citizen, or Subject, would, were he possessed of equal Power; dethrone HIS SOVEREIGN, *in Fact*, as well, as *in effect*; to gratify the same Savage Ambition,

Ambition. It can, therefore, never be safe, or just to trust such Men, with any Power, in the Public Administration.

I MUST beg Leave to observe further, to YOUR MAJESTY, that there is nothing more evident, from the antient and modern Histories of *England*, than, that wise and just Kings, who laid themselves out for Learning and maintaining the Constitution of their Country ; reigned long, securely and happily, and flourished, amidst numberless Efforts of powerful foreign and active domestic Enemies, to disturb and cut short their Reigns.

SUCH Princes ever found more real Strength and lasting Security, in the *pure Affections* of a FREE, BRAVE and GRATEFUL PEOPLE, than *others* could possibly obtain, from the most numerous Bands of *servile, venal Pensioners*, or the most powerful *mercenary Fleets*, or *Armies*.

NAY, even, weak and wicked Kings, who have had the good Fortune to appoint *wise* and *virtuous* Men, their *Ministers* ; gained the Love and free Allegiance of their Subjects, reigned long, with Glory and Renown, and may be said, still to live and reign in the grateful Memories of a FREE PEOPLE : While some of the best, the most constitutional of our Kings, by unhappily lighting on, and implicitly confiding in, *wicked* and *corrupt Counsellors* ; have insensibly lost the Affection of their People, the surest and best Bond of Allegiance ; have had their Reigns disturbed and interrupted, by *Factions* and *Parties*, *Tumults* and *Rebellions*, which ended not, but

F 2

with

with their Lives : So just has this divine Maxim, in all Ages, proved ; *remove the* evil Counsellor, *from before the* KING ; *so shall his* Throne *be established in* Righteousness.

HENCE, I hope, it is apparent to YOUR MAJESTY, that, when any Degree of Discontent is raised among the People ; it is the indispensable Duty of every Subject to inform YOUR MAJESTY, and to point out the Cause. YOUR Wisdom and Justice will then, direct YOUR MAJESTY to look speedily and strictly into the Matter ; and, by removing the Cause, to make the Effect cease.

IF any of the Subjects have Cause ; they have the undoubted Privilege to complain, and an equal Right to be heard. And, till their Grievances are justly and legally redressed, or put into a legal Method of Redress ; the Government is, in that Instance, actually suspended ; consequently weakened and endangered. And there can not be a perfect Restoration, till a full and perfect Redress of Grievances be effected. *

SOME, then, of YOUR MAJESTY's best Subjects have cause, do complain ; but, are neither properly heard, nor, in any measure, redressed, by the Subordinate Administration. The ghastly, the deadly wound now lies open and bleeding ! It is YOURS alone, GREAT SIR, to apply the comforting, the healing Balm.

* King John's MAGNA CHARTA, Art. 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78.

SUCH, as conceal, or obstruct the Complaints, or Redress of the Public, or political Grievances of the meanest of YOUR MAJESTY'S Subjects, as much, as in them lies, strike at the Foundation of our Government, absolve the injured Complainants from their Allegiance, and reduce them from a regular, established civil Society, to a disorderly, loose state of Nature.

I BESEECH YOUR MAJESTY, with great Humility; to consider, what evils have not been produced, what evils are not to be dreaded, from withholding JUSTICE, LAW and LIBERTY, the KING'S *Prerogative* and the Subject's BIRTH-RIGHT, the very *Vitals* of the *Body Politic*, from the Members of the Community.——Who are answerable for the direfull, the dreadfull consequences? And who, that considers those weighty matters, can be thought just, or Loyal to the King, or Constitution, without offering, or endeavoring to offer, the best hints, he can afford, to YOUR MAJESTY'S View?——I have done no more.

THUS, as far, as my present Circumstances would permit, I have endeavored to acquit my Conscience, in laying before YOUR MAJESTY, some short Sketches of our CAPITAL GRIEVANCES which none, under YOUR MAJESTY, can now redress.

I AM persuaded, that from PRINCIPLE, as well as from a just Sense of the SOLEMN ENGAGEMENTS, YOUR MAJESTY has made to YOUR PEOPLE; YOU will put an End to our Sufferings, and restore and confirm the strength, Peace and order of the Constitution, in all Points.

Now,

Now, to conclude. LIBERTY is the *inde-feasable* BIRTH-RIGHT of every Subject of IRELAND, as well, as of *Great-Britain*. By this, we are eminently distinguished from the rest of the World; while we enjoy it essentially, as well, as nominally.

TO LIBERTY, we owe the many signal Blessings, peculiar to our Establishments; the wise Constitutions of our respective Governments, in general; and, which is not the least of our Blessings; that YOUR MAJESTY'S FAMILY was called to hold the Reigns of these great Governments.

WHILE we are supported in the full and perfect Enjoyment of that LIBERTY, we have a most inestimable Stake, a most glorious Prize to contend for. To ballance this, the whole Universe can have nothing to offer. And while we possess it, our Governments can have nothing to fear from the united Powers of the Globe.

BUT, if ever We come to be divested of this LIBERTY, the *Vivifying Spirit*, the *Genius* of OUR CONSTITUTIONS; then, that unshaken Valor, and those manly Virtues, that have, long exalted Us, above our Neighbours; must expire, and we shall dwindle into puiſnè Pigmies, Sottish Slaves and wretched Reprobates! Our Vices will reduce Us, to such a State of abject Pusillanimity, as must render us incapable of defending Our King, Our Country, Our Families, or Ourselves! Instead of its being the highest Honor to Rule Us; it will, then, be such an Infamy and Disgrace, that none, but a *Tyrant* can submit to the base Task; to which none of YOUR ROYAL FAMILY can be supposed capable to stoop!

As in the DIVINE LAW, *He that offends in a Single Point, is guilty of the Whole*; So, in the LAW of LIBERTY; He that robs a Single Member of his Freedom, *in a Single Point*; robs the Whole Body.

THESE are the ARDUOUS AFFAIRS, that deserve, that demand the KING's Attention. These Points duly regarded, must give more resplendent Lustre to YOUR Reign, and add greater Strength and Stability to YOUR MAJESTY's Throne, than the *Smiles of Courtiers*; or the *Swords of Soldiers*.

To minister, though ever so humbly; to this great and desirable End, has been, now is, and ever shall be the chief Bent and Purpose of my sincere, however weak, Endeavors.

LIFE can have no Charm, no Comfort, without LIBERTY. Whoever would make YOUR REIGN Glorious, must make YOUR PEOPLE happy. Their Happiness, as well, as YOUR MAJESTY's, must ever, depend upon THEIR FREEDOM. For this, then, every good Man must watch and contend, under the Laws of his Country, for the Common Weal; which he must ever hold preferable to his private Interest. For this, I now appeal to YOUR MAJESTY.

IT is common with Dedicators, to expect some Boon from their Patrons. And they, therefore, choose Men of the highest Ranks, only, to obtain the higher Favors.

BUT, MY MOST SERENE SOVEREIGN, I look for no Boon, no Favor, at YOUR ROYAL HANDS; but what is required by the Laws of GOD and our Country, from YOUR MAJESTY; which, I
am

xliv *The D E D I C A T I O N,*

am persuaded, you will, unasked, be ever ready to grant and perform; *to do Justice, to love Mercy, and to walk humbly with thy GOD.* These done, We may be well assured, that the ALMIGHTY Ruler of Princes will *shew the KING his Judgments and his Righteousness to the King's SON.*

AND, now, if YOUR MAJESTY will graciously please to accept this poor, but well intended Performance, as the best *Tribute* I can offer; I shall judge it more, than a Recompence for any Labor of,

May it please YOUR MAJESTY!

YOUR MAJESTY'S

Most loyal,

Most dutiful,

And

Most faithfull Subject

And

Servant,

DUBLIN,
May 15th, 1749.

C. Lucas.

Magna Charta
LIBERTATUM
CIVITATIS DUBLINI.

CAROLO LUCAS Cive libero Editore



DUBLINI:
Typis JACOBI ESDALL, in Vico *Cork-Hill*, 17

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

LECTURE NOTES

PHYSICS 311

WINTER 1997



BY THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT



Magna Charta LIBERTATUM CIVITATIS DUBLINI.

- ¹ **Edwardus**, Dei Gratia, Rex *Anglie*,
et *Francie*, et Dominus *Hibernie*; Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus,
Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciarijs, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, et omnibus
² Ballivis, et Fidelibus Suis, SALUTEM: **Insuper-**
imus Cartam *Henrici Sexti*, nuper Regis *Anglie*,
Predecessoris nostri, nuper factam, in hec Verba;
Henricus, Dei Gratia, Rex *Anglie* et *Francie*,
et Dominus *Hibernie*; Archiepiscopis, Episcopis,
Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Ba-
ronibus, Justiciarijs, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis,
G Ministris,

- Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis, et Fidelibus Suis,
- 3 SALUTEM: **Insuperimus** Cartam nostram de Confirmatione, sub Magno Sigillo nostro Terrę nostre *Hibernie* sigillatam, factam in hec verba; **Henricus**, Dei Gratia, Rex *Anglie* et *Francie*, et Dominus *Hibernie*, universis & singulis Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciarijs, Vicecomitibus, Majoribus, Superioribus, Prepositis, Ballivis, Ministris, et alijs Fidelibus Suis,
- 4 SALUTEM: **Insuperimus** Cartam Confirmationis, quam Dominus *Henricus* quartus, nuper Rex *Anglie*, Avus noster carissimus, sub magno Sigillo suo *Anglie*, fecit, in hec verba; **Henricus**, Dei Gratia, Rex *Anglie* & *Francie*, & Dominus *Hibernie*; omnibus, ad quos *presentes Litterę* pervenerint, SALUTEM: **Insuperimus** Cartam Domini *Richardi*, nuper Regis *Anglie*, secundi post *Conquestum*; sub Sigillo, quo idem nuper Rex utebatur in Terra sua *Hibernie*, factam in hec verba; **Richardus**, Dei Gratia, Rex *Anglie* & *Francie*, et Dominus *Hibernie*; Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciarijs, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis, et Fidelibus suis,
- 6 SALUTEM: **Insuperimus** Cartam Confirmationis, Domini *Edwardi*, nuper Regis *Anglie*, Avi nostri, factam in hec verba; **Edwardus**, Dei Gratia, Rex *Anglie*, et Dominus *Hibernie* et *Aquitanie*; Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciarijs, Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis, & Fidelibus suis, SALUTEM:
- 7 **Insuperimus** Cartam Confirmationis, quam Dominus *Edwardus*, nuper Rex *Anglie*, pater Noster, fecit, in hec verba; **Edwardus**, Dei Gratia, Rex *Anglie*, Dominus *Hibernie*, Dux *Aquitanie*; Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Justiciarijs, Vicecomitibus,

- Vicecomitibus, Prepositis, Ministris, et omnibus
 8 Ballivis, et Fidelibus suis, SALUTEM: **Inspexi-**
mus Cartam, quam celebris Memorie Dominus
Johannes, quondam Rex *Anglie*, Proavus noster,
 fecit Civibus de *Dublino*, in hec verba; **Johan-**
nes, Dei Gratia, Rex *Anglie*, Dominus *Hibernie*,
 Dux *Normanie*, *Aquitanie*, Comes *Andegavie*; Ar-
 chiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Co-
 mitibus, Baronibus, Justiciarijs, Vicecomitibus,
 Prepositis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis, et Fi-
 9 delibus suis, SALUTEM: **Sciatis**, nos concessisse,
 & hac Carta nostra confirmasse, Civibus nostris de
Dublino, tam extra Muros, quam infra Muros ma-
 nentibus, usque ad Metas Ville, QUOD HABEANT
 Metas suas, sicut perambulate fuerunt per Sacra-
 mentum proborum Virorum de Civitate pre-
 dicta, per Preceptum Regis *Henrici*, patris nostri;
 10 Scilicet, ex parte Orientali de *Dublino*, et austriali
 parte Pasture, que ducit usque ad Portam Ec-
 clesie Sancti *Keyvini*; et sic, per viam, usque ad
Kilmerecaregan; et sic, per Divisam Terre de
Dunnebrock, usque ad *Dotbir*; et de *Dotbir*, us-
 que ad Mare; Scilicet, ad *Clarade*, juxta Mare,
 usque ad *Kynenelan*; in Occidentali parte de *Dub-*
lino, ab Ecclesia Sancti *Patricij*, per Vallem, us-
 que ad *Karnanclonegunetbe*; et exinde, usque ad
 Divisam Terre de *Kilmenan*; et ultra Aquam de
Kilmebannock; et ultra aquam de *Avenalith*, ver-
 sus Boream, per *Enockneganbock*; et deinde, us-
 que ad *Orea Sancte Trinitatis*; et de *Oreis* illis,
 usque ad *Furcas*; et sic, per Divisam inter *Clyn-*
clyth et *Crinan*; usque ad *Tolekan*; et de inde,
 11 usque ad Ecclesiam *Sancte Marie* de *Hou(manby)*: ET,
 quod HABEANT omnes LIBERTATES et LIBERAS
 CONSUETUDINES Subscriptas. LIBERTATES au-
 tem, quas eis CONCESSIMUS, sunt hec; Scilicet,
 12 QUOD nullus Civis de *Dublino* placitetur, extra
 Muros Ville de ullo placito, preterquam de pla-

- 12 *citis de exterioribus Tenementis, quæ non pertinent*
 13 *ad Hundredam Ville: Et, quod sint quieti de Mur-*
 14 *dro, infra Metas Ville: Et, quod nullus Civis*
faciat Duellum in Civitate, de aliquo Appello, quod
quisquis versus eum facere possit; set, purgabit
se per Sacramentum quadraginta hominum ipsius
 15 *Civitatis, qui legales sint: Et, quod nemo capiat*
Hospicium infra Muros, per Assisam, vel per Liber-
ationem Mareſcallorum, contra Voluntatem Civium:
 16 *Et, quod sint quieti de Theolonia et Lestagio,*
Passagio et Pontagio, et de omnibus alijs Consuetu-
dinibus, per totam Terram et Potestatem nostram:
 17 *Et, quod nullus Indicetur de Misericordia pecunie,*
nisi secundum Legem Hundrede; scilicet, pro For-
isfactura quadraginta Solidorum; unde is, qui in
Misericordiam inciderit, quietus erit de Medietate,
et aliam Medietatem dabit in Misericordia, excep-
tis tribus Misericordijs; scilicet, de Pane et Servi-
sia et Vigilijs; que Misericordie sunt de duobus
solidis et sex denarijs, unde Medieta condona-
bitur, et alia Medieta reddetur in Misericor-
 18 *dijs: Et quod Hundreda Semel teneatur in Septi-*
 19 *mana: Et, quod in nullo placito possit quis causari*
 20 *per Miskeningam: Et, quod iuste HABEANT*
Terras et Tenurias et Vadimonia sua et debita,
per totam Terram et Potestatem nostram, ubi-
 21 *cunque ea debeantur: Et, quod possint distringere*
 22 *Debitores suos, per Nannia sua, in Dublino: Et*
quod de Terris et Tenurijs, quæ infra Villam
sunt, Rectum eis TENEATUR, secundum Consue-
 23 *tudinem Civitatis: Et, quod, de Debitis, que*
accommodata fuerint in Civitate, et de Vadimonijs
ibidem factis, Placita in Civitate TENEANTUR, se-
 24 *cundum Consuetudinem Civitatis: Et, quod, si*
quis, alienbi in Terra, vel Potestate nostra, ce-
perit Theolonium de Homimibus Civitatis; si non
reddiderit, postquam requisitus fuerit reddere;
 25 *Prepositus Civitatis capiat inde Nannia apud Dubli-*
num, et distringat reddere: Et, quod nullus ex-
traneus

extraneus Mercator emat, infra Civitatem, de Ho-
 mine extraneo, Blada vel Coria, vel Lanam; nisi
 26 de Civibus: Et, quod nullus Extraneus habeat
 Tabernam de Vino, nisi in Navi; HAC autem Liber-
 tate nobis reservata, quod de qualibet Navi, quam
 illuc cum Vinis venire contingeret, Ballivus noster,
 loco nostro, eliget duo Dolia Vini, quocunque vo-
 luerit in Navi; unum, scilicet, ante Malum,
 aliud retro Malum, ad opus nostrum, pro qua-
 draginta solidis; unum, scilicet, pro viginti solidis,
 et aliud pro viginti solidis; et nihil amplius inde
 27 accipiet, nisi ad Gratiam Mercatoris: Et, quod
 nullus extraneus vendat Pannos in Civitate, ad De-
 28 cisionem: Et, quod nullus extraneus Mercator
 moretur in Villa, cum Mercibus suis, pro Mercibus
 29 suis vendendis, nisi per quadraginta dies: Et,
 quod nullus Civis Dublinensis, alicubi in Terra,
 vel Potestate nostra, namietur, vel distringatur pro
 30 aliquo Debito; nisi sit Debitor, vel Plegius: Et,
 quod possint maritare Se et Filios et Filias et Vi-
 duas, sine Licentia Dominorum suorum; et, quod
 nullus Dominorum suorum, propter forinsecas
 Terras, habeat Custodiam, vel Donationem Filio-
 rum, vel Filiarum suarum, aut Viduarum; set tan-
 tum Custodiam Tenementorum suorum, que sint de
 31 Feoda suo; donec Etatem habeant: Et, quod
 32 nulla Recognitio fiat in Civitate: Et, quod HABE-
 ANT omnes Rationabiles Gildas suas, sicut Burgenfes
 de Bristoll habent, vel melius habere consueverunt:
 33 Et, quod nullus Civis cogatur replegiare Aliquem,
 nisi ipse voluerit; quamvis sit super Terram suam
 34 manens. **Concessimus** etiam eis omnes Tenu-
 rias suas, infra Muros et extra Muros, usque ad
 predictas Metas; ad disponendum pro Voluntate
 sua, per Communem Assensum Civitatis, in Messua-
 gijs et in Virgultis, in Edificijs super Aquam et
 alibi, ubicunque fuerint in Villa; TENENDAS in
 liberum Burgagium; scilicet, per servitium Land-
 35 gabeli quod reddunt infra Muros. **Concessimus**
 etiam,

etiam, quod quilibet eorum possit *se emendare*, quantum poterit ; in *Edificijs* faciendis, ubicunque voluerit, super *Ripam* ; sine *Dampno Civium* et
36 *Villate* : ET, quod HABEANT & POSSIDEANT omnes *Terras* et *Placeas vacuas*, que infra predictas Metas continentur ; ad voluntatem eorum edificandas. **Concessimus** etiam eis, quod neque
37 *Templarij*, neque *Hospitularij*, habeant aliquem *Hominem*, vel aliquod *Messuagium*, quietum de communibus Consuetudinibus Civitatis, infra predictas Metas ; nisi unum solum. Hec omnia eis
38 **Concessimus**, SALVIS *Tenurijs* et *Terris* omnium eorum, qui *Terras* et *Tenurias* habent et *Cartam* nostram, inde, extra Muros, usque ad predictas Metas ; quod non possit Civitas, de *Terris* illis, sicut de alijs, *disponere* ; set, faciant communes Consuetudines Civitatis, sicut alij Cives :
39 DE ILLIS autem hoc DICIMUS, qui *Cartam* nostram habuerunt de aliquibus *Terris*, infra eisdem Metas, extra Muros, antequam predictas, Libertates et hanc *Cartam* Concesserimus. QUARE **Voluimus** et firmiter **Precipimus**, quod predicti *Cives* nostri de *Dublino*, et *Heredes* sui post ipsos, HABEANT et TENEANT omnes predictas
40 *Libertates* et *liberas Consuetudines* suas, sicut prescriptum est, de nobis et Heredibus nostris ; sicut eas unquam melius et integrius habuerunt ; *bene* et in *pace* et *honorifice*, absque omni *Impedimento* et *Molestia*, quam aliquis eis inde faciat ; sicut *Carta*, nostra, quam eis fecimus, dum essemus
41 Comes *Moritonie*, rationabiliter testatur. PRETEREA **Dedimus** et **Concessimus**, et hac *Carta* nostra **Confirmabimus**, eisdem Civibus de *Dublino*, et Heredibus eorum, Medietatem Aque de *Avenalith*, ad piscandum, cum omnibus ad eam pertinentibus ; HABENDAM et TENENDAM, de Nobis et Heredibus nostris imperpetuum, *libere* et *quiete*
42 et *integre*. **Confirmamus** etiam eis omnes **LIBERTATES**, **LEGES** et **LIBERAS CONSUETUDINES**,
quas

42 quas habuerunt de Dono nostro, dum essemus
 Comes *Moritonie*, sicut eas unquam melius et
 43 liberius et integrius habuerunt. Et **prohibe-**
mus, ne quis eas, contra hoc, in aliquo *vexet*,
 vel *disturbet*, super Forisfacturam nostram :
 44 **Testibus** hijs, *S. Bathoniensi* Episcopo, *G. filij*
Petri Comiti Essexie, *R. Comiti Millit.* *Roberto*
de Harecourt, *Petro de Pratellis*, *Gaufredo de*
Constantine, *Willielmo de Cantelen*, *Richardo de*
Riverijs, *Roberto de Wancy*, *Gaufredo de Marisco*,
Roberto de Placeto : **Datum**, per Manum
S. Archidiaconi Wallensis, apud *Upton*, septimo
 die *Novembris*, Anno Regni nostri Secundo.
 45 **Nos** autem, *Donationes*, *concessionem* et *Confirma-*
tiones predictas RATAS HABENTES et GRATAS ; eas,
 pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris, quantum in nobis
 est, prefatis Civibus et eorum Heredibus et Suc-
 cessoribus, Civibus Civitatis ejusdem, **Conce-**
dimus et **Confirmamus** ; sicut Carta pre-
 dicta rationabiliter testatur ; et, prout iidem
 Cives et eorum Predecessores, *Libertatibus* et
Quietantijs predictis, hactenus rationabiliter usi
 46 sunt et gavisi : **Hijs Testibus** venerabi-
 libus Patribus, *W. Cantuariensi* Archiepiscopo
 totius *Anglie* Primate, *W. Exoniensi* Episcopo ;
Adomaro de Valencia Comiti *Pembrochie*, *Hum-*
phredo de Bobun Comiti *Herefordie* et *Essexie*, *Hu-*
gone le Dispenser Seniore, *Roberto de Mount alto*,
Roberto filii Pagani, *Bartholomeo de Badlesmere*,
Johanne de Crumbwell Senescallo Hospicij nostri,
 et alijs : **Datum**, per Manum nostram apud
Westmonasterium, undecimo die *Julij*, Anno Regni
 47 nostri decimo. **Insuperimus** etiam *Litteras*
 nostras *Patentes*, sigillo nostro, quo utimur in
 48 *Hibernia*, signatas, in hec Verba ; **Edwardus**,
 Dei Gratia, Rex *Anglie*, Dominus *Hibernie* et
Aquitanie ; omnibus, ad quos presentes *Littere*
 pervenerint, SALUTEM : Quasdam *Litteras paten-*
tes Domini Edwardi, nuper Regis *Anglie*, Patris
 nostri.

nostri, magno Sigillo, quo utebatur in *Anglia*, signatas, **Insuperimus**, in hec Verba ;
 49 **Edwardus**, Dei Gratia, Rex *Anglie*, Dominus, *Hibernie* et *Aquitanie* ; Omnibus, ad quos
 50 *presentis Littere* pervenerint, SALUTEM : **Scia-**
tis quod, cum Dominus *Johannes* quondam Rex
Anglie, Progenitor noster, per Cartam suam,
 quam confirmavimus, concessisset Civibus Civita-
 tis nostro de *Dublino* in *Hibernia*, quod nemo
 Capiat *Hospicium* infra Muros per *Affisam*, vel per
Liberationem Marescallorum, contra Voluntatem
 Civium eorundem ; et quidam de Ministris Par-
 cium illarum, Colore officij sui, tam *Liberatio-*
nem, in Domibus predictorum Civium, infra
 Muros predictos, per aliquod Tempus, contra
 Tenorem Concessionum et Confirmationum pre-
 dictarum, fecerint ; quam alia Bona et Catalla
 sua, in eadem Civitate, contra Voluntatem
 eorum, ceperint et asportaverint ; per quod Ci-
 vitas illa deterioratur, et dicti Cives depauperan-
 51 tur immensum, ut accepimus : **Nos**, *Securi-*
tatem Civitatis nostre predictæ, nec non *Quietem*
 et *Tranquillitatem* Civium nostrorum Civitatis
 illius providere ; et eis, in hac parte, Gratiam
 52 facere Volentes uberiores ; **Concessimus**, eis
 pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris, quod nullus Mi-
 nister noster nec aliquis alius, in Domibus predic-
 torum Civium, vel Heredum, seu successorum
 Civium Civitatis illius, infra Muros predictos,
hospitet ; nec *Liberationem* in eis aliquam faciat ;
 nec *Hospicium*, in Domibus illis, ad opus alicu-
 jus, per *Affisam*, vel per *Liberationem*, contra
 Tenorem Cartarum et Confirmationum predic-
 tarum ; nec *Bona* seu *Catalla* ipsorum Civium,
 Heredum vel Successorum suorum, predictorum
 53 *capiat*, contra Voluntatem eorundem ; SALVIS,
 Nobis et Heredibus nostris, antiquis priscis
 54 nostris Debitis consuetis : **In** cujus Rei **Testi-**
monium *has Litteras nostras* fieri fecimus
Patentes,

Patentes, Teste ME IPSO, apud *Nottingham*, quarto
 decimo die *Augusti*, Anno Regni nostri duode-
 55 cimo. **Insuperimus** etiam quasdam Litteras
 nostras Patentes, magno Sigillo, quo nuper ute-
 56 bamur in *Anglia*, signatas, in hec Verba; **Ed-
 wardus**, Dei Gratia, Rex *Anglie*, Dominus
Hibernie, et Dux *Aquitanie*; Archiepiscopis,
 Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus,
 Baronibus, Justiciarijs, Vicecomitibus, Preposi-
 tis, Ministris, et omnibus Ballivis, et Fidelibus
 57 suis, SALUTEM: **Sciatis**, quod Nos, atten-
 dentes grata et laudabilia Obsequia, que dilecti No-
 bis Major et Cives Civitatis nostre *Dublino*, in *Hi-
 bernia*, et eorum Antecessores, Nobis et Proge-
 nitoribus nostris multipliciter impenderunt, Nobis
 que in dies, et precipue pro Salvatione et Defen-
 sione Civitatis predictæ, et Parcium vicinarum, con-
 tra hostiles *Hibernicorum* Aggressus; qui, Terras
 nostras, et Fidelium nostrorum ibidem invadere, et
 Populum nostrum ibidem gravare et depredari
 nituntur; non absque sumptuosis Laboribus im-
 pendere non desistunt; exponendo, varijs Periculis,
 58 Se et Sua: VOLENTESQUE, eo Pretextu, ipsos, ut
 Negotijs et Negotiacionibus suis quietius intendere
 59 valeant, Favore prosequi gratioso: **Concessimus**,
 de Gratia nostra speciali, prefatis Majori et Civi-
 bus, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris; et hac Carta
 nostra, **Confirmavimus**; Quod ipsi, Here-
 des, et successores sui, Cives Civitatis predictæ,
 non ponantur in *Affisis Juratis*, *Recognitionibus*, vel
Inquisitionibus aliquibus, que, ratione *Terrarum* et
Tenementorum, suorum *forinsecorum*, vel Ratione
Transgressionum, *Contractuum*, *Conventionum*, aut
 aliorum Negotiorum *forinsecorum* quorumcunque,
 coram Justiciarijs, aut alijs Ministris nostris, vel
 60 Heredum nostrorum emerferint, faciendis; quam-
 diu Moram in eadem Civitate fecerint: Et, quod
 Homines *forinseci* non ponantur, cum ipsis Civibus,
 in *Affisis Juratis*, *Recognitionibus*, aut *Inquisitionibus*
 H qui-

- quibuscunque, que, *Ratione Terrarum*, vel *Tenementorum*, in eadem Civitate existentium, aut *Transgressionum*, *Contractuum*, *Conventionum*, aut aliorum *Negotiorum intrinsecorum*, emerferint, faciendis; NISI Res illa tangat Nos, vel Heredes
- 61 nostros, aut *Communitatem* Civitatis illius: Et, quod ijdem Major et Cives, et Heredes aut Successores sui; super aliquibus *Appellis*, *Rectis*, *Injurijs*, *Felonijs*, *Calumpnijs*, *Placitis*, aut *Demandis*, *intrinsecis*, eis impositis, seu imponendis; per *Forinsecos* non committantur, set solomodo per *Concives* suos; NISI Res illa tangat Nos, vel Heredes
- 62 nostros, aut *Communitatem* Civitatis illius: Et, quod Ipsi, et Heredes sui, aut Successores sui, in aliquo *Placito*, non *causentur*, per *Miskeningam*:
- 63 Et, quod predicti Major et Cives, et Heredes, ac Successores sui, non fiant *Vicecomites*, *Coronatores*, *Contrarotulatores*, aut alij *Ballivi*, seu *Ministri* nostri, vel Heredum nostrorum; seu *Receptores Denariorum*, vel *Exituum* nostrarum, seu Heredum nostrorum; *extra* Civitatem predictam, contra Voluntatem eorum Majoris et Civium, vel successorum suorum, imperpetuum; quamdiu
- 64 Moram fecerint in eadem: Et, nullus *Justiarius*, *Ballivus*, aut *Minister* noster, vel Heredum nostrorum, quecunque, *capiat* de Rebus, aut de Mercandisiis predictorum Majoris et Civium, Heredum, aut successorum suorum, vel aliorum quorumcunque, ad predictam Civitatem venientium; contra Voluntatem ipsorum, quorum Res et ipsorum Mercandise ille fuerint; NISI, in Presentia nostra, vel Heredum nostrorum, ad Opus Nostrum, et ipsorum Heredum nostrorum; ac etiam, pro *munitione Castrorum* nostrorum, et Heredum nostrorum, in partibus predictis, cum ea, ex aliquibus Causis,
- 65 munire necessarium oportuerit: Et, quod ijdem Major et Cives, et Heredes, ac Successores sui, in Absentia nostra, et Heredum nostrorum, *Affisam Panis* et *Servisie*, et *Custodiam* et *Affaisam Mensu-*

Mensurarum et Ponderum, ac alia quecunque ad Officium Mercati pertinentia, in Civitate predicta, HABEANT, FACIANT, et EXERCEANT imperpetuum; et *Transgressores*, dicte *Affise Panis et Servise*, modo debito puniant; et ad *Defectus Mensurarum et Ponderum*, et aliorum ad dictum Officium Mercati pertinentium, corrigant et emendant;

66 ITA, quod *Clericus de Mercato*, seu aliquis *Minister* Noster, vel Heredum nostrorum, dictam Civitatem non *Ingrediat*ur, ad aliqua, que ad dictum Officium Mercati pertinent, in eadem, *facienda*, vel *exequenda*; NISI tantummodo, ad *Standardum* Civitatis predictæ *supervidendum*, *approbandum*, et *examinandum*; et, ad *Defectus*, et *Excessus*, de *Standardo* predicto inventos et inveniendos, corri-

67 gendos et emendandos: ET, quod omnia *Proficua*, de hujusmodi *Affisa* et *Affaia*, in dicta Civitate provenientia; *Standardo* predicto *excepto*; sint ipsorum Majoris et Civium, Heredum, ac Successorum suorum; in Auxilium *Firme* sue, Civitatis predictæ: **Salvo** tamen, quod, si in Pre-

68 sentia Nostra, vel Heredum nostrorum, seu *Justiciariorum* nostrorum, vel Heredum nostrorum, Terre predictæ, aliquis *conqueratur*, quod *Major* et *Ballivi* dicte Civitatis, in premissis *faciendis* et *exequendis*, *negligentes* fuerint et *remissi*; Tunc *Justiciarius* Noster, vel Heredum nostrorum, Terre predictæ, qui pro Tempore fuerit, per Se, vel per alium, quem ad hoc deputaverit, ad *Secundam* hujusmodi *Conquerentium*, id, de quo *Querela*

69 illa sic fiat, *Supervideat*, et *Supervideri faciat*; ET, quod, si dictos, *Majorem* et *Ballivos*, in eo, de quo *Querela* sic fieri contigerit, *negligentes* legitime inveni-
nerit, et *remissos*; Tunc illud *corrigi* faciat, prout decet; et dictos, *Majorem* et *Ballivos*, modo debito puniat et castiget; FINIBUS, et AMERCIAMENTIS ipsorum, *Majoris* et *Ballivorum*, in hac parte, et *Punitione* illius, quod per dictum *Justiciarium*, vel *Deputandum* ab ipso, ut dictum est, *corrigi*

H 2

contigerit;

- contigerit, Nobis, et Heredibus nostris, semper
 70 **SALVIS. Concessimus** etiam, pro Nobis, et
 Heredibus nostris; et hac Carta nostra, **Confir-**
mavimus, prefatis Majori et Civibus; Quod
 Ipsi, Heredes, et Successores sui predicti, im-
 perpetuum, **SINT QUIETI** de *Muragio, Pavagio,*
Pontagio, Passagio, Kaiagio; ac, de omnibus alijs
 hujusmodi *Consuetudinibus*, de *Mercimonijs Rebus*
 et *Bonis* suis quibuscunque; per totum Regnum
 nostrum, ac Terram *Hibernie*, et Potestatem no-
 71 stram. **QUARE Volumus**, ac firmiter **preci-**
pinus, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris; quod
 iidem Major et Cives, Heredes sui, et Success-
 ores, **HABEANT ET TENEANT Omnes et Singulas**
LIBERTATES predictas, imperpetuum, sicut
 72 predictum est: **His Testibus** Venerabilibus
 Patribus, *W. Archiepiscopo Eboracensi Anglie*
Primate, R. Dunelmensi Cancellario nostro, et
H. Lincolnensi Theaurario nostro, Episcopis;
Comite Cornubie Fratre nostro carissimo, Thoma
de Bello Campo Comiti Warrene, Thoma de Wake,
Willielmo de Roos de Hannaleck, Radolpho de
Nevil Senescallo Hospicij nostri, et alijs: Da-
tum, per Manum nostram, apud *Eboracum*,
 tertio decimo die *Octobris*, Anno Regni Nostri
 73 Octavo. **Nos** autem, Litteras predictas, ad
Requisitionem Majoris et Communitatis Civitatis
 predictæ, tenore Presentium, **Duximus ex-**
 74 **emplificandas: In** cujus Rei **Testimo-**
nium, has Litteras nostras fieri fecimus *Patentes:*
Teste, *Leonello Duce Clarencie, Comiti Uitonie,*
Filio nostro carissimo, Locum tenente nostrum,
 in Terra nostra *Hibernie*; apud *Dublinum*, vi-
 cessimo Sexto die *Septembris*, Anno Regni nostri
 75 tricesimo Septimo. **Nos**, attendentes grata et
 laudabilia Obsequia, que prefati Cives, et eo-
 rum Antecessores, Nobis, et Progenitoribus no-
 stris, multipliciter impenderunt; Nobisque in
 dies,

dies, et precipue pro Salvatione et Defensione Civitatis illius, et Parcium vicinarum, contra hostiles *Hibernicorum* Inimicorum nostrorum Aggressus; qui, Terras nostras, et Fidelium nostrorum, in Terra nostra *Hibernie*, invadere, et Populum nostrum ibidem depredari et destruere nituntur; non absque Sumptibus laboriosis, impendere non desistunt, Se et Sua varijs Periculis exponendo: Ac, VOLENTES proinde, ipsos Cives, ut Negotiacionibus suis quietius intendere, et dictam Civitatem *Dublinum* securius custodire valeant, et ut ad hoc fortius obligentur, Favore

76 prosequi gratiofo; *Donationes, Concessiones* et *Confirmationes* predictas, RATAS habentes et GRATAS; *Eas*, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris, **Ratificamus, approbamus**; et, predictis Civibus, eorumque Heredibus et Successoribus, imperpetuum, **Concedimus** et **Confirmamus**; Sicut *Carte* et *Littere* predictae plenius

77 testantur. **Preterea**, volentes, prefatis Civibus, Consideratione premissorum, Gratiam facere uberiorem; **Concessimus**, pro Nobis, et Heredibus nostris; et, hac Carta nostra, **Confirmavimus**, prefatis Civibus, eorumque Heredibus, et Successoribus; Quod, licet ipsi Cives, vel eorum Antecessores, aliqua, vel aliquibus *Libertatibus, Quietantijs, Privilegijs, Immunitatibus* predictis, aliquo Casu emergente, plene usi non fuerint; Ipsi tamen Cives, et eorum Heredes, et Successores, Cives Civitatis predictae, *Libertatibus, Quietantijs, Privilegijs, et Immunitatibus* predictis, de cetero plene GAUDEANT at UTANTUR; absque *Impedimento* NOSTRO, vel Heredum nostrorum, *Iusticiariorum, Escaetorum, Vicecomitum*, aut aliorum *Ballivorum*, seu *Ministrorum*

78 nostrorum quorumcunque, imperpetuum. ET INSUPER, cum quedam *Libertates* et *Privilegia*, que superius non exprimuntur, Civitatibus de *Waterford*

ford et Cork, ac Ville de Drogheda, per Nos et
 Progenitores nostros sint concessa; sicut, per
 Inspectionem Rotulorum Cancellarie Nostre et
 79 dictorum Progenitorum, Nobis constat: **Con-**
 80 **firmamus**, pro Nobis, et Heredibus nostris; et,
 hac Carta nostra, **Confirmavimus**, ipsis Civi-
 bus *Dublino*, et eorum Heredibus, et Successori-
 bus suis, omnia hujusmodi *Libertates* et *Privilegia*;
 que Cives dictarum Civitatum de *Waterford* et
Cork, ac Burgenses dicte ville de *Drogheda*, sic
 habent; eisdem Civibus Civitatis *Dublino* eorum-
 que Heredibus et Successoribus, imperpetuum
 optinenda; videlicet; Quod eorum *Major*, *singu-*
 81 *lis Annis de se ipsis* electus, *Sacramentum* debitum,
 coram ILLO, qui ipsum, in Officio illo, Anno
 proximo precedente, precesserat; coram COM-
 82 MUNITATE Civitatis illius, faciat: NISI *Justicia-*
rius Hibernie, vel aliquis *Baro de Scaccario Regio*,
 Tempore *Electionis* illius, in dicta Civitate pre-
 sens fuerit; coram quo tunc hujusmodi *Sacramen-*
 83 *tum* prestetur: ET, quod predicti Cives Civitatis
Dublino, et eorum Heredes et Successores, Cives
 ejusdem Civitatis, HABEANT *Returnum* omnium
Brevium Nostrorum, et Heredum nostrorum;
 tam *Summonitionum*, quam *Attachiamentorum*, de
 Omnibus et Singulis, infra dictam Civitatem
Dublinum, et Suburbia ejusdem, Emergentibus;
 84 ITA, quod Ministri nostri *Hibernie*, vel Heredum
 nostrorum, dictam Civitatem *Dublinum*, aut Su-
 burbia ejusdem, ad *Summonitiones*, seu *Attachia-*
 85 *menta* aliqua, vel *Executiones* aliquorum, ibidem em-
 86 *ergentium*, faciendas, non ingrediantur; NISI, in
Defectu Majoris, et *Ballivorum* Civitatis ejusdem;
 EXCEPTIS quatuor Placitis; videlicet, **De**
Raptu, **Incendio**, **Forstallamento**,
Thesauris inventis; si, in dicta Civitate, vel
Suburbis ejusdem, contingant; Que Nobis, et
 Heredibus nostris, ac Ministris nostris *Hibernie* to-
 taliter

- 86 taliter **Volumus** remanere: ET, quod ipsi
 Cives Civitatis *Dublino*, ac Heredes et Successores
 sui, Cives Civitatis illius, non ponantur in *Assisis*
Juratis, seu *Recognitionibus* aliquibus, extra dictam
 Civitatem *Dublinum*, seu Suburbia ejusdem; ra-
 tione *Terrarum* et *Tenementorum* suorum extra Ci-
 vitem et Suburbia predicta, vel infra existentium,
 capiendis; quamdiu, in eadem Civitate, vel Sub-
 87 urbijs fuerint commorantes: ET, quod nullus,
 Civium predictorum, dicte Civitatis *Dublino*,
placitetur, extra Muros ejusdem Civitatis *Dub-*
lino, de ullo *Placito*; Set, *infra muros* Civitatis
 illius, in *Gildballa* sua; PRETERQUAM, de *Pla-*
citis, et *Tenurijs exterioribus*, que non pertinent
 88 ad *Hundredas* dicte Civitatis *Dublino*: ET,
 quod *Major* et *Ballivi* ejusdem Civitatis, qui
 pro Tempore fuerint, in *Gildballa* Civitatis illius,
 HABEANT *Recognitionem* omnium *Placitorum*, tam
 de *Tenurijs*, *infra Civitatem*, et *Suburbia* pre-
 dicta, et *Libertates* eorundem, existentibus;
 quam de *Transgressionibus*, *Conventionibus*, et
Contractibus quibuscunque, *infra Civitatem*, *Sub-*
urbia, et *Libertates* predictas, emergentibus; et,
Executiones Judiciorum in *Placitis* illis, coram
 89 ipsis redditorem, *infra eandem Civitatem*, *Sub-*
urbia, et *Libertates*, FACIANT; ORDINATIONI-
 BUS *Stapule*, per Nos, et *Concilium* nostrum factis,
 90 semper SALVIS: ET, quod nullus, Civium pre-
 dictorum, dicte Civitatis *Dublino*, *placitet*,
 aut *placitetur*, extra Civitatem illam, de *Terris*
 aut *Tenementis*, que sunt *infra Civitatem*, *Sub-*
urbia, et *Libertates* predictas; nec, de *Trans-*
gressionibus, *Conventionibus*, seu *Contractibus*,
infra dictam Civitatem, *Suburbia*, et *Libertates*,
 factis, vel aliquibus alijs ibidem emergentibus;
 91 NISI *Placita* illa tangant Nos, vel *Heredes*
 nostros, seu *Communitatem* dicte Civitatis *Dub-*
 92 *lino*: ET, quod *Major* et *Ballivi* ejusdem Civi-
 tatis

tatis *Dublino*, qui pro tempore fuerint, *computare* possint, per sufficientes *Attornatos* suos; et ad *Scaccarium* predictum *reddendum* *admittantur*; **Ita**, quod illorum *Deputandi*, coram *Tthesaurario* et *Baronibus* ad *Scaccarium* Regni *Hibernie*, cum idem *Scaccarium* alibi, quam in eadem Civitate, fuerit; de omnimodis *Compotis* et *Debitis*, *Majori* et *Ballivis*, seu *Communitati* Civitatis predictæ, contingentibus; et, ad *Compota* illa, per dictos *Attornatos* suos, ad *Scaccarium* predictum reddenda, admittantur;

93 **Ita**, quod Solutiones *Debitorum* Nostrorum, ea de Causa, nullatenus *retardentur*: Et, quod nullus *Ballivus* Noster, seu Heredum nostrorum, aut alicujus alterius, *capiat Civem* aliquem ejusdem Civitatis *Dublino*, nec *incarceret*, dummodo

94 *salvos Plegios* possit invenire; **Nisi**, pro *Felonia*, vel alio *enormi Delicto*, pro quo non sit replegiabilis: Ac etiam, quod predicti Cives Civitatis

95 *Dublino*, et eorum Heredes et Successores, Cives Civitatis ejusdem, **habeant** et **teneant** eandem *Civitatem*, *Suburbia*, et *Libertates*, cum omnibus *Commoditatibus*, *Exitibus*, *Proficuis*, et aliis *pertinentijs* suis usitatis; et cum omnibus **LIBERTATIBUS**, et **LIBERIS CONSUETUDINIBUS**, quibus *hucusque* *usi* sunt, *Temporibus Progenitorum* nostrorum predictorum, et *Nostris*; secundum quod *melius*, *plenius* et *Liberius* ea tenuerunt, et

96 ad huc teneant: Et, quod nullus *Vicecomes*, *Ballivus*, aut *Minister* Noster, vel Heredum nostrorum, *intromittat* se, de ullis *Attachiamentis*, vel *Summonitionibus* faciendis, in *Civitate*, *Suburbijs*, et *Libertatibus* predictis; **P**RETERQUAM *Major*, *Ballivi*, et *Coronatores* Civitatis illius, qui *respondent* de *Placitis* *Corone*, coram *Iusticiarijs* nostris *itinerantibus*, ad *Communia Placita* *Placitanda*, in dicta Civitate *Dublino*;

97 **Nisi**, in *Defectu* *Majoris*, *Ballivorum*, et *Coronatorum*

98 *torum*

100 *torum, predictorum: Et, si aliquis, Civium*
predictorum dicte Civitatis Dublini, attachiatus
fuerit, extra Muros Civitatis illius; Major, et
Cives ejusdem Civitatis HABEANT de eo CURIAM
SUAM, et Justiciam Conquerenti exhibeant; sicut
Comes, Baro, vel alius Magnas Hibernie, Curiam
suam, de Hominibus suis, habere debet; secundum
101 *LEGEM, Terre nostre Hibernie: Et insuper,*
cum dicti Cives Civitatis Dublini, Nobis, per
Petitionem suam, coram Nobis et Concilio no-
stro exhibitam, ostenderunt; QUOD ipsi talem
habeant Libertatem; "Quod nullus Mercator
Extraneus. Mercandisas suas infra Civitatem illam
ad Retalliam vendat;" CONTRA quam Liberta-
tem, nonnulli Mercatores extranei, Pretextu
STATUTI de ORDINATIONE STAPULE, nuper
editi, in qua continetur, "QUOD omnes Merca-
tores, ad Stapulam Civitatum et Burgorum, in
Regno nostro Anglie, ac Terris nostris Hibernie
et Wallie, venientes, Merchandisas suas, in
Grosso, vel Retallia, aut per Particula, absque
Calumpnia, vendere possint;" Ad dictam Civitatem
Dublini veniunt; et Mercandisas ibidem ad Re-
talliam, adeo libere, sicut Mercatores ejusdem Ci-
vitatis, pro Voluntate sua, vendunt et emunt;
et sic, quasi omnia Proficua, que de Emptione et
Venditione Mercandisarum, in eadem Civitate pro-
veniant, percipiunt; nullum Subsidium, nec Con-
tributionem, ad Onera Civitatis illius, pro Salva-
102 *Et etiam, cum, Pretextu Ordinationis, per Nos*
nuper facte, QUOD omnia, Lane, Coria, et alie
Merchandise, a Regno et Terris nostris predictis,
ad partes exterras, Villam nostram Cales, et non
alibi, traducantur; Predicti Cives, ad Mercan-
disas suas; videlicet, Veteres Pannos, Lanas,
Coria, et alias immunitas Res; que, Mercandis
aliarum Terrarum, sunt multum dissimiles et

I

ciscordes;

discordes; ad dictam Villam *Cales*; ubi Mercandifas illas vix pro Valore aliquo vendere, nec *Vina, Ferrum, Sal*, aut alias Mercandifas, dicte Terre *Hibernie* concordantes, vel utiles, invenire
 103 poterunt; ducendas sunt astrikti: Et, cum ijdem Cives Mercandifas suas, pro modico Precio, ad dictam Villam *Cales*, vendiderunt; ipsos novum *Fretum*, versus Partes *Anglie, Vasconie*, et alibi, pro Mercandifis Terre sue concordantibus ibidem querendis, facere; et sic, duo *Fretta*, pro uno, solvere, oportebit; in ipsorum Civium Dampnum non modicum,
 104 et Depauperationem manifestam: **Nos**, consideratione premissorum, **VOLENTES**, Quietem et Utilitatem dictorum Civium providere; **Concessimus**, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris; et, hac Carta nostra, **Confirmavimus**; Quod omnes *Mercatores extranei*, qui in Civitate predicta, Mercandifas emerint, vel venderint; Juxta Formam *Statuti* predicti, ad *Auxilium* et *Contributionem* ad *Tallagium*, et alia Onera, dicte Civitati incumbencia, supportanda, juxta *Quantitatem* Rei *empte*, vel *vendite*, cum Civibus predictis *Solvant*, et *Solvere teneantur*; et, ad hoc, prout justum fuerit, *compellantur*:
 105 Et, quod ijdem Cives, et eorum Heredes et Successores, *Veteres Pannos, Lanas, Coria*, et omnia alia Mercimonia, in dicta Terra *Hibernie* crescentia; *Bladis*, pro tempore vetito, duntaxat *exceptis*; ad Partes *Anglie, Vasconie*, et alibi, ubi melius expedire viderint, traducere valeant, prout ante Ordinationem predictam facere consueverunt, imperpetuum; Statuto, et
 106 Ordinatione predicta, non obstante: **Quare, Volumus**, et firmiter **Precipimus**, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris; Quod predicti Cives, dicte Civitatis *Dublino*, et eorum Heredes et Successores, predictae Civitatis illius,

HABEANT

HABEANT omnes *Libertates, Quietantias, Privilegia*, et *Immunitates* predictas; et eis plene GAUDEANT et UTANTUR, sicut predictum est, imperpetuum: **Hys Testibus**, Venerabilibus Patribus *S. Elienensi* Cancellario nostro, **** *Wigornienti* Thesaurario nostro, Episcopis; *Johanne Duce Lancastrie*, Filio nostro carissimo, *Richardo Arundelie*, *Humphredo de Bobun* *Essexie* et *Herefordie*, *Willielmo Sarisburie*, et *Thoma de Veer Oxonie* Camerario nostro, Comitibus; *Henrico de Percij*, *Edwardo le Dispenser*, *Johanne Attalles* Senescallo Hospicij nostri, et alijs: **Datum**, per Manum nostram, apud *Westmonasterium*, vicesimo Secundo die *Novembris*, Anno Regni nostri tricesimo Septimo. **Nos**, attendentes grata et laudabilia Obsequia, que prefati Cives, et eorum Antecessores, Nobis et Progenitoribus nostris, pro Salvatione et Defensione dicte Civitatis *Dublino*, et Parcium vicinarum, contra Hostiles *Hibernicorum* Inimicorum nostrorum Aggressus, non absque Sumptibus laboriosis, multipliciter impenderunt, Se et Sua varijs Periculis exponendo; Ac, VOLENTES proinde, ipsos Cives, ut Negotiationibus suis quietius intendere, et dictam Civitatem *Dublinum* securius custodire, valeant, et ut ad hoc fortius obligentur, Favore prosequi gratiofo; *Donationes, Concessiones*, et *Confirmationes* predictas, ac dictam *Cartam* prefati *Avi* nostri, et omnia contenta in eadem, RATA HABENTES ET GRATA; Ea, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris, quantum in Nobis est, Tenore presentium, **Ratificamus, approbamus**, et, predictis Civibus, eorumque Heredibus et Successoribus, imperpetuum, **Concedimus et Confirmamus**; prout *Carta* predicta rationabiliter testatur. **Preterea**, VOLENTES, prefatis Civibus, Consideratione permissorum, **Gratiam**

Gratiam, in hac parte, facere uberiores; **Con-**
cessimus, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris;
 et, hec Carta nostra, **Confirmavimus**,
 prefatis Civibus, et eorum Heredibus, et Suc-
 cessoribus suis; Quod, licet Ipsi Cives, et eorum
 Antecessores, aliqua, vel aliquibus *Libertatibus*,
Quietantijs, *Privilegijs*, vel *Immunitatibus* pre-
 dictis, aliquo Casu emergente, hactenus plene
 usi non fuerint; ipsi tamen Cives, et eorum
 Heredes et Successores, Cives Civitatis predictæ,
Libertatibus, *Quietantijs*, *Privilegijs*, et *Immuni-*
tatibus predictis, et eorum quolibet, de Cetero
 plene GAUDEANT et UTANTUR; absque *Impedi-*
mento NOSTRO, vel Heredum nostrorum, *Iusti-*
ciariorum, *Escaetorum*, *Vicecomitum*, aut aliorum
Ballivorum, Seu *Ministrorum* quorumcunque,
 112 imperpetuum: **His Testibus**, Venerabilibus
 Patribus, R. Archiepiscopo *Dublinensi* Cancel-
 lario, E. *Cecestrensi* Episcopo.**** A. Episcopo
Mideni, R. Episcopo *Ossorensi*, *Thoma* Duce
Gloucestersi Avunculo nostro, *Edwardo* Comiti
Rötel. et *Cork*, *Rogero de Mortuo mari* Comiti
Marchie et *Ultonie*, Consanguineis nostris carissi-
 mis; *Johanne de Holland* Comiti *Huntindon* Fratrem
 nostro Carissimo; *Johanne de Leonello*, *Thoma*
de Percij, Senescallis Hospicii nostri; W. ****
 Camerario nostro *Hibernie*, et alijs: **Datum**,
 per Manum nostram, apud *Kilkenny*, vicesimo
 quarto die *Aprilis*, Anno Regni nostri decimo
 113 octavo. **Nos**, considerantes grata et laudabilia
 Obsequia, que prefati Cives et eorum Ante-
 cessores, Nobis et Progenitoribus nostris, pro
 Salvatione et Defensione dicte Civitatis *Dublino*,
 et Parcium vicinarum, contra hostiles *Hiberni-*
corum Inimicorum nostrorum Aggressus, non
 absque Sumptibus laboriosis, multipliciter impen-
 derunt, Se et Sua varijs Periculis exponendo;
 Ac volentes, proinde, ipsos Cives, ut *Negotia-*
cionibus

tionibus suis quietius intendere, et dictam Civitatem *Dublinum*, ut predictum est, securius custodire valeant, et ut ad hoc fortius obligentur,
 114 Favore prosequi gratiofo; *Donationes, Concessionones* et *Confirmationes* predictas, ac Omnia et Singula indicta *Carta contenta*, RATA HABENTES ET GRATA;
 115 *Ea*, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris, quantum in Nobis est, **acceptamus, approbamus;** et, prefatis Civibus, eorumque Heredibus et Successoribus, imperpetuum, de Gratia nostra speciali, Tenore presentium, **Concedimus** et **Confirmamus**, prout *Carta* predicta rationabiliter testatur: **In** cujus Rei **Testimonium** has *Litteras* Nostras fieri fecimus *Patentes*:
 116 **Teste** ME IPSO, apud *Westmonasterium*, viceffimo tertio die *Novembris*, Anno Regni nostri secundo. **Insuperimus** etiam, *Cartam*, quam carissimus Pater noster, *Henricus Quintus*, nuper Rex *Anglie*, sub Sigillo, quo idem Pater noster utebatur in Terra sua *Hibernie*, fecit, in
 117 Hec Verba; **Henricus**, Dei Gratia, Rex *Anglie, Francie*, et Dominus *Hibernie*; Universis et Singulis Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Ducibus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Militibus, Justiciarijs, Vicecomitibus Majoribus, Superioribus, Prepositis, Ballivis, Ministris, et alijs Fidelibus suis, SALUTEM;
 117 **Sciatis**, quod, de Gratia nostra speciali, de Assensu Venerabilis in CHRISTO Patris, R. Archiepiscopi *Dublinensi*, Deputati dilecti et fidelis nostri *Johannis Talbot* de *Halomshire* Chivalier, *Locum* nostrum *Tenentis*, Terre nostre *Hibernie*; et Consilio ipsius Deputati; Consideratione Bonorum *Serviciorum, Laborum, Expensarum*, et *Deperditorum*, que dilecti Ligei nostri, Major et Communitas Civitatis nostre *Dublino*, Nobis, ante hec Tempora, in Salvationem et Defensionem fidelium Ligeorum nostrorum ibidem, ac
 Mann-

Manutentionem Murorum, Turrium, Pavimento-
rum et diversorum aliorum Onerum ejusdem
Civitatis nostre, fecerunt et Supportaverunt; Ac
volentes, eo Pretextu, eisdem Majori et Com-
munibus Gratiam facere specialem; Concessi-
mus, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris, prefato
Majori et Communibus, ac Heredibus et Suc-
cessoribus suis, imperpetuum, Libertates, Fran-
chiesas, et Custumas subscriptas; Videlicet;
Quod Major et Ballivi nostri dicte Civitatis
nostre, ac Successores sui, Majores et Ballivi,
ibidem, pro Tempore existentes, sint Justiciarij
Pacis, et Justiciarij Laboratorum, infra Civita-
tem nostram predictam; et, quod Ipsi HABEANT
Cognitionem et plenam Correctionem Omnium et
Singulorum, Laboratorum, Artificum, et Vitel-
lup latorum, infra dictam Civitatem nostram com-
morantium, ac per eandem venientium et tran-
seuntium; Quodque Ipsi FACERE, EXCERCERE,
et TERMINARE possint, Universas et Singulas
Res, que ad Officium Justiciariorum Pacis, et
Justiciariorum Laboratorum predictorum perti-
nent; Secundum Formam Legis nostre Communis,
ac Consuetudinem Terre nostre predictae, nec non
vim et Effectum Statutorum et Ordinationum, infra
Regnum nostrum Anglie, et Terram nostram
predictam, per Nos et Progenitores nostros,
quondam Reges Anglie, ante hec Tempora edito-
rum, et habitorum. Concessimus etiam,
eisdem Majori et Communibus, ac Successoribus
suis predictis, Quod Major et Ballivi nostri,
Civitatis nostre predictae, ac eorum Successores,
Majores et Ballivi, ibidem, pro Tempore exis-
tentes, HABERE et PERCIPERE possint, per Ma-
nus eorundem, Majoris et Ballivorum, ac Justi-
ciariorum Pacis, et Justiciariorum Laboratorum
et Artificum, predictorum, Omnimoda Amercia-
menta, Forisfacturas, Fines, et Exitus, inde quo-
vismodo

122 vismodo de cetero provenientia: Sic, quod
Justiciarij Pacis, seu *Justiciarij Laboratorum* aut
Artificum, vel aliquis alius Minister Noster, seu
 Heredum nostrorum, aut Successorum nostro-
 rum, vel alterius Persone cujuscunque, super
 dictum *Officium*, dictorum *Justiciariorum Pacis*,
 et *Justiciariorum Laboratorum* et *Artificum*, infra
 dictam Civitatem nostram, ac *Libertates* et *Bun-*
das ejusdem, de Rebus ibidem provenientibus,
 que ad hujusmodi *Officium* pertinent, Se non
 quovismodo *intromittant*, seu quicquam *faciant*,
 123 aut de eisdem *attemptent*: Et, insuper, **Con-**
firmabimus, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris
 predictis, prefatis Majori et Communibus, ac
 Heredibus et Successoribus suis predictis, im-
 perpetuum; Quod Major ejusdem Civitatis
 Nostre, et Successores sui, Majores dicte Civi-
 tatis nostre, pro Tempore existentes, Sit *Escaetor*,
 et *Clericus Mercati* nostri ibidem, ac Heredum
 nostrorum ibidem, ad FACIENDAS, EXERCENDAS,
 et *exequendas* Omnes et Singulas Res, que ad
Officium Escaetoris, sive *Clerici Mercati*, infra Ci-
 vitatem nostram predictam et *Libertates* ejusdem,
 124 debite pertinent, vel respectant; Sic, quod nul-
 lus *Escaetor*, vel *Clericus Mercati* Nostri, seu
 Heredum nostrorum predictorum, aut aliorum
 Ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque, in ea-
 dem Civitate nostra, seu *Libertatibus* ejusdem,
faciat vel *exerceat* aliquas Res, que ad *Officium*
Escaetoris, sive *Clerici Mercati* ibidem, aliquo
 125 modo pertinent: Qui quidem Major, ut *Escaetor*,
 et *Clericus Mercati*; coram *Ballivis* ejusdem Ci-
 vitatis nostre, pro Tempore existentibus, Sacra-
 mentum suum, in hujusmodi *Officio Escaetoris*, et
Clerici Mercati, ad fideliter *faciendum* et *exercendum*
Officium predictum, secundum quod Lex nostra,
 126 in hac parte exigit, prester Corporaliter. **Con-**
cessimus etiam eisdem Majori et Communibus,
 ac

ac Heredibus et Successoribus suis predictis, imperpetuum ; Quod ipsi HABEANT libere et quiete, in Supportationem *Feodi firme* ejusdem Civitatis nostre, Omnimoda *Terras, Tenementa, Reddita, Servicia, et Possessiones*, ac omnimoda *Fines, et Amerciamenta, Forisfacturas et Proficua*, intra dictam Civitatem nostram et *Franchestias* ejusdem, tanquam *Escaeta*, vel aliquo alio modo, *forisfacienda*, seu *emergentia* ; absque aliquo *Compoto*, Nobis, vel Heredibus nostris predictis, vel Ministris Nostris, aut Ministris suis, inde reddendo ;

127 ALIQUA *Concessi*.ne de *Officio Escaetaris*, seu *Officio Clerici Mercati* nostri, infra Terram nostram *Hibernie*, per Nos, vel Predecessores, aut Progenitores nostros, alicui Persone, ante hec Tempora quovismodo facta, non obstante ; ET non obstantibus aliquibus *Statutis*, inde in Contra-

128 rium factis. Et ulterius, de uberiore Gratia nostra, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris predictis, **Concessimus**, predictis Majori et Communitati, ac Heredibus et successoribus suis predictis, imperpetuum ; Quod Ipsi HABEANT omnimoda *Bona et Catalla*, vocata, *Wayfs, et Strayes*, ac *Wreccum Maris* ; nec non, omnimoda *Bona et Catalla Felonum et Fugitivorum, Dampnandorum et convincendorum*, infra Civitatem nostram predictam et Libertates ejusdem, de cetero *emergentia* ; ac etiam, omnimoda *Fines et Amerciamenta Escapiorum* quorumcunque *Felonum*, extra Libertates ejusdem Civitatis *evadendorum et escapiendorum* ; nec non, omnium aliarum *Foris-*

129 *facturarum*, ibidem habendarum : Et, quod Ipsi de Cetero sint *quieti* de hujusmodi *Finibus, Amerciamentis, et Escapeis*, erga Nos et Heredes nostros, imperpetuum ; ITA quod Ipsi inde, per

130 Nos, seu Heredes nostros, vel Ministros suos quoscunque, ex nunc, vel in futurum, non *impetantur, molestantur*, in aliquo, seu *graventur*.
Et

- 131 **ET** etiam, de ampliore Gratie Plenitudine, **Concessimus**, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris predictis, prefatis Majori et Ballivis, ac omnibus alijs Ministris dicte Civitatis nostre, et Successoribus suis, pro Tempore existentibus; Quod Ipsi *Mercandisare*, ac Vina, et alia Victualla quecunque, in Grosso, vel ad Retalliam, libere *emere*, et ea *vendere*, possint, imperpetuum; absque *Impetitione* Nostra, vel Heredum nostrorum, aut Ministrorum nostrorum quorumcunque; aliquo *Statuto*, vel *Ordinatione* aliqua, inde in Contrarium, ante hec Tempora eddita, seu facta,
- 132 non abstante: **His Testibus**, *Lawrencio Merbury* Cancellario nostro Terre nostre *Hibernie*, *Willielmo de Tbinbegb* Deputato Thesaurario nostro *Hibernie*, *Jacobo Uriel* Capitali Barone *Scaccarij* nostri ejusdem Terre nostre, *Roberto Sutton* Clerico Custode *Rotulorum* Cancellarie dicte Terre nostre, *Johanne Passaint* Custode *Hanaperij* ejusdem Cancellarie nostre, et multis alijs: **Datum**, per Manum prefati Deputati, apud *Dublinum*, sexto die *Februarij*, Anno Regni nostri
- 133 septimo. **Nos**, attendentes grata et laudabilia Obsequia, que prefati Cives et eorum Antecessores, Nobis et Progenitoribus nostris, pro Salvatione et Defensione dicte Civitatis *Dublini* et Parcium vicinarum, contra hostiles *Hibernicorum* Inimicorum nostrorum Aggressus, non sine Sump-
tibus laboriosis, multipliciter impenderunt, Se et Sua varijs Periculis Exponendo; Ac, volentes proinde, ipsos Cives, ut Negotiacionibus suis quietius intendere, et dictam Civitatem *Dublinum*, ut predictum est, securius custodire valeant; et, ut ad hoc fortius obligentur, Favore
- 134 prosequi gratiofo; *Donationes*, *Concessionones* et *Confirmationes* predictas, et Omnia et Singula in *Carta* predicta contenta, **RATA HABENTES** et **GRATA**; *Ea*, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris,
- K
- quantum

quantum in Nobis, de Gratia nostra speciali,
 de *Affensu* Carissimi Consanguinei nostri *Jacobi*
le Bottiler Comitis de *Ormond*, Justiciarij Nostri
 Terre nostre *Hibernie*, et Concilij Nostri in
 eadem Terra nostra; **acceptamus, appro-**
bamus; et, prefatis Civibus, eorumque Here-
 dibus et Successoribus, in Perpetuum, Tenore
 Presentium, **concedimus et confirmamus**
 135 prout *Carta* predicta rationabiliter testatur. **Pre-**
terea, volentes, prefatis Civibus, eorum-
 que Heredibus et Successoribus, Gratiam in hac
 136 parte facere uberiores; **Concessimus**, pro
 Nobis et Heredibus nostris; & hac *Carta* nostra
Confirmabimus, prefatis Civibus, et eo-
 rum Heredibus et Successoribus; Quod, licet
 ipsi Cives, aut Antecessores sui, Cives dicte
 Civitatis *Dublina*, aliqua, vel aliquibus *Liberta-*
tibus, Quietantijs, Privilegijs, ac Immunitatibus
 predictis, aliquo Casu emergente, haftenus plene
 usi non fuerint, vel abusi fuerint; Ipsi tamen
 Cives, Heredes et Successores sui, Cives Civi-
 tatis predictae, *Libertatibus, Quietantijs, Privile-*
gijs, et Immunitatibus predictis, et eorum quolibet,
 de cetero, plene GAUDEANT et UTANTUR, in
 Perpetuum; Sine *Impetitione, Occasione, vel Im-*
pedimento nostro, vel Heredum nostrorum, *Loca*
nostra Tenentium, Justiciariorum, Escaetorum, Vi-
cecomitum, Senescallorum, Ballivorum, seu Ministro-
rum, vel Officiariorum nostrorum, aut Heredum
 nostrorum quorumcunque; aliquibus *Statutis,*
 vel *Ordinationibus*, inde in Contrarium factis,
 137 non obstantibus: **His Testibus**, venerabili-
 bus R. Archiepiscopo *Dublinensi* Cancellario
 nostro, *Edwardo* Episcopo *Midenfi* Thesaurario
 Terre nostre *Hibernie*, *Edwardo Fitz Maurice*
 Comite *Kildare*, Fratre *Willielmo Fitz Thomas*
 Priore *Hospitalli Sancti Johannis Jerusalemensis*
 in *Hibernia*, et alijs: **Datum**, per Manum
 prefati

prefati *Iusticiarii* nostri, Terre nostre, predicte,
 apud Villam dell *Naas*, viceffimo octavo die
 138 *Januarij*, Anno Regni nostri quinto. **Nos**
 autem, *Donationes*, *Concessionones*, et *Confirmati-*
ones predictas, et Omnia et Singula in *Cartis*
 et *Litteris* predictis Contenta, RATA HABENTES
 et GRATA ; *Ea*, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris,
 quantum in Nobis est, de Gratia nostra
 speciali ; **acceptamus, approbamus**; et,
 prefatis Civibus, eorumque Heredibus et
 Successoribus in Perpetuum, Tenore Presen-
 tium, **Concedimus et Confirmamus** ;
 prout *Carte* et *Littere* predicte rationabiliter
 139 testantur : **Preterea**, Volentes, prefatis Ci-
 vibus, eorumque Heredibus et Successoribus,
 Gratiam, in hac Parte, facere uberiores ;
Concessimus, pro Nobis et Heredibus nos-
 tris ; et, hac Carta Nostra, **Confirmavimus**,
 prefatis Civibus, et eorum Heredibus et Suc-
 cessoribus, Civibus de Civitate predicta ; Quod,
 licet Ipsi, aut Antecessores Sui, Cives dicte
 Civitatis *Dublina*, aliqua, vel aliquibus *Liber-*
tatibus, *Quietantijs*, *Privilegijs*, et *Immunitati-*
bus predictis, aliquo Casu emergente, haftenus
 plene *usi* non fuerint, vel *abusi* fuerint ; Ipsi
 tamen Cives, Heredes et Successores Sui, Cives
 ejusdem Civitatis, *Libertatibus*, *Quietantijs*,
Privilegijs et *Immunitatibus* predictis, et quolibet
 eorundem, de Cetero, plene GAUDEANT et UTAN-
 TUR, in Perpetuum ; absque *Impedimento*, Oc-
 casione, sive *Impetitione* Nostri, vel Heredum
 140 nostrorum, *Iusticiariorum*, *Escaetorum*, *Vicecomi-*
tum, aut aliorum *Ballivorum*, seu *Ministrorum*
 Nostrorum, vel Heredum nostrorum quorum-
 cunque : **Hiis Testibus**, venerabilibus Pa-
 tribus, *H. Archiepiscopo Cantuariensi* totius
Anglie Primate, *J. Bathoniensi* et *Wallensi*
 Cancellario nostro, *W. Lincolnensi* et *W. Sa-*
risburiensi,

risburiensi, Episcopis ; Carissimo Avunculo nostro *Humphredo Gloucestrensi*, et Carissimo Consanguineo nostro *Johanne Norffolcie*, Ducibus ; Carissimis Consanguineis nostris, *Johanne Huntingdon*, *Henrico Northumberlandie*, et *Willielmo Suffolcie* Senescallo Hospicij, Comitibus ; Dilectis & Fidelibus nostris *Radolpho Crumbwell* Thesaurario nostro *Anglie*, et *Radolpho Botiler* Camerario nostro, Militibus ; Dilecto Clerico nostro *Willielmo de Wode* Custode privati Sigilli nostri, et alijs : **Datum**, per Manum nostram, apud *Westmonasterium*, vicesimo die
141 *Maij*, Anno Regni nostri vicesimo. **Nos**, Premissis consideratis, ad *Requisitionem* COMMUNII Terre nostre HIBERNIE, in PARLIAMENTO nostro, apud *Le Naas*, *Die Veneris*, proximo post Festum *Sancti Barnabe* Apostoli, Anno Regni nostri primo, coram dilecto et fidei nostro *Thoma Fitz Maurice* Comiti *Kildare* JUSTICIARIO nostro Terre nostre *Hibernie*, inchoato et tento ; *Litteras* predictas *Patentes*, ac Omnia et Singula in eisdem contenta, RATA HABENTES et GRATA ; *Ea*, pro Nobis et Heredibus nostris, quantum in Nobis est, de Gratia nostra speciali, de ASSENSU prefati JUSTICIARII, ac DOMINORUM SPIRITUALIUM et TEMPORALIUM, ac COMMUNII Terre nostre predictae, in PARLIAMENTO nostro predicto, existentium, et AUCTORITATE ejusdem, approbamus et Confirmamus ; Et, quod Major et Cives Civitatis *Dublinae*, et eorum Successores, in Perpetuum, predictas FRANCHESIAS, et LIBERTATES, predictis *Litteris Patentibus* concorditer in Omnibus et Singulis Articulis, HABEANT et OCCUPENT, ac eis GAUDE-
142 ANT. ULTERIUSQUE, ex ASSENSU et AUCTORITATE predicta, dictas *Litteras patentes*, tam Bonas et Sufficientes adjudicamus et reputamus, ac si easdem *Litteras*, nec non dictas LIBERTATES

BERTATES et FRANCHESIAS, predictis Majori et Civibus, eorumque Successoribus, sub Magno Sigillo *Anglie* concesserimus de Novo, in Perpetuum: IN cujus rei **Testimonium**, has *Litteras* Nostras fieri fecimus *Patentes*: **Teste** prefato JUSTICIARIO Nostro, apud DUBLINUM, quinto die *Maij*, Anno Regni nostri, Secundo.

Per Petitionem de PARLIAMENTO.

F I N I S.

THE
GREAT CHARTER
OF THE
LIBERTIES

OF THE
CITY of *DUBLIN*.

Translated into ENGLISH;

WITH
EXPLANATORY NOTES.

BY
CHARLES LUCAS, a FREE-CITIZEN.

DUBLIN:

Printed by JAMES ESDALL on Cork-Hill, 1742.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

11

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

11

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

11

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO



THE
GREAT CHARTER
 OF THE
LIBERTIES
 OF THE
CITY of DUBLIN, &c.

EDWARD, by the Grace
 of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord
 of *Ireland*; To the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Ab-
 bots, Priors, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Justices,
 Sherifs, Provosts, Ministers and all his Bailifs, and
 his Liege Subjects, *Greeting*: **HAVING INSPECTED**
 the Charter of *Henry the Sixth*, late King of *Eng-*
land

- land* our Predecessor, lately made, in these Words; HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*; To the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sherifs, Provosts, Ministers and all his Bailifs, and his Liege Subjects, *Greeting*:
- 3 HAVING INSPECTED our Charter of Confirmation, passed, under the Great Seal of our Land of *Ireland*, in these Words; HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*; To all and every of the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sherifs, Mayors, Sovereigns, Provosts, Bailifs, Ministers, and all his other Liege Subjects,
- 4 *Greeting*: HAVING INSPECTED the Charter of Confirmation, which the Lord *Henry* the Fourth, late King of *England*, our dearest Grand-father, passed, under his Great Seal of *England*, in these Words; HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*; To all, unto whom these present Letters shall come, *Greeting*:
- 5 HAVING INSPECTED the Charter of the Lord *Richard*, late King of *England*, the Second since the *Conquest*; under the Seal, which the said late King used in his Land of *Ireland*, made in these Words; RICHARD, by the Grace of God, King of *England* and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*; To the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sherifs, Provosts, Ministers, and to all his Bailifs, and his Liege Subjects, *Greeting*:
- 6 HAVING INSPECTED the Charter of Confirmation, of the Lord *Edward*, late King of *England*, our Grand-father, made in these Words; EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, and Lord of *Ireland* and *Aquitain*; To the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sherifs, Provosts, Ministers, and to all his
- 7 Bailifs, and his Liege Subjects, *Greeting*: HAVING
INSPECTED

INSPECTED the Charter of Confirmation, which the Lord *Edward*, late King of *England*, our Father, made, in these Words ; EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitain* ; To the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, Ministers, and to all his Bailiffs, and his Liege Subjects ; *Greeting* : HAVING INSPECTED the Charter, of the Lord *John* of famous Memory, formerly King of *England*, our Great Grand-father, granted to the Citizens of *Dublin*, in these Words ; JOHN, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, Duke of *Normandy* and *Aquitain*, Earl of *Anjou* ; To the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, Ministers, and to all his Bailiffs, and his Liege Subjects ; *Greeting* :
 9 KNOW YE, that WE HAVE GRANTED, and by this our Charter, HAVE CONFIRMED, to our Citizens of *Dublin*, as well those dwelling without, as these, within the Walls, as far, as the Bounds of the City Liberties ; THAT They retain their Boundaries, as the same were perambulated upon the Oaths of honest Men of the said City, by the
 10 Precept of King *Henry*, our Father ; that is to say, From the eastern Part of *Dublin* and the southern Part of the Pasture, which extends, as far, as the Gate of *St. Keyvin's* Church ; and so, along the High Way, as far, as *Kilmerecaregan* ; and so, by the Mears of the Lands of *Dunnebrock*, as far, as the *Dotbir*, and from the *Dotbir*, to the Sea ; to wit, at *Clarade*, upon the Sea Coast,

Paragraph 10. THE Mears and Bounds of the Liberties of the City, are further extended, and better ascertained, by several subsequent Charters and Commissions for *Perambulation* of the City *Franchises* ; particularly one from King *James I.* which is now observed.

as far, as *Kynenelan*: On the western Side of *Dublin*, from the Church of *St. Patrick*, along the Valley, as far, as *Karnanclonegunethe*; and from thence, as far, as the Mears of the Land of *Kilmenan*; and beyond the Water of *Kilmenan*, towards the River *Avenalitbe*, at the Fords of *Kilmehannock*; and beyond the River *Avenalitbe*, on the northern Side, through *Enocknagannock*; and from thence, as far, as the *Barns* of the Convent of the *Holy Trinity*, and from the said *Barns*, as far, as the *Gallows*; and so, by the Mears betwixt *Clynclyth* and *Crinan*, as far, as *Tolekan*; and from thence, to the Church of *St. Mary De Hous-*
 11 *manby*: AND, that They have all the LIBERTIES and
 FREE CUSTOMS under-written. Now, the LIBER-
 TIES, which WE HAVE GRANTED unto Them, are
 12 these; to wit, THAT no Citizen of *Dublin* be im-
 pleaded without the Walls of the City, upon any
 Plea; except Pleas of extern Holdings, which ap-
 13 pertain not to the *Hundreds* of the City: AND,
 that they be acquitted of *Murder*, within the Li-
 14 berties of the City: AND, that no Citizen wage
 Battle

Par. 12. THIS more strongly sets forth the *Liberties* and *Jurisdiction* of the City, and ascertains the *Privilege* of the Citizens, in a material Point; to wit, That they should be answerable in all Suits relating to their Holdings, or Possessions in the City, within its *Liberties* and *Jurisdiction*, only; although the Courts of Law were not then established in the City.

Par. 13. THIS Article is not, now, very intelligible, to me. I look upon it, as a general Pardon for *Murder*, with which, it is to be feared, many were, in those confused Times, chargeable. Though it is not improbable, it may imply their *Acquittal*, upon Trial to be held within the City Liberties only.

Par. 14. BY an unaccountable *Barbarism*, crept into the Laws of all these northern Countries, all Matters of *Property*, or *Right*, as well, as of *Courtesy*, were determinable by single *Combat* of the Parties. This makes a part of our *Common-Law*, at this Day unrepealed, but obsolete. And we have many Instances on Record, of the most eminent Personages giving and accepting Challenges, and fighting, to determine Controversies. Private Per-
 sons

Battle within the City, upon any *Appeal*, which may, by any Man, be brought against him; but, that he shall purge himself, by the Oaths of forty Inhabitants of the said City, which be Liege Men :
 15 AND, that no Man shall exact *Hosting* within the Walls, by *Affize*, or by *Liberation* of Marshals,
 16 against the Will of the Citizens : AND, that the said

sons were not only subject to this Evil; but Towns and Provinces were drawn into such Quarrels; as we find Kingdoms are, at this Day. All Men were, in these Days, liable to be challenged upon an *Appeal* of Murder, &c. And the *weakest* was always deemed, and treated as, a *Criminal*; and, if he outlived his Adversary's Rage, it was only to suffer a more ignominious Death. *Bodily Strength*, then, vainly intitled a Man to the Honor, that *Riches* do now. This gave Rise to antient *Knight Errantry* and modern *Duelling*. See *Fleta*, *Bracton*, *Glanville*, *Coke*, *Littleton*, *Origin. Judicial*.

By this Article, this barbarous Custom, which was practised, in *England*, so late, as the 6th of *Charles I.* is abolished, in this City.

Par. 15. *HOSTING*.] By a Vassalage, once, universally, prevailing in these Countries; every Lord was intitled to visit his Tenants, and to live upon them, with his whole Retinue, of *Footmen* and *Horsemen*, at Pleasure. Or, to exact *Hosting*, *Cuddies*, or Entertainments, *per Affisam*, by a certain Arbitrary *Mulet*, or *Fine*, in Money, which afterwards was called, *Coynee*, *Coyne*, or *Coin*; or, *per Liberationem*, *Livery*; a Ticket, or Billet for *Foot* and *Horse*, to live on free Quarters. By this Clause, the Citizens of *Dublin* are exempted from this Oppressive Charge; which is afterwards, in general, prohibited, by several Statutes of *Henry VI.* *Henry VII.* &c. a remarkable one, of the 10th *Hen. VII.* cited by Sir *J. Davies*, not printed; but, these are repealed, by an Act of the 11th of *Charles I.* for Reasons best known to the *Ministry* of those Times; but, since pretty obvious. However, this Clause still exempts the Citizens of *Dublin*, from being, at any time, burdened by quartering the Army upon them, without their Consent. See Par. 50.

Par. 16. THIS exonerates the Citizens from *Tolls*, payable in Towns, or other infranchised Places; and from the Customs of *Lastage*, or *Lestage*, imposed for ballasting, or lading a Ship: *Passage*, for a *Pass*, or leave, to cross, or transport Men, Goods, &c. over Seas, or Rivers: *Pontage*, a Custom imposed for the building and repairing Bridges, which were formerly, built and supported by the Crown. These were most extraordinary Privileges, in those Days; particularly the last, which was one of the three capital public Expences; *Expedition*, *Pontage*, and *Fortification* of Castles; from which

said Citizens be *free* from *Tolls*, and *Lestage*, *Passage* and *Pontage*, and from all other Customs
 17 throughout our Whole Land and Dominion: AND, that no Citizen shall be *amerced* in Money, unless
 according to the Law of the *Hundred*; that is to say, by the forfeiture of forty Shillings; whereby
 he, who shall be *amerced*, shall be freed of one Moiety, and he shall give the other Moiety in
Fines; except three *Amerciaments*; to wit, of *Bread*, of *Ale*, and of *Watches*; which are *Amerciaments* of two Shillings and Six Pence, whereof
 one Moiety shall be remitted, and the other Moiety
 18 paid in *Fines*: AND, that the *Hundred* be held
 19 once a Week: AND, that no Man may, in any
 20 Plea, be accused upon *Miskenning*: AND, that
 They may justly HOLD their *Lands* and *Tenements*
 and their *Recognisances* and their *Debts*, through-
 out our whole Land and Dominion, wheresoever
 21 they may be due: AND, that they may *distrein*
 their Debtors, by their proper *Chattels* in *Dublin*:
 22 AND, that, as to the *Lands* and *Tenements*, which
 are within the City, they HOLD their *Right*, ac-
 23 cording to the Custom of the City: AND, that,
 of *Debts* which have been contracted within the
 City, and of *Recognisances* made therein, the *Pleas*
 may be held in the City, according to the Custom
 24 of the City: AND, that, if any Person, in any
 Part of our Land, or Dominion, shall have taken
Toll from any of the Citizens; if he will not
 make Restitution, after being required thereto;

which no Man was exempt; not even *Bishops*, *Abbots*, or *Monks*, according to *Selden*.

Par. 18. AN *Hundred* is a certain Division of a County, containing ten *Tithings*, or an *hundred* Families; or such a District of a City, as was able to send an *hundred* Men to the Wars. In all these Divisions Courts were, formerly, held, in which the *Constable* presided. But now, the Jurisdiction of the *Hundred* is devolved on the *County Court*, or *Sherif's Court*. Which is, or should be, still held once a Week.

Par. 19. MISKENNING, a false Citation, or unjust Accusation.

The

- The *Provost* of the City may then, *Seise Chattels* in *Dublin*, and *distrein*, untill Restitution be made:
- 25 AND, that no *Foreign Merchant* may buy, of any *Foreigner* within the City, *Corn*, or *Hides*, or *Wool*; nor from any other, than the *Citizens*:
- 26 AND, that no *Foreigner* keep a *Wine Tavern*, unless on board a Ship; YET, RESERVING to our Self this Custom; that out of every Ship, which shall arrive there with *Wines* for Sale, Our *Bailif* in our stead, shall choose, from whatsoever Part of the Ship, he will, two *Hogsheads* of *Wine*; that is to say; one before the Mast, and one behind the Mast, for our Use; for *fourty Shillings*; to wit, one for twenty Shillings, and the other for twenty Shillings; and he shall thence take nothing further, unless with the free Will of the
- 27 Merchant: AND, that no *Foreigner* sell *Cloath*
- 28 within the City, by *Retale*: AND, that no *Foreign Merchant*, with his *Wares*, shall tarry in the City, to sell his *Wares*, longer, than *fourty*
- 29 *Days*: AND, that no *Citizen* of *Dublin*, in any Part of our Land, or Dominion, be *distreined*, or *arrested* for any Debt; UNLESS he be, the *Debtor*,
- 30 or *Surety*: AND, that the said *Citizens* may marry themselves, their Sons and their Daughters and their Widows, without *Licence* from their *Lords*; and that none of their *Lords*, on account of their extern Lands, may have the *Custody*, or *Donation* of their *Sons*, or *Daughters*, or of their *Widows*; but only the *Custody* of their *Tenements*, which are in their Fee; untill the *Orphans* come to Age:
- 31 AND, that no *Recognition* be made within the City:

Par. 26. I can not be certain, whether a *Hogshead*, or *Tun*, be here reserved; *Dolium*, implying as well the one, as the other. But, as the Price is ascertained, it can not be material. This is the Origine of the Custom of *Prisage*, or *Butlerage*, now well known to the Merchants, in this City.

Par. 30. HERE, another Branch of the old barbarous *Vassalage*, of the *Tenants* to their *Lords*, is happily abolished.

AND,

32 AND, that they may have all their reasonable
 33 *Guilds*, as the *Burgeffes* of *Bristol* have, or more
 happily were accustomed to have : AND, that no
 34 *Citizen* be *compelled to bail* any Person, against his
 Will ; although such Person be dwelling on his
 Land. WE HAVE ALSO GRANTED unto them all
 their *Tenures*, within, and without the Walls, to
 the extent of the aforesaid Limits ; *to be disposed of*,
 at their Pleasure, by the *common Assent* of the City,
 in *Messuages*, and in *Plantations*, in *Buildings*,
 upon the *Water* and elsewhere, wheresoever they
 may be in the Town ; To BE HELD in *free Burg-*
age ; that is to say, by Service of *Land-Gabel*,
 35 which they pay within the Walls. WE HAVE
 ALSO GRANTED, that every of them may better

Par. 32. THE first Charter of *Dublin*, we find on Record, is a Grant of this City, by the Name of *DIVELIN*, *Hominihus De Bristow* ; to the People of *Bristol*, by *Hen. II.* to be, by them held well and peaceably, freely and quietly, entirely, fully, and honorably. It is given at *Dublin* and bears no Date. The second is a Grant of it to the same Persons and in the like Terms, by *John* ; with the Addition, of all the *Liberties* and *Free Customs*, to which they had been, before, intituled, throughout his Father's Dominions. Given at *Kildare* : Witnesses, *Hugh de Lacy* and *Robert de Mortimer*. To this Charter the 40th Paragraph alludes. From *Bristol*, *Dublin* derives her Form of Government, her *Liberties*, *Privileges*, *Customs*, the Names of many *Churches*, *Streets*, &c. Hence, we also derive the Institution of our *Gilds*, or *Guilds*, which Word implies a Fraternity, Company, or Corporation.

Par. 33. BY antient Custom the *Tenant* was under the Protection of his *Landlord*, who was, upon all Occasions, bound to bail him. By this Article, the *Citizens* are exempted from this Custom.

Par. 34. *BURGAGE* is an antient Titule of Tenure from the Crown. It is supposed to be held immediately from the King, as the Head and sole Landlord, for a valuable Consideration. It is a Tenure proper to Boroughs and Cities. The reserved Rent is *Land-Gabel*, that is a Land-Tax, or *Quit-Rent*, for the site of an House. This has been, since, remitted to the *Citizens*, by subsequent Grants from the Crown. But, it continued to be collected from all foreign, or non-franchised Persons, residing in the City ; till the Magistracy, of late, became so ignorant, as not to know the Difference between *Land-Gabel* and *Long Call*. See *Diavelina Libera*.

himself, as much as he can ; by making *Edifices*, wheresoever he will, upon the *Shore* ; without
 36 *damaging* the *Citizens* and the *City* : AND, that
 They may HAVE and POSSESS all *Lands* and *waste Places*, within the aforefaid Limits contained ; at
 37 their Pleasure, to build upon. WE ALSO HAVE
 GRANTED to them, that neither the *Templars*, nor the *Hospitalers*, shall *hold* any *Person*, or any *Messuage*, exempt from the common Customs of of the *ity*, within the aforefaid Limits ; EXCEPT
 38 one alone. ALL these WE HAVE GRANTED unto them ; SAVING the *Tenures* and *Lands* of all those, who have *Lands* and *Tenures*, and our *Charter*, from thence, without the Walls, as far, as the aforefaid Limits ; that the *City* may *not dispose* of those *Lands*, as it may of other *Lands* ; but, that they *observe* the *common Customs* of the *City*,
 39 as other *Citizens* do : BUT, this WE DECLARE, of those who have had our *Charter* of certain *Lands*, within the same Limits, without the Walls, before we had granted the aforefaid Li-
 40 berties and this *Charter*. WHEREFORE, WE WILL, and firmly ORDAIN, that our aforefaid *Citizens* of *Dublin*, and their *Heirs*, HAVE and HOLD all their aforefaid *Liberties* and *free Customs*, as prescribed, of us and our *Heirs* ; even as they had, at any

Par. 37. THIS discharges Clames made to certain Exemptions from Customs, by the Knights, *Templars* and *Hospitalers*, one in *St. Thomas-Street*, and the other at *Kilmainham* ; or, by those, who derive under their Titule. Mr. *Harris*, to whose Diligence and Care in Researches into the History of this Kingdom, the Public are much indebted ; tells me, that in a Copy of this Charter, transcribed into the *Black-Book* of *Christ's-Church*, there is this palpable Interpolation ; after *nisi unum Solum*, is added, *pro Ecclesia Dublini*. Though this notable Addition be now seen, only in the *Margine*, the Curious should be apprised of it ; as there is room to suspect, that in more *sacred* Matters, weak and unjust marginal Notes have crept into, and obscured, the Text.

Par. 40. See Note on *Par. 32.* Whilst Earl of *Moreton*, that is, before he was King of *England*.

Time,

Time, *more happily* and *compleatly* enjoyed them ;
fully, peacefully and *honorably*, without any *Im-*
pediment, or *Molestation*, which any Person may,
 in that Respect, give them ; as our *Charter*,
 which we granted unto them, whilst we were Earl
 41 of *Moreton*, doth reasonably testify. FURTHER-
 MORE, WE HAVE GIVEN and GRANTED, and by
 this our Charter HAVE CONFIRMED, to the said
 Citizens of *Dublin*, and their Heirs, one Moiety
 of the River *Avenalitbe*, for fishing, with all its
Appurtenances ; TO HAVE and TO HOLD, of us
 and our Heirs for ever, *freely* and *quietly* and *fully*.
 42 WE ALSO CONFIRM to them, all the *Liberties*,
Laws, and *free Customs*, which they held by our
 Grant, whilst we were Earl of *Moreton*, as they
 have, at any Time, *better*, and *more freely*
 43 and *fully* enjoyed them. AND, WE PROHIBIT,
 that any Person, contrary hereunto, do, in any
 wise, *distress*, or *disturb* them, upon Pain of *our*
 44 *Forfeiture* : WITNESSES hereunto, S.
 Bishop of *Bath*, G. Fitz Peter, Earl of *Essex*,
 R. Earl Robert de Harecourt,
 Peter de Pratellis, Godfrey de Constantine, William
 de Cantelen, Richard de Rivers, Robert de Wancy,
 Godfrey de Marrisco, Robert de Placeto : GIVEN,
 by the Hands of S. Archdeacon of *Wells*, at
 45 *Upton*, the seventh Day of *November*, in the
 second Year of our Reign. NOW WE, HAV-
 ING RATIFIED and ACCEPTED the *Donations*, *Con-*
cessions and *Confirmations* aforesaid ; DO, for us and
 our Heirs, as much as in us lies, GRANT and

Par. 41. This Grant, by subsequent Charters, is enlarged.

Par. 42. See Note on Par. 32. 40.

Par. 43. OUR FORFEITURE ; Loss of Office, or Confiscation
 of Goods, &c. to the King.

Par. 44. R. Comit. Millit. perhaps, Earl Marshal.

De Pratellis, perhaps, Fielding.

De Marisco, perhaps, Marsb.

De Placeto, perhaps, Place.

CONFIRM them unto the said Citizens, and to their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of the said City ; as the aforesaid Charter doth reasonably testify ; and, according, as the said Citizens, and their Predecessors, have hitherto reasonably used and enjoyed the aforesaid Liberties and Immunities :

46 WITNESSES, hereunto, the venerable Fathers, *W.* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* Primate of all *England*, *W.* Bishop of *Exeter* ; *Adomar de Valence* Earl of *Pembroke*, *Humphrey de Bobun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Essex*, *Hugh le Dispencer* the Elder, *Robert de Mount alto*, *Robert Fitz Pagan*, *Bartholomew de Bedlesmere*, *John de Crumbwell*, Steward of our Household, and others : GIVEN, under our Hand, at *Westminster*, the eleventh Day of *July*, in the tenth

47 Year of our Reign. HAVING ALSO INSPECTED Our *Letters Patent*, passed under Our great Seal,

48 which We use in *Ireland*, in these Words ; EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, and Lord of *Ireland* and *Aquitain* ; To all, unto whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting :

49 HAVING INSPECTED certain *Letters Patent* of the Lord *Edward*, late King of *England*, Our Father, passed under the great Seal, which he used in *England*, in these Words ; EDWARD by the Grace of God, King of *England*, and Lord of *Ireland* and *Aquitain* ; to all, unto whom these

50 present Letters shall come, *Greeting* : KNOW YE, that, WHEREAS the Lord *John*, formerly King of *England*, Our Progenitor, by his Charter, which We have confirmed, did grant unto the Citizens of Our City of *Dublin*, in *Ireland*, that no Man should exact *Hosting*, within the Walls, by *Affize*, or by *Liberation* of *Marshals*, against the Will of the said Citizens ; and WHEREAS certain of the Ministers

Par. 46. *Le Dispencer*, probably, *Spencer*.

De Mount alto, probably, *Heighmount*.

Par. 50. See Note on Par. 15. which Article, these extend and confirm.

of these Parts, under Color of their Office, as well, have made *Liberation*, for some Time, in the Houses of the aforesaid Citizens, within the aforesaid Walls, against the Tenor of the aforesaid Grants and Confirmations; as seised and carried off other their Goods and Chattels, in the said City; against their Wills; by which the said City is endamaged, and the said Citizens are im-
51 menly impoverished, as we are informed: WE, WILLING to provide for the Safety of Our said City, as also for the Peace and Tranquility of Our Citizens of the said City; and, in this Respect,
52 to render them a more abundant Favor; HAVE GRANTED unto them, for Us and Our Heirs, that no Minister of Ours, nor any other Person, *quarter* in the Houses of the said Citizens, or of the Heirs, or Successors of the Citizens of the said City, within the aforesaid Walls; nor, by any Means, make *Liberation* in them, nor exact *Hosting*, in the said Houses, for any Service, by *Affize*, or by *Liberation*, against the Tenor of the Charters and Confirmations aforesaid; nor *take* the Goods, or *Chattels* of the aforesaid Citizens, or of their Heirs, or Successors, contrary to their Inclinations; SAVING,
53 to Us and Our Heirs, Our antient and long accustomed Duties: IN TESTIMONY whereof, We
54 have caused these Our Letters to be made *Patent*. WITNESS OURSELF, at *Nottingham*, the fourteenth Day of *August*, in the twelveth Year of
55 our Reign. HAVING ALSO INSPECTED certain Letters Patent, passed under Our great Seal, which We lately used in *England*, in these Words;
56 EDWARD, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, Lord of *Ireland*, and Duke of *Aquitain*; To the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Earls, Barons, Justices, Sheriffs, Provosts, Ministers, and to all his Bailiffs, and his Lieges, Greet-

57 *ing*: KNOW YE, that We, mindful of the accept-
 able and laudable Services, which Our beloved the
 Mayor and Citizens of Our City of *Dublin*, in *Ire-*
land, and their Ancestors, have manifoldly render-
 ed to Us and to Our Progenitors; and to Us daily,
 and especially for the Preservation and Defence of
 the aforesaid City, and the Parts adjacent, against
 the hostile Assaults of the *Irish*; who strive to in-
 vade Our Lands and those of Our Liege Men there-
 in, and to oppress and plunder our People; cease
 not, at immense Expence and Labor, to render;
 exposing their Persons and their Properties to
 58 divers Perils: AND WILLING, on that Account,
 to manifest to them Our gracious Favor, that they
 may be able to apply themselves more peace-
 59 fully to their Trades and Commerce; HAVE
 GRANTED, of Our Special Grace, to the aforesaid
 Mayor and Citizens, for Us and Our Heirs; and,
 by this Our Charter, HAVE CONFIRMED, that They,
 their Heirs, and Successors, Citizens of the said
 City, be not *impannelled* on *Juries*, for holding any
Recognitions, or *Inquisitions*, which, on Account of
 their *extern Lands*, or *Tenements*, or on Account
 of *Trespases*, *Contracts*, *Covenants*, or other *extern*
 Affairs whatsoever, may arise, before the *Justices*,
 or other *Ministers* of Us and Our Heirs; while
 60 they reside within the said City: AND, that *ex-*
tern Men be not *impannelled*, with the said Citi-
 zens on *Juries*, for holding any *Recognitions*, or
Inquisitions whatsoever; which, on Account of *Lands*,
 or *Tenements* in the said City, or of *Trespases*,
Contracts, *Covenants*, or other *intern* Affairs, may
 arise; UNLESS the matter concerns Us, or Our
 Heirs, or the *Commonalty* of the said City: AND,
 61 that the said Mayor and Citizens and their Heirs,
 or Successors, upon any *Appeals*, *Trials*, *Damages*,
Felonies, *Calumnies*, *Pleas*, or *Demands*, with which
 they are charged, or to be charged, within the

said City ; be not committed by *Foreigners* ; but
 only, by their *Fellow Citizens* ; UNLESS the Matter
 concerns Us, or Our Heirs, or the *Commonalty* of
 62 the said City : AND, that they, and their Heirs,
 or Successors, be not *accused*, in any *Plea*, upon
 63 *Miskenning* : AND, that the aforesaid Mayor and
 Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, be not
 made *Sheriffs*, *Coroners*, *Controllers*, or other
Bailifs, or *Ministers* of Us, or Our Heirs ; or
Receivers of the *Monies*, or *Rents* of Us, or Our
 Heirs, *without* the said City ; contrary to the
 Will of the said Mayor and Citizens, or their
 Successors, for ever ; while they reside within
 64 the said City : AND, no *Justice*, *Bailif*, or
Minister of Us, or Our Heirs, shall *take* aught
 of the Goods, or Merchandises of the aforesaid
 Mayor and Citizens, or of their Heirs, or Suc-
 cessors, or of any others whatsoever, coming
 into the aforesaid City ; against the Will of the
 Owners of such Goods and Merchandises ; UN-
 LESS, in the Presence of Us, or Our Heirs, for the
 Use of Us, and Our Heirs ; and likewise, for the
 fortifying the *Castles* of Us, and Our Heirs, in the
 aforesaid Parts ; when, from any Causes, it shall
 65 become necessary to fortify the same : AND, that
 the said Mayor and Citizens, and their Heirs and
 Successors, may HAVE, MAKE, and EXERCISE, in
 the Absence of Us, and Our Heirs, the *Affize* of
Bread and *Beer*, and the *Custody* and *Affays* of
Measures and *Weights*, and of all other Matters
 whatsoever, appertaining to the Affair of a Mar-
 ket in the said City, for ever ; and may, duly
 punish all *Transgressors* of the said *Affize* of *Bread*
 and *Beer* ; and *correct* and *amend* *Defects* of the
Measures and *Weights*, and of other Matters

appertaining to the said Affair of the Market ;
 66 So, THAT the Clerk of the *Market*, or any *Minister*
 of Us, or Our Heirs, may *not enter* the said City,
 to *do*, or to *execute* therein, any Thing, which
 appertains to the said Affair of the Market ; EX-
 CEPT only, to *oversee*, *approve* and *examine* the
Standard of the said City ; and to *correct* and
 67 *amend defects*, and *excesses* found, or to be found
 in the said *Standard* : AND, that all *Advantages*
 arising from this Kind of *Affise* and *Assay*, in the said
 City ; the aforesaid *Standard excepted* ; may be-
 long to the said Mayor and Citizens, their Heirs
 and Successors, in Aid of their *Rents* of the said
 68 City ; SAVING nevertheless, that, if in Presence
 of Us, or of Our Heirs, or of the Justices of Us,
 or Our Heirs, of the aforesaid Lands, any Person
 should make *complaint*, that the *Mayor* and *Bailifs*
 of the said City, were *negligent*, and *remiss*, in
 performing, or *executing* the Premises ; THEN
 Our *Justice*, or the *Justice* of our Heirs, in
 the said Land, for the time being, by himself,
 or by any other Person, whom he shall depute
 for this Purpose ; may, at the *Suit* of such *Com-*
 69 *plainants*, *look into*, or *cause to be looked into*, the mat-
 ter of which such *Complaint* may be made ; AND, if
 he lawfully find the said *Mayor* and *Bailifs*, *negli-*
gent, and *remiss*, in the matter, of which such
Complaint happens to be so made ; that He, then,
 cause that matter to be *redressed*, as is meet, and
 duly *punish* and *chastise* the said *Mayor* and *Bai-*
lifs ; ALWAYS RESERVING, to Us and Our Heirs,
 the *Fines* and *Americaments* of the said *Mayor* and
Bailifs, on this Occasion ; and the Penalty of that,
 which, by the said *Justice*, or his *Deputy*, shall
 70 happen to be laid, as aforesaid. WE HAVE ALSO,
 GRANTED,

Par. 70. MURAGE is a Toll for every loaden Horse, or Car-
 riage, going in, out, or through any walled Town, arising by
 Grant,

GRANTED, for Us and Our Heirs ; and, by this Our Charter, HAVE CONFIRMED, to the said Mayor and Citizens ; that they, and their said Heirs and Successors, for ever, BE FREE from *Murage*, *Pavage*, *Pontage*, *Passage*, *Kayage* ; and from all other such like Customs, of all *Merchandises* and of all their *Goods*, of what kindsoever ; throughout Our Kingdom, Our Land of *Ireland*, and Our Dominion. WHEREFORE WE WILL, and FIRMLY ORDAIN, for Us and Our Heirs ; that the said Mayor and Citizens, their Heirs and Successors, HAVE and HOLD *all* and *singular* the before mentioned LIBERTIES, as aforesaid, for ever : WITNESSES to these Presents, the venerable Fathers, *W. Arch-Bishop of York* Primate of *England*, *R. Durham* Our Chancellor and *H. Lincoln* Our Treasurer, Bishops ; The Earl of *Cornwall*, Our most dear Brother, *Thomas Beauchamp* Earl of *Warren*, *Thomas de Wake*, *William de Roos* of *Hanneleek*, *Ralph de Nevil*, Steward of Our Household, and others : GIVEN under Our Hand, at *York*, the thirteenth Day of *October*, in the eighth Year of our Reign. Now, WE, at the Request of the Mayor and Commonalty of the said City, according to the Tenor of these Presents, HAVE CAUSED the aforesaid Letters to be EXEMPLIFIED : IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused

Grant, or Prescription, for walling the same. It was originally, a personal Labor, imposed upon the Inhabitants and Neighbours ; but afterwards, reduced to a pecuniary Tax, called, *Murage*.

PAVAGE, a Tax in the same Manner, imposed for making and repairing Pavements and High Ways.

PONTAGE and *Passage* ; see Note on *Par.* 16.

KAYAGE ; Toll payable for loading, or unloading Goods, at a *Kay*, or *Quay* ; or at a Wharf.

FROM all these, and such like Tolls and Customs, the Citizens are exempted, throughout the King's Dominions, as well, of *England*, as of *Ireland*.

these

these *Our Letters* to be made *Patent* : WITNESS
Leonel Duke of Clarence, Earl of Ulster, Our most
dearly beloved Son, our *Lieutenant*, in our Land
of *Ireland* ; at *Dublin*, the twenty sixth Day of
September, in the thirty seventh Year of our Reign.
75 WE, mindful of the acceptable and laudable Ser-
vices, which the aforesaid Citizens and their An-
cestors, have manifoldly rendered to Us and to our
Progenitors ; and to Us, daily, and especially for
the Preservation and Defence of that City, and the
Parts adjacent, against the hostile Assaults of our
Irish Enemies ; who daily strive to invade Our
Lands, and those of our Liege Men, in Our Land
of *Ireland*, and to plunder and destroy Our Peo-
ple therein ; cease not, to render ; at immense
Expence and Labor ; exposing their Persons and
their Properties to sundry Dangers ; WILLING
furthermore, to manifest Our gracious Favor to
the said Citizens ; AND, that they may, hence-
forth, be able more peacefully to carry on their
Commerce, and more securely, keep the said City ;
and that they may, hereunto, be the more firmly
76 engaged ; HAVING RATIFIED and ACCEPTED the
aforesaid *Donations, Concessions, and Confirmations* ;
Them, for Us and Our Heirs, DO RATIFY, AP-
PROVE ; and, to the said Citizens, and to their
Heirs and Successors ; DO GRANT and CONFIRM,
for ever ; as the *Charters* and *Letters* aforesaid
more fully testify. FURTHERMORE, WE WILLING,
in Consideration of the Premisses, to render
the said Citizens a more abundant Favor ; HAVE
GRANTED, for Us and Our Heirs ; and, by this
our Charter, HAVE CONFIRMED, unto the afore-
said Citizens, and their Heirs, and Successors ;
that, although the said Citizens, or their Ancef-
tors, upon some Emergency, may not fully have
enjoyed some, or other of the *Liberties, Acquit-*
tances, Privileges, and Immunities aforesaid ; yet,
the

the said Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of the said City, may, henceforth fully ENJOY and EXERCISE the *Liberties, Acquittances, Privileges, and Immunities* aforesaid, for ever; without any *Impediment*, from Us, or our Heirs, *Justices, Escheators, Sherifs*, or any other of Our

78 *Bailifs, or Ministers* whatsoever. AND FURTHERMORE, WHEREAS certain *Liberties and Privileges*, not above expressed, are granted, by Us and our Progenitors to the Cities of *Waterford*, and *Cork*, and Town of *Drogheda*; as appears to Us, by *Inspection* of the *Rolls* of the *Chancery* of

79 Us, and our Progenitors aforesaid; WE HAVE GRANTED, for Us, and Our Heirs; and, by this Our Charter, HAVE CONFIRMED, to the said Citizens of *Dublin*, and their Heirs and Successors, all such *Liberties and Privileges*, as the Citizens of the said Cities of *Waterford* and *Cork* and the Burgeses of the said Town of *Drogheda*, thus possess; by the said Citizens of the City of *Dublin*, and their Heirs and Successors. for ever, to be ENJOYED; to

80 wit; THAT their *Mayor*, chosen every Year, from among themselves; do, in the presence of the COMMONALTY of the said City, take the proper *Oath*, before HIM, who preceded him in that Office, the

81 last preceding Year; UNLESS Our *Justice of Ireland*, or some *Baron* of the *Royal Exchequer*, shall be present, in the said City, at the time of such *Election*; before whom, then, such *Oath* is to be taken:

82 AND, that the said Citizens of the City of *Dublin*, and their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of the said City, HAVE *Return* of all *Writs* of Us, and our Heirs; as well of *Summons*, as of *Attachements*, of all and singular matters arising within the said City of *Dublin*, and the *Suburbs* thereof;

83 SO, THAT the *Ministers* of Us and our Heirs, in *Ireland*, may not enter the said City of *Dublin*, or the *Suburbs* thereof, to *Summon*, or to *Attache*, or
to

- to make *Execution* of any *Procefs* arising therein ;
 84 UNLESS in Case of *Failure* of the *Mayor* and
Bailifs of the said City ; EXCEPT four Pleas, to
 85 wit, *DE RAPTU*, *INCENDIO*, *FOR-*
STALLAMENTO, *THE SAURO IN-*
VENTO ; if they happen in the said City, or
Suburbs thereof; which WE WILL to remane totally
 to Us and to Our *Heirs*, and to Our *Ministers*,
 86 in *Ireland* : AND, that the said Citizens of the
 City of *Dublin*, and their *Heirs* and *Successors*,
 Citizens thereof, be not *impanelled* upon any *Ju-*
ries, or *Recognitions*, without the said City of *Dub-*
lin, or the *Suburbs* thereof ; to be held, on account
 of their *Lands* and *Tenements*, without the City
 and *Suburbs* aforefaid, or of their *Holdings* with-
 in the fame ; so long, as they shall be *Resident*
 87 in the said City, or *Suburbs*. AND, that none of
 the aforefaid Citizens of the said City of *Dublin*,
 shall be *impleaded*, without the *Walls* of the said
 City of *Dublin*, upon any *Plea* ; but, within the
Walls of the said City, in their *Guild-hall* ; EXCEPT
 concerning *Pleas*, and *extern Tenures*, which do not
 appertain to the *Hundreds* of the said City of *Dublin* :
 88 AND, that the *Mayor* and *Bailifs* of the said City,
 for the Time being, in the *Guild-hall* of the said
 City, HOLD *Cognizance* of all *Pleas*, as well of

Par. 85. *DE RAPTU*, of Rape, or Ravishment.

DE INCENDIO, of Burning.

DE FORSTALLAMENTO, of Forestalling ; that is,
 buying, or bargaining for, any Corn, Cattle, Goods, or Merchan-
 dises, as they are coming to Fairs, or Markets, before they are
 brought thither, and there publicly exposed to Sale ; with Intent
 to sell the same again, at an advanced Price.

DE THE SAURO INVENTO, of *Treasure-Trove* ;
 Gold, or Silver found under Ground, the Property unknown. This,
 by the Common Law, belongs to the Crown, and it is penal to
 conceal it. The Finder should always give Notice, of such Treas-
 ure found, to the *Coroners*, *Sherif*, or *Lord* of the *Manor*.

Tenures, within the City and Suburbs aforelaid,
 and the *Liberties* thereof; as of all *Trespaffes*,
Covenants, and *Contracts* whatsoever, arising
 within the *City, Suburbs* and *Liberties* aforelaid;
 and MAKE *Execution* of *Judgments*, in such *Pleas*,
 delivered before them, within the said *City, Su-*
 89 *burbs* and *Liberties*; SAVE always ORDINANCES OF
 90 the *Staple*, made by Us and Our COUNCIL: AND,
 that none of the said Citizens of the aforelaid *City*
 of *Dublin*, plead, or be impleaded, without the said
City, of Lands, or Tenements, which are within
 the *City, Suburbs* and *Liberties* aforelaid; nor of
Trespaffes, Covenants, or Contracts, made within
 the said *City, Suburbs* and *Liberties*, or, any others
 91 therein arising; UNLESS such *Pleas* concern Us, or
 Our *Heirs*, or the *Commonalty* of the said *City* of
 92 *Dublin*: AND, that the *Mayor* and *Bailifs* of the
 said *City* of *Dublin*, for the Time being, may ac-
 count by their *sufficient Attornies*, and be admitted
 to render the same into the aforelaid *Exchequer*;
 93 So, THAT their *Deputies* be admitted, before the
Treasurer and *Barons* of the *Exchequer* of the
 Kingdom of *Ireland*, when the said *Exchequer* shall
 be held in any other Place, than in the said *City*;
 upon all Manner of *Accounts* and *Debts* affecting
 the said *Mayor* and *Bailifs*, or the *Commonalty* of
 the aforelaid *City*; and to render such *Accounts*,
 by their said *Attornies*, into the *Exchequer* afore-
 94 said; So, THAT the Payment of Our *Dues* shall,
 95 by that means, be, in no wise, retarded: AND, that
 no *Bailif* of Ours, or of Our *Heirs*, or of any
 other Person whatsoever, take any *Citizen* of the
 said *City* of *Dub'in*, nor imprison him, whilst he can
 procure sufficient *Bail*; UNLESS for *Felony*, or some
 other enormous *Offence*, for which he may not be
 97 bailable: AND, also, that the aforelaid Citizens of
 the *City* of *Dublin*, and their *Heirs* and *Succeffors*,
 Citizens of the same *City*, HAVE and HOLD the said
City, Suburbs and *Liberties*, with all its *Commodities*,
Issues,

Issues, Profits, and other usual *Appurtenances* ;
 and, with all the LIBERTIES and FREE CUSTOMS,
 which they have hitherto *enjoyed*, in the Times of
 Our *Progenitors* aforesaid, or in Ours ; according
 as They more *happily, fully, and freely have enjoyed*,
 98 and still *do enjoy* the same : AND, that no *Sherif*,
Bailif, or other *Minister* of Us, or Our Heirs, *do*
intrude, to *Attache*, or to *Summon*, upon any Oc-
 casion, within the *City, Suburbs, or Liberties* afore-
 said ; EXCEPT the *Mayor, Bailifs, and Coroners* of
 the said *City*, who are *answerable* in *Pleas* of the
Crown, before Our *Itinerant Judges* for holding
common Pleas, in the said *City of Dublin* ; UNLESS
 in *Failure* of the *Mayor, Bailifs and Coroners* afore-
 100 said : AND, if any of the aforesaid *Citizens* of the
 said *City of Dublin*, shall be *attached, without*
the Walls of the said *City* ; the *Mayor and Citi-*
zens of the said *City* may HOLD THEIR COURT
 thereupon, and *administer Justice* to the *Complain-*
ant ; in like manner, as an *Earl, Baron*, or
 other *Peer of Ireland* should *hold his Court* upon
 his *Tenants* ; according to the LAW of Our Land
 101 of *Ireland* : AND, moreover, WHEREAS the said
Citizens of the *City of Dublin*, have made it ap-
 pear to Us, by their *Petition*, preferred before
 Us, and Our Council ; THAT *they have* such a
Privilege, “ *That no foreign Merchant should*
Sell, by Retale his Merchandises within the said
City ; ” NOTWITHSTANDING *which Privilege*,
 some foreign Merchants, *under Color of the STA-*

Par. 101. STAPLE ; a public Mart, or Market, where Goods
 and Merchandises are publicly bought and sold. *Ordinance of the*
Staple, is a Statute for regulating Matters relating to *Merchandise*
 and *Marts*. There is a *Staple Court* established in this *City*, and
 all *Staple Towns* ; held before the *Mayor and Constables of the Staple*,
 to recover Debts relating to *Merchants and Merchandises* ; which is
 to be done in a summary Way, by the *Law-Merchant*, or LAW of
 the *Staple*.

TUTE OF ORDINANCE OF STAPLE, *lately published, in which it is set forth*, "THAT all Merchants, coming to the Staple of the Cities and Boroughs in Our Kingdom of England, and Our Lands of Ireland and Wales, may sell their Merchandises, by Whole Sale, or Retale, or by Parcels, without Cavil;" do come to the said City of Dublin, and at their Discretion sell and buy Merchandises therein, by Retale, as freely, as the Merchants of the said City; and so, in a Manner, engross all the Profits, which may arise from the buying and selling of Merchandises in the said City; giving no Aid, or Contribution towards the Charges incumbent on the said

102 City, for the Preservation and Defence thereof; AND also, WHEREAS, under Color of an Ordinance by Us lately made, THAT all Wool, Hides, and other Merchandises, from our Kingdom and Lands aforesaid, for foreign Parts, be carried to our Town of Cales and not elsewhere; The said Citizens are bound to carry their Merchandises; to wit, Old Cloath, Wool, Hides, and other exempt Goods; which are very unlike, and different from the Merchandises of other Lands; to the said Town of Cales; where they can hardly sell such Merchandises for any Value, or get Wines, Iron, Salt, or other Merchandises, fit, or ad-

103 vantagious for the said Land of Ireland: AND WHEREAS, the said Citizens having sold their Merchandises, for a small Price, at the said Town of Cales; They must take new Frete toward some Parts of England, Gascony and elsewhere, to search therein for Merchandises fit for their Country, and so, to discharge two Fretes,

Par. 102. OLD CLOATH; This is somewhat obscure to me; but, I apprehend, it implies *Gloath* of the *Old Standard*; that is, *Narrow Cloath*, or *Frize*.

for

for one; to the great Detriment and manifest
 104 Impoverishment of the said Citizens: WE, WILL-
 ING, in Consideration of the Premisses, to pro-
 vide for the Peace and Advantage of the said
 Citizens; HAVE GRANTED, for Us and Our
 Heirs; and, by this Our Charter, HAVE
 CONFIRMED; That all *foreign Merchants*, who
 shall *buy*, or *sell* Merchandises, within the said
 City, according to the Tenor of the aforesaid
Statute, pay and be *obliged to pay*, with the afore-
 said Citizens, in *Aids* and *Contributions*, to the
 Support of *Tallage*, and other Charges incumbent
 on the said City, according to the *Quantity* of the
 Commodity *bought*, or *sold*, and to this, *be com-*
 105 *pelled*, as shall be found Just: AND, that the same
 Citizens and their Heirs and Successors may carry
Old Cloath, *Wool*, *Hides*, and all other Wares,
 the Product of the said Land of *Ireland*; *Corn*, at
 the Time prohibited, *only excepted*; to the Parts
 of *England*, *Gascony* and other Places, where they
 shall see more expedient, for Ever; as, before
 the aforesaid *Ordinance*, they were accustomed to
 do; The *Statute* and *Ordinance* aforesaid, notwith-
 106 standing: WHEREFORE, WE WILL, and FIRM-
 LY COMMAND, for Us and Our Heirs; That the
 aforesaid Citizens of the said City of *Dublin*,
 and their Heirs and Successors, of the City afore-
 said, HAVE all the *Liberties*, *Acquittances*, *Privi-*
leges and *Immunities* aforesaid; and fully ENJOY
 and OCCUPY the same, as aforesaid, for Ever:
 107 WITNESSES hereunto, The venerable Fathers,
S. Ely Our Chancellor, ***** *Worcester Trea-*

Par. 105. WHAT is to be thought of those, who deny Us the
 Benefit of this *material*, this *fundamental Article* of this OUR CHAR-
 TER? By what Authority is Our Trade, in these Particulars, re-
 trenched? By none, but *Law-less Force*! exercised by the very
Hirelings, who live upon this poor Country and City!

surer,

furor, Bishops; *John Duke of Lancaster* Our most dearly beloved Son, *Richard of Arundell*, *Humphrey De Bobun* of *Essex* and *Hereford*, *William* of *Salisbury*, and *Thomas De Veer* of *Oxford* Our Chamberlain, Earls; *Henry De Percy*, *Edward Le Dispenser*, *John Attales* Steward of Our Household, and others: GIVEN under Our Hand, at *Westminster*, the twenty-second Day of *November*, in the thirty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

108 WE, MINDFULL of the acceptable and laudable Services, which the aforesaid Citizens and their Ancestors, have manifoldly rendered to Us, and to Our Progenitors, at painful Expences; for the Preservation and Defence of the said City, and the Parts adjacent, against the hostile Assaults of Our *Irish* Enemies; exposing their Persons and their Properties to sundry Dangers; AND moreover, WILLING to manifest Our gracious Favor to the said Citizens, that they may be enabled, more peacefully, to carry on their Commerce, and more securely to keep the said City of *Dublin*; and that hereunto, they may be more firmly en-

109 gaged; HAVING RATIFIED and ACCEPTED the *Donations*, *Concessions* and *Confirmations* aforesaid, and the said *Charter* of Our Grandfather aforesaid, and all therein contained; Them, for Us and our Heirs, as much as in Us lies, according to the Tenor of these Presents, DO RATIFY, APPROVE; and, to the aforesaid Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, for Ever; DO GRANT and CONFIRM, as the aforesaid *Charter* doth reasonably

110 testify. MOREOVER, WILLING, in Consideration of the Premises, to render the said Citizens, in this Respect, a more abundant Favor;

111 WE HAVE GRANTED, for Us and Our Heirs; and, by this Our Charter, HAVE CONFIRMED, to the aforesaid Citizens and their Heirs and Successors; That, although the same Citizens, and their

- their Ancestors, upon some Emergency, might not have, hitherto, enjoyed some, or other of the *Liberties, Acquittances, Privileges, or Immunities* aforesaid; yet, the said Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of the said City, may, henceforth, fully ENJOY and EXERCISE the *Liberties, Acquittances, Privileges, and Immunities* aforesaid, and every of them, without *Impediment* of Us, or Our Heirs, *Justices, Escheators, Sheriffs, or other Bailiffs, or Ministers*
- 112 whatsoever: WITNESSES hereunto, the venerable Fathers, R. Arch-Bishop of *Dublin* Chancellor, E. Bishop of *Chichester*,**** A. Bishop of *Meath*, R. Bishop of *Ossory*, *Thomas* Duke of *Gloucester* Our Uncle, *Edward* Earl of *Rotel.** and *Cork*, *Roger de Mortimer* Earl of *Marche* and *Ulster*, Our most dearly beloved Kinsmen; *John de Holland* Earl of *Huntindon*, Our most dearly beloved Brother; *John de Leonell, Thomas de Percy* Stewards of Our Household, *W. ****** Our Chamberlain of *Ireland*, and others: GIVEN under Our Hand, at *Kilkenny*, the twenty fourth Day of *April*, in the eighteenth
- 113 Year of our Reign. WE, in Consideration of the acceptable and laudable Services, which the aforesaid Citizens, and their Ancestors, not without painful Expences, have manifoldly rendered to Us and to Our Progenitors; for the Preservation and Defence of the said City of *Dublin*, and the adjacent Parts, against the hostile Assaults of Our *Irish* Enemies, exposing their Persons and their Properties, to sundry Dangers; AND moreover, WILLING to manifest our gracious Favor to the said Citizens, that they may be enabled more peaceably to carry on their Commerce, and more securely to keep the said City, as aforesaid, and that, here-
- 114 unto, they may be more firmly engaged; HAV-
- ING

ING RATIFIED and ACCEPTED the *Donations, Concessions* and *Confirmations* aforesaid, and all and singular the *Contents* of the said *Charter*; *Them*, for Us and Our Heirs, as much, as in Us lies, DO ACCEPT, APPROVE; and, to the said Citizens, and to their Heirs and Successors, for ever, of Our special Grace, according to the Tenor of these Presents, DO GRANT AND CONFIRM, as the *Charter* aforesaid, doth reasonably testify:

115 IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused these Our *Letters* to be made *Patent*: WITNESS OURSELF, at *Westminster*, the twenty third Day of *November*, in the second Year of our Reign.

116 LIKEWISE, WE HAVE INSPECTED the *Charter*, which Our most dear Father, *Henry* the Fifth, late King of *England*, passed under the great Seal, which Our said Father used in his Land of *Ireland*, in these Words; HENRY, by the Grace of God, King of *England*, and *France*, and Lord of *Ireland*; To all and singular the Arch-Bishops, Bishops, Abbots, Priors, Dukes, Earls, Barons, Knights, Justices, Sheriffs, Mayors, Sovereigns, Provosts, Bailiffs, Ministers and his other Liege

117 Men, GREETING: KNOW YE, that, of Our special Grace, by the Assent of the venerable Father in Christ, *Richard* Arch-Bishop of *Dublin*, Deputy of Our beloved and trusty *John Talbot* of *Halomshire* Knight, our *Lieutenant* of our Land of *Ireland*; and by Advice of said Deputy; in Consideration of the good *Services, Labors, Expences* and *Losses*, which our beloved Lieges, the *Mayor* and *Commonalty* of our City of *Dublin*, to Us have heretofore rendered and sustained, for the Preservation and Defence of our Trusty Lieges therein, and for the *Support* of the *Walls, Towers*, and *Pavements*, and divers other Charges of the same City; AND WILLING, on that Account, to render the said *Mayor* and *Commonalty*, a special

cial Favor ; WE DO GRANT, for Us and Our
 Heirs, unto the aforesaid *Mayor* and *Commonalty*,
 and to their Heirs and Successors, for ever, the
 several *Liberties*, *Franchises* and *Customs* under-
 119 written ; to wit ; THAT our *Mayor* and *Bailifs*
 of our said City and their Successors, Mayors
 and Bailifs therein, for the time being, may be
Justices of Peace, and *Justices of Laborers*, within
 Our City aforesaid ; and, that they HAVE the
Cognizance, and *entire Correction* of all and every
Laborer, *Artificer*, and *Viſtualler*, dwelling with-
 120 or paſs through, the ſame ; AND, that they may
 ACT, EXERCISE and DETERMINE all and every
 Matter, or thing, which appertains to the Office
 of *Justices of the Peace*, and *Justices of Laborers*
 aforesaid ; agreeable to the Form of Our *Com-*
mon Law, and to the *Customs* of Our said
 Land, and the Force and Efficacy of the *Sta-*
tutes and *Ordinances*, in Our Kingdom of *Eng-*
land, and Our Land aforesaid, by Us and Our
 Progenitors, formerly Kings of *England*, here-
 121 tofore made and uſed. WE HAVE ALSO GRANT-
 ED to the ſame *Mayor* and *Commonalty*, and their
 Successors aforesaid, that our Mayor and Bailifs
 of our City aforesaid and their Successors,
 Mayors and Bailifs therein, for the time being,
 may TAKE and RECEIVE, by the Hands of the
 ſame *Mayor*, and *Bailifs*, and *Justices of Peace*,
 and *Justices of Laborers* and *Artificers* aforesaid,
 all manner of *Amerciaments*, *Forfeitures*, *Fines*,
 and *Issues*, thence in any manner, for the future,
 122 ariſing ; So, THAT the *Justices of the Peace*, or the
Justices of Laborers, or *Artificers*, or any other
Minister of Us, or of our Heirs, or Successors,
 or of any other Perſon whatſoever, upon the ſaid
 Office, of the ſaid *Justices of the Peace*, and *Justi-*
ces of Laborers and *Artificers*, within Our ſaid
 City and the *Liberties* and *Limits* thereof, of
 O Matters

Matters arising therein, which belong to such Office, shall not *intrude*, or *do*, or *attempt to do*
 123 any thing relating thereto. AND moreover,
 WE HAVE GRANTED, for Us and Our Heirs
 aforesaid, to the before mentioned *Mayor* and
Commonalty, and their Heirs and Successors, for
 ever; that the *Mayor* of Our said City, and his
 Successors, Mayors of Our said City, for the
 time being, BE Our *Escheator* and *Clerk* of Our
Market therein, and of Our Heirs, therein,
 to ACT, EXERCISE and EXECUTE all and every
 thing, which justly appertains, or relates to the
 Office of *Escheator*, or of *Clerk of the Market*,
 within our City aforesaid and the Liberties
 124 thereof; so, THAT no *Escheator*, or *Clerk of the*

Par. 123. *Escheator*, from *Escheat*, which is formed from an old Norman Word, which signifies *to happen*. All *Chattels*, *Lands*, or *Tenements*, which casually fall to the King, or to the Lord of a Manor, by way of *Forfeiture*, as in *Treason*, &c. or by the Death of his Tenant, without an Heir, general, or special; are called, *Escheats*; as the Officer, by whom they are discovered, is called, *Escheator*. This was an Officer, formerly appointed in every County, to hold Inquests of *Escheats*, by a Jury, impannelled by the Sheriff. They were to make a Return, or Certificate, of their Inquisitions, into the *Exchequer*. He is not to continue in his Office above a Year. No Seizure of Lands, or Tenements can be made into the King's Hands, before the *Escheats* be found, upon Inquisition, as above.—By the 126th Paragraph, all *Escheats* are granted to the City. See Par. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130.

CLERK OF THE MARKET, is an antient Officer appointed to regulate the *Weights* and *Measures*, by which Goods and Merchandises are publicly bought and sold. *The Clerk of the Market* is to make Assays of all *Weights* and *Measures*, and see that they be marked and sealed according to the lawful *Standard*. He has Power to hold a Court, and may issue Process to the Sheriffs, or Bailiffs, to bring a Jury before him. His Charge to them is to make Inquisition into the State of the Markets, and to present all such Persons, as use false, or unlawful *Weights*, *Scales*, or *Measures*; or who sell adulterated, unsound, or unwholesome *Bread*, *Flesh*, *Fish*, or any other *Viſuals*, or *Necessaries of Life*. Such Offenders are punishable by Fine, in this Court.

Market

Market of Us, or of Our Heirs aforesaid, or of any other of Our Ministers whatsoever, in Our said City, or the Liberties thereof, shall *do*, Or *exercise* any matter, or thing, which, in any manner, belongs to the Office of *Escheator*, or Clerk
 125 of the Market therein : WHICH very Mayor, as *Escheator* and Clerk of the Market, before the *Bailiffs* of Our said City, for the time being, shall take his Corporal Oath, in such Office of *Escheator* and Clerk of the Market, for the faithfully *discharging* and *exercising* the aforesaid Office, according to what Our Law, in this Respect, re-
 126 quires. WE HAVE ALSO GRANTED to the same Mayor and Commonalty, and to their Heirs and Successors aforesaid, for ever ; that they may, in Support of the *Fee-Farm* of Our said City, *freely* and *peacefully*, HAVE all Manner of *Lands*, *Tenements*, *Rents*, *Services* and *Possessions*, and all manner of *Fines* and *Amerciaments*, *Forfeits*, and *Profits*, within Our said City and the *Franchises* thereof, as *Escheats*, or by any other means, to be *forfeited*, or *arising* ; without any *Account*, to Us, or to Our Heirs aforesaid, or to the Ministers of Us, or them, to be thence ren-
 127 dered ; NOTWITHSTANDING any *Grant* of the Office of *Escheator*, or of the Office of Clerk of Our Market, within Our Land of *Ireland*, by Us, or Our Predecessors, or Progenitors, to any Person, heretofore, in any manner whatsoever, made ; And NOTWITHSTANDING any *Statutes*,
 128 to the contrary thereof, made. AND FURTHER-
 O 2 MORE,

Par. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. See Note on Par. 123.

Par. 128. By this, and the following, all *Escheats* are granted to the City ; particularly,

WAYS, or Waifs ; that is, Goods taken by *Force*, or *Theft*, and *waived*, or left behind by the *Felon*, upon being pursued. These,
 by

MORE, of our more abundant Grace, for Us and Our Heirs aforesaid, WE HAVE GRANTED to the aforesaid *Mayor* and *Commonalty*, and to their Heirs and Successors aforesaid, for ever; that they may HAVE all Manner of *Goods* and *Chattels*, called, *Wayfs* and *Strayes*, and *Wrecks* of the Sea; and also, all Manner of *Goods* and *Chattels* of all *Felons* and *Fugitives*, to be condemned and convicted, within our City aforesaid, and the *Liberties* thereof, for the future, arising; And likewise all Manner of *Fines* and *Amerciaments*, for all *Escapes* soever of *Felons*, *evading* and *escaping* out of the *Liberties* of the said City; and also of
 129 all other *Forfeitures* therein to be made: AND, that they, for the future, may be ACQUITTED of such *Fines*, *Amerciaments* and *Escapes*, to Us
 130 and to Our Heirs, for ever; So, THAT they shall not henceforth, by Us, or our Heirs, or any of their Ministers whatsoever, now, or for the future, be *lett*, *molested*, or in any wise, *aggrieved*.
 131 AND LIKEWISE, of the more abundant Fulness of Our Grace, WE HAVE GRANTED, for Us and Our Heirs aforesaid, to the aforesaid Mayor and Bailifs, and to all other Officers of Our said City, and to their Successors, for the Time being; that They may *traffick*, and freely *buy* and *sell* Wines, and all other Victuals whatsoever, by Wholesale, or Retail, for ever; without any *Lett* of Us, or of our Heirs, or of any of Our Ministers whatsoever; any *Statute*, or any

by Law, belong to the King, except where he grants them away, as in this Instance, to the City.

STRAYS, or *Estrays*; Cattle who have strayed, and whose lawful Owner may not be found.

WRECKS; such Goods, as are, after Ship-wreck, cast a Shore, or found a-float, within the Liberties of any City, or Manor.

Ordinance

Ordinance to the contrary whereof, heretofore
 132 published, or made, notwithstanding: WIT-
 NESSES hereunto, *Laurence Merbury* Our Chan-
 cellor of Our Land of *Ireland*, *William de Thin-*
begh Our Deputy Treasurer of *Ireland*, *James*
Uriell Chief Baron of Our *Exchequer* of Our
 said Land, *Robert Sutton* Clerk Keeper of the
Rolls of Our *Chancery* of Our said Land, *John*
Passaint Keeper of the *Hanaper* of Our said
Chancery, and many others: GIVEN under the
 Hand of the aforesaid Deputy, in *Dublin*, the
 sixth Day of *February*, in the seventh Year of
 133 our Reign. WE, MINDFUL of the acceptable
 and laudable Services, which the aforesaid Citi-
 zens, and their Ancestors, at painful Expences,
 have manifoldly rendered to Us and to Our Pro-
 genitors, for the Preservation and Defence of the
 said City of *Dublin*, and Parts adjacent, against
 the hostile Assaults of Our *Irish* Enemies; ex-
 posing their Persons and Properties to divers Pe-
 rils; AND, furthermore, WILLING to manifest Our
 gracious Favor to the said Citizens, that they may
 more peacefully carry on their Commerce, and
 more securely keep the said City as aforesaid,
 and that, hereunto, They may be more firmly
 134 engaged; HAVING RATIFIED and CONFIRMED
 the *Donations*, *Concessions* and *Confirmations* afore-
 said, and all and singular the Contents of the
 aforesaid Charter; *Them*, for Us and Our Heirs,
 as much, as in Us lies, of Our special Grace,
 with the *Assent* of Our most dearly beloved
 Kinsman *James le Bottiler* Earl of *Ormond*, Our
 Justice of Our Land of *Ireland*, and Our Coun-
 cil in Our said Land; WE ACCEPT, APPROVE;
 and, to the said Citizens, and to their Heirs and
 Successors, for ever; according to the Tenor of
 these Presents, DO GRANT and CONFIRM; as the
 aforesaid *Charter* doth reasonably testify.
 MOREOVER,

135 MOREOVER, WILLING to render the said Citi-
 136 zens, and their Heirs and Successors, in this Re-
 spect, a more abundant Favor; WE HAVE
 GRANTED, for Us, and Our Heirs; and, by
 this Our *Charter*, HAVE CONFIRMED, to the
 aforesaid Citizens, and their Heirs and Suc-
 cessors; that, although the said Citizens, or
 their Ancestors, Citizens of the said City of
Dublin, have not, on some Emergency, hither-
 to, fully *used*, or *have abused*, some, or other
 of the *Liberties*, *Acquittances*, *Privileges* and
Immunities aforesaid; yet, the said Citizens, and
 their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of the
 aforesaid City, may, henceforth, *fully* ENJOY
 and OCCUPY the *Liberties*, *Acquittances*, *Privileges*
 and *Immunities* aforesaid, and every of them,
 for Ever; without any *Lett*, *occasional Penalty*,
 or *Impediment*, from Us, or Our Heirs, Our
Lieutenants, *Justices*, *Escheators*, *Sherifs*, *Senes-
 cals*, *Bailifs*, or *Ministers*, or other *Officers* of
 Us, or Our Heirs whatsoever; any *Statutes*, or
Ordinances, made to the Contrary hereof, not-
 137 withstanding: WITNESSES hereunto,
 the venerable *Richard* Arch-Bishop of *Dublin*
 Our Chancellor, *Edward* Bishop of *Meath* Trea-
 surer of Our Land of *Ireland*, *Edward Fitz*
Maurice Earl of *Kildare*, Brother *William Fitz*
Thomas Prior of the *Hospital* of *St. John* of *Jeru-
 salem* in *Ireland*, and others: GIVEN under the
 Hand of Our *Justice* aforesaid, of Our Land
 aforesaid, at the Town of *Naas* the twenty-eighth
 Day of *January*, in the fifth Year of Our Reign.
 138 NOW WE, HAVING RATIFIED and ACCEPTED
 the *Donations*, *Concessions* and *Confirmations* aforesaid,
 and all and every thing contained in the
Charters and *Letters* aforesaid; for Us and Our
 Heirs, as much, as in Us lies, of Our special
 Grace, DO ACCEPT and APPROVE the same; and
 to the said Citizens, and to their Heirs and Suc-
 cessors,

cessors, for Ever, according to the Tenor of these Presents, DO GRANT and CONFIRM; as the *Charters* and *Letters* aforesaid do reasonably testify. 139 MOREOVER, WILLING to render the said Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, in this Respect, a more abundant Favor; WE HAVE GRANTED, for Us and Our Heirs; and, by this Our Charter, HAVE CONFIRMED, to the aforesaid Citizens, and to their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of the said City; that, although they, or their Ancestors, the Citizens of the said City of *Dublin*, upon some Emergency, *have not hitherto used, or have abused*, some, or other of the *Liberties, Acquittances*, and *Immunities* aforesaid; Yet, the said Citizens, and their Heirs and Successors, Citizens of the said City, may, henceforth, *fully* ENJOY and OCCUPY the *Liberties, Acquittances, Privileges* and *Immunities* aforesaid, and every of them, for Ever; without any *Impediment, occasional Penalty*, or *Obstruction* from Us, or Our Heirs, *Justices, Escheators, Sherifs*, or other *Bailiffs*, or *Ministers* 140 of Us, or of Our Heirs whatsoever: WITNESSES hereunto, the venerable Fathers *H. Arch-Bishop of Canterbury* Primate of all *England*, *J. Bath and Wells*, Our Chancellor, *W. Lincoln*, and *W. Salisbury*, Bishops; Our most dearly beloved Uncle *Humphrey of Gloucester*, and Our most dearly beloved Kinsmen *John of Norfolk*, Dukes; Our most dearly beloved Kinsman, *John of Huntingdon*, *Henry of Northumberland*, and *William of Suffolk* Steward of our Household, Earls; Our beloved and trusty *Ralph Crumbwell* Our Treasurer of *England*, and *Ralph Botiler* our Chamberlain, Knights; Our beloved Clerk *William De Wode* Keeper of Our Privy Seal, and others: GIVEN under Our Hand, at *Westminster*, the twentieth Day of *May*, in the twentieth Year 141 of Our Reign. WE, having considered the Premises,

Premiffes, at the *Instance* of the COMMONS of Our Land of IRELAND, in Our PARLEMENT at the *Naas*, on the *Friday* next after the Feast of *St. Barnaby* the Apostle, in the first Year of Our Reign, before Our beloved and trusty *Thomas Fitz Maurice* Earl of *Kildare* Our Justice of Our Land of IRELAND, *begun* and *held*; HAVING RATIFIED and ACCEPTED the aforesaid *Letters Patent*, and all and singular the Contents thereof; do *them*, for Us, and for Our Heirs, as much as in Us lies, of Our special Grace, by the ASSENT of the aforesaid JUSTICE and of the LORDS SPIRITUAL and TEMPORAL, and COMMONS of Our said Land, in Our PARLEMENT aforesaid assembled, and by AUTHORITY of the same, APPROVE AND CONFIRM: And, that the Mayor and Citizens of the City of *Dublin*, and their Successors, the aforesaid FRANCHISES and LIBERTIES, agreeable to the aforesaid *Letters Patent*, in all and every Article, or Articles; 142 may HAVE, OCCUPY and ENJOY, for Ever. AND furthermore, by the ASSENT and AUTHORITY aforesaid, WE DO ADJUDGE and REPUTE the said *Letters Patent*, as *good* and *sufficient*, as if We had granted the same *Letters*, and also the said LIBERTIES and FRANCHISES, to the aforesaid Mayor and Citizens, and to their Successors, a-new, under Our Great Seal of *England*, for 143 Ever: IN TESTIMONY whereof, We have caused *these Our Letters* to be made *Patient*: WITNESS our aforesaid Justice, at DUBLIN, the fifth Day of *May*, in the Second Year of Our Reign.

By Petition of THE PARLEMENT.

Par. 141, 142. The Reciting and the Enacting Clauses of the STATUTE.

THE END.

NARRATIVE,⁴

AND AN

ACCOMPT,

Concerning the HOSPITAL on Oxmantown-Green,

DUBLIN.

CONTAINING,

The Sums of Money, and by whom given and subscribed, towards building thereof, what hath been received and what yet remains uncollected; also a Particular of the several Payments and Disbursements made for Materials and Workmanship, from the first beginning of the same, until the 1st of May, 1673.

TOGETHER

With the hopeful Beginnings of Gifts towards future annual Maintenance.

Published for the Satisfaction of the Benefactors, by Order of the Assembly of *Midsummer*, 1671.

Now Re-published for the Information of the Citizens of *Dublin*.

By CHARLES LUCAS.



DUBLIN:

Printed by JAMES ESDALL, on *Cork-Hill*, 1749.

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side. The text is organized into several paragraphs, with some lines appearing as distinct sentences. Due to the low contrast, specific words and punctuation cannot be transcribed.]

TO THE
FREE-CITIZENS
OF THE
CITY of *DUBLIN*.

WHILE *great Writers* choose, what they call, *great Men*, for their *Patrons*; let me humbly choose the *best* of Men for mine, the *good* alone with me are great, let their Fortune and their Station be what they may.

IN this Sense, if the strictest Regard, nay, the highest Rewards paid to *Virtue* and *public Spirit*, be, as it undoubtedly is, the clearest Proof of *virtuous* and great Minds, no Men, now on Earth, can be deemed, truly *greater*, than the CITIZENS of DUBLIN.

IF the *Dedication* of any thing be a real Compliment, it is only so, when the Person, to whom the Work is *dedicated*, is truly worthy, and a fit *Patron* for the *Dedicator* and his Labors. Otherwise, it is a *Burlesque* and a *Satire* on both.

IF the Compliment of a *Dedication* be, as some *Dedicators* would have it, a *Debt*, or a *Tribute*; it can only be due to the *Good* and *Beneficent*; it is impertinent to offer it, where it is not due. And it is unjust in any to accept it, who is not truly intitled to receive it.

ALL Obstacles to making a *Dedication* to You, MY FRIENDS and FELLOW CITIZENS, are quite removed, by the many eminent *Virtues*, you have lately shewn

shewn in public Life. And the many Marks of your Favor and Beneficence, conferred on me, which I shall ever retain deeply ingraven on the Table of mine Heart; bind me down, by every Principle of Morality and true Religion, by every Regard to true public, or private Interest, or Duty, to serve you, with all the Powers that Providence has, or shall give me. And now permit me to take this Opportunity of assuring you, which I do from my Soul, in the utmost Solemnity, that while you dare pay the same Regard to VIRTUE, contend for your LIBERTY, and labor to promote true LOYALTY, with the same Steadiness, Zeal, Resolution and Assiduity, which you have of late demonstrated to the World; no Consideration on Earth shall ever induce me to change MASTERS, or shall tire me in your Service, while you continue, what I have hitherto found you, the worthiest and best of Men.

I now, beg Leave to present you, not an *original Writing*, but a *new Edition* of one, that has been long since suppressed, or lost.

IT is a NARRATIVE and ACCOMPT of the *Foundation* and *Constitution* of the HOSPITAL and FREE-SCHOOL of this City; shewing, the Intention of our Fore-fathers in the Institution, the legal Governors, and their Powers, by an *Abstract* of the *Charter*; the Contributions then made to the *Building* and the *Support* of the House, the Expences, and the Oeconomy laid down.

THIS was published and dispersed among the Benefactors, in the Year 1673, by Order of the *Assembly*, in the Year 1671. And, as it has that Sanction, it must be supposed to have greater Weight and Authority with the Public, than any Thing I could offer of mine own, upon the Occasion.

You will observe, the Intention of the *Founders* and *Benefactors* of this House, was to let their *Charity* begin at Home; to make a comfortable Provision for the *reduced Citizens* and their *helpless Orphans*, and by separating them from foreign intruding *Vagrants*, by
Course

Courfe of Law, the Streets may be cleared of that Pest and Disgrace of Society, *strolling Beggars*.

IN the later End, you will observe a Privilege reserved to considerable *Benefactors*, to offer, or present a Child, or Children, to the *Governors*, to be by them received, maintained and educated in the *Hospital*. But, that it neither was, nor could be intended, that any *Foreigner*, or any Person, but the *Lord Mayor, Sherifs, Commons* and *Citizens* of this City, should be admitted, for any Consideration, *Governors* of that Foundation.

IN my REMONSTRANCE, published in the Year 1743, from p. 28, to 35, the *By-Laws* relating to this *Hospital* are all recited, in *Abstract*. And, in the PROCEEDINGS of the *Sherifs* and *Commons* afterwards published, N^o. VI. p. 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, they are set forth at large. By these, which are all the *By-Laws* extant; you will observe, that the Conduct and Management of this *Hospital*, in it's infant State, was placed in the Hands of *Committees, Trustees*, or *Sub-Governors*, by their Appointment and Name, plainly and evidently *subject, subservient* and *subordinate* to the *Assembly*. Let those, who have since overturned this Foundation, shew, if they can, by what Law, or Authority they assume the Titule, Office and Power of *Governors*, and if possible, prove, they are not *Usurpers*.

LET them inform you, why the Intention of the *Founder* and *Benefactors* are, in no Respect, answered? Why there are no *poor Citizens* provided for on the Establishment? And but few *Citizens Children*, in Comparison to those of *Foreigners* and *Strangers*, admitted? Why one of these *usurping Governors*, a Man of *high Rank* and *great Dignity* in the City, and of *conspicuous, conscious Innocency*, no less than the worshipful Alderman *Nathaniel Kane*, is, contrary to a positive Precept in the *Charter*, a *Tenant to the Corporation*? and refuses to pay Rent! And why another of *higher Dignity*, a *Baronet*, an *Alderman*, a *Candidate*, would you believe it! even Sir *Samuel Cooke*, has the

Benefit of the *Toll* of all the *Bear* and *Barley*, that belong to the *Hospital*, upon his own *Terms*? As I have not *Recourse* to the *Hospital Books*, I can not, at present, set forth the *Contract* exactly. But, is not his making a *Contract* for this *Toll*, as much against the *Intention* of the *Precept* in the *Charter*, as his being a *Tenant*?

CAN the *Hospital* grow *Rich*, under such an *Administration*? Or can the *Citizens*, or their *Orphans* hope to be provided for by *Men*, who are laboring for *Self-Interest*, not for the *Public Weal*? Or can they hope for any *Regard* from *Strangers*, from *Foreigners*?

Is it not time to discharge these *perfidious Trustees*, these *usurping Governors*? The *Means* are now in your own *Hands*. You may be *FREE*, if you *will*. And I am persuaded you *will*. You have been sufficiently discouraged from suing for *Redress* of *Grievances* in the *Courts of Law*, by the *Fate* of your *Application* for the *Restoration* of the *Election* of *Aldermen*. Can you expect better *Success* against the present *Board* of *Governors* of the *Blue-Coat Hospital*. See if you can find out who are *Governors*, besides the *Lord Mayor*, and *Aldermen* and their *Creatures*; and judge if there be any *Chance* to set *Matters* to *Right*, by a *Law-Suit*.--If you should discover, that you have too powerful *Men* to contend with, at that *Board*, as well, as at the *Board* of *Aldermen*, you can only hope for *Redress* in *Parlement*. That you may be able in spite to all your secret and avowed *Enemies* to elect fit *Representatives* to serve your selves and the *Nation*, in that most august *Assembly*, is the *Purport* of the *Labors*, and the full *Scope* of the most ardent *Wishes* of,

Your most dutiful,

most affectionate Brother

and

Fellow-Citizen,

and

most faithful Servant,

C. Lucas.

A
NARRATIVE,
 AND AN
ACCOMPT, &c.

IT hath ever been observed that, in great and populous places, the two different Extreams of Opulency and Penury do usually meet; some enjoying abundance to superfluity, while others labour under want, to excess of misery. That Statue which *Nebuchadnezzar* saw in his dream, might very fitly represent not only Monarchies, but Cities; wherein the upper parts are of Silver and Gold, but the feet of miry Clay and Iron. And as, where the richest and most precious Mines are found; there, the ground about them is most Barren and Hungry; So it is commonly seen that in those very places where the Veins of Wealth are opened, and pour their Stores into some Men's Bosoms, there likewise Want and Poverty do most imperiously reign over a great part of the Neighbourhood.

WHICH diversity of Mens conditions, as it may be rationally ascribed to several causes, both natural, and moral; so especially to the Wisdom of Divine Providence, which brings both the Rich and the Poor to meet together, that both might be mutually benefited: The Poor supplied by the Rich Man's Wealth, and the Rich helped by the Services and Prayers of the Poor. And happy is that City where this Inequality of Estate, is thus equally and piously managed; where private, or especially public, Charity relieves the aged and *helpless Poor*; and the necessary Charity of severe laws, and a due Execution of them, keeps others from being *criminally poor*.

THE want of a strict care, and regulation herein, hath filled many great Cities with troublesome swarms of idle Vagrants; whose impudent and importune Clamours, are *Affaults* rather than *Requests*, and tend not more to the *Molestation*, than to the *Shame* and *Reproach*, of the Inhabitants. For whilst, either a foolish and harmful commiseration, or a supine neglect of this concern, hath in effect exaundered the Laws made against them; this sort of People hath been, as the *Historian* speaks of the *Astrologers* in *Rome*, always *forbidden*, yet *still retained*.

It is not our Purpose to make Reflections upon others, nor yet to excuse our selves, by pleading that this Evil is general. Possibly our own City is more infested than any other. We would willingly sweep our own Streets from that Canaille of loose and sturdy Vagabonds, whose Tongues cry much louder than their Wants. It hath doubtless been observed not only by our selves, but by others who have resorted hither, how in every Corner they way-lay and invade Men's Charity.

Hereupon have ensued two grand Mischiefs,

THE one, that the Charity of well disposed Persons is hereby drained away from the proper Objects of it, whose real Wants are usually accompanied with Humility and Modesty; and, by an inevitable mistake, the greatest share of it drops into the hands of a Rout of lewd Wretches, who afterwards laugh at that pity, which their Tones and Cantings have moved.

THE other, that Charity being thus frequently misplaced, hath at last grown weary of it's Mistakes; and not well knowing how to distinguish between those to whom Bounty, and to whom Correction, would be proper Alms, hath utterly hardened it self against all those Shapes and Semblances of Misery, which have so often abused it.

In the year 1668, the right honourable the Earl of *Offory*, being then Lord Deputy of this Kingdom, and the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council, taking into their serious Consideration the great Inconveniencies caused by such dissolute People, were pleased
out

out of their pious and prudent Care for the Welfare of this City, to direct a letter to the Lord Mayor, requiring a speedy and effectual Redress of these Disorders.

It is with all Thankfulness acknowledged, that this Letter was it which laid the first Stone in this great and good Design; and ever adored be the gracious Providence of God, that moved our Governors to this pious care, and the City to follow the intimations of their, and the Divine, Pleasure.

THIS Letter, being of such public Concern, was, with the first Opportunity, communicated by the then Lord Mayor to the Common Council of the City; who unanimously resolved to endeavour that full Satisfaction, and due Obedience might be given to the whole Contents of it. Whereupon they straight proceeded to issue out Orders against all vagrant and dissolute Beggars, and executed them upon as many of that note as could be apprehended.

BUT this course not altogether obtaining it's desired Effect, partly by reason of the huge numbers of indigent Persons; and partly because of the great Difficulty of discerning between *the impotent* and the *impudent*; the pretences of the latter being as plausible, and their complaints as passionate, as the other; lest therefore too much Lenity should be exercised towards those, whose idleness deserved Rigour, or too much Rigour towards those, whose Wants required Pity and Relief; it was judged the most rational and expedient Method, by a particular and exact Inquiry, to select out such as were fit Objects for Charity, that these being separated from the rest, Magistrates might strictly execute the Laws, without being accounted either unjust, or uncharitable.

IN pursuance hereof, it was by the free and general vote of all the said Assembly enacted, that an Hospital should forthwith be endeavoured to be founded on *Oxmantown Green*, one of the most pleasant, convenient, and healthful places belonging unto this City: And that it should be built large enough for the Reception

ception, and indowed liberally enough for the Maintenance of as many Poor, as should be thought worthy to be entertained on the public Charity.

AND that there might be no delays in a work of so great Necessity and Importance, Treasurers, or Trustees, were then appointed, to whose care the Management of this Affair was committed ; and who were requested and impowered to receive the charitable Contributions of all Persons, whose Hearts God should incline to the promoting so good a work, and to expend what was so received, as should be judged most behoveful for the Ends above mentioned.

ACCORDING to the Resolution thus taken and declared ; on the eighth day of *May* in the year of our LORD 1669, this work was begun, though it's Beginners were much better furnished with Alacrity and Willingness, than with Ability and Means, to go through with so great an Undertaking.

BUT yet, that they may not be branded with the Imputation of Folly in beginning to Build, and not having where withal to finish it, there Apology is, that they did confidently believe, what the Event hath in a good Measure verified ; that they had a large and rich Stock lying in the hands of many Charitable Persons in this Kingdom, part of which hath been already received, and employed ; as at the end of this Narrative will appear, and they do with the same humble Confidence expect those greater Supplies which yet are wanting, beseeching the great and universal BENEFAC-TOR, that he would be pleased to excite a pious Emulation in Men's Hearts, and make them contend in this good work, whose Name shall be most blessed on Earth, and whose Reward most glorious in Heaven.

AND this hope is the more increased by observing how GOD hath *hitherto* signally owned and favoured that good Intention, and by bringing in seasonable Supplies, when they were most needed, and least expected, hath given just Cause to intitle him to the Work ; and with all humble Praise to acknowledge, that HE him-
self

self is the Founder and Builder of this House, designed for the Support and Maintenance of his own Family.

AND as a special remark of the Divine Approbation, it must here likewise with all thankfulness be observed, that although the Stock were always vastly disproportionable to the Greatness of the Undertaking and hath oftentimes been exhausted to the last Mite that it could yield, and no means appeared how more might be procured either to furnish Materials for the Building, or Payment for the Workman for his just and agreed hire ; Yet the Divine Providence hath sent in frequent Supplies, the Charity of some beginning, where others left, and upon Faileur it was furthered by the Forbearance of Persons concerned for Work and Materials, who were confident so good a Design could not want Favourites, till Stone by Stone, this great Work was at length brought to that Perfection wherein now it is.

THE Fabrick consists of three Isles, or Rows of Building meeting in one Front. In the whole it contains very many Apartments ; the greatest Number of which are designed for Lodgings, and may without Annoyance or Incumbrance receive 250, or 300 Persons, the rest is taken up in necessary Offices for the Accommodation of such as shall be admitted, besides the Common-Hall, large and spacious, wherein they are all, with Modesty and Thanksgiving, to take their allowed Repast ; and a fair decent Chappel wherein they are all daily to meet at their stated Hours, to worship God, and to celebrate his Praise, whose Bounty hath rescued them from the Dregs of Misery, and put them into a Condition, though, not splendid and redundant, yet, both sedate and sufficient.

THERE are also four large School-Rooms erected in several parts of the Edifice, for the Instruction of those Children and Youths that shall be entertained, in several sorts of Learning according to their Genius and Capacity, viz. One for the perfect

fect READING of *English*; another for WRITING, and ARITHMETICK; a third for the LATIN and GREEK Tongues; and the fourth for the MATHEMATICKS; in the knowledge of which, such Youths are to be instructed, as shall be found capable, so far forth as shall be needful for their perfect skill in Navigation, or any other ingenuous and useful Art.

AND that Provision might be made, not only for Necessity, but, somewhat also for Convenience, and moderate Delight; the whole Structure, and a good Scope of Ground about it, are inclosed with a large Wall; designed for Gardens and Walks for the Solace and Refreshment of the Elder, and for the Recreation and Exercise of the Younger.

THIS Work being begun upon such Motives, carried on in such Manner, and brought to such Perfection, as has been mentioned, wanted yet the Royal Assent and Confirmation: But knowing his Majesty's ready Inclinations to works of Piety and Mercy, the City was well assured, that their humble Address would obtain a gracious Acceptance and Concession. They therefore humbly Supplicated his Excellency the Lord *Berkeley*, who was then Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, that he would be pleased to recommend their good Intentions to his Majesty, and obtain for this Foundation as full and ample a Charter, as in Cases of the like Nature had formerly been Granted: This their Petition was not only favourably received; but his Excellency and several Lords of the Council, to whom it was by him communicated, not thinking it sufficient for their Charity, to assist so good a work only by their Interests and Recommendations, were pleased to contribute towards this Foundation.

As soon as a Business of this Consequence could be dispatched, the Charter was obtained, wherein his Majesty is graciously pleased to give many singular Testimonies of his Royal Approbation; and a full and free Ratification of all those Priviledges they had humbly sued for. And although this structure be no way
worthy

worthy of so high a Cognizance, yet his Majesty respecting rather the Piety of their Intentions, than the Grandeur of the Work it self, was graciously pleased, as an honourary Addition to his Royal Grant, to give a Name to this Issue of public Charity; commanding it henceforth to be called, **THE HOSPITAL AND FREE-SCHOOL OF KING CHARLES THE SECOND, DUBLIN.** A Name from which all good Men, draw all good Omens: And may it ever Flourish, and Triumph over Time and Chance.

AND because it may prove expedient not only for the Information, but also for the Encouragement, of the pious Reader to further Contributions, to understand the true design of his Charity, and the security of it's Continuance as a lasting Monument that may recommend his Memory to future Ages; it is conceived convenient to subjoin an Extract of the Charter it self, omitting the Circumlocutions of the Legal Form, which might swell this Narrative to an unnecessary Tedioufness.

“ HIS Majesty therefore has therein granted, to
 “ the *Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens* of the
 “ City of *Dublin*, and their *Succeffors for Ever*,
 “ all that Piece and Parcel of Ground in Oxmantown-
 “ Green near the said City, where the intended Hos-
 “ pital and School is already Built, to be held of his
 “ Majesty, as of his Castle of *Dublin*, in free and
 “ common Soccage, as a Mansion-House, and Place
 “ of Abode, for the Sustainment and Relief of Poor
 “ Children, Aged, Maimed and Impotent People,
 “ Inhabiting or Residing in the said City of *Dublin*;
 “ and giving Power to the said *Mayor, Sheriffs, &c.*
 “ and their *Succeffors* for ever, at their Wills and Plea-
 “ sures, to place therein such Master or Masters, and
 “ such Numbers of Poor People and Children, and
 “ such Officers and Ministers of the said Hospital
 “ and Free-School, as likewise an able, learned,
 “ Pious and Orthodox Minister, to be approved of
 “ by the Arch-Bishop of *Dublin* for the time being,
 “ which Minister, is to read Divine Service, and
 “ Preach,

“ Preach, to such as shall Reside there, and Cate-
 “ chize such Children as shall be in the said *Hospital*
 “ or *Free-School*, as to the said *Mayor*, &c. shall seem
 “ convenient. Who are also thereby impowered to
 “ remove such Master, Minister, &c. Or any other
 “ Officers belonging to the said *Hospital*, and to
 “ place others in their Stead, and to appoint Fees
 “ and Sallaries for all the aforementioned Members
 “ of the *Hospital* and *Free-School*, as they and their
 “ Successors shall think fit ; that the *Mayor*, &c. and
 “ their Successors be GOVERNORS of the said *Hospital*
 “ and *Free School*, and of the Lands and Tenements,
 “ &c. to the same belonging ; that under this Title
 “ of the GOVERNORS of the HOSPITAL AND FREE-
 “ SCHOOL OF KING CHARLES THE SECOND,
 “ DUBLIN, they be a Body Corporate and capable
 “ of Suing, or being Sued in any of his Majesty’s
 “ Courts, and of purchasing to the Yearly Value of
 “ 6000 *l. ster.* and of keeping a Seal, &c. And they
 “ are hindered from Alienating any of the Estate of
 “ the said *Hospital* and *Free School* to any other use
 “ than that of the Corporation now mentioned ; and
 “ from making Leases for above 41 Years of Houses,
 “ or other Buildings, or 21 of Lands Tenements ;
 “ &c. And that either in Possession, or not above
 “ two Years before the Expiration of the Estate in
 “ Possession, and without any Fine or Income, at the
 “ best Yearly Rent that *Bonâ Fide* from good and
 “ solvent Tenants may be had. Nor is any Lease
 “ to be made to any of the GOVERNORS, or any other
 “ Person to the use of, or in trust for any of them.
 “ They have also power given them of making Rules
 “ and Statutes, &c. For the Government of the
 “ *Hospital* and *Free-School*, and to Execute, or Abro-
 “ gate such Rules as they find Occasion, provided
 “ they be not contrary to the Laws in force, or the
 “ Royal Authority.”

AND now that this true and faithful Narrative of
 the Progress of this good Work has been given, it
 has been thought needful here to subjoin a perfect Ca-
 talogue

talogue of those Benefactors whom God hath stirred up to Contribute to it ; together with a just Accompt of every particular Sum received and disbursed ; which it is hoped will not be expounded as performed with a design of bringing Men's Charity into a Comparifon ; which were both odious, and difingenuous ; but partly to declare to all the World the Faithfulnefs and Integrity of the Management of this great Trust ; and partly alfo that the Prudent and Charitable Reader may be able to eftimate how much is yet wanting to the competent Furniture and Indowment of this Foundation, and by the Examples of fo many worthy Persons, may be excited to Register his Name among them, and receive his Reward with them, when God, who hath paffed his Word for their Security, fhall repay this Loan with abundant Interest and Advantage.

A N

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of the proposed changes. It details the steps involved in the rollout process, from initial planning to final execution. This section also addresses potential challenges and provides strategies to overcome them, ensuring a smooth transition to the new system.

3. The third part of the document discusses the ongoing monitoring and evaluation of the project. It highlights the need for continuous communication and collaboration between all stakeholders involved. This section also provides a timeline for the project, indicating key milestones and deadlines.

4. The final part of the document provides a summary of the findings and conclusions. It reiterates the importance of the project and the commitment of the organization to achieving its goals. This section also includes a list of recommendations for future work, ensuring that the organization remains on track and continues to improve its performance.

AN ACCOUNT

Of what is Promised towards the
Yearly Maintenance

OF THE
HOSPITAL, &c.

The Names of the BENEFACTORS.

*The Sums
promised.*

	l.	s.	d.
A Person of Quality who desires to be nameless hath given two hundred Pounds to purchase twenty Pounds <i>per Ann.</i> for ever, which said Sum is put to Interest at ten <i>per Cent.</i> on good Security.	20	00	00
Alderman Richard Tigh, besides what he hath gi- ven towards the building,	10	00	00
Alderman Enoch Reader, besides what he hath gi- ven towards the building,	05	00	00
Sir Francis Brewster, Knt. and Alderman, be- sides what he hath given towards the Building,	30	00	00
Mr. James Yates, besides what he gave towards the Building,	02	00	00
Alderman Joshua Allen, besides what he gave to the Building,	05	00	00
Mr. George Surdevile,	03	00	00
Alderman John Smith, besides what he gave to the building,	02	00	00
Nathaniel Philpot, Haberdasher, besides what he hath given towards the Building,	05	00	00
Richard Young, Scrivener, besides what he gave to the Building,	00	10	00

B

Total £ 082 10 00

The

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	82	10	00
The Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Commons and Citizens of the City of <i>Dublin</i> , their Grant of the Rents of <i>Oxmantown</i> and <i>St. Stephens-Green</i> , <i>per Ann.</i> amounting to	174	02	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Randall Becket, Gent. besides what he gave to the Building,	05	00	00
Mr. John Gaitch, besides what he gave towards Building,	02	00	00
Hugh Roberts, Maltster,	02	00	00
Sir William Petty, Knt.	20	00	00
Alderman Richard Cooke, by his Last Will and Testament,	03	00	00
The Right Hon. Richard Earl of <i>Arran</i> ,	10	00	00
John Glandee, Clerk, besides what he hath given towards Building,	12	10	00
The Hon. Sir Edward Maffy, Knt. hath subscribed <i>per Ann.</i> for ninety Years,	10	00	00
Total,	321	02	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

A N

A C C O U N T

Of what hath been Received out of the YEARLY
MAINTENANCE promised the HOSPITAL.

	l.	s.	d.
Received for four Years Interest of the two hundred Pounds given by the Person of Quality who desired to be nameless,	80	00	00
Received of Mr. George Surdevile,	03	00	00
Received out of the Rents due on the two Greens from the 24th of Nov. 1670, to the 1st of May 1673,	294	12	01 $\frac{3}{4}$
Total £	377	12	01 $\frac{3}{4}$

THE

T H E A C C O U N T

Of what M O N E Y hath been subscribed and
promised towards building the HOSPITAL and
FREE-SCHOOL on *Oxmantown-Green*, DUBLIN.

From the 28th Day of *May*, 1669, to the 1st Day
of *May* 1673.

<i>The Names of the Benefactors or Subscribers.</i>		<i>The Sums subscrib- ed or promised.</i>		
		l.	s.	d.
A				
T H E most Reverend Father in God James Lord Archbishop of <i>Armagh</i> Lord Primate and Metropolitan of all <i>Ireland</i> ,	}	60	00	00
Alderman Joshua Allen, besides what he had pro- mised towards yearly Maintenance;	}	75	00	00
Robert Arrundel, Tanner,		08	00	00
Francis Atherton, Ironmonger,		02	00	00
Colonel Daniel Abbott,		05	00	00
Richard Allen, Baker,		02	00	00
Joseph Atkins, Chirurgeon,		01	00	00
B				
His Excellency John Lord Berkeley, Lord Lieute- nant of <i>Ireland</i> ,	}	100	00	00
The Hon. Sir Robert Booth, Knight, Lord Chief Justice of his Majesty's Court of Common-Pleas.	}	20	00	00
The Hon. John Byffe, Esq; Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer,	}	50	00	00
Sir Francis Brewster, Knight and Alderman, be- sides what he hath promised towards yearly Maintenance,	}	150	00	00
Alderman Christopher Bennet,		10	00	00
William Brookes, Brewer,		20	00	00
Elias Best, Vintner,		20	00	00
John Braddock, Clothier,		30	00	00

Total £ 553 00 00

John

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	553	00	00
John Bolton, Brewer,	05	00	00
William Brooking, Merchant,	04	00	00
Robert Brady, Taylor,	05	00	00
The Widow Brown and her late deceased Husband,	05	00	00
Mathew Barry, Esq;	05	00	00
Ensign John Baskerville,	04	06	00
Matthias Cowen, Vintner,	06	00	00
The Widow Brooks,	01	00	00
Nathaniel Bridges, Merchant,	05	00	00
Charles Birne, Merchant,	01	00	00
John Brice, Merchant,	01	01	06
John Brereton, Merchant,	01	00	00
Richard Birne, Cutler,	00	10	00
John Benson, Brewer,	03	00	00
Paul Burford, Yeoman,	02	00	00
Thomas Brown, Glover,	00	10	00
Richard Barry, Gent.	02	00	00
William Brazil, Esq; Counsellor at Law,	40	00	00
Richard Barret, Esq;	05	00	00
Edward Briscow, Brewer,	10	00	00
Jonathan Butters, Pewterer,	03	00	00
Randall Becket, Gent. besides what he promised to- wards yearly Maintenance,	20	00	00
Thomas Browne, Esq; Counsellor at Law,	10	00	00
James Bamford, Gent.	02	00	00
John Betson, Skinner,	00	05	00
Dame Rebecca Burrows,	10	00	00

C

Philip Castleton, Merchant,	20	00	00
Simon Carrick, Merchant,	05	00	00
John Caron, Brewer,	01	00	00
William Clay, Tobacco-pipe-maker,	00	10	00
Michael Cole, Merchant,	05	00	00
Thomas Cooke, Tanner,	05	00	00
Thomas Cooke, Merchant,	06	00	00
William Cooper, Gent.	01	00	00
Laurence Cosgrave, Shoe-maker,	05	00	00
John Castleton, Merchant,	06	00	00
George Charleton, Esq;	02	05	00
Thomas Crosse, Gent.	05	00	00
William Craven, Gunsmith,	01	00	00
William Cole, Goaler of Newgate,	02	00	00
Philip Crofts, Gent.	05	00	00

Total £ 774 07 06

Richard

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	774	07	06
Richard Coot, Esq;	10	00	00
John Crockford, Brazier,	02	00	00
Thomas Crow, Gent.	10	00	00
Isaac Chalk, Plaisterer,	10	00	00
John Coyn, Vintner,	03	00	00
The City of <i>Dubliu</i> by a Fine upon a Grant of a } Demise to Alderman Robert Dee,	10	00	00
The said City of <i>Dublin</i> by a Fine upon a Grant of } a Demise to William Devin, Baker,	10	00	00
The City by a Fine upon a Grant of a Demise to } Alderman Joshua Allen,	10	00	00
Samuel Cutbert, Merchant,	02	00	00
Mathew Cosgrave, Gent.	02	00	00
Samuel Claridge,	05	00	00
Mrs. Mary Clotworthy, Widow,	10	00	00

D

His Grace Michael Lord Archbishop of <i>Dublin</i> } Lord Chancellor of <i>Ireland</i> ,	50	00	00
Nathaniel Dunbaven, Esq; Counsellor at Law,	10	00	00
Murtagh Dowling, Gent.	10	00	00
Alderman Lewis Desmineeres, one Lot on <i>Oxman-</i> } <i>town Green</i> , and another Lot on <i>Stephen's-green</i> & }	20	00	00
Sir William Davies, Knight his Lot on <i>Oxmantown-</i> } <i>Green</i> , being part of the Ground on which the } Hospital is built,			
John Dutton, Merchant,	10	00	00
Alderman Dathwood and the rest of the present } Farmers of the Customes in <i>Ireland</i> .	50	00	00
Beithel Dover,	00	15	00
Joseph Dobson, Tanner,	04	00	00
William Devin, Baker,	02	00	00
Lieutenant William Dawson,	01	00	00
Nicholas Delamaine, Gent.	02	00	00
Alderman John Desmineers,	10	00	00
Philip Dauncy, Merchant,	04	00	00
Rouse Davy, Gent.	10	05	00
William Dobson, Merchant,	01	10	00
Edmond Dalton, Yeoman,	01	10	00

E

John Eastwood, Merchant,	10	00	00
Dame Charity Eustace,	10	00	00

Total £ 1065 07 06

Williams

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1065	07	06
William Eager, Merchant,	1	10	00
John English, Taylor,	2	10	00
William Eives, Merchant,	1	10	00

F

Alderman John Forreft,	10	00	00
Alderman Nathaniel Foulks,	25	00	00
John Fleetwood, Confectioner,	1	00	00
Eleanor Ford, Widow,	5	00	00
John Fletcher, Merchant,	10	00	00
Thomas Filgate, Innkeeper,	1	05	00
The Widow Frith,	1	00	00
George Fletcher, Merchant,	4	10	00
Quarter-Master William Flood,	10	00	00

G.

William Gressingham, Merchant,	30	00	00
The Trinity Guild out of their common Stock,	25	00	00
Thomas Gold, Merchant,	2	00	00
Thomas Graves, Brewer,	5	00	00
John Gaitch, Chirurgion, besides what he hath promised towards yearly Maintenance,	3	01	09
Jephard Green, Brewer,	10	00	00
John Glandee, Minister of St. Michael's, be- sides what he hath promised towards yearly Maintenance,	5	00	00
Christopher Garland, Shoemaker,	1	00	00
William Grice, Merchant,	3	00	00
Thomas Gibson, Chandler,	2	00	00
Sir George Gilbert, Knight and Alderman,	10	00	00
Ezekiel Gilbert, Carpenter,	5	00	00
Isaac Gill, Merchant,	2	00	00
John Green, Carpenter, the Building of the Tirret.			

H.

Alderman Daniel Hutchinson,	50	00	00
Thomas Hill, Gent. by his last Will and Testament,	5	00	00
Robert Hughes, Gent. in his Life-time, thir- teen Pounds four Shillings and six Pence, and by his last Will and Testament, ten Pounds,	23	04	06
Richard Huish, Merchant,	30	00	00
Thomas Hook, Merchant,	10	00	00

Total £ 1359 18 09

James

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1359	18	09
James Hufton, Taylor,	2	00	00
Christopher Horncastle, Gent.	5	00	00
William Harris, Haberdasher,	5	00	00
Nicholas Harris, Chandler,		05	00
William Hughs, Innkeeper,	10	00	00
James Hammond, Stationer,		10	00
William Haynes, Merchant,	2	00	00
Robert Howes, Stationer,	1	01	06
John Hartley, Merchant,	1	00	00
Alderman Richard Hanway,	20	00	00
Walter Harris, Merchant,	5	00	00
John Harrifon, Slater,	10	00	00
Henry Hix, Brewer,	6	00	00
John Hawkshaw, Gent.	3	00	00
Richard Hawkshaw, Gent.	1	00	00
William Harvey, Scavenger,	5	00	00
Edward Harris, Marshal,	5	00	00
Richard Houghton, Water-bailiff,	3	00	00
Robert Hilton, Gent.	1	00	00
Captain ——— Hungerford,	20	00	00
Alderman Ridgley Hatfield,	60	00	00
Robert Hill, Brewer,	3	00	00
Michael Haly, Furrier,	2	00	00
The Lady Ann Harman,	10	00	00

F.

Alderman Thomas Jones,	50	00	00
David Johnson, Merchant,	2	00	00
Robert Ince, Haberdasher,	1	00	00
Robert Jenkins, Shoemaker,	1	00	00

K.

Thomas Kirkham, Chirurgeon, his Lot in St. Stephen's-Green, and	11	00	00
Edmund Kelly, Taylor,	1	00	00
George Kennedy, Merchant,	6	00	00
Richard Karney, Gent.	10	00	00
Thomas Kennedy, Gent.	4	00	00
Owen Kelly, Girdler,	6	00	00

L.

John Lineger, Slater,	20	00	00
Luke Lowther, Distiller,	30	00	00

Total £ 1682 15 03

John

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	1682	15	03
John Lovet, Marshal of the Four-Courts,	5	00	00
Hugh Leeson, Brewer,	2	00	00
Alderman Christopher Lovet,	18	00	00
Benjamin Leadbeater, Merchant,	1	00	00
William Lineger, Clothier,		10	00
Michael Lincoln, Merchant,	5	00	00
Colonel Thomas Long,	10	00	00
The Widow Leech, now Mrs. Borran,	2	10	00
James Lewellin, Vintner,		10	00
Richard Lord, Goldsmith,	5	00	00
Colonel Richard Lawrence,	10	00	00
Major Thomas Low,	4	10	03
Patrick Lambert, Gent.	2	15	00
Captain Robert Lock,	10	00	00
Edward Lord, Silk-Weaver,		19	10

M.

Giles Mee, Merchant,	20	00	00
Robert Mead, Merchant,	40	00	00
Walter Motley, Merchant,	5	00	00
Miles Marshal, Taylor,	2	00	00
John Michael, Clerk,		10	00
Roger Moor, Merchant,	10	00	00
The Right Hon. the Countess of Mount Alexander,	10	00	00
William Main, Carpenter,	1	00	00
Samuel Mullinax, Gent.	10	00	00
William Mann, Upholsterer,	1	00	00
Alderman Morris, and Alderman Clayton, of London, one Iron Cauldron, valued at	17	00	00
Henry Martyn, Gent.	2	00	00
Doctor Thomas Margetson,	10	10	00
The Right Honourable Charles Earl of Mountrath, a Tun of Iron and twelve Cast Backs for Grates, valued at	44	00	00
William Martyn, Gent.	5	00	00
Robert Maffy, Joyner, the Making of the Pulpit, and	1	15	00

N.

Captain John Nicholas,	50	00	00
Robert Neal, Butcher,	7	00	00
William North, Girdler,	20	00	00

Total £ 2017 05 04

Jonathan

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2017	05	04
Jonathan Northeast, Hoſier,	4	00	00
Mathew Nulty, Taylor,	2	00	00
Edward Nowland, Gardener,	5	00	00
John North, Stationer,	2	00	00
James Nowland, Merchant,	2	00	00
Roger Nowland, Shoemaker,	2	00	00

O

Henry Orſon, Merchant,	10	00	00
John Otterington, Gent.	10	00	00
Charles Osborne, Merchant,	5	00	00
Amos Ogden, Gent.	10	00	00
John Osborne, Eſq; Councillor at Law,	5	00	00

P.

The Honourable Sir John Povey, Knight, Lord Chief Juſtice of His Maſteſty's Court of Chief Place,	10	00	00
Captain John Peck,	10	00	00
Alderman John Preſton, two Lots, and	20	00	00
John Price, Chandler,	25	00	00
Mr. Anthony Poulter,	1	10	00
William Pledwell, Gent.	10	00	00
John Pincen, Junior, Clerk,	5	00	00
The Lady Ann Percivale,	21	10	00
Mrs. Katherine Percivale,	20	00	00
Mrs. Ann Percivale,	20	00	00
George Percivale, Eſq;	20	00	00
John Partington, Goldſmith,	5	00	00
John Parnell, Goldſmith,	1	00	00
Edward Pentony, Gent.	2	00	00
Bazil Purifoy, Gent.	5	00	00
Captain Thomas Pope,	4	00	00
Nathaniel Palmer, Diſtiller,	1	00	00
Paul Palmer, Diſtiller,	2	00	00
Recce Philips, Vintner,	5	00	00
John Petty, Gent.	10	00	00
Thomas Pooley, Eſq;	5	00	00
Nathaniel Philpott, Haberdasher, beſides what he hath promiſed towards yearly Maintenance,	10	00	00
Halbert Paine,		5	00
Jonathan Pailey, Furrier,	1	00	00

Total £. 2288 10 04

Alderman

C

l. s. d.

Brought forward 2288 10 04

Q.

Alderman Mark Quine,	100	00	00
John Quelch, Upholsterer,	10	00	00

R.

Abell Ram, Goldsmith,	10	00	00
Edward Robinson, Girdler,	5	00	00
Andrew Rock, Glasier,	5	00	00
Henry Rowlandson, Merchant,	2	00	00
John Roberts, Vintner,	5	00	00
William Ridgate, Gent.	5	00	00
Alderman Enock Reader, besides what he hath } promised towards yearly Maintenance,	22	10	00
William Robinson, Plaisterer,	3	00	00
John Rawlinson, Merchant,	2	00	00

S.

Sir Edward Smith, Knight, late Lord Chief Justice } of the Common Pleas,	50	00	00
Alderman William Smith,	20	00	00
John Sheppard, Clothier,	10	00	00
George Stoughton, Merchant,	8	00	00
Richard Stiles, Butcher,	2	00	00
Francis Simpson, Tobacconist,		10	00
Colonel Robert Shapcote,	20	00	00
William Scriven, Joyner,	2	00	00
Joshua Sheppey, Brewer,	5	00	00
Thomas Speight, Merchant,	2	00	00
Colonel Hierome Sankey.	10	00	00
Henry Stephens, Merchant,	1	10	00
William Stokes, Merchant,	1	10	00
Edward Surdevile, Taylor,	2	00	00
Captain William Sandes,	5	00	00
Nathaniel Stoughton, Merchant,	5	00	00
Mrs. Joyce Seel,	2	00	00
John Slicer, Goldsmith, a Piece of Plate.	5	00	00
Ralph Sweatman, Plumber,	10	00	00
Andrew Sturgis, Innkeeper,	1	00	00
William Salmon, Weaver,	2	00	00
Captain William Shaw,	5	00	00

Total £. 2627 10 04

John

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2627	10	04
John Stone, Innkeeper,	1	00	00
Francis Southern, Brewer.	5	00	00
Philip Sherwin, Iron-monger,	2	00	00
Patrick Seagrave, Gent.	2	03	04
Alderman John Smith, besides what he hath pro- mised towards yearly Maintenance,	10	00	00
Mrs. Ann Sanford, Widow,	10	00	00
Captain James Stopford,	20	00	00
Samuel Saltonstall, Merchant,	10	00	00
William Story, Vintner,	10	00	00
William Sterling, Tanner,	4	00	00
William Smith,	2	00	00
Thomas Sharp, Baker,	3	00	00
Timothy Sulivane, Vintner,	1	00	00

T.

The Honourable Sir John Temple, Knight, Master of the Rolls,	20	00	00
Sir Henry Tichburne, Knight,	70	00	00
Alderman Richard Tigh, besides what he hath pro- mised towards yearly Maintenance,	50	00	00
Edward Twelves, Taylor,	10	00	00
William Thorrowgood, Chandler,	12	10	00
Thomas Tennant, Goldsmith,	10	00	00
William Taylor, Merchant,	4	00	00
Peter Trever, Merchant,	2	00	00
Nicholas Taylor, Clothier,	2	00	00
Sir John Totty, Knight,	10	00	00
Thomas Taylor, Gent.	5	00	00
Robert Tennant, Sadler,		18	00
Patrick Tweedy, Gent.	1	00	00

V.

Barnard Vizer, Merchant,	2	10	00
--------------------------	---	----	----

W.

Alderman Daniel Wybrants,	40	00	00
Richard Ward, Brewer,	26	00	00
Peter Ward, Brewer,	1	00	00
Henry Warren, Haberdasher,	10	00	00

Total £. 2984 11 08

Ralph

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	2984	11	08
Ralph Wallis, Esq;	10	00	00
William Williams, Brewer, 100 l. and a Bell 8 l.	108	00	00
Thomas Whitmore, Merchant.	5	00	00
Robert Westbury, Clothier,	5	00	00
John Waller, Merchant,	2	00	00
Hugh Wormington, Gent.	5	00	00
James Whately, Water-Bailiff,	5	00	00
Richard Wilson, Glasier,	20	00	00
Walter Welsh, Gent.	4	00	00
Thomas Walker, Baker,	2	00	00
Peter Wynne, Brewer,	3	00	00
Sir Thomas Worfop, Knight,	10	00	00

Y.

James Yates, Taylor, besides what he hath pro-	}	10	00	00
mised towards yearly Maintenance,				
Richard Young, Scriviner, besides what he hath	}	5	00	00
promised towards yearly Maintenance,				

The Total Sums of the Subscriptions for the Building, } £. 3178 11 08

T H E A C C O U N T

Of what hath been paid in Part Payment of Materials and Workmanship, brought in, and done, at the HOSPITAL, now erecting on *Oxmantown-Green, Dublin*, from the 28th Day of *May*, 1669, to the 1st Day of *May*, 1673.

The Names, several Kinds and Species of Materials and Workmanship, brought in, and done at the HOSPITAL, and to whom the said Money was paid, as followeth, *viz.*

Days of the Month.	Num- bers of Vouchers		l.	s.	d.
May 28.	1.	Paid Thomas Ball to pay Labourers, as by the Note and Lord Mayor's Warrant appears the Sum of	3	06	08
29.	2.	Paid Ralph Allen and Paul Fleeson in Part for Masons Work, as by the Receipt appears	14	00	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay Labourers and to defray other Charges, as by a particular Account with his Acquittance on the Back thereof, may appear	10	13	03
June 11.	3.	Paid Ralph Allen, in Part of Masons Work, as by his Acquittance, the Sum of	8	00	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay Labourers, &c. as by Order and Acquittance appears the Sum of	6	00	00
12.	4.	Paid Thomas Stathum in Part of Smiths Work,	5	00	00
24.	5.	Paid Thomas Ball to buy Timber, as by the Lord Mayor's Order, and his Acquittance appears, the Sum of	20	00	00

Total £. 66 19 11

Paid

Days of the Month.	Num- bers of Voucher.	Names of the Persons to whom Monies was paid for Materials, &c.	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	66	19	11
June 26.	6.	Paid Ralph Allen in Part of Ma- son's Work,	10	00	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Ma- terials, Labourers, &c. as by the Lord Mayor's Order, and his Re- ceipt appears,	4	03	06
July 10.	7.	Paid Ralph Allen in Part of Ma- sons Work, as by Order and Acquit- tance appears the Sum of	14	00	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Ma- terials and Labourers, &c. as by Or- der, and his Receipt appears	6	16	02
16.	8.	Paid Robert Cudmore for Timber, as by Acquittance,	8	12	03
21.	9.	Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Car- riage of Timber, as by Order, and his Acquittance appears,	2	16	00
24.	10.	Paid Robert Cudmore for eight Run three Quarters one Foot and a Quarter of Timber, as by the Lord Mayor's Order, and his Acquittance appears the Sum of	17	11	03
	11.	Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Ma- terials and Labourers, &c. as by a particular Account with his Receipt may appear the Sum of	12	15	05
		Paid Ralph Allen in Part of Ma- sons Work,	6	00	00
Aug. 6.	12.	Paid Ralph Allen, in Part for Ma- sons Work,	8	10	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay Labour- ers, &c.	1	14	06
7.	13.	Paid Patrick Seagrave in Part for Stones and Lime, as by his Acquit- tance in the old Cash-Book, may ap- pear	40	11	04
	14.	Paid Thomas Stathum in Part of Smiths Work,	2	00	00
	15.	Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Carri- age of Timber, as by his Acquit- tance may appear,	6	11	06
14.	16.	Paid John Green in Part of Carpen- ters Work, as by his Receipt may appear the Sum of	6	04	00

Total £. 215 05 10

Paid

<i>Days of the Month.</i>	<i>Num- bers of Vouchers</i>	<i>The Names of Persons to whom Mo- nies was paid for Materials, &c.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	215	05	10
<i>Aug. 20.</i>	17.	Paid Ralph Allen, in Part of Masons Work,	8	10	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay La- bourers, &c.	2	02	06
21.	18.	Paid John Green, in Part of Carpenters Work, as by his Ac- quittance appears,	10	00	00
24.	19.	Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Carriage of Timber, as by Order, and his Acquittance appears,	1	08	06
<i>Sept. 1.</i>	20.	Paid Patrick Seagrave, in Part of Stones and Lime, as by Ac- quittance in the old Cash-Book, may appear	20	00	00
	21.	Paid Thomas Stathum, in Part of Smiths Work, as by Order and Acquittance may appear	2	00	00
3.	22.	Paid Paul Fleeſon, as by Order, in Part of Masons Work, and by his Receipt may appear	11	01	10
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay La- bourers, &c. as by Order and Ac- quittance may appear	2	15	07
4	23.	Paid Christopher Morehead, Messenger to the Committee, for his half Year's Sallary,	2	10	00
18.	24.	Paid John Green, in Part of Carpenters Work,	15	00	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay La- bourers, &c. as by Order and his Acquittance may appear	2	19	04
		Paid Paul Fleeſon, in Part Pay- ment of Masons Work, as by Ac- quittance may appear the Sum of	10	07	06
<i>Octob. 2.</i>	25.	Paid Paul Fleeſon, in Part of Masons Work, as by Order and his Acquittance may appear the Sum of	10	01	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Materials and Labourers, &c. as by the Particulars and his Receipt may appear	2	16	04
Total £.			316	18	05

Paid

<i>Days of the Month.</i>	<i>Num- bers of Voucher.</i>	<i>Names of the Persons to whom Monies was paid for Materials, &c.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	316	18	05
	26.	Paid William Walpool, for Timber brought into the Work, as by John Green's Certificate, and his Receipt may appear the Sum of	8	12	11
<i>Oct.</i>	9.	27. Paid Patrick Seagrave, in Part for Stones and Lime, as by Or- der and his Acquittance may ap- pear	40	00	00
	15.	28. Paid Captain John Nicholas, in Part for Bricks, as by the Lord Mayor's Order, and his Acquit- tance may appear the Sum of	50	00	00
	27.	29. Paid Ralph Allen, in Part of Bricklayers and Masons Work, as by Order and Acquittance ap- pears	11	00	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Materials, Labourers, &c. as by the Particulars and his Receipt may appear the Sum of	7	12	06
	28.	Paid John Green, in Part of Carpenters Work, as by Order, and his Acquittance may appear the Sum of	15	00	00
	30.	Paid Thomas Stathum, in Part of Iron Work, as by Order and Acquittance may appear	6	16	04
	29.	31. Paid Thomas Ball to pay La- bourers and for Timber and other Materials, as by the Particulars and his Receipt may appear	11	10	06
		Paid Paul Fleeson, in Part for Masons Work, as by Order and his Receipt appears	11	15	00
	32.	Paid William Walpool for Tim- ber, as by his Acquittance may appear the Sum of	1	12	00
<i>Nov.</i>	12.	33. Paid Ralph Allen, in Part for Masons Work, as by Order and Acquittance may appear	13	19	00
Total £.			494	16	08
			Paid		

Days of the Month.	Num- bers of Vouchers	Names of the Persons to whom Mo- nies was paid for Materials, &c.	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	494	16	08
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay John Green for Carpenters Work, as also for Bricks, Iron, and other Materials, as by the Particulars and his Receipt may appear the Sum of	26	13	03
Nov. 26	34.	Paid Ralph Allen, in Part of Mafons Work, as by Order and his Receipt may appear the Sum of	17	13	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay Sawyers and for Materials, &c. as by a particular Account with his Receipt may appear the Sum of	10	16	03
Dec. 2.		Paid John Green, in Part of Carpenters Work done, as by Order and his Acquittance may appear	10	00	00
10.	35.	Paid Richard Evans, in Part for Stones and Lime as by Acquittance appears	6	00	00
13.	36.	Paid John Green, in Part for Carpenters work, as by his Acquittance appears	20	00	00
20.	37.	Paid Patrick Seagrave, in Part for Lime and Stones, as by his Acquittance appears	25	00	00
		Paid Patrick Seagrave upon the Account aforefaid, as by his Acquittance appears	5	00	00
22.	38.	Paid Richard Evans, in Part for Lime and Stone, as by his Acquittance may appear	5	00	00
23.	39.	Paid Thomas Ball to pay Sawyers and for Freestone Sand and other Materials, as by the Particulars and his Receipt may appear	23	01	06
Jan. 12.		Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Materials,	2	00	00
		Paid Ralph Allen, in Part for Mafons Work, as by his Acquittance may appear	10	00	00
	40.	Paid Ralph Allen, in Part of Mafons Work, as by his Receipt may appear	10	00	00
Total			£ 666	00	08

<i>Days of the Month.</i>	<i>Num- bers of Vouchers</i>	<i>The Names of Persons to whom Mo- nies was paid for Materials, &c,</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	666	00	08
<i>Jan. 18.</i>	41.	Paid Thomas Ball for Labour- ers, slit Dales, Carriage of Slates and other Materials, as by Order and Acquittance may appear the Sum of	8	02	06
	42.	Paid Francis Barnaby and Rich- ard Cornelius, for Carriage of Timber, as by Order and their Acquittance appears the Sum of	5	00	00
22.	43.	Paid John Otterington, in Part for Timber, as by his Acquit- tance may appear	100	00	00
	44.	Paid Patrick Seagrave for Lime and Stones, as by Order and his Receipt appears	12	10	00
<i>Feb. 12.</i>	45.	Paid Ralph Allen, in Part of Masons Work, as by his Acquit- tance appears the Sum of	20	00	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay La- bourers, Sand, sawing of Timber, &c. as by his Acquittance, the Sum of	6	16	10
	46.	Paid John Green, in Part of Carpenters Work, as by his Ac- quittance, the Sum of	20	00	00
	47.	Paid John Green, in Part of Carpenters Work, as by his Ac- quittance appears the Sum of	10	00	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay La- bourers, sawing of Timber, &c. as by his Receipt appears the Sum of	8	11	00
26.	48.	Paid Edmond Dalton for Stones, as by his Acquittance may ap- pear	5	00	00
	49.	Paid Christopher Morehead, Messenger to the Committee, for his half Year's Sallary,	2	10	00
<i>Mar. 11.</i>	50.	Paid Alderman Quine, which he paid for the Carriage of Dale Boards,		06	03
11.	51.	Paid Paul Fleeson, in Part of Masons Work, as by his Acquit- tance appears	14	00	00
Total			£ 878	17	03
			Paid		

<i>Days of the Month.</i>	<i>Num- bers of Vouchers</i>	<i>Names of the Persons to whom Mo- nies was paid for Materials, &c.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	878	17	03
<i>Mar. 12.</i>		Paid Thomas Ball to pay Saw- yers, Labourers, and for Sand, &c. as by his Acquittance may appear the Sum of	7	10	06
	52.	Paid Thomas Stathum, in Part of Smiths Work, as by Order and his Acquittance may appear the Sum of	5	00	00
		Paid Thomas Ball to pay Ro- thery, the Free-Mason, and La- bourers, &c.	8	16	00
		Paid Paul Fleecon, in Part of Masons Work, as by Order and his Acquittance,	10	00	00
18.	53.	Paid Alderman John Defmi- neers, for Dales, as by his Ac- quittance, the Sum of	4	06	06
24.	54.	Paid John Otterington, as by his Acquittance, in Part Payment of Timber, the Sum of	100	00	00
1670.	29.	55. Paid Francis Barnaby, for Car- riage of Timber, as by Order, and his Receipt may appear	3	00	00
	31.	56. Paid Alderman Allen, for 18 flit Dales, as by his Acquittance may appear	1	00	00
<i>April 2.</i>	57.	Paid Thomas Ball for Materi- als, &c. as by his Acquittance may appear the Sum of	11	03	00
		Paid Paul Fleecon, in Part of Masons Work, as by Order and Acquittance may appear the Sum of	10	00	00
	58.	Paid John Green, in Part of Carpenters Work, as by his Ac- quittance may appear	10	00	00
	59.	Paid Captain John Nicholas, in Part for Bricks, as by his Ac- quittance may appear the Sum of	153	00	00
		Paid more to Captain John Ni- cholas, as by his Acquittance doth appear the Sum of	50	00	00
Total £			1252	13	03
			Paid		

Days of the Month.	Num- bers of Vouchers	Names of the Persons to whom Mo- nies was paid for Materials, &c.	l.	s.	d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	1252	13	03
	60.	Paid John Green in Part Pay- ment of Carpenters Work, as by his Acquittance doth appear the Sum of	10	00	00
<i>April</i> 14.	61.	Paid John Knockwood for Sawing of Timber, as by Order and his Acquittance may appear the Sum of	4	00	00
21.	62.	Paid Edmond Dalton for Stones, as by his Acquittance may ap- pear the Sum of	3	10	00
<i>May</i> 3.	63.	Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Materials, Labourers, &c. as by his Acquittance may appear the Sum of	5	11	00
5.	64.	Paid Francis Barnaby for Car- riage of Timber, as by his Ac- quittance may appear the Sum of	1	05	06
6.	65.	Paid John Linegar, in Part for Slating, as by his Acquittance may appear the Sum of	27	10	00
	66.	Paid John Green, in Part for Carpenters Work, as by his Ac- quittance appears	30	00	00
10.	67.	Paid Patrick Seagrave in part for Lime and Stones, as by his Acquittance appears	22	15	00
14.	68.	Paid John North for two Books for the Hospital, as by his Ac- quittance appears	1	10	00
21.	69.	Paid Ralph Allen, in Part of Masons Work, as by Order, and his Acquittance appears	5	00	00
		Paid Thomas Ball for Materi- als, &c. as by his Acquittance may appear	2	10	00
<i>June</i> 17.		Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Materials, &c. the Sum of	2	10	00
27.		Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Materials, as by his Receipt will appear the Sum of	3	01	09

Total £. 1371 16 06

Paid

<i>Days of the Month.</i>	<i>Num- bers of Voucher.</i>	<i>The Names of Persons to whom Mo- nies was paid for Materials, &c.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	137	16	06
	70	Paid Alderman John Desmi- neers, as by Order and his Re- ceipt, it being for a Thousand of Deal-Boards,	50	00	00
	71	Paid John Sanders for Lead and Workmanship had of him, as by his Acquittances,	5	00	00
24.		Paid John Sanders more for Lead and Workmanship, as by his Receipt may appear	5	00	00
June 17.	72	Paid Alderman John Desmi- neers for thirty slit Deals, as by his Acquittance	1	15	06
July 4.	73	Paid John Otterington, in Part for Timber, as by his Acquittance may appear	50	00	00
	74	Paid the Widow Browne, in Part for Lime, as by her Acquit- tance may appear	34	00	00
30.	75	Paid Thomas Ball to pay for Materials, &c. as by his Acquit- tance may appear	4	00	09
Aug. 9.	76	Paid Christopher Browne, for sawing the Timber, as by his Acquittance	2	19	00
27.	77	Paid Joseph Howes, for a Ledger for the Accounts of the Hospital	3	07	00
Sept. 16.	78	Paid Thomas Ball, to pay for Materials, as by Order and his Acquittance appears	6	06	00
	79	Paid Thomas Ball, to pay for Materials, &c. as by Order and his Acquittance appears	13	00	00
	80	Paid John Otterington, in part for Timber, as by his Acquit- tance appears	50	00	00
23.	81	Paid Alderman Hutchinson, for Stones and Lime, had from Evans of Glassen-Evan, as by his Ac- quittance may appear	12	11	00
26.	82	Paid John Otterington, in part for Timber, as by Order and Acquittance may appear	37	09	00

Total £. 1634

<i>Days of the Month.</i>	<i>Num- bers of Voucher.</i>	<i>Names of the Persons to whom Monies was paid for Materials, &c.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	1634	17	09
	3,84,85	Paid William Turner, for Iron and Iron-work had of him as by Order and the Acquittance may appear	30	15	00
<i>Oct. 15.</i>	86	Paid Thomas Ball, to pay for Materials, &c. as by his Acquittance may appear	3	01	06
<i>Dec 14.</i>	87	Paid Thomas Ball, to pay for Materials, &c. as by his Acquittance may appear	4	00	00
<i>19.</i>	88	Paid Cornelius Barnaby, and Davis, for carriage of Timber as by Order and their Acquittance	6	15	00
<i>Jan. 4.</i>	89	Paid Thomas Ball, to buy Materials, &c. as by Order and Acquittance appears	5	02	00
<i>5.</i>	90	Paid John Green, as by Acquittance may appear in part payment of Carpenters work the sum of.	106	15	00
<i>14.</i>	91	Paid Thomas Ball to buy Materials, &c. as by his Acquittance may appear the sum of.	1	02	06
<i>Febr. 1.</i>	92	Paid John Green, for Carpenters work, as by his Acquittance may appear	20	00	00
		Paid John Green, upon the account aforefaid, as by Acquittance	10	00	00
		Paid John Green upon the account aforefaid, as by Acquittance	40	12	01
<i>3.</i>	93	Paid Alderman John Desmoneers, for one Thousand of Deals as by Order and his Receipt may appear	47	10	00
<i>7.</i>	94	Paid Thomas Ball, to pay for Materials, as by Acquittance may appear	3	01	04
	95	Paid John Castleton, in part for Nails, &c. as by his Acquittance	18	00	00
<i>13.</i>	96	Paid Paul Fleeason, for Masons work, as by his Acquittance may appear	5	00	00
	97	Paid Thomas Ball, to pay for Materials, &c. as by Acquittance	3	17	08
<i>Total £.</i>			1940	09	10
			<i>Paid</i>		

<i>Days of the Month.</i>	<i>Numbers of Vouchers.</i>	<i>Names of the Persons to whom Monies was paid for Materials, &c.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	1940	09	10
	98.	Paid John Morris, for removing the Rubbish out of the Celler, as by his Acquittance may appear	9	00	00
17.	99.	Paid Patrick Seagrave, for Stones and Lime, as by Acquittance	4	13	04
Mar. 2.	100.	Paid John Otterington, in part for Timber, as by Order and Acquittance appears	50	00	00
	101.	Paid Cornelius and Barnaby, for the Carriage of Timber, as by Order and Acquittance appears		16	00
	102.	Paid Thomas Ball, to pay for Materials, &c. as by his Acquittance may appear	4	14	10
1671. April 14.	103.	Paid William Turner, in part for Iron and Iron work, as by Order and his Acquittance appears	10	00	00
	104.	Paid Thomas Ball, to pay for Materials, as by his Acquittance may appear	2	03	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
May 1.	105.	Paid Thomas Ball, to pay Labourers, &c. as by his Acquittance	1	00	00
11.	106.	Paid Thomas Ball, more as by Acquittance		10	00
22.	107.	Paid John Sanders, for Lead and workmanship, as by his Acquittance	2	09	11
	108.	Paid Richard Carney, for Gilding of the Fane and Cross, as by Acquittance	4	10	00
	109.	Paid John Linegar, in part for Slating-work, as by his Acquittance	60	00	00
24.	110.	Paid Lieut. Thomas Vaughan, in full for Lime, as by his Acquittance and the Lord Mayor's Order appears the said Lime bought of Captain James Browne, since deceased	23	07	06
26.	111.	Paid Thomas Ball, to pay for Materials, Labourers, &c.	1	13	00
	112.	Paid Patrick Seagrave, for Stones and Lime, as by Order, and his Acquittance appears	20	19	10
Total £.			2136	07	10 $\frac{1}{2}$

<i>Days of the Month.</i>	<i>Num- bers of Vouchers</i>	<i>Names of the Persons to whom Mo- nies was paid for Materials, &c.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	2136	07	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 3.	113.	Paid Thomas Ball, as by his Acquittance		3	06
20.	114.	Paid John Sanders, in part for Lead, and Workmanship, as by his Acquittance may appear	15	00	00
28.	115.	Paid Alderman John Desmi- neers, in part for Deals as by his Receipt	12	10	00
	116.	Paid William Robinson, in part for Plaistering Work, as by his Acquittance	11	10	00
	117.	Paid for furnishing a Chamber for Thomas Howard, as by the particulars may appear	17	10	11
Sept. 7.	118.	Paid Alderman Hutchinson, for Stone and Lime as by his Acquittance	40	00	00
	119.	Paid Edmond Dalton for sixty Loads of Stones, as by his Acquittance, the Sum of	1	10	00
	120.	Paid Robert Massey, in part of Joyners Work, as by his Acquittance	20	00	00
	121.	Paid Captain John Quells, for one Dozen and half of Russia Leather Chairs, and one large Elbow Chair	10	00	00
17.	122.	Paid Amos Ogden, for keep- ing Accounts, collecting of Mo- ney, &c. as by his Acquittance	20	00	00
	123.	Paid Patrick Seagrave, by the Hands of Alderman Enoch Rea- der, as by his Acquittance	50	00	00
	124.	Paid for Paper and Money- weights, &c. as by particulars doth appear	1	19	08
	125.	Paid William Robinson, in part for Plaistering Work, as by his Acquittance may appear	15	15	00
	126.	Paid Alderman John Desmi- neers, in part of a Thousand of Deal Boards, as by his Acquittance	20	00	00

Total £. 2372 06 11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Paid

<i>Days of the Month.</i>	<i>Num- bers of Vouchers</i>	<i>Names of the Persons to whom Mo- nies was paid for Materials, &c.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	2372	06	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
127.		Paid Richard Floyd, for Welsh Flag Stones and carriage thereof, as by his Acquittance	1	10	06
128.		Paid Thomas Ball, to pay for Materials, &c. as by his Acquittance may appear	1	04	03
129.		Paid Thomas Ball, to pay for Materials, Labourers, &c. as by his Acquittance may appear	1	04	06
130.		Paid Patrick Seagrave, for Lime and Stones by Alderman Mark Quin ten Pound, by Mr. John Price eight Pound, by Alderman Hutchinson twenty one Pound. All which he hath allowed in his Account, amounting to	39	00	00
<i>Materials brought in by the several Benefactors.</i>					
		Mr. Richard Huish, in Deal Boards	10	00	00
		Thomas Cook, Merchant, in Slates	6	00	00
		Philip Castleton, Merchant, one Tun of Iron	20	00	00
		Sir George Gilbert, Knight, in Deal Boards	10	00	00
		Ezekeil Gilbert, in scantling Timber	5	00	00
		Isaac Gill, Merchant, half a hundred of Deals	2	00	00
		Thomas Kirkham, Gent. in Deal Boards	11	00	00
		Thomas Kenedy, Gent. in Flag Stones	4	00	00
		William Smith, in Hair,	2	00	00
		Richard Ward, Brewer, in Bricks,	10	00	00
		William Williams, Brewer, a Bell,	8	00	00
		John Dutton, Merchant, half a Tun of Iron,	10	00	00
Total £			2513	06	2 $\frac{1}{2}$

Days of the Month.	Num- bers of Vouchers	Materials brought in by the several Benefactors.	l. s. d.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	2513 06 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
		Alderman John Desmineers, in Deals,	10 00 00
		One Iron Caldron given by Al- derman Morris and Alderman Clayton, of London,	17 00 00
		ohn Betson, in Glew,	5 00
		Captain Robert Lock, a Lignum- Vitæ-Table,	10 00 00
		Edward Lord, Silk-Weaver, in green Worsted Fringe for the Carpet in the Governor's Room,	19 10
		Due from Robert Cudmore, being so much left in his Hands, on Account of Timber he was to send in,	3 19 03
		Due from Stathum, the Smith, being so much left in Hands, on Account of Iron Work to be done by him,	19 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
		<i>Names of the Persons to whom Monies was paid for Materials, &c.</i>	
1671. Nov. 15	131.	Paid Mr. John Linegar, in Part for Slating, as by his Acquittance and the Lord Mayor's Warrant may appear	15 00 00
24.	132.	Paid Mr. Chock, in Part for Plaistering Work, as by the Lord Mayor's Warrant, and his Re- ceipt may appear	27 10 00
25.	133.	Paid Mr. Otterington, in Part of Timber, as by the Lord Mayor's Warrant, and his Ac- quittance may appear	60 00 00
25 & 27.	134.	Paid Alderman John Desmi- neers, in full for one thousand Deal-Boards, as by the Lord Mayors Warrant and Acquittance may appear,	15 00 00
Dec. 4.	135.	Paid William Rothery in part for Masons Work, as by the Lord Mayor's Warrant and his Acquit- tance may appear	7 00 00
Total £.			2680 19 11
			Paid

<i>Days of the Month.</i>	<i>Num- bers of Vouchers</i>	<i>The Names of Persons to whom Mo- nies was paid for Materials, &c.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	2680	19 11
<i>Dec. 4.</i>	136.	Paid Mr. John Castleton, in part for Nails, as by Order and his Acquittance may appear	15	00 00
	137.	Paid Mr. John Castleton, by one Ton of Iron, as by his Ac- quittance may appear	17	00 00
	138.	Paid Justinian Herbert, for one hundred of Deal Boards, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and Ac- quittance may appear	4	15 00
14.	139.	Paid Ralph Allen, Bricklayer, in part for Work, as by Order and his Acquittance may appear	3	03 00
18.	140.	Paid John Saunders, for Lead and Workmanship, as by Order and his Acquittance may appear	3	15 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
<i>Jan. 10.</i>	141.	Paid Mr. Ball, to pay for 31 Hogsheads of Lime at thirteen Pence per Hogshead, as by Order and his Acquittance	1	13 07
17.	142.	Paid Captain John Peck, for Fees he paid for his Majesty's Letter for a Charter for the Hos- pital, as by Order and his Ac- quittance may appear	10	15 00
23.	143.	Paid William Robinson, in part for plaistering Work, as by Order and his Receipt may appear	6	00 00
	144.	Paid Rees Lewis, for Welsh Flag Stones and laying them, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and his Ac- quittance may appear	30	00 00
26.	145.	Paid Mr. Ball, for Wages and Money he paid for the Hospital, as by Order and his Acquittance may appear	8	10 00
	146.	Paid Mr. Ball, to pay for Lime, Sand, Labourers, as by Order and Acquittance may appear	1	01 01
<i>Feb. 20.</i>	147.	Paid Mr. Ball, on account of Wages for Over-seeing the Work, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and his Acquittance may appear	3	02 10

Total £. 2785 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

Paid

<i>Days of the Month.</i>	<i>Num- bers of Vouchers</i>	<i>Names of the Persons to whom Mo- nies was paid for Materials, &c.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	2785	15	9½
<i>Mar. 14.</i>	148.	Paid Richard Evans, in part for Lime and Stones, as by Order and his Acquittance may appear	6	00	00
<i>1672.</i>					
<i>April 1.</i>	149.	Paid John Otterington, in part for Timber, as by Order and his Acquittance may appear	20	00	00
	150.	Paid Captain John Nicholas, in part for Bricks, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and his Receipt may appear	50	00	00
	151.	Paid Thomas Howard, two Years Sallary for collecting of Money and keeping the Accounts of the Hospital, as by Order and his Acquittance may appear	40	00	00
<i>May 12.</i>	152.	Paid Fees in passing the Patent of the Hospital and Copies of the Charter of Christ's Hospital, Lon- don, and other small Sums paid by Thomas Howard, for the Use of the said Hospital, as by the Particulars and his Acquittance may appear	17	18	8½
	153.	Paid Mr. John Linegar, in part for slating, as by the Lord May- or's Warrant and Acquittance may appear	15	00	00
<i>June 17.</i>	154.	Paid William Rothery, Free- Mason, in part for Work, as by Order and his Acquittance may appear	3	10	00
	155.	Paid Mr. James Van Bobbart, for Deals, as by the Lord May- or's Order and his Receipt may appear	2	18	06
	156.	Paid Mr. John Green, in part for Carpenter's Work, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and his Re- ceipt may appear	18	13	10
	157.	Paid Mr. Richard Wilfon, in part Glazing, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and his Receipt may ap- pear	20	00	00

Total £ 2979 16 10

Paid

Days of the Month.	Num- bers of Vouchers	The Names of Persons to whom Mo- nies was paid for Materials, &c, <i>Brought forward</i>	l.	s.	d.
	9.	158. Paid Mr. John Otterington in part for Timber, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and his Acquittance may appear	2979	16	10
		159. Paid Mr. Robert Maffy, in part for Joyners Work, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and his Receipt may appear	30	00	00
		160. Paid Mr. William Smith, in full for Hair, as by Order and Ac- quittance may appear	8	00	00
		161. Paid Mr. John Castleton, in part for Iron Ware, as by Order and Acquittance may appear	1	12	00
		162. Paid Mr. John Linegar, in part for Slating Work, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and his Receipt	3	00	00
June 6.	163.	may appear	9	17	00
		Paid Mr. George Stoughton, by Order of William Robinson, in part for Plaistering Work, as by	2	07	00
Nov. 1.	164.	Order and his Acquittance appears			
		Paid Anne Fleeson, Widow, Re- lict of Paul Fleeson, in full for Bricklayers Work, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and her Acquit-	6	17	01
Dec. 2.	165.	tance appears			
		Paid Mr. Richard Wilson, in part for Glazing Work, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and his Ac-	20	00	00
	3.	166. quittance may appear			
		Paid John Saunders, Plumber, for one hundred three quarters and twenty Pounds of new Lead and Workmanship, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and his Acquit-	2	00	06
	5.	167. tance appears			
		Paid Mr. Robert Maffy, in full for Joyners Work, as by the Lord Mayor's Order and his Receipt	9	15	00
Jan. 29.	168.	appears			
		Paid Mr. John Linegar, not of the Interest of the two hundred Pounds left by the Person of Quality, who desired to be name- less, (to purchase twenty Pounds per Ann.) in part for Slating Work	22	18	00

Total £. 3096 03 05

<i>Days of the month.</i>	<i>Numbers of Vouchers</i>	<i>Names of the Persons to whom Money was paid for Materials, &c.</i>	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
		<i>Brought forward</i>	3096	03	05
	169.	Paid John Kennith, Servant to John Savage, the Carpenter, for mending the Pump	00	07	00
		Paid Mr. Philip Crofts, for several Copies of Acts of Common-Council, and other Business done by him, for the Use of the said Hospital	5	00	00
		Paid Andrew Rocke, for Glazing the Chappel, as by his Acquittance	5	00	00
		Paid Mr. Thomas Tennant, for making the Pane of the Hospital	5	00	00
Total			£ 3111	10	05

A N ACCOUNT

Of what is yet remaining due and unpaid of the Money subscribed towards the building of the HOSPITAL.

<i>Names of the PERSONS.</i>	<i>Subscriptions yet unpaid.</i>
<i>A.</i>	<i>l. s. d.</i>
R ichard Allen, Baker,	1 00 00
Joseph Atkins, Chirurgeon,	1 00 00
<i>B.</i>	
Elias Best, Vintner,	10 00 00
Ensign John Baskerville,	4 06 00
Paul Burford, Yeoman,	1 00 00
James Bamford, Gent.	2 00 00
Dame Rebecca Burrowes,	10 00 00
Total, £	29 06 00
	John

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	29	06	00
C.			
John Caron, Brewer,	00	10	00
Laurence Cosgrave, Shoemaker,	5	00	00
Richard Coote, Esq;	10	00	00
Isaac Chocke, Plaisterer,	10	00	00
Mathew Cosgrave, Gent.	2	00	00
Mrs. Mary Clottworthy,	10	00	00
D.			
William Dobson, Merchant,	1	10	00
F.			
Quarter-Master William Flood,	10	00	00
G.			
William Gressingham Merchant,	5	00	00
Jepherd Green, Brewer,	10	00	00
H.			
William Hughs, Inn-keeper,	5	00	00
Alderman Richard Hanway,	10	00	00
Henry Hix, Brewer,	6	00	00
Captain Hungerford,	20	00	00
Alderman Ridgley Hatfield,	50	00	00
Dame Anne Harman,	10	00	00
K.			
George Kennedy, Merchant,	5	00	00
Richard Karney, Gent.	5	10	00
Owen Kelly, Merchant,	4	17	06
L.			
John Lovet, Marshal,	2	00	00
Michael Lincolne, Merchant,	3	00	00
Widow Leech, now Mrs. Borran,	2	10	00
Colonel Richard Lawrence,	5	00	00
M.			
Miles Marshal, Taylor,	1	00	00
William Martin, Gent.	5	00	00
Earl of Mountrath,,	27	00	00
N.			
Robert Neal, Butcher,	2	00	00
William North, Girdler,	5	00	00
Roger Nowland, Shoemaker,	2	00	00
P.			
Alderman John Preston,	20	00	00
John Pincen, Junior, Clerk,	5	00	00
Reece Philips, Vintner,	2	10	00
Total £	291	13	06
			George

	l.	s.	d.
<i>Brought forward</i>	291	13	06
George Percivale, Esq;	20	00	00
John Petty, Gent.	10	00	00
Thomas Pooley, Esq;	2	00	00

R.

John Rawlinson, Merchant,	1	00	00
---------------------------	---	----	----

S.

Edward Surdevile, Taylor,	1	00	00
John Slicer, Goldsmith, a Piece of Plate,	5	00	00
Ralph Sweetman, Plummer,	10	00	00
John Story, Innkeeper,	11	00	00
Captain James Stopford,	20	00	00
Alderman William Smith,	20	00	00
Mrs. Ann Sanford, Widow,	10	00	00

T.

Alderman Richard Tigh,	30	00	00
Patrick Tweedy, Gent.	1	00	00

W.

Peter Wynne, Brewer,	3	00	00
Sir Thomas Worfopp, Knight,	10	00	00

Y.

James Yates, Taylor,	5	00	00
----------------------	---	----	----

Total of Subscriptions yet unpaid, £. 440 04 06

C H A R G E.

Received out of the yearly Maintenance promised to the Hospital, as appears,	}	377	12	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sums subscribed towards the Building, amounting to the Sum of				
	5	3178	11	08

Total of the Charge, £. 3556 03 9 $\frac{3}{4}$

D I S C H A R G E.

	l.	s.	d.
Total of the Charge,	3556	03	09 $\frac{3}{4}$

D I S C H A R G E.

Paid towards the Building, as may appear,	3111	10	05
Subscriptions as yet unreceived,	440	04	06
Total of the Discharge,	3551	14	11
Remains in Cash,	4	08	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
	3556	03	09 $\frac{3}{4}$

The Total Sum of the Charge, amounts to the Sum of three thousand five hundred fifty-six Pounds, three Shillings and nine Pence three Farthings; out of which deduct the Total of the Discharge, being three thousand five hundred and fifty-one Pound, fourteen Shillings and eleven Pence, and there remains in Cash, four Pound eight Shillings and ten Pence three Farthings.

It is hoped that this true and plain Narrative here given, will so far both satisfy and excite all those that are piously inclined, as to supersede the Necessity of using any long or elaborate Motives. For none can have so ill an Opinion either of the Work, or of the Reader, as to bring either into Suspicion by plying them with such artificial Arguments and Insinuations, as might perhaps persuade more unwilling Persons to a less useful Work. They are not now persuaded to erect Pyramids, or Mausolæums, or any such ostentatious Vanities of impotent Ambition and superfluous Wealth. And yet if the thirst of Glory, and the fond desire of an empty Name, could prevail with others to lavish out the Treasures of whole Provinces and Kingdoms on such prodigious Piles, as served for no other Use but only to make Men gaze at the Structure and talk of the Founders; certainly then somewhat may be allowed for the public Credit of a Metropolis, especially when what is designed, is not for Shew, but Use; and all the Glory of this Performance is of doing that which may be serviceable to the Common Good.

BUT indeed Houses of this Nature are so frequent in most of the considerable Places of our neighbour Nations, that we cannot hope for any singular Credit to our City by erecting this, but only to wipe away that Blot and Infamy that hath been cast upon us for having none. For in the printed Memoirs of some Foreigners, whom either Business or Curiosity brought to visit these Parts, we have been openly upbraided to the whole World, that though we had several Churches, yet we had not one Hospital. They noted it for a strange unwonted Thing, that in the chief City of a Kingdom, there should not be made some public Provision for the Poor, which the Policy and Interest of other Places always accounted one of the first and greatest Cares. We confess the Observation was very sharply made, and doubt it designed not only to cast a Slur upon our City, but upon our Profession, as if our Religion were devoid of Charity, and our Faith of good Works.

BUT whatsoever Shame may light upon this City, or Kingdom by so long a Delay of so good a Work, yet we think ourselves bound in Zeal and Conscience to vindicate our Religion from so foul a Calumny. For although we disclaim and renounce the Merit, yet we all avow the Necessity of good Works. Though we pretend not to purchase Mansions in Heaven, by building Hospitals on Earth; yet we own it our indispensable Duty to make such Friends of the Mammon of Unrighteousness, that, when we fail, we may be received into those everlasting Habitations.

THIS House is not intended to be an Hive for Drones, but a profitable Nursery for the Commonwealth, to breed up Youth in Virtue and Knowledge, till they shall be of sufficient Growth to be transplanted, some to honest Trades and Occupations; and some that are more remarkably pregnant, to the University. It is not unknown what singular Advantages other Cities have reaped by this wise management of their Charity. For by this Course they have many times raked Jewels out of Rubbish, and taken Persons off
the

the Dunghill, who have afterwards approved themselves fit to sit among Princes. Instances are not rare to be given of those who now wear the Badge of Honour and Authority, that have formerly worn the Badge of public Charity ; and are very worthy and beneficial Members of those Places, of which they were once the Eleemosynaries. However, it is very seldom seen that those who have been educated in such Foundations, and disposed of according to the Prudence of their Governors, do utterly miscarry ; but at least they attain unto such a Condition wherein they may subsist comfortably, and be reputed honest and serviceable Citizens.

As for aged Persons, although we profess that we are somewhat loth to have this our Nursery incumbered with too many old Trees ; yet so many of them as shall be judged meet Objects of Charity, and in any Degree fit for the Service of the House, especially if recommended by any bountiful Benefactor, we shall willingly receive. Still declaring that the Intention of this Work, is not only for a personal Relief, but for the common and public Good ; to the promoting of which we think the Support and Education of the younger sort of most conducive.

AND we finally declare, that in proportion to the Sum which it shall please any Benefactor to contribute, so we shall endeavour that he, and his Descendants for ever, shall have Power to nominate and present to the Governors for the time being, one or more poor Children, which, if they be found capable, according to the Rules of this Foundation, shall in no wise be refused, but immediately received in, to enjoy their Share of the common Charity. This we think but a just Acknowledgement of their Bounty. And for ascertaining them hereof, we expect shortly, that some Orders and Statutes shall be established for the better regulating of this House, wherein this shall be enjoined to be inviolably observed.

AND

AND now the great and good God prosper this Work according to the sincerity and uprightness of our Intentions, and so open the Hearts and Hands of those, towards whom his Bounty should be an enforcing Argument for theirs; that this Work, which hath been happily begun by his Mercy, may be happily finished and perfected to his Glory.

F I N I S

401

GENUINE 5
LETTERS

BETWEEN

Alderman Nathaniel Kane,

AND

Mr, Charles Lucas,

CONCERNING

**The Purchase of the MILLS at
Island Bridge.**

Published by Order of Alderman *KANE*.

The **SECOND EDITION**, published at the
Request of several of the Citizens.

DUBLIN:

Printed by **RICHARD JAMES**, at *Newton's*
Head, opposite to *Sycamore-Alley*, in *Dame-Street*,
M,DCC,XLIX.

[Price One Penny.]

P R E F A C E.

SO M E Preface may be thought necessary, and a very short one will suffice to introduce the following Letters to publick View. It is full as contrary to my Inclination, as it is out of my way, to engage in such Disputes; the Vindication of my own Character, without any Intention to injure or criminate Mr. Lucas, was my sole Motive for applying to him; and my Fellow-Citizens may judge of the Candour of his Heart, by perusing the very extraordinary Answers I have had from him. Rant and Drollery are not my Talent; and I cannot help looking with Contempt upon any Man, who treats a Subject so serious as a wounded Character with Sneers, and Attempts to be witty; when, by a plain Answer to a plain Question, he could have satisfied the Publick, and have done me Justice.

Since therefore Mr. Lucas hath not the Honesty, if he is conscious that he was mistaken or misinformed, to acknowledge and retract his Error; nor the Courage to avow and support his Charge; I hope the Reader will indulge me when I solemnly assure him, that Mr. Darby, the then Proprietor of the Mills, (since deceased) never was indebted to me, or to the Bank in which I am concerned, one single Farthing; neither had I any sort of Acquaintance with him, previous to the Treaty about the Purchase of these Mills for the Use of the City; nor had he ever transacted any Business with our House: And his Son, who is now alive, hath assured me, that neither he nor his
 Father

(4)

Father ever offered them to sale, nor were ever in Treaty about selling them to any Person whatever, until they sold them to the City; and let Mr. Lucas disprove one Tittle of this, if he can.

Altho' it be not my present Business to enquire, whether the City made an advantageous Bargain, or not, in the Purchase of the Mills; yet it is evident, that since the Supply of Water, we have received from them, the Inhabitants of the City have not been in the Distress they severely felt every dry Summer before: And give me Leave to add, that the Corporation have been very considerable Gainers by the Purchase.

March 23, 1748.

NATHAN. KANE,

LETTERS

LETTERS

BETWEEN

Alderman Kane,

AND

Mr. Charles Lucas.

LETTER I.

Alderman Kane, to Mr. Lucas.

March 14, 1748.

SIR,

I HAVE been informed, that in some of the Speeches you have made to the several Corporations, and particularly to the Weavers, you were pleased to animadvert upon the Purchase which the City made of the Mills at *Island-Bridge*; and among other Things asserted, that *altho' the said Mills had been offered in several Coffee-houses for about 1800l. yet a certain Alderman, to whom a Sum of Money was owing by the Proprietor, influenced the City to give 3500l. for them, in order to secure the said Debt.*

By what Means it hath come to pass, I cannot possibly find out; yet, to my great Surprise, I have been informed, that the Town has generally

rally looked upon me as the Alderman you intended.

Conscious of my own Innocence, I remained quiet and easy ; satisfied that a very little Time and Recollection would convince the Publick, that you neither did, nor could, intend this Charge for me : But hearing that the Story is still told, my Name still tacked to it, and that it hath made some disadvantageous Impressions on many of my Acquaintance and Fellow-Citizens, that I should continue silent under such an Imputation, if I was wholly innocent, I am obliged, in Vindication of my own Character, to call upon you to declare, whether I am the Alderman you intended, or whether I am not ? This is a fair, plain Question, which I ask without a View of doing you any Injury, and you cannot refuse to answer, without doing me Injustice.

If you say you did not mean me, I shall publish your Declaration to my Fellow-Citizens, in my own Vindication, and shall neither give you or myself any farther Trouble ; but if you say you did, I call upon you to make good your Charge, which I absolutely deny, and am willing to stake whatever Share of Credit, or Character, I am entitled to, upon the Issue of such an Inquiry.

A severe Fit of the Gout hath prevented this Application, for some Time past ; and as it is a matter which you can quickly determine, I hope for the Favour of an immediate and explicit Answer. I am,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

NATHAN. KANE.

L E T T E R

L E T T E R II.

Mr. Lucas's Answer.

S I R,

I CAN not express my Surprise at the unexpected, and indeed undeserved Favour of a Letter from you. And, I am not less surpris'd, to find a Gentleman, whose good Sense I never heard called in question; take upon him to examine me so critically, as to demand to know, even [my secret Intentions; a sovereign Power never yet claimed in these Kingdoms, no; not, even, by any Alderman, within my Memory.

That I did oppose, and ever shall expose, the clandestine and injurious Purchase of the Mills of *Island Bridge*, though made by what you are pleas'd to call the City; is not unknown to you. That I oppos'd it in the Committee, where a certain Alderman forgot his natural, or affected, Mildness, and us'd all Means to get the City Seals put to a Deed of Purchase, of which he long and violently oppos'd the Reading, and in which upon reading many Blanks appear'd; and this without any sort of Authority from the Assembly, or Countenance from Reason, Justice, or Law, you may well remember; and that I published some Account of this Proceeding that Year, or the next, and spoke of it in Publick, often since; you might have heard.

But, why the Friends of Alderman *Kane*, should have taken upon them to point him out the guilty Alderman, so as to affect his Fellow-Citizens and Acquaintance, is a Matter, for which I can not think myself accountable. To them, then, I must beg you will apply, and ask them, why they presume to tack your Name to the Story: For, they alone, I think, are to blame, who did so. I have prevented one of your Nephews doing it Publick-

ly. And, I think, those, who have thus disturbed your conscious Innocence. and that calm Quiet and Ease, which virtuous Minds must ever enjoy ; are, undoubtedly, obliged to give you that Satisfaction, which you, I believe inadvertently, have demanded of me.

I must confess, I am very sorry for the remarkable Sensibility, upon some Occasions, shewn by the Board of Aldermen. You may remember, that upon mentioning the Tyranny of the Aldermen, so early, as the Reign of *Richard* the Third, in the Guild of Merchants, several Aldermen, though all of conscious Innocence, and inbred Quiet and Ease ; took Fire, and lost that Composure and Decency of Behaviour, becoming their Rank and Dignity.-----Sure the Board of Aldermen are not like the Courtiers, lashed at in a Ballad, I have met somewhere ;

*If you mention Vice or Bribe,
'Tis so pat to all the Tribe,
Each cries it was levelled at me.*

This, sure, can not be the Case. Therefore, Sir, you will excuse me, If I desire you will fix upon those, that tacked your Name to the Story.

And now, Sir, if you will favour me with a little Patience, you shall see, if I live ; a fair History of the Foundation and Constitution of this City, in general, with the several Breaches made therein ; and Particularly, of all the Transactions relating to that Purchase, with the Names of the Persons concerned, and their Titules, at full length. In this, I am necessitated to be particular, by the Behaviour of some of your Relations, which for the Sake of others, who are very high in my Esteem ; gives me no small Concern.

Yours

You must be sensible, that I could have had no View in the Opposition I gave you and the rest of the Board, in any instance, but to set the Affairs of the City, upon a just and legal footing; on which, you all know, it is not. If I were mistaken, you might and ought to have set me right, which you never did. I now wish you would permit it to be restored, or shew just Cause, why you will not; and then, all Degrees of Animosity, between the Board and me, shall for ever cease: For, if it appears, that I have been in an Error, I shall readily retract. But, till this is done, no dispassionate Man, for bringing all Truths, relative to the Points in Contest, to publick View; can blame,

S I R,

Ormond - Quay,
March 15, 1748.

Your humble Servant,

C. LUCAS.

P.S. I am sorry for your Indisposition; and if any Hints of the Regimen, that relieved me of that Disorder, would be satisfactory, you may command them.

If the Publication of this Letter will answer your Purpose, after taking the trouble of pointing and correcting it, you shall be welcome.

LETTER

L E T T E R . III.

Alderman Kane, to Mr. Lucas.

S I R,

I Am perswaded, that no unprejudiced Person will think that I have been guilty of an improper Examination into your secret Intentions, by desiring you to declare whether I was that Alderman you charged with having influenced the City to give 3500*l.* for the Mills at *Island Bridge* (which you alledged to have been offered for 1800*l.*) in Order to secure a Sum of Money due to him by the Proprietor. This Request I must insist to have been both modest and reasonable, and that you were bound by all the Laws of Society and Justice to have given a direct and explicit Answer, instead of which I cannot but look upon that you sent me as an evasive one.

When you published that heavy Charge against a certain Alderman in your Speech at the Weavers Hall, you must or ought to have known the guilty Person, and tho' you might have continued easy while it stood as a Reflection against the Board at large, no Person being named, yet surely when you found that your Fellow-Citizens and mine had mistaken the Alderman you designed, and had fixed this black Crime upon one who was innocent, and that his good Name was thereby greatly wounded; Humanity, at least, common Justice, should have prompted you with the same Haste, that a Man would extinguish a Fire in his House, to have declared without being called upon, that I was not the Person you intended: hereby you would have done Justice to me, in leaving my Character where it was, and Justice to your Fellow-Citizens, in undeceiving them in a Point so tender to the Reputation of one of their Brethren.

You

You may oppose and expose what you call a clandestine and injurious Purchase of the Mills, when and in what Manner you please ; at present I confine myself to the particular Charge to which my Name hath been annexed, and once more insist on an immediate Answer to that single Point, nor do I see any Reason, why you should expect me to wait for it, until you shall think fit, in the course of your Writings, to publish a History of these Transactions.

If you do not comply with this Request, I shall think myself obliged to acquaint the Publick with the Application I have made to you, and your Backwardness to do me Justice, and leave them to judge, if you continue to refuse, what Pretensions you have to the Character of Candor and Integrity to which you have made so loud a Claim. I am,

S I R,

Your Humble Servant,

March 18, 1748.

NATHAN. KANE.

I thank you, for your Offer to instruct me in your Regimen, but cannot think of going into so severe a one, especially at this Time of Life.

L E T T E R IV.

Mr. Lucas's Answer.

S I R,

AS I never had the Happiness of convincing, or being convinced by you, in any Point ; so, I am not at all surprized, that what I should have said, in Answer to your first Letter, should be deemed evasive. You can not, therefore, expect,

pect, that I should take much Pains to convince you against the firm Persuasion, with which you are pleased to set out. For, I must now, suppose, that nothing less would satisfy you, than such a Declaration, as *Nathan* made to *David*, to wit; *Thou art the Man*. Though against, even such an one, were it made, your conscious Innocence and con-committant Quiet and Ease must prove a most powerful Shield.

Your last Letter brings two remarkable Things strongly to my View; though extremely different from each other. The one is, the Trial of Colonel *Lilburn*, before the high Commission Court; and the other, the Trial of the Validity, or rather of the Inconveniency of the Election of Mr. *La Touche* and me, into the Common Council. In the first, the upright Judges used all the artful Means that Perverseness and Malignity could prompt, to intangle an innocent Man in Words, of which, they were to assume the Construction; and so, asked him a Number of impertinent Questions, upon a groundless and illegal Indictment. In the Second, that awful, new-rule Tribunal, of which you are, by divine Permission, a Judge, used all its Might to put the Persons complained against, under the Necessity of proving a Negative; at the same Time, that the Complainants were not required, nor, indeed admitted, to go into any Proof of their Allegations. You did not, I presume, live when the former Court flourished; But, how great a Share you bore in the Proceedings of the latter, you may recollect, as well, as I.

Now, Sir, raise your Brethren of the Board, to an high Commission Court, for my Trial; as well, as for other purposes, if you will; provided I may be allowed the Liberty, to which all Men, that are accused of real, or imaginary Crimes, are intitled. Set forth your Indictment, give it your
utmost

utmost Proof, and then, I shall make my Defence. Do not look upon me, as one of the many weak, innocent, tho' wretched Slaves, that are daily trampled, by impudent and corrupt modern Justices, who lead the miserable, unwary Dupes, to their Ruin, by sundry subtil and designing Questions. Every Alderman, or pretended Alderman in the Set, and who, or how many they may be, is impossible for me to determine, have, now, an Equal Right to question me, with you. But, why you should, notwithstanding your Conscious Innocence; single yourself out, as this guilty Alderman, is hardly consonant with that Prudence, that has born you, thus far, well through Life.

I remember a great Noise, once, made, by my speaking of a Jacobite Baronet, in a publick Assembly, without naming, or glancing at any Individual. Many were conscious, their Friend was struck at. Was I to be accountable for Men's pointing out themselves, or their Friends? Would you not have laughed at any Baronet of your Acquaintance, that should have asked, if he were the Person meant?

I must tell you once, for all, Sir, that your Threats and Entreaties move me alike upon this Occasion, as they did, when we were in the Common Council together; and that, till I am ready to make my positive Charge, fully and publicly, you shall not learn from me the particular Alderman, I glanced at, as the chief Agent in that shameful Purchase.

Let me further inform you, that I have made an unalterable Resolution to expose, and, if possible to bring to condign Punishment, all the Enemies of our Constitution. Such, I deem all those who in-croach upon the Rights and Liberties of the Community, without a proper Warrant from Justice, or Law. This Charge, I have long since made
upon

upon the Board of Aldermen, and they have never acquitted themselves, in any Instance. I am, therefore, determined, since they are resolved to hold and persevere in their Usurpations, to detect their Abuses to the Publick, in which Prosecution, I do not fear being able to make the Twenty-four appear, as hateful in *Dublin*, as the Thirty Tyrants were in *Athens*.

Whether, or how far your imaginary Charge against me, be right, or wrong, true, or false, in the Whole, or in part, I shall not at this Time, think myself bound to inform you; nor whether I found my Fellow Citizens mistaken in the Aldermen I designed, or not. Your Friends and you take this to yourselves!----- You must, then, answer and acquit yourselves. If you and all your Friends unanimously cried out, that a certain Apothecary, a certain Citizen, or a certain Master of a Corporation, did any one wicked, or unjust Thing; I think you would justly laugh at any Particular, who should be so galled, as to ask you, Did you mean him?

Now, Sir, cry out to the Public as soon as you please. Inform them of your Application to one, on whom you have no Right to call; and let them judge whether I have done you Injustice, or you attempt to do me a Wrong. My Claim to Candor and Integrity, is not laid in Words, only; I shall let my Actions speak for me. And, if there can be such a Public, as will censure me for refusing to answer such particular Quæries, as may be put to me, by every individual Lord Lieutenant, Lord Deputy, or Justice, Bishop, Judge, Alderman, Sheriff, or other Magistrate, or Minister, whose Corruptions, in general, I have endeavoured to expose, I dare deny their Authority, as I should do that of any other unjust Judges, or Usurpers, and justly despise their groundless Censure.

But,

But, Sir, it is plain, that since our first ill fated Acquaintance, you have been determined to oppose, and, even to misunderstand me. It is, now, too late for me to expect to move you to think better of me.-----In your Post-script, you say, I offer to instruct you in my Regimen!-----That would have been a daring Attempt indeed. But, I never could have thought any Regimen of mine, physical, or political, could suit your Constitution, or Disposition exactly; therefore, I never was in any Respect, so vain, as to presume to instruct, whatever I might to advise you.-----You see, our Misunderstanding is likely to increase, and since we want that Simirality of Morals, or Principles, that is necessary to Concord; Correspondence can answer no more useful, or satisfactory Purposes, than our former Meetings and Conferences produced. Besides, my Head and Hands are, at present, otherwise engaged. So,

S I R,

Your humble Servant,

Ormond - Quay,
March 19, 1748.

C. Lucas

F I N I S

Speedily will be published, by the Printer hereof.

A N

A D D R E S S

T O T H E

F R E E M E N and F R E E H O L D E R S

Of the City of D U B L I N.

W H E R E I N

The Insinuations, false Representations, and unjust Asper-
sions, contained in Mr. Lucas's eighteenth Address, and
reflecting upon Alderman Kane's Character in the Pur-
chase of the Mills at Island Bridge, are set

In a natural, true, and just Light,

and at this particular Juncture recommended to the seri-
ous and dispassionate Examination of all the Citizens of
Dublin.

By Alderman NATHANIEL KANE.

SEASONABLE
ADVICE
TO THE
ELECTORS
OF
MEMBERS of PARLEMENT

At the ensuing
GENERAL ELECTION.

Addressed to the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of
the Kingdom of *Ireland* in general, to those of the City
of *Dublin* in particular.

By CHARLES LUCAS.

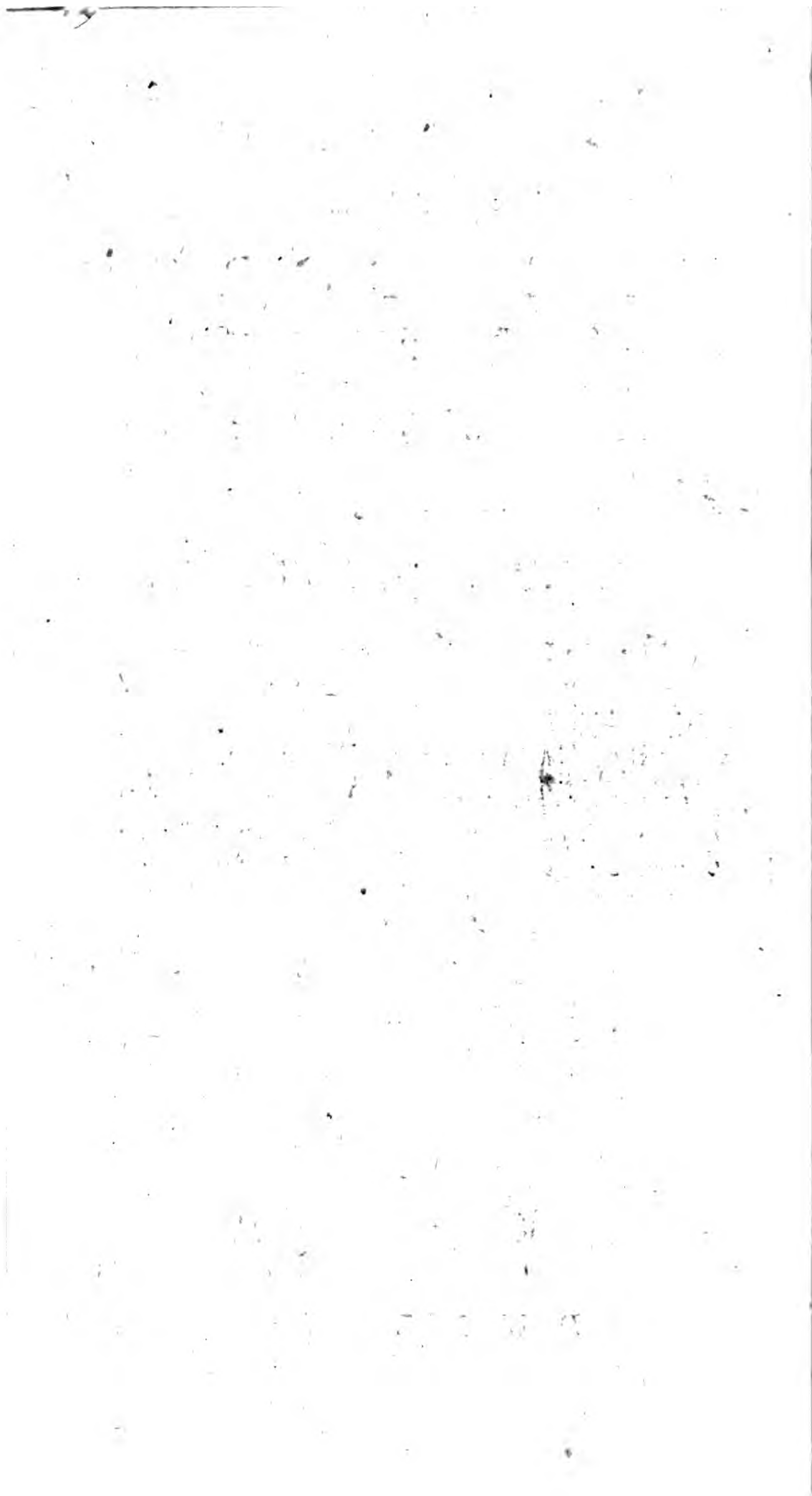
*Stand fast therefore in the Liberty wherewith CHRIST hath
made us free, and be not again intangled with the Yoke
of Bondage.* St. PAUL.



DUBLIN:

Printed by JAMES HUNTER, (Proprietor and Printer of the
Dublin Chronicle) in Sycamore-Alley, 1760.

nter of
1760.



CHARLES LUCAS

To the FREE and INDEPENDENT
ELECTORS of the KINGDOM of
Ireland in general, to those of
the City of *Dublin* in particular;
FREEDOM, HEALTH and PEACE :

My most dear Countrymen, worthy Fellow-
Citizens, and loving Friends ;



THOUGH long severed from
you, by hateful and lawless op-
pression, I never was, nor ever
can be, inattentive to your con-
cerns. Silence would but ill-
become me on this important,
this critical conjuncture, big with events, which
must most nearly affect you ; events which must,
sooner or later, be felt by all Europe ; I may
say, by all the extremes of the globe. Patiently
hear me relate them. Call forth all your forti-
tude : the first will tent you to the soul : the
good old king, that tender and indulgent father
of his people, overladen with cares for the hap-
piness and glory of his subjects, anxious to put
a stop to human bloodshed, and to give contend-
ing nations an equal, just and permanent peace ;
his great heart, with incessant labour in the com-
mon cause, as it were, worn out, at length gave
the sad proof of the mortality of the greatest of
men.

I see my mourning friends paying the last tribute of loyal tears to the sacred manes of their deceased sovereign ; I feel their sense of gratitude for his long paternal care of his people ; their respect to his steady valor, unshaken justice, and unparalleled clemency, and gladly applaud their awful reverence of the manifold personal and private virtues, which constitute the royal character, and must render his memory dear to generations yet unborn.

But, my friends, when time and reflection mitigate your griefs, you will thank heaven for the time and manner, in which your great king was called to a more exalted station, to change an earthly, temporal, for a glorious, eternal crown. It pleased the ruler of princes to spare this, his chosen delegate, in health of body and vigor of mind, till the most distant, as well as the nearest tyrants of the earth felt the terror of the arms of Britain ; it pleased gracious heaven to spare his precious life, till contending factions at home were silenced, till great offenders were exemplarily punished and abased, and till men of the first abilities and merit were appointed to the most honorable and important trusts ; and above all, heaven was most merciful in sparing his life, till the royal heir arrived at full age, well instructed, and in all respects well qualified to take up the reins of government. These great points achieved, without knowing a single infirmity of age, without any failure of his faculties, without a moment's pain, his great soul shook off it's mortal coil, and fled to the blissful mansions prepared for immortal heroes and for patriot kings.

These just obsequies to the manes of our departed king being payed, let us not sorrow like men without hope ; let us turn our eyes from the gloomy to the cheerful scenes, by auspicious providence

providence prepared for the sensible and loyal, for the legitimate sons of Great Britain and Ireland.

Now, my good friends, let me congratulate you on the second great event. Let your exulting hearts bless heaven for bringing on the day of our redemption ; for, such this event must prove, if you remane as sensible, and as worthy of the blessing of liberty, as you appeared when lawless force banished me from among you.

But, before I expatiate on the other great events, let me here expostulate a while, with such as may incline to derogate from the glories of the late regne, by pointing out the numberless complaints of our country and our city, which, so far from redress, still appear aggravated and complicated. It is most true, that not onely delays, but open denials of justice, have frequently been made in the courts of law, probably by command of the great ; imprisoning men out of caprice, and denying them the benefit of the writ of original right, the *Habeas Corpus*, at the discretion or arbitrary will of judges or their rulers ; open obstructions given the execution of laws, and decrees or orders contrary to all laws, inforced by one of the three, without the concurrence of the two other, estates of the realm, without which there can be no law ; condemning innocent and loyal subjects unheard, and dooming them to gaols or banishment, without any rule or authority, without any form of law ; and remitting such from a superior to an inferior court for further punishment, after passing a condemnation worse than death in the former ; the obstruction of the complaints of loyal subjects oppressed, and even punishing them for complaining ; the open sale of employments, ecclesiastical, civil and military, as well as of honors ; and that to the most worthless

worthless and infamous purchasers ; and the multiplying of places and pensions for strangers abroad ; or, what is still worse, as the wages of perfidy and corruption for impious parricides at home ; these are abuses peculiar to our times, though shocking to every sensible, honest man. It is also true, that the general conduct of the king's lieutenants, from him who avowedly robbed the treasury, leaving in it as he jocosely, though wickedly declared, but *one crooked sixpence*, down to him who swept it clean, and involved you in an extravagant national debt, has been odious to every thinking man ; yet so far have all been from any degree of punishment, or even complaint of their administration, that the worst of them returned with high rewards, and still higher adulation, from your parlements to the royal presence, even while the addresses of the people were not permitted to come to the royal ear. It is no less true, that claims have been laid, in the name of the crown, to unfortunate redundancies in the treasury ; and the commons, for reasons best known to themselves, sometime granted and ratified the demand, at the expence of equity, law, and truth, and of the inverting or overturning the essential forms of parliamentary proceedings. At another time, the ruling faction in the commons have found it convenient and necessary for their private purposes, to resume their abandoned right, regardless of the precedent in a preceding parlement, yet without being masters of the arguments to support their rights or those of the ill-represented nation ; and when they have refused to give up these as before, the ministers of the crown have presumed to lay their sacrilegious paws upon the undetermined fund, have taken the whole money, the bone of contention, out of the treasury, and disposed of it by the sole authority of the prerogative ! —

When

When addressees or complaints to the throne have been by accident carried against the sense of the ministry, a lord lieutenant has been found, who dared to dispute the authority of the representative of the nation, and obstruct the necessary, free and frequent intercourse that our government requires to subsist between the king and parlement. Yet what punishment was inflicted for so daring an offence? What motion was made against the offender?---None; not even a motion was heard, upon the unparalleled occasion, but such as lukewarm senators or hungry judges put, when cold or a keen appetite engages their attention, the cool motion of adjournment! And instead of any loud consequent complaint, the shocking offence has been known afterwards privately, effectually, compromised by the acting junto, without permitting a note upon the most extraordinary proceeding to be entered in the journals of the house! These, with the overturning the constitution of the capital city, though of matchless, unshaken fidelity and loyalty, are but a small part, the heads of the accumulated complaints of poor Ireland! These, could they be occasioned by any king, must undoubtedly have made him the object of the utmost contempt and indignation, instead of the love and reverence of a free people.

But, a little cool reflection must serve to convince you, that the king, so far from authorising or even countenancing such enormous oppressions and grievances as these, was artfully kept an utter stranger to them all, and was even made happy, with repeated assurances of the flourishing state of his loyal kingdom of Ireland. Thus, you find all the addressees of each house of parlement, during this late regne, exulting in the great happiness and most prosperous state of the kingdom. You find the royal clemency greatly admired

duct, as any other candidate has given, to say no better, I shall ever hereafter be silent on this head.

When attending the duties of your representative would have been the least loss and inconvenience to me, I held it inconsistent with the principles I then did, and ever shall, profess, and which you generously countenanced and approved, to run into any degree of the detestable methods of applying and soliciting for votes and interests. I ever must, and ever have thought it unjust to lay any elector under any kind of restraint in his choice. You may well remember, I only solicited you to be wise and free in your choice ; and, instead of extorting, or even accepting, promises from any of you, I relinquished and gave up many verbal and written promises made me by several well-meaning, but mistaken electors. You then saw and approved my motives. They are still uppermost in my bosom. But, were it possible, that I should swerve from these principles, the invariable purposes of an honest heart, it is not to be imagined, that, situated as I am at present, at so great a distance from you, I should make any personal application for the favors of individuals.

It must therefore suffice, that I thus publicly declare, that I shall hold myself in readiness, at the shortest warning, to engage in the service of my country, whensoever and wheresoever I shall be freely and legally called upon. I know nothing more that you have a right to demand or expect. You are to choose representatives for your city. If you do not choose among the
best

(To be continued.)

No. V. of
SEASONABLE
ADVISE
TO THE
ELECTORS
OF

MEMBERS of PARLEMENT

At the ensuing

GENERAL ELECTION.

Addressed to the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of
the Kingdom of *Ireland* in general, to those of the City
of *Dublin* in particular.

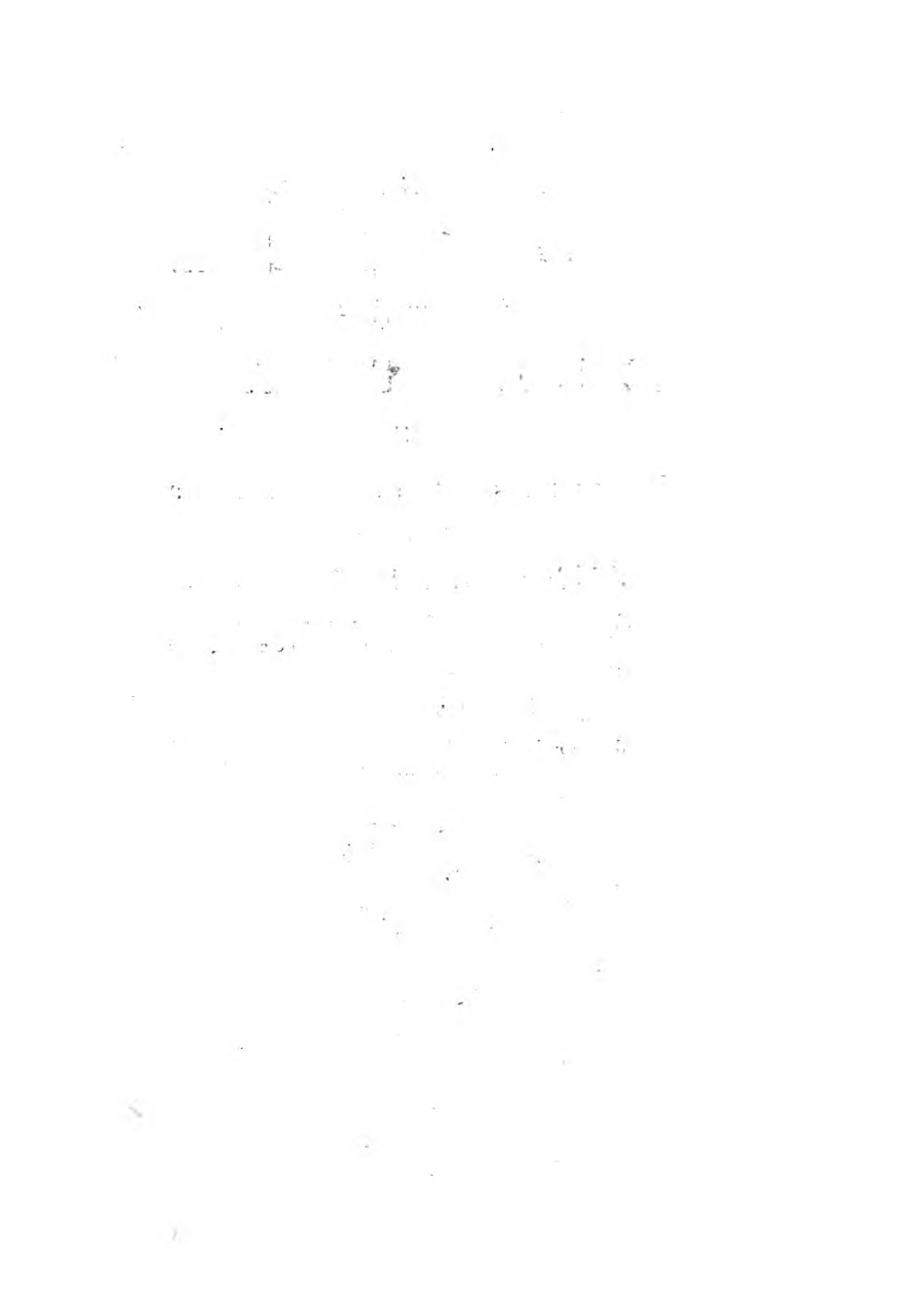
By CHARLES LUCAS.

*Stand fast therefore in the Liberty wherewith CHRIST hath
made us free, and be not again intangled with the Yoke
of Bondage.* St. PAUL.



DUBLIN:

Printed by JAMES HUNTER, (Proprietor and Printer of the
Dublin Chronicle) in *Sycamore-Alley*, 1760.



best qualified and the most likely to serve you ; no degree of sense or honesty, of freedom or loyalty, can be supposed to have fallen to your share. If electing me, be likely to prove conducive to your honor and the common good ; you must choose me. But if you cannot think thus of me, you are fools or slaves if you think of appointing me your delegate : For, I disdain to represent any but a sensible, virtuous, loyal and free people, and such shall ever command me.

Hence you may judge, I mean to turn the tables, as you know I did before : I firmly purpose, instead of receiving, to confer the most lasting obligations on my constituents, if such I find ; by accepting, and with unalterable zeal and fidelity, discharging the duties of a painful, laborious, and perilous office, which fools and knaves, slaves or parricides, alone can make, or hope to find, in any sort lucrative. Such as these may find it worth while, as well as necessary, to beg and intreat, to impress or to purchase votes ; they may be egregiously obliged, while I choose to be found among the number of the obliging. He, that thinks thus of himself, must be better intitled to be solicited to serve, than he that solicits to be elected. He may receive acknowledgments for his services from you ; but can offer none for your votes : For, he who looks for nothing more than being distinguished from the multitude of electors, onely by *superior toils* and *an heavier weight of care*, cannot be supposed under the disagreeable necessity of stooping to sollicite for the *painful pre-eminence*.

Therefore, let those who mean to enrich themselves or their followers, at the expence of their country, by conniving at or joining in every

infamous and destructive scheme, by avaricious or wicked ministers formed against the rights and liberties of the people, against the honor and dignity of the sovereign, and who are thus interested in the counteracting the glorious intention of his majesty, or preventing his ever knowing a true state of the nation; let these fawn, cringe, coax, cajole and corrupt; let them purchase by any sordid means, the voices of the ignorant or unwary electors, that they may be able to sell their own, with the better grace, though to the establishing and confirming the heavy and calamitous grievances, the abject slavery and disgrace, of the whole kingdom and city, passed all prospects or hopes of redemption. Such as can hearken to men of this cast, can hardly be worth any *honest man's* care; they must rather be the objects of his most implacable detestation and contempt. If any such be found in poor Dublin, God grant the perfidious traitors may never prove the majority! Thank heaven! this is not to be feared; the far greater number of the citizens are too sensibly touched with the violences offered them with their duties to their king and country, to themselves and posterity, to need being urged to act like sensible, honest and free men. Were they otherwise, their election, instead of an honor, would prove an indelible disgrace to any sensible, honest man. Fools and knaves can only be represented by their kind, properly. The honest must have honest representatives. May Dublin choose such, or none at all!

To obey the dictates of an honest heart, zealous to serve you, and to answer the calls of my king and country, I judged it incumbent on me, knowing the various temptations and stratagems with which you will be assailed, to
move

move you to exert your sense of freedom and integrity, to a quickness and steadiness, in the discharge of your last great duties to our commonwealth. You are now called on loudly, upon all sides. You are offered the means of shaking off your shackles, of healing your wounds, bruises and putrifying sores, and of bringing the cruel authors of your complicated distresses to confusion and disgrace. You can not yet forget the fatal wound given you, through my sides. This is the onely time, in which you can hope to obtain a remedy. Now is the time to compel some regard to be payed to the redress of wrongs, to the restoring usurped or betrayed rights and liberties.

In short, my most dear countrymen and fellow-citizens, you are now offered the long withheld means of regaining and re-establishing your rights and privileges, wrested from you by lawless power ; means of forming a new constitutional parlement ; means of restraining your parlements within due bounds ; means of re-instituting the broken constitutions of the whole kingdom and city. You are invited to accept of the means of obviating such impositions and misrepresentations, as may be further attempted by any future designing ministry, as well as of bringing former offenders to some degree of the punishment due to their most atrocious crimes. You are courted and pressed to take into your own hands the means to vendicate the honor of your late deceased king, and to secure immortal renown to your present sovereign, who asks for, who *relies upon the support and assistance* of every *honest man*, to enable his majesty to perform and fulfil the great *business* and purpose of *his* royal life, which are to promote the happiness and glory of his people, universally, by preserving and
strengthening

strengthening the political constitutions of his kingdoms, without distinction. Who dare refuse to co-operate with his patriot king?

You now have moral assurance, that nothing capable of effecting these great and necessary purposes can be wanting on the part of the crown. You have the royal word, that *preserving and strengthening the constitutions, to the happiness and glory of the subjects*, are the most firm purposes of his majesty's heart, *the business of his life*. It is not to be doubted, that these were the intentions of the late king. Were they answered? You know that in spite to the good intentions of the late kings, and quite unknown to their majesties, the sad reverse of these purposes was produced, the breaches of the constitutions, and the wretchedness and infamy, under which all sensible men now groan. Are not then the great good intentions of the present patriot king as likely to be frustrated, if you do not universally afford him the necessary *support and assistance of honest men*? Prove yourselves such then, my brethern, and send to treat with and counsel the king, representatives worthy of an *honest* and *free* people, counsellors worthy of a patriot king, or deservedly look for endless destruction, misery and infamy for you and yours.

I gratefully confess, that I think your naming me in the number of the honest and free men, on whom the king, as well as you, may rely, is doing me the greatest honor, whether the election succeeds or not. But, judge what happiness would attend your election of me, if I might hope to be one of the happy instruments of *preserving and improving the civil constitutions*? There can certainly be nothing wanting to produce these most desirable great effects, than
your

your electing men fit and qualified to be trusted. If Ireland and her capital have but the sense and virtue to choose a worthy, a legitimate representative ; they can demand nothing necessary for the great desirable purposes, that the king will not on his part, readily, gladly grant. Thus, by the proper exertion of an honest, patriot spirit in your elections, you secure to yourselves and posterity, the king's favor and protection, and regain and secure the happiness, the glory, the liberties of your kingdom and city. But, if you neglect this, slavery, beggary, contempt and infamy, must most deservedly be the portion of your kingdom and city, to generations yet unborn. It is yours, now or never, to avert the fatal doom.

As the qualifications and characters of candidates are justly subjected to strict examination, to answer the purposes of the candid garb ; I freely subject mine to every fair test. Do me but the justice that criminals have a right to demand, though it has hitherto been denied me ; let me have a legal trial ; let me be heard, and let me have fair open pleading, for and against me, before competent judges, and indifferent jurors. Let my crimes be proved by faithful witnesses ; and let not the evidence of witnesses, or the verdicts of jurors, or the sentences of judges, which appear to be interested in my condemnation, be recorded against me ! You cannot deny this piece of common justice to your enemies, to the worst of criminals. Remember how many among you are shamefully interested in preventing my return, much more my election into parlement. Those that injure, never forgive the injured. He that stabs innocence for the guilty bribe, will surely dread seeing the murdered corse, even at the general resurrection.

surection. We have been all thus murdered, and are all long politically dead. Our gracious king, like a true vice-gerent of heaven, sounds the enlivening trump, and calls us to a political resurrection. Arise ! answer ! live and be free ! be happy and glorious !

I have spun out this address, from the overflowing of a zealous heart, and insensibly protracted it, beyond the intended bounds. And yet, I have not time to abridge, or even to give it the correction, which must be necessary for so premature, so precipitate a performance. If it prove intelligible, I must be content for the present. If it serves to re-animate the long depressed, though not extinguished virtues, that filled your generous breasts, when I saw you free ; if it rouses the thoughtless or unwary, to a sense and proper discharge of their indispensable duties ; mine ends will be well answered ; and you will glorify God, bless the king, be honest, loyal and free ; and then, upon all occasions, you may rest assured of the utmost services, as well as of the invariable affection, fidelity and zeal of,

My most worthy countrymen,

Fellow-citizens and friends,

Your most devoted servant,

London,
Nov. 1, 1760.

C. L U C A. S.

SEASONABLE
A D V I C E
TO THE
E L E C T O R S
O F

M E M B E R S O F P A R L E M E N T

At the ensuing

GENERAL ELECTION.

Addressed to the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of
the Kingdom of *Ireland* in general, to those of the City
of *Dublin* in particular.

By C H A R L E S L U C A S.

*Stand fast therefore in the Liberty wherewith CHRIST hath
made us free, and be not again intangled with the Yoke
of Bondage.*

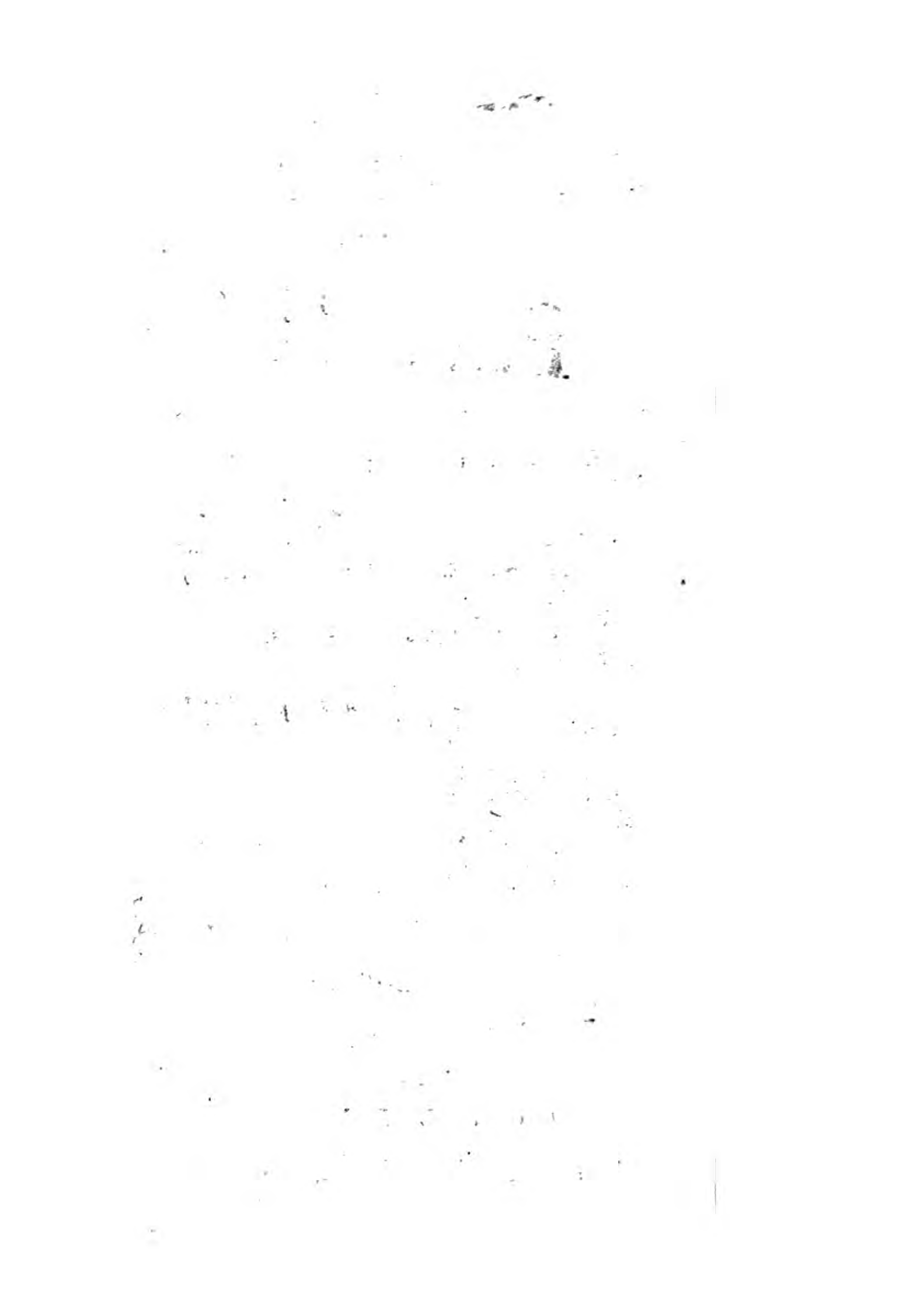
St. PAUL.

Part II.



D U B L I N:

Printed by JAMES HUNTER, (Proprietor and Printer of the
Dublin Chronicle) in *Sycamore-Alley*, 1761.



Part II.

CHARLES LUCAS

TO the FREE and INDEPENDENT
ELECTORS of *Ireland* in general,
to those of *Dublin* in particular;
FREEDOM, HEALTH and PEACE:

Countrymen, Fellow Citizens and Friends,



OW is the time of proving yourselves, *true countrymen, free and worthy citizens*, and *real friends* to your fellow subjects, and yourselves. Common friendships are too frequently founded in accursed confederacies in vice. Strip iniquitous conspiracies of the abused name of *friendship*, and call the vile association by some more proper appellation.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. This is the critical time of putting friendship to the test. The friends of this world generally crowd about the happy and prosperous, where no aids, no advice, no support are wanting. This is the

Part II.—No. I.

A

abuse

abuse of friendship, while it means nothing more than the most sordid self-love. Nothing is more certain than, according to the poet, that *true self-love and social are the same*. Men are most inclined to secure the peace, welfare and happiness, the most effectually, of what they love the best. The public-spirited man alone can answer the purposes of the true self-lover effectually. Let any of those that confine their regards to *self* alone think how they are to promote the happiness, the safety or security of *self*, independent of those of society, and they must see how vane all their projects must prove, for *self-gratification*, or *self-preservation*, where they are not founded upon the more extended and onely permanent base, that of civil *society*. Who can think he loves himself, and not society? What enjoyment can the most contracted self-lover conceive for *self* onely, when society is assailed or threatened with common evils? Who can enjoy his dearest *self* happily, and see *society* exposed to the outrages of a devouring pestilence? Who can enjoy the most splendid house and equipage, while the adjoining houses of his neighbours are actually, or even in danger of being set, on fire? Whose dearest *selfish* effects are of any value, while all the members of the *society* are subject to rapine and plunder with impunity? Of what value can all the possessions of affluence, honors and power be to any *individual*, while he sees his danger of losing them, where no member of the community can say he enjoys any thing, against the will of power, in peace and security? Yet this is the case in every arbitrary government.

How happily circumstanced is every free and rational system of human society? No individual can be well or safe, where the whole society,

ty, or any part of it, is injured, assailed or endangered. Hence it becomes the indispensable duty of every individual to offer himself a ready and willing sacrifice, when the good of the whole requires it. And from this patriot disposition, this sure comfort flows, that when it is well and happy with the community, it can not be ill with any worthy member; So that he, who would secure his own welfare and safety, must extend his views first to the community, whose happiness is ever the happiness of each worthy individual member of society. He that thus rationally draws his affections from this source will naturally and necessarily bring them home, and make *true self-love* and *social* one and the same. Happy states, where every good subject is not only a brother or a friend to each other, but actually a limb or member of one great community, whose happiness depends upon the integrity and union of it's members.

In the first part of this little premature work, I have endeavoured to give my most dear countrymen and fellow citizens, an idea of the critical posture of public affairs, upon the demise of the late, and accession of the present king to the throne, in order to rouse your attention, and move you to a just and perfect exertion of the greatest and most important trust vested in you, by the great founders of our inimitable political constitution. The weight and importance of this trust, I have so strongly insisted on, and so fully explained before, * that to attempt it again, here would be but a repetition as disagreeable, as I hope it is unnecessary.

You

* See my *Political Constitutions* of Great Britain and Ireland asserted and vindicated, with the Preface and Dedication: See my *Letters to the Commons and Citizens*, and my *Dedication* of the Transcript and Translation of your great Charter to the King, &c. &c.

You can hardly have forgotten the relation, which I have demonstrated, the head, and every member of our happy community bear to each other. You must have retained a due sense of the extent and bounds, I have pointed out, of the duties which we respectively owe each other. And as the neglecting to fulfil the duties of our spheres, or transgressing the bounds set to our offices in society, are so many disorders incident to the body politic, it becomes the indispensable duty of every good man to interpose his best offices to rouse the sluggish inattentive member, and make him exert himself in the common cause, and to restrain the over officious and transgressing member within due bounds, in the services he owes the state; and thus, and thus only the political health of the community can be preserved when most perfect, or restored when lapsed. And he that intends but this, must be a friend, and would be if he could, a physician to the nation.

Had due attention been always kept up, and paid to the discharge of the several offices of the different members of the community, your country and city had not been found in so dis-tempered a state at this day, or indeed in my time, as to make any of the many applications, I have been forced to make in this manner, for a restoration of the public health, necessary.

I think it still incumbent on me, while any life remanes, to repete these most salutary applications to you, till you appear to be got into a state of convalescence, or become actually incurable. I shall make no further preface or apology for this humble attempt; such as know, or chuse to be at the trouble of learning, my character, may easily see my motives and intentions. It is quite indifferent to me what others judge.

judge. Let my success in the attempt be what it may, I shall convince the world, and even the consciences of such as I may not at present be able to move, that I act from none other motive than pure disinterested friendship and affection to my king and to my country. But if it should happen, that neither my king nor my country will hear or be persuaded of the sincerity of mine intentions, I shall commit my cause to heaven, which alone must dispose of events, and shall sit down contented with having discharged the calls of my own conscience, which I cannot think otherwise acquitted.

I own, that since I last addressed you, my worthy countrymen and fellow citizens, I have conceived greater hopes of the speedy redemption of my country and city, than at first could come within my warmest wishes. What grounds of hope are to be drawn from the setting out of this auspicious regne, I have already observed to you. But now I see, from the number of generous attempts to restore the ancient and necessary freedom and rights of parlement, by fair, free and frequent popular elections, in all the counties and chief cities, as assures me, that every loyal heart has caught the invivifying spark from his patriot king's declaration, and that every bosom will glow with the same spirit, till all co-operating, center in the great work his majesty has proposed, the *strengthening and preserving* the political constitution.

How necessary this great work became is partly glanced at in my former address to you. If any body would see further, let him look for further symptoms of a distempered state in my *Dedication of the Transcript and Translation of the Great Charter of Dublin to the King*, and particularly in *Address xv. of my Political Constitutions*

stitutions of Great Britain and Ireland, and in the Dedication of the work to the city of London. Let him by the one judge, if my charge be just, and by the other examine and see what marks of a distempered state has fallen to the lot of poor Ireland. If by those it appears, that I have seen more into these grievances, than others, it authorises, it demands my stepping out of the ordinary course of my present sphere, in order to put these shameful diseases in the most speedy and effectual method of being cured. This shews the necessity of probing your wounds and fores anew: It is a task no less painful to me than it proves to you. But, the nature and depth of every wound and sore must be perfectly known, and every extraneous or foregne body interfering, must be removed, before a perfect cure can be performed. In this, as well as in numberless other instances, the state of the body natural of man, and that of the body politic of men, will be found to bear a most close and exact analogy to each other. See my *Addresses*, No. v. &c.

Look then, narrowly into these matters, my worthy countrymen and friends, and the more you find the body politic recede from the healthful state in which alone, I have shewn it can subsist and flourish, the more you will find it incumbent on yourselves to exert all just and rational means to procure a speedy remedy, adequate to the malignity and inveteracy of the diseases, you shall upon examination discover.

The onely rational remedy left is found by beginning at home. Let every man examine his own bosom: And if he finds any of the seeds of corruption sown in his heart, let him quickly pluck them up by the roots, if he has not nipped them in the bud. Let him remember that the happiness

(To be continued.)

No. II. of Part II. of
SEASONABLE
ADVISE
TO THE
ELECTORS
OF
MEMBERS OF PARLEMENT
At the ensuing
GENERAL ELECTION.

Addressed to the FREE and INDEPENDENT ELECTORS of
the Kingdom of *Ireland* in general, to those of the City
of *Dublin* in particular.

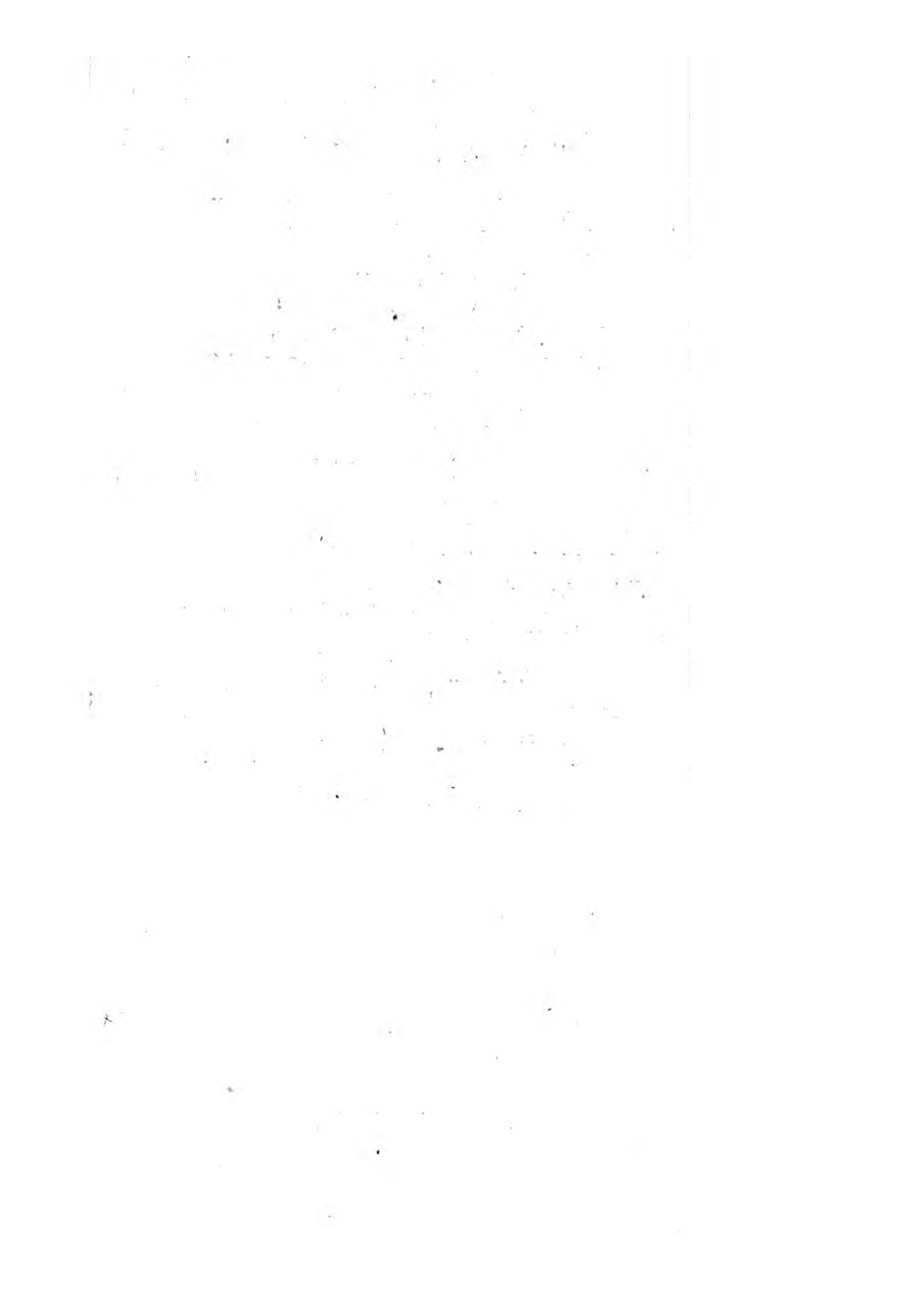
By CHARLES LUCAS.

*Stand fast therefore in the Liberty wherewith CHRIST hath
made us free, and be not again intangled with the Yoke
of Bondage.* St. PAUL.



D U B L I N :

Printed by JAMES HUNTER, (Proprietor and Printer of the
Dublin Chronicle) in *Sycamore-Alley*, 1761.



pinels of his country, the well-being of the state, and the honor and glory of the king, all stand upon the same foundation, all depend upon a speedy and free exertion of his sense and integrity, in the returning a worthy representative to serve both king and people in parlement, in the most critical conjuncture that either ever saw, or perhaps may ever see again. Let him remember what may depend upon a single voice. Let him know, that the voice he is soon called to give for a representative, is not to be given foolishly, unadvisedly or arbitrarily : Your voice is not your own ; it is a trust reposed in you by the founders of the national constitution. For the good of this constitution alone, you are to dispose of it, without fear, favor or affection, without regard to kindred, to friendship, to personal obligations ; but according to the best dictates of the best informed judgements you can have, freely and voluntarily to the man, whom in your consciences you judge to be the best qualified, for the great trust of guardian and representative of a free people. All other motives than these are base and sordid, a perfidious betraying of the whole society for some private, despicable, if not actually criminal, consideration.

A single voice might pass another as injurious and abused law, as that of *Poynings* now proves. And such an accursed member might be brought in by some single voice. Think of this and tremble, O ! you electors, who have given your voices upon dishonorable, or senseless considerations ! But be not like the *Devil*, who *believes and trembles* ; do you *believe, tremble, and reform*. Then, on the other hand, think what mischiefs a single voice may avert, what real good it may effect : Remember that the steady patriot zeal of an individual member, was able to

stem a shameful torrent of ignorance and corruption, in the councils of a neighboring state, and when the trembling pilots were ready to give up the shattered and almost forlorn barque, an easy prey to the natural enemy ; by his own unassisted force, a single man wrested the rudder from the unable hands, steered the vessel into the wished-for port, repared and turned her force to the terror and destruction of the insulting foe : Blessed be the voices that gave such an head and such an heart the means of serving, let me say, of preserving, his sinking country ! You may also remember, at home, that a single voice saved you more than once from ruin. Once from making parlements unnecessary to be called, above once in twenty one years. One elector might have given this patriot the power of saving his country, by his single voice. You have reason to bless those who chose this honest member : Go you and do likewise. Let your hearts, your consciences make the choice. Think not little of your single voice in making your election ; multitudes are composed of units, and no man can say where the effect of giving his voice may end. Let your voices follow your honest judgements, and you can never err. But remember, when you give your voice against the dictates of your judgement or conscience, you wilfully perjure your selves, and knowingly betray your country, by appointing fools or knaves trustees and guardians to the commonwealth.

——Remember well, that whoever is guilty of this most base and infamous offence, is answerable for every mischief that may ensue his pretended choice, is accessory to every evil that is induced by an ignorant or corrupt administration. Think seriously of these things, my friends, and you must surely be sensible, honest and free in
your

your choice, which is all that your king and country demands, all that posterity has a right to look for at your hands.

So much, to my worthy countrymen in general, and now, a word apart, to you, my dearest brethren and fellow citizens.

Though an exile of above eleven years has passed, since I first endeavored to point out to you the characters and qualifications of those whom you should choose, and those whom you could not, consistent with any principle of morals or policy, choose your representatives; I think it necessary to offer some further thoughts to your consideration, upon the present great emergency; and to take the liberty, which the candid garb allows in examining the pretensions of my fellow candidates.

You must remember, that the first contests that divided your city, arose upon my discovering that the board of aldermen, inverting their once important and honorable offices, of counsellors to your chief magistrates, and guardians to the whole city, had set up a most abominable tyranny, usurping not onely the powers of electing themselves in succession, and that of electing the chief magistrates, sheriffs and other officers, but even that of appointing the very common council of the city, and wresting the government of the hospital and free-school of the city, and that of the balast-office of the port, out of the hands of the charter or other legal governors and trustees, and thereby setting the commons and citizens at naught, making them beasts of burden to their lawless, cruel and oppressive taskmasters. For this, among other like causes, am I banished my city and country!

You must know, that every rational and amicable means were used by your commons, to
procure

procure a restitution of your usurped rights in the city courts ; but all in vain. You must likewise know, that we had recourse to the courts of law, where a deeper wound was given the whole kingdom, as well as the city, by a gross, palpable denial of admitting us to a legal trial of our rights, while the judges were forced to confess, that our lawyers, who were no less men than the late lord chief justice and the present chancellor of the exchequer, *clearly made out an original inherent right in their clients to what they sued for.*

You must remember, that this cruel denial of justice, precluding all other means of bringing the matter in dispute to a legal trial and final determination, urged us to bring our complaints before the lord lieutenant, which you know, I did in your behalf when I presented the *complaints of Dublin* to a late chief governor ; for this, it probably was, that I was some time after forbid the lieutenant's court in his majesty's castle.

And you cannot be ignorant, that his excellency's most extraordinary proceedings towards us, urged my carrying your *complaints*, against him and the judges, to the throne, which I endeavored in the *Dedication* of the transcript and translation of your great charter to the late king. But I was prevented by his majesty's lieutenant, in a manner well known to you all ; and for this have I been forced into exile.

Now, you are sensible, that all to some late small palliation of a part of your grievances, your complaints and mine stand still in full force ; every allegation, instead of being contradicted, being one way or other confessed or confirmed in parlement and in council. Yet notwithstanding, you are still robbed of rights and privileges, confessedly by law and equity yours ; you
have

have been prevented returning the members, you had in effect chose, into parlement, and I have been, by being denied the common comforts allowed all criminals that can purchase them in gaol, forced into exile, where I have been also forced to remane, for upwards of eleven years.

Now, you lovers of truth and liberty, look into these matters, do but take a slight review of these transactions, and of the present state of the city and kingdom, and see whether or no you can, agreeable to any principle of morals, policy, justice or common sense, return any man for your representative, who by his birth, his education, his station, or his connections, may be unlikely to answer the ends of your delegated trust. Can you suppose, for example; that an alderman, the son, the creature or dependent of an alderman, or any under the direction or influence of the board, can be chosen a representative for the people, robbed, oppressed, and enslaved by these usurpers or their adherents? You must be contented with oppression and infamy, and submissive kiss the tyrannic ruler's rod, before you can intrust any of those with power to confirm, instead of redressing your grievances. Lambs may as well be trusted to the care of wolves or foxes, as the plundered and oppressed citizens of Dublin may hope to find guardians and trustees, representatives, among their enslavers, the aldermen, or their dependents. For my part, I must thus express my horror and detestation at being so much as named in office with one of the infamous band. You cannot, nay, you shall not if you would, disgrace me with coupling me with any of their number. But I know you can not. I am sure you can not consistently with the oath, with the implied or expressed duty of good citizens or loyal subjects, vote any man
into

into parlement, that appears an avowed enemy to the city, or to any community. You must be sensible, that the powers assumed by the present race of aldermen, and the freedom and rights of the citizens, are incompatible. A citizen may do every thing for an alderman, that he can reasonably or honestly desire, in parlement. But a modern alderman, while an alderman, can do but few of those many things, which the citizens have a right to demand of him, in parlement: His opposite connexions with, or adherence to, the board, makes it impossible for an alderman to be the legitimate representative of the citizens, while all the honest possessions of the aldermen must be secure under the ward of any sensible and honest citizen. These things but coolly weighed, you must consider it as a new and open insult from the board, that they set up one of themselves, or their creatures, for one of your seats in parlement.

All this you seemed to be sensible of, when you made one of the best of the aldermen, in the last vacancy, uncase himself of the ill-gotten fox skin, before he could be qualified to be elected to represent you in parlement. The same motives, it is to be hoped, still actuate your sensible and generous hearts, so as to get yourselves secured beyond the reach of their most artful impositions. You will not then be alarmed, when one of the board assures you, *that he has received encouragement from a very considerable number of his brother citizens; that if you honor him with your voices, you may rely on a strict attendance on his duty, no doubt he must mean as an alderman; and on a steady attention to the maintaining your happy constitution* and

(To be continued.)

to the very worst of our and mine respected and MAGISTRATES, WAK-
DENS, COMMON-COUNCIL and CLERKS of the several
Free Corporations of the City of Dublin.

Gentlemen,

A M O N G the Variety of wicked Schemes set on Foot to prevent the Election of Candidates in the Popular Interest, there is none that so imminently threatens the frustrating the Popular Election as that of bringing Persons to poll under the Sanction of spurious Certificates, who never obtained the Freedom of any Corporation, or of the City, legally. I therefore, being well advised of this, among other detestable Frauds, hatched in the CONCLAVE of CITY CARDINALS, vulgarly called *Aldermen*, think it my Duty, not onely to apprise

my Fellow Citizens in general of these Machinations, but to apprise

my fellow citizens in general of their machinations, but to conjure such of you in particular as may be able to stop the Progresses of this particular Iniquity, to attend upon the *Hustings* in the *Tholsel*, this Morning, being the last Day of the Election, to obviate these destructive Abuses.

I hope, I need offer no further Motives to urge you to exert yourselves in the common Cause. The more strenuously or artfully the Enemies of your City exert their Force in Opposition to the Free Electors, the more it is incumbent on you to use your utmost Diligence and Might to detect and overturn their wicked Projects. I do not presume to excite you to Activity and Zeal on my Account, but your Attention to the common Cause of Liberty. now on the Eve of being ^{restored} must be considered as an additional Obligation on.

erty, now on the eve of being overturned or established for
ever among you, must be considered as an additional Obligation
on,

Gentlemen,

Your most truly faithful

And devoted Friend and Servant,

C. Lucas.

May 6, 1761.



A
CURSORY EXAMINATION
OF THE
METHODICAL SYNOPSIS
OF

MINERAL WATERS, &c.

And of the ARGUMENT of

SULPHUR OR NO SULPHUR
In WATERS DISCUSSED, &c.

BY WHICH

The most MATERIAL of the MANIFOLD ERRORS,
INCONSISTENCIES and MISREPRESENTATIONS of
their AUTHOR are fairly, though briefly, layed open.

IN A

L E T T E R
TO THE

Celebrated JOHN RUTTY, M. D.

Seriously recommended to the Perusal

Of the Reading Subscribers to the DOCTOR's Works.

BY C. L U C A S, M. D.

Author of the

ESSAY on WATERS, published in the Year 1756,

AND OF THE

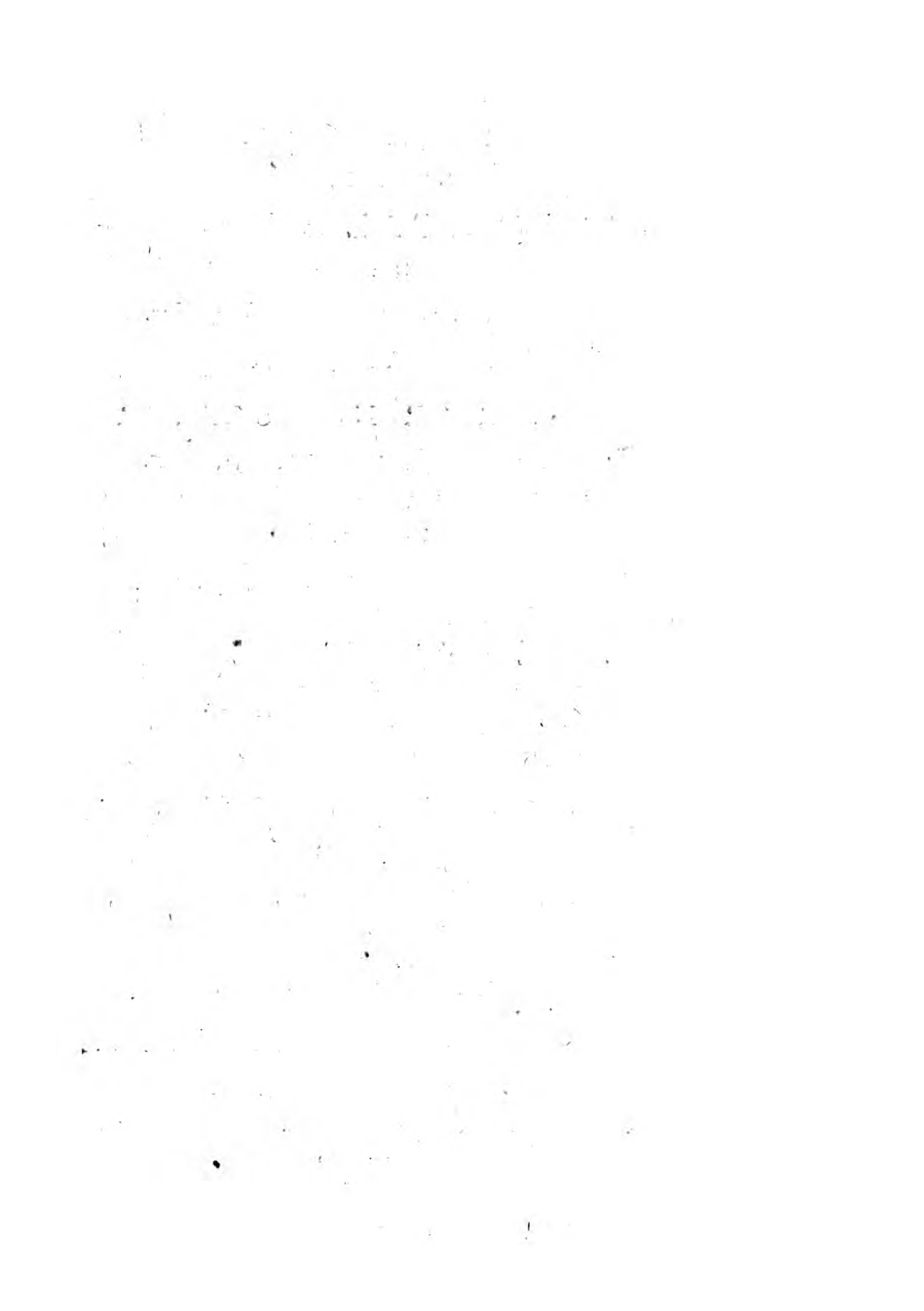
ANALYSIS of DOCTOR RUTTY'S METHODICAL
SYNOPSIS of MINERAL WATERS;

published in the Year 1757.

D U B L I N:

PRINTED FOR GEORGE AND ALEXANDER EWING.

M DCC LXIII.



S I R,

WITHIN these few days, I learned that you did me the unmerited honor of making a part of my writings the subject of your Animadversion.

Hoping you had supplied the enormous defects in the knowledge of Chemistry and Natural History, to say nothing of other branches of the Healing Art, discovered in your *Methodical Synopsis of Mineral Waters*, by my *Analysis* of that massive, motley Work, or made some just corrections of mine; I sent to inquire for this new Product of your Labors; but, to my surprise and grief, could not find it, till by accident, one of your Agents, employed in collecting the Subscriptions for your last great and important performance, called on a gentleman whom I then visited, and who, after he had returned you, in the fair way of barter and exchange, which you were once fond of, in the way of books*, a pamphlet of his writing of nearly the same volume with yours, made me a present of the invaluable product of the long Lucubrations of you and your no less learned and worthy Junio, calculated to overthrow the works of an Author, which none of you understand, and to make waters sulphureous, in which a grain of brimstone never did, nor could exist, in the state of solution, for which you contend.

A 2

I own

* Analysis of Dr. Rutton's *Methodical Synopsis of Mineral Waters*, p. 100.

I own, whatever you taught me to think of your understanding in Chemistry and Natural History, I thought you too much a Christian and a Gentleman, to utter a work, calculated not to defend or vindicate yourself so much as to calumniate and to misrepresent me, in so pitiful and secret a manner, that it could never unless by accident come into my Hands, before your injurious positions had made their intended impression.

I surely did not treat you thus, when the manifold shameful and destructive errors of your pompous work, and the uncivil and disingenuous treatment you gave me, called for the sharpest Animadversion. I read and analysed your work, in about nine days, sent the pamphlet to the press and advertised it publicly. I sent it not to any friend of yours: I meant you no personal injury; disabusing the public and vindicating the honor of our profession, were my sole motives, if perhaps resentment of slights and apparent opposition, together with the want of common civility and candor on your side, had not some share, in the manner, which I will not absolutely deny.

However, when I heard of your writing against me, I expected nothing less than an attempt to confute what I had written against your great work, or a justification of yourself. But how must I have been disappointed, when the title of your lesser work takes in but one point, the ARGUMENT of SULPHUR or no SULPHUR in *Waters discussed; with a comparison of the Waters of AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, BATH and BRISTOL: Wherein, the Sulphur is restored to the two first, and the contents of the last are ascertained with a somewhat greater degree of precision than in the ESSAY of a late ADEPT; and the injured credit of divers other salutiferous springs is vindicated from the evidence of that Author's own Experiments corroborated by many others. Being the subjects of a correspondence between the Author of the METHODICAL SYNOPSIS*

NOPSIS OF MINERAL WATERS and W. R. Esq;
and some others ; to which is annexed a more explicit
ACCOUNT of the NITRE of the ANTIENTS, &c. &c.

I shall say nothing at present, of the two annexed tracts on *Milk* and *Goats Whey*. Nor shall I inquire why you and your *junto*, who affect to sneer at a *late Adept* and *Reformer* of our Language, do not write common English, even on your titule page. Let it suffice, that I shall call upon the whole Corps to prove the truth of their assertions, if not to expose their want of common knowledge in Chemistry and Physic, as well as of justice, judgement, candor, and common sense.

But, before I come to examine the force of your positions, the poignancy of your satirical humour and wit, and your fund of learning and knowledge in this performance, give me leave to call upon you for an answer to the arguments made in the *Analysis* of your *Synopsis*, to prove your manifold Errors and matchless Ignorance in every book, in every chapter, in every page of that pompous performance. This may be of use to the Public : For, if you have the candor to confess them, your book may be corrected by these animadversions : If not, they must be taken for confessed, till you or some of your anonymous *junto* refutes them. For the sake of truth, I must begin here, with stating the principal arguments or observations in their proper force ; demanding, waiting for, your answer. And now we shall see how you attend to the sensible advice of your friend and correspondent W. R. *and in your turn maintain a sacred regard to the maxim, which he has observed, Fas est et ab hoste doceri.*—See his Letter prefixed to your Argument.

To procede then, without further ceremony or circumlocution :—When you give a detail of the solid matters, with which you apprehend waters universally impregnated, in your preface and subse-

quent work ; do you ever explaine the means by which such solid matters are dissolved in waters ? Or, have you any where so much as glanced at those *fluid essences*, demonstrated in the *Essay* on Waters, which not onely themselves severally or conjointly impregnate waters, but are the proper solvents of several other bodies, which enter the composition of waters ? Such are 1. the *simple volatile mineral spirit* ; 2. the *volatile mineral alkaline spirit* ; 3. the *volatile, universal or vitriolic acid* ; 4. the *phlogiston* or inflammable principle of bodies ; together with, 5. the *oily matter*, of which no water has as yet been found free ? Have the existence, nature, properties, or even the names of these, been ever known to you, before you found them in the *Essay* on waters ? If these were well stated, why did you not give them a place in your book, according to your titule page promise ? If not, why did you not expose them, as trivial, nugatory, imaginary, or false ?

Do you not assert, in your preface, p. viii. that *there is scarce any chalybeate water without some mixture of Sulphur* ? And is not your *Sulphur*, the *inflammable principle, oil, resin, fat*, as well as *brimstone*, and found in most parts of the creation in some form or other ? Why pay none attention to the generic marks and characteristics of *Sulphur* ?—*Analysis*, p. 12.

Do you not every where confound *precipitator* and *precipitant* as with as *precipitand* ? In the fourth *Quære* in your preface, do you not look upon the solutions of *silver, lead, alum, and lime*, as well as *alcalies*, to be *precipitators*, where in fact they are the *precipitands*, or give the *precipitates* ? And consider the *whiteness, coagulation* or *precipitation*, arising upon the mixture of these with waters, as the *earth* in the waters, by these solutions precipitated ; when in fact, the solutions of these metals and earths are not the *precipitators* or *precipitants*, but the *precipitands*, the matter precipitated by the contents of the waters, which
may

may be salts, fixed, or volatile, acid or alkaline, or neuter, as well as by *earths*? See *Analysis*, p. 13.

Do not you, who despise all reformation, and all accuracy and correctness of expression in our language, confound the words *fermentation*, *putrification*, *effervescence*, and *ebullition*? See *Analysis*, p. 14.

Though you are elsewhere forced to confess, that the *Nitre* of the *moderns* has never been found naturally in any water; do you not institute means of inquiry for it in waters, in your 8th *quære*, which are vague and uncertain? See *Analysis*, p. 15.

Do you not make the residuum after evaporation of a water's *moistening in the air*, a test of *sea salt*?—Do not the *vegetable alkalies*, as you say of the mineral, *moisten in the air*? And where have you found that pure and perfect sea salt moistens in dry air?

Do you not assert, that the emission of acid fumes, upon the affusion of oil of vitriol upon the residuum of any water, is a proof of sea salt?—and are you not now made sensible, that *Epsom salt*, the evaporated *mother* of salt, *Salt Ammoniac*, *Diuretic Salt*, and *Nitre* yield acid fumes upon the Affusion of the heavier acid?—are you not called upon to be more correct and precise in your expressions? *Analysis*, p. 16.

Do you not use sirrup of Violets to indicate, or give *suspicion* of an *Alkali* in Waters?—what are we to judge from the greeness which arises upon the mixture of this sirrup with waters impregnated with *absorbent Earths* and *lime*, with *iron* and *copper* and *quicksilver*, and even with *alum*, apparently the *reverse of an alkali*? Have you not uttered many contradictions, with respect to this, in your *Synopsis*, p. 261. twice in p. 205 and 216. See *Analysis*, p. 17.

In p. 11 and 12. of the preface to your *Synopsis*, do you not confound the fixed and volatile, native alkalies? Do you not confound salt ammoniac and salt of tartar in their effects? And what is still more absurd

and false, if possible, do you not say, that *if an urinous or pungent smell be excited upon rubbing the residue of any water with salt of tartar, that it is a proof of natron or the nitre of the antients?* Is not this the native fixed alkali? and so analagous to the artificial, to salt of tartar, that no change arises upon their mixture? Do you not then confound natron and salt ammoniac? Yet do you not procede in your experiments, under these delusions? Have you yet corrected or retracted these shameful errors? Or do you procede to examine the *three hundred and nine* waters, you boast of analysing, upon these false principles? See *Analysis*, p. 17, 18.

Do you still insist on it, that your blank tables, *made with intent to throw light upon the intricate subject*, answer your purpose? See *Analysis*, p. 18, 19, 20.

Do you not assert, in p. 2. of your *Synopsis*, that the purest waters are derived from the highest mountanes, while all the antient and modern writers, by common consent, contradict you; the *Alpine* waters being the hardest and grossest known? See *Analysis*, p. 21, 22.

Do you not assert, that *hard waters are the best wash for sore eyes*, without distinction? See *Synopsis* from p. 5 to 7. Do you recommend this in practice? See *Analysis*, p. 21.

Do you not give us the *Hydrometre* as the surest method of ascertaining, not the relative, but the specific gravity of waters, *Synopsis*, p. 7? Yet is not the insufficiency, the falacy of this instrument incontestably exposed in the *Essay* on waters? See *Analysis*, p. 22.

Do you not rely much on the trial of waters by lathering with sope? And are you not now convinced, and by whom, that lathering is an uncertain test, as some of the most hard waters, and all who are charged with a volatile acid, must lather with a sufficient

ficient quantity of sope and agitation? And are you not taught, and by whom, that sope in solution onely affords the desired test? See *Essay on waters*, P. I. p. 104, 105. and *Analysis*, p. 22.

Do you not, agreeable to your principles, in your preface, lay it down, that the quantity of *terrestrial matter* in a water is determined, by the quantity of sediment subsiding, upon the instilling the solutions of *silver, lead, alum and lime-water*? And are you not now convinced of your error, and by whom, and that salts, as well as earths, in waters cause the precipitations with these solutions, and that the precipitates are from the solutions, not from the waters? See *Analysis*, p. 13, 22, 23. Do you still obstinately persist in these glaring errors?

Do you not confine the curdling of milk to *your nitre*, or as you sometimes call it, *calcareous nitre*, or *Epsom salt*? And are you not now convinced, and by whom, that the union of the Vitriolic or Muriatic acid, to most absorbent earths and Alcaline salts, in certain quantities, produce the same effect?

Do you not lay down, as one of the essential criterions, by which sulphur is to be discovered in any water, the *sparkling and stinking of the sediment on a red hot iron*? And have you not been since informed, and by whom, that not onely all the known *sweet or simple waters*, but all the *vegetables and animals*, and most of the *minerals* in the creation contain *such brimstone*? yea, even that you yourself daily cast off brimstone in all that passes off from the common emunctories of your body? And can you deny it? See *Analysis*, p. 24.

Would it not then be more just and honest, as well as prudent, to learn and establish the definition of sulphur, and its characteristics and properties, as layed down in the *Essay on waters*, P. III. § 79 to 87? would not this have prevented the confusions into which you so frequently fall throughout your whole works,

works, especially the last, *the argument*, in which you not onely take the *inflammable principle*, but almost every *combination* of it with other bodies, for that very singular concrete, *sulphur* or *brimstone*? But of this, more hereafter.

Do you not, *Synopsis*, p. 11, 12. charge to earths, lime, or what you call *calcareous* earths, the effects they produce on salt ammoniac and corrosive sublimate? Do you not say, that such sediments emit a pungent smell with such a salt, and turn red or yellow with the sublimate? And are you not now informed, and by whom, that the reverse is the truth; *to wit*, that the salt and the sublimate, not the earth or lime, suffer the changes? See *Analysis*, p. 25. Does not truth and perspicuity demand this precision?

Yet do you not, in p. 12. lay down these and other such like *false* and *absurd positions*, as *principles*? Are you not now, and by whom, convinced of your errors? yet have you had the sense or manhood to retract?

Do you not assert the *alkaline bases* of sea salt and nitre to be *terrestrial matter*, when the most ignorant pretenders to chemistry know the basis of each to be a *salt*, the one the *native*, the other, the *artificial fixed, alkali*? See *Analysis*, p. 26.

How unfit must you be to make experiments on waters by *precipitation*, who are confessedly ignorant of the etiology of the process? Do you not expressly assert, *that when the solution of silver is dropped into any water, charged with sea salt, that the terrestrial matter in the salt*, (which every one knows to be a salt) *partly precipitates the silver, and is itself partly precipitated*? And have you not since learned, and from whom, that the *acid* of salt, *abstracted* from all *terrestrial and alkaline* connexion, is one of the most effectual *precipitants* of silver, as well as of *quicksilver* and *lead*? and that these *precipitates* are *not earths*? Should you not have known this, before you presumed

sumed to lay down *axioms and principles*, on which such experiments were to be founded? See *Analysis*, p. 27, 28.

Do you not in the same breath, in the like false and absurd manner, account for the precipitation of the solutions of *lead* and *alum*, and *lime-water*, in any water? and look upon these, which are actually the *precipitands*, as the *precipitators*, as you call them, or the *precipitants*? *ibid.*

In the 13th p. of your *Methodical Synopsis*, do you not give the *melting* and *blistering* of the residuum after evaporation of a water, as proof of its containing nitre, that is, *your nitre*, which is but *Epsom salt*? while the most ignorant pretenders to chemistry know, that in general, all salts melt, and that *borax*, *alum* and *vitriols* bubble or blister? And in the same page, 9th article, do you not mention *natron*, as a *neuter salt*, while you have been well assured, by competent authority, that it is the *native alcali*, the nitre of the antients? See *Essay on waters*, and *Analysis*, p. 29. and are you not forced to confess this in your argument, account of the nitre of the antients?

In your *Synopsis*, p. 51. are you not pleased to give us this unfortunate *scholium*, viz. *The terrestrial matter in salt-petre is so closely combined with the acid, as not to be separable by the admixture of any alcali: for, that salt-petre contains a considerable proportion of terrestrial matter, appears from the Magnesia alba, one of the methods of preparing which, is from salt-petre?* And are you not by now convinced, and by whom, that you know nothing of *salt-petre* or *magnesia alba*? When saltpetre is complete, does it not consist of its specific acid and a vegetable fixed alcali? Can a fixed alcali precipitate any thing from such an union? Your apothecary can answer you in the negative. Yet, do you still persist, that saltpetre contains a considerable proportion of terrestrial matter, and instance *magnesia*? Pray, ask your apothecary how and whence

whence true *magnesia* is made ; and will he not inform you, that a solution of pure saltpetre will not be varied by the addition of an alkaline ley ; but that the *mother* of nitre, as it is called, the ley or solution of the crude or immature saltpetre, suffers a precipitation upon the admixture of a fixed alkali ; in which, what is called *magnesia alba* is separated, and pure saltpetre formed, which no alkali can alter ? Is it thus you give the world a *Methodical Synopsis* ? a work *intirely new* ? What crime so heinous as shewing its destructive errors ? None surely, with you ! See *Analysis*, p. 30, 31.

Do you not take up two chapters in confounding what you call *calcarious nitre*, natural or artificial Epsom salt, with the immature, mural nitre, whence the nitre of the moderns, saltpetre is made ? Do you not in the sequel inlarge and establish this confusion, by taking *Epsom* salt for real *nitre*, and calling all waters, impregnated with any *prismatic* salt, *nitrous*, in imitation of your worthy patron and coadjutor, Dr. *Short*, who never fails of calling every prismatic crystallisation from waters, *nitre* ? Have you retracted this among other detected errors ? Why then remane enraged against the detector ? Is it because you are charged with having never seen the far greater part of those waters, you bring under this class or denomination, in the natural state ? *Analysis*, p. 30, 31, 32, 33, 34.

What gross and manifold errors do you foster in your third book, in spite to the seasonable admonitions of the *Essay* on waters ? Among the rest, do you not ascribe to *sea salt*, the *liquefaction* of pure fixed *alkalies* in the open air ; though it be certain, that pure and *perfect sea salt* does *not liquify* in ordinary dry open air, and that, though it did, no vestige of such a salt can be shewn in *pure alkalies* ? *Analysis*, p. 34.

In your *Synopsis*, p. 146, 147. do you not run into gross confusion and some errors, *intirely new*, regardless of the truths layed down in the *Essay* on waters? Do you not tell us, that sea water is of a *green colour*, or a mixture of *green* and *blew*; while all authors agree with the *Essay* on waters, that held in a glass, it appears limpid and colorless? *ibid.*

Do you not attempt from *putrification* to prove the *sulphureous qualities* of sea water? Why not prove it *sulphureous* in the *natural state*? For, though, in this state, you did not see one in twenty of those waters, of which you pretend to give us the Analysis; yet you were not too far from the sea, to get its water in perfection. But sea water *putrified*, you look upon to be *sulphureous*. I grant, that in this state, it has every characteristic of all the *sulphureous waters*, you have yet seen or upon your own authority, set forth. Now, Sir, are you able to shew any water, that may not, by various accidents, become *putrid*, and give the like proofs of being *sulphureous* with *putrid sea water*, upon your plan? Have you not seen ill corked waters from *Bristol*, *Spa*, *Pymont*, *Selterz* and many other springs, as well as rivers, which neither you nor any other person *suspected sulphureous*, become *putrid*, *stink*, and *tinge silver yellow*, and in short, give every other of *your proofs* of being *sulphureous*? Then will it please you to shew us a water, that is not, in your sense, *sulphureous*? See *Analysis*, p. 35.

In p. 149. of your *Synopsis*, we are surpris'd at your finding *tartar*, before your discovery, the product of wine alone, in sea water? it must be confessed, the discovery is your own, *intirely new*. But to the proof, my good Doctor; for chemists, you know, are to take nothing upon trust. But of this, you are pleased to say not a word more. *Analysis*, p. 35, 36.

In your matchless *corallaries*, *Synopsis*, p. 151, do you not give us *sulphur* and *bitumen* as component parts of sea water, yet without a single proof, while the clearest

clearest trials prove sea water void of *sulphur* and *bitumen*, as well as of *unctuous matter*? See *Essay* on waters, P. II. p. 54, 55, &c. *Analysis*, p. 36.

But pray, if the sea water be *sulphureous*, and *harrogate sulphureous*, as you contend; since *both* agree in being salt, pray in what does the *later* essentially differ, from the *former*, especially when *putrified*? And do not all your *saline* waters become, in *your sense*, *sulphureous*, upon *putrification*? *Analysis*, p. 36, 37, 38.

Have not these arguments been set in a clear light in the *Essay* on waters? Was it not incumbent on the author of a *Methodical Synopsis* on the subject, professedly taking in all that treated on mineral waters, to give these their due weight, or to refute them?

Do you not contend for an *acid* and an *alkali*, at once existing, unaltered, in *Spa* waters, while the *Essay* on waters places it in a clear, different light? And while this tract proves a subtil, mineral acid predominant in *Spa* and all such waters, to taste, as well as on experiments, why attempt to divest these of the title of *acidulæ*, and give it onely to *vitriolic* and *aluminous* waters? *Analysis*, p. 38, 50.

Do you not give *lime* or *chalk* as the basis of *alum**, which the *Essay* on waters, with the joint consent of all modern writers, proves to be composed of the *vitriolic acid* and a *specific earth*, which is looked upon as a *vegetable mineralised*?

Do you not in the same place assert, that *artificial alum* may be made, not only with *lime* and *calcareous earths*, but with *potters* and *tobacco-pipe clays*, and other *non-absorbent*, or insoluble earths? Good Sir, are you still ignorant, that an union of the *vitriolic acid* with *lime*, *chalk* and other *absorbent* earths, constitutes the *selenite*? and that *non-absorbent* earths are *insoluble* in this and all other *acids*? *Analysis*, p. 39.

Do

* *Synopsis*, p. 215.

Do you not give us*, as an *important observation* or discovery of *Boerhaave*, that there are but *two* vitriols, though the *Essay* on waters has proved the existence and characteristics of three? And do you not in the sequel†, stumble upon the *third*, without knowing what it is, though you had the means of better information? *Analysis*, p. 39.

Do you not overlook the history and analysis of the *Pyrite*, given in the *Essay* on waters, and assign the *abundance* of *sulphur* in this concrete, as the cause of its *striking fire* with steel? Have you then found *sulphur* to *abound* in *flint* and *agate*? Is the conclusion just? See *Analysis*, p. 40.

What confusions do you not make between the *vitriol* of *iron* and *sal martis*, both of which, equally pure, must be one and the same? *Analysis*, p. 40.

Do you not give *sulphur* to the *martial vitriol*, without any proof, nay contrary to the fullest testimony of the reverse? *Analysis*, p. 41.

Do you not ‡, look upon iron as an *alkali*, in order to countenance a false position, with which you set out, that *alkalies alone* change *sirrup* of *violets green*? *Analysis*, p. 41.

Do you not confound your experiments with galls, by using the powder instead of an infusion? *Analysis*, p. 42. And have you not seen a better method? and where?

Do you not give *white vitriol* the preference to *green*, in making ink? upon what authority? No better than telling us, that *white vitriol* is composed of *alum* and *iron*, *above half alum*, you say, to the *vitriol* of *iron*? Yet have you not, in your heart, been convinced, and by whom, that all this is false; and that the *white vitriol* consists of *zinc*, with some *copper* and the *acid* of *vitriol*? That *zinc* precipitates *iron* dissolved in *every acid*? And consequently, that *iron* and *zinc* cannot exist together in the same crystalline con-

* Ibid. p. 220.

† Ibid. p. 231.

‡ Ibid. p. 235.

concrete? See *Analysis*, p. 41. And is not the redundancy of alum in common green coperoſe, the cauſe of the failure in dying good black, as well as in making durable black ink?

In treating of *chalybeate waters* *, do you not aſcribe to the *different degrees* of the impregnation with *iron*, that ſome of theſe like waters retain the property of tinging black with galls, longer than others? And are you not convinced, and by whom, that this property depends not ſo much upon the *proportion* of *iron*, as upon the *fixity* or *volatility* of the ſolvent, by whoſe means this metal is ſuſpended in the water? And is it not upon theſe principles, that the abſurd notions and poſitions of you and your *honored predeceſſors, patrons and friends*, Doctors *Short* and *Shaw*, &c. of *volatile vitriol, volatile ſteel, volatile iron*, &c. are exploded? See *Analysis*, p. 43, 44.

Do you not appear quite ignorant of the true cauſe of the ebullition produced upon adding acids to chalybeate waters? And have you not ſince learned, and from whom, the true etiology? Why not adopt and give it to the public, or refute and reject it? *Analysis*, p. 44.

Do you not aſcribe the Spa waters readier tinging with galls, when expoſed to the air half an hour, than newly taken up †, to the *occult cauſe* of *the particles, by means of contact with the air, forming themſelves into larger combinations*? And have you not ſince learned, and from whom, that the true cauſe of this is the *fugacity* of the *ſubtil ſolvent* of the metal, which, while predominant, prevented the precipitation neceſſary for dying? *Analysis*, p. 45.

Do you not ſhew yourſelf wrapped up in perplexity, obſcurity and error in touching upon the ſeaſons, in which the waters of Spa are ſtrongeſt and beſt §? And yet have you not ſeen theſe fairly elucidated, and where?

In

* Ibid. p. 242, 243, 244.

† Ibid. p. 245.

§ Ibid.

In giving the sensible qualities of *iron*, * do you not say, *it has neither smell nor taste*? Yet who that has these senses, and ever touched iron, or put it in his mouth, that must not contradict you?—Do you not confess it's taste, when you say a water, &c. has a *ferrugineous* taste?—And do you not put a *large mixture* of sulphur into the composition of this metal; though all the *Tyros* of the chemic art know, that *sulphur destroys the malleability*, not onely of *iron*, but of *every other metal*, with which it is incorporated? *Analysis*, p. 45, 46.

However, upon this supposition, you judge *Chalybeate waters* must be *sulphureous*: never considering, that had there been *sulphur*, the acid would, so far from *dissolving*, *prevent* it's *solution*; and that in the action of solution, even the *phlogiston* or inflammable principle, mostly flies off, or with the vitriolic acid, partly runs into sulphur, which that very acid keeps from dissolving. Are you not now convinced of these truths, and by whom? And why do you not retract and amend?

If *Iron* be to be ranked among *absorbents*, as you contend, because it blunts the acidity of it's solvents; must not *lead* be a more powerful *absorbent*, that more sensibly sweetens it's solvents. *Analysis*, p. 46.

Do you not applaud and quote *ab Heers*, who hardly knew a principle or rule of chemistry, for his comparing *Spa* to a mere *vitriolic water*? And are you not now convinced, and by whom, that it cannot be enumerated among *vitriolic waters*?

Is not your practice as incoherent and contradictory, as your experiments and notions of the impregnations of the waters of *Spa*? And have you not been offered, and by whom, the means of correcting and rectifying both? *Analysis*, p. 46, 47, 48, 49. Do you not recommend the *warming* these waters, †

B

while

* Ibid. p. 246.

† Ibid. p. 254. 317.

while you must have been convinced, that they are *decomposed*, in some measure, by every degree of heat? *Analysis*, p. 49. 54.

Do you not * ascribe to the Composition of copper, sulphur and a peculiar acid, which you call the *spirit of verdigrise*?—Yet, though you have been offered the means, have you corrected or retracted these most absurd and ridiculous errors? *Analysis*, p. 50.

After a long detail of experiments on this metal and its solutions, have you given the etiology of one, or drawn any useful inference or conclusion?

Do you not, contrary to the clearest evidence of a predominant acid, even strong enough to dissolve iron, in *Spa* water, attempt to take the titule of *acidulae* from these and such like waters, to which it appertains, and give it to the *vitriolic*, to whom it improperly belongs †? And do you not, against the fullest conviction, assert the existence of *volatil* and *fixed vitriols*? See *Analysis*, p. 38, 50, 51.

Do you not treat the most *curious* and *rare* waters, as *common Chalybeate* waters, without so much as shewing where they are *common*? *Analysis*, p. 52. §

Pray what is the difference between *your mineral* and *metallic sulphur*? Is there any other than some accidental differences of sulphur, which throughout the creation is one and the same thing? why your distinction then? *Analysis*, p. 56.

Do you not ascribe the *ebullition* arising upon dropping *acids* into these waters, to *calcarious absorbent earths* ‡? And is it not made evident to you, and by whom, that this ebullition is inconsiderable, when the water is spoiled of its *volatil parts*? Why is not this argument then, stated in the fair light? *Analysis*, p. 58.

Do you not in the trial of the first of your *common Chalybeates*, the only spring of its kind known, trust to your little *ivory hydrometre*, whose use you have
seen

* Ibid. p. 257.

§ Ibid. B. iv. p. ii.

† Ibid. p. 265.

‡ Ibid. p. 394.

seen, in the trials of these like waters, with incontestable justice, exploded? See *Analysis*, p. 52, 53.

Do you not overlook the first material *phænomenon* in the evaporation of *Pyrmont* and *Spa* waters; when it was evidently demonstrated to you in the *Essay* on waters? *Analysis*, p. 53.

Is not your *practice* shewn to be as *absurd* and *contradictory* in this, as in the other *chalybeate waters*? And do you not direct the *spoiling* *Pyrmont* water, as if to square it to *your own rules* of practice? *Analysis*, p. 53.

Do you not run into the like errors and puzzling mazes in your trials of *Spa* water and its uses? And are you not forced, after your manifold unexplained, perhaps to yourself inexplicable, experiments, to conclude with a blundering writer, *that an artificial spaw, may be made by mixing salt of tartar and spirit of vitriol with the common Chalybeate waters*? Are you not here treating of your *common*, though generally reckoned, the most rare and curious, *Chalybeate waters*? Are not these *Pyrmont* and *Spa*? And must *salt of tartar* and *spirit of vitriol* be added to make these, what? what they are pronounced before, *common Chalybeate waters*, or to make *these* into *Pyrmont* or *Spa* waters? Is not this like the story of the *fisherman*, or of the *killing of Prince Prettyman*, in the *Rebearjal*? For shame! learned Doctor! These matters have been fully and fairly layed before you, yet still you persist in wilful ignorance and error! See *Analysis*, p. 55, 56.

Will you please to give us the distinguishing characteristics of your *spiritualised sulphur*? Do you mean the *ghost* of *brimstone*? Alas! *poor ghost*!

Will you please to inform us, which of your *junto* has discovered *vitriolate tartar* in *Spa* or *Pyrmont* water, which must be the result of your *proposed imitation*? And give us, if possible, some idea of your *highly volatile iron*, which with the *ghost* of *brimstone*, you give to the *Geronster spring* *?

B 2

Why

* Ibid. p. 326.

Why do you insist that the water of this spring does not bear carriage *, when the contrary is plainly proved to you ?

Do you not again confidently assert †, that *the native Alkali is a kind of sal ammoniac, yielding, like that a volatile alkaline spirit with fixed vegetable alkalies* ? Is not this a contradiction in terms, as it is false in fact ? Does not the *native* fixed alkali produce the same or the like effect with the *artificial*, on salt ammoniac ? Has not this been shewn you over and over ? And are you yet convinced or reformed ? *Analysis*, p. 57, 58.

Do you not confess these *two alkalies* to be *similar*, when you say that each serves to *dissolve sulphur* ? Is this true of salt ammoniac, in the same sense ?

Do you not give this *mineral alkali* as the medium by which *sulphur* is rendered intimately *miscible* with water ? Yet have you, or any one who asserts this, shewn such a *natural solution* of *sulphur* in water ? Has it not rather been proved to you, that an *acid* is found to predominate in confessedly the most *sulphureous* water known ? *Analysis*. p. 59, 60.

You give us a class of *Alkaline waters* : Yet let me ask you, Sir, is there not an *acid* manifestly *predominant* in every water you instance ?

Do you not boast of having proved the co-existence of an *acid* and an *alkali* in the same water ? And can you now judge this possible ? *Analysis*, p. 61, 62.

Do you not allow, with the best writers, that *Selterz* water contains no salt but the *natron*, the fixed mineral or *native alkali* § ? Yet do you not afterwards assert, that this water saturated with the *acid* of *vitriol*, yields *vitriolate tartar* ? Can this be true, when this union must necessarily produce *Glauber's* salt, as that acid and the vegetable alkali alone can give *vitriolate tartar* ? See *Analysis*, p. 62, 63.

Do you not immediately after, mistake *sea salt*, for its *alkaline base* ?

When

* P. 327.

† Ibid. p. 408.

§ Ibid. p. 440.

When you come to form your next class of *waters charged with natron and sulphur* *; do you not run into inextricable confusion? And though you must since have seen the absurdity of describing a *black water*, and insisting on waters of this kind being universally *solutions of sulphur*, by the means of a *mineral alkali*, have you yet retracted, or any where corrected your errors? *Analysis*, p. 64.

After this, do you not endeavour to establish a class still more absurd, of *waters impregnated with natron and iron*? A *metal* dissolved by an *alkali*! Sure you are the first who ever discovered such a process in nature! And sure you are now sensible of your error; yet do you not retract!

But, of all your *curious discoveries* and more curious classings, none equals your bringing the well known *urine* of an *animal*, under a vulgar name latinised, *aqua florum omnium*, into a *methodical synopsis of mineral waters*! Is not this one of your *sulphureous waters*? Does it not, like these, when *putrified*, *tinge silver yellow*? And does not its *residuum* after evaporation, thrown upon a *red hot iron*, *fume*, *sparkle*, *burn* and *stink*? Are not these your *chief criterions of sulphur*? Have you not learned better, and have you confessed it or amended? See *Analysis*, p. 64, 65, 66.

Do you not inform us †, that *crystal* is sometimes found *dissolved* in waters? But how does this appear *feasible* or *discoverable*? Or is there any better authority for it, than some poet's calling water the *crystal flood* or *spring*, or *stream*, or *brook*?

Do you not tell us of *ochre* dissolved in water? And can you shew this otherwise than by its separation from water? And is *iron* to be separated in any other form, when dissolved in any water? This you must have learned; yet correct not your error! *Analysis*, p. 68.

You often mention *calcareous earths*, as ingredients in waters, particularly in p. 477, as well as elsewhere.

B 3

Yet

* Ibid. p. 443.

† Ibid. p. 463.

Yet are you not now made sensible, and by whom, that not onely in *your calcarious waters*, but in all waters that contain earth, the *earth* is *never simple*, but contains with the *calcarious, selenite, gypse or talc* ?

Do you not give the petrifying spring at *Knareborough*, *sulphur*, contrary to the general judgment, and even to your own experiments ? *Analysis*, p. 69.

As you before gave us a *black water*, you now are pleased to give us a class of *white waters* *. And are you not convinced, that both the *blackness* and *whiteness* are accidental, not essential, to the waters, as by straining or subsiding both must become colorless and clear ? *Analysis*, p. 69, 70.

Are you so loose still in your *synoptical* method, as under the head of *petrifying*, to give us *oily* and *bituminous* waters † ? Where is the Analogy ? *Analysis*, p. 70.

Yet in the sequel, do you not shew, you mean to consider *oils* and *bitumens* onely as *ingredients* in water, without shewing a single water, that is truly *oily* or *bituminous* ? *Analysis*, p. 70, 71, 72, 73.

Do you not arrogate to your self and your worthy patron and predecessor, Dr. *Short*, the *discovery* of *sulphureous waters* in *England* and *Ireland* ? Yet, who, besides him and you, are sensible of any such water in either kingdom, agreeable to your notions ; unless in your loose and incoherent definition of the word *sulphur*, which with you, means every *combustible*, as well as *brimstone* ? *Analysis*, p. 74.

Do you not inform us, that you subjoin these *your sulphureous* to your *bituminous* waters, on account of the *analogy* between *bitumen* and *sulphur* ? Yet can you shew us more analogy between these, than between *resin* and *brimstone* ?

But, give us leave to examine your account and definition of *sulphur*. Do you under this abused word, comprehend all *oily fat* or *inflammable substances* in

* Ibid. p. 484.

† Ibid. p. 485.

in the *animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdoms*? Was this done, that you may not be contradicted, when you call *bitumens* or *oils* or *resins* of vegetables, or the *fat* or *grease* of *animals*, or *tartar*, or *sugar*, or *yelks* of eggs, or any thing else that is *combustible, sulphur*? *Analysis*, p. 74.

Sometimes, does not the word *sulphur* imply with you, *phlogiston*, or the inflammable principle of bodies, which is one and the same simple and invariable essence, throughout all parts of the creation? Is it not to this you allude*, when you mention the *native mineral sulphur of metals*; alledging it to be the same with that of animals and vegetables? If you do not mean this, what do you mean, when you tell us, there is *no metal free from sulphur*? and that *putrifying bodies* in sewers and jakes, agree in effects with *sulphureous waters*? See *Analysis*, p. 74. And when you tell us, that *putrification* manifests the *sulphur* in divers waters? So that *without putrification*, we can have no evidence of *your sulphur* in any water! And *putrification* will manifest *your sulphur*, not onely in every water, but in every *combustible body*, capable of resolution by putrification! Who then can contradict you, when you assert any water to be *sulphureous*? But where will you shew a water that is not so?

But, that you may not be found confined to *one string* to your bow; do you not add to your *sulphurs*, common *brimstone*? Is it not this you mean, when you give us your curious *criteria*; such as an *hard and friable concrete, that is not malleable*, and which you tell us consists of the *universal acid and bitumen*; though all the writers of character before you are agreed to demonstration, that *sulphur* consists of the simplest *native acid* and the *subtil essence*, by modern chemical philosophers called *phlogiston*, or the inflammable principle of bodies? *Analysis*, p. 75.

B 4

While

* Ibid. p. 504.

While you keep to *this*, the *friable*, that is not *malleable*, we understand you mean *brimstone*. Do you not tell us *, that *this*, which you are pleased, pertinently, to call *resina terre*, is quite different from every kind of salt, as it is neither miscible with water, nor soluble with acids?

Do you not agree that it is not soluble in water, but by means of an *alkali*? And do you not point out this as the *only means* of impregnation of water with sulphur, means which you say are abundant in all the *hot as well as cold sulphureous waters* †? Are we not then from your own words, to look upon all your *sulphureous waters*, as *solutions* of this mineral by means of a *fixed alkali*? But how will you get over this, when it is confessed by you, as well as others, that in all the *sulphureous waters* you mention, an *acid* is found predominant? *Analysis*, p. 76. But observe in the sequel how you are pleased to make this absurd position mine, in your *argument*!

Do you not afterwards, to give us the clearer ideas of your *sulphureous waters*, shew us, by the example of *Boerhaave*, that *fixed alcalies* and *lime* are the *only means* of rendering sulphur soluble in water? Do you not make experiments on such *artificial solutions*, and shew us, what all the world before you knew, that as *alcalies* are the proper solvents of sulphur; so *acids* are the proper precipitants of such solutions ‡?

These being your ideas of *sulphureous waters*, pray how comes it to pass, that in all the examples of such waters, which you produce, an *acid* is confessedly predominant? Can this and the *alkaline solution* of sulphur exist together? *Analysis*, p. 77, 78.

Yet notwithstanding these glaring contradictions, do you not procede to compare the effects of the *artificial solution* of sulphur upon metals, with those of your *sulphureous waters*? And are not *these* the same with the effects of *putrid animal* and *vegetable* bodies, and those of the *rotte yolks* of eggs? Are they to be relied on, without further and clearer proofs?

But,

* Ibid. p. 506.

† Ibid. p. 506, 507.

‡ Ibid. p. 508.

But were it otherwise, is the effect of *coloring silver* to be ascribed to any thing but the *phlogiston*? For if not onely your *ideal*, but even *real sulphur* were divested of it's *phlogiston*, is it not well known, that it's *acid basis* will *not tinge silver yellow*, nor quicksilver *black*? And yet does not every subject, in which this *phlogiston* is set at liberty, produce the same effects on metals and their solutions, as *sulphur* does?

Do you not injuriously charge the inoffensive *Caesalpinus* with a strange blunder, in making *silver* yield a *blue rust* with acids *? Is not this *your own*? *Analysis*, p. 78, 79.

After some observations on your experiments with your *artificial sulphureous* waters, you come to apply them to your experiments on the *natural waters*, which you call *sulphureous*. Do you not tell us †, that the *fixed alcalies* do not cause a *precipitation* in the *sulphureous waters*, as a salt of that nature, the *natron* abounds in them? If this were true, how comes it that in most of the *sulphureous* waters you instance, an *alcali* actually causes a *precipitation* of earth? Is it not because an acid held the earth dissolved? And can an *acid* and *actual sulphur* subsist in the same solution? Should not this teach you that your *sulphureous* waters bear *no analogy* to your *artificial solution of sulphur*? *Analysis*, p. 79, 80.

Do you not, to bring your experiments to your *theory*, tell us ‡, that *Moffat*, *Swadlingbar*, and others of your *sulphureous* waters grow alike *white* with *alcalies* and with *acids*? Can this be possibly true by any rules of theory or practice?

After enumerating, and trying your experiments upon the several *sulphureous* waters, which you must now confess are *not solutions* of brimstone by *alcalies*, as you have asserted; do you not with like confidence assert, that *besides some of these waters, which yield sulphur in substance, the residuum of these waters*

* Ibid. p. 511.

† Ibid. p. 511.

‡ Ibid. p. 517.

waters in general, whether obtained by spontaneous precipitation or evaporation, is either inflammable, or at least, sparkles and stinks on the red hot iron, and sometimes burns with a blew flame? Sure this could not happen, were the sulphur dissolved by means of an *alkali*? for then, the combustible parts would have flown off, leaving the incombustible, neuter salt behind? Is the residue of *Aken* water a *sulphureous combustible*? Have you not learned, and from whom, that it is not? Yet do you persist in your error! But in some, you have your old, fortunate subterfuge: the *residue*, on a red hot iron, smokes, crackles, sparkles and stinks. And this is your *ubiquitarian sulphur*! *Analysis*, p. 80, 81.

Do you not instance *Nottingham* water, as one of your *sulphureo-nitrous*? Yet, in your experiments, do you not omit proving upon your own preceding plan, the two denominating ingredients, sulphur and nitre?

Do you not * say, that *Fonsanche* and *Swadlingbar* waters may be imitated by boiling sulphur in lime water? Yet do you give a single proof of this by experiment? Do you not yourself demonstrate the reverse? *Analysis*, p. 83.

Is not your class of *sulphureo-chalybeate* waters involved in perplexing doubts, obscurities and uncertainties? Does it shew any other than a *putrid chalybeate* water, such as you often have in an ill corked bottle of *Spa* or *Pyrmont* waters! *Analysis*, p. 84. Or such as you are hereafter shewn, Bath waters putrified prove?

Is not your distinction of natural baths into *domestic hot and warm*, a little inexpressive and confused? *Analysis*, p. 85.

Have you not taken the worst information and drawn the falsest inferences from the worst experiments on Bath waters †? And are not these contradicted by uncontroverted experiments and observations

* Ibid. p. 521.

† Ibid. p. 595.

tions in the *Essay* on waters? Yet have you not purposely rejected and opposed these, to embrace those? *Analysis*, p. 86, 87, 88, 89. Which does this arise from ignorance or perverseness?

Do you not join with one celebrated writer, who founds the virtues of Bath waters upon their *sulphureous* and *saponaceous* qualities? And are you not now convinced, and by whom, that these waters are the diametrical *reverse* of *sulphureous* and *sopy*? *Analysis*, p. 89, 90.

Are you not pleased to call the Baths of Aken *foregne*, in contradistinction to those of Bath, which you are pleased to call *domestic*? Are not these that are contained in houses, more properly and in the physical sense, *domestic*, than those that are in no houses, and have no covering, but the canopy of Heaven?

Do you not give *Aken waters* the first class among *sulphureous*? And do they not fall short of most, if not of all, of your *tests* of *sulphureous*, which you look upon to be *onely solutions* of sulphur in the *mineral alkali*? Has not this water been evidently proved to you, to be impregnated in another manner, upon quite different principles? And do you receive or refute the doctrine? *Analysis*, p. 92. Do you not, in your *argument*, attempt to retort this notion of their impregnation on me?

Do you not assert *, that *though the emperor's bath yields flowers of sulphur in it's vault, it is sweet and fit to drink*? Yet are you not convinced, that it is reckoned by many to *taste* of *rotten eggs*? or to be more precise and clear, that it has a *saline, somewhat bitter and lixivial taste*? Is it not also proved to be *too hot* to be *fit to drink*? And is it from hence, you are pleased to pronounce it, against common consent, *sweet and fit to drink*? *Analysis*, p. 93, 94.

Does not every experiment you give on these waters, shew the falsehood and falacy of your looking upon them as *impregnated* with a *solution* of sulphur; by

* Ibid. p. 626.

by means of an *alkali*? Does it not overthrow your *whole system of sulphureous waters*? Since this, though confessedly the strongest impregnation known, suffers *no precipitation* with *acids*, and suffers *a precipitation* with *alkalies*, which cannot be sayed of *your solutions* of sulphur.

Do you not say, that the *solutions* of *lead* and *silver* produce the same effects with *alkalies*, cause a *milkiness*, in these waters? And is not the falsehood of this assertion made manifest to you, and by whom, and that those *solutions* cause *discolored*, or *brown*, instead of *white*, precipitations in these waters? *Analysis*, p. 94.

Did not your mistakes in these spurious experiments induce you to think these waters, a weaker impregnation of sulphur, than *your sulphureous waters*, till you found they gave you as full proof of sulphur, as is found in the *roste yolk* of an egg?

Do you not assert, that *it is a doubt whether or not these waters are moved to any abullition by acids*? Yet have you not been convinced, and by whom, that *all*, even the *slightest*, *acids* cause an *abullition* in these waters; but *no precipitation*, which they must have done, had the impregnation been upon your plan, a *solution of sulphur* by a fixed *alkali*? *Analysis*, p. 95.

Do you not say, *the salt of this water is not a pure alkali*? wonderful! when you are convinced it contains *two kinds* of salt, the *muratic* and *alkaline*? *Analysis*, p. 95.

Is it not very extraordinary, that, though these waters afford but *one*, and that the most doubtful and imperfect of *your tests* of *sulphureous waters*; though by your own confession, they are *not alkaline*, and *suffer a precipitation* by standing, and by *alkalies*, and undergo an *ebullition* upon mixture with all *acids*, *without any degree or kind of precipitation*, rather the reverse; yet unfortunately for your *whole sulphureous system*, you find *that large quantities of the most pure,*
true

true flowers of sulphur are collected on the vaults and walls of the baths, where they are sublimed by a subterraneous heat? Now, have you not had uncontested evidence, that *this sulphur* was collected *onely on the vaults* of particular sources, *not on the walls* of any of the baths? Is not the *impossibility* of its being a *sublimation* experimentally proved? — Has it not been shewn to be a *generation*, not a sublimation of sulphur, the elements of which are manifested in the vapor? Yet have you received, or upon conviction, rejected this upon better evidence? *Analysis*, p. 96. But to procede;

Do you not say, *the distilled Aken water is sweet?* Has it not been expressly shewn by experiments to be the *reverse* of sweet, in every sense of the word? *Analysis*, p. 97.

Do you come nearer ascertaining the proportion of the salts, than calling it a *fourth* or *fifth* part of the solid contents? And do you determine the nature of the salt further than by saying, it is *partly alkaline*, *partly neuter*? Is it of no consequence to determine the *quantity* and the *kind* of *alkali* and the *kind* of *neuter salts*? And has not all this been accurately layed before you, to no purpose? Has it not been shewn, that the *solid contents* are near *three times* as much as you are pleased to make them. *Analysis*, p. 97, 98.

Is not your *practice* of a piece with your *chemical knowledge* and accuracy? Is not your position worthy of yourself, when you say, *they corroborate in relaxations, and relax in contractions, as is observed of our Bath waters?* Is not the internal use much of a piece, when you tell us, *they warm or heat the cold, and cool or attemperate the hot?* Are you not now sensible of these and many such like gross contradictions in sense and terms? And do you not run into the like contradictions and confusions in treating of the Baths of *Baden* and others? *Analysis*, p. 98, 99. Are you
not

not now convinced, and by whom, that the waters of Aken and Bath are in all respects, the diametrical reverse of each other ?

Now, Sir, before I attend to your last learned production, *the argument of sulphur or no sulphur in waters discussed* ; have I not some right to expect for the public's sake, if not for my private satisfaction, that you will either acknowledge and receive these corrections of your manifold errors, or that you will shew, that the errors are on my side ?

After this, surely, I may be indulged with the same disquisition you make in the preface, by way of objection ; *whether or not the author be worthy of the serious confutation here bestowed upon him ?* Though you hardly understand a single line of the *Essay* on waters, or perhaps designedly misinterpret or pervert every sentence ; though you appear more ignorant, incorrect and erroneous than any author I ever read on these like subjects ; yet I think it right and my duty, however unworthy you may be found of my notice otherwise, to set you to rights, or the public, with respect to you, or to acknowledge any correction you or your *junto* may possibly make in my writings : For, to retract an error or a fallhood, and to maintain a truth, with me, are one and the same.

To avoid mistakes and misrepresentations, I have every where taken care to define and critically to characterise the subjects of which I treat in the *Essay* on waters. Therefore, whenever you lose sight of what I lay down, in this controversy, you deceive your reader and do me injustice. Yet with this are you chargeable in every part of *your argument*.

You are pleased in p. 1, 2. to insinuate, that I confound the *phlogiston*, *sulphur*, and the *oily matter*, or that the distinction of these tends to darken, rather than enlighten the subject.

It is indeed hard to say which you would be at. I have taken uncommon pains to make you sensible
of

of your profound ignorance of the *principles*, as well as of the *rules* of *chemistry*, with the pure intent to induce you to set about obtaining the wanted information. Yet here, you shew your self deaf to all reproach, averse to all reformation !

You begin with giving a sketch of my definition of the phlogiston. And because I point out the subjects in which it is found ; you think you may confound the most simple, subtil essence, one of the *elements or principles of bodies*, with the *gross bodies*, in a combination with which alone, it becomes an object of sense !

Thus in your curious table, p. 2. You give confused sketches of what I cursorily say of the *phlogiston*, of *sulphur* and of the *oily matter* ; with respect to the first, from enumerating its effects and properties, which takes me up little less than five pages * ; you artfully take a fragment, without regard to the context, to serve your purpose ; viz. *gives a disagreeable stench*. Next, as to sulphur, it seems, I say, that this also *has a disagreeable stench*, when *its solution by alcalies is precipitated by acids*. And thirdly, it is found that I some where say, that the *oily matter emits a disagreeable stench in putrid waters, like that of a solution of sulphur precipitated by alcalies*.

Now, because of this pretended analogy and the like, in the succeeding table, you judge that I am so far from distinguishing these three subjects, that I confound them together. *Argum.* p. 3.

Pray, learned Doctor, where is the *analogy* ? Who confounds *principles* with *mixt or compound bodies*, You or I ? or who does not distinguish that in each of these articles, it is the *escaping inflammable principle* in the precipitating *sulphur*, and in the *putrid oily matter*, not the *mixts or compounds*, that are not onely *analogous*, but truly *one and the same* ? Is not this the case in the subsequent articles in your table ? No. 2. *Phlogiston tarnishes silver yellow and black*. The solutions
of

* ESSAY, P. I. §. 12. 2. P. II, § 46. 4. to §. 50.

of sulphur in alcalies and the vapors from their precipitation by acids have a similar effect. And putrid waters do the same.

Good Sir, is it not the escaping phlogiston from sulphur and the oily matter, that produces the same effect with the pure elementary phlogiston?

And does not this hold true also of the following numbers 3, 4, and 5; except where you are forced to confess, No. 4, that sulphur has not the effect of either the phlogiston or the oily matter.

Does sulphur in the mixt body, or the oily matter, in the natural state, produce any effect, except burning, analogous to the phlogistic principle? Is it not by setting this principle in motion, by some degree of heat, or in alkaline solutions of sulphur, and in the putrifaction of the oily matter in waters, that these mixts bear any analogy in effects to the pure phlogistic principle?

If you doubt this, leave the phlogiston motionless in the sulphur, or in the oily matter in water in the natural state; see then what effects of the phlogiston they will shew upon any trial. Or if this be not satisfactory, deprive the sulphur of it's phlogiston by burning, which will leave it's acid behind, or by evaporating the solution of sulphur in a fixed alkali, which will give a neuter salt from the union of the acid with the alkali, and the putrid water by boiling or exposing it to the open air; and if you be not determined further to harden your self against the conviction of truth and reason, you must see that neither, when spoiled of the inflammable principle, have any of the effects of smelling strong, tarnishing metals and the like, which must therefore be, in all, to be ascribed to the phlogiston onely.

But, you choose to be confident, that I confound the phlogiston and the oily matter, when I say, such waters as contain the phlogiston, lose it on being heated; but the oily matter may be found with the residuum after evaporation.

evaporation. Why do you not take in the context where I shew, that this *principle* and this *mixt body* are often confounded together, but most injudiciously, as they are as different as a simple elementary matter and a mixed or compound body can be, and then point out the above among other methods of distinguishing the one from the other? You do not choose to carry with you, even the immediately preceding paragraph, from which, what you cite can not be separated, without designed violence and the wilful perversion, that seem inseparable from Doctor RUTTY and his *junto*. The paragraph runs thus, *the one, to wit, the inflammable principle, is onely to be demonstrated in it's effects or union with other bodies; the other, to wit, the oily matter, may, by various means, be shewn in an aggregate form.* Then follows your quotation, *such waters, for example, &c.*

Now, whether your exultation upon this, to you seeming, falsehood, arises from ignorance or perverseness, let those who know you best determine. You leave the determination to the sequel at large, which should be brought here, and content yourself with saying, *we find many undeniable instances of the phlogiston being retained in the residuum, after the evaporation of the aqueous humidity, and so we are left equally bewildered as before.*

See here, good Doctor, a strong specimen of your regard to truth and common sense! That the *phlogiston* remanes in many waters, even in your curious mineral water, *cow's piss*, after evaporation, is true; so it does in charcoal after the longest close calcination. In the former, it is a part of the *undecomposed oily matter*, in the later, it adheres to the other terrene principles. But you and your *junto* are challenged to shew an instance where the *pure phlogiston*, or that arising from *decomposed bodies*, or *putrified waters*, is found to remane after evaporation by fire. And thus you go on, every where confounding simple, subtil, invisible, elementary, pri-
C
mary

mary particles or principles of bodies, with mixt or compound, gross bodies, objects of sight and other senses !

Men should not argue till they have agreed upon principles and definitions ; but you obstinately disdain to be confined to either. See then, the difficulty under which I labor, when I am forced to teach you, before I can hope to convince you. Look over the definition and description of the *oily matter*, set forth in the *Essay* on waters, P. III. p. 278, § 135, and others here referred to, and see what right you can have to swerve from these definitions and descriptions, in a controversy with the author. But what I have already sayed might answer for all the rest : You mistake, misunderstand or pervert my words and meaning every where. Let this however suffice for your 1, 2, 3 and 4 pages, and so on till we come to the later end of the 4th and beginning of the 5th pages, where, after a charge of an *affected fondness for the above* greek word, which is sayed to have betrayed the author into an utter neglect of the evidence of common sense.

Had your reading, my learned Friend, exceded *Turner, Skort, Shaw, Threlkeld, Charlton*, and a few more of the like class, You must have known that *phlogiston* is a received technical word, with *BECHER, STAHL* and all the best modern writers in chemistry, to express the *inflammable principle* of bodies. But you are a genius above being confined to principles of any denomination or kind.

To shew how this word *betrayed me to an utter neglect of the evidence of common sense*, you are pleased to ask, *for, where is the alkali to let loose the phlogiston, in an ointment of brimstone and butter so offensive to delicate ladies in the cure of the itch ?* Who will deny your having as just an idea of *delicate ladies*, who have the itch, and use an ointment of brimstone and butter, as of *principles* ? To inforce this unanswerable

able argument, you instance the color given quicksilver by trituration with brimstone, and to a silver spoon upon being dipped in melting brimstone.

Though, I think, I have answered these before, I shall speak a word more to them, because your memory is as dull as your conception is gross and crude.

1. It is peculiar to the *mixt*, called brimstone, to give an offensive smell upon friction in general, but especially upon being rubbed into the pores of animal bodies; because the vital heat dissipates a portion of the *phlogiston*, if not of the intire *mixt*. 2. It blackens quicksilver upon being rubbed with it; the heat of friction facilitating the union, and the *phlogiston* tinging. And 3. if fused, it's parts, the more volatile especially, are put so much in motion, that the metals, called mercurial, are tarnished upon approach or contact, by the *phlogiston*. As proof, deprive sulphur of it's *phlogiston*, it's acid base will give no sort of smell, will change quicksilver to a yellow, not a black, and will not tarnish a silver spoon. I know you will stare at this. But see if you can not get one of your *junto* to explaine it. I do not then, Mistaken Friend, mean to destroy the obvious marks of sulphur, as you are pleased to charge; I labor to investigate it's characteristics and qualities, and to distinguish it properly from one of it's constituents parts, from the oily matter in waters, from the sulphur of fools and pretenders to chemistry, all combustible matters, or all things, which on a red hot iron, fume, sparkle, burn or stink.

As a proof of this, and to tye down irregulars, as far as may be, to rules; I here insert the criterion of sulphur agreed upon by all the regular writers in chemistry, as I have layed them down in mine *Essay* on waters, P. III. p. 33, 34, 35.

“ § 78. To remove all room for doubt, and to avoid that ambiguity, into which, most writers on medicated waters run; I here set down what chemists

and naturalists understand by sulphur, and what I mean, wherever I use the word."

" § 79. Sulphur is a mineral concrete of a peculiar smell ; to taste, almost insipid. When pure and simple, always of a pale yellow ; but changing into various shades of this and other colors, upon combination with different minerals and metallics. In the concrete form, it is not quite opac ; it is harder than resin, more compact and heavy ; but breaks in striae, like little packets of crystallised salts. The more subtilly it is divided, the more coloures and white it appears. Thus it's magistery, made by dissolving it in water, by the means of alcalies, and precipitating it with acids, is of a pale white. It requires an heat some degrees above that of boiling water to melt it, when melted, it appears a transparent liquor of a redish color ; but, upon cooling, changes to it's pristine pale yellow color, and becomes opac again. Upon breaking the concrete, it shews itself composed of little bundles of shining needles, like crystallised salts. While it fuses, a subtil vapor constantly flies off, which is offensive to the nose and lungs. This vapor collected in any fit vessel, condenses in form of a mealy powder, called, flowers of sulphur ; these are composed of minute crystals of the sulphur, whose color and qualities, it possesses. The whole of the sulphur sublimes in this form, in which, it suffers no change, but comminution ; for, by fusion it is reduced to it's original form and consistency. It is extremely inflammable, so as to catch fire from a spark, whence it makes a principle part in the composition of gunpowder. Being set on fire, it burns slowly and calmly ; gives a blew flame without any soot or smoke ; but, a white vapour flies off as it burns, which offends the eyes and nose and is intolerable to the lungs. It is hard to extinguish the flames of sulphur, when it is once set on fire. It's vapors or fumes being collected in fit glasses, condense into an heavy

heavy acid liquor, with all the properties of that found in alum, vitriol, &c. This shews the constituent parts of sulphur to be the universal acid and the inflammable principle, and the proportions are found to be about fifteen parts of the acid to one of the phlogiston. That sulphur consists of these parts, is also proved by the artificial generation of sulphur, which is produced by fusing any neuter salt, composed of the vitriolic acid, and throwing into it, any inflammable body, the result of which will be a dark colored mass, which partly dissolves in water; gives a fetid smell and a yellow tincture, which is precipitated by acids, in the form of a magistery, which, fused, gives perfect sulphur."

" § 80. Sulphur is soluble in oils, by the motion of heat; easily and in larger quantities in the liquid bitumens or mineral oils, and in the more gross and viscid, the expressed vegetable oils; more hardly and in less quantity, in the more light and subtil, the essential or distilled oils; to all which, it gives a dark red color and thick consistence, in proportion to the degree of impregnation,"

" § 81. Sulphur is not soluble in any acid,
in burning spirits, or
in water."

" § 82. Sulphur unites with all metals and semi-metals by fusion; with this they are generally found mineralised; except gold."

" § 83. Sulphur, with two parts of a fixed alkali, fuses into a liver-colored, fetid mass, which is capable of dissolving all the metals, gold not excepted. This mass, which is called liver of sulphur, 1. runs or liquefies in the air, is of a muddy dark color and nauseous smell and taste. 2. It dissolves in alcohol, and gives an orange-colored tincture. 3. It dissolves in water and gives it an high yellow color. 4. If acids be added, these solutions are destroyed; they grow first milky and

more fetid, and as fast as the alkali is saturated, the sulphur is precipitated in the form of a white magistery; which, being washed with fair water and dried, gives the preparation of this mineral, called milk, magistery, or precipitate of sulphur. It is but sulphur in a more subtil state of division: For, by fusion it is restored to it's pristine form and consistency."

" § 84. Sulphur also dissolves by boiling in alkaline leys or lime water; and by acids, the solution is destroyed, and the same precipitations as above produced."

" § 85. Sulphur being mixed with salt ammoniac and quick lime, by distillation yields a very pungent, fetid liquor, of an high red color, which fumes perpetually. This liquor or it's fumes turn solutions of lead, black. And saturated with acids, it yields a precipitate of sulphur."

" § 86. These several solutions of sulphur tinge silver first yellow, or of a gold color, and soon after, tarnish it red, blew, purple and black. Their vapors produce the same effect, but more slowly. And water, with such impregnated, precipitates the solutions of the mercurial or white metals, in different shades of yellow or brown, according to the degree and subtilty of the impregnation."

" § 87. These are some of the principle distinguishing characteristics and properties of sulphur, which in our language is called brimstone; and no substance, in which these do not agree and meet, is to be deemed or called sulphur, without falshood and confusion."

Now, Sir, this was written and published, and got into your hands before you gave the longing world your *methodical synopsis of mineral waters*. If the doctrine be true and useful, why not adopt it? If false, why not, for the sake of truth and the public, for your own sake, refute it? Would not this have saved you

you much confusion and incoherency, many a trip and stumble? And does it not now stand a bar to all and every thing you say of *your sulphur* and *sulphureous waters*? Can you have any right to swerve from this definition, though it were imperfect, in a controversy with him who layed it down? especially, since you are pleased to make the following concession on your 3d. p. *But to do him justice, it must be confessed he has taken care elsewhere, to lay down the distinguishing marks of sulphur and it's hepar; with your salvo, but it is also observable, that most of these marks are actually found in the waters called sulphureous, or in their natural products, as shall be exemplified in the sequel.*

Well, this is to be proved: I have not yet found that it is. We shall see, as we have already seen, that among *all his sulphureous waters* in his *synopsis*, he is not able to shew *one*, in which *most of the marks of sulphur* are found. But, would it satisfy you, that *most of these marks* were discovered? This can not conclude me, unless *all the marks* are evidently demonstrated. Here we differ, and here probably we shall differ on to eternity. But take notice that you can have no right, in this dispute to call any thing after this, the *Phlogiston*, *sulphur*, or the *oily matter*, but such as answer to my definitions and descriptions.

You tell us, p. 5. that *our author however proceeds without reserve or subterfuge, not to say without caution, (I wish you had sayed, cunning) to assert, that the fetid smell and tarnishing silver in putrifying waters (to which he compares those called sulphureous) is owing to the Phlogiston, and not onely so, but to Phlogiston alone.*"

This, by the bye, is proved throughout the *Essay* on waters, particularly in the parts you choose to cite by inconnected fragments. It is also proved in the preceding part of this letter; where it is observed that the pure *Phlogiston*, and that escaping from solutions of sulphur and from putrid waters, produce, in

numberless instances, similar effects; whereas sulphur and putrid waters, deprived of this principle, produce no such effect.

But these are nothing, to you, who find “that the *putrid waters do not consist of the Phlogiston alone, but contain also a volatile, alkaline spirit and salt, to a combination of which, with the Phlogiston, the effects mentioned are to be ascribed.*”

Admirable Doctor! where do you find *volatile alkali* without the *Phlogiston*? Learn the constituent parts of this salt, before you presume to treat of it. And you will find the *Phlogiston* often without a *volatile alkali*; but *no volatile alkali* without *Phlogiston*. Then, while your hand is in, learn *something of fermentation and putrifaction*: Then may you know, that as the *first fermentation is vinose, the second acetose, so is the first stage of putrifaction acescent, the second alcalescent*. When you have acquired a little tincture of knowledge in these operations, in nature and in art, you will find that few mineral waters are yet known, that are ever carried to the last, the *alcalescent stage of putrifaction*.

After all that you have seen touching the *most simple, subtil essences, called principles*, in the controverted work, what are we to think of you, when, p. 5. you desire *the Phlogiston may be examined in a state of simplicity, or in such a form where it makes the nearest approach thereto*? How often have you been informed, that *principles* are too minute to be objects of sense, and that they are discoverable only by their combinations and effects: But you want to find them *visible and palpable*! And so you give us inflammable exhalations, perhaps vapors of petroleum or some other fine bitumen, as the *inflammable principle*, or as you call it, *a notable species of Phlogiston*, p. 7.

Are you not ashamed that you can not be kept within any rules or bound by any *principles*, in any sense of the word? *A notable species of Phlogiston*! Is
a most

a most *simple, subtil, invariable essence*, which is found *one and the same* in every subject of the creation, to be divided into *species*? It seems it must, to adapt it to gross capacities! After this, who can hold an argument with Doctor Ratty, thus uniformly consistent with himself, in inconsistencies?

But, you go on in the same page, and call a subtil combustible vapor, *this Phlogiston*. And add, "that contrary to the Author's theory, it is not essential to the water on which *this Phlogiston* flotes to tinge silver." Does the combustible vapor tinge silver? you have not learned. To clear your ideas, throw any subtil oil or vinous spirit upon any water; heat the water and it will emit a combustible vapor, that will take fire from any flame and burn. Is this the *Phlogiston*? It is *your species of Phlogiston*. Compare it to a pure principle if you can. Of a piece with this are your unmeaning experiments on an other of *your Phlogistons*, Froebenius's *Æther*, and your inferences and conclusions shew, that you know no more of that fluid, than you do of *your notable species* of the *Phlogiston*, and quite agreeable to your gross and crude conceptions of the elements or principles of bodies. Had you but learned a rational idea of the composition of *Æther*, or of the etiology of the process, you must have known, that this fluid, however light and subtil, is no more a *simple essence, a principle*, the *Phlogiston*, than *brimstone, petroleum, oil or fat*. Let this stop your blundering, till you learn something of the subject, of which you treat with temerity and self-sufficiency, hardly to be paralleled or pardoned.

Can you now reasonably expect, that I shall pursue you further through the mazes in which you are bewildered in *your argument*? It is an hard and a disagreeable task: It is hard, because you pay no regard to truth, know no principles, and observe no regular method. Yet as it would be cruel to leave you and your *junto*, vaunting in your imaginary conquests, I think it right, for the sake of those whom
you

you may mislead, to expose *your argument* a little further.

You are pleased to begin your consideration of the *objections to the existence of sulphur in waters*, in your usual manner, with citations of disjointed, fractured paragraphs.

You are not pleased to take it into consideration, that all the writers on mineral waters, from whom you borrow all that your massive volume contains, all look upon what they and you call *sulphureous waters*, as *impregnated with sulphur by the means* commonly known in art, by *solution with fixed alkalies*. You go on in the same strain, and give the several examples of artificial solutions of sulphur in waters, as the only means of accounting for such impregnations in nature. You will not vouchsafe to reflect, that I judged it right and necessary to confute the errors of those authors, which you have since blindly copied, as I found, that the most sulphureous water yet discovered, that of *Aken*, was by no means impregnated in the manner that such authors and succeeding plagiaries have since contended.

Regardless of all these considerations, to which a proper sense of reason and truth would not have suffered you to be inattentive, you quote a broken paragraph, to inable you the better to suppress or to pervert both reason and truth. Let us see how fairly you represent the sense of the author you so strenuously, I might have said, virulently oppose. Your second section begins thus, "The first objection is, that although they, and particularly the *Aken* waters, agree to a sulphureous impregnation by their smell and some other effects, yet they are absolutely colorless, *whereas a much smaller portion of actual sulphur than appears to be in these waters, would give a sensible yellow color to a much larger quantity of water.* And for this, you are pleased to quote the *Essay on waters*, P. III, p. 69, where the mangled and misunderstood

derstood paragraph stands thus ; “ A much smaller portion of actual sulphur, than appears to be in these waters, by their smell and other effects mentioned, by any *known means of art*, dissolved in them, would give a sensible yellow color to a larger quantity of water. But, these thermal waters are absolutely colorless, as the simplest water known. They may then, in mine apprehension, contain a greater proportion of the principles of sulphur, but not of actual sulphur, without change of color. Here then, is no change of color, consequently, these waters are not to be looked upon as a solution of sulphur, or to contain actual or substantial sulphur.” Then to this, the subsequent paragraph is so connected in sense and meaning, that without running into your wonted mutilations, I cannot omit copying it here : Thus it runs ; “ If these waters were such a solution of sulphur, an alkali must be predominant in them, and acids would cause a precipitation. But, the volatile acid is evidently contained, though not actually predominant, in them ; as appears by various experiments, § 183 to § 188. Then all the mineral acids, instead of causing any precipitation, as they must do in all the solutions of sulphur, increase and preserve the pellucidity of these waters, § 257. to 269. Consequently, they are not substantially though they be essentially, impregnated with sulphur. Which contradicts a received canon, that waters smelling like putrid eggs, are sulphureous, by which the asserters of it, if any thing, mean an actual solution of sulphur”.

Now, this is the objection, which you did not choose to state in it's full light and force, from your apparent modesty and aversion to doing your antagonist or the public, common justice. This you are pleased to call *unphilosophical*, and that which *shews an utter inattention to the extreme divisibility of matter, and a supposition that artificial solutions are as perfect as those performed by nature, &c.* p. 9. And were you but inclined to condescend to the dull and gross conceptions
of

of our author, (a certain late Adept) in these matters, as if color was an essential mark of sulphur in waters, you could swell your book with various accounts of waters of this sort, &c. p. 10.

Let me beg leave to stop your rapid career but for a moment, my Learned Antagonist, to ask you, whose method of accounting for the subtil impregnation of these waters is the *most unphilosophical*? Yours, who never, till now, pretended to account for it otherwise than by gross corporeal, artificial solution? Or mine, who endeavour to explaine it by a diffusion of the subtil principles or constituent parts of sulphur throughout the water of *Aken* and colligible from it's vapors? Whose conceptions are the most *dull and gross*? and who *shews the utter inattention to the divisibility of matter*? He who deduces the subjects of chemistry in his *Essay* on waters, from their primary particles or principles? Or he who can form no idea of such subtil essences, and confounds elements with mixts, compounds and aggregates? Let the dispassionate reader judge.

But, by the ingenuity of an Apothecary, to whom you owe the best of the little you know of chemistry or natural history, as well as your present boasted discovery, and whose merit I first forced you to confess, one who justly merits a better place then he now has at the head of your *conclave*, or *clandestine junto*, you have stumbled upon a process, which if it proved any thing to the purpose, would prove somewhat too much for you, without shaking a single point of the doctrine in my *Essay* on waters.

This discovery is a *colorless* though artificial, *solution* of sulphur, with all the marks of the natural sulphureous waters, and from which, YOU YOURSELF precipitated a *Lac* by spirit of vitriol. This curious discovery unfortunately was not known to the author of the *Methodical Synopsis of mineral waters*, nor as it seems, to any of his quoted predecessors or coadjutors.

But

But the longing world *is to have it in due season*. Have patience, World !

Now, Sir, how much are you overseen, over-reached, in glancing at this discovery here ? Does not your Apothecary owe you a grudge, when he thus leaves you deeper in the mire than ever ? Why do you suffer yourself to be thus led by the nose, by your *Amanuensis* ? For shame man ! look about you and get out of leading strings, if you be sure you can stand or go alone ! Have you not the sense to see, that while this notable discovery tends to strengthen every material point of doctrine in mine *Essay* on waters, it also corroborates every position against your crude notions of sulphureous waters ? This you say, *is an artificial solution of sulphur, clear and colorless as water*, and therefore would have us believe your natural sulphureous waters impregnated in the same manner. For this purpose you must produce it, or for none. This is the boasted *Hercules's Club*, put into your hand by Mr. *Barton*, to knock *Lucas* down. Now see whether this *massive Club* does not dwindle into a despicable distaff !

But, my good Doctor, how come you so unfortunate as to remind us, that acids precipitate the sulphur of this solution, by which any body but yourself must see that it differs onely in color and degree of impregnation from your own gross solution of sulphur, for which you quote *Boerhaave* ? Does the water of *Aken*, confessedly the most sulphureous known, does any of all your long catalogue of sulphureous waters, even your *aqua florum omnium* suffer a precipitation by acids ? No ; quite the reverse ; all are rendered more clear by acids that contain no coloring matter. None of your sulphureous waters, not even that of *Aken*, are alkaline, consequently suffer no precipitation by acids. This *happy new discovery* the artificial sulphureous water is alkaline, and therefore suffers a precipitation by acids. Has not this the material characteristics of the solution of liver of sulphur, all to the color ? It was onely to confute some

of those you copy, that the comparison of such a solution, with the impregnation of *Aken* water has been made in the *Essay* on waters. To what then tends this *boasted discovery*? Onely to shew that it is *not yellow*, to contradict a certain *late Adept*, though in a single point!

Then permit me, to inform you, great Doctor, without meaning in any wise to anticipate your *ingenious Apothecary's* discovery, that every solution of sulphur, by fixed or volatile alcalies, in water or in alcohol, even the strongest impregnation, in time, especially upon the slightest admision of air, even such as is found in bottles not filled, though ever so closely stopped, gradually loses it's color, and lets some of the sulphur precipitate; and at length, grows quite colorless and limpid, while it still smells strong, and still retains sulphur enough to admit of a precipitation upon the admixture of acids. Now, give these considerations their due weight; then thank Puff, or otherwise gratify your Apothecary as you will. Let the judicious discern, in this, what force he has given to *your argument*, or how he has invalidated mine. But if you remane still so thoroughly persuaded, that *your sulphureous* waters are impregnated in the same manner with Mr. *Barton's secret solution*; put it to this trial; mix it with any of *your sulphureous* waters, that of *Bath*, for example; and if you have fairly characterised it, a *double decomposition* must attend the mixture of it, with this or any other water, in which an acid predominates, as it confessedly does in this. See how *this Club* knocks your antagonist down, and supports *your argument*?

I hope you see, or will from some of your *juncto* learn, that the principal force of *your argument* has already been exploded. See then what a compliment I pay, in attending you further!

You begin, p. 11. with your second objection and take up two fragments of paragraphs so remote as the extreme ends, the *first part* and the *third*, of the *Essay* on waters. For brevity and ease, I will take them as
you

you recite them, and shew how little they answer your purposes.

You say, your author lays it down as an axiom, *that sulphur is not by itself soluble in water, and can be dissolved by none other means known, than those of alkaline salts or earths.* And that if Aken waters were such a solution of sulphur as to contain actual and substantial sulphur, an alkali must be predominant in them, whereas a volatile acid is evidently contained in them, and all the mineral acids, instead of causing any precipitation, as they must do in all solutions of sulphur, increase and preserve the pellucidity of these waters.

To refute this, you are pleased to say, *that the force of this objection rests on a supposition, no less presumptuous than this, that for as much as our author knows no other method of impregnating sulphur with water, that therefore nature itself has no other method.* And then you proceed to shew the falsehood and fallacy of the axiom.

Before I come to your particulars, let me premise, that it was to refute such authors as you copy and now weakly support, that these axioms as you call them, were layed down, and they respect those who, with you, assert that what are vulgarly called *sulphureous waters* are actual *alkaline solutions* of sulphur. *Known method* then, can respect onely the methods by them and you layed down. And that the positions answer these purposes, you cannot deny; as you must confess that the powers of the chemistry of nature are not once called in question, but every where asserted throughout the *Essay* on waters. I shall leave you to the next edition of *your argument* to correct the phrase of *impregnating sulphur with water*. I hope you will in the mean time confess, it is not mine.

Your predecessors and you are under the necessity of proving the reverse of these Positions. Let us see how you, the champion of such writers, acquit yourself and them. You promise it indeed. But let us see the performance.

You

You say, p. 12, “ that *Harrigate* waters and the *Aquae Badenjes* are not impregnated with an alkaline, but marine salt. And conclude that some other solvent than an alkali must be admitted for dissolving the sulphur with which both these waters are eminently impregnated.” How does the later part of your position appear, that *these waters are impregnated with sulphur*? Not by any experiment, but upon the bare assertion of you and some of your *worthy predecessors*! Any salt spring or sea water putrified is, and by your experiments if applied to them, must appear, as *eminently impregnated* with sulphur as these. I know your subterfuge; you will say, as you have done before, *sea water is impregnated with sulphur*. And I know not the water that is not in your sense sulphureous. The first part then of your inference, in the second paragraph, p. 12. loses the weight you would give it.

But what then? You are to overwhelm me in the next and succeeding paragraphs. Here is a charge of want of candor. Heavy charge! It seems to you, that instead of asserting *that the mineral acids cause no precipitation in Aken waters, I should have said that acids in general have not this effect*; and this, in hopes to find a contradiction in the change wrought by distilled vinegar, you lay hold on, as a drowning rat catches at straws, and so distort the whole series of experiments, to shew the part onely that you think you may wrest to your purpose; which is that *distilled vinegar* gives a *milky hue* or *milkiness*, in *Aken* water, which with such chemists as you, serve for an *indication* of a *precipitation*! Whether this best deserves the appellation of perverseness or ignorance, or of both, let any unprejudiced person judge by the sequel.

It was said by me, that the *mineral acids* caused *no precipitation*, but the *reverse*, in *Aken* waters. The reason is plain to those who know any thing of them; they suffer or cause no change of color upon mixture
with

with simple salts and earths. But this cannot be say-
ed of the vegetable acids, even the purest of the fer-
mented kind, destilled vinegar.

Now the experiment with this acid fairly recited
stands thus, *Essay on waters*, part III. p. 89, 90. *Upon
dropping twenty drops of destilled vinegar into an ounce
of the water at the source, a smart strong ebullition arose,
with a seeming milkiness, upon increasing to about 40
drops, with agitation, it seemed saturated, when, with a
milky hue, it recovered it's original color, that of white
wine, or white wine vinegar. After standing 12 hours,
it appeared full of clouds of a darker color, approaching to
a brown, and seeming earthy, leaving the supernatant
fluid pellucid and colorless.* And the causes of the dif-
ference between the effects of this and the mineral
acids are explained, by shewing that the purest de-
stilled vinegar is colored upon the mixture of the fi-
nest fixed alcali. But all this is purposely overlook-
ed, or not understood by you; though it be known
to every Apothecary who has prepared the diuretic
salt of the shops.

But when you come in the same paragraph, p. 13,
to answer why the mineral acids produce no precipi-
tation, your reasoning is very curious and instructive.
Let me give your own words, because I can not
match them. *I answer, 1. by reason of the extreme
subtlety and volatility of the sulphur, and 2. perhaps by
increasing the pellucidity of this water on another ac-
count, even by effecting a more intimate solution of the
terrestrial matter contained in these waters, whereby they
become more transparent, &c.*

Now the first cause is false; for the more subtil
the division of the parts of the body dissolved, and
the more volatile, the quicker and finer must be the
precipitation: Chemists, to have their precipitations
the more readily and completely made, dilute the so-
lution, for a further attenuation of the parts of the
body dissolved. And *Hoffman's* volatile tincture of
sulphur, which is so subtil and volatile, that the sul-

phureous parts fly off in the cold air, is precipitated by every acid, even that of the air, included with it in a close stopped, bottle, partly empty.

And as for the second, how can a chemist conceive the solution of the earthy matters in a water incomplete, when it is demonstrated, that the dissolving acid already abounds in the waters, so as to keep the terrene parts dissolved while they retain their solvent, upon the deprivation of which alone, the earthy particules separate and subside, as explained in the *Essay on waters*.

But, not content with your *humorous* triumph upon this refutation of your ill fated author, you come to another argument, p. 13, which if it confutes me, must make you more ridiculous than any one would wish to see one of the profession. In your *synopsis*, you insinuate, you dream of none other method of impregnation of waters, than such as you have taken from the wretched writers that went before you, *your learned predecessors*, who all conclude, as you do, *that every sulphureous water is impregnated with this mineral by means of an alkali onely*. To prove this, you, after their example, recite the several artificial solutions of sulphur, and shew the method of discovering and ascertaining the impregnation, by precipitating the sulphur by acids. See *your methodical synopsis of mineral waters*, under the head of sulphureous waters, where, by this test of precipitation, we are taught to examine waters with acids.

Now, if there be any other method of impregnation, to you, *known*, why did you not lay it down and the method of exploring it? This never entered into your head, till your method was exposed to derision by *my Analysis of your synopsis*.

Worthy Sir, if there were any other method then *known* to you, why point out *alkaline solutions* as the *onely way* conceived by you or your *junto*? But you are now taught, that this cannot be the way of impregna-

pregnating any of the waters you call sulphureous; yet instead of declaring a generous conviction, like a lover of truth; you aim only at him, who exposed your errors, purely for a contradiction of an assertion made in opposition to your *learned predecessors* and you, *that sulphur cannot, by any other means known, be actually or substantially dissolved in water, than that of alcalies.* Take notice, that if my position should be refuted, your theory of sulphureous waters must fall to the ground. Yet how unfortunate are you? for, let my position stand or fall, your doctrine on these subjects must be set at nought, by all competent judges of the controversy. You glory in the curious discovery of your Apothecary, who has found a solution of sulphur, which is colorless. This secret method then, must you judge, be that of nature; and so no doubt conclude, *your sulphureous waters*, thus impregnated. But this, by your own confession, yields sulphur by precipitation with acids; which cannot be sayed of one of your sulphureous waters; and it differs onely in color from the alkaline solutions of sulphur. How then does this serve your purpose? In what does it refute your antagonist?

And now, Sir, p. 14, finding as you are pleased to say, *that I restrict the powers both of nature and art, within the narrow bounds of my scanty conceptions*, you procede to give us an other discovery of a solution of sulphur, and *that without the least assistance of an alcali.*

The crude experiment, you borrow from your worthy predecessor *Chrouet*, one of the meanest of the many mean hackney writers on *Aken* waters, corroborated by the repetition of the experiment by a distinguished coadjutor of yours, no less a person than the *professor of chemistry in the university of Dublin*, shews your refined ideas of solution, and how fortunate you are in lighting on irrefragable means of refuting your antagonist.

Poor *Chrouet*, as you inform us, “ took two iron retorts, into one he put four drachms of sulphur, into the other, three pints of water, and inserting the neck of each retort in an hole at each end of an empty barrel, and placing each retort on *the fire*, (not distinct fires) at the same time, the steams uniting in the barrel, and afterwards condensed, formed a liquor resembling the waters of *Aken*.” This the *professor* has also made out, with some improvements, and some experiments to demonstrate it a solution of sulphur: In which, he so happily succeeds, that “ the water left at rest for some time, deposits fair, real flowers of brimstone.”

This is a wonderful process, wonderfully recited, elegantly handled, and perfectly understood and explained! And must be confessed, while it proves the extent of your knowledge, shews *my scanty conceptions* of the rules of art and of the laws of nature, in solutions!

If this experiment were what you, Learned Gentlemen, seem to have thought it, *worthy of being repeated*, why was it not done methodically, regularly, then explained and proved to be a solution? If you do it again, Sirs, permit me to recommend to you, to place a glass Aludel or Adaptator tubulated, between the two retorts, with the tube inverted into a fit bottle for a recipient. Place the retorts, not *on the fire*, but in opposite convenient sand furnaces, lute the junctures, and give each retort the proper degree of fire: For, unless you can place the *two retorts* on *one fire*, and see through staves of wood, this apparatus will be found the best to perform the stupid process, with propriety. But, it is fit I should advertise you, that it will explain the etiology and the product of the process, which cannot answer Doctor RUTTY's purpose.

For, the fumes of the sulphur, which would coalesce in large particules, in a dry recipient, and give
common

common flowers of brimstone, upon meeting with the vapor of the destilling water, is caught and intangled in it, before the particules become large enough to be visible; and, with this condensing, give a liquor, which is a lotion of fine, subtil flowers of brimstone. These, being very subtil, remane suspended in the liquor, for a while, but, being set at rest, subside.

Now, you triumvirate of chemical sages, is not this your bungling process, corrected, improved, explained? Is this *your solution, without an alcali? A solution emulating Aken waters?* Is this your confutation of *my position*, and Doctor RUTTY's *theory of sulphureous waters?* You are forced to confess the sulphur of itself separates from this water and subsides, when it is left for a while at rest. If you know any thing, you must be sensible, that this can not happen to a solution, or to pure *Aken* water; and that on the contrary, this neither yields sulphur by any kind of subsidence, precipitation, or evaporation. Where then is the analogy? Go to, and enjoy the exultation of conquerors! So far to *argument*, p. 14, 15.

Here follows a refutation of an objection stiled the third. You are pleased to set out with, *our author however, acquainted with no other method of dissolving sulphur but an alcali, proceeds upon a supposition of it's being so dissolved in water, to shew that it would be impossible to demonstrate it, &c.* Now Sir, refresh your memory with a sight of your own *synopsis*, and see whether you may or not, with equal propriety, set Doctor Rutty, instead of *our author*, at the head of this sentence; except the charge of the *impossibility of demonstrating it*; which holds true of neither. And here, agreeable to your usual ingenuity, you take scattered fragments, as most likely to serve to make out your charge! It must be a disagreeable task to me to quote mine own writings; but your unfair quotations lay me under the necessity, though it may

prove as tedious to some readers, as it is irksome to me. I must then here take the liberty of copying the paragraphs, from which you are pleased to tear the parts which you mean to refute; and though this may appear tedious, it may help to shorten this controversy, by bringing the matter in contest into the fairest point of light, that in which neither you nor your *junto* choose to strike at it. This will be found a fair summary of the *true argument* of *sulphur* or *no sulphur* in waters, as it is layed down in the *inquiry into the nature and qualities of the waters of Bath*; *Essay on waters*, P. III. p. 278, to 280, § 134 to § 137, and p. 316. § 253. which runs thus,

“ § 134. It is certain, all solutions of sulphur in water or watery liquors, which can by no known means be made, but that of lime and alkaline salts, either fixed or volatile, all such solutions and all impregnations of water, with the essential principles of sulphur, the universal acid and *phlogiston*, will tinge plate silver of a golden color first, and then to various shades of orange, red, blew, purple and black, and precipitate solutions of lead and silver of a dark yellow brown, or muddy color, instead of white, as observed of the volatile principles of *Aken* water.”

§ 135. But this is not to be attributed to sulphur or common brimstone only; it is owing to the detached or disengaged phlogiston or inflammable principle alone, and that of any body, whether of the animal or vegetable, as well as of the mineral kingdom, will always produce the same effect. To be more explicit, though prolix: There is no water without more or less of an oily substance. This makes it subject to putrefaction, which causes a decomposition of this oily substance, and sets the subtil phlogiston at liberty. This makes putrifying waters stink and tarnish silver, as is experienced in the bilge waters and others on board ships, and wherever strongly putrified water is found. I conceive the air, charged with

with this subtilised oily matter ; whence vegetables as well as animals inspire it, and thence become oily or fat. With the air, it mixes with water, by which it is absorbed and retained, and is probably, one of the principal nutritious matters in water. It is probably this oily substance chiefly, that putrifies in confined air, where it produces the effects of putrefaction, and causes some kinds of those vapors, which our miners call damps. The several bodies of the vegetable and animal kingdoms are subject to putrefaction, in which all bodies are reduced to their first principles, which being thus disengaged from each other, act according to the laws of affinity or attraction. Of these principles, the inflammable, as the most subtil and volatil, escapes first, and among other effects, manifests itself in the smell, sticks in the pores of silver, and gives it a golden color, &c. Before this principle is set at liberty, by breaking in some sort it's connection with the universal acid in sulphur, which is effected by the interposition of lime and alcalies, or such matters as absorb or overcome the acid, with which it is found, in other instances, to have the strongest attraction or affinity, sulphur alone is not found to gild silver or tinge it yellow ; but as soon as the union of the acid and the phlogiston in the sulphur is broken, and a solution of sulphur is made, by lime or alcalies, then the disengaged phlogiston in this, as well as in other bodies, flies off, strikes the sense of smelling with a putrid stench, tinges and tarnishes silver, &c."

" § 136. That here is a perfect decomposition of sulphur, is evident from this ; that without adding an acid, such a solution can not be revived into sulphur ; whereas, upon restoring what the alkali destroyed, an acid, all such solutions yield a precipitate of sulphur. And an incontestable argument, that the Phlogiston is totally disengaged from the acid by an alkaline solution is this, that exposed to the fire,

no sulphur sublimes, but the Phlogiston, in it's own proper form, escapes ; which it likewise does by time in the open air, leaving a neuter salt, composed of the acid basis of the sulphur and the alkaline salt, behind."

" § 137. From these considerations, it appears, that it is not the concrete, sulphur, but one of it's principles, the inflammable, that produces the change in silver ; and that this is produced in like manner by all bodies, from which this principle is, in this form, detached : Thus putrifying bodies of all kinds, excrements of animals, jakes and sewers in cities, bilge and other putrified waters in ships, &c. produce this effect ; without being, from this circumstance alone, to be deemed sulphureous. Thus likewise the yolk of an egg boiled or roasted hard, tinges silver, first yellow, and then tarnishes it further, without bearing any relation to brimstone."

And p. 316, § 253, " Some are very attentive to the extracting sulphur from the residuum of this and such like (*Bath*) waters ; not knowing that sulphur, when actually dissolved in water, is decomposed in the evaporation ; the Phlogiston flying off, while the acid unites with and saturates the alkaline salt, by whose means, the sulphur was dissolved. In order to confirm chemical theory, by experiment, and to be able from facts to contradict these inordinate lovers of brimstone, that lodge this mineral where wise nature never placed it, nor art ever found it, and ascribe to it virtues, which it never possessed ;" and so proceeds to experiments upon the residuum, p. 317, § 254. 66, &c.

The principal contest between the learned Doctor *Rutty* and his unequal antagonist, with respect to *sulphureous waters*, is summed up here. And it would have well become the gentleman and the christian to have stated the whole fairly, and to have confuted it, or confessed the weight of the arguments.

But

But observe the Doctor's answer, and see whether it favors most of perverseness or ignorance! You say, p. 16. *the decomposition of sulphur in the alkaline solution is altogether imaginary and unchemical.* And this you endeavour to support by arguments, in which you think it beneath you to do me common justice, for you are not contented with perverting my words and meaning in the first, but make me say what I neither did nor could, in the second; give me leave to do justice to myself and the public, by explaining myself.

As to your 1st, if the *Phlogiston* were not disengaged from it's acid base, when this is saturated with an alkali, the *Phlogiston* could not fly off, as it always does by fire or time in the open air, leaving a neuter salt onely behind. This shews, that the sulphur is actually decomposed and the *Phlogiston* actually disengaged, set at liberty, in the solution. And that there is no way of reuniting the later to it's base, so as to extract sulphur from the alkaline solution, or in a more proper phrase to *regenerate sulphur*, but by overcoming the alkali, by adding a redundance of acidity; when, the *Phlogiston* resumes it's pristine connexion, and gives us again sulphur, in an other form. Pray, Sir, *how is this contrary*, as you assert, to daily experience in making *lac sulphuris*? Is not this the method and the reason of the process?

In your 2d, you pay the like regard to truth and justice! Pray where have I so much as *supposed, contrary to the doctrine of the affinities of bodies reported by myself*, Essay on waters, P. I. p. 11, *the Phlogiston's quitting it's own acid and leaving it to unite with the alkaline salt*, as you are pleased, as elegantly as truly, to assert? Have I not told you, that when the union of the acid and alkali are formed, the *Phlogiston* flies off, if not restrained in time by the interposition of a new acid? I hope, this can onely be imputed

ted to a failure of your memory. I am sorry for your loss, as no man can sustain it worse.

As to your 3d, it is but an assertion of yours against one of mine, supported by the common consent of the first chemists of this and the last century. And while we are speaking of sulphur and *alcalies*, why clandestinely slip in *lime*? I beg your pardon, I too, in my turn have forgot: *Lime* and every *absorbent* earth is sometimes an *alkali*, with you, as every thing that *burns* and *sinks* is sulphur.

You reserve for the close of this refutation of my objection, an argument, which you think of great force, as you take it from an adversary's words. Now, because I find, that you have no sort of rational or true idea of this matter, I will take some pains to inform you, though you have already given me many proofs, that my labors, with respect to informing you aright, must be vane.

The quotation you rest for your purpose, with your accustomed regard to candor and to truth, stands thus; *Essay on waters*, P. III. p. 188. *speaking of the lower springs of BORSET.* "Wherever this spring in its current, touches the wood, or the lower springs ouze from the soil, these places are covered over with a white, soft, silky hoar, which some have taken for sulphur: But upon a closer examination, I find it to answer the description of RAY'S finest and softest crow silk. I found it of all colors. But in the streams of these thermal waters, it appears generally white. This might well, as it does with some, pass for sulphur; for, being dried and thrown upon an ignited iron, it catches fire, emits a blew flame, and an intolerable acid vapor; after which, the little filaments of the plant take fire and burn in their proper manner. So that this is evidently, no more than this minute vegetable, incrusted with some particules of fine, subtil sulphur."

This

This is your great argument to prove how inseparable the parts of sulphur are ; that this is a complete solution of sulphur, upon your own *fixed* principles ; such as *resists the action of the sun*, I wish you had say-
ed, moon and stars, and the motion of the earth, as you say, *air and winds, and not separable but by the force of fire*. Here you make your triumphant exultation over a prostrate antagonist ; when you say, *such is the glaring evidence of truth, that it will out, even from the mouth of an adversary in some of his unguarded moments*. I have somewhere seen in a farce, a thing somewhat like a man, with a patch work, parti-colored coat, called an *Harlequin*, tickle himself to death. How happy is it for the world, that upon this exultation, the great Doctor *Rutty* did not hug himself to death. Shall I say, my learned friend, that you read but title pages or heads of chapters ? or that going through a work, you either ignorantly or designedly pervert or suppress truths ? To this alternative, you seem to have brought yourself by overlooking or suppressing the subsequent paragraph. Let not the sight shock your eyes or move your tender conscience to too severe remorse ; read, learn and confess where the force of truth and reason lies. I hope the following recital will not offend any other reader, as it naturally, immediately follows the preceding ; p. 189.

§ 13. “ Notwithstanding this, the water is generally deemed void of sulphur ; though it’s smell and products indicate the contrary ; and though the sediment deposited in the stream be black, like that of *Aken*. Moreover,” “ § 14. 1. It smells and tastes like the thermal water at the fountane at *Aken* ; but somewhat less offensive. And as I had occasion to visit it very often early in the morning, before any body else had been there ; I sometimes found distinct flakes of the same kind of sulphur, I gathered on the vaults of the sources at *Aken*, that had newly dropped from
the

the pipe, and layen under it in the well. I found and gathered there, one morning, three drachms of very perfect, pure sulphur. Whence, I conclude, that sulphur is generated and formed in this source, as at *Aken*; and that increasng, till it comes within the reach of, or falls into, the course of the water; it is at length thus washed away by the current and discharged."

Now, good Sir, recollect your judgment, or consult your *junto* for it, and see, whether or not there be any thing in this repugnant to my doctrine or favorable to yours? When in the hollow spaces over these springs, the sulphur is generated and concretes, as we find it in the vaults of the sources at *Aken*, must it not in time come into contact with the current of the water, and must it not be brought away either in larger and grosser portions or in such a comminuted state, or *so fine and subtil* as to be deposited upon the mouths of the channels or springs. Is this what bears analogy to *Chrouel's* solution, improved upon by our learned professor and you? Is not this water the same with that of *Aken*? Does sulphur subside, precipitate, or otherwise separate from either by exposing to air, or fire, or being set at rest? Go to! take shame and be silent!

Your answers to the objection, you stile the fourth, p. 17, 18, 19, 20, are so fully answered in the preceding parts of this letter, as well as in mine *Essay* on waters and *Analysis* of your *methodical synopsis of mineral waters*, that I shall say no more to it here, than cursorily and slightly animadvert on your charge of casting an *high scandal* and deep *calumny* on the waters you call *sulphureous*. *Scandalum magnatum*! an heavy crime!

Here you seem frightened or hurt by the thoughts of your favorite sulphureous waters being deeply *calumniated* and *scandalised*. Cheer up, good Doctor, and learn the different degrees and effects of putri-
faction

faction upon different subjects, as before hinted to you, and do not imagine that I mean to depretiate *your waters* or any water by calling them putrid, or by shewing they do not contain actual sulphur, or even enough of the principles of sulphur to be discovered by any experiment. I mean onely to endeavour to get the real virtues of waters ascribed to the true causes. I do not compare mineral waters acquiring Phlogiston from putrifaction, to sewer and ditch waters. And I mean to shew, as I have done before, that as the virtues of *Aken* waters greatly depend upon the principles of sulphur in them ; so the highly estimable virtues of *Bath* water arise from it's being void of sulphur in every form and sense. See *Essay* on waters, P. III. p. 320. and following.

And that you may not think the waters *you call sulphureous, scandalised*, I never denied their virtues. And to shew you that I look upon them to be impregnated upon my principles, I have often prescribed to the poor, who could not purchase the natural waters, sea water with an handful of sea wreck putrified in a cask or jar ; and sometimes common water, impregnated with *soda* or kelp, with any wholesome appropriated vegetable putrified in like manner. And I not onely found, that these artificial medicated waters answered all the trials, that the waters you call *cold sulphureous waters* do ; but in effects, internally and externally, answered all the most salutary purposes of *Harrigate, Moffat, Swadlingbar, &c.* Yet I can not call them *sulphureous*, while I ascribe much of their medicinal efficacy to the *inflammable principle*, disengaged by *putrifaction*.

While these last sentences have acquitted me of intentional *scandal and calumny*, the positions last made serve for a sufficient answer to your third *section*, in which you give us, your *positive proofs of sulphur in waters* ; from p. 20, to 27, every one of which have already been exposed, except some in-

stances of sulphur sublimed from the sediments of certain waters, and sulphur found in different kinds of stone, in various parts of *England* and *Ireland*. This was never denied. But it has not yet been shewn, how, when, or where *sulphur*, was *actually* or *substantially* dissolved in water. So that till this is done, though tons of the mineral were found in, under, and about the waters, till they are found upon proof actually capable of dissolving it, or are really shewn impregnated with it, no bare assertion upon the word of a priest or a physician is to be taken. Your quoting all the antient as well as modern writers to prove that lakes, rivers or springs lye upon beds of sulphur or carry fine sulphur in their courses, of which I give you some instances at *Borjett*, can be of no sort of weight with me, till you prove the water capable of dissolving or actually impregnated with, the sulphur. But this has not been attempted by you or any of those you so servilely copy. So that you may as well say, water must be impregnated with flint or pebbles, as with the brimstone it thus runs over. This however, I must think, like other arguments thrown away on a man, who confounds principles with *mixts*, *composites*, and *aggregates*, and with whom, every fluid in the creation, from rain water to *cow's piss*, is in his estimation and upon his principles and proofs, *sulphureous*. But, let me shew you, how even Bath water may be made in *your sense*, sulphureous. Let about an ounce of the *scum* of the water, falsely called it's sulphur, and what makes it's mud, be close stopped in a bottle of the water. In a few days, in hot weather, this will putrify so, that upon opening, it will strike the nose with the smell of a sulphureous water; it will instantly, strongly tarnish silver, and yet give a deep purple with the infusion of galls. This happens to the several Baths at *Bath*, when their sources are suffered to grow foul. I leave you to explain the phaenomenon and apply it to your purpose. You close this section, in which it must be confessed,

you

you labored very hard, as you see you have set me hard to answer you, with letting loose one of your fresh forces single upon me, when you judge, I must be blown. This surely is not fair, at foot ball. Your learned correspondent's letter extends from p. 27, to 35. And his notions of the principles of bodies, and the natural chemistry of *Aken* waters seem no better founded than his ill-natured sarcasms. But, as he does not want for sense, so much as he studies to suppress it, and writes English, I shall say a few words in answer to his epistle to you against me.

He speaks to two positions of mine; the first in contradiction to those, who consider sulphureous waters as solutions, analagous to artificial solutions of sulphur in water, by the means of alcalies. This, he says, you have personally convinced him, and I hope your self, contrary to the doctrine of your *synopsis*, to be false, by the *positive experiment* you mentioned to him; Mr. *Barton's*, I suppose. That notion, therefore, he gives up. And so I hope do you, since Mr. *Barton's* last illumination of you. Will you correct your *synopsis* by this? For, sure no man dwells more upon these positions, than Doctor *Rutty*.

The second is that on which he chooses to build, to wit, the position, *that Aken and other waters denominated sulphureous, are not impregnated, in the manner, you and your predecessors and junto contend, with actual substantial sulphur, but with the elements of that concrete; from which there is a generation, not a sublimation, of sulphur in the vaults of the sources.* As I must suppose the learned gentleman chooses to express my meaning, I take the liberty to use mine own expressions, as less vague and indeterminate, though not so florid or elegant as his. And for this, there is a very obvious necessity, when in the few places, where the learned gentleman is pleased to quote mine *Essay* on waters, he chooses in the most material parts to follow your example, and content himself with re-

citing

citing scattered fragments of arguments, sentences and paragraphs.

I flatter myself, with great deference to your very worthy correspondent, that had he quoted me fully and fairly, and understood me properly, he would be silent on a subject, to which he appears to be almost as great a stranger, as Doctor *Rutty*.

His first quotation is with respect to the sulphur in the Baths of *Aken*, *Essay on waters*, P. III, p. 33, § 77.

The second is concerning the sensible qualities and the impregnation of the waters. Ibid. p. 53, § 160.

The third is with relation to the impregnation of these waters with sulphur, and the manner in which it is produced in the vaults; and here, the gentleman thinks it necessary to direct the force of his arguments against a short fragment of a paragraph, whose strength and energy is proved by the preceding and subsequent paragraphs, from which it can not be separated without violence and trouble, even to the reader. This your correspondent takes from *Essay on waters*, P. III. p. 69, § 195, in the following words; *but I am induced to think, that there is no sulphur actually or substantially dissolved in the water, but that the principles of that fossil, viz. the acid and the Phlogiston, are blended with the waters.*

Now, the paragraph, from which this is taken, is numbered not onely 195 but 4 also, as it is the fourth inference from a preceding argument, particularly in the foregoing article, No. V. and § 191. which form a chain of observations and reasonings, from which a single link must be forced to serve the purposes of Doctor *Rutty* and one of his *junto*; and this seemingly to hide succeeding arguments, which must have silenced all that could not bring new proofs from the spring. The cited § stands thus; 4. "this collection of sulphur has always been, and though I demonstrated the contrary to all the physicians of the town,

town, before the magistrates, who desired them to attend ; still is, looked upon to be the result of sulphur substantially dissolved and suspended in the waters, and by their heat, sublimed in the vaults of the sources and aqueducts. But, I am induced to think, that there is no sulphur actually or substantially dissolved in the water ; but, that the principles of that fossil, to wit, the Acid and the Phlogiston, are blended with the waters, yet so, as not to come into such a contact as is necessary to occasion the union requisite for the production or generation of actual sulphur, till both these volatil parts flying off together are confined in the vaults, so as the union and consequent generation is readily brought about ; and that for the following, among other reasons ; See § 196 to 205 &c." How fair this is, let any but the author and Doctor Rutty judge.

But, the author himself seems partly staggered, and as may be supposed, by the very reading, which he suppresses ; and so, taking every thing for granted, which is asserted, he stops onely *at the method by which the purest sulphur is produced from these waters ;* and saying, *the author having reduced the debate to this one fact,* he proceeds to examine how this is explained, according to promise. And after a short comment upon my promise of explaining the production of sulphur at *Aken*, in a different light from those who went before me ; in order to follow your example, and serve your purpose still, takes but a fragment of a whole section. I shall take the liberty of citing the whole paragraph, which every one must confess to be in it self but a fragment, and point out the portion, which this ingenuous gentleman is pleased to take, by marking it in italics.

" These extraordinary effects then, are produced by the volatil parts of these waters. Experiments convince us, that this can not be done by the acid alone. It must then be from the *Phlogiston* or inflam-

E

mable

mable principle. The onely means, by which art is capable of impregnating water with sulphur, is by dissolving that mineral in an alkaline ley, or volatile alkaline spirit. Such a liquor with it's vapor, has nearly the same properties of tinging brasse and silver with these waters;" all this the gentleman leaves out, regardless of it's reference to preceding experiments, and onely takes up this part of the sentence, "*but, in these waters, there is not so fixed and permanent an union of the acid and inflammable principle, till both fly off together, and uniting, form the sulphur, which till now, has been looked upon as flowers of sulphur, the product of sublimation; which I shall demonstrate to be absurd, as it is impossible.*" ESSAY ON WATERS, P. III. p. 72, § 205.

In the following paragraph, the first on p. 30. the gentleman gives us to understand with a flourish of oratory, that *after having read my book with his best attention, he was not able to find one step of the promised demonstration.*

Now, Sir, give me leave to shew your worthy correspondent's regard to truth. I venture to ask him, you, or any of you, the following simple questions;

1. Is not a vitriolic or sulphureous acid demonstrated in *Aken* waters, by it's producing a stalaſtitical incrustation of the vaults, with the lime in the mortar? a martial vitriol and alum, with their proper bases? the destruction of linen and paper? and the whitening silk and wooll? with some other circumstances by common observation, *Essay on waters*, P. III. § 183.

2. Is it not experimentally demonstrated, that the vapor of the chief Bath saturates an alkaline ley and gives a kind of vitriolate tartar? *Ibid.* § 185.

3. Is it not experimentally demonstrated, that these waters are highly impregnated with *the Phlogiston*, in a disengaged or inconnected state? as well as with the *universal acid*? § 189. 190, § 206. to § 223.

4. Is it not universally confessed by all the rational writers of chemistry, as well as proved by experiments, that sulphur consists of about fifteen parts of the universal or vitriolic or sulphureous acid and one part of the Phlogiston? And are not these constituent parts demonstrated to exist, not in a conjunct, but in a separate state, in the waters? Ibid. § 192.

5. Is it not demonstrably proved from the form and manner of the production of the *Aken* sulphur, that it is not a sublimation, or flowers of sulphur? Ibid. § 194, 195. And if the water were impregnated with sulphur in your manner by solution; have you not learned, that no process of sublimation or distillation known, can raise a single grane of sulphur from the strongest solution, even from the liver of sulphur?

6. Is it not by the premisses proved, that *Aken* water is not such a solution of sulphur as you contend for in your *synopsis*? and that it abounds with the constituent parts of sulphur disengaged or inconnected? Ibid. § 196. 1. § 197. 2.

7. Is it not known to the most ignorant in chemistry, that sulphur must be *fused*, before it can be *sublimed*? And that no solution of sulphur known, can yield sulphur by sublimation or distillation? Then, is it not proved, that the waters of *Aken* are not capable either of fusing or dissolving even their own fine subtil sulphur; much less of subliming or any way raising it; since it is found to lye at the bottom of the source for years, when it is not by human means removed? Ibid. § 198, 3.

8. Is it not proved by experiment, that neither the common flowers of sulphur with the thermal water, or their fine, subtil native sulphur, is fused or sublimed in these waters, in their natural state, or even when raised to a boiling heat? Ibid. § 200, 1. 201. 202, 203.

9. Is it not experimentally demonstrated, that no alkaline solution of sulphur can yield sulphur by sublimation or destillation, even when the acid of vitriol is added ? Ibid. § 204.

10. Is it not then an inference as *modest* as it is *rational*, drawn from such experiments and considerations, “ that they leave no room to suspect that the waters of *Aken* contain any sulphur substantially dissolved, or that the sulphur found in the vaults, is the result of a natural sublimation ? And that it's production can not, in my judgment, be accounted for in any other manner, than that of a *generation*, which is easily conceived, when the component parts of sulphur are demonstrated in the waters, *in the natural state, and in time to fly off from them.*” Or to add, “ that from any thing I have yet been able to collect to the contrary, from mine own little experience, or that of the most famed authors, I see no reason to suspect there are any waters known, in any other manner impregnated with sulphur.” &c. ? Ibid. § 205. Yet these are the words you censure !

Now, if the actual existence of the component parts of sulphur be proved in the water, and by the interposition of this fluid, kept from uniting ; if these be proved to fly off from the water together, so as to be collected in a close vault, where no watery vapor can be supposed to rise ; if actual sulphur can not be destilled or sublimed with or from water, however it be impregnated thereby ; If the attraction of the principles of sulphur be so strong, that wherever they are brought in a subtilised or detached state, into contact, they unite, as the common experiment for the generation of sulphur proves ; may it not be rationally concluded, that the production of the sulphur of *Aken*, from the waters by sublimation, is *as absurd, as it is impossible* ? and that the onely means of accounting for that production is in the way of *generation*, as it is called, from a coalescence and union of the demonstrated

monstrated constituent parts of that concrete? Is not this giving all the demonstration of which the subject is capable? Would your correspondent or you see subtil invisible essences in the act of uniting? Is there any way of proving such an union in the artificial generation of sulphur, or in the reduction of metals, but from the effects? By giving due attention to these observations, and true answers to these *queries*, let the sequel of your correspondent's very learned and elaborate letter stand or fall, in the eyes of the dispassionate judicious. To such, it is submitted, whether in these experiments or observations, or discoveries, there be any thing like the *immodesty* and *self-sufficiency*, any thing *unphilosophical*, or any attempt or *intention to pass myself upon the world for the most able physician and chemist*, sentences, which this gentleman, from his abundant sagacity, candor, judgment and politeness, is pleased to pass upon me?

The fourth section is a medley rhapsody, which wherever it is intelligible may be judged of by comparing the quotations in broken sentences to the original text and context of the work controverted.

In the first paragraph, you confess, with me, *that sulphur does not so far predominate in Bath as in the waters of Harrigate and Aken*. Yet assert, in contradiction to me, that the waters of Bath, *as well as of Aken, really contain the principles of sulphur*? Are you never to be set to rights? Suppose I should confess, that all mine experiments demonstrate this, what would it avail you, in the support of your crude, mistaken notions? I have proved the water contains the volatil, universal acid. But where is the *Phlogiston*? In the *oily matter*, common to all waters, with this! Is it detached or disengaged, so as to produce any one fair effect of *Aken* water? If you know any thing of it, your heart, whatever your tongue or pen may do, must answer in the negative.

In your 36th. p. You have the virtue to take some shame to yourself, and to retract a gross error in your

account of Bath waters. If this fit of candor had but continued on you, you might have got shut of more prejudices. Correct your *synopsis* by this.

But, on the opposite page, you shew your candor was not permanent. There, you go again into your former crude notions of founding the virtues of Bath water upon it's *sulphureous* or *phlogistic* impregnation. Whereas, if you attend to the true composition of the water, and it's daily effects, particularly in vague gouts, spasms and paralytic affections arising from choleric or bilious disorders, jaundices, cachexies, &c. you will be found, what you would make me, the *scandaliser* and *calumniator* of these waters: For, were they, instead of *Subacid* and *Chalybeate*, *sulphureous* or *Phlogistic*, they would be as improper, as destructive, as they are proper and efficacious in such disorders. And thus you would see, that *Aken* and *Bath* waters, instead of being analogous in qualities, effects and virtues, are in most respects the diametrical reverse of one another. See the comparative analysis of these two waters and the uses and virtues of each, especially the latter, in the *Essay* on waters, P. III. § 273. and following.

I will venture to refer it to any candid Reader, whether there be or not any thing from your 36th to your 46th page, that can stand upon a fair comparison with the controverted work. I might have gone further, but that I here and there find some points, to which I think it proper to speak a little more particularly.

In the last mentioned page, you are pleased to say, that *Guidotti's* experiment on the *Bath Mud* should not be suppressed. So far from being suppressed, it is more accurately made in the *Essay* on waters, P. III. p. 276, 277. Then, you mention the Bath Sand as a proof of Bath waters, being sulphureous. Has not this *Mud*, and the *Scum* of the waters, long falsely called *sulphur*, together with this Sand or dissolving
Pyrite

Pyrite been fully and fairly examined in the *Essay* on Bath waters, P. III. § 110. to 116. § 151. Let me to satisfy you suppose, that instead of this *natural*, we found the *artificial Pyrite* made of actual sulphur and iron, or suppose, all the stones and mortar that compose the Baths were actual brimstone; can you, after what has been sayed in the *Essay* on waters, suppose these waters thence impregnated with *brimstone*? Are you not made sensible, that the *natural* and the *artificial Pyrite* alike give *vitriolic* or *martial*, not *sulphureous* waters? and that *brimstone* of itself, is not *soluble* in water?

Yet still you say, *that this Pyrite, supposed to impregnate Bath waters, contains the principles of sulphur.* Suppose it actual sulphur, it is not soluble by itself in water. And still you conclude the reverse, and say *it is, from the author's own testimony.* Which does this seeming disregard to truth arise from ignorance or obstinacy and vanity? Let this be judged from your groundless conclusion, that this is a *notable instance of sulphur dissolved in water by the chemistry of nature, without the intervention of an alkali, and so beyond the ken of our Adept, altho' it is above shewn, that art can effect the same thing also without the help of an alkali*; alluding to Mr. Barton's artificial solution of sulphur; which you else where, prove to be done by means of an *alkali* or an *absorbent* or *calcareous* earth, by your *precipitating* the dissolved sulphur with an *acid*? For, have you not told us, *argument*, p. 10. that by the means of the *acid of vitriol*, you *precipitated sulphur* from *this solution*? Yet, you would have us believe, it is *no alkaline* solution, nor one performed by an *absorbent earth*? Could an *acid* cause a *precipitation* of sulphur from a *solution* of this mineral that was not of *one of these kinds*? If it can, the discovery must be Doctor *Rutty's*; since all chemists hold, what you else where have received, that all *alkaline solutions* are *precipitated by acids*, and all *acid solutions* are *precipitated*.

precipitated by alcalies. But who will dispute with you the power of reversing the rules of art or nature, for which you seem to have a talent not inferior to that of *Molliere's* Faggot-maker ?

Your last paragraph, p, 50, is quite worthy of the author of your *Synopsis*. Here, you ascribe the *precipitation* caused by *alcalies*, and that arising upon the throwing of *sugar of lead* into *Aken* water, to *one* and the *same* cause, though they be both produced by quite contrary causes. * The cause of the different color of the later, you ingeniously account for, in a *method, curious and new* ; “ because *the Phlogiston is blended with a large proportion of terrestrial matter, precipitated by the sugar of lead, being a precipitator in common with the white calcarious matter and to the Phlogiston, to which may be added some particles of the ceruss also suffered to subside, as being partly dismissed by the superior attraction of the calcarious earth in the water.*

This, I am sure, is all your own. None of your *junto* can dispute it with you. Pray learn from some of them, if not from me, that *alcalies precipitate the earth*, by *saturating the acid* in the waters of *Aken*, &c; but that *lead* and other metallic solutions are not the *precipitators* of the *terrestrial matter*, but are *thereby*, or by the *salts* or the *acid* in the waters, *precipitated*. How do you prove *the Phlogiston* in these waters *blended with terrestrial matter* ? But if it be, what is the *discoloration* of the solution of *sugar of lead* owing to, when mixed with the *condensed vapor* of *Aken* water ? Your *superior attraction* strikes me dumb. It is all your own.

From p. 50 to 54. You may find sufficient confutations of your own notions and those of others you cite, in the *Essay* on waters, in the *Analysis* of your *Synopsis*, and the preceding parts of this letter, which to avoid repetitions, I shall decline reciting.

But, p. 54, I am charged with *inattention* in mine experiments or a *prejudice against* Bath water. Let the

* See *Essay* on waters.

the reader judge of the truth and justice of this charge, upon a fair comparison, and see how, whence or wherefore *such a prejudice* should arise. See *Essay on waters*, P. III. p. 332, &c.

In p. 55, &c. You ascribe the *tarnishing of silver*, in the open air at Bath, to the *Phlogiston* in the *Bath waters*. Pray, have you not observed silver to tarnish in foggy weather, in twenty four or in twelve hours in *Dublin*? Is it not observed by the workers and dealers in silver? And shall we from this conclude, that the *Liffey water* is *sulphureous*, or impregnated with *sulphur* or the *Phlogiston*? Good Sir, where will you stop? Is not the effect in both, from the same cause, putrid exhalations from animal bodies, or the method of making *Bath Guineas*? *Essay on waters*, P. III. § 140 to 145.

From p. 54. to 63, are made up of unproved, perhaps improbable, contradictions of me, broken recitals, false conclusions, and unjust comparisons of *Aken* and *Bath* waters, when a comparative Analysis was layed before you in the *Essay on waters*. I shall trouble you with no further animadversion on these curious pages, till you come to your best proof of sulphur in Bath water, p. 63, where you come to prove the analogy of *Aken* and Bath waters in these remarkable energetic expressions. "Again, in *Aken* water, the flowers of sulphur are collected in the vaults of the sources of several of the Baths: in the *Bath* water, the sulphur is most manifest in the *Sand*, being a composition of *sulphur*, *iron* and *calcareous earth*." This has been spoken to before. Here I shall only observe, that the *sulphur* collected at *Aken* must in some form and manner have passed through the water; therefore, the water must have been, if not *actually*, *essentially*, impregnated with *sulphur*. This can not be said of *Bath* water: No *vestige* of *sulphur* or the *Phlogiston* is detected in that water, indeed, sulphur as well as *iron* is manifest in the *pyrite* or *sand*; but not from thence in the water. And to say

tisfy gain sayers, take any water you will that is not alkaline, pour it hot as you will on *Bath Sand*, yea, let them be boiled together if you will, and you shall have a *Chalybeate*, not a *sulphureous* water; for reasons often given you before; yea, put an ignited, *sulphureous Pyrite*, or even the *artificial Pyrite*, made of filings of *iron* and *brimstone*, into any water, and the result will be a *Chalybeate*, not a *sulphureous* water.*

I should here have left you to enjoy the complete triumph of ignorance, in your long dissertation on *Bristol* water, Section V. p. 63; because throughout the whole, you either misunderstand or purposely misrepresent me. One or two things, however, I shall slightly touch upon, as you and your *junto* probably lay no small stress upon them.

You are pleased by mine experiments to prove the *Bristol* water, what I have not yet seen or credibly heard of, an *alkaline water*. For which purpose, you recite mine experiments indeed, but draw false conclusions from them. As, 1. *it causes an ebullition with all acids*. So do the waters of *Aken*, and those of *Pymont* and *Spa*, called *acidulae* from the predominant acid. 2. *With Sirup of violets a sea green, gradually heightening to a grass green?* Solutions of *iron*, *copper* and *alum*, strike a deep green. See the *Analysis* of your *synopsis*. 3, and 4. *It heightens the tincture of rubarb and gives a pale rose purple with Cockinell*. All which are owing to what you call an *alkali*, your 4th observation, which is the earth it deposits upon boiling or being exposed to the air, which, with me is *none alkali*, but an *absorbent earth*, mixed with *selenite*. Had you but attended to the rules layed down for trying waters with *sirup of violets*, &c. in the *Essay* on waters, P. I. p. 101, 102, and 116; you had not fallen into all this absurdity. You are forced to confess an *acid predominant* in *Bath* water. Yet does

* *Essay on waters*, P. I. p. 113. § 229. p. 269, 270, 271. § 110. following.

does it produce a *like effect* with *sirup of violets*, with that of *Bristol water*. *Essay*, P. III. p. 302, § 202, to § 206.

Thus regardless of, or abusing the experiments of all faith worthy Analysers of the water, you conclude it to be *alkaline*. And see how rational your practice is upon this notion founded ! For, p. 81, you tell us, *the operation and effects of Bristol and Bath waters are opposite, as acid and alkali*, you should have sayed : *The one being powerfully attenuant, deobstruent, laxative and good in cases where the secretions are diminished, the other on the contrary, is chiefly ordered where the secretions are too much increased. The first is heating, the second cooling, and successfully prescribed in hectics, coughs, and the scurvy with heat, to which let me add the diabetes ; all cases, wherein all Physicians, except the learned Doctor Ratty, are agreed, acid things only are proper, and wherein no regular practitioner, before Doctor Ratty, ever gave Alkaline waters or other medicines of the like nature. Who will not submit to your authority in this, among other, new discoveries ! sure this requires no further commentary.*

You are pleased to take upon you to vindicate the titule of this water to *Calcarious* : Yet you must confess, that except the *Pfefer Baths in Switzerland, Buxton and Malvern waters in England*, there are none that contain less of such an earth.

But the discovery of a *selenite* disturbs you much, because, as I suppose, it is not your own. Good Sir, before you expose yourself further, look into all the modern chemists, who touch on this subject, and you will find, that all waters, by the means of the vitriolic acid, charged with absorbent earths, upon evaporation, yield a salt-like substance, which is found insoluble. By some of the *French*, it has been called a salt, from it's appearance, though improperly, as it is not soluble in water, after it once crystallises, as far

as

as art can determine. A substance analogous to this is produced, when to any lighter acid, saturated with any absorbent earth, the vitriolic acid in the more concentrated state is added. Then, what you would call a precipitation ensues. But this with chemical philosophers is a crystallisation, arising from the stronger attraction between the heaviest acid and the earth dissolved in the lighter. And this crystallisation, being found insoluble in water, obtained the appellation of that substance in nature to which in form and qualities it appeared to bear the strongest analogy; and this is *selenite*, among chemists *. Now, this is evident in all the waters, you call *calcareous*, and in none that I know, in a greater proportion to the other terrene parts than in those of *Bristol*. Hereafter you may, perhaps, change your mind as far from *your argument*, as this appears now to differ from your sentiments in your *Synopsis*. Who knows but you may then call your *Calcareous*, *Selenite* waters. That there are *Calcareous* earths, though no *calx* or *lime*, in nature, is confessed. But why waters should be called *Calcareous* for having such an earth, not a lime, dissolved in them, is submitted to the judicious. But as you give waters titles from the bodies they run over, without regarding their being or not being capable of dissolving them, or from those bodies that are mixed with, not dissolved in the waters; why may we not see you hereafter give waters the epithets of *loam*, *clay*, *pebbles*, *flint*, as well as of *crystal*, *brimstone*, &c. which you do from no better evidence?

But, I find, you have as strong a propensity to make it *sulphureous*, p. 77.

Heretofore you contended, and promised to prove, from mine experiments, *Bristol waters*, *alkaline*. See how you succeeded above, p. 94. Now, you are for giving them, not onely the *Phlogiston*, but the *volatil*

* *Essay on waters*, P. I. p. 93, 94, § 183.

lait vitriolic or *sulphureous acid*, consequently the *principles of sulphur*, as well as to *Aken waters*. And though you before contended for their being *alkaline*, you now find new proofs of their *acidity*, by your practical observations, *Argument* 78. Let who will comment upon this ; I shall not.

Nor would it be a better compliment to take up any man's time with exposing your proofs that it contains the *Phlogiston*, and is of course a *sulphureous water*, as well as that of *Aken Baths*. *Argument*, p. 78, 79, 80.

You first make it *alkaline*, then *Calcarious*, afterwards *acid*, and then *sulphureous* ! To the last position, you give this clinching proof, p. 81. " The last evidence of the *Phlogiston* in *Bristol water* is, that the insoluble part of it's residuum obtained by exhalation, *smells sulphureous* on the *red hot iron*, *sparkling* and sometimes *emitting a flame*." Here is Doctor *Rutty's Phlogiston* or sulphur ! In order to avoid confusions of this kind hereafter, let me recommend your looking again over the account and qualities of the *Phlogiston* in waters in the *Essay*, P. II. p. 17 to p. 22. This and some few passages more in the same tract, if attended to without prejudice, might have saved you, and your *junto* much pains as well as disgrace. Why not a *notable species of Brimstone* ?

After what has been already sayed in the *Essay* on waters, in the *analysis* of your *Synopsis*, and in the preceding parts of this letter ; it would be no better than folly to argue further with you on this head. Let me onely ask, what *animal* or *vegetable*, what combustible *mineral* production is not, with you, *sulphureous* ? In this point, you servilely copy your friend Doctor *Charleton* of *Bath*, who finding an *unctuous* or *oily matter* in that water, pronounces it *impregnated with sulphur*. I shall again in this place apply to you, what I have sayed to him before, * and to you since.

* *Essay* on waters, P. II. § 25. to 27. P. III. p. 321. § 260.

since. "But, if this oily matter be *sulphur*, and every water that contains it, *sulphureous*, it would be kind of this most learned gentleman, it would become his function, to point out a water in *Britain*, quite void of *sulphur*, one that is *not*, in his sense, *sulphureous*. I should think such a water a greater curiosity than those of *Bath* or *Aken*: For I doubt, such has never yet been found upon earth, nor dropped from the Heavens. At least, I will answer for it, there is no water in or about *Bath* or *London* free from this kind of sulphur."

As to the contradictory experiments, let them rest upon the different degree of credit due to each of us, till some competent, dispassionate judge declares who is right and who wrong.

Forgive my overlooking your long elaborate table; because the principles on which you proceeded, as well as your manner, are altogether irregular and erroneous.

Your observations on this table can not be better stated and founded than your experiments, therefore I shall pass them over as not worth notice.

Your sixth *section*, in which you say, you have investigated the Phlogiston in the waters of *Bath* and *Bristol*, I presume, more than answered in the preceding. So let that pass.

If the public be not obliged to me, sure you are, for putting you under the necessity of learning and telling the world, that you have learned something of the nities of the antients and moderns, since you gave us your great *Synopsis*: For, at the time of writing that, it is plain you knew nothing of the matter, by the class you make of *Nitrous waters*. Your introduction of this section is like yourself. Give me leave to exhibit it to your review. "After all these altercations with regard to *sulphur*, I do not know but it may be possible that our author and I may happen yet to shake hands on the subject of *Nitre*; being

ing actually agreed in three important points, &c. *Argument*. p. 95.

Now, why have you not agreed upon the important points incontestably stated with respect to the definition and distinction of the *Phlogiston*, the *oily matter* and *sulphur*, which you notwithstanding every where confound together? You have as good evidence for the one as for the other. But it seems, the hour of your conversion is not yet come. However I rejoice at your information, and think it is time you should correct your *Synopsis*, even by the little light, you appear to have since received, with respect to *Nitre*, in your *argument*, p. 95, to 103.

But, you are no where so solicitous to support your own positions as to subvert mine. I should have found no fault with this, had it been done with proper regard to candor and to truth. But, you assiduously acquit your self of the imputation of either, throughout your work, but in none instance more remarkably, than in your *argument*, p. 103 and sequel.

You are here pleased to charge me with confounding together *Glauber* and *Epsom* salts, of course, not knowing the difference between the one and the other, and in p. 105, *with confounding matters and words*. If this were true, I should for truth's sake acknowledge the correction, with due respect to the correcting hand. But unfortunately for you, it will appear that you make these charges against the man from whom you first learned the difference and distinction between these *two salts*, between *sulphur* and *pitch*, or *grease*, between *volatil steel* or *vitriol*, and the *volatil mineral acid*, as well as an idea of *magnesia alba*. But to the point:

That I have placed the *natural* and *artificial bitter purging salt* of mineral waters, and *Glauber's salt* often together, is onely because they are often, if not generally found together in one, and the same water. And this cannot be otherwise when the basis of *Epsom*

som salt, a kind of *magnesia*, and the base of sea salt, the *mineral alkali*, meet with the *vitriolic acid* in one water, enough to saturate both the bases, in which alone, these salts differ.

Now, I can not think you hardy enough to deny your having throughout the writings which you so severely censure, occasionally met with the composition and analysis of *Glauber's salt*, as well as of that of *Epsom*. I dare say you could turn to as many of these proofs as I. But to save you some trouble, though to give you shame, I shall beg leave to recite the few instances that at present occur to me.

1. Then, in the general idea of salts, p. 16, the different effects of saturating the vitriolic acid with the artificial and native fixed alcalies are shewn, the one *vitriolate tartar*, the other *Glauber's salt*.

2. In p. 19 and 43, the union of the vitriolic acid and the basis of sea salt, the mineral alkali, is sayed to produce *Glauber's salt*; as the breaking this union by the interposition of the *Phlogiston*, the generation of sulphur, and the *volatilising* the *fixed heavy acid* of *vitriol* by the means of the *Phlogiston* are shewn in the following part, without the ostentation of learning, in you and your *junto*, in quoting *Langius* and others upon the like occasion *.

3. In the *Essay on waters, touching salt springs*, § 42. The manner of making *Epsom salt* is shewn, from the salt ley, or solution of an absorbent earth in the muriatic acid, which being evaporated and exposed to the open air, to absorb the universal acid, produces the common purging bitter salt, called after the natural kind, first discovered, *Epsom salt*. Yet, if the ley should happen to contain any of the base of sea salt, then *Glauber's salt* must be produced.

4. In § 43. The difference and the analogy of these two salts are shewn; in the following words; "Hence

we

* *Essay on waters*, P. I. p. 14. § 65. p. 19. § 85.

we find the subtil acid of the air capable of insinuating itself into this kind of ley, and of forming there a purging bitter salt, which bears great analogy to the salt of all our purging springs, and helps us to account how such salts are produced in nature. This kind of salt may be obtained in larger crystals, by the addition of alum, or the residuum after distillation of green vitriol, and for the same reason with the preceding. This bitter salt bears still some relation to sea salt. 1. In it's solubility. 2. In giving some marks of the muriatic acid, with ebullition, upon mixture with the concentrated vitriolic acid; 3. In it's precipitating silver; 4. In it's yielding a kind of *magnesia alba* by precipitation with fixed alkalies. It's affinity to *Glauber's* salt appears, 1. from the figure of it's crystals; 2. from it's taste, 3. from it's fusibility; 4. from it's generating *sulphur* upon fusion with charcoal or any phlogistic body, and upon solution and precipitation with any acid." p. 45.

5. This matter is still further illustrated under the article of *saline waters*, § 27, 28 to 37, where the affinities of the salts of *Epsom*, *Sedlitz*, *Cheltenham*, and *Scarborough* waters, with the artificial *Epsom* salt and that of *Glauber*, are shewn.

Are not these recitals enough to bring you at once to shame, confusion, penitence and reformation? Amend your manners; correct your books and be silent, till you acquire more knowledge, some candor and common justice, of all which you have so industriously acquitted yourself in your last *concerto* performance. Now see how any consideration drawn from these, can induce you to call such salts *Nitre*, and the waters with them impregnated, *Nitrous*. But this you correct by your account of the *Nitre* of the Antients. Insert it in your *Synopsis*, and thank him who taught you the material Correction! Where there is a real error that might have been wrested to your perverse purpose, you do not discern it. This
F may

may be seen in the *Essay* on waters, P. I. p. 97. where there is an actual mistake or two, which may be corrected by adding, line 13. before *Glauber*, the common, and line 14, after added, inserting, what some mistake for. But these and many others did not occur to Doctor *Rutty*.

Of a piece with this, are your comments, p, 106, 107. upon my assertion in the *Essay* on waters, that *Epsom salt*, Doctor *Rutty's* Nitre, *has not one property of the Nitre of the antients or moderns*. In which you are pleased to squint a charge of *imprudence, inattention* to, or *unacquaintance* with the *Nitres* of the *antients* or *moderns*. This will shew you as ignorant of, or as averse to, the truth in this, as in any other instance. In this very section, VIIth, as well as else where in your argument, you quote the *Essay* on waters, for the salt of *Aken* water, which is there asserted and demonstrated to be the *Nitre* of the *antients*. And in many other parts of the *Essay*, the mineral alcali is asserted and proved to be the *Nitre* of the *antients*, from the best authorities Antient and Modern, as well as from comparative observations; *ESSAY* on Waters, P. III. § 382 to § 393. of which you do not vouchsafe to take any notice in your pompous dissertation on the subject. And the qualities, properties and effects, as well as the natural history of the *Nitre* of the *moderns*, or *saltpetre*, and it's peculiar, specific acid, is every where layed down in that work, where the subject comes under consideration. Thus stand your charges of *ignorance of these subjects, of inattention and imprudence!* See the GENERAL IDEA of SALTS, prefixed to the *ESSAY* on Waters.

You say however, that *Epsom salt* is possessed of several distinguishing qualities of both the *Nitres*. Yet you are forced, at the same time, to confess, it wants the alkaline quality of the one, and the fulminating or fulgurating quality of the other. Are not these the chief distinguishing qualities or characteristics, those in which these essentially differ from all the neuter salts? But you are pleased to give several instances, in which

which your *Nitre*, that is, *Epsom salt*, corresponds in sensible, and some other, qualities with the *Nitre* of the Antients and of the Moderns. This makes but a wretched proof of your contradiction. You are forced to confess the great, material points in which they differ. But you have a mind to shew wherein they correspond and agree. These are onely in the properties, common to salts in general. Now let me inform you, that the salts of *Cheltenham*, *Scarborough*, and *Sedlitz* waters, *Glauber's salt*, *sal Polychrest* or *vitriolate tartar*, *soluble tartar*, the *mineral alcali saturated with tartar*, *borax* and many other salts correspond in as many qualities and properties with both the *Nitres*, as your *Nitre*, which is *Epsom salt*, can do. Then what is the use of this contest? Onely to gratify spleen and choler; for sure it can not be altogether the effects of ignorance. If you know any thing, you must have known, that all salts have many properties in common; such as the sensible qualities, solubility, fusibility, &c. But there are hardly any salts, in which the distinguishing properties or generic marks and characteristics are stronger and clearer than in these three, which you so diligently labor to confound together, 1. *Epsom salt*, or Doctor *Rutty's Nitre*; 2. *Natron* or the *Nitre of the Antients*, and 3. *Saltpetre* or the *Nitre of the Moderns*. See *Essay on waters*, P. I. p. 7, 9, &c.

The first is a kind of *neuter salt*, composed of an *earth* and the *acid of vitriol*. This, you allow, and that it *curdles milk*.

The second is a *simple, native Alkaline salt*, which you must confess, different from *Neuter*, and that it does *not curdle milk*.

The third is a salt consisting of a *specific acid mineral spirit*, and a *fixed vegetable alcali*, which you likewise must confess, *curdles not milk*.

The first extinguishes fire, the second lies unaltered in the fire, and the fourth catches fire from an ignited coal, burns with a rapid fulgurating flame and helps to consume the coal.

Now the properties of one of these salts are by no means to be ascribed to either of the others, nor indeed, to any other salt. Every thinking man must see, that though *Epsom salt*, Doctor *Rutty's Nitre*, has *many properties* of salts in general, it has *not one property of Nitre*, whether *Antient* or *Modern*. Should not this have determined you to acquiesce in truths? O! no; that would not have answered your purpose: That they *were salts*, and had *some properties*, though but in *common with others*, was enough for you, to make *Epsom salt*, *Natron* or *saltpetre*, all one and the same. And you took it for granted, from the time and manner of vending your book, that I should never have an opportunity, if I should think it worth my while, to expose your writings further to their deserved contempt and ridicule. I am, however afraid, I shall hardly escape censure for giving you serious opposition here; since a man, who is so far from distinguishing the *elementary Phlogiston* from the different bodies, whose compositions it enters; that *this Phlogiston*, *all oily or unctuous matters*, *bitumen*, *brimstone*, &c. to him are all one and the same, may well be allowed to confound different salts together. See your *Methodical Synopsis of Mineral Waters*, and your *argument of sulphur or no sulphur in waters*, &c.

I have thus gone through your last performance in the compass of very few more *days* than it took you and your junto *years* to write this *argument*. And shall now bring mine observations to a conclusion.

The differences between you and me are too great to subsist consistently with good *theory*, which must generally produce good *practice*, in chemistry as well as in medicine. And for the good of the public, the honor of the profession, and the respect we owe ourselves, we should lay aside prejudices, acknowledge a generous conviction, and be reconciled.

You every where put me in mind of an angry, bad fencer, who seeks not so much to defend his own
body,

body, as to wound that of his antagonist. For my part, I declare it, I wish not to wound you in any point. But I can not sacrifice the truth I owe to God, to the World and to my own Conscience, to complaisance, more than to caprice.

You call me *your Adversary*, and no doubt, look upon me as an enemy. I do again declare, you mistake or misrepresent me. I am an *Adversary* to the errors and vices of every man; while I pity the offender and wish him reformed and well. Had I but the friendly intercourse with you, with which I once was favored, I should take no less pleasure in convincing you, than in being by you my self convinced, of errors, backslidings, mistakes and inadvertencies, from which, as a man, I cannot pretend to be exempt: I am not so vane. But I must say, it does not appear to me, that you have yet touched upon one of my errors or mistakes.

As to the impregnation of any water of which we treat, you must confess, I lay myself open to opposition and to conviction, as I give a minute detail of every process, experiment or observation, and attempt their solutions or etiologies. All these, especially the last, you carefully avoid.

You found your practice in the mineral waters upon your imaginary investigation of the composition, nature and properties of the fluid. I found mine upon the proofs I experimentally give of these, and give my reasonings accordingly.

Now, all the well attested cures ascribed to any water of which I treat, can be accounted for upon my principles solely. Whereas upon yours, *Bath* and *Bristol* waters, with some others, must eternally fail in the salutary effects we daily discover, and in many cases, where they now prove sovereign remedies, must be found the reverse, were they impregnated, as you contend.

I need not prosecute this disagreeable subject farther. Consider what has been offered, and see how
you

you have fulfilled your manifold promises in your copious titule page. Is *the argument of sulphur or no sulphur in waters* discussed? Is the *comparison* between the waters of *Aix-la-Chapelle, Bath and Bristol* fairly, fully and justly made? Is the *sulphur restored* to the *two first*, or first and second? And are the contents of the *last*, or third, *ascertained* with a somewhat greater degree of precision, than in the *Essay* of a late ADEPT? And is the credit of other injured waters vindicated from *the Author's* own experiments?

Have you fairly answered any of these ends? And does not the dirt you attempt to throw upon me, recoil, revert and stick to yourself?

Do not however imagine, that I am angry with Doctor RUTTY. Anger is a passion you never can move me to. I am sorry you impose upon the unwary world, as well as on yourself, in these matters. Your manner sometimes requires a little acrimonious chastisement. When you are prepared for friendly reprehension and correction, you may have it, as far as I am capable of giving it. And in return, I am ready and willing to receive and publicly to acknowledge, correction from yours or any other hands.

I was for some time hesitating about a titule for this paper. I once thought of intituling it, *The ADEPT, to the INEPT: A Letter to DOCTOR RUTTY, &c.* But, did not think your example, however weighty, authorised it. So I changed it to what you now see.

You will please to observe, that I have not taken up a single weapon, nor raised any hand, but mine own against you. I would not permit even mine Apothecary, who was both willing and qualified, to answer you; because I did not think it so respectful. And lest of all, could I engage a *junto*, form a *Conspiracy*, as you have done, and get *men in masques* to stab unwary innocence in the dark.

It is time to let truth prevale and stop these ill-natured and worse conducted altercations and controversies. I am ready to meet you more than halfway in the path of friendship. If you wish I should come further, lay aside partiality and prejudice, and embrace fair truth and reason. In short, *disband your Legions*, and coolly *submit your Conduct and your Works* to the *Censure* of the PROPER JUDGES, as I am ready to do mine; and so may you again find

A Friend and Servant,

Dublin,

Dec: 20. 1762.

in

C. L U C A S.

P. S. If you should find yourself impatient to know Mr. BARTON'S *colorless solution of Sulphur*, before he thinks fit to enrich the world with the *important discovery*, I am ready to shew, and explaine to you, various methods of preparing such a solution; provided you do not communicate any of them to him, till he gives a little better proof of his candor, than putting a *secret Club* into an *Enemy's* hand, to knock down an innocent man, *his Friend too*, in the dark.

ERRATA.

P. 6, line 29, for with, *read well*, p. 7, l. 27, 30.
for sirrup, r. *sirup*. p. 8, l. 33, for (who, r. *that*. p. 15,
l. 23, for sirrup, r. *sirup*. p. 39, l. 19, for show, r.
shew. p. 48. l. 13, for subturfuge, r. *subterfuge*. p. 54.
l. 21, for precipitale, r. *precipitate*.

100
100
100
100
100

