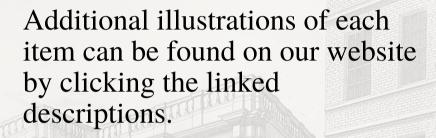




# 18TH-CENTURY BRITISH PAMPHLETS AND BROADSHEETS





#### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

WWW.DONALDHEALD.COM INFO@DONALDHEALD.COM 212 744 3505

124 EAST 74TH STREET NEW YORK, NY 10021

#### ON THE COVER

BARTOLOZZI, Francesco (1727-1815) - after J. CHAPMAN and LUTHERBURGH. To the Right honourable William Pitt this Accurate Perspective View of Outside] of the Royal Exchange, in London...
London: published & sold by Mr. Chapman, "1788" [but 19th-century]. Copper engravings by Bartolozzi after Chapman & Lutherburgh.



# DISCOURSE

ON

Ancient and Modern

#### LEARNING.

By the late RIGHT HONOURABLE

JOSEPH ADDISON, Esq;

Now first published from an Original MANUscript of Mr. ADDISON's, Prepared and Corrected by himself.



LONDON:

Printed for T. OSBORNE, in Gray's Inn. M.DCC.XXXIX.

[ Price One Shilling. ]

ADDISON, Joseph. A discourse on ancient and modern learning. By the late Right Honourable Joseph Addison, Esq; Now first published from an original manuscript of Mr. Addison's, prepared and corrected by himself.

London: T. Osborne, 1739. Quarto. [2], 28pp. Lacks terminal ad leaf. Disbound.

## A remarkable and insightful perspective in Aesthetic Theory by Joseph Addison.

In this essay by one of the most important figures in British cultural history, Addison ponders contemporary audiences of ancient literary masterpieces and evaluates how and why their experiences differed from that of the modern audience.

ESTC T31973

(#33978) \$ 100

BELL, William. A Dissertation on the Following Subject: What Causes Principally Contribute to Render A Nation Populous? And What Effect Has The Populousness of a Nation on its Trade?

Cambridge: 1756. Quarto. [4], 36pp. Minor foxing. Disbound.

A prize-winning essay written by William Bell, a fellow at Magdalen College, Cambridge.

Among other truths espoused herein, Bell claims that the poor - both countries and people - will decline to reproduce: "Very few of those, who find it a matter of the greatest difficulty to subsist themselves, will lay themselves under the additional obligation of providing for others." He praises agrarian nations as the most fruitful, in both population and contribution to commerce.

ESTC T101713; Kress 5493; Goldsmith 9105.

(#23485) \$ 425

# DISSERTATION

h

On the following Subject:

What Causes principally contribute to render a Nation POPULOUS? And what Effect has the Populousness of a Nation on its TRADE?

BEING

One of Those to which were adjudged the PRIZES

GIVEN BY

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

The Lord Viscount TOWNSHEND

TOTHE

UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE,

In the Year 1756:

And read there in the PUBLIC SCHOOLS
On FRIDAY, JULY the 2d.

WILLIAM BELL, M.A.
Fellow of Magdalen College.

CAMBRIDGE,

Printed by J. BENTHAM, Printer to the UNIVERSITY.

Sold by W. Thurlbourn, and T. Merrill, Bookfellers in Cambridge; also by J. Wriston & B. White in Fleet-fireet, R. & J. Dodsley in Pall-Mall, B. Dod in Ave-Mary Lane, and M. Cooper in Pater-noster-Row, London; J. Fletcher, R. Clements, and S. Parker, at Oxford; J. Pote at Eton; J. Hildyard at York; and J. Frederick at Bath.

M.DCC.LVL



The most Sad and Deplorable



Affidate' Tho' Crane, Will' Ro-binfon, Ric' Of-man, Will' Grove,

Robert Blackburne, John Bernardi, Robert Cassills, Robert Meldrum, and James Chambers.

Humbly presented to the Parliament of Great Britain.



N March and April 1696, we were committed to Newgate. The Crime mentioned in the Warrants was for High-Treaton, in configring the Murder and Affalination of His late Majetty King William, Vide Commitment, but without any Proof, not so much as the Oath of one single Wirters against any of us: Nor is it otherwise specified in the Warrants

Warrants.

Upon our Commitment, no Person but our Jaylor and his Servants was permitted to Ipeak with us: We were dehied the Ure of Pen, Ink, and Paper, debarred of all Comforts and Conveniencies, and under great Hardships as to the very Necessaries of Life; our Confinement being so street, that even our Food and Linnen were fearched, to require the land Commitment being so street, that even our Food and Linnen were fearched, to

Prevent the least Communication.

This rigorous Treatment we suffered for the Space of two Years, without the least Intermission or Relaxation, save that in September 1696, Blackburne was bail'd at the Old-Baily, and in Michaelmas Term following Chambers was brought up by Habeas Corpus to the Court of King's Bench at Wessimsser, but remanded, because one of his Bail could not severe to the Value the Court required. And Bernardi, Cassis, Meldrum, and Chambers were once carried to the Sessions-House in the Old-Baily, their Prayers being enter'd there by some Friends) but immediately sent back to their former relose Consinement. And in January next, following. Blackburne. prevent the least Communication.

Prayers being enter'd there by fome Friends) but immediately fent back to Regol. Gr. their former close Confinement. And in January next following, Blackbaine was by a Warrant from the Secretary of State recontimitted to Newtogate.

In the 7th and 8th of King William, and fince, feveral Acts of Parliament have been made for continuing our Impriforment from Time to Time, but all of them expired at the Demile of Her late Majesty Queen ANNE; and in the last of the Acts, viz. Primo Anna Regins, it is expressed, that we should be then fear Large, unless some farther Provision were made for the Continuance of our Imprisonment. In last Michaelmar Term, we, having entered our Prayer to be tryed pursuant to the Directions of the Habeat Copus Act, were brought up the last Day of the Term Regul Corby Habeat Copus, and lad our Bail in Readiness according to the Directions of Regul Corby that they had a Distretionary Power to bail or discharge us, but would not do it till to us, that they had a Differctionary Power to bail or difcharge us, but would not do it till after another Seffion of Parliament, although there then had been one Seffion fince the Demife of Her late Majefly, in which no Provision was thought fit to be made for continuing us in Prison; but several other Laws were continued, there being Provision then made for all

in Prison; but leveral other Laws were continued, there being Provision then made for all Laws that wee expiring, or lately expired.

When we entered our Prayers at the Old-Baily, it was objected to us, that we could have no Benefit of the Habers Corpus Act, because we had not claimed it the first Session after our Commitment; But how was it possible for Persons under such unhappy Circumstances, and so strick Consistency I fit Restraining us from Pen, Ink, and Paper, and all our Friends, was Illegal; surely, no Advantage of that ought to have been taken against us. If Legal, then it is a Justification for our not entering our Prayer in Time: For Lex non cogit ad impossibilia. And if such Consistency to the very there is an End of the Habers Corpus Act: For in case the Committing Power does but direct the Prisoner to be kept without Pen, Ink, and Paper, and the Access of Friends, he must be under an ureer Incapacity of entring his Prayer in Time; and consequently, the whole Force of that Law, which is the great Barrier of the Liberties of Englis Subjects, may be entirely cluded.

We had no Opportunity of being heard against the several Acts that have been made against us; being without Liberty, Friends, Money, or Counsel. We scarcely knew that such a Bill was brought in, before it was passed; and now we are informed, that there is a new Bill against us in Parliament, entituled, An Act for continuing the Imprisonment of Robert Blackburne, and others, for the borrid Conspiracy to assignment of Person of His late Sacred Majely King William the Third.

Of this Charge, we, and each of us, do solemnly declare ourselves to be Not Guilty and

Of this Charge, we, and each of us, do solemnly declare ourselves to be Not Guilty, and only desire a fair and legal Opportunity to make our Innocence appear: We have already

BLACKBURNE, Robert. The Most Sad and Deplorable Case of Robert Blackburne, John Bernardi, Robert Cassills, Robert Meldrum, and James Chambers. Humbly Presented to the Parliament of Great Britain.

London: ca. 1715. Broadsheet, 14 x 8½ inches, [2]pp. With ornamental initial on recto and and printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Small portion of inner margin excised, with no loss to text. Mild foxing.

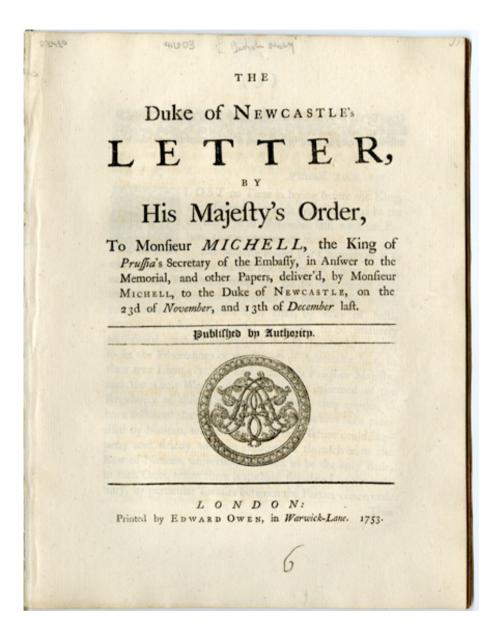
An early example of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons in the first decade of the 18th century. Signed in print by Robert Blackburne, John Cassells, John Bernardi, Robert Meldrum, and J. Chambers.

A petition to Parliament to review the case of Robert Blackburne and others connected to the so-called "Lancashire Plot" who were imprisoned in London without charges, trial, or opportunity for habeas corpus. Robert Blackburne (d. 1748), a scion of prominent Roman Catholic families in Lancashire, and his companions were arrested in 1695 on suspicion of connection to an assassination plot against William III and held at Newgate prison, where "no person but our Jaylor and his Servants were permitted to speak with us. We were denied the Use of Pen, Ink, and Paper, debarred of all Comforts and Conveniences, and under great Hardships as to the very Necessaries of Life; out Confinement being so strict, that even our Food and Linnen were searched, to prevent the least Communication." When after many years of being held without trial they finally managed to enter a request for habeas corpus, their petition was denied because they had not claimed it during the first parliamentary session after their imprisonment. This, they note, had been impossible to do, as they had had no access to pen, paper, or friends beyond the prison walls. Around 1715, following the accession of King George I and the election of a new Whig Parliament, the prisoners learned of a new bill in Parliament which they hoped would at last secure their release. It apparently was never passed, and Robert Blackburne was never exonerated; he died after fifty-three years' imprisonment, never brought to trial.

Rare, with ESTC recording only four copies, three in England and one at the Folger Library.

Thomas Taaffe, "Robert Blackburne," in The Catholic Encyclopedia, Vol. 2 (New York: Robert Appleton Company, 1907)

(#21160)\$ 750



[BRITISH NAVY]. Majesty's Order, to Monsieur Michell, the King of Prussia's Secretary of the Embassy, in answer to the Memorial, and other papers, Deliver'd, by Monsieur Michell, to the Duke of Newcastle, on the 23d of November, and 13th of December last.

London: Edward Owen, 1753. Quarto. 46pp. plus two folding tables. Light staining to last leaf. Slight worming in outer margin of last few leaves, not affecting text. Disbound.

Pamphlet dealing with international law and the British seizure of Prussian ships.

The second table is entitled, "List of all the Prussian ships taken by British armaments at sea, during the last war, as well those detained for examination only, as those judicially proceeded upon, together with the judgments given in the Admiralty Courts of Great Britain thereupon."

ESTC T4125.

\$ 250 (#23480)



#### SHORT ACCOUNT

OF THE

#### ROMAN SENATE,

AND THE

Manner of their PROCEEDINGS.



#### LONDON:

Printed for 7. ROBERTS, in Warwick-Lane; and Sold by C. KING, in Westminster-Hall; W. MEADOWS, in Cornbill; T. ASTLET in St. Paul's Church-Yard; S. GRAT. in the Poultry; A. Dodo without Temple-Bar: and N. BLANDFORD, at Charing-Cross. M DCC XXIX.

[ Price One Shilling and Six-pence. ]

BURGESS, Daniel (d. 1747). A short account of the Roman Senate, and the manner of their proceedings.

London: J. Roberts, 1729. Quarto (9 1/4 x 7 1/4 inches). [4], 60pp. Disbound.

Daniel Burgess, the son of the Presbyterian minister Daniel Burgess (1646-1713), was a royal administrator who was secetary to Caroline of Ansbach, Princess of Wales.

ESTC T145862; ODNB 3975.

(#33973)\$ 100

PLAIN

#### REASONS

FOR

REMOVING

A certain GREAT MAN

FROM

His M——y's Presence and Councils for ever.

ADDRESSED

To the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.

BY

O. M. HABERDASHER.

ALEX-CARLYLE

Be not Righteous over much: —Why fhouldst thou defroy thyself? —Why flouldst thou de-

LONDON:

Printed for M. Cooper, in Pater-Nofter-Row, MDCCLIX.

[CARLYLE, Alexander (1722-1805)]. Plain Reasons for Removing a certain Great Man from His M[ajest]y's presence and councils for ever. Addressed to the people of England. By a Haberdasher.

London: printed for M. Cooper, 1759. Octavo (8 5/8 x 5 1/2 inches). 51, [1]pp. Uncut. Stitched.

Carlyle charges the Prime Minister William Pitt, the Elder, with being too favourable towards France. The discontent amongst army officers in America and the various failed expeditions were all blamed on Pitt's perceived failure to support the military.

Sabin 42915; ESTC T93350.

(#23900) \$ 100

[DECKER, Matthew]. An Essay on the Causes of the Decline of the Foreign Trade, Consequently of the Value of the Lands of Britain and on the Means to Restore Both. Begun In The Year 1739.

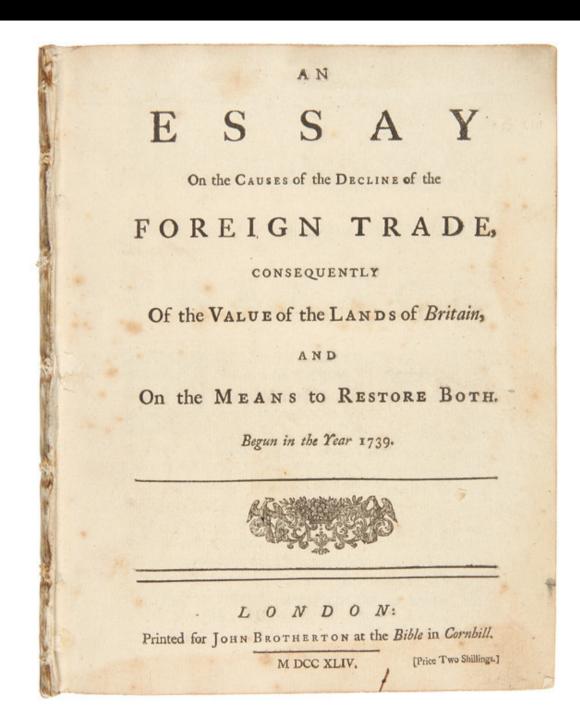
London: Printed for John Brotherton, 1744. Quarto. [8],112pp. Minor scattered foxing. Very good. Disbound.

First edition of this important economic tract by Matthew Decker (1679-1749).

About Decker the DNB says, "his principal fame rests with two anonymous treatises of the 1740s which have been attributed to him... The treatises attracted considerable comment, particularly for their bold advocacy of free trade and the introduction of an all-embracing single tax."

ESTC T76961; Goldsmith 8052; Hanson 5780; Kress 4691

(#23478) \$ 750



#### VERBATIM COPIES

Q F

THE HUMBLE

PETITIONS, MEMORIAL,

AND

C A S E,

OF

70 HN DRUMMOND,

HEIR of the ESTATE and EARLDOM of PERTH,

TO HIS MATESTY;

WITH AN

ADVERTISEMENT,

BY WAY OF APOLOGY FOR PUBLISHING AT THIS

TIME THESE PETITIONS, &c.

MDCCLXXXVIII.

DRUMMOND, John (b. 1727 or 1728). Verbatim Copies of the humble petitions, memorial and case, of John Drummond, heir of the estate and Earldom of Perth, to His Majesty; with an advertisement, by way of apology for publishing at this time these petitions, &c.

[Edinburgh?]:1788. Small octavo (7 15/16 x 4 5/8 inches). Half-title. (Blind stamp to half-title and E1, ink number stamp to foot of verso of half-title and foot of p.48). 20th-century half calf over marbled paper-covered boards (remnants of library label on upper cover, extremities lightly rubbed).

First edition.

Concerns the claims of John Drummond, the eldest surviving son of Edward, 6th Duke of Perth.

ESTC T193208.

(#23913) \$ 125

[FIRE]. The Case of the Merchants-Sufferers, in the Late Dreadful Fire, by the Burning of Sugar, Ginger, Oil, and Sarsarilla [caption title].

[London?: 1715]. Broadside. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Some foxing.

A rare leaflet lobbying Parliament on behalf of British merchants who had recently lost £22,500 worth of sugar, ginger, oil, and sasparilla in a great fire. The merchants had just recently imported the goods, paying approximately £3000 in customs. In the present document the merchants petition the House of Commons to allow them to import goods duty-free up to the value of the customs of the goods destroyed.

This is among the earliest examples of commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC lists three copies: at the University of London, Oxford, and Harvard.

Goldsmiths 5228.1; Hanson 2169

(#21193) \$ 475

# The C A S E of the Merchants-Sufferers,

INTHE

Late Dreadful Fire, by the Burning of Sugar, Ginger, Oil, and Sarfaparilla.



HAT the said Merchants, some short Time before the Fire happened, Imported considerable Quantities of Sugar, Ginger, Oil, and Sarsaparilla.

THAT they paid all the Duties and Customs thereon. .

THAT the Customs paid for the Goods so burned, amounts to 3000 l. or thereabouts.

THAT the Fire first broke out (very near the Custom-House) on the 13th of January last, and continued some Hours with so much Violence, that the greatest Help and Industry could not prevent the burning down the Ware-Houses, and Goods therein laid.

THAT the Value of the said Goods burned, amounts to upwards of 22500 l.

THAT by the said Merchants Petition to the Honourable the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament assembled, it is prayed, That Liberty be given to Import Goods Custom-Free, (the Customs whereof may amount to the Value of the Customs of the Goods so destroyed) or that such other Relief be made as to their Honours should seem meet.



# [FISHING]. Farther Reasons Humbly Offer'd for Passing the Ffish Bill [caption title].

London: 1715. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Mild foxing.

A rare British leaflet from the Fishmonger-Smackman Controversy of 1715. That year, a bill was in motion before Parliament that would regulate various aspects of the fishing industry, including fish size, net use and mesh size, and the importation of lobster. The latter issue ignited a significant controversy between and among British fish merchants and lobstermen, with the most vocal merchants supporting a clause that would remove a ban on the sale of lobster caught by foreigners. In the present document, the pro-free-trade-lobster fishmonger lobby responds to a recent leaflet by fellow fish merchants allied with the smackmen.

An early example of commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC records five copies, at the University of London, Oxford, the California State Library, Harvard, and Yale.

Hanson 2122

(#21179) \$ 475

#### Farther R E A S O N S

Humbly Offer'd

#### For Passing the Fish Bill.

HAT whereas Turbets have of late Years been frequently Sold for 30 or 40 s. each; it was the Pleasure of this Honourable House, on the Report of this Bill, to permit Turbets to be brought with Lobsters by the Dutch, in the same manner as they might have done before the Billing sate-Att passed fo'tis humbly hoped in a short Time (if this Bill pass) such Turbets will be Sold for 10 s. each, as they were before the Prohibition.

A N D by the Provision therein made, for the Preservation of the Salmon-Fishing, in most of the Rivers in England; 'tis humbly conceiv'd, that Specie will be as Plenty and Cheap as formerly.

THAT the Opposers of this Bill have spirited up many Allegations, Cases, Reasons, Remarks, and Answers, wherein there is as little Weight as Truth; for from all the Quarters that this Bill has been attack'd, none has appear'd but a few Smack-Men, the Water-Bayliff, and a Builder or Owner of a Vessel or Two: So that the Amount of all that they pretend to or can say, is, That if this Bill should pass, they cannot have the Advantage of making a Monopoly, and Selling their Lobsters, and other Fish, at such unreasonable and extravagant Rates, as they have of late Years done.

THE Filmongers have conftantly attended the whole Proceedings of this Bill, and did fully prove, to the Satisfaction of the Committee, the good Intention thereof. And do humbly hope (notwithstanding the Petition Signed by some sew Fishmongers, which they say, in their Answer to the Fishmongers Allegations, is in the Hands of a Worthy Member) that this Honourable House will take no Notice of it: For the Fishmongers, in General, are ready to make appear, That there is but One Fishmonger, who is One of the Monopolizers complained of in the Lobster-Trade; and who, by his Misrepresentation, procured the rest to Sign the same.

AS to what they alledge, for a Set of Fishmongers Contracting with Foreigners for Lobsters, there is no such Thing can possibly be done; for the Markets are Free for all Persons whatsoever: For if the Fishmongers were inclinable to make a Monopoly, 'tis much easier to do it in a Scarcity than in a Plenty; so that this Suggestion is as False and Groundless as the rest.

THEREFORE 'tis humbly hop'd Tour HONOURS will be pleased to Pass this Bill, That Lobsters, Turbets, Salmon, and other Fish, may be Plenty; and from which the Publick in General, will, in a short Time, receive so great a Benesit; though the Falsity thereof is set forth in all their Cases to the Contrary.

THE

# CASE

OFTHE

# Coasting-Fishermen

F

The Kingdom of Great Britain, in relation to a Clause concerning the Size of Nets, proposed to be inserted in a Bill now before the Honourable House, for the effectual preventing the Importation of fresh Fish caught by Foreigners.

HE Clause is, That no Nets shall be used at Sea upon the Coast of Great Britain, but what shall be Four Inches in the Mesh, except for Herrings, Pilchards, Sprats and Sardenas.

BY which Means it will be impossible that the Fishermen can take any Mackerel, Codlings, Gurnets, Mullets, or Whitings, Lobsters, or many other Fish; or any Soles, Place, or Flounders, of the Size the Statute allows, which is, Soles of the length of Nine Inches, and Place of Seven Inches, and Flounders of Six Inches; whereby so few Fish will be taken, that it will not be Encouragement sufficient for the Fishermen to Fish, and their Livelihood thereby wholly lost.

THE Endeavour of the Fishmongers to have such Regulation of Nets can have no other End, than to make a Pretence therefrom, to obtain a Liberty to bring in Foreign caught Fish in Foreign Bottoms; Because it will soon appear impossible to supply the Demand from our own Coast, to the entire Ruin of the British Fishery; and the Price in the mean time highly advanced by the Scarcity.

#### [FISHING]. The Case of the Coasting Fishermen.

London?: 1715. Broadsheet. [1] p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in the left margin. Mild foxing.

A rare petition to Parliament relating to a current bill concerning the mesh size of fishing nets used along the coast of Great Britain. The fishing lobby here argues that the clause limiting mesh size to four inches, except for use with "Herrings, Pilchards, Sprats and Sardenas," will prevent the catching of various larger fish and lobster and thereby ruin much of the national fishing industry. They claim that the fishmongers, who support the regulation, would prefer "to bring in Foreign Fish caught in Foreign Bottoms" and profit from the higher prices. A leaflet published the same year, entitled, An Answer to the Case of the Coasting Fishermen, indicates the present document was authored by the lobsterman lobby.

An early example of commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC records copies at only two institutions: Oxford and the University of London.

Hanson 2118

(#21182) \$ 450

# MR. FORMAN's LETTER TOTHE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM PULTENEY EsqR. &c. Shewing how pernicious, the Imperial Company of Commerce and Navigation lately established in the Austrian Netherlands, is likely to prove to Great Britain, as well as to Holland. Pro Rege sæpe; Pro Republica semper.

FORMAN, Charles. Mr. Forman's letter to the Right Honourable William Pulteney, Esq; Shewing how Pernicious, the Imperial Company of Commerce and Navigation, lately established in the Austrian Netherlands, is likely to prove to Great Britain, as well as to Holland.

[Great Britain: circa 1725]. Small quarto. [6], 40pp. . Disbound.

Unrecorded piracy of ESTC T41528.

(#33970) \$ 100



#### REFLECTIONS

ON THE

MORAL and RELIGIOUS CHARACTER

OF

# DAVID,

King of ISRAEL and JUDAH.

#### WHEREIN

The Aspersions thrown upon him by a Modern Author, are proved to be falfe and malicious: And the Right the Royal Patriarch has, not only in a political, but likewife in a moral and religious Senfe, to the Title of being THE MAN AFTER GOD'S OWN HEART, is impartially stated and considered.

#### By JOHN FRANCIS, M.A.

Vicar of Lakenham, near Norwich.

Nevertheless for David's Sake did the Lord his God give him a Lamp in Jerusalem, to set up his Son after him, and to establish Jerusalem: Because David did that subich was right in the Eyes of the Lord, and turned not aside from any thing that he commanded him all the Days of his Life, save only in the Matter of Urian the Hittite. I Kings xv. 4, 5.

He was a Man of awonderful Goodness, and endued with all the royal Excellencies that might qualify a Prince for the Discharge of so great a Trust. He was temperate and sober; affable to all; tender towards People in Distress; righteous and humane; which are all princely Virtues. He was a Prince, in short, that never made an ill Use of his Power, saving only in the Case of the Wife of URIAH. JOSEPHUS ANTIQ. B. vii. Ch. 12.

#### LONDON:

Printed for J. Newberr, in St. Paul's Church-yard:
And Sold by the Bookfellers in Town and Country.

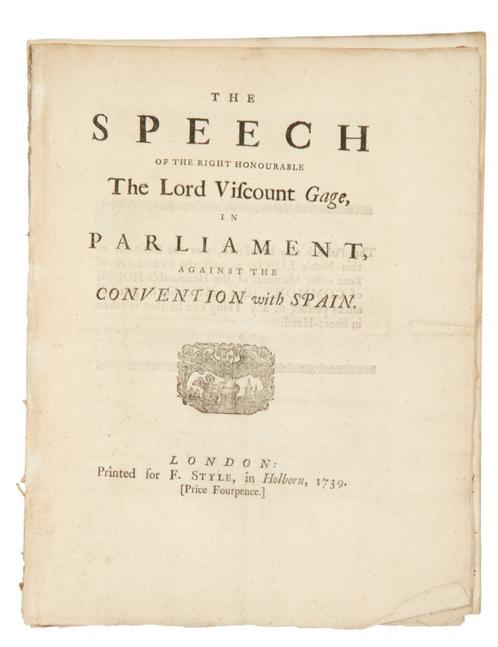
M DCC LXIV.

FRANCIS, John. Reflections on the Moral and Religious Character of David, King of Israel and Judah.

London: J. Newberry, 1764. 8vo. 203, [5]pp. Disbound.

ESTC T117025

(#33792) \$ 100



GAGE, Thomas. The speech of the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Gage, in Parliament, against the convention with Spain.

London: F. Style, 1739. Quarto. 10pp. Lacks the half-title. Disbound.

ESTC T108903

(#33979) \$ 100

[GLOUCESTERSHIRE CLOTHIERS]. Proposals Humbly Offer'd to the Honourable House of Commons, by the Gloucestershire Clothiers, and Other Woollen Manufactories, for the more effectual Preventing the Exportation of Wooll, &c. [caption title].

London?: 1715. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin.

A rare leaflet published on behalf of English clothing manufacturers, petitioning Parliament to improve enforcement of laws prohibiting the export of wool lest "a great Part of the Wooll Shorne this Season, will be clandestinely exported to France, and other Foreign Parts." The document is among the earliest examples of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC records only three copies, two at the University of London's Senate House Library, and one at Oxford.

Goldsmiths 5221; Hanson 2144

(#21188) \$ 475

# PROPOSALS

Humbly offer'd to the Honourable House of Commons, by the Gloncestersbire Clothiers, and other Woollen Manufactories, for the more effectual preventing the Exportation of Wooll, &c.

HEREAS the Laws already made, and now in force, have not had the defired Effect in preventing the Exportation of Wooll, for Want of a Fund of Money advanced and appropriated to that Use: Yet when Commissioners were Authorized in the first Year of King William's Reign by Act of Parliament (who were Persons Interested in the Growth and Increase of the Woollen Manusactory.) Those Commissioners notwithstanding the great Discouragement, they labour dunder, did send out Officers in all Counties bordering on the Sea, who made many Scizures of Wooll, and condemned them in the Court of Exchequer: And what is more remarkable, they fitted out a small Sloop of about Forty Tunns, which took more Wooll in Six Months, at a small Charge, than all the Frigats and Sloops have done that were stabilished on the Coast for several Years, at above Fifty Thousand Pounds per Ann. Charge to the Government, under the Conduct of the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs, who never gave Charge to their Officers in preventing the Exportation of Wooll, but in the Countys of Kent and Sussex, and Ports where Wooll was imported from Ireland to England, and what related to the Island of Jersey, Guernsey, &c. (hipped off at Southbampton: Neither did they think their Officers suspicient to hinder the Exportation of Wooll [As by their Report made to the Commissioners of Trade will appear, pursuant to the King's Order in March 1689] from which Instances it is apparent; that the preventing the Exportation of Wooll, may be more effectually done, and at less Charge, than either by the Commissioners of Customs or Excise, without multiplying of Officers, or charging the Government, as some word suggest.

And whereas the Committee appointed to this End, have agreed to a Register of Wooll Miles from the Sea, We humbly conceive that will not obtain the desired End; and do therefore humbly pray, that there may be a general Register of Wooll throughout Great-Britain and Ireland, which may be done in so regular a Manner as not to be Trouble-some to any Gentleman or Grover of Wooll; If the preventing the Exportation of Wooll be continued in the Hands of such Commissioners of Wooll, by Act of Parliament as are now Living, and firmerly acted, viz. John Lord Somers, Sir William Asburst, Sir Benj Aylosf, Kt. & Batt. Henry Corniss. Esq. John Busteild, John Hayner, John Devinck, Pet. Parr, or any 5 of them; and that the preventing such Running of Wooll, both at Sea and Land, be managed by them, and Officers deputed under them.

And we humbly pray, That this Honourable House will be pleased to Inspect the Journal of the Wooll-Commissioners proceeding, &c. and be closed to Address his Maissing to grantific commissioners a sufficient

And we humbly pray, That this Honourable House will be pleased to Inspect the Journal of the Wooll-Commissioners proceeding, &c. and be pleased to Address his Majesty to grant the said Commissioners a sufficient supply of Money for carrying on so important and beneficial an Undertaking, so much conducing to the Interest, of Trade and Revenues of the Crown, at this present Juncture, or within a Month, otherwise 'cis to be fear'd, that a great Part of the Wooll Shorne this Season, will be clandestinely exported to France, and other Foreign Parts.

[HACKNEY COACHES]. Some Reasons Most Humbly Offered to the Consideration of the Right Honourable the House of Lords, and...the House of Commons; by All the 700 Hackney Coachmen and Their Widows, to Enable Them to Pay the Great Tax Laid upon Them [caption title].

London?: 1715. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Ornamental initial. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Some foxing.

Different from the 1714 work of the same title, the text here begins, "Whereas by an Act of Parliament...." A rare document petitioning Parliament to further government protections of the coach business through stricter licensing rules. This document is among the earliest examples of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. Rare, with Hanson and ESTC recording only one copy, at Oxford.

Hanson 2193

(#21192) \$ 475

Some REASONS most humbly Offered to the Consideration of the Right Honourable the House of LORDS, and the Honourable the House of COMMONS; by all the 700 Hackney Coachmen and their Widows, to Enable them to pay the Great Tax laid upon them.

HEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in the Reign of King Charles II. 400 Hackney-Coaches were ordered to be Licensed and Established at 51. per Annum, which for many Years continued, and the Money arising thereby was applied towards the Repairing of the High-Ways

That most of the Proprietors of the said 400 Licenses transferred their Interest in the said Licenses, for upwards of One Hundred Pounds each to others, so that before the Act past in the Year 1693. in the Reign of King William (of ever Bleffed Memory) most of the old Proprietors had disposed of their Interest in the said Licenses. The Purchasers hoping to have enjoy'd them according to the Tenour of the first Act, and for the Lives of themselves, their Heirs, Executors, and Assignes; yet notwithstanding the great Expence they were at in the aforesaid Purchasers, and fome of them selling Lands of Inheritance, and Disinheriting their Children, to enable them to make such Purchases: For which they were very willing to pay a Fine of 501. each to his then Majesty, equal with the 300 new Ones, though much beyond their Abilities.

We pray, That the Lease may be Lengthned for the Term of Fifty-two Years, upon which we are willing to pay Fifty Pounds by way of Fine, and Five Pounds per Annum Rent, so that we may be Entiruled to our Licenses in the same manner as the Ach now in Force is untill Midjanner next, with the same Covenants and Provises, and to be made our own proper Goods and Chattels, which is the best Act for a publick Good; that ever we had for the Coachmen; for if our Licenses should be liable to be tare from us at pleasure, it would tend to the Ruin of us and our Families, and of all Tradesmen in and about this City who belong to the Coaching Business, who must loose their Debts by us unavoidably.

We pray, That no Coachman may be Licenfed to keep above two Coaches, as in the Act of King Charles and King William; it being reported, a great many will be given to one Man, if disposed of by Commissioners, And that the Ancient Coachmen and their Widows may be first ferved, and that the Number may be lessed to 700, or that the waiting Jobbs may be Licenfed; and that no Coach-Horses may be Let for Hire without a License; and that no Stages Coach may be allowed to ply within the Bills of Mortality) And asso, That no Gentlemens Servants may be allowed to Assist the Undertakers at Funerals with Mourning-Coaches without a License, to the great Prejudice of us and our Families.

We humbly offer further, That there is a very fevere Clause in the new Act, viz. That if we neglect to pay our Money in Fourteen Days after the Month is expired, the Commissioners shall have power to take away our Licenses without making any Demand of the same, and dispose of them to such Persons as they shall think fit. Whereas, since the Act of King William, there has never been Twenty Shillings unpaid, but we always carried it without any Trouble to them: We pray, that we may not be left in the Hands of the Commissioners, but at the Mercy of this thonourable House.

So with all Submission to this Wise and Honourable House, We most humbly desire and pray, that the Act made in the Twenty-Ninth Year of the Reign of King Charles II. Entituled, An Ast for the better Observation of the Lord's-Day (commonly call'd Sunday) may in this Bill be received; So that the Coachmen, as well as all others His Majesty's Subjects, may be obliged to live as becometh Christians.

FI7

## The CASE

Sir Thomas Clarke, and John Boteler Esquire, and of the Inhabitants of the Town of Hertford,

#### Petitioners;

AGAINST Charles Cæsar, and Richard Goulston, Esquires, Sitting Members.

HE Town of Henriford confists of Three Parishes, Part whereof lie within, and other Part without the Burrough: It is a Burrough by Preferrition, and sent Members to Partiment of Sent Partiment 250 Years, and upwards, before the First Charter of Incorporation, and all that Communitat. Burgensium, which, considering there was no Incorporation, nor Power of Making Freemen during that Time, could signify only the Industriant in the Burrough. Since never any was known to Voce as the Proprietor of a Burgage Tenure within that Burrough.

None of the Charters give any Rules, or make the least Mention how, or by whom the Memibers to serve in Parliament shall be chosen; nor do they, in any sort, intermedide with the Right of Election, nor were any Freemen made of the Burrough, till after the First Charter of Incorporation was 1° 2Marie, wherein Mention is made, that the Queen, at the Humble Patition of the Industriant of the Burrough of Herriford, Granted to the fail Industriant that the said Burrough should from thenceforth be incorporated of a Builtie and Burgesses, the greatest Part of whom, the Queen gave Power to choose into the Office of Burgess, all stach Menn, the greatest Part of whom, the Queen gave Power to choose into the Office of Burgess, all stach Menn, the greatest Part of whom, the Queen gave Power to choose into the Office of Burgess, all stach Menn, and the Humble Patitions of the James and Industriant within the fail Burrough, as should be necostary for the Government between Power is given to the Corporation to choose to many Inhabitants as a key thought first, and sing as well east of the Burrough, which the Parisbus of the James and the Burrough, to the Burrough, phan the Burgess inhabiting the land, as within the Burrough, to the Burrough within the Parisbus of the Sanday American Amer

[HERTFORD ELECTIONS]. The Case of Sir Thomas Clarke, and John Boteler Esquire, and of the Inhabitants of the Town of Hertford, Petitioners; against Charles Caesar, and Richard Goulston, Esquires, Sitting Members [caption title].

London: 1715. 3pp. plus printed docket title on verso of second leaf. Disbound. Folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Small portion of left margin excised, with no loss to text. Light foxing.

A rare and interesting document relating to the ongoing controversy between Sir Thomas Clarke, Charles Caesar, and others in their elections to Parliament during the early 18th century.

Charles Caesar (1673-1741), a Jacobite and Tory from a prominent Hertford family, first entered the House of Commons in 1701 as a member for the borough of Hertford. Subsequent elections for the same seat resulted in petitions to the House of Commons from opponents over conflicting views on whether non-resident freemen could cast valid votes. After serving with Sir Thomas Clarke in 1707-08, Caesar lost to Clarke in 1708, regained his seat from Clarke in 1710, and, after being re-elected in the important 1715 election that swept the Whigs into power, lost his seat by petition amidst charges of bribery and fraud. Caesar won his seat back from Clarke in 1722, whereupon a year later his election was again overturned and Clarke took his place. In 1727, Caesar ran instead to stand for the county of Hertfordshire, a position he won and held for the remainder of his life.

An early example of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC records only three copies, two at Oxford and one at Harvard.

(#21195)\$ 625



#### OBSERVATIONS

ON

DOCTOR ARBUTHNOT'S

#### DISSERTATIONS

ON

COINS, WEIGHTS, and MEASURES.

By BEN JAMIN LANGWITH, D.D.

Late Rector of Petworth in Suffex.



#### LONDON:

Printed for DAN. BROWNE at the Black Swan without Temple-Bar, and JOHN WHISTON at Mr. Boyle's Head in Fleet-fireet, MCCXLVII.

[Price 2s. 6d.]

LANGWITH, Benjamin (c. 1684-1743). Observations on Doctor Arbuthnot's Dissertations on Coins, Weights and Measures.

London: Dan. Browne, 1747. Quarto (9 1/4 x 7 1/8 inches). [4], 43, [1]pp. Errata leaf at the rear. Disbound.

First edition.

Langwith was an antiquary and natural philosopher from Yorkshire and was educated at Queens' College, Cambridge. He was the author of this reply, posthumously edited by his widow, to the physician, scholar, and mathematician Dr. Arbuthnot's "Tables of Grecian, Roman, and Jewish Measures, weights and coins." Chapters include discussions on the Roman pound, Roman ounce, the value of Roman money and Denarius in English coin, and Roman measures of capacity for solids and liquids.

ESTC T115421.

(#33984) \$ 190

LUCAS, John. Ways and Means Discovered to Enlarge Trade and Commerce, the Improvement of Navigation, the Advancement of the King's Revenues, plentifully supplying the poor, and for the common good of all merchants and traders whatsoever, by sea or land.

London: Printed for the author, 1717. Small quarto. 15pp. plus folding table. Minor soiling and foxing; a few leaves moderately soiled. Disbound.

A pamphlet proposing the establishment of a "Company to enlarge trade and commerce, employ the poor, improve navigation, advance the King's revenues; and for the common good of all merchants and traders whatsoever."

Clearly hoping to benefit by the success (thus far) of the South Sea Company, it seeks to raise 200,000 pounds, "which may be managed by Directors chosen by the Subscribers, in such a manner as the south-Sea or other Companys." The proposal lays out twenty-eight articles for the government of the company, which also aims to "lend money six months or a longer time without interest, unto all merchants or importers of goods, to pay the King's customs, and for the speedy discharge of ships."

Only six total copies located in ESTC and OCLC. ESTC T112523; Goldsmith 5385; Hanson 2324

(#23476) \$ 1,375

# Ways and Means discovered,

# Trade and Commerce,

The Improvement of Navigation, the Advancement of the King's Revenues, plentifully supplying the Poor, and for the common Good of all Merchants and Traders whatsoever, by Sea or Land.

Recommended to all Cities, Corporations, Towns, Parishes and Villages, in Great-Britain and Ireland.

#### Humbly presented to His most Sacred Majesty, King GEORGE.

Also is Ways Discovered for all those who shall be concerned in such a Publick Good, how they shall Improve their Money so as to make it Ten Pounds per Cent. per annum certain, with a Dividend of 4 or 5 per Cent. and in all probability more, and that by Acts of Parliament; and shall have Real Security for the Money Subscribed for; and no Person can Run One Shilling Hazzard upon any Account whatsoever; nor any Person be at above Two Pence in the Pound Charge.

#### By J. Lucas, Gent.

From the 26 March 1717. Clerks will Attend to take in Subscriptions every day at Mansfields Coffee-House by Exeter Change in the Strand: Also at the Leghorn Coffee-House by the Royal Exchange in Cornhill.

N.B. No Person is to Subscribe for less than 50 l. nor above 5000 l.

LONDON: Printed for the Author: And Sold at the Green-Door and Blue-Ball, in York-Buildings, by Hungerford-Market, and at the Coffee-Houses above mentioned: 1717. Price 6d.





The CASE of the Farmers and Maltsters, upon the Shortness of Time allow'd for the Payment of the Duty on MALT.

T is observable. That the Trade of Maltsters is only to be carry'd on by Ready Moneys, to enable them to pay the Farmers for their Barley every Market-Day.

THAT from the Beginning of October, to the latter End of March, being the Six chief Months for making of Malt; before the fame is half over, many of the Country Maltsters have laid out their Ready Moneys in purchasing the Country-Mens Barley.

THAT there being allow'd no longer Time to the Maltsters than Three Months, from the Making and Entry of the faid Malt, for Payment of the Duty; it so happens, That the Duty is payable before the Maltsters can be paid for their Malt.

THAT the *Maltsters* are thereby, for want of Ready Moneys, very much obstructed in carrying on their Trade; and the *Farmers* are often oblig'd to sell their Barley at very low Rates, or to convert a great Part of their Crop or Lands to other Uses; the Revenue is not only very much lessen'd, but the Losses are greater to the *Farmers*, than the Duty paid for their Malt expended in their own Houses.

FOR Remedy whereof it is only propos'd, That the Time for Payment of the Duty be enlarg'd to Six Months, from the Time of Making and Entry of the faid Malt, for fuch Quantity as shall be made within the faid Six Months; and to be extended only to fuch Maltsters, and others, as shall from Time to Time (if infitted upon,) give fuch reasonable Security for Payment of the faid Duty, as shall be approv'd by the Justices of the Peace in open Sessions; or by any Two, or more, of the said Justices out of Sessions, dwelling in, or next the Hundred or Division where such Trade shall be carry'd on.

THE Difcount of Interest, on this Occasion, to the Government for so short Forbearance, will be so Inconsiderable, that it will be abundantly Recompene'd in the greater Quantity of Malt that will be made on such Encouragements.

[MALT]. The Case of the Farmers and Maltsters, upon the Shortness of Time Allow'd for the Payment of the Duty on Malt [caption title].

[London?:1715?]. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Mild foxing.

#### A rare leaflet lobbying Parliament on behalf of English barley farmers and maltsters.

The document explains that the three months allowed to maltsters for paying duties on their malts after the malts have been made is excessively short, harming both their business and that of the farmers from whom they buy barley. The petitioners ask for six months to be granted instead of three and only to those maltsters who can give "reasonable Security for Payment of the said Duty."

An interesting piece of British breweriana and an early example of commercial lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC lists only two copies, at the University of London and Harvard

Goldsmiths 5228; Hanson 2166

(#21153) \$ 475

#### POTTER, Robert (1721-1804). Retirement: An Epistle.

London: Paul Vaillant, 1748. Quarto. 23, [1]pp. Publisher's ad on verso of the terminal leaf. Trimmed close touching some letters at fore-edge. Disbound.

## A work of poetry criticizing avarice, sycophancy, pedantry, among other issues.

Robert Potter was an English clergyman of the Church of England, a writer, and a translator. He graduated from Emmanuel College, Cambridge, in 1742 and in the same year was ordained. As a writer, he published works in various forms, including poetry, sermons, pamphlets, translations, and literary criticism. He is perhaps best remembered for his annotated English translations of Greek tragedies in blank verse, especially Aeschylus (1777), which went through seven editions. Potter's use of blank verse for Greek hexameters and rhymed verse for the choruses was widely adopted by other translators.

Potter gained a literary reputation among the Norfolk gentry and their patronage to publish his poetry, including this work, which was carried in English coffeehouses at the time.

ESTC T44844; Foxon P1006.

(#33985) \$ 125

# RETIREMENT:

AN

## E P I S T L E.

By Mr. POTTER.

Inter Sylvas Academi quærere verum.

Hor.



LONDON:

Printed for PAUL VAILLANT, over-against Southampton-Street in the Strand. M.DCC. XLVIII.

(Price One Shilling.)



# MEMOIRS

## LIFE and CONDUCT

#### WILLIAM PULTENEY, Efq;

Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Heydon in Torkshire.

#### CONTAINING,

Antipathy to another; with Lord Harvey.

An Account of the feveral his Reasons to justify his Beha-Employments of Honour and viour in those Points; his ex-Profit which he has enjoy'd; his pofing and oppofing the Schemes remarkable Speeches in Parlia- of the Ministry; his Acknowment; his Conduct, in parti- ledgment of a Reconciliation cular when he was one of the between them upon certain Secret Committee; his Measures Conditions; of the War he carrelating to Treaties and Con- ried on against a certain Great ventions; his Method for a Man; and lastly, of the Duel general Pacification; his At- which he fought in Hyde-Park, tachment to one Potentate, and with the Right Honourable the

To which, as an ORNAMENT, is annex'd,

A particular and concife ACCOUNT of his POLITICAL WRITINGS.

#### · LONDON:

Printed for J. D 1 x, near Fleet Street; and fold by the Book-(ellers of London and Westminster. M, DCC, XXXI.

Price One Shilling.

[PULTENEY, William]. Memoirs of the life and conduct of William Pulteney, Esq; Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Heydon in Yorkshire. Containing, An Account of the several Employments of Honour and Profit which he has enjoy'd; his remarkable Speeches in Parliament; his Conduct, in particular when he was one of the Secret Committee; his Measures relating to Treaties and Conventions; his Method for a general Pacification; his Attachment to one Potentate, and Antipathy to another; with his Reasons to iustify his Behaviour in those Points: his exposing and opposing the Schemes of the Ministry; his Acknowledgment of a Reconciliation between them upon certain Conditions; of the War he carried on against a certain Great Man; and lastly, of the Duel which.

London: J. Dix, 1731. Quarto. 39, [1]pp. Disbound.

ESTC T107498

(#33969)\$ 100 RESTA, Sebastiano. An historical and chronological series of the most eminent painters. Containing, in a concise manner, the time of their birth, death, and When they Flourished. Together with their age, country, Places of Residence, Masters, Excellencies, and Principal Works. Chiefly collected from a manuscript of the late famous Father Resta.

London: Joseph Duke, 1739. Quarto (9 1/4 x 7 1/8 inches). 18pp. Disbound.

Padre Sebastiano Resta (1635-1714) was among the most eminent collectors and critics of Italian art. This pamphlet is a list of painters from the early Renaissance to the early 18th century, and includes Northern artists as well as many Italians. ESTC N17670

ESTC N17670

(#33980) \$ 125

AN

HISTORICAL and CHRONOLOGICAL

# SERIES

Of the most

#### EMINENT PAINTERS.

Containing, in a concife Manner,

The Time of their Birth, Death, and When they Flourished.

Together with

Their AGE, COUNTRY, PLACES of RESIDENCE, MASTERS, EXCELLENCIES, and PRINCIPAL WORKS.

Chiefly collected from

A MANUSCRIPT of the late famous Father RESTA.

Father RESTA, a late Connoisseur at Rome, who besides his insinite Diligence, had very great Opportunities of being rightly informed in his Historical and Chronological Searches.

RICHARDSON'S Preface to his Lift of the Painters.

#### LONDON:

Printed for, and fold by Joseph Duke, at Virgil's Head, the Corner of the Royal-Exchange, next the BANK.

MDCCXXXIX.

[SAINT CLARE, Sir James]. Sir James St. Clare, Bart. Petitioner. Sir Robert Gordon, Sitting Member for the Shire of Caitness. The Petitioner's Case [caption title].

[London]: [1715]. Disbound. Mild soiling at edges.

An unrecorded British petitionary leaflet protesting the recent election of the young Sir Robert Gordon to Parliament for Caithness in Scotland.

The petitioner, Sir James St. Clare (or Sinclair), lost to Gordon in the February election and argues here that his opponent was not a valid candidate, being "an Infant, not Nineteen Years of Age," and unable to prove any land holdings in Caithness that would qualify him to be elected. St. Clare notes that he traveled "Five Hundred Miles to make good this his just Complaint." He was evidently rebuffed, however, as Gordon would serve as MP for Caithness from 1715 to 1722. Sir Robert Gordon (1696-1772) was the 4th Baronet of Letterfourie, Sutherland. This extremely rare document is among the first examples of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons following the accession of King George I in 1714 and the Whig Party's massive victories in the elections of 1715.

(#21211) \$ 725

Sir James St. Clare, Bart. Sir Robert Gordon, fitting Member for the Shire of Caitness.

# The Petitioner's Cafe.

HAT at the late Election held at Weeke the 17th of February last, for the Election of a Commissioner for the County of Caisness, your Peritioner stood Canditate for the same, and had a Majority of duly qualify'd Electors for him:

THAT Sir Robers Gordon, of Gordonston, Bart. an Infant, not Nineteen Years of Age, set up in Opposition to your Petitioner, tho' under Age as aforesaid.

THAT the faid Sir Robert Gordon hath not an Acre of Land in the faid County.

THAT, notwithstanding the said several Incapacities of the said Sir Robert Gordon, and of your Petitioner's having a Majority of legal Yotes, John St. Clare, Jun. Sherist-Deput under the Lord Glenorchy, return'd the said Sir Robert Gordon, to the great Prejudice of your Petitioner.

NOTE, THAT no longer ago than the very last Term, a Suit was commence'd before the Lords of Council and Sossion in Scotland, in the Month of February last, by Robert Gordon, Advocate, as sole Guardian to Sir Robert Gordon, against Sir James Dunbar and his Lady, who is Sir Robert Gordon's Mother; which Sait is at this Time assuady depending, and plainsy stems Sir Robert Gordon's being an Infant.

YOUR Petitioner likewise affirms, That Sir Robert Gordon cannot produce any Right to any Estate in Caines, that can any way qualify him, either to cleck a Commissioner for the said Shire, or to be elected.

WHEREFORE your Petitioner humbly hopes, Your Honours will be pleas'd to appoint a short Day for hearing this Cause.

A N D your Petitioner farther humbly hopes, Tour Honours will be pleas'd to order John St. Clare, the Sheriff Deput for the failshire, to answer his irregular Proceedings, in making such falle Return, as well as his taking upon himself to Vote, as he did, who had no manner of Right so to do; by which he hath been the only Cause of all this Disorder.

TOUR Petitioner is come Five Hundred Miles to make good this his just Complaint.

THE

# CASE

OFTHE

# Warrant Officers.



HEREAS by a Vote of the House of Commons, dated March 29th, it is order'd, That a List of all the Regimental and Warrant Officers for the Year 1715, be laid before the House.

And likewise Order'd,

That an Account of the several Officers in Half Pay for the last Year, that have been provided for, or are since dead, be laid before the House.

Notwithstanding which, there hath not been given in a List of the Warrant Officers, tho' the greatest Part of them are neither provided for, nor dead.

It is alledg'd, the Warrant Officers are not to have Provision made for them, because they are not on a Regimental Lift.

In Answer to which, a Vote of the House of Commons, dated March 5, has Order'd, That an Estimate of the Half Pay Officers and Chaplains, who have ferv'd well in the Train of Artillery in Flanders and Spain, be laid before the House, which Officers are not in a Regimental List.

Befides, the Nature of feveral of the Warrant Officers Posts was such, as they could not be put on a Regimental List, viz. Directors of Hospitals, Commissaries, Officers who have lost their Limbs, and many other Officers, whose particular Hardships, Pretensions, and Disappointments are more at large set forth and specify'd in their several Warrants.

So that their Condition is very deplorable.

# [WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION]. The Case of the Warrant Officers [caption title].

[London]: 1715. Broadsheet. [1]p., plus printed docket title on verso. Ornamental initial.Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Some foxing.

A rare political leaflet petitioning Parliament for relief of warrant officers who had fought in the recent War of the Spanish Succession. In March 1715, the House of Commons ordered that a list of all the regimental and warrant officers be drawn up, but by the time of this document's printing, numerous warrant officers had not been entered into the list and rumors had begun to circulate that they would therefore not be receiving expected compensation for their service. "Besides, the Nature of several of the Warrant Officers Posts was such, as they could not be put on a Regimental List, viz. Directors of Hospitals, Commissaries, Officers who have lost their Limbs, and many other Officers, whose particular Hardships, Pretensions, and Disappointments are more at large set forth and specify'd in their several Warrants. So that their Condition is very deplorable."

This is among the earliest examples of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC lists only two copies, at Oxford and the University of Missouri.

Hanson 2212

(#21226) \$ 475

The Nature of NATIONAL OFFENCES truly stated:

And the peculiar Case of the Jewish People rightly explained:

SHEWING

That GREAT BRITAIN, in its present Circumstances, may reasonably aspire to the distinguished Protection of Heaven:

A

# SERMON

Preached on the

#### GENERAL FAST DAY,

Appointed to be observed

DECEMBER 18, 1745.

RY

WILLIAM WARBURTON, M. A.

Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of WALES.

LONDON,

Printed for J. and P. KNAPTON in Ludgate-Street.

MDCCXLVI.

WARBURTON, William. The Nature of National Offences truly stated: And the peculiar Case of the Jewish people rightly explained.

London: J. and P. Knapton, 1746. 8vo. 28pp. Disbound.

This sermon, given by Warburton on 18 December 1745, concerns the rebellion in Scotland.

ESTC T39702

(#33791) \$ 125

[WITHALL, Benjamin]. The Case of Great-Britain, in Relation to His Majy.'s Office of Ordnance, Represented by Benjamin Withall, Engineer [caption title].

London?: 1715. Broadsheet. [1]p. plus printed docket title on verso. Disbound. Small folio. Early folds and early stab holes in left margin. Some foxing.

A rare political leaflet alleging frauds and abuses by the British Board of Ordnance in 1715, George I's first full year as king. The author, engineer Benjamin Withall, shows that the Office of Ordnance's estimate for land service for 1715, a year of peace, is more than triple that of 1714, the final year of the War of the Spanish Succession. Arguing that the budget should not be much more than one-fifth the present estimate of £170,991. Withall petitions Parliament to allow him to interrogate members of the Board regarding their "strange" and "marvellous" calculation. This is among the earliest examples of lobbying literature, which first began proliferating in the lobby of the House of Commons at the time of the accession of King George I and the British general election of 1715. ESTC lists three copies, at the Goldsmiths' Company, University of London, and Oxford.

Hanson 2176

(#21227)\$ 425

# The CASE of Great-Britain, in relation to His Maj's Office of Ordnance,

Represented by Benjamin Withall, Engineer.

MARLY SHEWETH.

Humbly Sheweth,  HAT the Estimate for Land-Service, from the faid Office, for the Year 1714, amount- cd to this present Year (1715) with one Ri- 10622	s. 1 16	d. 0
der, comes to  Besides one other of their Memorandums, farther  647	70 8	8
	91 10	

That this is very strange; and, doubtless, it's demonstrable, that a Fifth Part of the former of thele Estimates was extravagant, as also near the one Third of its whole Charge is now this Year ceas'd: Therefore by that Rule, and to prevent the Increase of Publick Debts (which His Sacred Majesty complains of) this present Year's said Estimate ought not, as is prefum'd, to have been (more than was given in Time of War, nor) much above (34000 l.) the one Fifth of the faid Sum of -L. 170991 10 25

That also the Honourable Board of Ordinance's present Year's Half-Pay Lift, and their two preceding Lifts, with good Part of their other Publick Management ever fince the last War began, hath been alike, and much more unbounded, and exorbitant, (as the faid Withall has often, and lately, offer'd to prove) which gives the laid Withall fome Regret, confidering those worthy Gentlemen that now fill the faid Board; therefore its marvellous how the fame should come to pass, unless the said principal Officers have always indulg'd, and given too great a Latitude to their Clerks, &c. (as the Right Honourable the Lords Committees of Council wifely report concerning the late Lords Commissioners of Chelsea-Colledge) by negligently figning to Books, and Papers full of Blanks, or calculated for Frauds and Abules.

Wherefore the faid Withall humbly begs Leave that he may interrogate, and put some proper Queries for the said Board to answer, with the Favour to reply to, and bring Proofs (upon Record, &c.) against the faid Board's full Answer unto such said Queries, before a Committee of this Honourable House, in order to relieve the (abused Crown and Subject, the) whole Nation, in all and fingular the Premifes, according to the great Wisdom and Justice of this Honourable House.

<sup>8</sup>xc. in calculating and compleating these Things, which highly concern the Good and Weal, the Treasure, the Strength, and Defence of each County and Corporation in the whole Kingdom: 'Tis therefore unquestionable the same will be readily motion'd, and zealously encouraged, by all and every of their worthy Representatives, nay, even by those complain'd against, if they are innocent, &c.



#### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

WWW.DONALDHEALD.COM INFO@DONALDHEALD.COM 212 744 3505

124 EAST 74TH STREET NEW YORK, NY 10021