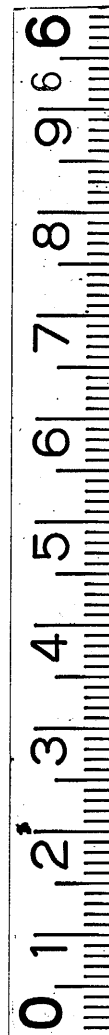


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0433

A A
COLLECTION
OF
Political TRACTS.

On the following Subjects, *viz.*

- | | |
|---|---|
| I. Ways and Means to Man-
the Navy upon any Emer-
gency; with less Expence
to the Government, and no
wise inconvenient to the Mer-
chants and Traders. | IV. Considerations on the
more effectual Punishment
of Criminals, whereby the
Transportation Act will not
be eluded, and to prevent
digging human Bodies out
of their Graves for Ana-
tomical Dissections. |
| II. Stock-Jobbing, whether pre-
judicial to, or the support
of the publick Credit of
Great Britain. | V. A Dissertation concerning
the Laws of China, as they
were instituted in the time
of KAO, who was Empe-
ror 1700 Years before the
Birth of our Saviour. |
| III. The Advantage of accru-
ing to the Landed Interest
of Great Britain, from pro-
moting the British Distillery,
by encouraging the Exporta-
tion of manufactured Spi- | |

TO WHICH IS ADDED;

A Philosophical Essay on the Effects of the Bite of a
Mad Dog: And a Prescription, whereby any Person
labouring under that Misfortune, may infallibly Cure
himself.

By E B O R A N O S.

L O N D O N :
Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Ivy-
Lane, Pater-noster-row, 1735.



T H E
P R E F A C E.



THE favourable Reception which the first part of this Pamphlet met with at its first Appearance into the World, was at the Time when our late most excellent Sovereign, on his Discovery of the dangerous Conjunction, and Projects of the Emperor and the King of Spain, judg'd it advisable, as well for his own Honour, as the Safety and Welfare of his People, to put his Navy in the most formidable Condition, has encouraged me at the present Juncture, to a Republication of it, verbally as it was Wrote in the Year 1726; which I flatter myself, is the more seasonable, as the Subject it treats of, is for the Encouragement of Sailors.

OUR Maritime Force, and Navigation, are; next to our Religion and Liberties, the nearest

The P R E F A C E.

Constitution of his Country, and the Spirit of his People, and consequently wants not to learn how much more preferable it is to see his Navy mann'd with hearty and smiling Volunteers, engag'd into the Service by tempting and liberal Encouragements, than with gloomy and discontented Spirits brought on Board by harsh and compulsive Measures.

HOW far any Thing contained in the following Sheets, upon this Subject, may be jud'gd worthy the least Attention of the Legislative Power, humbly submitted to the Consideration of that AUGUST ASSEMBLY, whose Knowledge of the real Interest of the Nation, is as Great, as their Study and Application to promote it, in all its Branches, is Sincere.

E B O R A N O S.

T H E



T H E

C O N T E N T S.

1st. *WAYS and Means whereby his Majesty may Man his Navy with ten thousand able Sailors, on short Notice, with less Expence to the Government than at present, and entirely to the Benefit and Satisfaction of the Merchants.* Pag. 1

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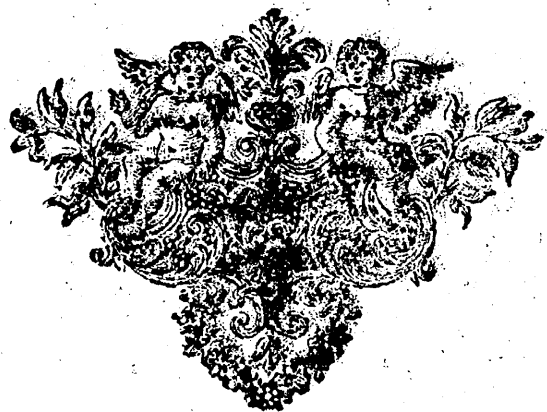
4thly.

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(I)



WAYS and MEANS,

WHEREBY

His Majesty may man his Navy with
Ten Thousand able Sailors, &c.



THE happy Situation of *Great Britain*, and its boasted Security from the Insults of a Foreign Enemy, by its maritime Strength, added to its own natural Fortifications, cannot but engage every honest Member of the Community to contribute his best Wishes, and most zealous Endeavours towards the Preservation of such invaluable Blessings; nay, I insist upon it, it behoves the Inhabitants of so strong and flourishing a Nation, notwithstanding it has for a long time, and still seems to look down with

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Contempt on any impotent Menaces of those Kingdoms it may have occasion to dispute with, to be upon a constant and unwearied Guard, to maintain unimpaired that Advantage which Providence and the fine Disposition of the People to naval Affairs, gives it over all other Countries; for we have Instances in History, where Governments that have boasted, and not without some Reason, the Strength of their Establishment, not more from prudent and wholesome Laws, than their own outward Bulwarks and Fortifications, have either thro' an Indolent Presumption of Security, or too narrow an Encouragement to those who are the most necessary towards improving or preserving the Benefit of such Fortifications, been unwarily surprized, and sometimes entirely unhing'd by an Enemy they have been flatter'd by frequent Successes to despise. *Great Britain* indeed is at this time, and has been for many Years amply provided with the most ready Precautions against the least Danger of undergoing so unhappy and so irretrievable a Revolution; but I hope, nevertheless, I shall not be judg'd either a timid or an unworthy Subject, if I should use my ablest Endeavours to propose, in a manner that might deserve the least Inspection of the
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Legislative Body, a Method, whereby I humbly conceive, the present wise Administration may leave to latest Posterity a Plan, which, if rightly followed and observed by them, will secure to them as infallible a Bulwark of Defence as that, which at this time not only reflects a Glory on our own Country, but commands both the Dread and Homage of all *Europe*. By this Bulwark of Security, which I would have to be left as a Legacy to succeeding Ages, I believe every *Englishman* who has the least Knowledge of his own Country, will easily perceive, I mean only the Naval Force of *England* under the benign Influence of proper, certain and lasting Encouragement. The Land-Forces of *Great-Britain*, according to their yearly Establishment, being no more than what may properly be said to be in part for a necessary Guard to his Majesty's Person, and to discountenance any evil Attempts from that Spirit of Faction which has too long lurk'd, and has sometimes broke openly out amongst those whom their own sinister Views of Interest, or their Bigotry to a malignant Set of Principles, render Enemies to all the virtuous Inclinations of a good Prince, and the best Abilities of an honest and able

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Ministry. Very far am I from wishing the least additional Assesment on the People, but on such desirable Terms, and to purchase such valuable Ends as will make their Contributions as voluntary as they may be useful.

The Splendour of a Crown may in Countries that groan under an arbitrary Power, be thought to consist more in the abject Vassalage and entire Resignation of the Subjects to the absolute Will and Authority of the Prince, than in the natural and voluntary Disposition of them to render themselves or their Sovereign in a Condition, to be either courted by the Neighbouring Nations for their Friendship, or dreaded for their Bravery, Resolution and Power. In ours, under so well temper'd a Mixture of the several Branches of Government, where one Part bears so happy a Connection with, and is so strong a Check (if any Occasion should ever happen for it) to any rash or imprudent Steps of the other, the Magnificence and Grandeur of the Crown is the free Affection of the People, from a Consciousness of their being indebted to it for their Preservation from any immediate Approach of Danger, and the most necessary Precautions against a future one. From the
Duty

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Duty therefore which as an *Englishman* I owe to my Country, from the Pride I conceive at seeing it not only capable of securing itself, but casting a Dread into all others, I am led to offer the following Thoughts to the Publick. And I cannot believe but that the Generality of those Persons who may be more particularly and nearly interested in what I shall propose, will think I have not made Choice of an improper Season at this Time to advance a few honest and zealous Observations on the Benefit of keeping up the naval Strength of this Kingdom. When his Majesty in his most gracious Speech at the opening of this Session of Parliament, recommended to the speediest Care of the House, the making an early Provision to enable him to fit out a strong Fleet by the beginning of the Spring, it cannot be denied, but that the Parliament pursued the Royal Instructions with the most chearful Alacrity, nor has the Admiralty been less diligent and expeditious in taking all the most proper Measures in their Power, that the Parliamentary Provision might be laid out to the best Advantage, in obtaining a competent Number of the most able Sailors to man the Navy. Two Squadrons have already sailed to those
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Parts where they may be most capable to act for the Benefit of the Nation and its Alliances, and another considerable one is at this time in a Readiness to execute whatever the State of Affairs may require. That this is an indisputable Evidence of our Strength and Security, preferable to that of any other Government, those only who are Enemies to our Happiness, and whose base Projects may be in danger of being disappointed by it, will have the open Imprudence to disallow. But if I presume to shew a Method, whereby, in my humble Sentiments, the same Felicity may be obtained and preserved on a much surer and more durable Foundation than at present, I flatter my self, that I shall not risque the Censure of any good and wise Man.

Were an Act of Parliament to be passed for establishing Ten Thousand able Seamen certain for ever for the King's Service, I shall venture to affirm, that I can plainly demonstrate, that the Advantages which would accrue to every Part of the Nation in general from it, would render the extraordinary Expence of such Establishment, if any at all, very inconsiderable. Should any one, startled at the very sound of such a large Number of Men, with-

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without giving himself either Time or Patience to consult any farther the Merits of this Proposal, ask, in Objection to it, what Occasion the Government would have during the Time of a Peace, which may sometimes hold very probably for ten or twenty Years, to encumber it self with such Numbers of a Set of People, who in their Opinion must be very unnecessary; I shall request of him, only his candid Refusal of the Whole, and doubt not but to find him much better reconcil'd to me. To acquit my self therefore as I have promised, I shall dispose my Arguments for putting in Execution what I have advanced, and the Benefits which I conclude must necessarily arise from it, in the following Manner.

By the Advance-Money that should be given, and the Certainty of not being dismissed, after any short Expedition, from his Majesty's Service, to make what Provision they can for themselves, in that of others, the Number of Voluntiers that would immediately offer themselves, would very quickly make up the List proposed; nor would the Manner, in which they should be employ'd, even at those Times, when the Fleet may have a Call but for
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a very Few of them, be a less Temptation for them to enter.

As his Majesty's Docks and Yards do continually maintain a very large Number of Workmen in the several Articles relating to the Navy, one Part of the said Seamen might with little Prejudice to the Hands already employ'd, be made use of in Time of Peace, in the Work there: At first, in such Parts only of it, as may be most easily attain'd in a very little Time, till by Degrees they may arrive to such a tolerable Knowledge in the others, as will not only enable them by the Money they shall earn, to maintain themselves and Families very comfortably, but render them when requir'd to their original Province of Sailing, more useful and expert in the entire Management of every Particular belonging to the Ship; whilst the other Part of them, or as many as there may be a Call for, provided it does not exceed one Half of the Number unemploy'd in his Majesty's Fleet, shall have a Permit for a Year, to sail in such Vessels as are Coasters, or make short Voyages, such as to *France, Ireland, Norway, &c.* by which Means they will acquire such perfect Knowledge of the many Rocks and Sands that almost entirely sur-
round

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round us, that they may prove, when summoned again into his Majesty's Navy, of very important Use, even in the Quality of Pilots. And to prevent any Difficulty, or Dispute, that may arise between the Masters of such Vessels, and the King's Sailors, that want to ship themselves on board them, the Merchants or Masters bound for any such Ports as above-mention'd, shall be oblig'd to receive into their Vessels one Half of their Complement, of the King's Men, at the common Wages, who shall likewise have a written Power or Authority granted them, to ship themselves on board any Coasters or Vessels, trading as before mention'd, in any Port of *Great Britain* where they are, provided they do not exceed the Number of other Hands ship'd on board of the said Vessels. A Register may also be kept at every Port, of the Number of Hands each Vessel ships, that the Government may be assured of the punctual and ready Compliance of the Merchants or Captains, in receiving one Half of their Complement of King's Men, without any Manner of Evasion or Objection, if such offer themselves. And if it should so chance, that many of these Sailors should seek Employment all at the same Port, where there were Vessels

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fels lying in Expectation of Hands, there may be such Regulations, that no one Vessel should take in more than an equal Proportion of the said Sailors. As for Instance, If three Vessels lay in the same Port, supposing each Vessel to carry ten Hands, and five of his Majesty's Men should offer themselves only to one of these three Ships, they shall not be allowed to go all together in that one Vessel, but shall distribute themselves amongst the three, and that Vessel whose Lot it was to have but one, shall receive the next King's Man that comes to enter himself at that Port, as his fair Dividend. No Owners or Masters of the Vessels before-mention'd, shall prefer in their first Choice of the Hands they propose to ship, any other Sailors to those belonging to his Majesty; but if no Application is made from any of them, the Captains may be at their Discretion to receive others for the whole Voyage. And for the further Ease of the said established Number of Seamen, and to make them in every Degree more useful to the Government; after the Expiration of the Year, for which the Permit was granted to one Half of them to go into the Merchants Service, there may be an Exchange of Stations for

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for the same Length of Time, between them, and the other Half that were left and employ'd at Home. From hence, therefore, I shall dare to repeat what I have before asserted, *viz.* That the Grandeur and Security of the Nation will stand upon an immoveable and unperishable Basis; and add, That the Inconveniences which the Merchants may otherwise sustain, from having most of the Hands in their Vessels, during the Time of a War, impress'd, perhaps, just as they are clearing-out for their Voyage, and loaden with Commodities which may be in Danger of being greatly damaged by such a Retardment to their Sailing, will immediately vanish, and the Approach, or Declaration of a War, carry with it none of the ill Effects on the Apprehensions of the trading People, which it may have at present. The Number of Sailors which the Government upon this Scheme may have occasion to distribute amongst them, ought, very far from being judg'd an Act of Compulsion, to be receiv'd as the strongest Instance of its Lenity, Tenderness, and Regard for their Interest. The King's Men, it is to be presum'd, will be as good, if not better than what they may otherwise be oblig'd to take up with; nor, if any Exigency of

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Affairs

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Affairs should constrain the Government to call off its Men into its own Service, Can they possibly think the losing a Part of their Complement an Hardship, as their Voyages will be so very short, that they may have Time enough from the first Summons of his Majesty for his Sailors to return, till the Time limited for such Return (which may be three Weeks, or a Month) to provide themselves with a Supply, and even without being necessitated to pay any such exorbitant Wages, as the Scarcity and Timidity of the Seamen during the Time of a Press exacts from them? If, as I am inform'd by some Persons, who pretend to have made a pretty exact Computation of the Number of Seamen employ'd in the home and neighbouring Trade, there may really be thirty Thousand, then, were the whole establish'd Number of his Majesty's Seamen distributed equally among the Merchants, in the room of some of the others, such Seamen would be but one Third of each Ship's Complement; so that the Merchants can neither scruple to receive so few, to the Prejudice of the other Sailors, nor think it any Grievance to part with them, when his Majesty's Occasions demand them. But I shall be cautious of dwelling

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dwelling too strenuously on this Point, till I can get a better Light into the Truth of my Information; and shall therefore proceed upon the Plan I at first propos'd, and shew the other Benefits that would arise to almost every Branch of the Community, from such an Establishment.

As it is an inherent Principle in every *Englishman*, to submit with Reluctance to any Thing that seems to carry a Check upon their Liberty, and free Choice, so I would not in this Engagement to his Majesty's Service, have the Men constrained to bind themselves up either for Life, or for a long Term of Years, but chuse to leave it to their own Discretion, to quit the Service when they have an Inclination, on this easy and reasonable Condition only, that they shall be oblig'd to give a Year's Notice of their Intention, on the Failure of which, proper Penalties may be thought of to be inflicted. Such an Engagement as this, will be no more than what is enter'd into almost every Day, between Man and Man, in every Branch or Kind of Business; but for their Encouragement, not only to enter, but to continue in the Service voluntarily, I could wish an easy Fund might be found out, whereby the Government might be enabled

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enabled to cloath them from Head to Foot, once in two Years; with a Badge of the Flag of *England*, as a peculiar and honourable Distinction, from all other Sailors: Those Cloaths to be worn by such as work in the Yards, only at such Times as they shall be absent from their Work.

So many brave and skilful Men all appearing in a national Livery, cannot but affect the Minds of every thinking *British* Spectator, with the most sensible Satisfaction, when he beholds the true Protectors of the Kingdom's Grandeur and Happiness, so deservedly cherished; and every Foreigner will have the strongest Sentiments as well of our Gratitude and Policy, as of our undoubted Security. The Men themselves, when the Necessity of Affairs may have recourse to a strong Navy, will think themselves under the greatest Obligations, to repay with extraordinary Chearfulness and Bravery, such extraordinary Marks of the Nation's Bounty and Regard for them. For the first three Years, any able Seamen may be admitted upon this Establishment, not exceeding forty Years of Age, but after the said three Years none shall exceed the Age of Thirty.

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ty. And as a further Reward and Inducement for their long Continuance in the Service, it is propos'd, that those who have serv'd for such a Quantity of Years, or done such Services as the Discretion of the Board of Admiralty, or the Commissioners shall judge worthy of it, shall receive a small Pension for Life, tho they are not any way disabled in the Service; and in case any one of them leaves a Widow, she shall enjoy for her Life one Moiety of what was before his Allowance; but if any of them quit the Service, and afterwards re-enter, they should have but half the Benefit of the Time they serv'd before. And if any of them, whilst in the Merchant's Service, should by any Accident that might happen to the Vessel, in using their Endeavours for its Safety, or otherwise, sustain any Damage in their Limbs so as to render them incapable of earning their Bread as Sailors for the future, they should be consider'd notwithstanding, as the King's Men, and receive the same Benefit of a Pension, or the Hospital, as if they had sustained such Wounds or Damage in one of the King's own Ships. And at last, to all these considerable and tempting Advantages, I would join that great and most necessary

necessary Encouragement of all, the Certainty of having their Pay, whatever Capacity they serve in, whether in Merchant-Ships or the Government's own, on the most easy Regulations both to themselves, their Creditors, Friends or Relations, who may be their Executors, or possess'd of their Powers of Attorney, without any unnecessary Delays upon Account of unjust and vexatious Claims, and free from exorbitant and unwarrantable Deductions, which have been but too frequent a Practice in former Times.

During our Wars with the *French* in our late Reigns, Complaints of this Kind were so loud, so miserable, and so numerous, that they pierc'd the Hearts of every *Englishman*, exeping such as were the principal Authors of their Oppression, and made a very guilty Gain from their Miseries.

In that melancholly Time their Hardships, I have been assured, were as great, as if some of the Persons to whom some Part of the Inspection and Management of the Naval Affairs was entrusted, had been in an actual League with the *French* to destroy them.

That

That they were impress'd from their Callings at Home, or on their Return, perhaps, from a tedious *East India* Voyage, when they were big with the Hopes of refreshing themselves on Shore for a few Weeks, and regaining in their own Native Air, their Health and Vigour, which might be impair'd by a long Continuance in a Foreign Climate, was a Grievance that might easily allow of a Mitigation, and be render'd in some Part justifiable from the Necessities of the State at that time, provided they had not been forced into a Service, where, from the corrupt Management of some avaricious Persons, there was not only an Uncertainty of receiving the Pay they should be entituled to in such Service, on any reasonable Terms, but Danger of being shuffled out of the greatest Part of it, together with a Probability, from too severe a Confinement on Board the Fleet (which was sometimes for two or three Years together) of forfeiting by their Deaths the Benefit of what was due to them from the Merchants, from whose Service they were so abruptly taken, or leaving it at
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least a disputable Legacy to their Widows or other Relations.

From this Inability of the Sailors to make such convenient Returns of their Pay as would have been a comfortable Subsistence to their distressed Families, the Parishes were loaded with insupportable Taxes for their Relief, whilst the Purfers were suspected and accus'd by the miserable Sufferers of burthening the Sailors with large Demands for the little Conveniences they were obliged to take up of them, that some, when they had the Favour of having their Accounts in some manner stated, had not, perhaps, one Farthing to receive.

To this manifest Discouragement of the Sailors, when on Board, was owing the absolute Necessity of impressing them during all those Wars, in such a violent manner, that he who could hide himself from the diligent Pursuit of a Press Gang, thought it as great a Happiness, even though he was almost starving all the while, as if he had escap'd falling into the Hands of an *Algerine* Rover

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Rover; and the Merchants have been obliged to advance their Wages from Four and Twenty Shillings to Fifty Shillings a Month *per* Man, after the Inconvenience of waiting a long time, before even that will be a Temptation for any of them to venture. Nor were the Colliers forc'd to give less extravagant Hire in Proportion for the bringing their Vessels up the River.

I mention these Inconveniencies, which in the Times before-named affected not only the Merchants and the Seamen, but the whole Nation, not so much as an Handle for a general Declamation against the Custom of impressing Men into his Majesty's Fleet, as from a melancholly Reflection, that the sad Oeconomy at that time us'd in distributing their due Encouragement to each Sailor, should force the Government to such rough Measures, as it then did, to obtain an able One. Whereas had it been otherwise, and each Man known how to come at what he had earn'd, in a less dilatory and disadvantageous Manner, I sincerely believe that above half the Money that was allow'd for impressing

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Men

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Men had been fav'd, and that abundance of Seamen would have thought the Glory of serving in the Navy preferable to some Advanc'd Wages they might gain from the Merchants.

Far be it from me to imagine, any Power in *Europe*, or even more Powers than one, formidable enough to maintain the Appearance of a War with *England* at this Time, for one Twelvemonth, much less for such a Continuance as was that of the late King *William's*, who found too many Home Enemies in Confederacy with those Abroad, to embarrass his glorious Designs for the Welfare of all *Europe*.

I am likewise as confident, that the Men in his Majesty's Service at this time have not the least Grounds for Complaint of any of the above-mentioned Hardships or Impositions on them in the Receipt of their Pay, from the Diligence, Integrity and Publick Spirit of Those who so worthily preside at the Admiralty-Board; and on that Account, were such an Establishment as I have pro-

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posed, to take Place, I could not avoid wishing, that the same prudent and generous Methods that are at present taken by them, for the Welfare of the Sailors, may be continued to succeeding Ages, by the Influence of their Example.

Thus far have I proceeded on what I judg'd of most Consequence in the Foundation of an Establishment of Ten Thousand able Sailors *in perpetuum* for his Majesty's Navy; and shall submit the Arguments I have used for promoting it, to the more able Consideration of those, who have it in their Hearts, as well as in their Power, to do every Thing that may contribute to the Welfare of the Nation.

And should any of the Methods I have ventur'd to lay down for executing what I proposed, appear to the Judgment of others, not so entirely Practicable, as I have the Zeal to imagine they may be, I am confident, the numerous Advantages which I presaged from it, for the Good of my King and Country (and which alone prompted me to this present

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Attempt) will render any Errors of that Zeal pardonable.

To be so well fortified in that most valuable Branch of *Great Britain's* Security, (its Maritime Force) as not only to be in a constant Readiness to engage in a War, but from the Reputation of such an Armament, in a Capacity to prevent the Approaches of one, appear'd to me such a desirable Blessing, that no Difficulties ought to discourage any true and honest Lover of his Country, from using his utmost Abilities to obtain it.

To give a chearful and suiting Encouragement to the Sailors, is no more than an Act of Justice and Gratitude, due to them as our Protectors, and of Prudence to our selves, as being protected and aggrandiz'd by them. And I engag'd the more strenuously in Favour of this one Point, as it is but too manifest, That from a Deficiency of such Encouragement, and the Want of Means to make some certain Provision for them, after they are discharged from on Board the Fleet, many, out of the Numbers that

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that are unemploy'd, at the same Time, are oblig'd to go into foreign Service, that only great and dangerous Possibility of rendring our present Superiority over all other Nations, precarious for the Future; ev'ry foreign Realm whose Interest it is to turn its Genius to maritime Affairs, searching diligently after, and receiving greedily *English* Seamen, preferable to those of their own, or any other Nation; whilst others of them, too frequently from a Dearth of Employment, are tempted to supply their Necessities by Plundering, Robbing in the Streets, breaking-open Houses, &c. too notorious an Evidence of which, is, that at almost ev'ry Sessions at the *Old-Bailey*, there has been generally one or more Seamen amongst the People convicted of capital Crimes; nor can the Increase of Pirates but in some Degree be attributed to this Misfortune. A Prevention therefore of these Grievances is to be wish'd, as much for the Security of the Government, as for the Ease of the People.

That the Merchants should suffer as little as possible either from the Damage done to their Goods, or their
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their losing some Part of the Benefit of the foreign Markets, from being detained too long in their home Ports, by the Seizure of their Men, or by being obliged to give extravagant Wages for Seamen, who perhaps may be only Foreigners, old Men, or Boys, as few others will venture themselves during the Time of a Press, should be the speediest Caution of a Government, whose Revenue is so much interested in the flourishing or oppress'd Condition of the trading Part of the Nation.

That the Parishes should not be overburthen'd by an extraordinary Charge of Poor, which must be the Case, when Persons, who are perhaps settled in a tolerable Way of Business, able to support themselves and Families, are involuntarily hurried on Board the Fleet; and in short, That no sudden Preparations for a War, should be of such ill Consequence to the meaner Sort of People, as to diminish the Benefit of what they earn by hard Labour, by creating any advanc'd Prices on the most common Necessaries, demands the Consideration of their Superiors, not less from Humanity, than Policy.

Thus,

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Thus, as I have before said, from such Regards as these being shewn for the Strength of the Kingdom, and the Felicity of all the Members of it, every Thing must flourish in the most delightful Manner: The Sovereign continue fortify'd against all Attempts of his Enemies, and the People ready to make him the most grateful Returns for their Prosperity.



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POST.



P O S T S C R I P T .

AS the Expedient above propos'd, though approv'd of, cannot be put in Practice to answer any present Occasion there may be for Seamen at this Time, I shall humbly submit it to the Consideration of the Board of Admiralty, Whether some small Bounty-Money to be advanc'd both to the Voluntiers, and to the Men impress'd (the Voluntiers notwithstanding to be regarded preferable to the others,

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others, though not more able or expert in Sea-Affairs) would not have these good Effects, both to encourage the Men who enter freely, and to extenuate the Hardships of those who are impress'd? As likewise, Whether a Distinction in the Wages of Voluntiers and impress'd Men, though both equally Good, would not very much lessen the Occasion for impressing them at all? As the *Dutch* have let us know for a long time that their Fishery is their principal Support, were the same to be heartily followed by *Great Britain*, we may join to the other Advantages that would arise from it, the Certainty of having always a large Employment and Nursery for a very considerable Number of fit and able Seamen.

And since I have hinted the Necessity of a Fund for maintaining Ten Thousand Seamen, in the manner I could wish they were established, (though I am of Opinion, that the Merchants would rather petition for a Tax to be levied on the Tonage of Shipping, or otherwise, as might be thought proper,

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per, than continue liable to the Inconveniences they sustain from the Measures that are taken to impress their Sailors) I shall offer some Means, whereby I am pretty positive every Article of the Expence of it may be defray'd, without the least reasonable Cause of Complaint from any one Member of the Kingdom.

Were the Lords of the Admiralty to be empower'd by Act of Parliament, to drain and enclose such of the waste and derelict Lands as they can find Purchasers for, on Lease for a Term of Years, at _____ per Acre, reserving or allowing to the Lord of the Manor, or the Persons who have the Right of Common _____ per Acre, some Part of the Amount of the Rents of them would be sufficient to answer the whole Charge of this Establishment.

And as the supplying *Greenwich* Hospital with a suitable Fund to perfect the good Design of that Institution, was recommended by his most gracious Majesty the Session of Parliament before this, another Part might be appropriated for that Use, whilst no inconsiderable Surplus would remain to

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be return'd into the Treasury towards the Sinking Fund.

So glorious and extensive a Profit being absolutely taken into the Government's Hands, will entirely put an End to any Disputes that may arise from the Multiplicity of Petitioners for them, and be only Matter of Complaint to such, who having Estates contiguous to them, have unlawfully engross'd some Part; and his Majesty have an Opportunity of bestowing the Benefit of them on the Sailors, who, of all other Persons, appear to have the strongest Title to them, as they are a Legacy from an Element on which they have their chiefest Dependance.

N.B. As there are Abundance of Acres, that are almost covered with Water, some Part of the Ten Thousand establish'd Sailors might be employ'd in draining them.



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A

P R O P O S A L

Humbly Offer'd to the Honourable

House of COMMONS,

For the better regulating STOCK-JOBBERS, without prejudicing Publick Credit: By the same Hand that inserted it in the Post-Man the 19th of May 1726, from whence it is verbally taken.



HEREAS it is but too true an Observation, that several Persons who are Ill-wishers to the present Establishment, meet designedly at those Times when Credit is most oppressed, to wound it the more, by selling out

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out in the publick Market vast Quantities of Stock more than what they are actually possessed of; which buying again privately at convenient Opportunities, they make great Estates to themselves, to the manifest Prejudice of the fair Dealer, and the utter Ruin of many good and industrious Families.

To remedy which Grievances it is humbly proposed;

I. That a Register be kept in some one of the noted Places for transacting any Dealings in the Stocks, where all Persons who design to sell out their Stock for any time exceeding Twelve Hours, shall be obliged to register the same, and the Quantity they intend to dispose of, paying Sixpence to the Office to be appointed for that Purpose, for all Stock to be sold not exceeding Ten Shares, or a Thousand Pounds, and for all above that Number, or Sum of One Shilling, without any other Fee whatsoever.

II. That if any Person should offer Stock to sale, which neither he nor his Principal have in the Books, the Buyer shall not only be at his Liberty to refuse standing to
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any such Bargain, but upon proving the Seller's Offence, shall receive the half of One *per Cent.* for the whole Stock so offer'd, which the Offender shall be tax'd, the remaining Half to be forfeited to that Company whose Stock he would have sold.

II. If to this it should be objected, as Credit is a Thing of the tenderest Nature, and must certainly decline if restrained too much, as it may otherways prove fatal to raise it too high, (the Consequence of both which have been severely felt) that a Proposal of this kind, if it should take place, will be judged too great a Discouragement to those who are constant Agents in the Commerce of the publick Funds; and the Persons whose Occasions might oblige them to sell out their Property, must in all Probability be great Sufferers.

It is proposed in the fourth place, that only such Persons who deal in Stocks, but have no Property in them, as also (which is a common way of gaming) Puts and Refusals, shall be obliged to register their Contracts; upon the Failure of which the Contractor shall be at his Liberty to stand to, or recede from his Agreement, and the
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Transgressor to be fined one *per Cent.* for the Stocks so transacted and not register'd, one Half to the Accuser, and the Remainder to the Company, as abovementioned.

Thus will Credit, which is allow'd must stagnate when the Circulation is any way curbed, be rather assist'd than impair'd, the fair Dealer transact his Business with the utmost Security, at an Expence that he can hardly feel; the knavish Stock-Jobber be discountenanc'd; the Government have an Opportunity of seeing those Persons pointed out, who, at the times when Credit is most in Danger, give it the most malicious Wounds.



Reasons

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REASONS

For promoting the

BRITISH DISTILLERY;

With Remarks on the several Advantages accruing from it to the Nation in general, particularly to the Landed Interest; together with Means to prevent common Tippling in their Shops, Warehouses, &c. and no ways prejudicial to their Trade, designed only as a Check upon Cut-Throats, Street-Robbers, &c.



AS the true Strength and Riches of all Nations consist in the Numbers of People employed in the Manufactures of their Country; so it is certain, that neither the Genius of a People, nor the common Course and Nature

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Nature of Trade in general, can preserve the Manufactures of any Kingdom in a thriving Condition, without the Interposition of a Legislature; who sometimes by Prohibitions, and sometimes by Raising or Lessening of Duties, have preserved to the People under their Government many Manufactures, which otherwise might have been totally lost, and made way for those of Foreign Countries.

To this Attention of our Legislature to the Concerns of Trade and Manufacture, it is, that we owe the vast Increase of Wealth we have of late Years acquired; and the like Care is necessary for preserving it.

There is nothing that ever more required the Care of the Legislature, than the preserving and improving the British Distillery; in which all Degrees of Men in the Kingdom are more immediately concerned, than in any other Product whatever.

It is by the Consumption of Grain that Rents are raised, Tillage kept up, Labour and Industry of the common People rewarded, the Revenue improved, an Opposition made to a Branch of Foreign Trade,
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that not only keeps our Money at home, with which we must otherwise purchase from abroad so much of that Commodity as concerns our Home-Consumption, but our late Improvement in it enables us to export great Quantities abroad, for which we either bring back so much Money, or other Commodities, which we must otherwise have purchased with Money: So that upon the whole, I doubt not, but that it may be strongly proved from the Instances in the following brief Manner, that this one Article of the British Distillery is of more Value to the Kingdom in general, than the Mines of Potosi to the King of Spain.

First, Were the Compound Act repealed, and an Act of Parliament to pass, to prohibit any immoderate Drinking or Tipping of Spirituous Liquors in Distillers Shops, Warehouses, Chandlers Shops, &c. within the Bills of Mortality, upon a certain and severe Penalty in Case of disobeying it; there is no doubt, but that such an Expedient would strike at the Root of this Evil, and remove all Occasion of Complaint for the future.

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There is already a Power given, by Act of Parliament, to the Justices of the Peace, to put the several penal Laws in Execution, upon proper Affidavits exhibited, which the Complainant, upon their Refusal, cannot oblige them to, but at a very great Expence in Law; so that were those Charges reversed by Law, not only the Executions of this Act would prove effectual, but all others concerning them,

Secondly, To lay a Duty upon all Foreign Brandy equal to that of French Brandy, reserving the same Duty as before on all the Spirituous Liquors from our Plantations, and at home.

Thirdly, To allow a Drawback as well on the Malting, as on the Spirit manufactured from it for Exportation.

There needs but little Proof as to the first Article, since it is universally allowed, that all Compound Spirits are not only much wholesomer than common Proof Spirits, but the several Ingredients used therein, and other things belonging, are a considerable Advantage to Trade and to the

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the King's Revenue; even the least Article thereof pays Duty to the Crown several Thousands yearly, *viz.* Coals, Molasses, Eager Wines, Cyder, Damaged Raisins, and other Fruit and Spices of all kinds, and the many Ingredients for rectifying of Spirits, &c.

The second Article of laying a Duty on all Foreign Brandies alike, will effectually prevent the Importation of any that is adulterated; and though in all likelihood less may be imported, yet the Additional Duty of 2 s. *per* Gallon more than is now usually paid, will undoubtedly supply the Deficiency that may probably happen to the Crown on such an Alteration; besides the Advantage of encouraging our own Manufactory, prejudicial only to some Foreign Markets.

I have Reason to believe, the Dutch have for several Years past frequently imposed upon us; and that it has been a Practice among them, to export no better Mixture than equal Quantities of Brandy, damaged Wine Spirits, rectified Malt drawn off by Distillation, and sold for pure French Brandy; and to evade the Custom-house Oath, and cheat the Crown of its Revenue,

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nue, a trifling Quantity of Rhenish Brandy is generally put into each Cask to fill them up (as they call it) by which Artifice the Government hath been for several Years defrauded, and the Subject at the same time notoriously imposed upon.

The third and last Proposal is no less Material than the other two, *viz.* that a Drawback be allowed, as well on the Malt, as on the Spirit manufactured for Exportation.

I shall point out a few Particulars, shewing the Effects of embracing such an Advantage necessarily accruing to us.

The Quantity of Barley (some of which cannot be made Use of by the Brewery) it consumes, is the chief Article to be mentioned in favour of this Manufactory: For the Extraordinary Consumption of this Grain, the Landed Interest, it is evident, is very much obliged to the Distilling Trade; many thousand Acres being broke up to answer that Call only, where the Nature of the Soil is suited for the Growth of Barley at a less Expence to the Farmer, than any other Grain whatsoever.

The many Utensils of Iron, Copper, and other Metals, which this Trade takes up, are

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are equally to be regarded as Matters of Consequence, on the Account of the several Families that depend on the making of those Utensils; and by a Moderate Computation, the Distillers make Use of no less Quantity of Barley than three hundred thousand Quarters annually for the Home-Consumption; but were the Legislative Power to give that Encouragement of a Drawback, as before-mentioned, for the Exportation of our Distilled Spirits to the Baltick and other Foreign Parts, the Gain would be infinitely more considerable, as every Gentleman's Estate in Land would be more valuable, and the Dutch, who have at present so great an Advantage over us, would by this Encouragement to the British Distillery, be prevented, and we not only enjoy that Advantage, but likewise have the Satisfaction of seeing our own the only Trading Vessels with that Commodity on the Seas.

N. B. The above Subject was chiefly taken from a Paper wrote in favour of the Distillers the first Sessions of this present Parliament (and now enlarged by the same Hand) entitled, *A Proposal most humbly offered to the House of Commons, to prevent the Excessive Drinking of Spiritous Liquors, without giving too severe a Wound to the Distilling Manufactory in general.*

Some



Some Considerations for rendering the Punishment of Criminals more effectual, whereby they may not only be made useful to the PUBLICK, but also a Stop be put to that detestable Practice of digging Human Bodies out of their Graves, in order to make them the Subject of Anatomical Dissections. Mar. 21. 1733.

THERE being a Bill now depending in the House of Commons, to consider the Laws in being with respect to the Punishment of Criminals, it is thought proper to offer the following Observations to the Considerations of that Honourable House.

The Roads and the Streets swarm with Thieves, and not only Robberies, but Murders are more frequent than they were ever known to before: formerly, if a Rogue took your Money, he was satisfied, and went about his Business; but now, if you are

are robb'd, it is almost an even Chance if you are not murdered also; and yet the Punishment is the same in both Cases: he is hanged if he only robs you; and no other Punishment is inflicted upon him, if he both robs and murders you too. This Inequality in the Punishment is the principal Reason of the Frequency of the Crime. If Murder was to be punished with greater Severity, or Theft or Robbery with less, that is, if a juster Proportion were to be observed between the Punishment and Offence, if not fewer Robberies, fewer Murders would certainly be committed: for which Reason, it may be worthy Consideration, whether the Laws, as they stand at present, are not a little too severe in the one Instance, and a great deal too mild in the other. The Punishment indeed of the inferior Degrees of Felons have been in some measure mitigated by the Transportation Act, which has already had such good Effects, that we hope the Wisdom of the Legislature, in the Bill now depending, will think proper to extend it a little farther; for before that Act took Place, the Execution of Criminals encreased every Year, but since, it has proportionably lessened.

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As to those that are guilty of *Sodomy*, it is humbly submitted, Whether the Laws now in being, have not, by Experience, been found insufficient and ineffectual to deter them from that detestable Practice? And the Reason is the same, as has been mentioned already, in the Case of Thieves, and Murtherers, because the Punishment is inadequate to the Crime. If, therefore, the Legislature should be of Opinion to repeal the old Laws for punishing those execrable Wretches; and if instead of hanging them, they were, upon Conviction, to be castrated, in all Probability it would soon put an End to this abominable Race of Miscreants. Here it may be truly said, that the Punishment bears a just Measure to the Offence; they will always carry the Mark of their Infamy along with them; and at the same time, as they are made the Object of every Body's Aversion and Scorn, they will be as absolutely incapable of ever committing the like Crime again, as if they were executed by the Hands of the common Hangman.

As for those kind of Offenders, who are now liable to Transportation, and for that Reason are not only entirely useless to their
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own Country, but a Burthen to those Colonies to which they are sent, by the Villany and ill Example, as well as the Numbers of them; if their Manner of Punishment were changed, and if, instead of being sent Abroad, they were to be kept at Work at Home, according to the following Proposal, these Rogues, who are now not only so great a Nuisance to us, but also so great an Inconvenience to the Plantations where they are transported, will be made useful, if not honest, Members of the Publick.

There are several Parts in GREAT-BRITAIN, from whence we have our rough Stone and wrought Iron. In every one of those Places, as Time will admit, and Money can be raised for the Purpose, they should be employed in Building a strong * *circular* open Work-House, where they should be kept constantly at work in hewing and sawing of Stone, and in beating at the Anvil, in the same Manner as such kind of Offenders are in the Rasp-Houses at *Amsterdam*. And as the Time of their Servitude should be according to the Kind and Degree of their Crimes, so should the Nature of it too; for the greatest Offenders should be employed in digging and hewing of Stone in the Quarry, and in that sort of
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* *An Emblem of Eternity.*

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Work which is the most painful and laborious, while those whose Crimes are but light and trivial, should be instructed, by fit and able Workmen, to model the Stone, and to make and manufacture all sort of Iron-Work proper for the use of Builders, Masons, Shipwrights, Husbandmen, &c. and to supply our Plantations, and other Places Abroad, with the same; by this Means, these lesser kind of Thieves and Felons, who now generally return to the same Course of Life again, will be enabled to get an honest Livelihood after their Time of Servitude is expired, which they will do with the greater Chearfulness and Spirit, as they will be so much the more inured to it. As as the Female Felons, they should be kept by themselves, in Places regulated as aforesaid, and employed in Carding of Wool, Winding of Yarn, or such Work as shall be deemed most proper for them. But if at any Time we should happen to be at War with the Moors of *Sallee*, or *Algiers*, so that any of our Countrymen be taken by them, and carried into Slavery, then such of those Criminals, of either Sex, as may be esteemed most fit for the Purpose, should be exchanged for them; and, in order to facilitate the Redemption of those unhappy Captives,

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tives, two or three, according to the Circumstances and Exigency of the Case, should be given to ransom One. Thus Justice, managed as an Act of Mercy, by slow, and yet effectual Methods, will bring Criminals to a Sense of their Crimes, and beget in them such a Habit of Industry, as in the End will make them useful, if not honest, Members of the Publick; and tho' the Labour of such Felons, so employed, will in a little Time pay the Expence of maintaining them; yet as some Money will be necessary to set such an Undertaking on Foot, I shall propose the raising any Sum necessary to it in the following Manner.

—Let a proper Person be appointed in every Parish, throughout the Kingdom, to attend their wealthy Parishioners for a voluntary Subscription for such an useful and charitable Undertaking; and the Money so raised, to be paid at some convenient Place in each County, in order to be remitted to an Office erected in LONDON for that Purpose, and to be from thence distributed as Occasion shall require; and as an Expedient so full of Mercy, will engage the Charity of all such as are truly Religious, so its being effectual too, will no less

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less meet with Subscriptions from those that only regard the Preservation of their Properties; all which will needs raise any Sum necessary to it: but as some may object, that ill Consequences will happen, (from inflicting any kind of Slavery on free-born Subjects) which in Time may affect our Liberties, I shall answer such groundless Suppositions with a Matter of Fact. The *Dutch* having observed frequent Larcenies to have been committed amongst them in the Year 1595, converted the Cloyster of the Nuns of *St. Clare*, in *Amsterdam*, into a Rasp-house, and therein confined Thieves to hard Labour; and yet after 138 Years Trial, have never found that such their exemplary Justice has occasioned the least Infringement upon the Liberties of their honest Subjects: Wherefore should we fear any worse Consequences from confining Felons to hard Labour at Home, in Respect to our Liberties, than we find at present from Transporting them Abroad to our Plantations?

I shall herein propose farther Means, not only to prevent House-breaking, Street-Robberies, Murders, &c. but also that evil Practice of digging up human Bodies after decent Interment.

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As the Lives of all Capital Offenders become forfeited by the Laws of their Country, so the Bodies of such as shall be executed may still be made useful to the Publick. The Bodies allowed by Act of Parliament being found insufficient for the expensive Practice of Anatomy, have occasioned that inhuman Custom of digging up dead Bodies after decent Interment, from whose Corruption we run the manifest Hazard of contagious Distempers; and the frequent Riots at *Tyburn*, caused by the Attempts of Surgeons to procure Bodies not allowed them by Law, is such an Insult on the Peace and good Order of Society, as loudly calls for Redress.

It is proposed, therefore, that such as, notwithstanding the Expedients above-mentioned, shall be doom'd to the Gallows, their Bodies, after Execution, shall be made liable to be purchased, by any Surgeon on the following Conditions.

That after the Surgeons Company have chosen the Body allowed them by Law, that then any private Surgeon be at Liberty to purchase any other he shall pitch upon; paying Twenty Shillings; and that

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that the first Bidder, according to a Register Book kept for that Purpose, be the Buyer: and further, to prevent Riots at the Place of Execution, the Bodies shall be brought back again to Prison, after they are executed, by the Sheriffs Officers, from thence to be delivered by the Gaol-Keeper to the Parties who are to receive them. Provided always, that notwithstanding such Price paid by any Surgeon for any such Bodies, that the Relations of any of the Bodies aforesaid, paying 5 *l.* per Body, may bury them themselves; out of which 5 *l.* so paid, the Surgeon shall be allowed his 20 *s.* deposited as aforesaid, and the Remainder shall be applied to buy Coals and other Necessaries for such Criminals as shall remain in Prison.

I cannot well omit the following Story, as 'tis a Parallel Case to the Subject I am now treating of.

The Women of *Sparta* being much addicted to Self-Murder, the Senate; in order to remedy that Evil, made a Law, that the Bodies of all such as should destroy themselves, should be exposed naked on a Hurdle, and drawn publickly thro' all the Streets of their City; which proved so effectual,

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effectual, that only one was known to offend afterwards: and as Death itself is hardly more terrible to the Minds of Criminals, than the Apprehensions of being dissected, so were the Bodies of all Executed Felons made liable to Dissection, it would reduce the Number of Felons, and in a manner greatly prevent such pernicious Offences; and would further effectually supply the Demands of our Surgeons, and wholly prevent the horrid Custom above-mentioned; a Piece of Inhumanity which otherwise may be practised on the Body of the dearest Friend or Relation.



An



An Extract drawn from some Authentick Authors, concerning the Laws of China, said to be the best and most Ancient of any in the World, published the 12th of June, 1724.

HAVING met with a Narrative relating to the Laws of *China*, and the good Effects that followed an *Ordinance* of *KAO*, one of their Emperors, who lived 1727 Years before the Birth of our SAVIOUR; we thought a *Republication* of it at this *Time*, would be acceptable to the *Curious*, as their Form of Government, is by some judged to be the best in the *World*.

All great Offices of *State* are conferred by the *King*, upon the same Recommendations or Petitions of his several *Councils*; so that none are preferred by the Humour of

of the *Prince* himself (nor by the favour of any, by *Flattery* or *Corruption*) but by force or appearance of *Merit*, of *Learning*, and of *Virtue*, which observed by the several *Councils*, gain their Recommendations or Petitions to the *King*.

The chief Officers are either those of *State*, residing constantly at Court, and by whom the whole *Empire* is governed; or the Provincial Officers, Viceroy, and * *Mandarines*, there are in the Imperial City of *Peken*, six several Councils, or as some Authors affirm, one great *Council* that divides itself into six smaller, but distinct Branches. Some Differences is also made by Writers, concerning the Nature or Business of these Councils, but that which seems most generally agreed, is, that the first of these six is a Council of *State*, by whom all Officers through the whole Kingdom, are chosen according to their *Learning* and *Merit*. The second is a Council of *Treasury*, which has Inspection into the whole Revenue, and the Receipts and Payments that are made in or out of it. The Third takes Care of the Temples offering Feasts and Ceremonies belonging to them, as likewise

* *Justices of the Peace.*

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wife of Learning, and the Schools or Colleges designed for it. The fourth is the Council of *War*, which Disposes of all Military Offices and Honours, and all Matters of War and Peace, that is, by the *King's* Command issued upon their Representations. The fifth takes Care of all the *Royal* or publick Buildings, and of their Fleets; and the sixth is a Counsel, or Court of Justice or Judicature, in all Causes, both Civil and Criminal. Each of these Counsels has a President, and two Assistants or chief Secretaries, whereof one sits at his Right, and the other at his left Hand, who Digest and Register the Debates and Orders of the Counsel, and besides these, there are in each Counsel, *two* Counsellors.

By these Counsels, the whole *Empire* of *China* is Governed, thro' all the several Kingdoms that Compose it; and they have in each Province, particular Officers, Intendants and Notaries, from whom they receive constant Accompts, and to whom they send constant Instructions, concerning all Passages or Affairs of Moment, in any of the several Provinces of the Kingdom.

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There are besides these six several smaller Counsels, as one for the Affairs of the *King's* Household, and his Domestick Chancery or Justice, but above all is the Counsel of *Colaos*, or chief *Ministers*, who are seldom above five or six in Number, but Persons of the most consummate Prudence and Experience, who after having passed with great *Applause*, thro' the other Counsels or Governments of Provinces, are at last advanced to this supreme Dignity, and serve as a Privy Counsel, or rather a *Junto*, sitting with the *Emperor* himself, which is allowed to none of the Others; to these are presented all the Results or Requests of the other *Counsels*, and being by their Advice approved, they are by the *Emperor* signed and ratified, and so dispatched.

Each particular Kingdom of the *Empire* has the same Counsels, and some very like them for the Government of that particular Province, but there is besides, in each, a Sur-Intendant, sent more immediately from Court, to inspect the Course of Affairs; a Censor of Justice and manners, without whose Approval, no Capital Sentences are to be Executed, and a third Officer employed by the *Empress*, in the nature of an *Almoner*, whose business is only that

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that of *Charity* and *Relief* of the Poor, and Distressed, and setting free *Prisoners*, upon small Debts or Offences, there is besides in each Province a particular Counsel, to take care of Learning, and to appoint Rules and Examiners for the several Degrees thereof.

It were endless to enumerate all the excellent Orders of this State, which seem contrived by a reach of Sense and Wisdom beyond what we meet with in any other Government of the World, but by some few the rest may be judged.

Each Prince of the Royal Blood has a Revenue assigned him, and a City where he is bound to reside, and never to stir out of it without the *Emperors* leave, all degrees of People are distinguished by their *Habit*, and the Several Officers by several *Badges* upon them, and the Colour worn by the *Emperor*, which is *Yellow*, is never used by any other Person whatsoever, Every House has a Board over the Door, whereon is written the *Number, Sex and Quality* of the Persons living in it, and to a certain number of Houses, one is appointed to inspect the rest, and take care that this
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be exactly done. † None is admitted to bear Office in any Province where he was born, unless it be *Military*, which is grounded upon the Belief, that in Matters of Justice, Men will be *partial* to their *Friends*, but in those of War, Men will fight best for their own *Country*, none ever continues in Office above *three Years*, unless upon a new *Election*, and none put out for Miscarriage in his Office, is again admitted into any Employment, the two great Hinges of all Government, *Reward* and *Punishment*, are no where turned with greater Care, nor exercised with more *Bounty* and *Severity*, their Justice is rigorous upon all Offences against the Law, but none more Exemplary than upon Corruption in *Judges*. Besides this, Inquisition is made into their Ignorance and Weakness, and even into Carelessness, and rashness in their Sentences; and as the first is punished with *Death*, so these are with *Dismission* and *Disgrace*,

Sapo, a Servant to the *Emperor*, contending with some disaffected and Evil disposed People for many *Years*, for a Privilege

† In dangerous times, and to prevent Street Robbers, this Method would prove Effectual in London, to be put in Execution only in Beggary and suspected Places.

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vilage granted him, conformable to the *Laws* of his *Country*, and which his *Predecessors* had enjoyed beyond all *Accounts* in *History*, was so perplexed, notwithstanding his *Right* and *Pretensions* to it, that necessity urged him to acquaint the *Emperor* of the *Difficulties* he had undergone, tho' he had acted no otherwise than in *Obedience* to his *Royal Will* and *Commission*; this with other *Circumstances* of the like *Nature*, prevailed so far, that the *Emperor*, in a short space of *Time*, by the *Advice* of his *Counsel*, compiled a new *System* of the *Law*; it was observed before this thorough *Regulation*, or new *System*, no *People* were more unhappy, the *Law* being *Expensive*, & difficult to understand, as their *Books* that related it, were of an exceeding *Bulk*, so that the *People* were always puzzled to find out the true *State* of their *Case*, nay even the *Lawyers* themselves, were almost at as great an *Uncertainty* of doing their *Clients Justice*; for what was the *Opinion* of them one *Day*, was as frequently in some respects, *Contradicted* the next, this stirred up the *Minds* of the *Merchants* and other *Traders* in the *City* of *PEKEN*, to petition the *Emperor* for a *Redress*, setting forth, that there was an absolute *Necessity* for it, the *Reasons* they gave, were *unexceptionable*.

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nable, and the manner of their introducing them to the *Emperor*, was so well contrived, that in less than one *Year* afterward, it had its desired *Effect*: upon this *Occasion*, there were *Men* chosen of the greatest *Ability*, *Integrity*, and other moral *Virtues*, to give their *Judgment* of the reduction of the *Law* to the *Emperor*, which was prepared for their *Inspection*, by all the *Commissioners* and others, whose *Employments* respectively related to the several *Branches* of the *Revenue*, *Law*, *Commerce*, &c. the whole *Work* was compiled into several *Chapters*, under particular *Heads*, from an *unintelligible* heap of *Writings*, and those of them that were not in *Force*, and others deemed *obsolete*, were left out, taking notice in the *Margin*, of the *Time* of their being *Instituted*, in *Honour* to the former *Reigns*, from whence they had their original beginning; by this *Means* it broke 5000 * *Keenerees*, and 40000 † *Gullereans*, that were obliged to seek another way of *Living*, than that of the *Law*, and those of them that had not *Reserved* a *Competency* for their *Support*, were by the *Emperor*, recommended as an *Honour* done them to fight against the *Tartars*, who had for many *Years* been troublesome *Neighbours*, and invaded his *Property*, &c.

* Counsellors of Law.

† Attornys' at Law.

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A Philosophical Essay, on the Bite of a Mad-Dog, to which is added, a Method whereby any Person, labouring under that Misfortune, may infallibly Cure himself, as it was inserted in Fog's Journal, Jan. 13, 1733.

I Conceive that the infectious Foam from a Mad Dog, is compos'd of extream minute Particles or *Animalculæ*, mixt with *Saliva*, which insinuating themselves into the nervous Juice, which is the Vehicle of the animal Soul or Spirit, and preying upon it, soon affects the Brain, that increasing and continually irretating the Mind, causes the Patient to grow raging Mad, and in a short time to die so. I must here observe, there is a great Difference between this sort of Madness, and the Madness which occasionally

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sionally happens, and is common to Mankind, which chiefly proceeds from an outrageous or furious Passion of the Mind, when the former is contracted meerly by Infection, and which hitherto has scarcely ever been known to be cured after the Symptoms have once appeared. I shall now take upon me in this Publication, to present the World with such proper Directions as any one under the deplorable Circumstances of being bit by a Mad Dog, shall have it in his own Power to cure himself; but this is first to be remarked; the chief Dependance of a safe Cure is by destroying the *Animalculæ* lodged in the nervous Juice, and by forcing them out of the Body, and that totally; for where any remain, tho' they give no sensible Disturbance, yet as they are capable of propagating their Species, the Patient can't be safe whilst one of them subsists; and this I take to be the Case where Persons have seem'd to be cur'd, and yet a long time after have been carried off raving Mad, as in the dreadful Case of Mr. *Whitaker* late of the *Tower*. Another Instance I shall mention of a young Gentleman, who being in all Appearance cured by the common Methods, yet that time twelve Months was

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seized

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seized with the same Symptoms, and the Wound broke out again; I gave him a Powder (the Recipe whereof was given me under the Seal of Secrecy) sweated him several Times by a Medicine for that Purpose put to his Urine; and applied a Poultrice three times to the Wound of the warm Blood of a sound Dog mixt with Oatmeal; which Process happily performed the Cure.

These Cases happening but seldom, and Physicians not having the Opportunity of observing them as in common Cases has prevented the discovery of proper Specificks for the Cure; and the Surprize it gives the Patient and his Friends puts them upon all the common Methods of dipping in Salt Water; eating of the Mad Dog's Liver; Alexipharmicks, and divers nauitious Medicines hardly to be indur'd; which are presently made use of; so that no Man can say which performed the Cure; and those things being generally applied before ill Symptoms appear; the Persons concerned are in doubt whether the Patient was infected or not; which renders the Effects of the Remedies doubtful; and those only can be depended on, which have cured Persons after they were actually dis-

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disordered; I will consider some of the common Things used in this Case.

The Liver of a Mad Dog eaten by the Patient, has been long accounted a perfect Cure; and I have often heard it attested much in the same Manner, as we had in an Article of News from *Paris* of the 29th of *Sept.* last, where 21 Persons being bit by a Mad Wolf, 11 of whom eat of the Liver and did well, the rest died raving Mad.

It can hardly be conceived, that the Liver of the same Dog should kill the *Animalculæ*, but it is easy to conceive, that the Dog's Animal Spirit in the eaten Liver, shall be agreeable to that emitted from him into the Wound, and prevent the *Animalculæ* from preying on the human nervous Juice, from whence the Animal Soul has an Opportunity of rejecting, separating, and expelling them, and for this Reason I recommend the Liver of a Mad Dog, and in general a Diet of Livers, since the hepatick Particles, seem the best Food for the *Animalculæ*, and as a Magnet to attract them.

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The dipping in the Sea is much used in this Case, the Practice is to plunge the Patient under the Water, suddenly to surprize him, and force him to swallow a large Quantity of the Water, and then put him into Bed to sweat, and this I know is also useful in common Madness.

The Benefits of this Operation are first, that the Surprize gives a different Turn to the Mind; and the forcible keeping under Water, puts the whole Animal Soul upon great Struggle, to extricate herself from the Danger which threatens to demolish her beloved Habitation; and thus rousing her up to violent Motions, assists her to overcome the *Animalculæ*, and as she is strengthened by the Cold, they are thereby necessarily shock'd, and leave off preying, and consequently are much easier ejected by the succeeding Sweats; so that a very great Benefit accrues by this Operation, which I attribute to the Coldness, and not to the Saltness of the Water, so that whether the Patient is within the Reach of the Sea or no, is not much matter, provided he is near a very cold Spring, and I think that
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the Cold Bath near Sir *John Oldcastle's* the best in or near the Town.

As to the Reason why I prefer the aforesaid Sweating, by Medicines applied to the Urine before the famous Alexipharmicks, which are accounted Counter-Poisons, First, I have no Opinion of their being so: Secondly, the Cause of Madness is not properly a Poison: And Thirdly, the Alexipharmicks being heterogeneous to human Bodies, give the Animal Soul much Trouble to expell them, and consequently divert her from expelling her greatest Enemy; but by the aforementioned Sweat she is roused up, without any heterogeneous Matter thrown into the Body to disturb it, or to hinder the Attention of the Animal Soul, to its grand Concern, which a new invading Enemy must do.

The Method of CURE.

First, I order them to bleed, and let a Pultice immediately of the warm Blood of a Sound Dog, mixed with Oatmeal, be applied to the Wound, and repeated three times, as also to dip in the Sea, if near, or convenient for the Patient, and
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put to Bed to sweat, otherwise in some Cold Spring, which will answer the same Intention as that of the Sea, and to eat of the Dog's Liver, and to feed often upon Liver of any Kind; if these Rules are observed punctually, there is no doubt of a safe Cure; but in Cases more obstinate, where Persons have neglected using these proper Means, I recommend the Magnetick Powder, and Sweating, by a Medicine applied to the Urine, by which I have cured several, even after manifest Symptoms of the Disorder appearing upon them.

P. S. There is an absolute Necessity, especially at such a Time as this, to use all such possible Means whatsoever, to prevent such fatal Consequences, and it seems in a great Measure to depend much on lessening the Number of those Animals, which produce such a terrible Disease, and I believe, where one is absolutely necessary, ten are useless, and in Proportion to that Number, such will be the Mad Ones; but those who are fond of keeping them for Fancy, or Pleasure, would do well to Worm them, when young,

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young, and Bleed them every Spring, and Fall of the Leaf, and give them Shavings of Pewter in a bit of Butter, mix'd with the Flower of Brimstone and not suffer them to run about, as tho' they were Masterless.

F I N I S.



young, and they were very young
and full of life, and give them
a chance to live in a bit of time
and not let them die of hunger
and not let them die of cold
they were very young.

THE END

