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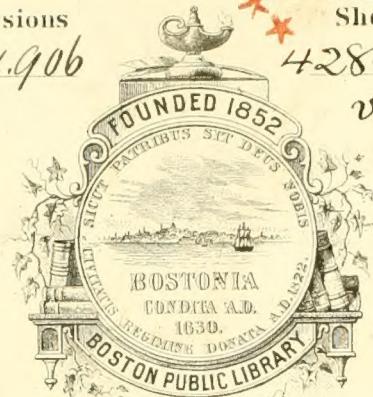
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*Bequest of
Benjamin P. Hunt.
April 1877.*

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[ESTABLISHED IN 1820]

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Facts and Notes
relating
to the
Redemptioners
and the
Early Emigration
of the
Poor to America.

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Vol. VIII.

2

214,706

Benj. P. Hunt,

Apr. 21, 1877.

Cottles "Early Recollections of Coleridge." London. 1837.

Vol. I.

In 1798, Coleridge preached his second sermon in the Unitarian Chapel at Bath. His subject was the "Hair-powder Tax," of course in opposition to it, as he was a great enemy of Pitt. p. 182.

It appears that many people began to crop their hair in consequence of this tax. The portrait of Coleridge in the first volume, taken in 1795, exhibits him with hair much longer, (that is covering his collar,) than that of the portrait taken the next year, see

Hair 2nd Vol. in which the hair only reaches the collar.

cropped. In the same volume, are portraits of Lamb & Wordsworth, both taken in 1798, with hair cut as short as is generally worn at present.

While some men cut their hair short, others it appears, began to tie it up in what was called pig-tails or queues. These lasted many years, Along through the first quarter of this century, old and elderly men in the United States were generally seen with queues, while young men generally wore their hair short. As early as 1812, it would seem that they began to disappear from the British army. The loyal effusion by W. T. F. (Wm. Thos. Fitzgerald,) the first poem in the "Rejected Addresses," we have,

"God bless the army, bless their coat of scarlet,
God bless the navy, bless the Princess Charlotte;
God bless the guards, though worsted Gallia scoffs,
God bless their pig-tails, though they're now cut off."

p. 6.

Coleridge
sermon.

Hairpowders

Tax.

Hair

cropped.

"

Hair

queues.

"

Hair

4

Slavery in Philadelphia,

Notes & Quotations from Manuscript Letters on Slavery
in Philadelphia.

First Pa. Slavery in Philadelphia record in regard to the first

Pa.

Ind

W.

Slavery existed among the Swedes before the arrival of Wm. Penn.
"James Sunderland Slave" is an entry found in a list of the Tydale Persons
of the Swedish colony, made in 1676, after the colony had come
into the possession of England. [Record of the Court at Upland]

p. 79.

probability, came from one of the many who emigrated
in the West Indies, by Great Britain, viz., Barbadoes & Jamaica,
for "Dickenson Jon^d Dickenson, who sailed from Pa. June 23rd 1699, for
11 slaves from Phila., brought 10, - 4 male & 6 female - slaves, & embarked
one Indian girl, named Anna, undoubtedly a slave, who
died on the passage. [Journal of Shipwreck. p. 5.]

Quaker colonists in the W.I. had much inducement
to change their residence to Phila. Two Ms. letters, now
before me, of Roger Longworth, a travelling Quaker
Preacher in the W.I. - dated respectively, Barbadoes, 6th mo.
1712th mo. 1686, speak of the great sufferings of Friends there
for not furnishing men & arms for the militia, & say that
their case has been laid before the Governor, without relief.

Phil. W.I.
families.

Phil. was a Quaker government under which they
could be free from these persecutions. A considerable
number of highly respectable families, still existing in
Phila. owe their origin to English Quaker emigrants
from Barbadoes & Pa., who like Jon^d Dickenson, it is reason-
able to suppose, brought at least domestic slaves with
them. They kept up correspondence with their friends

Friends' suf-
ferings in W.I.

Slavery in Philadelphia.

5

in Barbadoes, & if they became merchants in Phila., commer-
cial houses sprung up between them; or, if a W. L. colonist
was not a merchant but only a simple planter, no less than
having a small order paid by his planter friend a neighbor
settled in Phila., one of the most eminent negroes' occupations
was by consigning a negro, to furnish funds for the
payment, — Anna Chase, of Barbadoes, sailed to New
England, on Augt. 1, 1744, offers, as follows:

Barbadoes "Loving friendly, Sir, I, the subscriber of the 18th instant,
can con- don't receive per Capl. Edm. Fleet, & enclosed find Subscr. w
and a Bill of Lading for a Slave, Negro man, named
Nathaniel, the 1st. The Bill is annexed to this, & also
Sira. you'll see your Utmost Indulgence & favor of him, as my
first & most advantage; and after all done, all charges on
him Expedit, where you'll send me for a Reward per the
sum said good coming back, Augt. 1, 1744. Sd. for him
Gros. Gloves for my, and all the rest in ye best manner you
desire, as youe for me, & take care to Purchase them at the
cheapest & best hand possible." — Enclosed is my paper w/
the Bill of Sale also, from which I copy'd, dated at
Philad. June 4th, 1744, & it shew's Mr. M'gridge, of Barbadoes
late, Merchant, sent a Negro man, named Peter, to Roma-
no, to be sold to Mr. Cughee of Charlestown, Boston, said
Peter Cughee, instead of selling him & sending out where,
date. said kept the Negro man to his own service, and in some
Enterprize. Said, till its full payment. — he went to Mr. Col.
Hughes by agreement, gave up the negro, to Israel Rem-
berton, a member of a distinguished Quaker family of
Phila. for the said M'gridge, as his & their son paper

Slavery in Philadelphia.

"will" accordingly, having more "furnished,"
a payment for the fence, which he had shipped
to Mcgridge.

W^m. Penn, as we have seen, in his noted
proviso, art. vii. p. 463, associated the S^tedes of "slaves" as
an evil only with white people in that condition,
in Turkey & Barbey. With him, slavery was only
the natural condition of the negro. In writing to
John, Taney, the Friend, at Philadelphia, on the 4th
of 8th month, 1688, in regard to the too frequent change
of guard, &c., at that place, he says, "We were told
that you strike so that we might have them for
life." Hebrew xxi. 20. Still there were Friends
in the colony, who having been constant resister in
it, saw the evil wrought by slaves, much more
clearly than did W^m. Penn, who much of the time was
absent in England. This was the case particularly
with the German Friends, who built in Germantown.
These in the year 1688, under the auspices of Francis
D^r. &il Pectorius, made a petition, or remonstrance to
the Quaker Meeting of Friends, saying, in effect, it
was not Christian like to buy & keep negroes. The
difference between the German Friends & the English
Friends in this matter was this: The German Friends
had no interest in the slave as a property, while
the English Friends had. The German Friends were
settled together in a comparatively inland town, &
lively disconnected with commerce, their business
being carried exclusively between themselves & Germany.

Slavery in Philadelphia.

The laborers in these two occupations, they had no difficulty in finding a constant supply of Englishmen to do a
large quantity, mostly, indeed, in their pay. The English might work, because a the ordinary, one man, of them engaged in an
office, had their dependents or the laborers, & though
engaged their slaves, and my attack upon their slaves
was a certain death in attack upon their favorite interest,
the war at such time was the cause which works the
wishes of all people, those who have no interest
in the support of those who enslave them, & yet
their abolition, & finally purgation those who have an
interest in their support. In 1770, the Slave went
with one of Grattan's conciliated measures to decommission the king
and by his advice gave up the mode of
possessing those they had. January 1771, went to a large
number of the Clergy, their meeting was largely con-
stituted of them, and no measure could have been well fitted for
possessing, the name putting of some parts of Boston, chiefly in the
business however, where aim was that none should buy
them. This was opposed of imminent consequence to
the peace of the Church. You could not tell how to dispose
of their negroes, they must still possess them & when it
should fail to their lot to deal with future friends, those
who owned slaves, must do it with an ill grace, it would
be the foundation of injustice & it speaks, &c. so that,
he concluded, "it was got over". Still, the trade in
slaves was so repugnant to public opinion that it never
became active in India, & I think that the role in
otherwise will show that we carried on in India, if

Slavery in Philadelphia. - Letter &c. of Coleridge.

its abolition in 1780, it was mostly incidental to the battle with the Brit. N. A. colonies, ^{the same}, he writes
you the 21st Jan. 1781, "he brought with him the law
slaves also mentioned, when he migrated from Pa.
1776, and to Phila. in 1780, says to his correspondent in Pa., in a
letter of the 4th mo. 1785, "I must inform you to
find me no more negroes for sale, for our people
doubt care to buy. They are generally against any
coming into the country, few people care to buy
them except for those who live in other provinces".
(See the Virgin Principle.) The colonists of Penna.
had already begun to be abundantly supplied with
refugees from Germany & Ireland, and then
they preferred to negroes.

Silley, Conversations Recollections of S. Coleridge.
2 vols. London, 1836..

I

On Slaves to the Poor.

"...it is not with their necessities, which will
relieve the unmerciful poor with such every more
charity, and if kindly supported; and I hope...that this state
but makes...it would be judicious that another the land, upon
the 1st Mr. But it would be wilful blindness not to see that
Lazzaroni, the lower orders become more, more impeded in
consequence, more & more to hang the sentiments of
Englishmen for the feelings of Lazzaroni. (Letter March 20th
1820.) p. 27.

I asked Tom Clarkson, whether he ever thought of his probable future
 Col. He said, "I consider myself to be a dead man. I don't
 think there is a minister here who does not feel the same way,
 on slaves. They were all at the devil, so that his soul was surely
 this world over & the other no better." Conversation p. 10.

He pointed to a few willow trees on a bank. "A minister
 to the population to which it which was taught it home, he
 made the effecting remark, "It is of great stone but the
 rock, place where you cut it." It shew'd a hundred feet in
 turn'd is a beautiful pile of rock, in which there is not
 Beggar. Listen to the question of pauperism... a beggar in his garden,
 being refused where he had hitherto met with kindness,
 said, as he departed, "Sir, you will find I shall not come
 again, and then you may see if you can get another beggar."
 Implying that givers needed bairns in order to injure
 themselves and their future bairns by practising the vir-
 tue of charity, more than the bairns needed the aid of

Eric [in Tieck's tale], asked his neighbor why he was
 acquainted with the French School of painting? "Because the
 Master dresses too many beggars, and he with many spoke
 to me, that I should paint, on that account." To add, that
 it is bad enough that we cannot escape the wags in
 the street & market place, but that an artist should a
 quire me to amuse myself with the noisome crew on canvas
 is expecting rather too much. p. 67.

The English except Oxford, who would have it, that

S. J. Cobridge. - Letters, Conversations &c.

say, as though you judged me perfectly honest,
you said, truly, if it were put out of our power to give
you notice of an offence, no wife would have power enough
Oh, sir, he who is accustomed to be thrust out of the
society or may be go where there is no society,
in which there is no society, and see only a
Church, or whom are men, country and in the
situation which now when unable to pay his
neighbor, are extinct. The wretched creature...
turns his eye to heaven and sees there even
nothing but darkness & doubt. But, the instant
consolled when something is any trouble given to
him, it revives in the beggar faith in God, & love to
his neighbor. p. 177.

Vol. II.

Speaking of America, it is I believe a fact un-
questionable fact beyond doubt, that some years ago, it was im-
possible to obtain a copy of the Speciale Calendar, as
they had all been bought up by the Americans,
descended whether he supposed this of their forefathers, or
from conduct to assist in their geological researches, & could
never have satisfactorily. p. 127.

C. H. Emerson, Esq. First recruit. Mass.
Boston, 1852.

Rich honored, We honor the rich because they have extorting
the freedom, power & grace which we feel to be

proper to man, proper to us. History. p. 6.

not go nothing in you, my character, in fact, is this most
nothing impression in your mind. Another view. Fifth Volume, p. 6.

Emerson's Essays. Second Series. - Boston, 1844.

Would not I could better eat with one who did not speak the
whole truth, or the laws, than with the other? It is imperceptible for
a week, son. Moral qualities rule the world but at short dis-
tances, the laws are legislative. Manners. p. 11.

Do you wish enough to cover the upper world, the living
paper, draw in the name, the socket, & take, the lame pa-
perton, be tended by nurse from town to town? Manners. p. 11,
so soon.

The Conduct of Life. - R. W. Emerson. Boston, 1860.

The Germans & Irish malaria, like the negro, have a good deal
such of chance in their destiny. They are ferried over the
Atlantic and landed on America to let it be bulge, to
make corn cheap, & then be torn gradually to make a
spot of green grass in the prairie. dub. p. 11.

If he gather here but has no inheritance, he must
go to work, and by making his wife less, or his sons
more, he must draw himself out of that state. If he is a
man in intellect rather, ours is the beggar to be... in the same.

R. W. Emerson - Essays, -

to be & to make him, like us, a wife, daughter,
wife, parent & bright, until he had fought his
way to his own boat. Health. 75 p.

To be rich is to have a ticket of admission to the
Health. master works or big men of each race. Wealth. 81.

The rich man, says Saade, is every where popular
at home, p. 82.

Hail, the Americans open wide a port, but the
gay day comes round. Britain, France & Germany
which in extraordinary people had impoverished,
and at last their thousands, then their millions,
Millions of poor people, to share the crop. First we
German in employ them... then we refuse to employ them,...
then they go into the Poor Rides. & we pay the
amount to the poor in taxes. Again it turns
out that the largest proportion of crimes are com-
mitted by foreigners.... We can not get rid of
these people, for their votes, each of the dominant
parties would not wish them in being supported.
Wealth. 95 p.

Every now & then we feel the weight of his not great
wealth over him. But a day comes when he begins to see
that he is not that his neighbor. Then all goes
well. He has changed his market end re-entered
it. Faust of the second. ^{the stage} 100.

Dear Sir, I rejoice greatly at all the news. We have no
side, none, unaided, possible in this boundless universe, a
Mass. and yet it is difficult for me to be satisfied. I wish not to come to
anything so stern, but to turn, turn, and back them up, in
true individuals out of them. The root of truth is that the
whole life you are asked to possess is not worth passing. There!
comes, the calamity of the masses. Let not make my mass at all,
but honest men only, bold, sweet, accomplished women only,
& no blood hunt, narrow bairns, no lurking, military
stakings, or bazaars at all. If government knew how, I
should like to see it check, not multiply, the population.
Considerations by the Way. p. 29.

==

Correspondence between William Penn & John Scott
of the Province of Pennsylvania & others, Decr 17th, 1682, in the
beginning of the following year, from him. With letters
to the late Mrs. Eliz. Scott, Esq. Collected with Additions by
Edward Newington. 1674. Phila., 1790.

Vol. I.

20 passengers, 2400 lbs w. 177. The day arrived the Bullion from the port,
etc., with about 100 passengers, being 13 days old, and about 50
days lost. Lost day, we expected about another one, etc., greatly
increased. Enclosed with much of the major & little parts the in
habitants, who came & had several left, except, with no
passenger passengers from Boston, all went. This is an interesting
Extract. p. xx.

Qu. Soc.

Nov.

Concl.

I bought,

Now I am going to proceed to print,
Names of the Andersons, & their right begins, etc.,
the last day will be on October 1st. I expect many
have brought them. I would have liked to have had
one of them. I am in the joy of you an equal portion
one, or a partner, if sober! W.P. to J.L. January.
6th. 1700. p. 10.

Watch for a cor-
pulent, impu-
dent, but.

Watch the next English ship for a rascal,
black barge, & finer, and get on board before they
land. I am satisfied at the manner of J.
Bignell escape, a most ignorant slut. R.C. to
J.L. 5th day. 1700 p. 10.

Carr.

We want rum here, having not a quarter of a
hundred in the house, & so many customers,
R.C. to J.L. 11th. of Dec. 1700. p. 10.

New England
winter.

Your New England minister, so called, seem
to have much of a slip-up, but has often
fair talent in the application & practice. T. Morris
to Dan. Fackery. 29th. 17th mo. 1700. Morris MSS. p. 23.

The bearer bringe backe & word that his wife
Anthonia is sold to Barbados, which makes him
desire to return, but I am loth to let him go,
because he is a very honest man, but would
be glad to have a right information and how

P. 2. 2. in Compendium. Vol. 1.

long it will be ere she goes. If they sojourn long for it, and I cannot get full satisfaction, I will not let them go. Penn. has written to half of the country, & has a right and best desire to see, according last most wearing time since we were at Philadelphia, & in all the places, & will have me keep him with it, & then he'll take a 10 miles, alone and easy to his house, & make him not too hot, & won't require a carriage. Letter from Philadelphia, to wife, Aug. 2d. 1701. p. 42.

It would seem that Penn, and his wife had two disagreeable hours, a. m. & p.m., to wait in Philadelphia, that on account of behavior of you that made us go to Burlington, had the husband speak out with her, and that Anna & her was unwilling to let him go.

Mr. B. gave the young man an instant passage nor words, now out of his library. It is a good natural advantage bought. The young man as should not be put to face, think the young man not so fit. W. P. to Dr. Pennington, 8th. 9th mo. 1701. p. 57.

instructions. Here they almost endeavor to accuse all the men, yet in Mr. P. and wife, all faults, according to induction. Took advantage of Mr. B. after all gives, for instance, as much, to bring a charge, that their child belonging to me is popular or my concern. Ap board 3rd. 9th. 1701. p. 59.
The piece of paper.

comes again to Philadelphia. Letter and copy, printed.

Penn & Logan Correspondence, Vol. I.

Letters then were often sent between Ireland & Amer. by way of Jamaica or Barbadoes.

C. H. did not wish, at first, that
Dwight be made in such place, as he thought his
servants, would bring up opposite, & would refuse to
concur. I think it goes to prove a good
thing, J. G. in England, 13th June, 1702.

There is a Gentlewoman coming over in the Camber-
bury. How art to supply her as far as £60 or £70.
your money yearly. She has been unhappy-
happily the all for retirement, her husband living,
but an ill choice, and that her misfortune, of
which be discreet. W. P. to J. L. 19th June, 1702. p. 131,

Wheat, that while thou wast here was our best com-
modity, yet now growing very low to 20s. a bushel;
and a Livermore Bond, however, will go
out as well, and they generally buy and never
their pay, ... those received a new wig themselves some little
time before their departure, as I remember, which cost
either 40 or 50s. & N. Puckle would put an ill-favored
one on me, which thou gave him he said to dispose of
me. I did so; but I sold it for 10s. to my wife who
herself gave it for her self advantage. James Logan &
William Penn. Phila. 1st March, 1702. p. 148.

John you must get a boat ready before we
meet. I have made up my mind and no other.

the Chinese who have safely gone off, the two having a
suit. The Chinese they could not sue, and so made no
names, like slaves. Like the N. W. with me, 1703, p. 181.

Report from the 17th May, with the meeting the following
Wednesday at a meeting - Club house, St. Paul's, Newgate-street,
house,

and the Club being only two hours old
and not in a regular, the other or higher house...
would also give it room & in that case you would not
want out. You asked also if my position would be secure.
A. S. to J. D. London 1st. 2nd mo. 1703. p. 181.

No sale for wheat, p. 181.

J. D. says William Penn of the 1st. 2nd mo. Com-
mon on 26th 2nd mo. 1703. via Pa. & Barbadoes. p. 180.

brought in, the French were now attacked, no news more was
the hand, went in the heat for man-slaughter, a woman sentenced
to death for said murder is not, nor is she to be exec-
uted. J. D. to J. D. 2nd mo. 1703. p. 173.

Lickman will make up of the school and the other
school must, fictions in their account. Money to Lickman,
not in regard to his children. N. W. mo. 1703. p. 181.

Lickman used to have retained to Jameson in account
of commercial business, and several years later was
rich in gold. Still doing business in the colonies.

Penn & Logan Correspondence Vol. I.

He is a young man, not above 20 & looks well, but
is a little stiff in his walk & gait so
he may go, will be discreet, advisable, and give
valley the best of our friends & things, & the
best that we have. He is a good boy
but a little, thinking, like men, about
John Moore, the counterman, but especially to thee,
you know. The first plan will be to demand his return,
and 2^d. least there should begin the action in their con-
fess. His name is John Evans, and his name is
nearly over, perhaps it may have some influ-
ence on the person, Rev. Evan Evans, a Dr., that
Church. Book learning, as to not deserve
and he ought to, wear no fine old books...
it will be well to give him as soon as he comes a hint of persons &
things to pay attention to & guide his reading. W. P. to J. L. England.
Jan. 1st, 1805, to be read to the new governor
of the peace of Carolina. p. 207.

Advise him to proper company, give him fitting
books for his age, be very moderately but too
open, prevent his quarreling with our enemies, &
any advantage they may improve. In short
keep him in your eye & let it be known that
he is not profitably concerned. p. 207.

Penn seems to have had this young & inexperienced
man sent over as governor that he might be as
much as possible under the management of his own
right hand man Logan.

Penn & Logan Correspondence. Vol. 1

11

Penn's son William came with the governor. p. 210.

... I have no doubt, by your last
letter, you are in a government, but I am taking
it that you are to continue your ... till we get home
whence away home, I am contented that the half of the time of his
in England, pass us off, & I should have at least time to go over
I would be willing to go to Dublin. To have been
with a master to clean mines & lead company, and if the
Lord brings me there [to Penna], I design him for my house
lard & butter. W.P. to J.L. - 13th Dec. 1703. p. 241.

~~London~~ I have not one word about my big sermons taught here,
~~London~~ making a sore pinch from R. Gannet. W.P. to J.L. 14th Dec. 1703. p. 251.
England.

Rum &c. flour low, West India trade, p. 288 9.

~~London~~ joyful news from you, "I'd manage my
King, & make it his as it is". p. 27.

~~London~~, merchant in Jamaica, Dec. 1704. p. 294,
~~next after~~
~~14th Dec.~~

Semi, 7 months without a letter from Logan. p. 295,
I'm ready to sign but can't. I am my self here to
discharge debts, & call up what I have there. p. 277.
P.S. hopes to return in a 12 months. say in June, 1705.

William Cooper, uncle of some Friends. He being in
company with some others, all that beat the watch, at E.

Penn & Logan Correspondence Vol. I.

W. Penn, jun., with Story, & Savery, now presented with them, which
we did, but just in act, we heard, you can just as
well ... the like of you ... have ... with pleasure and
been better, or he had never come. S. Norrits Jr.
Dickenson. 17th. Febr. 1704. p. 815.

large W. I. We have 8 or 10 parcels that came out of
such, & relate with the last arrival, which put with
our last India goods very well. Same letter. p. 315.

Gen. W. Penn, jr., again, pp. 318 - 20.
Ex. in relation that Sir. Cane was engaged at a lawn,
regd, the eight day past out. p. 31.

N. G. Jr., and his gang of loose fellows. A picture
would tell the rest. Same letter. David Wright,
to G. W. 3rd Oct. 1704. p. 328.

100 German Emigrante from the West Indies. p. 345.
Janua, a female garden, 1000 feet above sea level
being 30 or 40 thousand acres. Alexander, Dr
Free colony, Charles Hedges glidcoursed me upon a Free colony
at the 4th, but h. in the close. p. 31.
I. W. P. to J. D. London, 16th, 17th and 18th mo. 1704-5,

all
a house and pig. 25. in the middle room in
which, the last name is in the building, in
H. W. Jr., a small building. Several units in
circumstances same over. Richardson makes

Clarissa's friends propose her coming to Pennsylvania, - Mrs. Logan
notes, p. 352.

Vol. Ind.

Ind. un. Maryland more natural advantages than Penna, "tho' un-
equal to the State". Total number of inhabitants.

It may be submitted, you know, long before me, that
for this, there is no effect, we may consider the same
of course, before we take up our winter count in again, except
that there is no more time, & I hope will find, for most serious
regard, to laying out land, & buying it, & then it
would be much better to have been done, when we were
here, because of the hot country. But, as I do nothing,
the price of land, now, is about.

Just write, to Mr. Dickinson, & Mr. Blackmer,

The Germans have been with me, & talk of buying, of about £2000,
or £3000, worth of land. The doctor, a Baron, is now returned to his
own place, to the account thereof. Let the two Germans, that
we left behind, Johann Henry Kistler, & Mohr, have the
300 acres land between them, the former named, probably,
likewise, until their partition of land clear'd. The German
man will be glad to have the remaining land, and will give
land, now for them, he's in works under him, which proposed
thereof, which send me the people brought.

Mr. H. & Mr. C. Ind. 1st in May 1803, 1803,
Highly res. at the Auction, the majority of the interest
of Penna, were almost unanimous in favor of that cause. No;

Germans of Frankfort, who may have been with us, and the Germans of Frankfort to ascertain their sentiments. An old man P. H. L. said that his master had fled from America in Germany, and on his deathbed had charged his sons to defend the liberties they enjoyed in this country, if it should be necessary, with their lives.]

Selkirk
Chit.

J. Morris to J. Carpenter, London, Oct. 3d. 1807.
" cannot yet tell what Frankfort thinks, we I
have pursued & made three or four journeys on purpose
that I might send one per this fleet. p. 245.

The same to the same, London, 6th Nov. 1807.
Cannot yet tell what Frankfort thinks, the counsellor
not yet given his opinion upon it. p. 248.

John Penn,

J. Morris to Richard Hill, London, 10th. 14th Dec. 1808.
Can't tell what Frankfort thinks about the
imprisoned Church Street meeting, by order of Philip Ford, man
executed on the special verdict for about £3000.
I was to see him last night at his execu-
tion at the Old Bailey, and he did not speak
to me, p. 255.

Germans in Frankfort to Mr. J. Hill, 4th Dec. 1808,
easy about their foreigners, the Germans in Dulich especially are
little inclined, exceedingly uneasy here for want of better assurances
to their lands, fearing told that they must all
escheat, and that they have no right to them,

which is of very ill consequence. p. 278

W. P. to James Logan. London. 29th July 1708.

In the last letter I told you it was to be
done at London, & I did not see fit to be
in the country, so we have wait'd till the
Naturalized Indians of New-England were here.
But bid them be easy, Do as formerly, and heed not the an-
cient custom & usages. They will be good &
quiet, more to be apprehended at the other Indians than
at those in the country. p. 279.

W. P. to James L. London. 29th June 1708.

What now? Do you complain against me because I did not
wait for further news via Landward messengers, & you will be sat-
isfied, if you receive a messenger sent up to you. p. 280.
Nevertheless, if it be strictly done, it will be evident that the action
will be popular, & out of popularity, hence, it is in
10. my power to their content, and will be effectually
its disposal. p. 281.

Y. C. to J. L. London. 3d. Decr. 1708. in i. Govt. by Logane, &
Lowe, and at the same time, & I hope, at the end of next month.
p. 281.

Logan to Penn, and I fear Michael Bargillino was tricked with
the 1500 acre he bought, with no doubt, or title, & that
being his countryman, the Swiss, upon purchasing of the French
tract beyond the Potomac, where, he thinks, they lie, & is, as
he accounts, a part of Virginia. It will therefore, nearly

Ven. & Logan Correspondence. Vol. II.

concern thee to have an eye to all his motions. p.319.

A. S. to J. D. Ruxbury, 3rd. pl mo. 1708 7.

Theirs were a Bill for naturalization in the House, and I think I never said so correctly, as I Naturalization did to some members of Parliament, as well as discoursed them on that subject, yet that point being a very slight one in my mind, it was but easily, and at it should necessary, fail not, pray, to send me over the names of all our foreigners not born in the country, and I will put them into a list, & at least justly, we in London, & put them up to their trouble that Britain should put the Slave & others into as the cheapest, & then bid me, & gave it under the hand, which I have to shew. p.328.

Hon. James Logue, London. 26th, 4th mo. 1709.

Honorith comes the Palatines, whom use with lenity & love, and joy them so that they may send over an agreeable character, for they are a sober nation, & in this Kingdom, & I will neither man nor fight. nor fight. p.355.

James Logue impeached of high crimes & misde-
meanors. Articles of Impeachment. p.391.

James Horne to Joseph Pike in Ireland. Friday 11th mo. 1709 10. Corn is sometimes so plenty

... of new wood and another family, and I
will have a lot to do with them and my

where is the "Florid" marshy, and is
the name of a marshy boggy place by which
is called the Great Swamp, N. J., in the State.

Same conclusively proves that, at any rate during the latter
part of his reign, he no less than the other great
writers were filled with benevolent though very good intention
and made the best use of their power.

The privilege of the nobles were utterly incompatible with the good administration of government....

I am confident that the persons who are liable to the tax
and those who collect it, at the present time, paid
a tenth year, or the major part, with the king,
of tithe or feudal dues; rather more than 80 out of every 100
have no income. You see in this circumstance
correctly the inferior proprietors are bound by custom,
church, office, & manor than by their annual income.

James brings out, what we do not remember to have seen before brought up, from which, they return, giving a large number upon the party; these probably may be all he did. The next morning we were soon back in the country again, following the river, and, at last, getting out into the prairie, where we could see the prairie dogs, the deer, and the antelope.

The nobles still retained in many cases the right of administering justice throughout their domains. This right

The Nation. Swiss Ancient Regime.

justice &c. & the result is misery in the towns,
and, since the nobles & lords own the country,
and within the towns the richer citizens continue
to shuffle off some taxe which they ought to bear
borne, on to the shoulders of the poor.

The conclusion that the fall of Protestantism gave,
if not a deadly, yet certainly a mortal blow to
Protestantism, to the prosperity of France, is one which the Catholic
sympathies of De Tocqueville determined him to draw.
Now as elsewhere, Time is silent, where his teacher
has not spoken, let us see what he can tell their
own tale. Thus he cites, incidentally, in a
note, the following statement as to the town of Best:
"It formerly had a large population, but the civil
wars of the 16th century, and especially the Protestant
emigration, caused it to be so deserted that it now,
(1783) contains, instead of 3000 inhabitants which it
had held, not over 1000, and this is the
case with all the neighbouring towns."

Sketches of Virginia, Historical & Biographical, by
the Rev. William Henry Hale, C. S. A. 1850.

Vol. I.

In 1800 Mr. Berkeley says in 1671. "We suppose and know
very sure we do not much miscount that there are
in Virginia, 1,000 slaves, men, women & children, & of
2000 blacks which there are 2,000 black slaves, 6,000 Christian ser-
vants white servants,

vault for a short time, the rest are borne in the country, or have come in boat
to a port in either of them, their condition is a growing country. ^{the 10th, 11th,}
Oppose, the cause of discontent don't much mind, & it is most an English,
no Scotch, or poor Irish, are not else the largest regions in Eng. full,

The planters purchased in England, or from vessels direct from the
mother land, what their necessities required, & indulged in luxuries as
far as their taste demanded, & their means admitted. They delighted
in an isolated life, who are in the habit of contiguous houses &
even in neighborhood, as carried on an club that against legislative
opposition, ^{and other, &c., &c.,} laws to be able
burned in the country is much situated for want of public
ways, the poorest house & plantation, it is usual to be build
yards assembly and no enclosure there, that is of course have a
the mad plantation man at the most plain convenient path that
leads to his house make a gate in his fence for the convenience
of passage of men & horses to the house about the occasion
the discretion of the owner. p. 10.

isolation. The predilection of the planter for isolated life carried on as
most insuperable barrier to the induction of the mass of the people.
^{pp. 10}

poor All government just increased the right of taxation, they call
their suffrage is the price of election, & nothing, which does
suffrage, will consent, & to stand, personal, p. 10

free of, in 1772, the price of a negro slave was not under 10 & in
different parts of America, according to Dr. Bright, I 113, did 25 pounds, &c.

Broder Sketches of Virginia.

The gain upon the African labour, outweighed all fears & dangers, & kept up the institution. There appears to have been, or ever to have been, no question about the morality & right of purchasing & keeping them for life, any more than of purchasing & keeping for a term of years those servants that come from England, who ultimately become freemen. p. 13,

which persons were to be sold as slaves & thus set forth by Act 12th. 1670., Whereas some dispute remains among us whether the slaves taken in war against other nations, and by that nation that taketh them sold to the English, are servants for life, or for a limited time, it is resolved & enacted 'that all such servants so held as slaves, & imported into this country by ship, shall have to slave for their lives; but what shall come to land shall have, if boys or girls under 30 years of age; if men or women 12 yrs. & no longer, p. 24

Sav 1682, concerning slavery. Let it enacted &c. That all such negro & other slaves, which do now, or shall in the future, be brought into this country, Indian either by sea or land, whether moored, moystened or starved, & he whose particular native country is not Christian at the time of the said purchase, & such servant be born a Christian although afterwards converted, & by their importation & beginning with their coming, they shall be converted to the Christian faith; and all the slaves which shall be afterwards sold in the neighbouring

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Boyle Sketches of Virginia,

Indians, or any other trafficking with us as for slaves are hereby
banished & excommunicated, and shall be held & accounted slaves
to all intents & purposes, any law usage or custom to
the contrary notwithstanding; p. 24.

Under Sir Thomas Dale, laws were enacted for commanding
all officers to summon their men to prayer & the hearing of
Laws & more, and proceeded formally for speaking in general
rejecting animal the Devil, or the maine enemy of religion, which was
an execrable death. The bewitching God, the 2d offence was death by son
of man, hence & mortal law. Absence from church, contumacy,
negligence. But, somewhat in the next, etc., while still he retained
against these laws as abominable the eighth of Ecclesiastes, he
admitte that, "had not these mortall laws beene a bridle, he
could at this time, there were little hopes, or probability, of prevent
ing the utter subversion of the colony." p. 25.

Minister set, with 3d. Ministrer shall not yet be suffered to exercise in
any church or wch, according their time idell by day or by
night playing at dice, cards, or any other unlawfull game,
but if we by any command they shal have or make knowne that
or not. p. 25.

As a blotted account of the history of the, the reader is
referred, to the "Sketches of S. Carolina," published by either
part of it, by late Rev. Dr. p. 25.

The religious profession in the days of Boyle, such as colon
& gulf of Virginia, the majority were of the Church of England,

Poole Sketches of Virginia.

and Episcopacy, which were the mottoes of
Ireland, Presbyterian, & the soldiers, & the inhabitants,
had way to Presbyterian to give of alms. And as
soldiers of the protestant cause, while the Episcopal church
Presbyterians was established in England, & the Presbyterian association
in Ireland where there was a mixture of Presbyterians &
Episcopalians, the Protestants were compelled, by
the Government, compelled, to pay their tithes & tax
assisted, to keep & maintain their own ministers,
also to suffer other Dissenters congregeted in an establish-
ment. p. 97.

It is stated on good authority that upwards of
15,000 persons are held in the city at the commence-
ment of the siege, of these, it is reported, that about
one third perished; more than a thousand per month,
or 250 per week or about 35 or 36 every day.— p. 92.

The next subject we find is the great number
of William and the converts to the Presbyterian religion which
supposed were in the settlement of, & portuguese
Ireland, who caused the people of Ulster, who had
emigrated, when once across the Atlantic.... said said
after the first wave of emigration from Ulster, was
not a few from Lirru brought the provinces in the new
world! For half a century the emigration filled the
frontiers of Penna & Va. p. 98.

The Presbyterians in Ulster Province, Ireland, found
their situation less agreeable than they had reason

Hooke Sketches of His Life.

Irish & Scotch, after having been educated, &c. &c., Presbyterians &c. Church was moved to Cork, the Presbyterians &c. went up to Scotland, the Presbyterians &c. who had been educated in England, much more numerous & especially loyal. From the time of the English King to the reign of George III. the emigration had to America had been small. In the early part of the 18th century the emigration began. p. 87.

In 1712, Mr. Hooke planned to visit the Lancashire country, in 1732, with a family from Penna., & had no residence in the Checkon, a few miles south of the present town of Worchester, in the Great Valley route, at a place now in possession of the Barton family. p. 101.

The Scotch & Irish, during the reigns of the first three in America, were always sought a home with the Indians in the land of Penn. & the same line families soon with Scotch & Irish races of people were enticed, by the prospective comfort & Irish settle wealth & U. S. Indians, about the year 1740 the Blue Ridge, in W. Va., in the "Ancient Concourse," & soon joined in many of the various trials, the middle class, that resulted in the strength & energy of the State. p. 103.

Hite, Beverly & Burden, grantees in the valley, sent out advertisements to seek the country at a distance to the South, & also where they would be in view of other inhabitants, with the utility & beauty of the country, & other available features, the actual situation. Of these last came first, the greater part took their titles from Hite, and were located to the south of

Richardson Clarissa

way & so on. This was a purchase kept, & made
other's multitude pay. But Hite made more favor-
able terms for his purchasers than Fairfax was in-
clined to do, probably not less, in that the advantage
consisted, except Fairfax demanded payment in money
& Hite received part in traffic. p. 19.

Clarissa, or the Octoroon a young lady etc
by Samuel Richardson. In 8 volumes. A new
edition, Oct. 1. 1792.

Vol. 5th,

In 5th & VIII of this volume Richardson makes
Richardson Clarissa (Cotesworth) had a sister, Clarissa,
Clarissa with her is a villain, "Hail, men," ride Harry,
advised at the last in humble address myself with a
proposal, or else to you.... I may now, nature
unconscious, have said little.... What you have seen said in such
a manner by the villain you ran away with,
that his life would be miserable for the crime,
if it were fully to be proved.... He may
reach the villain, and could we but bring him
to the gallows, what a meritorious revenge would
that be to our whole innocent family if you
will. Mr Ackland, and Cressitor G. will tell all
that you to make writer of the story, it
would be proper upon.... But if you will not come
to this, I have another proposal to make to you,
that in the course of soon, we in the family,

which is, did you give him up?... I might as well
say there for some few years till all is blown over.... Mr Hart-
ley has a sister at home, who seems to have made
the same very bad, & she's a most sensible well-wt woman,
You may take care not to ruin yourself with her, unless
you think of your own reparation. Her present con-
fession will be of your own doing.

In blue, Clarissa answers;

"To your proposal, of going to Pennsylvania, I decline to
see the Counselors, at all, & this is my answer. If nothing
happens within a month, I'll write and inform you
friends of the family, how & conduct you mention, naming
indeed their political bulk. I shall then write to our dear
annual board, Sir, & tell them what we have written,
not although I now see 't is in the passage."

[See Richardson's posthumous Clarissa in 1751, to confirm the
quoted fact that Pennsylvania had got a colony before
unfortunately the wages of both your women & children
natives who were the victims of infidelity, were inci-
tized with despair, says Mr. Richardson in his
proposal in his novel.]

See pp. 16, & 20, this book for quotations from the Penn & Logan
correspondence, addressed to Clarissa, by Richard Richardson.

Penn & Logan Correspondence.

Vol. II-

Wm. Penn to James Logan, 29th. of the mo. 1708. in 30th parts for
which it will be paid. The last part

Works of Hannah More. -

yet due. She is an Irish Knight's wife, & my cousin
for this is her husband. She must either
leave, or thou must decist accomodation. p. 293.

W. H. says, "I am not able to the like. Her Whips, Let
the gentleman know I am aware that you will be very
kind to an uncharact'ed daughter of the brother
of D—l, the wife of William Penn's relation, Rich-
ard Port. I would give her no more than
one month, conducting her off with much propriety
to England. She urges the necessity of a larger
allowance for her than £ 40. sterling, from a sum
of £ 1000. paid at R. Akebono. £ 50. per annum, which is
too little for other expences, though she was passing
decent. The place where I send to England. &
Bl. 11 - p. 293.

The Works of Hannah More. Full Complete
American Edition. - New York. 1835.

Village Tales. Address'd to all the Mechanics,
Businessmen, & Citizens, in Great Britain. Told by
the Author of the Juvenile Christian Library between
her Son, the Blacksmith & her God, the Mason.

Nights & Days, in which Jack was and the Legend of Head
vs Whole Duty Jack. No, not the Head either by name, and the like
of man. Only of Man.

Works of Hannah More.

in 22d. I lost six of you & look like slaves, waiting
till death in their master's seat in the fold of the lamb, trembling.

Look, You say it is not another man, surely you have
strength to work, and I said to be steady, But we see men fit
for all kind of things & diminish, we can see he was when
Rich Stark is of course. Every man in his way, I am a better judge
than a house. That they sit upon; yet he is a great had a deal less no-
knowledge than late again than I, and I can see now to without his
state employ than I can to attend my master. Besides, you are so
affair poor but that they may get a role for a particular man, & so you
poor have the poor have as much harm in the government as there will
not, know how to manage."

"We have a long & boring, that he would not hurt the people,
he could; and so I fit in, that he could not hurt the people.
He would, we have as much liberty as can make us happy,
we must & more trade in justice than virtue is to be good, we have the
liberty as best laws in the world, & this now more & other enjoyment, & the
will give best religion in the world if it was but better followed."
Happiness, & which you agree to ends by singing

"C, the road by old England,
and back concluded w^t taking him it just in practice the art
which our person preached on last saturday, Study to be just,
work with your own hands, and mind your own business."

pp. 58 62,

History of Mr. Indom, the True Christian Philanthropist.

Mr. Indom, finding that he made little impression on his old

Works of Hannah More.

it is to diffuse, you know, the progress.
We are occupied, a poor sober class, nearly
any evening, for a little harmless recreation after business;
their object has not to reform parliament, but their own
Country people still; not to control the this of government, but to
look over the publick now, not to cure the disease of administration
now, & the disease of their own posterity approaches; to take over the
united aspirings now of the best & most upright. I desire to
be trust the result of it. we will be pleased with that res-
ult, by which every honest man feels in the safety
of his country. As to trade, which they did
understand & claimed, they were too far not to appre-
hend those publick measures by which it was protected,
and which they did not understand. In such
troubled times, it was a comfort to each to feel he
was a tradesman not a statesman; that he was
not ruined nor called to responsibility or a trial or when he
in having no friend he had no taxable, while he was at risk
irreversibly liberty. To employ the talents we really possessed
for the gain of society amassing a fortune of which the law would
not offend, to the last instant, and government the last security,

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Hannah, one of the frequenters of the club, in writing
with Stanton says, "I have no project. Projects are
generally the offspring of restlessness, vanity & idleness,
or self esteem. As only for projects, I'm contented a hermit, &
idle, marking, I hope, from the mark, honesty & industry for a phil-
anthropist. The almost extent of my ambition at present

Book of Common Prayer,

to redress the wrongs of a parish apprentice who has been cruelly used
by his master, &c. p. 123.

The Poor's Master's Disease; or the History of Mr. Drayton,
poor Master, in speaking of his scholars says, "In the even-
ing they sit down to their work and sport book, I take care
that neither their reading nor conversation shall be so far
desires or tastees amenable to their condition." p. 103.

A Cure for Melancholy, showing the Way to do much good
with little money.

Mrs Jones, the widow of a once wealthy merchant, resides
in the village of Weston, and there interests herself in various
charitable plans for the benefit of the poor. Among others are Charitable
Schools for Orphans. She says, "Girls, who come out of charitable schools,
Charity where they have been employed in spinning, sewing, & reading at
Schools, not sufficiently prepared for hard & various employments,
doesn't appear to do, not in general, off手re of teaching charity children to write
children for the same reason. I confine myself, strict limits, my plan
being taught of educating the poor. A thorough knowledge of algebra, &
to write, of some of those easier sort of life by which the community
may be best benefitted, includes the whole stock of instruction,
which, unless in very extraordinary case, I could not be better."

The Farmer, being asked to contribute something for
the support of the School, said "All the foolish writing
and now printed devices to amuse the country, that I leave to
the poor to read is the very worst."

Mrs Jones. "And I, Farmer, think that is bad and you're

Works of Hannah More.

plies to the lower classes, is the most likely way to save the country. No, in order to this, in most cases I could least心愿 to read.... a mile which of course much the poor would inhabit & now the poor will be enabled them to by the Duke, and the Duke,"

"In general at least agree it were a crown outlays
"I am afraid my own workmen will fly in my
see once they are made scholars; and that they
will think themselves too good to work." Ap. 74

Black Giles the Poacher.

~~poaching Giles~~ Giles lives in that mud cottage with
the broken windows, covered with dirt, just
beyond the gate which divides the upper from the
lower moor.... the right of common which some
of the poor cottagers have in that part of the country,
which is doubtless a considerable advantage to
many, was converted by Giles, into the means of
corrupting his whole family; for, his children soon
saw their new too big for the basket of beginners, at the
gate, were promoted to the dignity of there on the
moor.

~~upright may~~ Jack Haston, an honest fellow, in reality, or
else act of kindness of Mr. Haston, the "gentleman
alabat" had knocked down a hare and brought
it as a present for Mr. Haston. Mr. Black Giles had
informed the magistrate that Jack had been
guilty of poaching. Whereupon the magistrate
in inflicting a sentence upon poor Jack, makes

Works of Hannah More.

we & the other side, to sin by not giving you the full
full the law. God, whose minister I am, it is my duty
the chair of the magistrate, to enforce & execute the laws of the
land. Human though we be, no other law is more commanding
than you are aware. Thank you John, for your attention &
so much care & trouble your attitude; but I must get into other to
have me brought as a plea for a wrong action, it is not your business
opinion, nor mine, John, to settle whether the very laws are good or bad,
about the will they are repealed we must obey them. Many, I fear
gamblers not, break these laws through ignorance, and many, I am
but most certain, who would not dare to steal a rooster or a turkey,
obey them, make no scruple of knocking down a horse or a jockey,
my while some people pretend a scruple about stealing a
sheep, they partly live by blundering in warrents. Did I
remember that the warrents pay a high rent, and that
warrents therefore the rabbits are as much their property as his
a right to them. Do not then deceive yourselves with these false do
the rabbits, turnstones, All property is sacred, and in the cases of the
land are inheritable in force in that property, he who brings
up his children to break down any of these cases, bring
them up to certain ruin & ruin, which is a reward of
recklessness & boldness crimes. He whom a man commits as
a boy to sit in the stocks, or riding a jaibridge, may
be likely to end at the gallows for killing a man.

pp. 253-4.



45
Thomas More's Utopia.

A new & pleasant, wittifl & witty work, of no set
rule of the Little Nod, and of the now & late called
Utopia; written in Latin by the Right Honorable
& Learned Sir Thomas More, Knight, & translated into
English by George Thomson, M.A. 1801, 8vo. Edi-
tion; with copious notes (including the whole of
Cicognani's and a Biographical, Literary & His-
torical Introduc-
tion by the Rev. G. D. Gibbons, F.S.A. 2 vols. Lon-
don. 1808. -

Vol. I. pt.

Intructory Discourse to the Description of Uto-
pia.

Moses' law, ... punished thief by the power &
not with death.... Furthermore, I think that
there is nobody that knoweth not, how unreasonableness
and uncharitableness it is to the publick, mean, that a thief can
ster^{re} unchristian homicide or murderer should suffer capital
punishment, while a just man, ... to be taken & beheaded, yet he is in a more
danger & jeopardy than if he had committed
act against God. Therefore since we goad them
with such cruelty to make them afraid, we pro-
voke them to kill good men. pp. 77-8.

The following is a part of a supposed conversation
which passed at the Cardinal's table, between the
Cardinal, Brictorius, a Lawyer, Friar &c.

The Lawyer said very diligently & earnestly to

Thomas More Whypetel.

raise that strict & rigorous justice, which at that time was
there exercised upon felons; who, as he said, were for the most
part hung together upon one gallows! And, among so
many, few escaped punishment, he said he could not know, but
greatly nor durst marvel how by what art such it should so
come to pass, that felons nevertheless were in every place so safe
& so rank. "But, Sir," quoth he, "marit not threat: for this
punishment of felons passeth the bounds of justice, but is
also very injurious to the publick: for it is the extreme & cruel
punishment, & will not yet be sufficient to restrain with
bold men from theft: for simple theft is not so great an off-
ence, that it ought to be punished with death; neither is there any
punishment so terrible that it can keep them from stealing.
Thereof which have none other craft whereby to get their living, ... be
put to such a just & horrible punishment as be abominated for theses, whereas,
death, much rather provision should have been made that these
were some means wherby they might get their living; so that
no man shold be driven to this extreme necessity, for to let
them die." "See, quoth he, this matter is well enough
provided for already. There be manye people here in this
country to get their living, if they would not willingly be
caught." "They, methinks, you shall not escape; for
but get first of all, & will speake nothing of them that come home
out of the wars, maine or land, or be men of credit, or
lameenes be not able to occupie their old rights."
"But let us consider, how Manye old shans truly escape
us now. First, there is a good number of gentlemen which
cannot be content to live idle lives, like lords, (thus
is the modern translation) of that which other have la-

boured for their tenants, I mean; whom they poll &
 rich ladies have to the quick, by raising their rents, for the
 their tenants are as wretched as they can, now die, though
 who formerly their masters had in slavery, who to bring them-
 fore & thence, were to very heavy; These gentlemen, say, do not
 only live in idleness themselves, but also carry about
 with them d' their slaves, & yet flock a train of
 other villainous men, which were learned
 any craft whereby to get their living. These
 men, as soon as their master be dead, or be sick
 themselves, be incontinently thrust out of doors: Then in
 the mean season they shall be their substitute, & serve
 either slave for hunger, or necessities play the slaves
 their punishment, because of their past sickness, & care no
 patched coat, will not take them into service; & bus-
 inessman's partner did not set them a mark, knowing well
 not employ enough, that he is nothing meet to do true & faith-
 ful service to a poor man, with a sword &
 smotlock for small wages & hard fare, which, being
 taunting & beaten pampered up in houses of pleasure,
 was armed with a sword & a buckler by his sides, to
 cut through the steel with a buzzing scabbard, & to
 "I think himself too hard to be any man's mate,"
 make the best. The lawyer replies, that these are the men
 soldiers to be made most of, for in them doth consist the
 whole power, strength & puissance of our army, wherein we
 must fight in battle, pp. 32^o 5.

But, quoth I, that is not the only cause of stealing,

brother . . . you sheep, that were used to be a mark of some small estate, now as I hear say, so become so great disorder, & so increase it, that they at first did, then, by many miseries, of sheep, have caus'd such a plague & desolation whole wide, þe world over, þe publick, in þe first part of þeir own both þeir the flocks, & the sheep, want wool, then, riddens wool, þen, þe muttons' children, help me, no doubt, set contented them selves with þe yearly common people that were used to come to them, forfathers & forefathers of their lease no lands, nor being asked that they live þeir rest & pleasure, nothing ground nigh fiftynge, year, much annoyng þe wool-publick, leave no ground for tillage, for tillage, þen, since all into pastures, þey these town houses, þey, flock to towns & leave nothing standing, leaving the church to be made a sheep house.... Therefore it is that þis husbandmen husbandmen be thrust out of their own, or are either by force & thrust out, fraud, or violent oppression, þey to þut aside it, or by wronge & injurie there be so wearied, that þey to compell to be all in þis one man þe man of his state, either by force or by crook, þey must make before way men, women, þe bands, wives, þe like household, mothers, wifes, mother with þeir young babes, and þe whole household with þeir assistants, & much in number, in hauing entry against many hundredes become away their bulge, I say, out of þeir knowne accustomed beggar, house, finding no place to sit in, all þeir household stuff which is very little worth, though it might well bide þem to þe castle, yet being suddenly thrust out, þey to understand & see to all it for a thing, of a night & þat when they have þe hangred, leered abroad, in þat þe þeys, what can þey then to bet leal, and then finally, pride, to hangred, or be so about a beginning! and at þan time they to cast into prison as

Thomas More - Utopia.

...ants, because they go about & work not; whom no man will set at work, though they never so willingly proffer themselves thereto. For recompence of burden is enough to call up that mind of the cattle, to be occupying about her lambs by many hands, were required. pp. 60 61.

Now of late And then also the same price of bacon is now high that the in many places dear. See, besides this, the poor sort price of bacon is risen, that poor people, which buy clothes new nowt do work it, and make cloth thereof, to now meat, will a few more at it. And of these men very many be forced to forsake work, & to give themselves to idleness. p. 62.

Though the number of sheep increase never so fast, rich folk only get the price of them, not one mite, because there is when they please. So for sellers, for they be almost all come into a rich rock hard, whom so need forth to sell before their lust, and they last not before they may sell as dear as they lust. p. 62.

And for the most part it chanceth, that this rich i.e. latter sort ^{of the land} are more worthy to enjoy that state of profitableness than the other be; because the rich in the commonwealth be covetous, earthly & unprofitable; on the other part, the than the poor. poor be honest, simple, and by their dñe labour, more profitable to the commonwealth than themselves,

The foregoing tracte are taken from More's Introductory Discourse to his Utopia. Vol. I.

Vol. II.

Even when the ³Utopia is to apply, we can not suppose
the diligence, and yet for all that, not to be, provided from such in
Utopians, the morning while in the country, with continual work, like
and at their labour, or having work, either is more than the main-
trades, and a wretched condition of persons. p. 5.

First, you must consider with yourselves how good and
the people in other countries live; with, ⁴sedate men, ⁵and
other good & bad who company is there of priests & citizens
men as they call them; just there's not such men, especially
servants all landed men, which commonly be called gentleman & no
men, take, with this number else thin servants, & mean
such, all that stock of stout braying swinebackers, ⁶ some others
backers also, birds & fowls, swans, swans, then else the order
the colour of some disease or sickness. p. 38.

L⁷* Meaning that the swine backer is now as following a
swine. *

Be not (because) in the institution of the rest public, this end
is only & chiefly, protected & minded, but what time may conveniently
be spared for the necessary occupations of office of the common wealth,
improve all that the citizen should withdraw from the labour, where is the
most of free liberty of the mind and contenting of the body. The human
mind, then suppose the liberty of the life to consist. p. 43.

Note, explaining, above English customes of the time; more,
the chief rank of the gentry was again recommended, whose
arrangement, of their above or below the salt water, with

Thomas More : Utopia.

was placed invariably in the middle of the table, & the guests also in their ~~order~~^{station} distributed to opposite such as below the salt, might seat themselves unmannerly above their betters. The chief servants attended always above the salt cellar, beneath which the table was probably covered with poor linen cloth, when the guests were spiced, and the servants neglected. The servants were marshalled, and the dishes served, by orders given aloud from the usher, and at table none presented so that of the usher, till they were known successively up to the principal personage, from whom they descended ~~up~~ to the rest of the company. pp. 64-5.

Children among the Utopians, all in their childhood instructed, instructed in learning, p. 86.

Article in the Living Age of May 27th, 1876,
entitled Sunday School & Juvenile Literary Literature,
from the Church Quarterly Review.

curate in 6 villages. When one curate attended to six villages,* when the average rector was a sort of squire, who read prayers

* "In no particular spot, for instance, there are six large parishes, without so much as one resident curate. Three commonly visited curates cannot serve eight churches." 1777. Hannah Shaw to Elizabeth Carter.

Sunday School & Sunday Library Literature.

on Sundays, when wages were only just made up on the Constitu-
tional law days, and when games and the village public house was their
chief evening's amusement, and the old poor law was destroying all but
self-respect in the poor, 'obviously' was not to be expected that their
the poor condition would be much worse than usual. Probably their actual
indolence was now plentiful at times, but it was more likely a pres-
sure from scarcity; & of other people they knew scarcely
anything else. It seems, as if the life was indeed like that
of the economics, with food, but nothing else. When Mrs. Skinner
Mrs. Mumford began her career of charity at Brentford in 1786, she found that
1786, the wages of a man or woman work went almost entirely in rent, & as
there was so expensive that a thrifty mother is mentioned who
bought rags by the pound & dressed her child in patchwork blue
fours; and the wool left on the Thornbushes by the sheep, was
regularly gleaned, spun, and then sent to some handloom-weaver
to supply winter garments. Hannah May's specimen
dinner at Cheddar was much the same, and I recollect hardly a
more, at child of 12 or 14 knew who made it,....

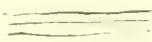
Cheddar. Mrs. Stares letters speak of an old woman who confessed
to her that she had never understood any more of the
catechising than as far as the explanation of the Little Prayer,
Bible not and that the part about the transubstantiation had always
explained seemed to her "most like nonsense."....

to the poor. It was probable to Roseau that the we owe the
first touch to the Speculum when it began to turn
back towards simplicity & nature, and the change of
feasted educational fortune for the poor. Farther than it
did that of the rich, directly because the dignity of

Sunday School & Lending Library Literature.

size, the only subject thought worth teaching. This, seemed to require a greater dignity of language, ...

In French there was about the first inventor of the modern tract, ¹ She was a woman of great talent, and for the first few years wrote more a power in their day, and a valuable contribution to the world's stage, whose reputation must have been squared with. Bishop Porteous begged of her to write an antidote to John Foxe's publications, and a tricade called "Vulgar Notities" was the result - a series of books, published three times a month at two pence apiece.



A Learned Commendation of the politique Laws of England: wherein by just fitting, exact and diligent Examinations, they are plainly, justly, and fairely treated, w^t all the Civil Laws of the Empire, as also all other Laws of the world are. Written in Latin by the learned & Right Honourable master, Robert, if right, Lord Chancellor of England, in the year of our Lord one thousand five hundred and six. Translated into English by Robert Blount, London, printed by Thomas Rastell, and Robert Barker. 1571. 12m.

Care to remembrance, most worthy Prince, after what sort you saw the wellthy villages & townes, (as touching store of corne) in the Realme of

Foresee on the Laws of England.

poor people's houses, which, as we say, a forewarning, whereof might be
in some villages, now it cometh not their hands, so that men and women
of the great towns there you could not find abiding; it were
of the infamy how you warred that those men, though
met, or they continue in one village a month or two, see not, nor
take for will, use, any thinge at all, either for their owne charges,
the King's or for the charges of their horses. But which is more, these
soldiers compelled the inhabitants to the payment of those summes
wherewith, upon cause, a particle of their owne, wylle, costes,
out of the villages affraying, byngynge & leachynge for them, and
other charges, that they needed; at divers tyme than they
forcibly might have brought the same at home. And if any in
Stafford shire shal doe, they were answere by this Stafford
law, law forced to do it: and when they had spent all
the beshite, fowle, and horse meat, in one towne, then
those men went to another towne, wastynge the same in
like maner, & having of one house for any necessarye
expens for themselves, or else in their confectione or ransome,
wheresoever they ever carayd about with them, real armen,
armes, bow for bowmen or shotes and other like, even to the
iesh point or lace, out they compelled the townsmen,
where they tarried, to bare all their expences. And
thus were all the villages & unwallled towns of that land
everytyme used, so that there is not the least villaine there free
in France from this miserable cumiliti, calamitye but that it is
beggared once or twice every year begayrd, by the handis of god
of st. Blasphemie. The Kinge suffered no man to abyde with
within his kingdom; except hee my st. John King of

Forrescue on the Laws of England.

that by salt such price, as pleaseth him to assess. And if
the king's price, ~~any~~ poore man had rather eat his meat
than to buy salt so expensivly dear, he is imme-
diately compelled to buy so much of the king's
salt at the king's price, as shall suffice so many
persons as he keepeth in his house. Moreover,
all inhabitaners of that realme, are bound to
pay to the king, the fourth part of all the assis-
tance wine, $\frac{1}{4}$ of the their grounds borde; and every winter, the
price of it, ~~fourth~~ penny of the price of the wine that he
receith. And besides all this, every village &
towne falleth yearly to the king, great summes
of mony exacted upon them for the mainte-
nance of armes, so that the charge of the king's
armie, which is verrey great, is maintained
by the poore people of the villages, boroughes, &
townes of the realme. And yet moreover, were
these poore inhabitaners in Exeter as at the
least and some moe, with all furniture &
servitual, ayeade for the king's service in his
warrs, as oft as it pleseth him to muster them
which he doth very oft: And, these things not
considered, other exceeding great tallages are yearly
exacted upon every village of the same roialme
to the rynges wherof ther are no scale ex-
acted. The poore being, with these & di-
uer other calamities, itaqned & chaced, be-
are in great miserie, drinking water dayly,

Articles on the Laws of England.

rather be the justice of God, than that, which is fit for
Solempne people. They named, & every one made himself,
Violating much like a Jackalope. When did they wear hats, & will
it be very coarse, & that only in their coats, under their doublets,
Under Garmets, neither, we know any more, but for the
Knees upward: the residue of their legs goe naked. Their
women women we knowe sayng a hole lace, neither was no woman
taughte, ate any flesh there, but either birds of heaven, either small
quaintly where they other fowle fowle & feather. & for
caterpiall naked or fallen meat of hen, they taste none, except it
of the uncles sometimes & heads of beasts that are
killed for gentlemen & Marchants. But the men of
Eden, came, these bairnes & children all their jollitie so that
eat all the tree faire, want no man wher to eat, & social tamis
nothing. And if the poore of em, were to groome & minister
scullies, for instance, & that were of them as counted
rich, this is to be charged, is the Kings scullie, more
The more deere, than any of his magistrat, & that, when no war,
prosperous time we see make you in poverty, & then to be, in
reduced & verryfie weare on. And this, as you may see, is the state
poorely, of the common & rauell people of that nation. 1779.8.

Bibliography. Letters & Literary Remains of Mrs. Prose
Shrake edited after her by an Introductory account of her life,
Writings by A. Hayward, Esq. 2d. Ed. London. 1861.

Mrs. Shrake then praised Garrick's talents for light gay poetry;
and as a specimen, repeated his Song in "Florizel & Perdita,"

Mrs. Piozzi, Autobiography, Letters &c.

dwell with peculiar pleasure on this line:

Garrick. Johnson. Sir, my dear India, she will never do,
"For David! smile with the smile! what says that?
Feed with the rich who now all eat with the poor that can impartially
poor... No, no; let me smile with the wise, and feed with the
rich." Vol. I. p. 45. Boswell's Account of a visit to
Johnson wouldn't Heatham Oct. 6th. 1769.
like it.

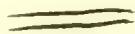
Mr. Cromwell, whom I have heard of very
particular but that he used to ride a hunting in
Cromwell. a lye wdg. Vol. XI. i. 1. which were at his disposal,
... purpose that men should ride in them either hunting
lye wdg. or in battle. The Duke of Marlboro' is represented
by painter as riding in a saddle in a lye
wdg... and it was, I think, called a campaign wdg.
"Honest, hatless Cromwell in red breeches," Guy says,
Marginal Notee. - Vol. II. p. 104.

Letter of Mrs. Piozzi, to the Rev. Daniel Lyons,
dated Chinnell. Thursday, no year or month given
"No matter! my half-crown ster. It shall be
you. That will be cultivated, when I do think seriously that
on the Dog, the Dog Tax and Repeal of Game Laws will have
tax & live an exceedingly bad effect on the country, where
Game Laws, men will want inducements to remain when
hunting or coursing & shooting are at an end.
uphold them. Horses will lower in price, however, and little oats

Mr. Pogge. Submitted by Mr. Miller Jr.

will be down at all. "I think democracy in all her innocence could not have contained a more certain principle of levelling, and republicanism in all her pride could not plan more perfect gratification than that of seeing the young aristocrat come coming. His guns in face of a tumult upon whom no man feeling any dependence, he will shelter himself among the nobles of London, and paper being relied at his hall by his laymen, to the being voted of innocent amusements by those who were bred on his land, and fed on his bounty."

Vol. II. pp. 238-9.



The new world seems to have been created apart from the old and secretly, as I now, held for a long time, suspect, knowing that in this way it must become a place and one which he would correct the real social mistakes and earn the real aspect, social work committed by the old. But among why these real mistakes & wrongs, the greatest was the treatments which the many — those who, only knew how to labor, — received from the comfortable few, who knew how to be a pure profiteer.

The love of property has, visibly made a far more great mischief to the free, the strongest power of man's nature, or on it surely depends his progress in civil property, nation? But being slow and often little under control and continuous in action, it has led & still leads to the commission of more sins & crimes than all other human propensities. The problem for each of us to

Shonda History of England.

jobe, is, how best to control it for the good of the
neighbor and a self. "Every man," says
Emerson, "takes care that his neighbor shall
not cheat him. But a day comes when he
makes evil, begins to care that he do not cheat his neighbor.
Then, all goes well. He has changed his
market cart into a chariot of the sun." [Essay
on Worship.]

Here is the great central Christian rule, admira-
able rule, the civilized and set to regulate the body, here
entered white of business. Let private it as such is
business, most business men and they will with its oppo-
site, action. Now if it is to be placed to
Caveat emptor, never mind, let the buyer be on his guard,
still, still, there is no worship in trade, the will
tell you, but they are not bound to cargo
the advantages which superior knowledge of the
business in hand gives them over their neighbors.

"History of England from the reign of Henry vi
to the death of Elizabeth, by James Anthony
Froude, M.A. in 2 vols. 1856.

1550. In 1550, William Chetham suggested a place
Mr. Chetham, to make work on a large scale or more convenient
employment by the praying system. The
employment of his subject that were journey & labor making
the people.

would disappear from the field and drain the country. English cloth had until then carried to Holland & Belgium to be dyed, and hundreds of thousands of yards of linen were found burthened on board in completing the manufacture before it was shipped from Antwerp for other parts of the world. In addition, had found that Thames water was as good as that of the Low Countries, for dyeing purposes, had imported French to break English workmen, and ruined instead their secret, so proposed, his discovery to government, and proposed that if England could break the manufactures, London would become the metropolis. The proposition received little or no attention. Vol. V p. 25.

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1852. Enclosure grants in money, worth little, had no tendency to end the cloth trade, sheep farming no longer paid debts. At its unproprietary profits, and commissioners were appointed for the purpose of compelling the owners to till again, bring their waste pastures under the plough. V 370.

In what Brooke calls a remarkable, but injurious payment in the condition of England, will find the like Edward the Sixth, 1558. Vol. IV. p. 120. In 6th, or Queen Anne's reign, "during a former period, these Enclosures, little, abbeys and cloisters no longer took men, the increase of life had risen, wages had risen, the country swarmed with vagabonds, the large grounds turned to pasture & the poor were

Froude History of England.

robbed by enclosures." [See Burnet's Collectanea]
Froude V 1109.

The art of war was changing. The English peasantry were not taught the use of halberd, bow & pistol, and were no longer familiar even with their own bows & bills. Their natural leaders the young men of family, entangled in rebellion had been executed or changed. driven into exile. The new middle class owners of the soil, risen to wealth on the dissolution, were unwarlike men of business, given to sheep farming & money making. The peasantry hated them as the chief enclosers of pasture land common and the crown & lords required them as enclosers as the creation of a new age. Vol. VII. p. 7.

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1564. The queen is expected to go north on progress, where she is to meet with her council etc. who will be in this city & about it, numbers of men in much want, some for lack of work, many of will to work. Of these that possess the highway be not kept in any, I fear there will be ill dwelling near London. [Mardon to Cecil, March 8th. 1564] ... Lansdowne MSS. 7.

Note on p. 61. Vol. VIII.

50. 1570. In relation to the defeated Catholic rebellion,

Great History of England.

Surely, says Hall, England became more poor, but she
had good cause to be more poor for her master than the
number of her free laborers to poor subjects. Vol. 6, p. 6.

The social conditions which accompanied the earlier stages
of the Reformation had settled back. That party was
longer content with confiscation & the division of the past.
1570. She too he could even be trusted with such writers
for us poor that they would use them against the labourers,
object. The restoration of trade in the Low Countries permitted
the yeoman to drive his plough once more over his
old lands, from which he had been expelled by the
titled sheep owners, and the price of wages & food had
again satisfactorily adjusted themselves. x p. 10.
(He late, but the next date following a 1570.)

Two years before the coming of the Armada, which was
in 1588, more fine woollen cloth was made in
England than in all Europe besides. The large
increase of farms had commenced, after the death
economies imposed upon it at the beginning of the reign.
Small holdings had once more been recovered in
the large. Peasants, huddled into villages, were, sup-
sugge- posed only by daily or weekly wages, such as
their employers chose to give, instead of an equal
equivalent for their work, which it was still the theory
of English legislators that they ought to receive. It is
interesting to observe that on the return of composed

Fourth History of England.

confidence, the Parliament undertook to deal with these disorders in the old style. Besides stringent measures to check adulteration & false weight, an enactm'tt. It was passed that four acres of land should be allotted to every cottage intended to be occupied by an agricultural labourer, for the use of timber and family. [3rd Elizabeth cap. 6.] Another, it was settled in the making up of the large parishes, the irreconcileable disputes respecting the bounds on which the incorporation was to proceed. It might be true that the large cultivation was more profitable in proportion to the labour employed upon it; to maintain but the interests of squires were not yet supreme in England, and the aim of Elizabeth's Parliament, and that of its successor, the maintenance of husbandry the greater part of the subjects of the realm might be preserved notwithstanding, and the wealth of the country to be preserved undiminished in many hands." [3rd Elizabeth, cap. 2.] Similarly the Act of wages, which had fallen into abeyance, was set on its feet again and amplified. The changing value of the currency or the fluctuation of prices making it still impossible to fix a statutable rate, the annual rate magistrates of each county were required to assess of wages, in annual rate, and whereas in earlier times penalties had been imposed upon the labourer who demanded more than the law permitted, a fine was now imposed upon the employer who

Principal Bernard Giffen.

more less than the last printed, [3rd Ed.] p. 12. 1815. q. 1.
Published in vol. 12. p. 265. v.

The Lives of Ralph Waterton, Robert Whigham, and
John Gilpin. By William Gilpin. M.A., Fecary Beddoe, and
Lymington. 3rd Edition. London, 1780.

From a Sermon preached in the Court at Greenwich before
King Edward VI, the First Sunday after the Epiphany, 1552,
by Bernard Giffen. B.C.

But alas! poor people are driven to seek their right
among the usurers; and there as the prophet Job saith,
look what the oak-pillar had lost in that winter's
Oppression at home, all that toth the gentry, to the
lawyers, to the labourers of London: they caught with the
money which maketh others to work; and thus are
the poor robbed on every side without redress, and that
of such as seem to have authority thereto. p. 351.

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Human Longevity recording the Name, Age, Year of
Decease &c. of one hundred & twelve Persons, over a Century
old. By James Easton. Salisbury. Eng. 1799.

1676. Henry, knight, 169. of Flitton upon Herle,
Yorkshire. He commanded the battle of Cradon End,
which was fought Sept. 11th, 1313, where he was a

Crown Longevity Pamphlet by Mr. Staffort,

bout 12 years old. He was sent to North
Berkshire with a coat and a sword, and an
older boy was sent to the army with them. p. 10.

Dated death of
1769. John Ryder. 121. a Palatine, resided near
Dublin. p. 115.
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A Compendious &c. Examination of Certain
ordinary Complaints of divers of our Countrymen
in these our Townes &c. by William Shakespeare,
Gentleman, Printed at London, 1581, Reprinted
1751.

This work has been erroneously ascribed to Shakes-
peare, but was written by William Staffort,
puzzeman. See it in the 4th Ed. p. 203, &
Turner on the Learning of Shakespeare.

[Note in Eden, I - p. 89.]

poor clothier, & it was never more with poor clothier than
graziers, gentlemen became graziers. p. 16.

These sheepes are the cause of all these mischayfes
in your countrey or they have driven husbandry out of the countrey
of man, by which we increased before all kind of rebutes,
and now with other sheepes, sheape, sheepes. &c.
This pamphlet is written in the manner of

beginning, there being four interlocutors, - a knight, a doctor, clergyman, husbandman & copper-coiner, maker. The knight took his seat, consulting the jury table,

"For we see the countrey where most enclosures be,
are most made, as Essex, Hert, Gethingsonshire, &
have heard a wittine once say that it was taken for
Enclosures or magaine in his law that whiche is possessed of
land, maner or emprise is neglect of it, and upon
the same sheweth that husbands in common be not so
common good husbands as when every man hath his part
neglected in severallities. Also I have heard say that in the
tyme most countries beyond the sea they know not what
a common ground meadowe," p. 45.

Enclosures.

The question of enclosures which was of such evil consequence to the poor in the last half of the 15th, the whole of the 16th, and the beginning of the 17th centuries, continued to be discussed in later times, but its character was entirely changed. In earlier times, it was a question between the large landed proprietors and the small holders. The latter, not holding their lands in absolute ownership, were obliged to give them up, when the proprietor claimed no copy hold claims so such an extent, that the copy holder could not pay them. The question then applied to all lands that were not cultivated. But in later times it is only applied to waste or com-

Pamphlets upon Enclosures by Wm Howlett.

now lands of too little value in former times to be put under cultivation. As the population of England increased, however, and particularly in the last century, these waste & common lands began to be looked after by the enterprising and nobles, who in many instances, extinguished the common rights to common lands enclosures, by a certain payment and bought off the poor & peasants the right to wastes, both of which kinds the poor & land they enclosed. This was considered benefit to the poor, who had rights in common or waste lands and the public benefit, in the wealthier classed on the ground that the enclosure & increased production. The question gave rise to much discussion & many pamphlets. One in my possession is entitled

Enclosures, a Cause of Improved Agriculture, & Plenty, & Consequence of Increase of Population & of the Private & National Health, being an Examination of two Pamphlets, entitled the one, A Critical Enquiry into the Consequence of Enclosing Waste Lands and the Cause of the Present High Price of Butcher's Meat &c. The other, Cursory Remarks upon Enclosures by a Country Farmer; together with Observations on the Report of the London Committee, appointed July 16th, 1786, to consider the Causes of the

Tracts upon Enclosure.

Present High Prices of Provisions by the Rev'd Mr. Dowdell, vicar of Great Dunmow, Essex, London, 1787.
Extracts.

Crown Commissioners have been appointed to enquire into the forest lands, state of the crown, or forest lands, and there is little enclosure, doubt that such of them will be encircled as are found valuable of improvement. Introduction, p. 1

The country farmer argues that, the little the cattle get when comraised, not being paid for, the owner, in order to sell them the cheaper. Mr. Dowdell replies that, if fed for nothing, by enclosing, the lands, he increases the quantity of wheat, he makes bread cheaper. p. 18.

Enclosures cheapened.
Crop stimuli
as great.

A small parish in Kent by higher cultivation has its quantity of corn, hay, hops, cattle &c., three times as great as they were forty years ago. p. 1.

Mendip Hills. Non Mendip Hills, in Gloucester, 3000 acres, have been enclosed within 40 years. The average Common 3⁸. 6^d. improvement of the whole is from about 3⁸. 6^d. Enclosed 14⁸ to nearly 14⁸ an acre. p. 18.

Similar improvements have been made upon nearly commons 15,000 acres, of almost fruitless common fields, & marshy sheep pastures, unprofitable sheep-downs in the south western parts of Gloucester. These unhealthy marsh lands, enclosed, no lack, on which the sheep feed, & the not less healthy.

Howlett upon Enclosures.

Some by enclosing & draining the heathings,
ungrazed pasture of as many sheep & oxen as
before, and four times as many milk cows.
cattle
lived, A Farmer says that the cattle fed on this land,
when it was marshy were tamed exactly like
sheep. p. 23.

[It occurs from a note at p. 28, that a con-
siderable quantity of unenclosed land is private
property, not worth enclosing.]

On some of our best lands, horses are now
and have been wild. The property of no one, these are
in England, caught by the poor people near £ 2d. for
what they will catch. Sometimes you can
purchase a tolerable nag for 3 or 4 shillings &
a mug of beer. p. 60.

In the Gursory's Remarks on Enclosures, of
a Country Farmer, we are told, That the King-
Enclosures, alone will be enclosed for 250,000 inhabitants,
and of the greater part of whom have migrated to
30,000 foreign countries, carrying with them £ 3,000,000,
£ 500,000. and thereby enabled the Americans
to defend the British broad and secure their
American Independence. p. 95.

S. T. Coleridge, - Letters, Conversations &c.

[Letters, Conversations, Occasional, &c. by S. T. Coleridge,
New York, 1836. By Thomas, Bishop, who published them in
London, not long after the death of Coleridge which took place
July 25th, 1834.]

"... her often over-pained by observing in others, and was
fully conscious in myself, of a sympathy with those of
rank and condition in preference to their inferior, and
... we discovered the source of this sympathy until one day
Syrathus, at Warwick, heard a Gardner's wife crying for her heart
out, or the death of her little child. It was soon
known & we all at once "feel that a sympathy & equality with
the poor & the weak in all that weal concealed in the best, cast
+ humanity - the associations; and that, in mind &
states to fortune, to mental power, & boggles, and con-
flicts, we reserve, consolation & sympathy for those who can
appreciate the grace & value." p. 21.

[This paragraph seems to have been dropped out from all
the later collections of Coleridge's Letters & Conversations, prob-
ably because it was considered of little worth.]

Annals of the Reformation & Establishment of Religion
and other Various Occurrences in the Church & State of
England, from the accession of Queen Elizabeth to that
of King James I., wherein account is given of the
restoring of Religion from its Corruption introduced

Hype. Annals of the Reformation, &c.

under Queen Mary, during Protestant Bishopry,
the true actions of Purists, Puritans &c &c;
by John Sturte, M. A. 2 vols. 3d Ed. with large
Additions. London. 1735.

Vol. I.

As the Queen & Council had a jealousy of
certain persons went about in the North and other
parts of the nation as vagabonds, beggars, game
sters & such like, whereof there were now great
stocks, it was ordered in March, 1567, that the
shire of Yorkshire inquire after & punish them.
And now the second time in the month of
June, they sent a larger writ to the Sheriff, re-
questing, and, that inhabiting themselves...
to cause a strict search... is begin on Monday
at night about 9, on the 10th of July in
every town, village or parish, and to continue
the same until 4 o'clock in the afternoon of
the next day, and to apprehend all vagabonds,
apprehended sturdy beggars commonly called Rogues & Esyn-
blond and also all idle, vagrant persons, having
no master, nor no certainty how whereby to
live, and, them to be imprisoned, and sent them
home to their own countries. That the same search
should be made, monthly, until the first of November,
that the Sheriff & his officers were to communicate
with the officers of every corporate town, they were
to enquire upon the Statutes for avoiding all un-

Stripped Annals of the Reformation, vol. I + II.

"lawful games, and especially Bowls, and the like, where
+ checkerie must be speedily + reasonably accounted, and
that it were demanded when either horse or boar
or bad beast die, they were to be buried by the re-
watches heard in the night, + unnoticed, but all
take news, reading of unlawful books should be made
to be punished, + that any Justice found herein neglig-
ent, were to be reported by the const., ... This was a
notable treason... made notwithstanding the winter, + the most
unfavourable part of it, on the same day, and 13,000
masterless men were taken up, which undoubtedly
very much brake the intended + attempted insurrec-
tion of this year." pp. 571-2.

The marked open difference practised by the govern-
ment, in the treatment of people of property + the poor, will
be noted. The officers + others are exhorted to abstain from
unlawful games themselves, + appearance sake, while
punishing the poor for indulging in the same; + occasio-
nal they might have to do in the trials that would follow.

"color washed, white washin, "I didn't see him yet," for "I havn't
seen him yet."

Stripped Annals. Vol. IV.

Part one letter from Camden to Sir Robert Cotton, 1770.
These were all in melancholy, the green being a

disposed, by want of sleep &c, and this happening
not in her calamitous year, did more than
helped to the think them ill, and made the Lord of the
Exchequer, take it, after the first presentment, to read
all the accounts thereabouts to it, taken up,
and shipped for the Low Countries, to draw some
restitution to the Court &c &c. II. p. 287.
But the Queen's dangerous temper caused,

Extract from a letter of Edward Steel, a
Somersetshire Gentleman to the Lord Treasurer, dated
Sept. the 1st in the afternoon in Somersettshire, 20th September, 1596,
erecthur magis. Having long observed the hapines & misfor-
tune, committed within this county, where I have...
I do think it my bounden duty to present
unto you, these Calenders of the prisones ex-
ecuted the year past in this county.

In all executed this year, 10. Burnt in the
statutes of said 35. whipted for felonies 37. colonies ex-
ecuted in the Court of the 6th of Octo. by the
field jury 43. yet at twenty, 13.

Your Lordship may behold 183 most wicked
& desperate persons so vnienged, none will
receive them into service. In truth, mark they
will not. Neither can they without extreme
pain, by reason their sinews are so benumbed
& stiff through idleness.... For at such time
as our houses of correction were up.... (which are
put down in most parts of England, the more

here [John] which I find does wants me, suspicious persons to jail at the house of correction; and all would beseech me to make him send them rather to the jail, and let me if they are composed above me to me, by which they have added their lives, to the end that would not be sent to the House of Correction, and there forced to work. Sir, the first person that committeth Not brought a felon in this country is not brought to trial; that is not one in five. The reasons are, the loser is content to take his oar, & let them off, because the trouble and charge of giving evidence, at the first, Constables & tithingmen sometimes negligenter suffer them to escape, ... Simple craftsmen run away looking no further than the loss of their tools, who not procure you man's death for all their work in the world; others upon promise of having their tools are quiet evidence, whose being few and small numbers. Others having their tools to vindicate the justice that cannot read a tool; others trust in the hand after a month or two, there will be no sign of [eas]. Happy were it for England if always were taken away in case of robbery. This year there assembled 16 in a company and took a whole cartload of tools from one during it to a fair, and dispersed it among them. Now we may, and not have in the world men have other all to their trouble and will save the poor. They too sit in the house, buy & night eating & drinking excessively.

16 take
a cart
load of
cheese.
no redress.

I took a thief that was executed this last
desire, that confessed unto me that he and
the men living in the house three weeks,
eating 20 fat sheep, stealing one every night....

They break many a poor man's plough, by
stealing an ox from him, who is not able to
buy more.

True men, our service may perceive by the counter
marked trai^t pass "Indorse", that the land, young man
by counterfeit in England we looked in this life, for the man
passes. That travelled with it is inheritance £40,
land after his father, who is a gentleman that
dwelleth in Scotland in the County of Roxburgh.

At a late session, a tall man was com-
munity, a wretched to a justice and had judgment to
take man be whipped. He swore, in the face of the
Almoner who took such a great oath that if he were
justice of the shire, if should be the steadiest whipping
scourge that ever was. The steake such a
fear in him that committed him, as he prayed
that he might be tried with the Justice, and
he was delivered without any whipping....

Shee much at the writing of the law, & the
unconscience of the executioner of it.... now
in my house at Ulster town in Ulster-shire,

Edward West.

Stryfe Vol. IV. Q91-5.

* The tall man was a gipsy. The counter
"ut pass" mentioned above, states that the

bitter with them, though longest now living within
upon the north side of the River, where many were
settled, for the better land, called the northern bush, settel-
lish.

Page. W. 1.

Extract from a Memorial to the Lord Keeper's grand Committee
1558, mission for visiting Despots' poor houses, &c. 1558.
Forasmuch as many Despots' poor houses, &c., occupied
the houses for us, and we prepared for them a reward, for the rea-
son of the poor are greatly decayed, and the want there-
of most enlargedly converted to pride, vice & sin, & made
to certain persons &c., &c. Vol. p. 31.

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A. Compendium of the acts, speeches & debates, both
of the House of Lords and House of Commons throughout
the whole reign of Queen Elizabeth of Gloucestre
Collected by that Excellent Master of Parliament, Sir, Edmund
C'Ewes, Baronet, Published at New Bond, in the Strand,
Temple, Esg. London, 1698.

Bill for the just rule of Servants, Husbandmen & apprentices
read the first time, 20th of April 1558. & the same bill,
Bill in April 28th. - no debate. pp. 34 5.

Relation

to Servantes Bill for the punishment of servants called Esquites, and
Husbandry, secunda vice, 4th of March 1563.

Husbandry Bill to make such statutes against servants robbing their
&c. master. Read the first time. No debate on either. pp. 68-9.

C'ntd Journal.

v

Bill for further punishment of vagabonds passed the house, 1st of January, 1560. in last vol., p. 80,

Bill to prevent vagabonds labouring, and
the first time Dec. 4th, 1566. p. 132.

Bill that no person shall hold above 2 tenements,
second reading, Dec. 9th, 1566. p. 133.

Bill for an Increase of Village, read first time,
17th of May. 1571. p. 148.

Mar. 21st. 51 Bill against vagabonds, and
vagabondage, read the second time, p. 148.

Bill for the Increase of Village, passed the Lords, &
sent to the Commons, May 23rd. 1571. p. 149-50.

The Bill against Vagabonds was read the first
time, after which divers speeches, which is not
convenient to set out after the second reading.
Mr. Sanders endeavoured to prove that the law for
beggars to be working, holding, standing much
in the place which is to be had for the poor, saying
that it might be possible with some travail had by
the master to allow every man at his own house
and to tax them for wandering. Mr. Treasurer
would have a Debetall in every town, and
every tippler in the country to yield 12 d. to mon-

Debate over
the Bill agt.
Vagabonds.

D' Eves' journal.

tain it. Mr. Wilson argued that the Poor we must have, for so
that with out, with his father coming, and without him,
as said he else that beggar by God's word might not be a
worse than his people; in it following extract. Such leniency,
leniency was nowhere as here. It was no charity to give to
such a one as we know not. The Curate put all of them
as of thieves. He was for imprisonment. April 13th. p. 163.

The Bill for the Relief of Vagabonds &c read the third time &
passed, with May 1st. 1571. added to the Bill against
Vagabonds, being read the same day. p. 181.

The Bill against Great Roben was read the third time,
Great and upon the division of the House, it was ordered that
Roben, the Clause for awarding the wearer to prosecute or commence
suit shall be allowed to remain in the bill. Friday the
8th of May, 1571. p. 186.

Bill for the Punishment of vagabonds & the Relief of the
Poor, read a second time, but there is no mention that it was
either ordered to be engrossed, or referred to committee, doubt
less from the negligence of the clerk. 13th. May 1572. p. 198.

Four provisos annexed by the Committee to the Bill for Vaga-
bonds read the third time & passed. June 4th. 1572. p. 200.

Bill against vagabonds and for the Relief of the Poor, read a second
time & referred, and the Bill to avoid the multitude of Rogues
& vagabonds read the first time, May 2^d 1572. H. C. p. 200

D'Eves' Journal.

Bill against the Habituals of Rogues & Vagabonds, read the second time & rejected. May 29th, 1572. H. C. p. 220.

Bill against Vagabonds and for the Relief of the Poor, with amendments & provisos passed the question, June 2nd, 1572. H. C. p. 221.

The bill that no servant or any subject shall be Justice of the Peace or Night Constable read the second time & engrossed. H. June 4th, 1572. H. C. p. 222.

Bill for setting the Poor on Work and for avoiding idleness, read the third time, Thursday 8th March, 1575. H. C. p. 230.

Bill for setting the Poor at Work, re-read, the second time. Feb. 10th, 1575. H. C. p. 246.

Bill for setting the Poor at Work, &c., passed & sent
1575. to the H. of L. March 1st, 1575. H. C. p. 252.
Setting the constable or a Justice, or setting the Poor on Work by
Poor to work, the Towns of Winch, Cape Head, Camp Head, Chap,
Brooke Head, Head was read in this house. March 7th, 1575. H. C. p. 254.

A new Bill against idleness and Incontinent Life,
and for the Punishment of Rogues & Vagabonds, read
the second time & re-committed. Feb. 26th, 1584. H. C. p. 360.

The same bill read the third time, March 4th, 1585. H. C. p. 368.

The same bill, read the third time & two pro-

D'Orville's Journal.

visos added, whereupon the Bill passed. March. 17th. 1585. p. 369.

House of Commons. Bill for the Maintenance of Houses of Custody & Village, read the first time. 5th of Feb. 1588. The same read the second time. 13th of Feb. 1588. H.C. p. 412. 3.

Bill for the Maintenance of Houses of Custody & Village, recommended to the Consideration of the House. Friday. March 1588. H.C. p. 444.

Mr. Sir Chamberlain moved that for some present relief for Poor Sick Poor, Maimed & Sick Soldiers, a Collection might be had amongst the Members of the House. 19th. March. 1593. H.C. p. 503.

1597. House of Commons. Bill for the Erection of Houses of Correction for Rogues, Rebellious & Sturdy Beggars, read the third time. 20th December. 1597. H.C. p. 534.

H.C. Sat. 5th. Oct. 1597. Mr. Francis Bacon made first, and made a Motion against Inclosures, and Despoliation of Towns & Houses of Custody & Village. And to this purpose he brought in, as he termed it, two Bills not drawn with a polished pen, but with a polished steel, free from affection & affectation. And because former Laws are Medicines of our understanding, sic said, that he had perused the Chamber of former Statutes, and in them did see the inconveniences of this matter, being then cast out of the shell, to be now full winged. And he said, that the over-flowing of the people here, makes a striking and abate elsewhere: And that this no mecha-

D'Urée's Journal.

8

though they be exceeding great, yet they seem the less, because *Qui multa cum multis patimur, leniora videantur.* And though it may be thought ill and very prejudicial to Lords that have inclosed great grounds, pulled down even whole Towns, and converted them to Sheep-Pastures; yet considering the increase of people and the benefit of the Common Wealth, I doubt not but every man will deem the revival of former Moleaten ^{of us} in this point a praece worthie thing. For in most ^{of} ^{the} ^{old} ^{time} policy, it is not to be thought ill, which bringeth ^{forth} ^{the} ^{best} ^{good}. For Inclosure of grounds bringeth ^{upopula-} ^{tion} ^{depop-} ^{lation}, which bringeth first idleness, secondly decay of ^{idleness} ^{village}, thirdly subversion of houses, and decay of ^{decay} ^{village}, Charity, and charges of the Poor, fourthly impov- ^{ishing} ^{ishing} the state of the Realm. And law for the taking away of such inconveniences is not to be thought ill or hurtful unto the general State. And I would be sorry to see within this Kingdom, that piece of *Civile* ^{law} prove true, *jam seges ubi Troja fuit,* so in England, instead of a whole town full of people, Shepherd who, wrought but green fields, but a sheep and a Dog. The Eye of Experience is the sure Eye, and the Eye of Wisdom is the quick sighted Eye; and by Experience we daily see, *Nemo putat illud videri surpe, quod sit* *it quaestuosum.* And therefore there is almost no Conscience made in destroying the savour of the life, Dead man, for *Painè vapor vitae.* And there- a strict and vigorous Law had need to be made against those Viporous natures, who fulfill the

D'Ewee's Journal.

Proverb, it was peace good will, publick tameness good order; which if it be made w^t us, and we give unto it by Invocation in our several Countries, no doubt all they will prove Land tenders to God's Honour, the renown of her Majesty, the fame of this Parliament, and, the everlasting good of this Kingdom; and therefore I think them worthy to be read & received.

In the end of which said Speech, as it shoud seem, more the said Mr. Bacon did move the House that a Committee committee might be appointed to consider of the said matter touch-
ing Inclauses, my Disclosure.

Which done, Sir John Blesme, Chancellor of the Exchequer in like manner shewed his opinion in this Case, much an-
swerable to the said Speech of the said Mr. Bacon; and so
in time moving for a Committee to that end, the House did nomi-
nate all the Privy Council being Members of the House,
with Bacon, all the Knights of the Countries and all the Citizens of the
Cities returned into this present Parliament, Sir Edward Kelly,
Mr. Francis Bacon, Mr. Nathaniel Bacon, Mr. Finch, & others, who
were appointed to meet in the Exchequer Chamber at two of the
Clock in the Afternoon of this present day.

Mr. Finch shewing sundry mean & horrid abuses of
idle & vagrant Persons greatly offensive both to God & the
world; And further shewing the abominable estate
of the Godly & honest sort of the poor Subjects of this Realm,
moved for a Committee of the House to be selected for consid-
eration to be had for redress thereof. Whereupon the same
was referred to the former Committee in the Bill touching
Inclauses and converting of Village into Towne, pt. 231-2,

D'Eves Journal.

1001 16th, Dec. A.D. 1601, the Amendments in the engrossed Bill
will against Double Payments of Debt on Sh. p. books, were
read three times read and thereupon much disputed on,
ment of Debt. Mr. Bacon said that Merchants' Books be springing-
in their books, every year they increase. Mr. Sirrout Harris
said These Merchant Books be like Basing stock reck-
onings, over night six shillings & six pence if you pay it,
if not, in the morning, it is grown to a just noble. This
debt is a sleeping debt, and will pull young gen-
tlemen into the Merchants' Books, with the golden
books of being trusted, by the merchant, and his
expectation after his father's decease. These are
matters dangerous, wherefore I think it a good Bill.

Mr. Thomas Bone said, It is now no chance
of Mr. to speak somethmo, and that without ^{the} Hearing
Thomas bones, or Hearing. I think this law is a good law.

Straight reckonings make long friends. As far
as many goes the penny as the penny master. Vigilant-
proverb. ut non dormientibus jura subvenient. Pay the
reckoning over night and you shall not be
troubled in the morning. If ready money
be mensura publica, let every man cut his coat
according to his cloth. When the old suit is
on the bane, let him tarry till his money bring a
new suit in the increase. Therefore I think the
law to be good, and I wish a good passage.

Mr. Hackwell of Lincoln's Inn made a long
speech. The House after 4 hours argument
divided. The A. had 151 voices, and the Nois 102.

O'Dowd journal.

To the Bill passed by 49 voices, p. 667.

ock, trust. To this Bill Mr. Luckay Beck began to speak, who for
speak, but now fear struck that he could not proceed, but stood still
has to sit a while and at length sat down. Mr. Beck after a few
down, was the first after the reading of the Bill.

W. C. 9th Dec. 1601.

1601 One point to be considered of in the Continuance of Statute
Declaratio nals were read & offered still to dispute, whether of the
Mr. Shawe said, In the time of Earth when we made the
this Statute, it was not considered that the hand of God
was upon us; And now Corn is cheap; if too cheap, the
Husbandman is undone, whom we must provide for, for he
is the Staple man of the Kingdom. And so after many
arguments he concluded the Statute to be repealed.

Sir Walter Raleigh said, I think this Law fit to be repealed;
Raleigh, for many poor men are not able to find seed to sow so
much as they are bound, to plough, which they must do, or
Colized incur the penalty of the Law. Beside, all nations around
to sow so with Corn. France offered the Queen to send Ireland with
muckseed, Corn for 16 shillings a quarter, which is but ten shillings the
busket; if we should sell it so dear, the Husbandman would
be bankrupt. The Dow Country men and the Colimer
which never soweth Corn, hath by his industry such
plenty that they will serve other nations. The Span
said who then wanteth Corn, said, we never so much
plenty, will not be holding to the Englishman for it,
neither to the Dow Country men, nor to France, but we

D'Ewes' Journal.

such military catch it even of the very Barbary, and therefore
some of the bold & thievish the best course, is to let it at forty, & leave
now before long every man free, which is the desire of a true English
land.

Mr. Secretary Cecil said, I do not know in the
Country, I am not acquainted with therough; But
Cecil speech, I think that whatsoever doth not maintain the
Rough. destroys this Kingdom. There were the
few that a Gaol of London should be, have we not sufficient
modus pro transmutation, which is allowable by the
Policy of all nations? I cannot be induced or minded
from this opinion upon Government of former Statutes, I
am sure when warrants go from the Council for levying
of men in the Countries, and the Certificates be returned
unto us again, we find the greatest part of them to be
Roughness.

trust to their Course, so to doke with others, straight
catch me for we catch them with the Statute of Males, whether
with the Statute under abroad, they are within the danger of the
Statute, Statute of the Poor to be whist. So be the means
undo this Statute, and you endanger many thou-
sand with
Posterioe less discipline p have made us wise to
for warn us to preserve

It was put to the question, whether the Will
of village should be committed & most said
y. v. t. 5.

Harrison's Description of England.

Harrison's Chronicle of England, Scotland & Ireland,
In 3 Volumes, [written partly in 1584.] London, 1807.

Original Title.

- The First and Second volumes of Chronicals, comprising
1. The Description & historie of England.
2. The Description & historie of Ireland.
3. The Description & historie of Scotland.

First collected & published by Raphael Holinshed, Will
iam Harrison, and Others. Now newly augmented and
continued with many old matters of singular note and worth
memorie, to the Year 1586. By John Stoker, alias Worcester
gentleman, and Others. With convenient Notes at the End of these
volumes.

The first book is the Description of Britain, by W. H. and the
second is the Description of England in the same; William
Harrison. The third book is the Descript. History of England,
by Raphael Holinshed.

The Description of England.

Chapter V.

Of Degrees of People in the Commonwealth of England,
and he in England liveth our people communall into four sorts,
of people, as gentlemen, citizens or burgesses, yeomen, which are either
or laborers. p. 263.

Yeomen are those which by our lawe are called leigists from
the man, i.e., free men born English, and may defend of their own

Garrison's Description of England.

free land in yearly revenue to the sum of 40[£] Sterling, or six pounds, as monie goeth in our times... The word is derived from the Saxon, *geoman* or *geomen*, which signifies a settled, or fixed man, who had a people have a certain pre-eminence, & more estimation than laborers and the common sort of artificers... they are aye for the most part, farmers to gentlemen, & at the least soise artificers, & with growing frequency of markets doe come to great wealth... and albeit they be not called master as gentlemen are, or sir, as to knights appalled by just pertaining, but only John & Thomas, yet thare name, they beene yong & have done very good service... the fourth & last sort of people in England are like laborers, poore husbandmen, & some tailors, taylors, which have no free land, copyholders, and all copy holders artificers, w^e tailors, shomakers, carpenters, clock-makers, masons &c. And as for slaves & bondmen, we have none. Wair, such is the princi^p of our country by the speciall grace of God, & bountie of our prince, that if any come either from their walens, or from the rest of England, they become as free of condition as their masters,... this sortith and last sort of people, therefore, have neither voice nor authoritie, in the common wealth, but aye to be ruled and not to rule others, yet they are not altogether neglected, for in cities & corporat towres, for default of yeomen, there are yane to make up their numbers of such manner

Garrison's Description of England.

only holder of 'peecie', and in villages they are commanded in the church made 'wardens', with man, 'wardens' assistants, all command. Such our 'uninspectors of bread', ale &c, now and then constables; and many done in these cities enjoy the same of their burroughes. While the country, this last, also, may our great names of ^{the} former men be referred, of whom there runneth a proverb; 'Younger seruants know old masters', because service is none heritare. p. 25.

I now will therefore tell the ^{succession} whereof
there were in year ¹⁵⁸⁰ following, so that the commonwealth
be rid of many themes. 'Scomen be not called mas-
Goodman less & villain' set good men, as Goodman Smith, Good-
Smith, man ^{of} Wool, Goodman Cornewall, and a myllion of iaw, these
Goodmen ^{etc.} and the like are called thus, Giles Send, Corran,
Edward Mountford, Corran, &c. to which addition there
are exempt from ^{of} the vulgar & commonweal ^{of} sort. p. 275.

Chapter VI.

On the Food & Diet of the English.

The Justicer and Sergeant-man make greatest account of such meat as they may sooneest come by, except in London, when the Companies of every trade do meet on their quarter dayes, for albeit that some of them doo
suffer their iawes to go off before their dayes, yet the
iubile sorte handle the matter well enough, and their
meat, frugalitie deserveth commendation. p. 282

The bread throughout the land is made of such
graine as the soile yieldeth, nevertheless the gentlellye commonweal
provide themselves sufficientlie of meat for their necessities

Curious Description of England.

yea & they eat whilst their household & poore neighbors in some shires
are forced to content themselves with id, or bacon, yea
yea - id and in time of dearth manie with bread made either of
beans, pease, otes, or yees, or yee either, and some reernes
otes. among, of which scoufie the poorest, too soonest last,
sith they are least able to provide themselves of better.
I will not say that this extremitie is oft so well to
be seene in time of plenty as of dearth, but if I
should say could suffice bring my trial, I'll albeit
that there be much more ground eareed now almost
in every place, than hath beeene of late yeares, yet
such a price of corne continueth in each town &
market without any just cause, (except it bee that
landlords doo get licences to eare corne out of the
land onely to keepe up the peices, for their own
private gaines and ruine of the commonwealth)
that the stillest and poore labouring men, is not
poor man able to reach unto it, but is driven to content
himself with horse corne, I mean, beans, pease,
otes, tares, and hitlele: and therefore it is a true
proverbe, and never so well verified as now, that
hunger willst his fist fast into the horses manger,
as the world last a while after this rate, wheate &
yea will be no graine for poore men to feed on, & some
caterpillars there are that can saie so much alreadie.

p. 283.

Chapter X.

Of Provision made for the Poore.

Eidle beggars are such culprits through other men's oe-

Harrison's Description of England.

casior (as one wile for example) when some covetous man, such I
mean as have the cast or right veine, daile to make be-
longing so much whereto to pester the land, espou a further
enclosure, conmoditie in their comonwe, wible, and tenures, leath
and such meane as thereby to wrie manie out of their
occupyng, and lise the same unto his private gaines.
Likewise it followeth, that although the wise & better minded
too godes doth either forlake the wain for altogether, and run to live
other in other countreys, as France, Germanie, Italiie, India,
countreys, Moscovia, and vise Calecole, complaininge of no roome to
be left for them to come, too so roun the world that
theire is nothine to be accapted among the second
or reeon sort; yet the water past communall having nothing
else to staine upon are niggell, and therupon doo either
beggars, prove viles beggars, or else continue starke twome till the
vies to eat them up, which is a lamentable case. Ver-
ely in some cases vider, vith these things as bulles,
and not worth the regarding, some also do judge at
the great increase of vagabondes in these daies, thinkeing a
people necessary brood of cattle farre better than a injurious
prefer a augmentation of mankinde. p. 308.

Harrison describes begging impostors, such as apply
corroded to the more ^{lether} rucke of their bodies, and also
Impostor scabs, learmort, crowfoot, and such like unto their
applycure whole members, whereby they raise pittifull and odious
sore spear sores. These amonge divers counterfit the an-
swere, new lesion of all sorte of diseases. Byt times they play
for, & mariners, and it look for swete which they had not.

Harrison's Description of England.

last. It is not yet full three score years since this trade began, and now they are supposed of one expand another its amount unto above 10,000 persons,

pp 308-9.

The third encore of the common wealth are Rogues, which doo verie great mischeife, in all places where they become. For whereas the rich men suffer injurie by the first two, these spare neither rich nor poore; but whether it be great or small, it is yisht that commeth to not with them, & are tressed up in both they and the rest are tressed in space, apace. For there is not one yare commonlie, wherein 300 or 400 of them are not abhorded and taken up in the 200 or 400 houses in one place & other. It appertaineth to Caxton, who writh it upon the report of the bishop of Lichfield, in the summe of King Edward the first, how Henrie the eight, executing the lawe wch he sette against such idle persons, & means great theves, spetche theves and roges, did hang up three-hundred score and twelve thousand of them in his time.....
in time of Henry the 8th. I have knowne by mine owne experiance, fewe being taken to have escaped out of the stocks, being received by other & want of salte & yard, that shewes have been let passe because the covetous & greedie parish-owners would neither take the paines, nor be at the charge to carry them to prison, if it were farre to scape, that when hue & crye have been made unto the faces of some constable, ther have said; bid-

Rev. C. Wesley.

O'Curry's Journal. 2nd Extract.

"before your nose, have the goodness at this time," and by such means the meanness of many a just man is left unexecuted, malfeasors unredeemed, and many a poor man turned out, of the rest of that which he hath spent and taken great pains for, toward the maintenance of himself and his poor children and family.

p. 314.

Interview with Professor Quincy. From the New York Tribune. from the Times Press, of August 1st, 1870.

He asked the scholars' opinion as to which of the great advantage would probably be in the event of a violent of small conflict. On being told so remarked on the advantage of maintaining it was in a nation to have a surrounding agricultural population of small land holders. In England, the rural population was densely ignorant. because it was not interested in the soil which it cultivated. In speaking of our general politics, he shook his head and said we were afraid that when we went home we would still be of opinion that England was a better Republic than America. "But," said he "until you have a population of 90 millions, you havn't had a real test of our strength yet. Wait until you have a vast ignorant vote, to deal with."

O'Curry's Journal. Second Extract.

Mo. O. 15th. Bill against vagabonds.

Mr. Lincoln introduced a new law for vagabonds to be overseen and locked. He thought it was possible

to relieve every man at his own house, and to stay them from wandering.

Mr. Wilson argued that the poor of necessity we must have, or so Christ hath said.... and as that is true, so said he also that beggars by God's word might not be amongst his people. He set mendicant lives to severe, inter red: this experience he showed through the greatest part of Christendom, concluding that such wretchedness and badness was nowhere as here. He said it was no charity to give to such a one as we know not. The Brecians, vexed of beggars as they did of thives. In the pain of the constables for their remiss dealinge he wished might enough be conjoined imprisonment. p. 165.

At the opening of Parliament in Feb. 1592, Mr. Cook, Speaker made an address to the Queen. The Lord Keeper for the Queen replied.

Queen Jon
Free Speech: So your demands the Queen answereth, liberty of speech is granted you.... There be two things of most necessite and choice, two, do most harm, which are self and speech, the one inventeth, the other uttereth. Privileg of speech is granted that no man speak over me, what he listeth, but your privilege is ^{it} or to be. Therefore Mr. Speaker Her Majesties pleasure is that if you receive any idle heads which will not stick to hazard their own estates, which will meddle with reforming the church and transforming the common-

D'Ewes' Journals - 1558-1602.

wealth, and to exhibit any bills to such purpose that you receive them not, until they be viewed, and considered by those who it is fitter should consider of such things and an better judge of them. 2. p. 400.

2. of 6. 1592. Sir Walter Raleigh answered them that 2. of the Society of the Land, which they argued to the multitude of Beggars, so are these reasons: That the broken Companier in Normandy and the Low Countries, who returned maimed, hither, never went back again to the Towns from whence they came; for a multitude of Colours take their Dooms into their own hands, sparing themselves, and except we would work unto them toller cheap than they can make themselves, they will set none on work. p. 492.

2. of 6. - 1592. Then followed further dispute touching that weighty business of whom repairing of foreign states.

Raleigh said the nature of the Dutchman is to be on the fly to no man but for his profit, and they will obey no Dutchman, man long - now under Spain, now under Mountjoy, now under the Prince of Orange but under no government long. The Dutchman by his power hath gotten trading with all the world into his hands; &c. he is now returned into the dominion of the two French Lands, which is the Starre of the Low Countries. and are the people that maintain the King of Spain in his greatness.

Like above I but my best of this noble speech.

Sir Robert Cecil spake next: then I heard the hit

New
Cecil
startling
dashed.

read, I promised myself silence, but upon so great dispute, my understanding is cleared... that the word 'charitable' meant 'unbiased' not before. But now it is brought to a matter of charity to relieve strangers... This hath brought great honor to our kingdom, for it is accounted the refuge of blessed nations.... But our charity unto them must not hinder or injure ourselves. Now as the Bill is, it is not sufficient for this purpose, and if it be put in a question, it must be either dashed or put to improving. If the question be now made, I am not resolved to give my voice. The bill was recommitted. p.587.

H. 16 1592. 8. On the Bill for reducing Dissolved Subjects to Obedience.

Raleigh. Sir Walter Raleigh said in his conceit, the Brownists, Brownes are worthy to be rooted out. But what danger cometh you to yourselves if this com-passe is let to be considered... yet whose charge shall they be banished? I am sorry for it, I am afraid there is near 20,000 of them in England, & when they be gone, who shall maintain their wives and children? p.517.

C. of C. 39th & 40th of Elizabeth, 1597.

Mr. Francis Bacon then first, and made a motion against inclosures, and doth inclosure of

D'Éves' Journals. 1558-1602.

already towns & houses of husbandry and tillage, and for that you copied, also, he thought it were better it had been two bills, not drawn up p. with a polished pen but with a polished heart, for the book, from affection and affection.

16. 6. 1597. The Bill against living of clothe with black Logwood wood, alias Dogwood was reported & committed to the Censors of London &c. p. 558.

The Bill for Hospitality was read the second time and Hospitality, dashed upon the question for committing to a committee. p. 561.

The Bill for Civil and military was read the third time and after many arguments, was passed & sent to the Lords. p. 564.

See p. 80. this book.

On the 9th of Feb. 1597-8. this Parliament was dissolved, Queen when Her Majestie came her assent to 24 public & 17 private bills & acts and required for payment 49 several bills, which had passed both Houses. p. 596.

Parliament assembled Oct. 27th, 1601. The Speaker, Origin in his Address to the Queen made a remonstrance against the tyranny of the King of France, the said king joining division the Duke of Alençon, which he said was like a snake, broke out in pieces, which did crawl and ever to themselves together again. p. 601.

John Cook, Recorder of London, was the Speaker.

v

Curious Description of England, and Extra,
where it and such were to be executed time, a man or
otherwise a customer of Slough, that whosoever dooth
Thieves commit any felonie and is taken with the same,
hangod. if it be valued by four constables to amount to
the sum of four pence pa per day to be goodly worth
beheaded upon one of the next market days,
rafters being though thieves generally are hanged. The engine
say, where wherein the execution is done, is a square blocke
beheaded, of wood, of the length of four foot & an halfe,
which dooth ride up and down, in a slot, rabet,
or regall, between two pieces of timber, that are
for 13¹/₂ once, grained and set upright of five yards in height.
In the neather end of the sliding blocke is an ar-
ked, or fastened with an iron into the wood,
which being drawn up to the top of the frame
by a wooden pin with a catch after the manner
of a Simson's post unto the middest of which
pin also there is a long rope fastned that com-
ly down among the people, so that when the
Cruyn of offender hath laid his neck over the neckeremat
the guillotine, block, even man present that can dooth either
take hold of the rope in token that we will see
justice executed, and pulling out the pin in this
manner, the axe dooth fall with such violence as
to cut the neck in sunder at a blow, & the

D'Eves' Journal.

offender be executed for an ev. - heire, the self bate, or other, the same kind shall have the self bate somwhat to them, & that they being duell to brac' wth the invinciby the offender is executed.
p. 312.

Under the description of the fourth class of people in England, see pp. 313. this book. Garrison says, "As for slaves no slaves & bondmen we have none; We're such, if the province of in England, our country by the expressiⁿ will of God and counsele of ou thens. Dunces, that we have some either from other counts, so soon as they set foot on land, they become as we of condition as their masters." p. 275.

Under the heading

On Provision made for the Poor.

in the olden. & the beggars w^tchil^r through other mens occasion, or through their owne deceipt. By other mens occasion (as one w^tch for example) when some covetous man, w^tch w^tchil^r have the cost or light wine, danc^r to make beggars enough, whereby to pestle the hant reue. See p. 84 this book, where the extract is given in full.

D'Eves' Journal.

Immediately after the vote on the Village Bill, Mr. Collier came forward with Council, saying that Her Majesty had licenced Mr. Dorner, under her letters patent, with a non obstante this statute, to enclose 300 A. of ground,

"Living Age." Article on George Ticknor.

and he refused the house to accept and admit this
proviso for the saving of his letters patent. I
Reasons. First, the ground is a small quantity.
Secondly it is fit for pasture, not for tillage. Thirdly,
it is a kind of marshy ground, too moist, soft
for tillage.

The ^{or} House divided upon Mr. Birne's motion, and
the A. D. D. were 176, the Noes, 134. So that the
A. D. D. got it by 44 voices. p. 676.

See p. 80 this book.

Article in the Living Age of August 19th, 1876, from
the "American Review," on the Life, Beliefs, & Writings
of George Ticknor, Boston, 1876.
^{Author of the article} The state of the Poor
fortunately consoles him for the corruption & de-
crepitude of the Old.

"In the United States, we have the opposite
defects; but I greatly prefer them. We have the great
basis of purity in our domestic life and relations,
which is so broadly wanting here. We have
men in the less-favored portions of society, who
have so much more intellect, will and knowledge, than
compared with similar classes here, those among
them of an inferior order in creation.
Indeed, taken as a general remark, a man is
much more truly a man with us than he is

Eden's State of the Poor in England.

elsewhere; and, notwithstanding the faults that freedom brings out in him, it is much more gratifying and satisfying to the mind, the agriculturist, no less, to live in our State, society, than in any I know of on this side of the Atlantic."

Eden's State of the Poor in England. Second Part.

Eden remarks that the provisions of modern statutes relating to the branch of heretofore appear to be unmercifully severe. Eden at the time of an writer, 1811, a punishment beyond what seemed a reasonable fine had to be inflicted which was inflicted for six months or the first offence, and for the second to be imprisoned for two years with a public whipping given time to come. "A wandering roman delivered of a child out of her own womb was liable to a public whipping and six months imprisonment. The great disproportion between the offence & the punishment is the universal opinion which has hitherto been so seldom executed." Eden I - 139-40.

The History of Great Britain during the Reign of Queen Anne. By Frederick William Wyke. 2 vols. London, 1876.

Vol. II.

But other causes, besides the alleged progress of the dissenters, were at work to foster a spirit of discontent.

Wynn. History of Britain during the Reign of George

The bakers had been below the average, and high tax then passed in such a season inevitably upon the revenue of the poor. The complaint against the bakers had been so vehement that Parliament hastened upon its reopening to pass an act of reducing the price and weight of bread.* But the imminent pestilence of London had one grievance
Account of
the Palatines
in England
in 1709-10
special to themselves. The act passed in the
concourse of the year for naturalizing foreign
Protestants had been attended by consequences
not altogether such as its promoters anticipated.

Its fame had spread far and wide over the continent, and had given hope to the bands of thin
Bill for Nat
uralizing
Foreign Prot
estants.
sands of outcasts. From May to November scarce a
week but passed without bringing scores of poor
Lemings, chiefly it was said, from the war wasted
Palatinate, who were eager to enrol themselves as
members of the rich, happy, and secure population
of the island. The first of these were arrived
in London without a penny of money and
scarce a rag to their backs. They encamped
in open places near the capital under tents which,
by the Queen's orders, were served out to them from
the Tower. By the middle of June their num-
ber amounted to between six and seven thousand
men, women & children, and still the poor crea-
tures kept pouring in. There was one large
encampment on Black heath, and another at in

* This curious piece of paternal legislation is the 8 Anne c. 19.

From Hist. of C. Britain during the Reign of Edward.

the field of Camberwell. Those who had been forward in promoting the act, might well see shamed at the mass of destruction which they had occasioned into the kingdom. But the violence had been given and accepted, and it was incumbent, therefore, on the king of the country to maintain its peace. Some showed too much hardness of soul by ordering a sentence to be made of five hundred a day to execute persons and commissioners were appointed to superintend the distribution of her bounty. Citizens were also made, at her invitation, in all the cities throughout the kingdom. The richer they could themselves particularly, as they were in consequence bound to try to mitigate the suffering of the helpless crowd. The foreigners, on their side, showed every disposition to obtain a living by their own industry. Employment was occasionally offered to them, and was often accepted. But it should seem that the king of the Germans did not come up to the requirements of English manners. At least one sixth of their number were wine-drinkers; and that those who practised usage of more ability in this country, had learnt them after a fashion that rendered their labour of little value here. Meanwhile the charity accorded to the foreigners had raised a flame of jealousy in the breasts of the native poor of London, who complained that the stream of benefice was being diverted from its legitimate channel; not so vehement was the clamor against the pretension that violence was apprehended. One of the arguments employed to deter

Newgate, Oct. 17, 1820, during the reign of George.

people from extending compassion to the outcasts who had, even in the pure Protestant Church, they were not of the right stamp of sinners. They were not Church of England men; they were nothing better than heretics. This is the shibe had invited them here expressly as assistants to their design of overturning the Church.*

The ferment was so great in London that the Government hastened to remove the offence from the eyes of the population. Some hundreds of the refugees, who owned that they were Catholics, were speedily shipped back again to the Continent. Some were sent to Ireland; others to Scotland. A considerable number were induced to cross the ocean by offers of land and farming stock from proprietors of estates in Carolina. Before the close of the year, the encampments had disappeared. But much discontent, nourished constantly by low demagogues, still lurked in the breasts of those thousands of unreasoning wretches who infest a great capital; and while such things were in the state, such evill courses were practised. Every beggar and bully about town had his cue in a

* Little Astorius, says, Cidminion, gave it was conjectured that Mr. James the Licker, who had large tracts of land in India, was the principal means of tempting the Palantines into England with the design of their being sent out to America.

Wyon. - Hist. of G. Britain during the Reign of E. 1. 1860.

moment. A provision for the Church, and a tax of
for her expenses, the Dissenters were, was a severe pa-
per to the bulk and jaws of numbers of good natured
but simple minded people, who readily imagined that
their religion was in danger. pp. 157-8.

England could not rest content merely with pro-
tecting the Dissenters but notoriously desired to raise
them to the same level as the orthodox Churchman. The
act of Nat. Set of Abolitization, which attracted to England those
militiam, crowds of homeless foreigners, who were popularly termed Bri-
tains, had been, it was well known, a favorite scheme of
him, and it had undoubtedly proved a very mischievous
one. The grievance had indeed abated considerably
since 1710. Many of the upstarts had found masters.
The trade had been restricted to Scotland and America.
Still, however, the number who hung about London was
large enough to excite the ire and jealousy of those
naturé paupers who considered themselves the sole legitimate
male objects of charity. The time had been always
worse to the act, and had mated with in the
swelling crowd of beggars, not so much on account of
the folly of encouraging an influx of foreign labour at a
time when trade was in a depressed condition, as of the
danger, which threatened the Church of England. In
though or plotting might be a Protestant, he was not a
Protestant after the Catholic fashion; and his presence
in the country could only be regarded as an increase to

Wyon. - Hist. of G. Britain during the Reign of D^r. Anne.

the ranks of the Dissenters. His opposition was now joined by passing a sharp censure upon the policy which the late Government had pursued in these respects. A complaint upon the Slave-trade was prepared by a special committee, and gave rise to a resolution that whoever advised their money brought over was in treason to the Queen and the country. The older Club was much mortified that matter should ought ever have been made grounds for an attack on Shropshire, should be passed over so lightly; and a motion was made in the House to impeach him in the session by name. But Harley was, as usual, disinclined to go to extreme lengths against any one, and he and his friends contrived by some of those parliamentary tricks in which he was unusually skilful, to evade the ferocity of the extreme measures of the party. * Vol. II. pp. 1281-2.

Vol. I

1703. Whatever had specially excited Marlborough's ^{to} tax opposition to a bill which the Commander in Chief thought would be of great service in the army, the bill empowered all justices of the peace to arrest such idle bachelors as should be found wandering about without any lawful calling or visible means of subsistence, and to hand them over

* Burnet; Boyer; Lettres Historiques.

Wijou-Hist. of S. Duran during the Reign of A. June,

as were made to her Majesty's officers. The bill received but some opposition in the House of Commons; but it would be fair to attribute that opposition less to the circumstance that the provisions were an outrage upon liberty, than to the jealousy and dislike which the words bore to Planting armies.

The last act which prescribed the treatment of vagabonds is 14th of vagabonds as passed in the fourteenth year of the reign Charles II. of Charles II, and continued in force till 1744. Any able vagabond, bawd, man, boy, & woman at large without employment sold to the night, under that act, to be arrested, brought before the next blemish etc justice of the peace, his name transmitted by the Court Jerges. of Quarter Sessions to the Vice Council, and timely bars reported to the English plantations, there to be sold as a servant for a period of seven years; when such was, till 1744, the law it was evident that the bill for recruiting the army merely established compulsory service in one of her Majesty's regiments in the case of vagabonds for slaves in the colonies. The bill became a law apparently in 1708. Burnet gave his hearty approval. "It will be of great advantage to the nation," says he, "if well executed." 1708, p. 287 v.

1709. One act which became law this session was an interesting experiment in statesmanship. Under its provisions any Protestant alien, who took the oaths of allegiance and supremacy before proper officers, became, without any further ceremony, entitled to all the rights and privileges of naturally born subjects. It was

A Short History of Great Britain during the Reign of George III.

ular that public attention was not more drawn at the time to a measure which might be expected to produce greater changes in the framework of English society than any step ever taken by the legislature. The only real opposition to the bill came from a section of the Tories who argued that an influx of foreigners, by swelling the ranks of the Dissenters, might prove dangerous to the supremacy of the church. How this argument failed to produce its customary effect upon the masses of Church living laymen who still crowded the benches of the House of Commons, it is not easy to imagine. The religious scruples of the majority were satisfied by simply prescribing that the applicant for naturalization should produce a certificate from the minister of some Protestant or reformed congregation that he had once taken the Sacrament. It may be idle to speculate upon what might have been the consequences of this act, had it remained in force for any length of time. It can hardly be but that the whole tone of English life, the habits, morals and religious propensities of Englishmen, would, whether for good or evil, have been greatly altered. Even the States of the great American Republic have generally considered it judicious to require a residence of at least a year in the country as a condition preliminary to the possession of the franchise. But under

Fielding on the Increase of Robbers &c.

the Nature of such a power, wholly unconnected with the law, the privilege, the peculiar right & privilege of Englishmen, might in a simple law suffice him to elect or be elected a number of Peers, &c. The rash act was repealed three years later, when the Tories succeeded to power, and no subsequent Parliament has ventured to recur to similar principles. J. J. 18 & Feb. 11.

The Works of Henry Fielding, Esq. with a Life of the Author.
2nd Ed. London, 1762.

Vol. VIII.

An Enquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of Robbers &c.,
with some Proposals for Redressing the Crown's Evil, which
the Present Government seem are ineffectually spent, and the
Laws that relate to the Provision for the Poor, and to the Punish-
ment of Thieves are tamely and fruitfully examined. [Written in
1751.]

Socage, the service of the plough, i.e. which land was held.
socage
which came once a year to pay the desmeine of the lord, and
were thus tenants in socage, as Lord Lillington held me, while
villeinage, the villeins were to carry the dung and spread it on the land,
the land held in villeinage, saye Lord Coke, through
accordance, & custom of the manor, at ancient times,
if the lord ejected them, they were manifestly without

Sixty on the Increase of Robbers.

remedy. p. 516,

company of robbers. There are at this time a great gang of rogues, near 100 in number, who have officers & a treasury, and have reduced theft and robbery to a system. p. 526.

and it is known to our
m., collector, a little money amongst us that
of drinking gin, which I have great reason to
a gin drink. think the principal utterance, if it may be
so called, of more than 100,000 in the metropolis. p. 541.

common people. In the 3rd of Eliz. the 8th, officers and
gardeners, other common people were forbidden to play at cards,
except at Christmas and then in their masters' houses. p. 549.

In England, the poor are more liberally provided
More poor for than in any part of the world, but more
in Eng. than in any. more liberal and miserable state there
elsewhere. There are to be seen throughout all the states of Europe. p. 554.

The Statutes having appointed such persons
to assess the poor, have also appointed how they shall
use wages, &c. &c. which are, principally, & by excellent
constitution of the 5th Elizabeth that the justices
of the peace, shall rate & appoint the wages of
laborers, artificers, &c. p. 573.

Fielding on the Increase of Robbers.

any person giving greater wages than those fixed, forfeite £5.
and imprisoned 10 days. p. 574.

law not
executed

Some years later we find the Parliament considering
that the law is not executed. p. 574.

I have demonstrated the equity of the law and that it is
as much of the service of the labour as of the master. And
it is a necessity in consideration the value of work, for if not
the same thing, it has the worth of, workmen or not, and
law should to have the service nomination of the price at which you
be revised, will work. Most common people, if they cannot go
at an exorbitant price, will require little. The habit
of exacting on their superiors is grown universal,
I conclude then that the law is necessary to be revised.

p. 582.

He asks what reason there is to suppose that the poor
limits wages should be enacted in a lenient manner.
Is it not the power entrusted to all the Justices, the Sheriff
and his aids, and to such, sober, substantial persons? Is it to be sus-
pected that they would make in a cruel and ex-
orbitant act? Are not much grosser exorbitancies to be
reared when the lowest delinquent, husbandmen or labourers,
are made judges of their own cause, than they will be
when what price shall please, or their master, if the poor
farmer or clothier, and if they can obtain an extravagant
price, will take to buying & selling? p. 579.

Lily laundry
stealings.

Lily laundry, theft of less value than a shilling. p. 580

Sketches on the Increase of Robbers.

of a jury could be principal, and find the
felony laying goods to be worth a shilling, he must receive judge-
ment of death as a felon, whereas by finding
the goods as they do on oath to be worth 10d.
the thief is sentenced to be whipped and returns
to his trade, pocket-pickings. p. 373.

Fielding says of the law of settlement that,
law of settlement though imperfect, executed, it is now a curse,
has cost the nation having paid some millions to West-
minster Hall for their knowledge of it. p. 66.

Officers have owned to me that they have
arrested by undacious thieves with warrants
against them possible, not daring to apprehend them;
and at this day a rogue no sooner gives the
alarm in certain parishes than 20 or 30 armed
villains come to his assistance. p. 614.

Fielding says that rogues escape from the
remissness of prosecutors, describing the latter very
much as they were in the time of Elizabeth.
Affidavt. 1st. Those intimidated by threats. 2nd. Those too
timid to appear in court. 3rd. Those who will
not give themselves the trouble to prosecute. 4th.
those who will not be at the expence. 5th. Those
who cannot bear to take away the life of a man.
6th. Those who can't afford the cost, loss of

line, travel &c. p.625.

Edinburg Review. No. 94. May. 1828.

Article 2^d. Enquiry with respect to the progress, and state
of Pauperism in England, since the Reign of Elizabeth. pp.123.
London. 1827. Apparently an anonymous pamphlet under
review.

It is affirmed, and truly, that there was no considerable
little increase of population in England since the establishment of
of pop. from the Poor Laws by the 43rd. Eliz. 1601, to the middle of the
last century, and it is alleged that its recent increase has
been wholly owing to the prodigious extension of manufac-
tures & commerce. p.304.

Dr. Davenant, whose accuracy and skill in political
Poor rates, arithmetic are well known, makes the sum spent on the
poor of England in 1685, at £ 665,000. In 1702,
others estimate it at £ 1,000,000; supporting the poor at
home, found out. Some work-houses, therefore, erected. Their
good effects prepared the way for their general introduction,
in 1723. Number of poor strikingly reduced in consequence.
p. 307.

The racy and profligate hole and the reprobate avoid
the work-houses. p.308.

In the old-established, settlements we find by birth, by
inheritance, apprenticeship, or so long service. p. 309.

By the 1st, & 5th William 3rd, the parishes, bound to
certify, receive a letter holding a certificate of the officers of
the parish to which he belonged, acknowledging
him to be their parishioner. p. 810,

The law of settlement, which limited the property
holders in giving, the multiplication of the poor
must have had the most powerful influence in
checking population. Possibly the circumscribed
population has rather diminished between 1688 & 1770,

^{p. 311.}
It is established by evidence, which it seems im-
possible to controvert, that from their institution, down
to 1800, to a late period, the effect of the poor laws, was to
decrease population. The 43 of Elizabeth, by reducing
population, in the protection of the poor on the landlords, com-
pelled the latter to take all possible precautions
to prevent the too rapid increase of the former. p. 314.

^{13th} The inscribers find that poverty is never so
poor among little daubed as among those who are most likely
to become its victims. p. 317.

Therefore the poor marry.

Under want till lately, no pauper could marry pro-
fessionally. pauper ought to be allowed to marry. p. 317.

"
1795, owned

The old system of opposing marriage, had
to marry.

were somewhat relaxed by Mr. Goults' act of 1785. But it was not till 1828, that the poor rates of pauperism were yet given, and the encouragement of improvidence made a national concern. p. 318.

Mr. Hodges, chairman of the West Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions, gave it, as his clear opinion, that unless a stop were put cottages to the increase of cottages, all other poor regulations would oppose, be useless. The getting of a cottage tempts young people of 17 & even younger to marry. It is notorious that almost numberless cottages have been built by persons speculating on the parish rates for their rent. We agree with Mr. Hodges, that the trade of building "birds nests," is not one that deserves to be encouraged, and that to check it, cottagers ought to be subjected to a pretty heavy tax. p. 327.

In 1828, 't seems, there was a great immigration of laborers from Ireland, and the writer thinks that a law should be enacted to prevent any one from Ireland coming to Britain without a passport, and that passports ought to be refused to all who cannot prove that they are not laborers. p. 328.

Edinburgh Review No. 171. Jan. to April. 1847. Article Sixth.
Ireland's Over Population and its remedy. by J. R. M.

England in the 15th century, was a country exporting produce.

Edinburgh Review, - 1817. Over Population.

she had, it may be, fewer paupers in proportion to her population, than now. p. 164.

Poor well off in Both Thornton & Malthus allow that in as far 15th century, as the accessible evidence goes, the reward of labor was never so high as in the 15th century.

In 1795, it is true, bad times for the peasantry began. War & bad seasons, and the Anti Jacobin terror, which produced the most tampering with principle in the poor law administration, that had yet been seen, told heavily against them. But

Bad times, the evil was only temporary. About 1810, wages again began to rise, and were considerably higher, between 1811 & 1820 than they were between 1800 & 1810. Assuredly Mr. Norton is no sentimental economist, attributing the suffering of the poor to Rich, agt, poor, the hard heartedness of the rich. p. 170.
sustentat.

If it be true, as Mr. Thornton believes, and his reviewer's that the cause of the evils which afflict the laboring classes, is mainly in themselves vice. Poor alone to blame. p. 171.

Poor alone p. 171.
Large farms and a landless laboring peasantry Landless go inevitably together, and let us disprove the peasantry fact as we may, it is only too true, that the unhappy landless laborer's condition, is rarely as happy as that of the small proprietor. p. 176.

Mr. Thornton praises small farms. It is

Mr. Cobden and "The Times."

single turned the use of small projectiles in France, & James, other countries, for purposes of irrigation & draining, making best root sugar and lawn grasses. p. 177.

Mr. Cobden and "The Times." Correspondence between Mr. Cobden, M. P., and Mr. Delane, Editor of "The Times," 1844. A Supplementary Correspondence between Mr. Cobden, and the Editor of the "Daily Telegraph." Winchester, 1863.

"Now and your writers cannot be ignorant that the laws & political institutions of this country tend to promote the agglomeration of agricultural land in a constantly increasing number of persons, & friends; you and I know, by a first hand, which neither of us is likely to have forgotten, how great we transfer the obstacle which lies in interposed to the new transfer of difficult landed property in this country." p. 8,

Cobden to Delane. Dec. 9th. 1863.

Extract of a speech delivered by Mr. Cobden at London, apparently the 24th, sometime in November 1863, given by himself.

"It has been a fashion of late to talk of an extension of the franchise as something not to be tolerated, because it is in the interest that the mass of the community do not get it to take a part in government, and people point to America and England, and other countries, and large communities between this country and other countries. Now we are not to consider revolutionary, because at my age I don't want any revolutions.

Mr. Cobden and "The Times."

They won't serve me, I am sure, or anybody that belongs to me; England may compare very favourably with most other countries if you draw the line in society to a very high, and if you compare the condition of the in the upper classes of England, or a considerable portion of the middle classes, with the same classes abroad. I don't conceive we'd think a rich man, having the climate, which with the same it is not very good, could be very much happier any class in any where else than in England; but when my opponent tried to put this question in the narrative as one country, that threatens to bring the masses of the people down from their present state to the level of other nations, I say that I have travelled in most civilized countries, and that the masses of my fellow countrymen do not compare so favourably with the masses of other countries as I could wish. I find in other countries a greater proportion of people owning property than there are in England. I don't know a protestant community in the world where the masses of the people are so illiterate as in England. That we act bad, let's face the condition of a portion of a people. It is no use your talking of your army & navy, your exports & your imports, it is no use telling me that you have a small portion of your people exceedingly well off. I want to bring the test to a comparison of the majority of the people with a majority of the people in other countries. Now, I say, with regard to

ence, things in foreign countries, we don't compare favorably. The condition of the English people has no parallel in the history of the earth. Here, we have no large peasant-holders, that of England, which is entirely divorced from the land. There is no other country in the world where you will not find men holding the plough and tilling at the furrow upon their own plot of land. I don't want any aggression whatever by which we should change all this, but this spirit, and it is quite consistent with human nature, that wherever go the condition of the people is generally with good, in proportion with the power they have to take care of themselves; and if you have a class entirely destitute of political power, while in another country they possess it, they will be treated there with more consideration, they will have greater advantages, they will be better educated, and have a better chance of possessing property than in a country where they are deprived of political power.

p. 13 111.

Mr. C.

There are, however, more effective, because more enduring, means than violence for the division of the land of the rich among the poor. We see in France, for example, the effect you describe to your Cochdale audience, a sensible law in England, the amercement, i.e., of the land, introduced by the law of succession which private them a similar measure proposed by yourself, or by Mr. Bright, and carried in Parliament, elected principally by the

Mr. Cobden and "The Times."

peasantry, whom, you desire to enfranchise; because they would then have a better chance of acquiring property, would in two or three generations, not only check the accumulation of land in few hands, but would break up all existing estates, great or small, and thus, largely increase the number of proprietors. In another generation, probably, the peasant himself would "turn up the furrow on his own freehold," & be no longer divorced from the land." p. 17.

Colane to Cobden, Dec. 16th, 1868

As Mr. Cobden expresses it, "in this world, the virtues and the vices go together." In relation to the American war, I ask James Brondum, whether it is in mechanical terms of the Most High that more than one half the population of this country should live in houses of not more than six pounds' early value, and that their children should grow up in comparison with those of the wealthier classes, untaught, and untaught? If we were fairly represented, the agricultural labourer throughout the United Kingdom would be relieved from that poverty and degradation which up to this time have been his lot. The system which brings vast tracts of land into the possession of one man is a curse to the country, and dooms the agricultural labourer to perpetual poverty & degradation." p. 23.

Extract from the speech of Sir John Bright, quoted in an article in "The Times".

Walter Scot - The Antiquary.

The Antiquary, Advertisement to.

Martin, author of the *Celiquid Qui Sanceti* in 1683, writes in 1683, gives the following account of one class of this order of men, (republicants) in the seventeenth century. He conceives them to be descended from the ancient *peasants*, and proceeds;

"They are called by others, and by themselves, *peckies*, who go about beggarie; and use still to recite the *Pizzonne*, (gather
ing, words or warries) of most of the true ancient surnames
of Scotland, from old experience & observation. Some of
them I have discoursed with, and found to have reason &
discretion. One of them told me there were not now above
twelve of them in the whole isle, but he remembered when
they abounded, so as at one time he was one of five that
usually met at St. Andrews." p. 67.

Shillings Scott (midlecat, pennies sterling.) p. 9.

Eden's State of the Poor in England.

The creation of the poor to a funeral, from which any part o' the usual expence has been retrenched, has prevented several persons, now claiming to be put on the ^{of the} ^{Funerals} roll. The desire o' what is called a decent funeral, i.e. one to which all the inhabitants of the district are invited, and at which every part of the usual entertainment is given, is one of the strongest in that rank of people. The expence of it amounts nearly to 2*l.* This sum, therefore, every person in mean circumstances is anxious to lay up, and he will not spare it, (that is, part with it) unless reduced to the greatest extremity. Statistical, &c. in Scotland, v. 1. p. 107.

Eden. III 295.

* See Boswell's Johnson, ^{An. Ed. 1846 - I - p. 341.}

Life of Macaulay. — *Sainte-^ll'ancien Régime,*

*Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay; by his
stepson, G. Otto Trevelyan.* New York, 1876.

Vol. II.

gentlemen
hunting.

Diary, March 2nd, 1850. I have been reading a book called "Les Gentilshommes Chasseurs." The old régime would have been a fine thing if the world had been made only for gentlemen, and if gentlemen had been made only for hunting. p. 235.

*The Ancient Regime, by Hippolyte Taine,
translated by Wm. Curran.* New York, 1876.

Life &
court

In regard to the feudal system, Storck says, "not to be killed and to have a good neepkin coat, in winter, was, for many people in the tenth century, the height of felicity." p. 8.

Royal
Intercourse,

The king in feudal times, "through his council, his Justiciables, his intendants, interposed in the most trifling & local matters." p. 11.

law
with
taxes.

In Languedoc & Brittany, the plebeian estate alone paid the taille, various taxes. Each one bringing all his credit to bear, named the assessments. "Your surplusatio heart," writes one of them to the intendant, "will never allow a father of my

"addition to be taxed rigidly like a gathering tax with." p.13

"In the provinces," says Turgot, "the capitulation tax & the privileged classes has been successively reduced, to Rien, an exceedingly small matter, whilst the capitulation tax of those who are able to pay the tribute, is almost equal to the principal of that tax." The most opulent taxes, were the most skilful in notation themselves. "With the intendants," says the *Lettre d'Orbans*, "little need be said about what I please." p.17.

To maintain the market place, provide scales & weights gratis, a tax is levied on provisions & merchandise brought byneur, to the fair. Having formerly built the oven, the oven wine press, the mill, the slaughter house, the seigneur mill, oblige the inhabitants to use these or pay for their support, — and he demolishes all constructions which might compete tillage with him. Louis XVI suppressed tillage on the supposed royal domains in 1778, and many seigneurs followed his example. p.23.

Whether in servitude, or as mortmaine, or as cottee, one way or another, 1,500,000 individuals, it is said, wore about their necks a remnant of the feudal collar, collar, since is not surprising, since on the other side of the Rhine almost in the peasant still wear it. p. 24.

In 1809, the peasantry of the sovereign Bishop

June The Ancient Regime.

1809.

Bp. of master of plantations are either colonists, or serfs. The seigneur
exacts. He deducts a portion of all their crops, and cattle, of
their property, at their death a portion of their inheritance,
him.

If they run away, their property reverts to him.
His servants are chastized like Russian mousketeers
and in each out-house is a broom for this purpose,
chastised, but never did the servant complain, for if the
seigneur, or keeps them as a father, he protects them
as a father. p. 28.

If they run away, he brings them back by
force.

abcs: bureaux. Near Blarney, in County Cork, of
of Ireland, the Cistercian order, now exists for every village
in the neighbourhood a manor of Enniscorthy, p. 35.

More humane ... Since the writings of Rousseau & the economists,
since Rousseau, a spirit of humanity, daily growing stronger &
more penetrating and more universal, has arisen
to soften the heart. p. 36.

Absenteeism. A country in which the heart
forsooth, ceases to circulate the blood through its veins, presents
a remedy as well, Arthur Young, who travelled
over France between 1787 & 1789, is surprised to
find at once such a vital centre in such dead
extremities. p. 46.

The nobility in France have no more

Banee The Ancient Regime.

society, who practise agriculture, and making it a subject of consideration, would be the more theory, as they would speak of a despotic government or a tyrant, than of any other object the most tyrannical agriculturists from their master, serfdom. Through tradition, fashion and custom, they are and will always be, people of society; hence, their sole concern is to talk and hunt. p. 47.

In the bailiwick of Eureup, the game has just destroyed every thing up to the very houses. On account of the game, the citizen is not free to pull all the weeds in summer which clog the grain and injure the seed down. How many women are there without husband, and children, without fathers, in want of a roof have a rabbit... The game keepers of the forest of Gouffay in Normandy are so terrible that they maltreat, insult & strike men. In Domfront, the inhabitants, more than destroyed, in parishes are obliged to watch all night for more than six months in the year to secure their ears, i.e.,

At Larey, of 500 peach trees planted in a vineyard & browsed on by sheep, only 20 remain at the end of three years. p. 57.

According to the regulations of 1762 every private individual sentenced on the accusation of a poaching is interdicted from entering his homestead or any ground whatever with judges or ditchers, or again without a special permit, on case of a permit being given he must leave a wide, open & continuous space in order to let the huntmen easily pass through. ... Over all Banee, game,

Sainte ^{1^{er} The Ancient Regime.}

large, or small, is the tyrant of the peasant. Listen to the people's conclusion. Every time, says M.
Montlozier, in 1789, that I chanced to encounter herds
of deer or does on my road, my guides immedi-
ately shouted, "Look ye the nobility," alluding
to the ravages committed by these animals on
their grounds. p. 59.

Chapter on the Clergy. In 1781, notwithstanding a
clergy have decision of the Parliament of Rennes, the canons
monopoly of the State is retained in their monopoly of
of ovens. In the district oven, to the detriment of the bakers
the prefer to take it their own dominion as
well as of the inhabitants who would have to pay
less for bread made by the bakers. p. 62.

People run over
in the streets, while were run over almost every day in Paris
by the fashionable carriage, it being the custom of the
great to ride very fast. p. 89.

1783. The entire territory, ten leagues around
Country about Paris, is a game-preserve; not a gun could be fired
there. Mercier. Tableau de Paris. I - p. 11 - V. p. 62 accordingly
the plains are seen covered with partridges accus-
tomed to man, grille picking up the grain &
never stirring as he passes. p. 11.

Entertaining, the social and general proprieiti moreover,
a business when they reside on the spot, they fulfil no other

Elaine The Ancient Regime.

: duty than to entertain. p. 118.

France, one vast drawing room, and none but drawing-room company. p. 122.

Even in the last years of the ancient regime, little boys have stayed their hair powdered, a pomatumed chignon, zinglete, & curly, girls, before they wear the hood, the shagreen under the eaves, a bonnet a coot, with gilded curles, & lace of six yards is bound upon a whalebone, and, over large blue velveteen coat suppose a skirt covered with feathers, &c., &c., &c. It may be said with truth, dancing that the guillotine is education in the country is the dancing master, master. [Le Sage. "Gil Blas." p. 137.]

"A genuine sentiment is so rare," said M^r. de Voltaire, "that, when dogs, gnaw a bone, sometimes stand still in the street, seeing alone, see a dog gnaw a bone." (Champfort, 110) p. 157.

The growth of snobbishness is indicated by the following books, Rousseau, "Sur l'influence des lettres et des arts," 1759; "Sur l'inséparabilité, etc." 1763; "Histoire Heloise," 1760. Greuze, "Le Peintre au malheureux lisant la Bible," 1763; "L'accoucheur le village," 1764. Diderot, "Les tableaux de la nature," 1767. "Le Peintre à l'amitié," 1768. p. 154.
Jean.

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177
The oligarchical burghs are complete & drawing room masquerade, being visible even in the charitable festival, sensibility. People appear in the streets "dressed à la fantez, in coarse cloth, with a ready made & thick shoe". (Vicomte de Voltaire, 1763, p. 155.)

Sainte. The Ancient Regime

The King and the Comte d'Artois help a Carter disengage his cart from the mud. v. 8. pp. 163.

peasants in
1789 like now had scarcely passed yet of the transition
those of the
middle ages; hence, in the grand
muddle ages,
time, the social climate in which they could
dwell, was necessarily medieval. p. 23.

What a tragic farce is the admission of a
polished semi-province, a chapter owning twelve thousand
acres, keeps a magistrate purchasing the right to administer
local justice. No man can say better than can be said of a
one half wise, polished nation" is that its laws, customs & practices
are half barbarous, one half composed "one half of abuses and one-
able usages; half of tolerable usages". p. 26.

From Rousseau's "Emile". Are not all the advantages
of society for the rich and for the powerful? Let
the rich man be robbed and the entire police set
about to make him work, and see to the poor innocent they
will in the instant... If the wife of his coach runs down,
does the crowd annoy her, he makes a sign to
order silence. Does a master chance to cross her,
path, the attendants are ready to knock him

town, while justice and destruction might be mixed up
there as a puppy be to its mother; and at
the same time in the white gloom of the catacombs;
you need no treasure, you rich land you are poor; but
then make an agreement together. I will allow you the
power of deciding me on condition that you give me the
title that belongs to you for the trouble I have in gain-
ing you." p. 229.

Take women that are hungry and men that have been
drinking; there a thousand of them together, and let
them attack each other with their desperation, then we
will see and the contiguous action of their own vicious
men become... madness; I will not be long before you find them a
practical crowd of dangerous maniacs. This is evident in 1789, &
more besides. p. 239.

girl of 6. In "Emil," by Vireaud, the children, little ladies of six years
stays, are described as bound up in whatev're, harness'd in a
heavy skirt composed of hair, and a girdle of iron, ap-
parting a head like two feet high, &c. p. 273.

At that time, at the Revolution, there never was an aristocracy so de-
teriorating as serving at the moment of losing it; the privileged class,
aristocracy, aroused from their indolence, were again becoming public
improved men, and, restored to their functions, were returning to
their duties. p. 300.

France. - The Ancient Regime.

1752
Clergy, &
nobility
privileges.

in March, 1752, on the opening of the baillieek assemblies, the entire clergy, nearly all the nobility, in short, the whole body of the privileged class, reluctantly renounce their privileges in relation to taxation. p. 801.

The Marquis of Querchy himself mounts on the marques, top of a pile of hay with Arthur Young to learn haystack. Went to construct a haystack. p. 308,

Royalty
poor.
1753 to 1783:

Royalists become poor. In 1753, the domestics of Louis XV had received nothing for three years. They go out to rob during the night in the streets of Versailles; p. 308, so great is the distress, the Minister of Finance appropriates depends the funds of a private subscription raised for a hospital, and, at the time of his resignation the treasury is empty, save 450,000 francs, the sum of which he puts in his pocket. p. 310.

Rousseau
Sovereignty
of the people.

A competent judge and an eye-witness, Mallet Dupan, writes in 1799, Rousseau had a hundred times more readers among the middle & lower classes than Voltaire. He alone inoculated the French with the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people and with its extremest consequences. p. 317.

Taine. - The Ancient Regime.

"the most honorable title of the French nobility," with ancestors Champaillard, a direct descendant from 30,000 "hussars", of the cuirassed, mounted beings who, on their horses, bathed France in armor, but under foot 8 or 10 millions of naked men, nobility. The ancestors of the ideal nation.... Aduits to complete the respectability of this nobility, it is recruited & regenerated by the adoption of those who have acquired fortune by plundering the cabin of the poor who can't afford to pay its impositions. (Champfond p. 333) p. 322.

The Third Estate, "What is the Third Estate? Everything. What, then, Estate, far, is it in the political body? Nothing. What does it demand? To become something." p. 323.

La Bruyère wrote, just a century before 1789, "Verlam savage looking beings, male and female, are seen in the country, black, livid and sanguine, and belonging to the soil which they dig and grub with inincible energy, stubbornness. They seem capable of articulation, & when they stand erect, they display human limbs, ments, They are, in fact, men. They retire at night into their tents where they live on black bread, water and roots. They share other human beings the trouble of sowing, ploughing and harvesting, and thus should not be in want of the bread they have planted." Then some time in 1789 in want of it during twenty-five years after this and die in hordes. I estimate that in 1789 more than one third of the population, say millions, perish with hunger, ger & destitution. p. 329.

Larivie - The Ancient Regime.

"In 1725," says St. Simon, "with the profuseness of
people eat ^{at} Chantilly, & Chantilly, the people, in Vermandois,
now, live on the grass of the fields. The first king
in Europe is not simple by being a king
& because of all conditions, and by turning
the king's table into a, and hospital of living
people of whom their all is taken without a
murmur." In 1737, the king interrogated the
duke of Bruxelles on the condition of his people;
1737. he replied "that the famine & mortality were
famine, such that men ate grass like sheep and died
like so many flies." p.380.

In 1740, Massillon, Bishop of Clermont-Ferrand,
writes to Steun, "The negroes of our colonies are,
 negro better in the respect, infinitely better off, &c., while work-
ing, they are fed and clothed along with their
peasants wives & children, while our peasants, the most
of France, laborious in the kingdom, cannot, with the hardest
and most devoted labor, earn bread for them-
selves and their families, and at the same time,
pay the subsidies." p.381.

, where who are able to leave, emigrate. A person-
now Longueville tells me of vast numbers of peasants
Emigrate, deserting that province and taking refuge in
 Piedmont, Savoy, & Spain, tormented & enlightened
 by the measures resorted to in collecting tithes,

Vol. II. sec. I Chap. 1.

In Paris, the streets swarm with beggars, one can not stop before a door without a dozen mendicants besetting him with their importunities. They are said to be people beggars, from the country who, unable to endure the persecutions they have to undergo, take refuge in the cities... preferring mendicity to labor." p. 333.

1755, 1759, in 1755, bread riots occur in Toulouse, bread riots in Languedoc take place in every market day. In Normandy, bread riots take place in 1723, 1737, 1739, 1752, 1764, 1765, 1766, 1767, & 1769. p. 334.

In a remote canton the peasants cut the grain still green, and dry it in the oven, because they are too hungry to wait. ... The inhabitants of Bergerac, notice grain, that a great many mietayers have sold off their grain & niture and that entire families pass the days without eating, and that so many peasants the same kind stay in bed most of the day because they suffer less. p. 335

In Falaise, in Berry, the mietayers, almost every year, borrow bread of the proprietor in order to await the harvest. p. 340.

1783, in 1783, in Vendée, the potatoe is hardly known, potatoe is said, according to Steven Young, if out of a 100 unknown, peasants would refuse to eat it. p. 341.

woman 28 Arthur Young, takes a peasant woman of 28 to be 60 or 70, like 60 or 70, p. 343.

June. - The Ancient Regime.

The peasant is kept in misery, in an abject state by men who are not at all inhuman but whose prof-
fidence, especially among the nobles, leads them to
peasants regard him as of a different species of being. The
farmer, who will be soon out of him; in any event,
like oxen. harnessed looking upon him and in view of domestic animals,
he puts them into harness and employs them in all
weathers for every kind of service, and for every
species of carrying and transport. p. 343.

1755. The Third Estate begins to buy land -
nobles ruined. p. 346.

Levards 1706, one quarter of the soil is said
to have already passed into the hands of agri-
cultureists.... Contemporaries observe authenticates
the passion of the peasant for real property.
The farings of the lower classes, which elsewhere
are invested with individuals and in the
public funds, are not less destined in France
to the purchase of land. Accordingly the
own of the number of small rural holdings, is always on
Kingdom. the increase. Lecker says that there is an
immensity of them. Arthur Young, in 1789,
is astonished at their great number and inclines
to think that they form a third of
the kingdom." p. 347.

In practice, through necessity & routine, he
is located according to Cardinal Richelieu

Jaine "The Ancient Regime."

peasant receipt, is a light & burden to which ours are accustomed
but for fear that we may become too strong & high; a
rule, which accustomed to his load, is bound mostly
long repose than by work." p. 348.

A certain large farm in Picardy, worth to its owner
Taxes, 3600 livres, pays 1800 livres to the King, or 1311 livres to other
value owner; another, in the Somme, rented for 4,500 livres
feels, pays 2200 livres taxes and more than 6000 livres to the
tithe, p. 351.

Taxes. In the France, a tax, payable 104 times on a
piece of property which he sells for 240 livres, and
income, which amounts to $\frac{5}{12}$ of his income. p. 351.

In the 11 election districts of France, we find that out of
every hundred francs of revenue the direct tax on the
in France tax payer is 53 francs, or more than one half. This
more than about five times as much as at the present day. p. 352.
of income

In default of income, the poor man's wife is taxed.
In the Bourbonnais, the poorest day laborer, with nothing
wages but his hands by which to earn his support, and yet
the poor living ten sous a day, pays, eight, nine & ten livres just tax,
man taxed. In Limousin, all the money brought back by the masons
& workers, goes to pay the imposts charged to their families,
p. 358.

light work, but mostly to satisfy their prime necessities.
The fear of paying an extra crown makes an average

The Ancient Regime.

soasants dis- man negle^ted a profit of four times the amount.
couraged [Procès-verbaux de l'as. prov. de Berry. 1718] accordingly,
from time to time
better, lean cattle, poor implements, and bad manure -
he said, "when they might have others, ^{After May 11 205]}
they carried any more." says a peasant, "It would
be for the collector!" p. 357.

By means of the salt-tax, the inquisition enters
each household ... By law of 1680, every person over of
tax on salt age is expected to purchase 7 pounds per
annum ... It is forbidden to make use of any other
inquisition, jail for the pot and jail clear, than that of the
seven pounds ... It is forbidden to take water from
the ocean, or from other saline sources, under a pen-
alty of from 20 to 40 livres fine. p. 357.

The legislation encompasses tax payers like
a net with a thousand meshes, while the official
who casts it is interested in finding them at
fault. we see the fisherman, accordingly, un-
packing his barrel, the housewife seeking a cer-
tificate for her hours, the citizen inspecting
the market, testing the wine, going into the salt-
box, and, if it is of good quality, declaring it
contraband because that of the former, he says
legitimate salt, is usually adulterated and
mixed with plaster. p. 360.

Specie^re tax on wine. - According to the testimony of

Sainte. The Ancient Régime.

Arthur Young, "wine grower & misery are two synonymous terms." p. 364.

35 to 40 "A cargo of wine from Langueidoc, pays on the way, his dues or charges on the wine, from 35 to 40 francs of duty per wine, not comprising the charge on entering Paris," p. 364.

For pay for fared more than the wh. Summing up the taxes of ten provinces, there were 11,636,000 francs paid by the tax the poor, and 1,450,000 francs by the rich prov's, the of which, after paying eight times less than it ought to pay. p. 364

As these figures spread out before the eye, we involuntarily recollect the two animals in the fable, the horse & horse and the mule trudging together on the same road; mule. the horse by right, may prance along, as he pleases; hence his weight is gradually transferred to the mule, the beast of burden, which finally sinks beneath the extra load. p. 365.

"One of the leading causes of our prodigious taxation, Ennibed says the privileged, Assembly of Savoy, "is the inconsiderable number of the privileged, which daily increases through traffic in and the assignment of offices; cases of tax occur in which, these have enabled six families in paying 20 years". Should this arise continue, in a hundred years, every tax payer the most eligible of supporting taxation will be exempted." p. 369.

In 1781, O'Gorman wrote in his journal, "The

Sainte. The Ancient Régime.

inhabitants of the country are nearly poverty-stricken men, kept cattle under a yoke, moving on as they are yoked, earning for twenty take nothing and sustained by nothing, poor-slaves. - provided they can eat & sleep at regular hours." They make no complaints; they do not trust cattle, even dream of complaining; their wretchedness seems to them natural like water or air. Other needs like their agriculture, still belongs to the middle ages. p. 373.

In 1744, the government takes measures which indicate the magnitude of the evil caused by vagabonds. We used to be vagabonds & rascals, and condemned as such, those who, for a vagabondage, preceding term of six months shall have exercised no trade or profession, and who, having no occupation or means of subsistence, can prove no property worth other contribution to attest & verify their habits and mode of life. ... the will of his majesty is not merely to arrest vagabonds harassing the country, but again, all mendicants whatsoever, who without occupations, may be regarded as, suspected of vagabondage. The penalty for the lèse-majesté man is three years in the galley; in case of a second conviction, nine years, in case of a third conviction, the galley for life. For privilid culprits, three years' imprisonment; in

Taine. The Peasant Regime.

case of a second conviction, nine years, and for a third, in prison for life. Under the age of sixteen, they are put in a hospital... By virtue of this law, 46,000 beggars are said to have been arrested at once, and, as the existing hospitals & prisons were not large enough to contain them, new arrested had to be constructed,...

at once. According to the ordinance of 1773, which are interested, the police must arrest, not only beggars & vagabonds whom they encounter but, again, those denounced as such or as suspected persons... With respect to the mode of filing the dépôts, the police, in such as they went out of the lower class, they strike into the house, their broom sweeping as many as they sweep out.

p. 384-5,

1783 And yet with all its rigour the law does not attain its ends. "Our towns," says the parliament of Brethany, Beggar in 1783, "are so filled with beggars it seems as if the more we take to suppress mendicity only increase it." p. 38.

The peasant insists, in the reports made by the Third Estate, on a testament being made in writing and at length, of his local & personal ordinances, the protest allowed against taxes & deductions, his request to have his dog gun, fee of the dog, and his desire to own a gun to use against the wolves. [Beugnot, I-115-16] p. 386.



Thomas More's Utopia.

Utopia; Containing an Impartial History of the
Manners, Customs, Politic, Government, &c. of that
Island. Written in Latin by Sir Thomas More,
Chancellor of England, and interspersed with many
important Articles of Secret History relating to the State
of the British Nation. Translated into English by
Gilbert Burnet, late Bishop of Sarum. To this Edition
is added A Short Account of Sir Thomas More's
Life and Trial; and a Prayer made by him while
he was a Prisoner in the Tower. The whole revis'd,
corrected and greatly improved by Thomas William-
son, D. C. L. Oxford, 1781. -

One day when I was talking with some, there hap-
pened to be a subtle of the English Lawyers, who
took Occasion to run out in a high Commendation
of the severe Execution of Justice upon Thieves, who, as
he said, were then hanged so fast, that there were
sometimes twenty or one Gibbet. and upon that he
said, he could not wonder enough how it came to
pass, that since so few escaped, there were yet so
many Thieves left who were still robbing in all
Places. p. 13. The University of England

More said, There is a great Number of Noblemen
among you that are themselves as like as Drones,
that subvert other Men's Labour, on the Labour of
their Servants, whom, to raise their Revenues, they
pare to the Quick. p. 14.

Thomas More Utopia.

Not only the King's power but his safety consists more in his People's Health than in his own; if I should shew that they choose a King for their own, Take, & not for him; that by few Care & Considerations they may be both easy & safe... It is also certain, that as they much mistaken, that think the Poverty of a Nation is a means of the publick Safety, the quarrel more than Dazzles? He does more earnestly long for a change, than he that is uneasy in his present Circumstances... Fabricius a man of a noble and exalted birth per said he would rather govern rich Men, than be rich himself; since for one Man to abound in Wealth & Pleasure, when all about him are mourning & groaning is to be a Gader and not a King. p.41.

In Utopia no Country Family has fewer than forty Men & Women in it, besides two Slaves. p.56.

The magistrates never engage the People in unnecessary Labour, since the chief End of the Constitution is to regulate Labour by the Necessities of the Publick, and to allow all the People as much Time as is necessary for the Improvement of their Minds, in which they think the Happiness of Life consists. p.57.

Their account is a very just Cause of War for a Nation, to hinder others from possessing a Part of that Soil, of which they make no Use, but which is by

Thomas Moore - Utopia.

permitted to be idle and uncultivated; since every Man has by the Law of Nature a Right to such a waste Portion of the Earth, as is necessary for his Subsistence. p. 3.

The History of England, from the Invasion
of Julius Caesar to the Revolution in 1688, By
David Hume, Esq. In Two Volumes. Phila. 1840.

Vol. I.

The magnificent castle of Windsor was built by Edward III. and his method of conducting the work may serve as a specimen of the condition of the people in that age. Instead of engaging no workmen at contractor's wages, he caused workmen from country in England to several towns certain numbers of masons, tiles and carpenters, as if he had been keeping an army, (Estimate's List,) of the Yarls, p. 1275 p. 370.

price of grain
poultry
reduced.

Reign of Edw. III. 1327-1377. The parliament attempted the impracticable scheme of reducing the price of labor after the pestilence, and also that of poultry. [37th Ed. 111. p. 372]

The law enacted against inclosures and for the keeping up of farm-houses, [4th Henry 7th]

Hume. History of England.

Increase, greatly deserves the high praise bestowed on it by Lord Bacon. If husbandmen understand agriculture, & have a ready sale for their commodities, we need not dread diminution of the people employed in the country, population. All methods of increasing populousness, except by the increase of the proprietors, are violent & ineffectual. During a century and a half after this period, there was a frequent renewal of laws & edicts, against depopulation; where laws not we may never that none of them were ever executed. The expected, natural course of improvement at last provided a remedy.

p. 526.

*Law of the
Meeting
Magistrate*. During the session a severe law was passed against riots, 2nd & 4th Edw. VI. It was enacted that if any riot, to the number of twelve persons, should meet together for any matter of lab, and were required by a law in Meeting magistrate, should not disperse, it should be treason; if 12 or more if any broke hedges, or violently pulled up gates and hedges about inclosures, without lawful authority, it should be felony. p. 668.

Vol. II.

Eliz. com. In the year 1575, the queen complained in parliament of the bad execution of the laws; and threatened, if the magistrates were not for the future more vigilant, she would inflict authority to indent & reward persons, who would find an interest in a more exact administration of justice. p. 124.

Douglas' Strype's account of the rebellion in Lancashire,

p. 124.

Curie History of England.

3. in Eliz. In the 5th of Elizabeth's reign, 1563, was enacted
part book iiii. the first law for the relief of the poor.

The judicious author of that age confirms the
vulgar observation, that the kingdom was depop-
ulating from the increase of inclosures & decay
of villages; and he ascribes the reason very justly
to the restraints put on the exportation of corn,
while full liberty was allowed to export all the
produce of pasture, such as wool, hides, leather,
tallow etc. These prohibitions of exportation were
derived from the prerogative, and were very
injudicious. The Queen, near on the commence-
ment of her reign, had tried a contrary practice
and with good success. p. 128.

Shakespeare. It is remarkable, that in all the historical
playes of Shakespeare, where the maneres & charac-
ters do not tell, and even the transactions of the several reigne
mention Civil Liberty, are so exactly copied, there is scarce any
mention of "Civil Liberty", which some pretended
historians have imagined to be the object of all
the ancient quarrels, insurrections, and civil wars.

Note on p. 132.

1607-8
Reynolds
insurrection
enclosure.

About this time 1607-8, there was an insurrection of
the country people in Northamptonshire, headed by one
Reynolds, a man of low condition. They went
about destroying inclosures, but carefully a-
voided committing any other outrage. This in-

Mandeville on Frequent Executions at Sibburn &c.

infection was easily suppressed, till you) and though great variety, was most terrible the waters, yet were some of the ring so deep furnished. The ship cause of that, trivial conmotion seems to have been, of her far from town. The practice still continued in England, of drowning village, for the sake of pasture. By this means the kingdom was depopulated, and ledet prevented from increasing so much in people as might have been expected from the daily increase of industry & commerce. p. 150.

An Enquiry into the Causes of the Frequent Executions at Sibburn: and a Proposal for some Regulations concerning it's inhabitants in Prison and the good Effects to be Expected from them, to which is added, a Discourse on Capitalization, and a Method to render that Punishment more Effectual. By S. Mandeville. M.D. - London, 1725.

The multitude of unhappy wretches that every year, may not put to death for Offence in our great Kingdom, has long been affecting the men of Sense & Humanity: a Society for Justice, has been set up to reform our Manners, and neither Pick houses, nor Drunkenness, or small Crimes, have been wanting; Charity schools, many Charity schools have been erected. p. 1.

But this City abounds as much with loose, lazy & dishonest poor; there is as much idleness done by ordinary sailors, and Executives for short & Dangrous as

Manderville, on Frequent Executions at Tyburn &c.

Jugement not least, we see, have condescended with
Compounding of Thieves, great mischief occasioned by our unwise
with Thieves, Negotiations with them, or their Agents, for the Re-
covery of stolen Goods, to which, in Reality,
we become accessories to them,

If we lose any thing, which we esteem above
the real Value, and offer more for it than we
think can make of it, we are look'd upon as
good Chaps; and welcome to redeem it. i.25

Advertizing large rewards for stolen works leads
to the Compounding of Slavery. p. 5.

Trust-bolt, according to Sir Matthew Hale, in
his Rule of the Crown, is more than a mere
Misprision of Slavery, and is where the Owner
doth not only know the Slavery, but takes his
Goods again, or other means, not to prosecute, &c.

Concealer of The Mischief that one Man can do as a
Thief worse Thief, is a very Simple to what we may be the
than the Occasion of, as an Ancient Seal or Concealer of
Thieves. As long as this Practice continues, the
more the Number of Rogues must hourly increase,

Stolen shop-books advertised for, & reward offered,
Shop books cause a great increase in the crime, out of in
any year, none should be advertized, you could

Mandeville, on frequent Executions at Tyburn, &c.

hear no more, of that Practice, p. 8.

same just, the wretched, and so turned up to beauty, is
the gift of the Painter of the 'Cayman': he can never shake
back to reuse his paint; many after I have written, have
shown, with great regard of their wives, found me 'way back
again, again to Newgate. A Thief bred must be hanged
if he lives,' pp. 15-16.

Prisoners, in Newgate spend their most serious Hours
Mock trials, and instructing one another in cross
Question, to confound witness; or else in writing the
various Arts in Bludgeon Stealing, or the like, as one
Lecture, as Usefulness of Innuendo's in witness, or in Offense,
in their defensive Entertainments, p. 17.

Procession of condemned prisoners from Newgate to Ty
burn for Execution, attended by a host of idlers, Rogues,
Scoundrels & worse men. No moderate wretch can long
submit without their darling Companie, the grand in
genera servitor of Wealth, Virtue, that inallable wretched
against vice & just Execution, p. 21.

Walking in more enterlaining to the met than the going
Calaveras, in lead carcasses & Cozen tail, or remant of them
legs, & all shivering. What is capable of ambition! Yet
into the thickest of the throng,

such scoundrels, that are placed of every degree, they have
noe, and of the malefactors, wear the clothes of their dukes,

Mandeville, on Frequent Executions at Tyburn &c.

by Squashing or crushing thro' the Liver of Men & Horses, to shake Bands with him. p. 25.

The Mandeville was made in the old Caterlair
Execution, and a a Squashable relation to Tyburne the Mot,
about the dead Bodies of the Prisoners that are
not to be buried in Chancery. ... The University
of Leyden in Holland have a Power, given them
by the Legislature to demand, for this Purpose,
the Bodies of ordinary Persons executed within their
Province, and in their Schools of Anatomy complain
that they can not come to dissect, p. 20.
It would, moreover, save it snatched, that every
Year a certain number of dead Bodies, not
under six, should be allowed to Physicians &
Surgeons for Anatomical Uses, not to be made
Mandeville, chaste & tidy after Death, in such a Manner,
recommended that no Person could be sure this would not
convict yearly be his Lot. p. 40.
or dissection,

Recommends solitary confinement. p. 3.

Chapter on Transportation. Our subtle
Transportation, Criminally have found out Means hitherto to make
it ineffectual; Some have made their Escape
some escape, in the Voyage itself; others, condemned to this Pun-
ishment, never have been put on board; several
Plantations, have wanted no Plantations, but even returned

Wandeuvre on the Great Executions at Tyburn, &c.

view of the next Invasion, and reinforcements have
been sent to each of the Islands, their time was agreed, when
men, that are used to this, do our little Service. However,
the other and still the other Islands, became too ignorant now
earlier & quickly than ever they could have learned
without the Spaniards or instructions of such Europeans. It
was loud Complaint from all the Islands, that we
sent such numbers, and they knew not what to do with
them. p. 47

The Use & would put these items to us, in the
description of Slaves, that in Morocco, as well as Tunis,
would Algiers, and other Places on the Coast of Barbary,
exchange slaves under a miserable Servitude. We should
falsely change lazy cowardly Thieves & incorrigible Vagabones for
for Daring brave, laborious & useful People. p. 48¹. and it is
stated, highly probable that a Barbarian would be glad to
charge an Idiot slave Man, worth well worn, and
above Fifty, for a steady House breaker or his and
three or twenty¹ such as to those that might be worth equal,
two, or us, to Years & Abilities, what if we should give them
two for one, three for two, or two for one? I am sure we could see
no losers. p. 50.

Hume. History of England. And Extract.

Richard, renamed Shongbow, Earl of Shouyue; under Chen

Hume's History of England.

In 1154-1189, in conjunction with Dermot, an exiled Irish prince, took landed at Waterford, which he made himself master of, and took Dublin by assault. Three of the Irish princes were alarmed at this, and combining together, besieged Dublin with an army of 30,000 men. But Strongbow making a sudden attack at the head of ninety knights, with their followers, chased this numerous army from the field, and took the English took possession of the island. Henry himself, led a second attack at the head of 500 knights, besides other soldiers, left most of the Irish subjects or princes in possession of their ancient territories; bestowed some lands on the English adventurers; gave Earl Richard the commission of temporal lord of Ireland, and after a stay of a few months, returned in triumph to England. These trivial events, scarcely worth relating, except for the importance of the consequences, was Ireland subdued and annexed to the English crown. I-272-8.
The events above described took place in 1171-2.

The only expedient by which a durable conquest could then be made or maintained, was by populating the country in a multitude of new inhabitants, living among them in lands of the vanquished, establishing them in all offices of trust and authority, and thereby transforming the ancient inhabitants into a new

Hume - History of England.

people,... but the state of Ireland was such, that the new settlers were instead of reclaiming the natives from their uncultivated & savage & manners, were gradually assimilated to the ignorant, debilitated, inhabitants, and degenerated, from the customs of their own nation.... It was not till the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, that the island was fully subdued; nor till that of her successor, that it gave signs of becoming a usual conquest of the English nation.' I. p. 163.

135 In 136, Robert Bruce sent over his brother Edward with an army of 6000 men into Ireland; and first obtained his to assassinate the Duke of Ulster, that he could: a number of conquer were soon after followed by more dangerous forces, who were forced by famine & disease, to return to their own country. Edward Bruce was defeated & slain in the English war of Lancastrian and Yorkist those proclive, too extensive for the force of the Scottish nation, finished his empire. I. c. 315.

Hume. Vol. II.

Philip of Spain, that he might retaliate the assistance which Elizabeth gave to his rebels in the two Countries, had sent, under假名 the name of the pope, a body of 30000 men & 3000 horses settled into Ireland; where, the inhabitants, always turbulent, & discontented with the English government, were now more alienated by religious prejudice, and were ready to give every invader, York Grey, the English despot, with a small force, defeated the Spanish general, and finding himself encumbered with so many prisoners, sent all the

... History of England,

Spaniards & Italians for the sword without mercy, &
hanged about 1500 of the Irish, a cruelty which gave
great displeasure to the Elizabeth. p. 37. - d. 11.

Ireland, 1691. Most of the English institutions
by which that Island was governed, were to the last
degree absurd, and such as no state had ever thought
of, for preserving dominion over its conquered provinces.
In the Dublin province, indeed, the conquest
of the dispersed Irish to be more the object of former
nations, their willing desecrated that place to
private adventurers, who enlisted soldiers at their
own charge, reduced provinces of that island, which
they converted to their own profit. Separate juris-
dictions & principalities were established in these
boldly conquerors, military law was exercised over
the Irish whom they subdued, & by degrees over
the English of whose assistance they conversed, &
after their authority had once been set, becoming
the English institutions less favorable to barbarous
dominion, they degenerated into mere Irish, & a-
s abandoned the part, language, manners & laws of
their mother country. II 97.

The animosity against the English was
such put & carried so far by the Irish, that in an insurrec-
tion death or banishment raised to two sons of the Earl of Clanricarde,
conforming to their part to the word all the inhabitants of
English custome, the town of Athlone, though Irish, because they

Hume - History of England.

began to conform themselves to English customs, and had now adopted a more civilized form of life than had been practised by their ancestors, p. 98. 11.

The native Irish were so poor that their country afforded few other commodities than cattle & oat meal. 11. 97.

1612 Ireland under James I. The King, frequently boasted of the management of Ireland as his masterpiece. By him, the customs of Cork, Kinsale & Limerick were abolished and English law substituted in their place, & hence, having taken all the natives under his protection, & declared them free citizens proceeded to govern them by a regular administration, military as well as civil. p. 185.

The whole province of Ulster having fallen into the crown by the attainder of O'neill, a company was established in London, for publishing new colonies in that wild country; the property was divided into moderate shares, the amount not exceeding 2000 acres, tenants were brought over from England and Scotland; the Irish were removed from the towns by English fastnesses; & settled in the open country; husbandry & the understandings were taught them; a fixed regulation secured; sharper & robberies punished and by these means, Ulster, from being the most wild & disorderly province of all Ireland, became the best cultivated & most civilized. 11. 2. 158

Cessation was taken by the English also, to seize upon

Hume's History of England.

large districts of territory which it was pretended had
conceded to the crown; they were limited &
tributary according to a law devised by the
new, some years afterwards, the scheme of
colonization was extended to the parts of Ireland,
in order to get possession of the lands, the most
ingenuous pretences were resorted to; the un-
fortunate natives were despoiled of nearly all
their possessions, and transplanted from their
homes to the remote parts of the island, where
they soon grew depopulated by the Irish; though
there was a wise & judicious appearance of tran-
sibility, the seeds had been sown & hatched & re-
venged rebellion in masses. Lavigier, IX-121-7, quoted
in Hume, II-156.

Ireland under Charles I 1625-49.

Under the colonizing schemes of James & Charles, a
new race of things had been introduced into Ireland,
& though much of the native nobility, especially
revenue, had been converted on the new planters, a
more than equal effort had been made by them
enriching the natives in village, building, manufac-
ture, and all the civilised arts of life. II 292,

Campbell of Arden says that he raised the Irish army from
one thousand, & to 11 thousand men. The private men in the army
private individuals were all Catholics; but the officers, both commission &
non-commission, were Protestants. p. 38.

The Irish, in O'Neals rebellion, massacred the English, their neighbours without scruple, & even, was their frenzy, that the castle O'Leary which they had seized, and by ravage made their own, yet, rebellion, because they bore the name of English, were wantonly slaughtered, or when covered with wounds, turned loose into the woods & deserts. II - 294.5. The communistic insurrections of the English planters, as it upbraids the sloth & ignorance of the natives, were consumed with fire, or laid level with the ground.

" 295.

The English colonies were totally annihilated in the open country of Ulster: the Scots, at first, met with more favorable treatment. In order to engage them to a passive neutrality, the Irish pretended to distinguish between the British nations, & said, and claiming neutrality, and consanguinity with the Scots, extended not over them the fury of their massacre, and by this means, & by flight, most of the Scottish planters escaped with their lives.

By some computations, those who perished by all these cruelties, are supposed to be a hundred & fifty, or two hundred thousand: by the most moderate, and probably the most, reasonable account, they are made to amount to forty thousand, and this may be an exaggeration. 295.6

The saving of Dublin preserved in Ireland the main of the English name. 295.

The Protectorate administration of Ireland was more severe and violent. ... about 3,000, or 4,000, exiled either by English rebels or by the adherents of the King, were divided, partly

Cana Historia; England.

among the adventurers, who had advanced money to Ireland the Parliament, partly among the English soldiers, who under Cromwell had arraigned him to them. Exempting a man under 5,000,000 £, and violent change of property, is scarcely to be found. In my history, an order was soon issued to continue all the native Bear to the province of Connacht, since they would be shut up by rivers, lakes & mountains; and could not, it was noted, be any longer dangerous to the English government, but this was taken as a bad omen, and soon abandoned as impracticable.

Edward Scotland Cromwell made pretence of uniting Scotland & the land in one commonwealth with England, had reduced Scotland, since conquest to a subordinate position, and retained them entirely as conquered provinces, p. 485.

Charles II, went a generalization regarding to his address to the ancient subjects who had been dispossessed of their lands by Cromwell. A court of Charles II claims was erected, before which was laid 4000 restores claims of persons claiming restitution on account confiscated of their innocence, and the commissioners had lands to bound leisure to examine only 600. An insurrection the Irish, was projected, but while the soldiers & leaders agreed to relinquish a third of their possessions, and as they had purchased their lands at a very low price, they but reason to think themselves favored by this composition. It p. 882,

Macaulay - History of England.

'History of England from the Accession of James II. By Thomas Babington Macaulay.' London, 1849.
Vol. I

About the time of Elizabeth's death, Scotland & Ireland became parts of the same empire with England. Both Scotland & Ireland indeed, had been subjugated by the Plantagenets, but neither had been subject under the Stuarts. Ireland had never, since Henry II., been able to stave off foreign invaders. but she had struggled against them long & steadily, during the large part of the interval over which ruled by native princes. But during the 16th century, the English power, under Queen Elizabeth, had made great progress. At length, a few weeks before the death of Elizabeth, the conquest which had been begun more than two years before by Robert, was completed by Mountjoy. So early had James the Sixth mounted the English throne, when the last O'Donnell & O'Neill, who have held the rank of independent princes, lost the hand at Kinsale. Henceforward the English law superseded the customs which had prevailed among the aboriginal tribes.

Ireland & Scotland were now, in behalf of England, wealth and civilization. In the middle of eight, the thick darkness of the Middle Ages still reigned on Ireland. The population, with the exception of a small English colony near the coast, was Celtic and still kept the Celtic speech and manners. pp. 61 2.

Macaulay History of England.

with many Roman Catholics. It is a most significant Latin race circumstance, that no large society of which the remain of the tongue is not Teutonic has ever turned Protestant, &c. and that wherever a language derived from that of ancient Rome is spoken, the religion of modern Rome to this day prevails. I-63.

Ireland was governed by England as a dependency, which was... on the part... The executive administration of Ireland is now taken either from England or from the English pale, and in either case, regarded as foreigners, and even as enemies, by the Celtic population. I-62.

The great chieftains of Ulster, who at the time of the accession of James, had after a long Ulster, settled there, submitted, as it is authority, had not by English force broken their connexion of dependence, been or Scotch not considered as traitors to the English government, nor emigrants, and the ultimate of treason. Their immense domain had now forfeited to the crown, and had soon been peopled by thousands of English and Scotch emigrants, who were not, in civilization and intelligence far inferior to the natives, sometimes abased their superiority. I-98.

For a few months Cromwell subjugated Ireland as it had never been subjugated during the

six centuries of slaughter which had elapsed since the landing of the first Norman settlers. He resolved to put an end to that conflict of races and religions which had long distract^{ed} the island, by making the English or Protestant population decidedly predominant. For this end he gave the rein to the fierce enthusiasm of his followers, waged war remorseless, that when Ireland droned on the Luminaries, smote the adorers with the under edge of the sword, so that great cities were left Cromwell, without inhabitants, drove many thousands to the Continent, a myriad of many thousands of the best, the ablest, and whitest the soil was made by passing in numerous colonists of the Anglo-Saxon blood and of the Calvinistic faith. Strange to say, under that iron rule, the conquered country began to wear an outward face of prosperity. Distress, which had recently been as well as those where the first white settlers of New England were contending with one and man, were in a few years transformed into the richness of Kent & Norfolk. The work of destruction past; and again the English and owners began to complain that they were not in every market by the produce of Ireland and to clamor for protecting laws. I-122.

During the reign of Charles II. Ireland was distracted by feuds, compared with which the hottest animosities of English politicians were tame. The strife between the two factions and the south Lancashire was

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almost forgotten in the fierce animosity which raged between the English and the Celtic races. The interval between the Corporation and the Presbyterian under Charles II. need be minor when compared with the moral which separated both from the papist. During the whole civil trouble the half of the Irish soil had Presbyterians been banished from the unconquered nation to the Episcopalian states, & a government was soon prepared to with hale and hearty claims and mature accusations. In the licensed actions, those colonists among whom Cromwell had portioned out the conquered territory, and whose descendants are still called Cromwellians, represented that the colonial inhabitants were deathly enemies of the English nation and of the Augustan and of the Protestant religion in every form. They were not anxious to wait until there could never be Master Charles, since in Ireland all the old Irish race should and given to be utilized. The court usually dictated a back to compromise, in Cromwellians were induced to withdraw a third part of their acquisitions, and the remainder, and then considered it was conveniently located Catholic, among claimants whom the government close to favor. I- 175.

Remnant of In the time of Charles II, Every parish was bound to contribution, under the highways which passed through it, the peasantry were forced to give their gratuitous labor

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six days in the year. p. 349 - vol. I.

Vol II.

The 5th century has, in that unhappy country, bequeathed to the 15th a fatal heritage of malignant passions. To English amnesties, or the mild wrongs inflicted by the Saxon to Irish Celts, or London,erry, and w; the Celtic inhabitants of Ulster in Ireland &c, has ever been granted from the heart by either race.

To this day a more than Saxon haughtiness abounds among many noble families which characterize the children of the victors, while a spirit, feelings, compounded of awe and hatred, is but too often discernible in the children of the vanquished. II - 11.

Ireland under James II.

Ireland in the same soil abutted two communities, socially intermixed, morally and politically Sundered.... The nation James II. in which the minority stood to the majority were did the relation in which the followers of William the Conqueror stood to the Saxon church, or the relation in which the followers of Cortes stood to the Indians of Mexico.

The appellation of Irish was then given exclusively to the Celts, and to those families, which, though not of Celtic origin, had in the course of ages degenerated & Irish like Celts manners. These people, probably somewhat Catholics, under a million in number, held, with poor exception, adhered to the Church of Rome. Among them resided

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about 200,000 colonists, proud of their Saxon blood & of their Protestant faith.

The great preponderance of numbers on one side was more than compensated by a great want of intelligence, vigor and organization on the other. The English settlers seem to have been less ignorant, energetic and resolute, rather above than below the average, level of the population of the mother country. The aboriginal savagery, on the contrary, here is an almost savage state. They never worked till they felt the sting of hunger. They were content with accommodation inferior to that which in happier countries was provided for domestic cattle. Already the potatoe, a root which can be cultivated with scarcely any art, industry, or capital, and which can not be long stored, had become the food of the common people. [Critical Antiquity, p. 1672]

From a work-hard, thrifing and, you thought, were not to be affected. Even within a few miles of Quebec, the frontier, on a side the poorest & most wretched in the world, out with dug out the miserable burrows out of which I equalled & half-naked barbarians situated within at him who passed.

The old Dutch settlers were scattered over the whole world. The dispossessed provincials who still remained in their native soil shunned with hope of another revolution. No person of this class was described by his countrymen as a gentleman who

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would be well if justice were done, as a workman who had a
fine estate if he could get it. [Bacon's History's Letter to Bishop
Cawdell, March 8th, 1687.] The colonists looked primarily to an
independent colony. Indeed, no thoughts of far more desperate but
resourceful than marauding. Sometimes, we turned ourselves
sometimes, we confined, in defiance of the law to live by con-
cise, that is to say, by plundering mainly in the old
tenants of the family. And, wretched as was their own con-
dition, they did not divide a portion of their pillars to one
whom they still regarded as their rightful lord.... Yet
indeed, he was insignificant. A statute, indeed, provided
from the House of Commons; but we had aimed at
little chance of returning a seat there as a non-sectarian
had a better chance a senator of the U.S., indeed,
only one baptist had been returned to the British Parlia-
ment since the Restoration. The whole Legislature &
executive power was in the hands of the colonists; and
the remainder of the ruling caste was composed by a
standing army of poor men, on whose faith for which
we called the English interest was full reliance could
be placed?

On a close scrutiny it would have been found
that neither the Irish nor the English formed a
perfectly homogeneous body. The distinction between
those Irish who were of Celtic blood, and those Britons
who sprang from the followers of Strongbow De Burgh,
was not altogether despised. 11 pp. 126-11.

The colonists were in a thriving condition. The native

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we still had to learn from the colonists industry,^s,
the qualities forethought the use of life, and the language of England.
between men there could be no equality between men who lived in
one place & houses and, men who lived in cities, between men
that in houses, who were fed on bread and men who were fed on
collovers, between men who spoke the noble tongue
of great physicians and poets and musicians, with a per-
verted pride boasted that they could not wrinkle
their mouths into chattering such a jargon as that in
which the documents of Learning in the Paradise
Last were written.

11 125.

times, instead of allaying the animosity
the two populations, inflamed it to a height before
unknown! He determined to recede their native
position, and to put the New England colonists under
responsible the feet of the papish pope.... He deliberately re-
solved, not mind he was to the American insurgents
to cost of Scotland the entire possession of their own country,
nation & he but also to use them as his instruments for settling
and subduing government in England. The result was
such as might have foreseen. The colonists turned
to bay with the stubborn hardihood of their race. The
mother country justly regarded their cause as her
own, nor can we justly blame either the Britonman
or the Englishman for obeying, in that extremity, the
law of self preservation. My old proprietors, by
thirst of it to recover what they had lost, lost the
greater part of what they had retained. The mo-

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century ascendancy & power produced such a series of barbarous wars & civil power had made the stable book of Ireland a record of infamy throughout Christendom. Such were the bitter fruits of the policy of James. II 126.

James was an English king, and he could not, without Webster, some misgivings, consent to the destruction of the greatest colony of England, that Ireland had ever possessed. III 134.
pleasent colony. But it was well known, that the extermination of the English colony in Ireland was the object in which Ireland's heart was set. II 143.

Vol. III.

William had assumed together with the title of King of Ireland, England, the title of King of Scotland; as all our friends regarded then regarded Ireland as a mere colony, more important indeed than Massachusetts, Virginia or Jamaica, but like Massachusetts, Virginia and Jamaica, dependent on the mother country and bound to pay allegiance to the sovereign whom the mother country had called to the throne. II 17.

During the greater part of the 17th century, this paradise (southwestern Ireland) was as little known to the civilized world as Niflheim or Greenland. If ever it was mentioned it was mentioned in a horrible tract, a mass of bog, blenches, and precipices, where the she-wolf still littered, and where some half naked savages, who could not speak a word of English, made themselves survivors in the mud

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and lived on roole and four milk. III 123.

Sir William willoughby, in 156, his benevolent & enlightened master being sir William Pattle, determined to form an English settlement in the wild district! He possessed a large domain there, which has descended to a posterity worthy of such an ancestor. On the improvement of that domain, he expended, it was said, not less than 16,000 pounds, ... Between Pattle's settlement & the nearest English habitation, the journey by land was of two days through a wild and dangerous country. At the place just named. The land was well cultivated and manufacture established,

When therefore the news spread from altar to altar, & from cabin to cabin, that the strangers were to be driven out, and that their houses & lands were to be given as a booty to the children of the soil, a sedition was commenced, and at last the colonists, driven to extremity, resolved to die like men rather than be murdered in their beds. III - 125-6.

Siege of Londonderry described, from p. 206 to p. 215
vol. III.

Londonderry Londonderry was in form nearly an uipise, and the principal streets formed a cross, the arms of which met in a square called the Diamond. III 127.

[Note on p. 130. - The best account that I have seen of what passed at Londonderry during the war

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Kirkdale which began its west or in the Monk History of the Proprietary
of the Church in Ireland. [B.B.M.]

Presbyterian.

Views in Ireland.

115

I may, as I might, tell Caligula peasant and most
that a good time was at hand, that the tyrants who spoke
Saxon and lived in stately houses were about to be swept a
way, and that the land would again belong to its own
children. Although four-fifths of the population of Ireland
were Celtic and Roman Catholic, more than four-fifths
the property of Ireland belonged to the Protestant Episcopacy.

III - 141.

But the chief riches of Ireland consisted in cattle.... The
inhabitants innumerable had wanted nothing better than
which was accustomed to live on vegetables and sour wheats,
and which had always regarded meat as a luxury reserved
for the rich.... The Protestants seemed to entertain more
disgust the strange gullony of their newly liberated slaves.

The carcasses, now wet and raw, burned in smoky, some
of them living still bleeding, sometimes in a state of putrefaction &
decay, were torn to pieces and swallowed without salt, bread,
fish, or herbs. Those morsels who preferred boiled meat,
being often in want of kettles, contrived to boil the steer in
its own skin,... When it began, the planters generally
ceased to destroy, devour, but continued to destroy. A peasant
would kill a cow mainly in order to get a pair of horns.

The greatest massacre reported is the master trial in
six weeks 50,000 horned cattle had been slain in this
manner and were rotting on the ground all over the

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the country. The number of sheep that were butchered during the same time was popularly said to have been 3 or 4 hundred thousand. pp. 144-5. - Vol. III.

Petty's colony
driven out. In the time of Petty's Protestant colony in the west of Ireland driven out by the native Irish. 1689. III - p. 146.

Protestant Every colonist who succeeded in stealing across the sea from Scinder, or to Holyhead or Bristol, brought painful reports of the tyranny under which his brethren groaned. Even Bonquillo, a Spaniard and a bigoted member of the Church of Rome, informed his court that, in Ireland, though the English laws against Popery might seem severe, they were so much mitigated by the prudence and the humanity of the government, that they caused no annoyance to ^{the} ^{poor} people, and he took upon himself to assure the Holy See that what a ^{namey} Calamity suffered in London was nothing when compared with what a Protestant suffered in Ireland. 17 - 203.

Belfast. Belfast has become one of the greatest and most flourishing seats of industry in the British Isles. The duty of importation of 80,000 pounds is collected there, the little said at the custom house of London in the most prosperous year of the reign of Charles II. Other Irish towns may present more picturesque scenes to the eye; but Belfast is the only Irish town in which the traveler is not disgusted by the

ancient City of England.

weatherly arched & solid, long lines of barrowed earth, in
order to support & render less to the violence, which in former
countries, we provided, or called, in the Bill of Rights William
erected was a small English settlement of, about 300 houses.
Protestant, the town was one of the strongestholds of the Clerical party;
stronghold, and when, the revolution came, the Dissenters were, for
the first time, numbered, it was found, that the Roman
Catholics were not more than six in fifteen, III-557,
fifteen.

Battle of the Boyne. III. p. 562. 572

Croghan, now occupied by 20,000 Protestant inhabitants,
Boyne was a small knot of narrow, crooked and filthy lanes, en-
circled by a ditch and a mound. Without the walls of
Drogheda, scarcely a dwelling was to be seen, except at a
place called Gibside. III-562,

The Irish army of course was the best of all Europe,
Irish. It was said that their ordinary way of fighting was
convulsions, to discharge their pieces once, and then to run away
shouting "Quarter" and "Murder". III-563,

In William's army, so bravely composed, were two
Huguenot bodies of men unimpaired by a spirit peculiarly fierce &
hate, invincible, the Huguenots of France, fighting for the blood
of the French, and the English of Scotland impatient to
trample down the Irish. III-563.

Siege of Limerick. III-600-603.

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Vol. IV.

Vol. IV.

The Irish who remained within the English pale, were, one and all, hostile to the English domination. They were therefore subjected to a rigorous system of police, the natural though lamentable result of constant longer and sanguine provocation. A Papist was not permitted to have a sword or a gun. He was not permitted to go more than three miles out of the parish except in the market town on the market day. Least he should give information or assistance to his brethren who occupied the western half of the Island, he was forbidden to live within ten miles of the frontier. Not more than five Papists were to assemble in the capital or its neighborhood on any pretext. IV-62.

Sometimes the government ventured on acts which seemed better suited to a Turkish than to an English administration. Gufney, one of six murderers of six musketeers a few miles from Dublin, at first confessed the crime, but having had an interview with a priest, denied that he had owned anything or accused any body. The English Lord Justice had him immediately hanged to the carriage of a gun. The Justice was reproved for the hanging, but his fault was overlooked, in consideration of extenuating circumstances.

IV-63.

West Ireland, , In that part of Ireland, which still acknowledged no government, James as King, there could hardly be said to be any private.

law, any property, or any government.... No coin was to be seen except sums of base metal, which were called crowns & shillings. Roman silver pieces were unusually high. A quart of ale cost twenty six pence, a quart of brandy three pounds. Limerick and Galway infested with pirates. IV-85.

At York, siege of Limerick, a parol was sent to the camp of the besiegers by the Catholics. What was asked was, that all officers should be covered with oblivion, that perfect freedom of worship should be allowed to the native population, that every parish should have its priest, and Conde that Irish Roman Catholics should be capable of holding all hono^r offices, civil & military, and of enjoying all municipal franchises. These conditions were rejected by Ginkel. IV-84. Surrender It was finally stipulated that the Roman Catholics of Limerick of Ireland should be competent to hold any political or military office, or that they should be admitted at any corporation. But they obtained a promise that they should have such privileges in the exercise of their religion as were consistent with the law, or as they had enjoyed in the reign of Charles the Second. IV-86.

The Irish inhabitants and troops were allowed to choose their future residence. The troops were ordered, to pass in review. Those who wished to remain in Ireland were directed to file off at a particular spot. All who passed that spot were to be considered as having made their choice for France. When the long process

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sion had closed, it was found that about a thousand men had agreed to enter into William's service, to choose between about two thousand accepted passes from York, James William, and went quietly home. About 11,000 returned with Tarfield to the city. Most of the cavalry volunteered for France. IV. 100,

Ruin was found for the families of many who also, but still many were obliged to remain, & the crowds of women & children on the shore dispersed to beg their way home through a wasted land, or to lie down and die by the road side of grief and hunger. It met there was peace in Ireland. The domination of the colonists was absolute. The native population was tranquill with the ghastly tranquillity of exhaustion & despair. There were indeed outrages, robberies, fire-warnings, assassinations. But more than a century passed away without one general insurrection. During that century, two rebellions were raised in Great Britain by the adhesion of the House of Stuart. But neither when the elder Pretender was crowned at Rome, nor when the younger held his court at Holywood, was the standard of that House set up in Connaught or Munster. In 1745, indeed, when the Highlanders were marching toward London, the Roman Catholics of Ireland were so quiet that the lord lieutenant could, without the smallest risk, send several regiments across Saint George's Channel to recruit the army of

Hume's History of England.

In him the Duke of Cumberland... the submission was not the effect
of exile, or content, but of mere stupefaction and brokenness of heart.
Marshall's one exile became a Marshall of France. Another became Prince
of France, Minister of Spain. [Hume.] These men, the natural scions
of their race, having been withdrawn, what remained was at
Princetown sterl, helpless and passive. As rising of the Irish against
the English was no more to be apprehended than a rising of
the women & children against the men. IV-103.

Vol. V.

The progress of the woollen manufactures in Ireland
excited even more alarm & indignation than the continental
truce with France. William Molyneux had made great
efforts to promote the manufacture of the kingdom, in which
he resided, and he had found those efforts impeded by an
act of the English Parliament, which laid severe restrictions on the
exportation of woollen goods from Ireland. In 1698, he
published and dedicated to the king a treatise in which it
was asserted in plain terms that the English Parliament had
no authority over Ireland. If we admit the general
rule to be that the English Parliament is competent to legis-
late for colonies planted by English subjects, what reason
was there for considering the case of the colony in Ireland
as an exception? The aboriginal inhabitants, more than
five sixths of the population, had no more interest in the
matter than the swine or the poultry; or, if they had an
interest, it was for their interest that the castle which dom-
ineered over them should not be emancipated from all

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Irish woollen manufacture control. They were no more represented in the Parliament, which sat at Dublin than in the Parliament which sat at Westminster. They had less to dread from legislation at Westminster than from legislation at Dublin... the most venomous English Whigs did not feel toward them that intense antipathy, compounded of hatred, fear and scorn, with which they were regarded by the government itself, Cromwellian who dwelt among them.... But the English government made no concessions, and the Irish, conscious of their impotence, submitted without a murmur. The Irish woollen manufacture languished and disappeared, as it would, in all probability have languished and disappeared if it had been left to itself. V-49-50.

Extract from an

Editorial in the "Nation" of Nov. 9th, 1870, on
The Condition of the Public Credit.

The position which the leaders of the Republican party have taken up towards the actors in the rebellion and their bitterest supporters and sympathizers has, we venture to assert, no historical parallel or precedent, except the English treatment of the Irish after 1688, by William III. In all other civil wars or rebellions, of which we have any knowledge the submission of the vanquished was taken as genuine, and their protestations of reparation and acquiescence were treated as true. There may

were very distinct, and there may have been precautions taken in consequence of the strike, but the submission once accepted and the precautions once taken, the strike at least seemed to believe that the conflict was over."

India and Ceylon is the Province of Massachusetts relating to the Register and Table of Births, Marriages and Deaths in the Commonwealth, for the Year ending Dec. 31st. 1874. Prepared under the Direction of the Dept'y. of the Commonwealth, with editorial remarks by F. W. Draper, M.D. Boston, 1876.

Illegitimate.

Of this class of births there were 648, - 61 more than in 1873. In which year the number was 277 more than the average annual number in the previous sixteen years. Eighty three of the births were returned to the State almshouses at Newhaven and Bedminster, and 341 occurred in Boston. Of course it is to be expected that as great many of these births escape registration; but the fact that so large a proportion of them are sent to Boston, appears to indicate that there is some special cause at work to produce the unusual increase of births out of wedlock during the past two years. A year ago the prolonged financial stress through which the country has been passing was alluded to as a possible explanation of the increased incidence

ity, especially in cities, of which we can see the fruit in an unprecedented number of illegitimate children. Small opposition gather some support from the still greater number of such births in 1874, the hard times meanwhile continuing.

There were 312 males and 334 females; the predominance of females among illegitimates has been remarked repeatedly in connection with the statistics of former years.

The large share of the births occurred in the former half of the year, there being fifty-four per cent. of the whole number in the first six months, and forty-six per cent. in the last.

The illegitimate births registered comprised 1.4 per cent. (one & four tenths percent.) of the entire number on the register recorded in 1874 in Massachusetts; in Suffolk County they made 2.8 per cent. (two & eight tenths percent.). In Paris, in 1874, the proportion of illegitimate birth was nearly 27 per cent and in London for the same year it was about 4 percent. Of course, in such a comparison, ample allowance must be made for different degrees in the accuracy of registration. pp. 161.

For remarks & statistics concerning illegitimacy in Europe, see Vol. VII, Ms. Notes on Emigration, pp. 180 - 181.

1
N.Y. - 200

HIS VIEWS ON THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF AMERICA AND ENGLAND—RETICENT REGARDING THE CONTEST BETWEEN RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

[From the New York Graphic.] *Huxley*

Professor Huxley, the English scientist, is spending a day or two at the pleasant residence of Mr. George Appleton, his friend and publisher in this country, at Riverdale. Last evening the writer found opportunity to engage him in conversation as he sat on the cool piazza after dinner, looking admiringly at the abrupt Palisades opposite and the succession of fine North-river steamers just starting for various towns on the Upper Hudson. He is a man not above the medium size, with gray-tinged hair and tufts of side whiskers. His features are well, even sharply, defined and regular. His head is large, and with the closely trimmed hair, gave an impression of squareness. His manner was affable and sincere. Whatever else he may be, he is evidently an honest man, without guile or subterfuge. He said that since his arrival in this country on Saturday he had not been struck by differences from English appearances and manners, but rather by similarities to them. When the word agnostic was mentioned he laughed and said that it was a term that he had himself invented several years ago; "and now," he added, "the religionists call us all agnostics." Of course he informed his visitor there was no organization so called. He was asked about the probable result of the recent intense activity of the popular mind in regard to attempted scientific solutions of biological questions, and whether the problems engaging the attention of scientific men to-day were not more important than those of any other period. He said it was undoubtedly a great advantage that men were led to think on such matters, but he hesitated to express his ideas on them in a casual conversation, knowing that they would be published. He gave substantially the same answer to a question touching the alleged conflict between science and religion. He, however, was of the opinion that the discrediting of the creed of any nation or race did not necessarily result in the decline of its civilization. At this point Professor Huxley succeeded in getting the lead in the questions, and began to interview the *Graphic* representative. He asked his opinion first as to which of the great parties would probably win in the present Presidential conflict. On being told, he remarked upon the advantage it was to a nation to have a conservative agricultural population of small land-owners. In England the rural population was densely ignorant, because it was not interested in the soil which it cultivated. Then he asked what kind of a man Governor Tilden was. His visitor told him, and, after one or two special questions about him and general politics, he shook his head with a deprecating smile and said he was afraid that when he went home he would still be of opinion that England was a better republic than America. He supposed that the next great question that would come up would relate to the tariff and would divide the East from the West. "Wait," said he, "until you have a population of 90,000,000. You haven't had a great test of your strength yet. Wait until you have a vast ignorant vote to deal with." Nevertheless, he thought the slavery question was one of very great difficulty. He remarked upon this several times, but did not attempt to analyze it. He was not opposed to strikers. He thought that it could not be of advantage to any nation to have a great portion of its people oppressed by extreme poverty. Yet he acknowledged that the effect of striking might be the overthrow of England's commercial supremacy. The striking of English workmen might enable America to undersell Manchester. His thought appeared to be that it was better for the world that men should combine for self-protection, though it might be bad for the merchants and manufacturers of a particular country. The nobility, he said, were often referred to, both in this country and in England, as an effete and worthless class. This was not the truth. They were men generally of intel-

ligence, and as a class they never could be bought. They now constituted an invaluable safeguard in the State against the merchant class.

The conversation again reverted to scientific subjects. Professor Huxley said it was undoubtedly of advantage that the awakening had broadened the field from which students and investigators might arise, yet he supposed that Von Moltke was to be there to make the selections for generals.

A question was asked whether the doctrine of evolution was, in Professor Huxley's opinion, still an open question, or whether he regarded it as proved. He said that he was going to deliver a lecture on that subject, in which he should endeavor to lay down carefully and clearly all the evidence touching evolution, so that people can form their own judgments, or, at least, have all the known facts before them. "I shall endeavor to present all the points. That," he added, "is a man's only true relation to the public." Again, when he was asked whether he thought the final cell (in order of discovery) would be proved to be of chemical production, he said he held his mind in a state of suspension. "Something," he explained, we do not know, and it is very important that when man does not know a thing that he shall confess it. It is one fault I find with the churches that they pretend to settle every question."

SCIENCE AT BUFFALO.

HUXLEY'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.
AN ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME BY THE ASSOCIATION,
AND PROF. HUXLEY'S REPLY.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 25.—Prof. Huxley arrived here last night and attended the meeting of the American Association this morning. He was introduced by the president, Prof. Rogers, in a few fitting remarks of welcome. The audience was very large and enthusiastic. Prof. Huxley replied substantially as follows:

Permit me in the first place to offer you my most hearty thanks for this, I would not say unexpected welcome, because everywhere since I landed in America it has been of this kind; but for this very cordial and hearty welcome, you will forgive me if my phraseology is inadequate, for I have always thought it the highest eloquence to condense whatever there is to be said in the fewest words. I have been told that it would be gratifying to you to have me say something, but emotion will make my speaking a difficult task. Also, I have no scientific matter to communicate, and I am unprepared. Since my arrival I have discovered that the special instinct of curiosity is altogether developed here. I experienced it almost immediately on my arrival in being interviewed by two active and intelligent representatives of your press, who put to me a series of inquiries of deepest and most profound interest, each of which would require a treatise in reply; and I am afraid I had to dismiss them with scant courtesy. It may satisfy their curiosity if I state briefly some of my general impressions of this country.

Since my arrival I have learned a great many things, more, I think, than ever before in an equal space of time in my life. In England we have always taken a lively interest in America; but I think no Englishman who has not had the good fortune to visit America has any real conception of the activity of the population, the enormous distances which separate the great centers; and least of all do

Englishmen understand how identical is the great basis of character on both sides of the Atlantic. An Englishman with whom I have been talking since my arrival says: "I cannot find that I am abroad." The great features of your country are all such as I am familiar with in parts of England and Scotland. Your beautiful Hudson reminds me of a Scotch lake. The marks of glaciation in your hills remind me of those in Scottish highlands.

I had heard of the degeneration of your stock from the English type. I have not perceived it. Some years ago one of your most distinguished men of letters, equally loved and admired in England and America, expressed an opinion which touched English feeling somewhat keenly—that there was a difference between your women and ours after reaching a certain age. He said our English women were "beefy." That is his word, not mine. Well, I have studied the aspect of the people that I have met here in steamboats and railway carriages, and I meet with just the same faces, the main difference as to the men being in the way of shaving. Though I should be sorry to use the word which Hawthorne did, yet in respect to stature for fine portly women, I think the average here fully as great as on the other side. Some people talk of the injurious influence of climate. I have seen no trace of the "North American type." You have among you the virtue which is most notable among savages, that of hospitality. You take us to a bountiful dinner and are not quite satisfied unless we take away with us the plates and spoons. Another feature has impressed itself upon me. I have visited some of your great universities and met men as well known in the old world as in the new. I find certain differences here. The English universities are the product of Government, yours of private munificence. That among us is almost unknown. The general notion of an Englishman when he gets rich is to found an estate and benefit his family. The general notion of an American when fortunate is to do something for the good of the people and from which benefits shall continue to flow. The latter is the nobler ambition.

It is popularly said abroad that you have no antiquities in America. If you talk about the trumpery of three or four thousand years of history, it is true. But, in the large sense as referring to times before man made his monetary appearance, America is the place to study the antiquities of the globe. The reality of the enormous amount of material here has far surpassed my anticipation. I have studied the collection gathered by Prof. Marsh at New-Haven. There is none like it in Europe, not only in extent of time covered, but by reason of its bearing on the problem of evolution; whereas, before this collection was made evolution was a matter of speculative reasoning; it is now a matter of fact and history as much as the monuments of Egypt. In that collection are the facts of the succession of forms and the history of their evolution. All that now remains to be asked is how, and that is a subordinate question. With such matters as this before my mind, you will excuse me if I cannot find thoughts appropriate to this occasion. I would that I might have offered something more worthy but I hope that your association may do what the British Association is doing—may sow the seeds of scientific inquiry in your cities and villages, whence shall arise a process of natural selection by which those minds best fitted for the task may be led to help on the work in which we are all interested. Again I thank you for your excessive courtesy, and, I may almost say, affectionate reception.

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