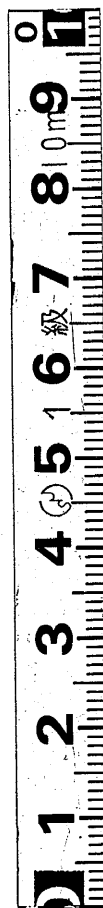


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AN
ANSWER
TO A
Pamphlet on *Publick Credit*:

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A N

A N S W E R

T O A

Pamphlet on *Publick Credit*:

Occasioned by the

BILL now depending in the
House, to prevent the pernicious
Practice of *Stockjobbing*.

Humbly address'd to the various Proprietors of
Government Securities.

Nil adeo magnum, nec tam mirabile quicquam Principio,
quod non definant mirarier omnes paulatim.
Lucret. l. 4.

— *What we now with greatest Ease receive,
Seem'd strange at first, and we could scarce believe;
And what we wonder at as Years increase,
Familiar grows and all our Wonders cease.*

L O N D O N :

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MDCCLXXXIII. [Price 6d.]

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A N

Answer, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

PLATO was once reprov-
ing a Youth for playing
at Cob-nut ; who replied
in his own Excuse : Me-
thinks, Sir, under Fa-
vour, you chide me for a very small
Matter. No said *Plato* you are migh-
tily mistaken, for be assured young
Man that Custom is never a small
Matter. A most celebrated Author
says thus : If we do not govern our-
selves by Reason, but are carried away
by Custom ; whatever is most in Use,
that we esteem most virtuous, most
A 2 becoming ;

(4)

becoming ; even Error itself when it is become Epidemical, hath the Authority of Truth with us.

The Author here stiles himself a Considerator on Publick Credit, occasioned by a Bill now depending on Parliament concerning Sockjobbing ; Had this Rhetorical Author said *against Stockjobbing*, I humbly conceive he had spoke Truth and much more intelligible. But to proceed to his Rhetorical Oration, and his diffused Style, which how much soever the Author may have attempted to affect Brevity, yet one half if not all may have been very well spared. I leave his Readers to judge of the Sublimity of his Style ; which if Sublime should admit of nothing mean or low, no nor the least Allay of a low Character, Supposition or Similitude, There are some bold Writers indeed that are very fond of a Sublime Style, and to that Degree, that they mix something great and prodigious in every thing they write, without examining whether there be any Foundation for it in Reason, as our Rhetorical Author has most excellently done. Had he affected a low or simple Style, so that his Words had agreed with things or facts ;

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(5)

or a soft Style, in expressing himself with so much Clearness that his Readers should have been at no trouble to understand him, that all things on this Head that were difficult should have been made easy, all Doubts prevented, and nothing left for the Reader to guess at, I say in so doing he had done well. But instead of that to mistake Publick Credit for Bearing and Bulling in *Exchange Alley*, buying and selling without Money or Stock, besides many other absurdities and inconsistencies sure to a rational Man must be a little surprising. In the Beginning, he proposes some Considerations on Publick Credit. I would conceive thereby he does or ought to mean that Property or Interest in Funds which depends on the Security of a *British* Parliament. All Mens Properties in the Various Funds which by Virtue of the several Companies Charters are like Promisory Notes of the Legislative Power, (notwithstanding the Author's exceeding Care and Fear of their being depreciated,) and I humbly conceive are very secure ; and more so than, or as much as any Nation in *Europe* can boast of, Witness, the advanced Price of 3 *per Cent.*

(6)

Cent. Annuities; which fully evinces the Credit of the Nation, which in other Words he justly stiles Publick Credit.

I could wish indeed we could have boasted of this Credit in the Reign of our glorious *K. William* of immortal Memory and the *Pious Queen Anne*, the Necessity of whose Times loaded the Nations with the present Debts. Happy indeed for us (considered as a Body Politick) that our Credit is such that the Government may raise Monies at 3 and 4 *per Cent*, and I doubt not that in Case a War with any Neighbouring Power should ever be thought necessary, (which God prevent) Monies to support it would be raised with no great Difficulty at 5 *per Cent*. Happy Times! and this in a great Measure, I conceive is owing to that unparelled Scheme of the Sinking Fund, which will be an Eternal Honour to the Projector and must while we are in Peace, gradually sink the Nations Debts in spite of our National Demagogues. In his first Paragraph this worthy Author Points out the Duty of our Legislators in a due Care to preserve Publick Faith, and to regard National Credit which

(7)

which (tho' the same Thing) he calls things of the utmost Consequence and worthy Consideration. 'Tis true; and I hope always will be the Care of a *British* Parliament. He does well indeed to remind 'em of their Duty, 'tis kind; considering by this Bill depending, the HORNS of imaginary Credit and whipfilly-bub Faith (being, as before Synonymous) are in danger of being lopt; This indeed must needs proceed *from a National, and not a Selfish* Principle of a Stockjobbing Bull. I take it for granted this Paragraph is smoaked already without any Excise, if not shall be consider'd under another Head. To use his Words:

Secondly, 'Our National Debt was contracted in Defence of our *Liberties* and Properties and to preserve us from Popery and Slavery.' 'Tis true and what then: He then tells you the best Subjects were encouraged at the Revolution to venture their Lives and Fortunes in maintaining the long and expensive War, *which the then Government paid dear enough for*; in a firm Dependance on Parliamentary Faith and that Publick Credit. I humbly conceive had the People at that time had

(8)

had a firm Faith in and Value for the Government, they had scarce insisted on so exorbitant an Interest, which indeed if the Sinking Fund had not been a Scheme to have paid the Principal gradually; we should be in a fine Condition in Case of a War which our Antiministerial Antiphilanthorpiam Male Contents (the very spawn of *Belzebub*) have endeavoured with all their little Might to promote. But, Heaven he praised, Curs'd Cows have short Horns, but to proceed, he says, ' which ' arose from the free and unconfin'd ' Liberty so wisely given to every Sub- ' ject to dispose of his Properties or ' Interest in the Publick Funds.' Sure no Man in his Senses, none but Brutes in Human Shapes as Bulls and Bears can be so stupid as to imagine that this Act now depending will deprive us of exchanging our Properties in our Commerce one with another. ' This, says ' he, (I suppose he means Liberty if he ' means any thing,) created a new Com- ' merce amongst Mankind and stamp'd ' a Value on what wou'd otherwise ' have been an insupportable Burden to ' the Nation.' I conceive this not to be the softest Rhetorick. But farther,

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he says, , Without this Commerce ' which gave Birth to this new kind of ' of Species; without where it seems ' impossible the wax would ever have ' been maintained. I rather conceive, this new kind of Species he mentions by which I wou'd suppose he means the Nation's Debts) gave Birth to the Commerce, unless he will grant me, that Children are born before their Parents, then indeed I will grant him that this Species does not give birth to this Commerce of Stockjobbing. It must be allow'd indeed that our Liberty in trafficking our Govern- ment Securities has given Birth to a new-fangled Mushroom Commerce called *Bulling* and *Bearing*, which was scarce known before the *Preston* Rebel- lion, or at least were but in its Embrio; and 'tis notorious, how many even at that Time were ruin'd by their head- long Gaming, and others frighted out of their Stocks by the unlawful Arts and Stratagems then made Use of in Buying Bulls and Selling Bears, and paying dearly the Difference, I venture to say, that *Bulling* and *Bearing*, Putts and Refusals, and the many Lies, Tricks and Inventions that were then and have been since made use of has had not a

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little Tendency to disturb the Minds of the People, and consequently in some measure to stop the very Vitals of Publick Credit, and is this a Practise to be defended? A Cause to contend for, and of such Importance to plead even by Council for; for Shame, let the Author and his Abettors rather Petition for an Act of Parliament to establish the old Game of Cups and Balls, which would be less mischievous in its Consequences. If Publick Credit is founded on Parliamentary Security, and a fair, free and open Commerce is establish'd for every Subject to alter and exchange his Property at Pleasure, we need not fear the support of our Publick Credit, nor shall we be in any necessity for Bulls and Bears to assist us in any Publick Market where so many Millions are transferable. 'Twas Bears and Bulls, Monies given to Puts and Refusals privately by the Directors and their Friends that blew up Stock to such a Height above Par in the Year 1720, and by the same illegal Practise, and filling the Invention of the Voracious that depreciated Stock by bearing it under Par, or its real intrinsic Value; which will always discover itself

(11)

self in proportion to the happy or unhappy Scituation of Affairs. This Commerce in transacting Business in Stocks will by preventing the pernicious Practice of Jobbing be maintained on a more solid Basis, your Stocks will generally play about Par under or over, as the People's real Necessities in buying or selling, or the Quiet and Uneasiness of our Affairs at Home and Abroad shall occasion. There can be no Fear, I say, of a Market in our Stocks whilst so many Millions remain the various Properties of the Subjects. The People will not be at every Turn tormented with Fears and Frights, (occasioned only by Bug-bears and Bulls to serve a vile End.)

Thirdly, He tells you, *Gentlemen*, that 'Foreigners who invest their Monies in our Funds, are thereby attached to our Interest by the strongest Engagements, nothing can effectually dissolve that Tie as a Restraint on the Circulation of our Credit, which was one of the chief Motives to that Engagement.' I conceive that Foreigners are very welcome to

(12)

purchase our Stocks, and send over as many Bills of Exchange and as few Ties as they please, and while 'tis consistent with their Interest and no longer, they will traffick in our Stocks, and thereby they discover themselves attached to their own Interest; their own Interest are their strong Engagements, and I venture to say there will be no Restraint on the Circulation of our Credit by Virtue of this Bill, all Men have a Right of transferring their Stocks by way of Sale even on Paper Credit. The Seller I conceive will see that he has a valuable Consideration for his Stock when transferr'd — What would this Writer on Publick Credit aim at.

Fourthly, ' Let us see, *be further says,* To the *Bank of England* more particularly belongs the Circulation of Cash. — This *Company* makes large Dividends and they discount foreign *Bills.* Well; who hinders them; this Act will not any ways impede such a Design. And further he harangues on the same Head: ' That Merchants Trades are enlarged at a very

(13)

' very easy Interest and the Circulation of *Bank Notes* answers all the Ends of Specie.' Well, I conceive there are none that after the Passing this Bill, will refuse *Bank Notes* on their transferring or alienating their Property. — And with many more Efforts of Rhetorick he tells you: ' That Credit is founded on a Reciprocal Confidence between the *Bank* and the Merchant, and that great Trade accrues from their Credit in the Courses of Exchange.' I will answer in his own Words that follow, That I believe no Man in Trade will venture to deny. But then he goes on and says: ' That this Circulation of Credit is not of Use to Trade only. — *He says,* it is no Secret to the World.' I conceive therefore that every Body knows it, ' That the *Bank* has supplied the Necessities of the Government with large Sums of Money at so low an Interest as 3 per Cent. — O happy, happy, happy Days! And likewise he says, ' That the Circulation of Credit in other Companies is of excellent Use, and greatly beneficial

‘ ficial to the Nation. This he fays,
 ‘ He believes is beyond Difpute,’ and
 then he faith, ‘ Having fufficiently
 ‘ fhewn the Value of *Credit*, and the
 ‘ Ufeulnefs of *Circulation* by the for-
 ‘ mer Inftances:’ — Which I fur-
 ther fay, That the various *Circulations*
 of *Credit* founded on the Good of the
 People which is right Reason proves
 itfelf in Fact more than his Rhetori-
 cal Harangues about proving that the
 Moon is made of *Green Cheefe*. — And
 now he faith that he will fay no
 more on this Head but proceed to
 prove that any Reftraint on the free
 Liberty of the Subject in circulating
 Funds will impair *Credit* and be at-
 tended with bad Confequences to the
 Nation. ‘ Now, in his own Words
 ‘ he fays, as *England* is at prefent the
 ‘ Univerfal Bank for the Monied In-
 ‘ tereft, fo *Holland* is the Market for
 ‘ the whole World for Goods and
 ‘ Merchandize, by this Means, the
 ‘ *Dutch* have their Houfes tenanted,
 ‘ and their Inhabitants thrive from the
 ‘ Profits of Rent, Commiffion, Bro-
 ‘ kage, and Labour.’ — If the Bulls
 and

and Bears in *Exchange-Alley*, moft of
 which have been brought up to Trades
 would labour more in their Manufac-
 tures and behind the Counter, ’tis my
 Opinion their Minds would be more
 eafy and better employ’d, and in Mind
 too they would be capacitated to ferve
 their God, their King, and their Coun-
 try and lefs expofed to the many vio-
 lent Temptations to Lying, and little
 mean Arts which by fome as well
 known, and own’d by others; and not
 a little lamented by all that have feen
 the vile Practices carried on by their
 unwarrantable Gaming and imaginary
 Contracts, which have fill’d our Ga-
 zetts with Merchants and Tradesmen,
 and has been the Means of ruining
 numberlefs Families. Witness the
 Year 1720, that terrible deplorable
 Year, and the Ruin that enfued, Had
 this Bill happily took Place in 1719,
 I doubt not but that all the Mifchiefs
 of 1720 would have been prevented.
 But to proceed to this over Bearing
 Author. ‘ He fays, fhould the Ex-
 ‘ change of *Amfterdam* become the
 ‘ only Place for the free and unlimi-
 ‘ ted

‘ ted Negotiating of our Funds, we
 ‘ shall make the Ballance of Trade
 ‘ still more against us.’ What a Mon-
 ster, a Scarecrow, a Hydra is here!
 worse than the late Hydra of Excise
 that came over Sea from the Tobacco
 Plantations. ‘ The least Restraint,
 ‘ *says he*, laid on our Commerce, (which
 ‘ is Stockjobbing here meant,) is the
 ‘ most probable Means of removing
 ‘ it thither, since a Letter by the Post
 ‘ will effectually answer the End.’ —
 What can he here mean, but that in
 Case this Bill to prevent the pernici-
 ous Practice of Bearing and Bulling
 here should pass; our *English* Bulls
 and Bears would send Commissions to
Holland to job for them in our Go-
 vernment Securities. A likely Thing
 indeed? I humbly conceive they will
 find no such Bulls in *Holland* to exe-
 cute their Shittlecock Commissions, if
 these Bulls and Bears have Money or
 Bills to negotiate, they will find Chap-
 men enough to negotiate with, and
 if that’s wanting they may save them-
 selves the Trouble and Expence of
 writing to *Holland*, they know better
 than

than to be gored in that Manner, be-
 sides ’tis impracticable, in the Nature
 of Things; and were it practicable
 that these Chuck-farthing Gamesters
 in Stocks should go to *Holland* to play
 at Cups and Balls there, they would
 soon become Bankrupts and be obli-
 ged to beg their Way Home again.
 I would advise them to study an ho-
 nest Livelihood and to be *Christians*;
 then all Things necessary in Life would
 be their Portion and Lot if they be-
 lieve the Scriptures. None but Men
 I venture to say, of desperate For-
 tunes, and a few others of over-grown
 Fortunes can delight themselves in the
 Practice of so pernicious, so hellish a
 Way of Livelihood.

Sixthly, But to return to this Rhe-
 torician, ‘ *He saith*, Though Parlia-
 ‘ mentary Security gives real Value to
 ‘ the National Debt, or the Publick
 ‘ Funds, they would be like the Mi-
 ‘ ser’s Treasure, useless to the Posses-
 ‘ sor.’ I answer, that Bulls and Bears
 abstractedly considered are out of the
 Question having no Possessions in the
 Funds,

Funds, consequently no Treasure, and their Minds which are the Produce of an infatuated Brain are to use his Words, ' the undiscover'd Riches of ' the Earth, and will admit of no Cir- ' culation, Credit or Market Price on ' them.

' It is by this *free and unconfin'd Li- ' berty* of Buying and Selling the ' Funds, *says he*, that the chief ' Branches of Credit are maintain'd, ' and the taking away any Part of ' that Liberty seems as if an Artift ' should support a Building by under- ' mining the Foundation.' Upon my Word he reasons fine, this is soft Rhetorick indeed. I want to know how Bulls and Bears, the one without Money! and the other without Stock should be any Prop or Support to Publick Credit. Sure, he will argue, though it is unscriptural, that to build a House on the Sands is more preferable than a Rock, that surely would be a substantial Rocky Argument.

Why

' Why are the People contented, ' *says he*, with 3 *per Cent.* in the ' Funds when they can make 4 *per ' Cent.* in Land Security, (the last of which he will find difficult to prove if all the Funds were paid of) but ' because they can change their Pro- ' perty without Difficulty and at a ' small Expence.' I allow Stockhol- ders can and will when this passes much easier than before, without being crowded with Bulls and Bears, Beasts that infest our Transfer Houses, having no Business there but to plunder, for 'tis well known if they are capable of paying their Difference to each other, their Contracts are settled at *Jonathan's* Coffee-house, and they only infest the Transfer Books for Plunder, and bring their Puts with them to blow up or down as the Necessity of their Bargains require. This the Stockjobbers know to be a Truth, without Contradiction, and need no farther Evidence or Illustration.

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But

But farther this Deponent saith,
 ' Should a Restraint be laid on the
 ' free Commerce how would the Case
 ' be alter'd ?" The Case would be
 ALL-TURD indeed: ' The Seller
 ' must wait for a Buyer,' *he says, that*
is true ; so in all Cases nought can be
 fold that is not bought; ' but there
 ' will be a Want of a Market,' he
 says ; not so much as now, while the
 Bulls and Bears infest the Market, and
 hinder the honest Stockholder from
 coming to Market, and the Transfer
 Books, which is too often the Case
 and many Complaints though to no
 Purpose has been made on this Head ;
 ' It will not be an easy Thing to fix
 ' a Price, *he further says,* This will
 ' soon make the Possessor weary of so
 ' precarious an Estate, and unwilling
 ' to engage in a new Loan when the
 ' Emergencies of the State may re-
 ' quire his Assistance.' A Roaring
 Threat indeed! I conceive the Pos-
 sessor will be the more fond of his
 Estate, having an Opportunity of
 coming at it the better there being
 no

Beasts of Prey in his Way, and he
 will then find his Estate at a greater
 Certainty, a better Market, and his
 Business sooner dispatched by himself
 or some honest Broker if he can find
 one, and his Estate wont then be lia-
 ble to be toss'd about like a Shittle-
 cock by every invented piece of News,
 and little Stratagem that are now
 made use of by those Stockjobbing
 Pyrates. No; when he finds these
 Conveniencies attending Publick
 Funds, he will be more encouraged
 to assist the best of Government to
 the best of his Power.

Seventhly, Now, *Gentlemen,* you
 never know the Design of a Trage-
 dian till his last Farce. Observe how
 the Author displays his glaring Co-
 lours and confesses, ' that 'tis heartily
 ' to be wished, that there were no
 ' Reasons for the present Clamour a-
 ' gainst the pernicious Practise of
 ' Stockjobbing. I believe every Lover
 ' of his Country, not only wishes it
 ' could be prevented, but would pu-
 ' nish all those who have stockjobb'd
 ' away

away the Properties of others. This, says he, may truly be called the famous Practise of Stockjobbing, for which no honest Man will be an Advocate.' Surely this Author talks like one that has never been made a Gentleman of that Province, never broke or rather in their Dialect, never made up once: For it was allowed by one now the Chief of that Province, that a Man could not be said to be a Gentleman and free of the Corporation of Bulls, till he had broke four Times: 'Tis the Opinion of many, that some have retreated five, six, seven, eight and ten times, and then rallied again with Courage as true as STEEL. This Author, (were it supposable as it is not) that the Alley afforded so bright a Rhetorician one would imagine is one that has been gorging there ever since took his Exit from the London Gazett, as there are, 'tis well known some few fat Bulls amongst them who devour the lean Kind, how surprizingly does he now argue against Stockjobbing. Sure he is now turn'd Logician, before the Farce

Farce is over, we shall see whether his Logick is well napt or threadbare. He talks for the Bill now, and he further saith, ' I humbly conceive that a Method may be found out to prevent these Abuses for the future, without cramping the Circulation of Credit or taking away any Part of that Liberty which is now exercised.' Observe, *Gentlemen*, any Part he says; An Excellent Schemist, it is Pity he had not been personally known to our Legislators before, it might have prevented much Trouble and Expence; to destroy this Hydra without destroying a Limb by a Touch, nay not a Touch; surely he would prove himself the *British Hercules*. ' Some Gentlemen indeed there are, says *Hercules*, who convince that nothing can destroy this infamous Practice but by prohibiting Puts and Refusals, Bulls and Bears; this indeed is the Language of the House of Commons. ' But, says he farther, that bad Consequences may be produced from the best Scheme is evident, from Corruptions that have crept into

‘ into the best Governments, but sure,
 ‘ says he, no Man will argue that
 ‘ Men ought to be deprived of Li-
 ‘ berty because it may be abused.’—
 Now *Gentlemen ad rem*, he returns to
 his *Bank Notes and Circulations, &c.*
 and endeavours again to prove the
 Circulations of Funds to depend on
 the free Exercise of dealing in Stocks,
 &c. What he would then have over
 and over again, none denies. The
 Bill depending is only to cut off the
 very Excrecencies; yea, the very Ex-
 crements of Dealing in Stocks, prov’d
 by all sober judicious thinking Men to
 be pernicious to fair Dealers. ’Tis
 strange, that foul Dealers in this or
 any other Trade, or Calling shall push
 themselves among fair ones, without
 saying by your Leave, Gentlemen,
 and with the greatest Confidence and
 at the same Time borrow the fair Dea-
 ler’s Arguments to support their own
 pernicious Practises, I expect in Time,
 if Heaven does not prevent, that some
 Author will trump up some Title, and
 at all Rates endeavour to prove Truth
 Falshood,

Falshood, even according to the Ideas
 at present affixed.

Again he touches on the Circulation
 of *Exchequer Bills* by the *Bank* as be-
 fore, he would do well to prove Stock-
 jobbing in the Abstract like Circula-
 ting *Exchequer Notes*. *He comes now*
to insuring Ships and Merchandise, un-
derwriting Policies in Consideration of
Præmiums, proving fictitious Insurances
under this Title, Interest or no Interest,
which if this be the Case, I now beg
Leave to joyn with him heartily, it is
Gaming, it is like Bulls and Bears,
Puts and Refusals in Stockjobbing.—
He wonders that any single Man that
has signed a Thousand Policies for Insu-
rances should rail against Stockjobbing
Policies,-----Interest or no Interest for
that. ‘ This Sort of Men, says he,
 ‘ meaning private Insurers have a
 ‘ strange Antipathy to Companies,
 ‘ and the more so, since the *Royal*
 ‘ and *London Assurance* Companies
 ‘ have been established; and the Rea-
 ‘ son is plain, they have considerably
 ‘ reduced the Præmiums.’ In short,
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(26)

he is now honest *Tom Tell Truth*; and then severely lashes some single Gentleman which he proves an *East, West, North* and a *South-Sea* Jobber, and indeed to pretend to be a Director of this pretended Publick Spirit. Tho' the Parallel may run on all Fours, as to Contracts, yet the ill Consequences that attend one are not so pernicious in the other, I appeal to the Insured which generally are paid their Difference: But in Stocks I venture to say an egregious Difference is universally known. And again, if Insuring Interest or no Interest be an Evil, as I conceive the Casuists will judge it so, that by no Means justifies a greater that is attended with the most pernicious and fatal Consequences, and needs no farther Proof, the Wounds, and Scars, and Sores of many Families are tragick Witnesses.

And now after this Draught of his Parallel or Comparison, which answers no End at all but the Gauling of a single Merchant, or a Set of private Insurers. Our Author is now Lord Paramount

(27)

Paramount, he with a sovereign Air threatens you with no Markets in a little Time, - and Credit reduced to being its Infant State, &c. and what not; and tells you that Monied Men will keep the Game in their own Hands: True, they want no poor Beasts to snack with them in Play. Then he threatens the State with the Apprehension of Confusion in the breaking out of a War, and great Numbers will flock to *Change Alley* to sell their Stocks (yes, and bit by it too) and no Agents, he means, no Beasts to transact for them; happy Times indeed! There will be Time and Place, and a free Market for all the honest Stockholders without the least Interruption; to do their Business themselves, or by proper Brokers approved of. He is really a merry Fellow of a mad one, he tells you, that the Circulation of Credit will find its utmost Period, possibly it may happen before we can find any significant Brains in this Author's Head that will stand a wise Man in Stead. However he must be allow'd to be a Man of Wit, tho'

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his Wit is out of its Wits at this Time, he may possibly appear in different Colours shortly, when this Bill has brought him to his Senses. He a little after pleads (notwithstanding he himself before had condemned with all wise Men the Practise of Jobbing) for an unconfined Liberty, and would endeavour to prove these mentioned Beasts to have an indefeasible Right of Buying and Selling without Money or without Stock. Cups and Balls by all Means, *Gentlemen*, let us plead for it in Writing and in Practice, and all other licencious Gaming. However at last, he hopes if the Bill passes the Transfers may not be excised as they now are, and hopes that Law or Proviso at least may remain as firm and inviolable as *Magna Charta*-- (by Mistake) *Magna Carta*.

Gentlemen, I heartily wish the Passing the Bill upon no other Principles, than a general Good, and a particular Benefit to every Private Proprietor; to answer all the valuable Ones expected

(29)

pected I heartily joyn with all honest, industrious and well meaning Men in my sincere Wishes.

GENTLEMEN,

Adieu, &c.

F I N I S.



