



# SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

## Gentleman's Magazine:

For the YEAR 1738.

DEBATES in the SENATE of LILLIPUT.  
(Continued from Page 632.)

Hyrnee Arech, *Urgi*; proceeded thus,  
on the Button Affair.



THE Gentlemen who were present when the Witnesses against the Bill were examined at the Bar of this House, A may remember, that it appeared by some of them who had weighed the Materials employed in covering a dozen of Needle-work Buttons with the same Quantity of woven Buttons, that the latter exceeded the former in Weight; B and that, after the woven Buttons were made, the Manufacturers were obliged to cut off some Part of the Lift from each Button where it is sewed to the Coat, which Waste still encreases the Consumption of the Materials. Nor, C could the Evidences for the Bill, Sir, deny, that there was at least an equal Consumption of Materials in the one Manufacture as in the other. From D hence, Sir, it is evident, that the carrying on this Manufacture by the Loom effectually answers the Intentions of the Acts passed in its favour. As to the hon. Gentleman's other Argument, drawn from the number of Hands employed in the Needle-work Manufacture, which was the second E Point I proposed to speak to, it is, in my humble Opinion, a very good Argument for dismissing this Bill; be-

cause, as the Manufacture may be carried on by a much fewer number of Hands, with equal Advantage to our Trade in general, those who are employed in the Needle-work way, are so many Hands taken from other Arts and other Manufactures, in which they might be employed to much better purpose. I believe, Sir, it is not unknown to some Gentlemen in this House, that many of our Manufactures, very beneficial to the Empire, labour under great Disadvantages from the Dearness of Wages, occasioned by the Scarcity of Hands employed in them. But that Inconveniency would be soon removed, if the useless People employed in this and other Manufactures were turned over to the Manufactures that absolutely require them. Thus the hon. Gentleman's Objections arising from his Tenderness for these poor People, deprived of this way of earning their Bread, will be removed to the Advantage both of the Empire, and perhaps of themselves. But to convince Gentlemen how unreasonable this very Argument is, I shall beg leave to apply it to other Cases, where a Manufacture or an Art has received farther Improvements by carrying it on with fewer Hands. There was a Time, Sir, when all the Learning of this Empire and the rest of *Degalia* was contained in Manuscripts;

Obod

manuscripts;



Manuscripts, the writing of which employed great numbers of Hands, and took up a vast deal of Time in recopying. But, Sir, how ridiculous would it have been, if on the Discovery of the Art of Printing, the Transcribers and Copyers of these Manuscripts had joined in a Petition to the Legislature; that it would be pleased to prohibit the Art of Printing, for the same Reason which the hon. Gentleman now uses, because great Numbers would thereby be deprived of Bread! But admitting, Sir, this Instance should be thought a little foreign to the present Purpose, I shall beg leave to mention another, which, I think, exactly answers the Case of the Petitioners for this Bill: The manufacturing of Wool, Silk and Thread into Stockings, when that Manufacture was carried on by Knitting, gave Bread to, I believe, as great numbers of People, as the Manufacture of Needle-work Buttons now does. But, Sir, I never heard that, when the Invention of working Stockings in the Loom was introduced, great numbers of the Subjects were reduced to Want, and in danger of Starving; or that any Application was made to the Senate in their behalf. In all civilized Countries, Sir, Inventions for the Improvement of Arts and Manufactures have been encouraged; sometimes Rewards, and sometimes exclusive Rights to exercise them have been assign'd to the Inventors, who are always looked upon as Benefactors to their Country.

Not only his Majesty and the general Approbation of the Empire gave a Sanction to a late Invention for improving one Branch of the Manufacture of Raw Silk, but this very House rewarded the ingenious Inventor with a Gratuity of 14,000 *Sprugs*. This excellent Invention enabled us to carry on the Manufacture with fewer Hands than it required before, and was therefore justly look'd upon as a publick Advantage. Now, Sir, I should be glad to know, if Gentlemen would not have thought it a very ridiculous Step in the former Manufacturers, if they had presented a Petition to this House, setting forth, 'That if the Use of the

'Engine invented by the Artist *Tjabom Lebom*, was not prohibited by the Senate, many Thousands of the Petitioners would be in danger of wanting Bread.' I believe, no Gentleman can shew me wherein a Petition of this Kind is different from the Petitions that gave rise to the Bill now under our Consideration. Nor can I imagine that any Argument can be advanced in favour of this Bill, that does not equally serve against the Improvement, nay, the Invention of any Manufacture. The Longitude, Sir, is a Discovery that would consequently be a great Improvement of Navigation, by rendering it more safe, and Voyages performed in a shorter Time, and so make less Employ for Mariners. Were an ingenious Man to discover the Longitude, would not our Sailors have as good Reason to petition this House against that Improvement of their Art, as the Needle-workers have to petition us against the Improvement of theirs? and would they not have the same Right to Redress? Having therefore, I hope, shewn that this Argument drawn from the greater number of Hands employed in the one Manufacture than are employed in the other, is unreasonable in itself, and attended with the grossest Absurdities, I shall now proceed to consider what Effect this Improvement can have upon our Exports.

I believe, Sir, it cannot be disputed that the cheaper a Manufacture is carried on by a Nation, the greater Quantities of that Manufacture will that Nation be able to export. This Truth, I am afraid, appears but too plainly in the present State of the *Liliputian* Manufactures; in which our Neighbours, the *Blesscudians*, being able to furnish the same Commodities at a cheaper Rate, undersell us at most of the Markets in *Degulia*. Therefore, I think, Sir, it is undeniable that every Improvement, which, by diminishing the number of Hands required in a Manufacture, reduces the Price of the Commodity, ought to meet with Encouragement from this House. That the Method of weaving Buttons



is more expeditious than that of Needle-working, has I think in effect been owned by the honourable Gentleman, and the Counsel who have spoke for the Bill. Now, Sir, the more expeditious the Method, the greater is the Reduction of Hands employed. Because, if a Man, who now deals to the Value of six thousand *Sprugs* a *Moon* in Buttons, is obliged to employ eight Hands every Day, if four Hands, Sir, B can do the same Work that these eight Hands can do; and in as short a Time, he can discharge four of his Hands, and thereby save half his Expences, and consequently he will be able to serve a foreign Market at a cheaper Rate than he could before have done. C The good Effect of the Reduction of Hands employed in this Manufacture appears from the Examination of the Witnesses against the Bill: For it has been proved, Sir, that, notwithstanding the Obstructions they have met with D from the Petitioners for the Bill, the Loom-Manufacturers have exported larger Quantities, in proportion to the number of Dealers, than the Needle-workers have ever yet done; and there is, Sir, an obvious Reason for it, which is, that the Loom Manufactur- E rers not only can afford their Commodities much cheaper than the Needle-workers can, but their Commodities are much better in their kind, much neater, and more lasting, as has been, fully proved at the Bar of this F House. There is, I think, only one Objection more, which I shall beg leave to answer: The Petitioners for the Bill alleged, that in the Loom-Manufacture many Materials are used which are not *Mohair*, and that therefore the G Loom-workers in some measure elude the Intent of the Acts of Senate, made for encouraging the Consumption of that Commodity. This Allegation might have had some Weight; but unfortunately, for the Petitioners, it is not grounded on Fact. For the Loom-Manufacture does not elude the H Intention of these Acts of Senate, because, tho' the Manufacturers indeed make use of some Materials besides

*Mohair* and *Raw Silk*, yet when the *Mohair* and *Raw Silk* of an equal number of Buttons are weighed, the Materials employed in the Loom exceed those of the Needle-workers; and the other Materials employed in each Button, are not so heavy as the Waste of the *Raw Silk* and *Mohair* which the Loom Manufacturers are obliged to make. But, Sir, besides this Answer drawn from a plain Fact, that appeared at the Bar of your House; give me leave to say, that this Objection against the Loom-Manufacture is a very strong Reason that we ought to support it; for, as the Intention of these Acts was to encrease the Consumption of our Commodities, therefore, whatever best answers that Intention, best deserves our Encouragement. Now, Sir, it appears that the Materials, besides those of *Raw Silk* and *Mohair* made use of by the Loom-Manufacturers, are the Produce of this Kingdom; it appears, that their using them does not diminish the Consumption of the other Commodities; and therefore it undeniably follows, that the Loom-Manufacture is best calculated for answering the Intentions of the Legislature.

Having thus, Sir, I think, obviated the principal Arguments in favour of the Bill, I shall now beg leave to put Gentlemen in mind that, by passing it, we shall do a Thing which I am sure every Member of a *Lilliputian* Senate would willingly avoid; we make an Encroachment, Sir, upon the private Property of our Fellow-Subjects. We deprive them of the natural Right which every Man, in a Land of Liberty, ought to enjoy, of gaining Bread in an honest and lawful Way. Nay more, Sir, we give a total Discouragement to any future Improvement of Arts and Manufactures. How wil it sound, to After-Times, that in a Reign remarkable for the Encouragement of all the Arts, especially those of Commerce, a *Lilliputian* Senate, by one Act, prevented all future Improvement of any of these Arts? Let us not, Sir, draw upon us the Imputation of so much



much Barbarism, let us not give our Neighbours so just a Handle of Reproach; but let us remember, that not only the present but future Ages are concerned in every Step of this Nature we shall make. Had our Ancestors, Sir, discouraged the Improvers of Arts and Manufactures, they could have had no Title to the Gratitude of their Posterity. And, Sir, give me leave to add that in *Lilliput*, the Advancement of the *liberal*, is but the Consequence of the Encouragement given by the Legislature to the Improvement of the *commercial* Arts. In all Ages and Countries they have gone hand in hand, they have risen and fallen with one another, and whatever has affected the latter has always proved fatal to the former. Therefore, Sir, I am against our passing this Bill.

*These Reasons were thought so good by the Clinabs, that the Question being put, and a Division following, the Bill was rejected. For the Bill 85, against it 111.*

We shall now give the Reader a methodical Summary of *DEBATES*, from the Beginning of this Session; especially such as either engaged the Attention of the Publick or produced a Division.

On the first Day of the Sessions, after the Clinabs had returned to their House, from attending his Imperial Majesty in the House of Hurgoes, and the Prolocutor had reported his Imperial Majesty's most gracious Speech from the Throne, *Hyrmec Feauks*, Urg, spoke to the following Purpose:

S I R,

IT has been always the Custom of this House, at the beginning of every Session of the Senate, to return our Gracious Emperor Thanks for his Speech from the Throne; but, Sir, the severe Stroke, which not only his Imperial Majesty and the Royal Family, but all the Empire, have received since our last Meeting in the Death of the Empress, requires, that on this Occasion our Thanks to his Imperial Majesty for his most gracious Assurances should be attended with our Condolence for his unexpressible Loss. A Loss, Sir, which, I flatter myself, I

read in the Eye of every Gentleman who hears me, and which must be regretted by every Subject in the Empire, who retains in his Breast one Spark of Loyalty or Gratitude.

Gentlemen cannot miss to observe, that if his Majesty has express'd himself on this Occasion with more Brevity than usual, it is owing to the Remembrance of a Princess who endeared herself in every Relation of Life, either as a Consort, a Mother, or a Queen. And tho' her Death, Sir, is an afflicting Dispensation to all the Empire, yet we cannot suppose that any of us can feel it so deeply as the Royal Breast, which, while she was alive, she so much eased of the Toils of Government by her Counsels, which never had any other Tendency than to promote his Honour by promoting the Happiness of his People. Of this, Sir, we had many late Instances, especially when the sovereign Power, in absence of her Royal Consort, was delegated into her Hands. On that Occasion, Sir, we may all remember with what Moderation she governed, with what Cheerfulness she rewarded, and with what Reluctance she punished; tho' the Prudence of her Measures, rendered the Exercise of this last and most ungrateful Branch of the Royal Prerogative, but seldom necessary. Therefore, Sir, however some amongst us may differ in particular Views and Interests, I hope we shall all unite in paying a Debt of Gratitude to the Memory of the best of Princesses, as well as of Duty to the Person of the best of Emperors. I move, therefore, that this House should resolve, that an humble Address be presented to his Imperial Majesty; to return his Imperial Majesty the Thanks of this House for his most gracious Speech from the Throne, to condole with his Majesty on his and the Nation's irreparable Loss by the Death of her most excellent Majesty the Empress, and to assure his Majesty, that this House does always take part in every Thing that nearly concerns and affects him, and will endeavour to soften every Care that may approach



approach him; to assure his Imperial Majesty, that we will carefully avoid all Heats and Animosities; that we will readily and effectually raise the Supplies necessary for the Service of the current Year; and, as we are truly sensible of the Regard his Majesty has always shewn to the Liberties and Privileges of his Subjects, that we will, as becomes the Representatives of a grateful People, lose no Occasion of testifying our Affection and Zeal for the Support of his Government, and the Preservation of our excellent Constitution; and farther, to beseech his Imperial Majesty to be careful of his sacred and inestimable Life, on which the Happiness of his Family and his People so immediately depends.

*This Motion was seconded by Urg; Slewyn, jun. and then Wimgul Skeiphen, Urg; spoke as follows:*

S I R,

IT would be very unbecoming any Gentleman in this House, to oppose the Motion made by the hon. Gentleman who spoke last. For my own Part, Sir, I have so deep a sense of the Loss we all sustain by the Death of that incomparable Prince, that I think no Expressions of Gratitude or Sorrow can do more than Justice to her Character. Thus much, Sir, I speak as a Subject of his Imperial Majesty: I shall now beg Leave to trouble you with a few Words, as one who has the Honour to sit in this House.

Speeches from the Throne, Sir, have often, in my Time, been looked upon as expressing the Sense of the Ministry, rather than that of the Prince. For which Reason there have been many Instances wherein this House has taken the Liberty to debate on every Sentence of such Speeches. I do not indeed affirm that the Speech now to be consider'd is drawn up to serve any private Ministerial Ends; but think that, in our Address of Thanks, we ought to go no greater Lengths than the general Expressions

in the Speech require. I am, Sir, confirmed in this Opinion from former Instances, wherein I have known that too warm an Address from this House has been look'd upon by the Ministry as an Approbation, not only of their past, but their present and future Measures. I have known, Sir, a Minister, when any Part of his Conduct was objected to, tell Gentlemen; 'Did you not give the Imperial Crown all the Assurances possible, that you were perfectly satisfied with the Measures taken by the Government? Did not you return an Address of Thanks, and express your Resolution to concur with his Majesty in every Step he should take for the Welfare and Security of the Government?' I say, Sir, such Speeches as these have formerly been made by Ministers, and Gentlemen have found themselves very much embarrassed by the fine Words and fair Promises inserted in their Addresses. Therefore, Sir, I think it is not improper, as his Imperial Majesty has not been pleased to inform us of the Situation of Affairs, to suspend our Approbation of any Measures that may have been taken since our last Assembly. When they come to be laid before us in a regular manner, let us then approve 'em, if they are right Measures; but let us not by an over-forward Zeal preclude ourselves from the Liberty of objecting to them, if they are wrong ones. Some of them, Sir, may very soon come under our Consideration; for I believe no Gentleman here is ignorant, that our Merchants have of late made very strong Applications to the Government for a Redress of the Injuries they have suffered by the Iberian Depredations. This Affair may very probably come before us, in this Session; and then, Sir, I hope we shall have a fair Opportunity of doing Justice to the Zeal of the Administration for the Honour and Interest of the Empire. Besides, Sir, this last Speech from the Throne being, as the Hon. Gentleman observed, shorter than usual, we can learn nothing from it concerning the State of our Affairs, with respect to the other Powers of *De-gulia*;



*gulia*; we know nothing of the many Negotiations let on foot, since our last Session, for securing the Balance of Power, and for preventing our aspiring Neighbours of *Blesfusa* from becoming too formidable, and from rising by the Depression of the *Allemanuan* Emperor. When these and the like Points come under our Consideration, if it shall appear that our Ministers have acted a Part becoming the Dignity, and consistent with the Welfare of this Empire, I shall very readily consent to our making them as ample Acknowledgments as their Conduct deserves; but till this appears, it is my humble Opinion, that we ought not to be lavish of our Compliments, but leave ourselves at Liberty to object or approve, according as Truth, Justice, and the Public Good shall direct.

Waknits Wimgul Ooynn, *Urgi spoke next as follows.*

S I R,

I Cannot but own myself to be entirely of the Opinion of my hon. Friend who spoke last. As Speeches from the Throne have been taken for the Sense of the Ministry, too lavish Addresses from this House have been regarded rather as Incense to the Minister, than a just Acknowledgement to the Sovereign. But, Sir, I hope we shall always look upon ourselves as the Trustees of the People, and endeavour to speak their Sense in our Addresses, as well as act for their Interests in our Proceedings. Tho' the Expression, Sir, proposed to be inserted in this Address, *that we will carefully avoid all Heats and Animosities* is, to be sure, a very proper Part of a Resolution of this Nature, and what I am persuaded every Gentleman will willingly agree to; yet there have been Instances, Sir, when from as well-guarded Expressions Ministers have taken occasion to attempt the Subversion of that Liberty of Debate, and Freedom of Speech, which ought to distinguish the Representatives of a free People. Amongst such a People,

Sir, an Opposition always must, and perhaps it is their Happiness that it does, exist. And, Sir, tho' it is to be wish'd that Heats and Animosities were banished from all Opposition, yet I am afraid while Men have different Passions, different Interests, and different Views, this can scarcely be effected.

The granting necessary Supplies for the current *Moon*, Sir, is what seems very reasonable and indispensable in a House of *Clinabs*. But, Sir, I believe there are Instances when, in former Reigns, the *Clinabs* have refused to grant a *Grull* for the Service of the current *Moon*, till they were sure the Money granted for the Services of the preceding had been properly applied. No House of *Clinabs* had ever greater Reason than we have to be frugal of the publick Money, and to enquire in what Manner it has been applied. We have already granted to his Majesty Sums sufficient to have enabled the Ministry to put the Empire into such a Situation, that she might have nothing to fear from any Enemies either at Home or Abroad; and consequently to have diminished the Taxes, and eased the People of some Part of the unsupportable Load of Debt they now lie under. If, upon Inquiry, it shall appear that they have acted in this Manner; If it shall appear that the People have so much as a Prospect of Relief from their present Pressures, I shall think the Sums we have already granted, not only well bestowed, but shall concur with any Motion that may be made for our granting the like in Time to come. But, Sir, notwithstanding the Sums we have already granted, if the public Debt, instead of being diminished is daily increasing, if it shall appear that any Part of it has been applied in promoting the Arts of Corruption, and betraying the Interests of the Empire, I think it is our Duty to put a Stop to any such Grants for the future. In the mean time, Sir, I am as forward as any Gentleman here, that we should condole



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ous, and the Discouragers of all useful Proposals by Subscription may be de-  
servedly punish'd with Disappointment or Expence.

It may be necessary to observe here, that, tho' the *Anagrammatical Sciences*,  
so highly valued by the most learned Nations, and so universally studied in  
more polite and enlighten'd Ages, before Luxury and Indolence weaken'd the  
Mind, have of late been treated with great Contempt, by the Ignorant and  
Supercilious Critics, it would be easy to give many Instances of the Useful-  
ness, and Proofs of the Excellency of this kind of Learning, which, if rightly  
understood and judiciously applied, might contribute towards finding out the  
Affinity among the different Nations of the World, by resolving the Or-  
thography of one Language into another. It may be likewise of singular Use, as  
the Specimen demonstrates, towards recovering a Knowledge of the Patriarchal  
and Antediluvian Genealogies, by comparing the Affinity of Sound in the  
Names of all the illustrious Families on the Globe. I have by me 9 large Folio  
Manuscripts Alphabetically digested on this Subject. I have found out Descen-  
dants of *Portius Pilate* at the Court of *Prester John*, and that of two of *Kouli*  
*Kan's* Pages, the one is lineally sprung from *Furius Camillus*, and the other  
from *Mæcenat*.

I am the more encouraged to publish this Work, because it may be of infinite  
Advantage by settling Genealogies, in ascertaining the Right to disputed Titles  
and Estates, especially as I shall be ready to attest the Truth of any of my Af-  
sertions upon Oath before the Lord Chancellor; but must insist upon the  
Privilege of other Decyphers, to be credited on my Oath, without giving  
my Reasons, this Satisfaction, even in Capital Cases, having not been thought  
necessary.

As soon as the ingenious Mr *Gulliver* appear'd in the *Gentleman's Magazine*,  
I immediately fell to Work, and digested the Names of the *Clinabs*, the *Hurgoes*,  
&c. there mention'd into my Work, and, by an infinite Labour, found that  
there are many Descendants of our *English* Families in *Lilliput*.

I am



I hope that no *Englishman* will be offended at his Relation to this diminutive Race; for it is plain, from several Monuments of Antiquity, that we have fallen as much below the Bulk of the first Descendants of *Brutus*, as the Natives of *Lilliput* below ours; and I flatter myself that the Specimen will make any farther Apology unnecessary, and shew, at once, the Nature of the Undertaking, the Usefulness of the Art, and the Reasonableness of the Conditions.

I am sufficiently sensible how little Encouragement any Improvers of Literature have reason to expect from an Age like this, an Age to the last Degree degenerate, dissolute and luxurious, lull'd in a Dream of Indolence, or awake only to Politicks and Faction. I have, however, thought it my Duty not to suppress any Discoveries that may contribute to the Instruction of Mankind, which I shall always endeavour to promote without the Prospect of any Reward, except that empty Fame, and those barren Laurels, which the Learned are allowed to enjoy, without the Envy of the Great. Nor am I without some Hopes of contributing, by the Work I am now engaged in, to divert the Heirs of our illustrious Families from their low Pursuits, and trifling Amusements, to the serious and important Studies of Anagrams, Analytick, and Genealogy. I have, therefore, to inflame their Curiosity, and engage their Patronage, subjoined a List of *Lilliputian* Sages and Heroes, the Chief Speakers in the Debates lately extracted from Mr *Gulliver's* Manuscripts, with the Names of the *British* Families from which they evidently derive their Descent, as I shall, in the Work before me, make appear, to the Satisfaction of the most incredulous Enquirer.

#### CLINAEBS.

Pulnub	Pultney
Wintinnong	Winnington
Peerur	Perry
Gumdahm	Wyndham
Gwilltom	Willimott
Trinoclong	Tyrconnel
Mothrep	Morpeth
Pletow	Powlett
Balkriff	Berkley
Heagh	Hay
Skeiphen	Shippen
Lettyltno	Lyttleton
Feauks	Fox 2
Polgarth	Polwarth
Pleham	Pelham
Snodun	Sundon
Wolrefyt	Wortley
Sholmug	Cholmondley
Whind kotnot	Hynd Cotton
Slenwy	Selwyn
Whethcot	Heathcote
Yegon	Yonge
Plurom	Plumer
Jelyco	Jekyl
Dranevs	Danvers
Truron	Turner
Snodfy	Sandys
Arch	Archer
Ooyra	Wynn
Slerop	Sloper
Anoss	Aiston

\*Tis Pity Mr *Gulliver* did not give the Names of the Prime Minister, His Brother, and the Prosecutor.

#### HURGOES.

Sholmug	Cholmondley
Hickrad	Hardwick
Heryef	Hervcy
Devarlar	De-la-warr
Quadrert	Carteret
Castroftlet	Chesterfield
Hwendun	Hinton
Gwestromlant	Westmorland
<i>Lilliputian</i> Authors, or Men of Note.	
Sofrem	Somers
Quopur	Cowper
Quoke	Coke
Trachnerd	Trenchard
Lebom	Lombe
Clewmro	Cromwell
Jonkino	Jenkins
Knee	Keene

#### PRÆNOMENS.

Eshla	Elizabeth
Jacomo	James
Josippo	Joseph
Chorio	Charles
Waknits	Watkins
Salvem	Samuel
Sedyin	Sidney
Retrob	Robert
Gorgenti	George
Hinrec	Henry
Juanh	John
Gwalret	Walter
Wimgul	William
Tsahom	Thomas
Macgia	Micajah
Nana	Anne

The following Words will so frequently occur in that Part of my Work which relates to the *Lilliputian* Nation, that I thought it proper to premise an Explication of them, which the Reader is desired to fix in his Memory.

Sprug, Pound  
Slamecsan, Low-Heels  
Tramecsan, High-Heels  
Urgol, Esquire  
Urgolin, Gentleman

Lustrug, the Prophet  
Misfalifin, { something like  
                  { Popery  
Nardac, Duke  
Glumglum, Marquis  
Snilpal, Legal

Drup, a Piece of Silver  
Flamen, Bishop or Prelate  
Galbet, High-Admiral  
Grulls, Pence  
Hurgoes, Lords  
Hurgolen, Baronet  
Rednetrep Pretender  
Taquo Tagus

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‘condole with his Majesty on the irreparable Loss of the late Empress, and that we express our Resolution of losing no Occasion of testifying our Zeal for the Support of his Government, and the Preservation of our excellent Constitution;’ nay, of our going the greatest Lengths for securing the Imperial Crown in his Majesty’s Person and Family. But, Sir, give me Leave to say, that the readiest Way to make these Engagements good, is by reserving to ourselves a Right of enquiring into any Misapplication that may have been made of the publick Money and Credit, and by determining to let the World see that we are resolved to do as much as lies in our Power for making his Imperial Majesty the Sovereign of a great, a happy, and an uncorrupted People.

*The Reply was to the following Effect, D*  
by Sir Wimgul Yegon.

S I R,

I Really thought that the Terms in which the hon. Gentleman who spoke first, proposed we should address his Imperial Majesty, were so decent, and so expressive of the Veneration for the Memory of the late Empress, as well as of our Affection for his Majesty’s Person and his illustrious Family, that they were unexceptionable. Therefore, I am surpris’d, that Gentlemen should take occasion from them, to throw out any Insinuations against the present Administration; because, perhaps, there have been corrupt Administrations in former Times. When Gentlemen seem to doubt, if we should assure his Majesty, that we will readily and effectually raise the Supplies necessary for his Majesty’s Service, because the publick Money has been formerly misapplied, they may doubt, whether we should condole with his Majesty on the Death of his Royal Consort; because there have been Empresses whose Loss the Empire had no Reason to regret. If there has been any Misapplication of

the publick Money, Sir, it will be Time enough for Gentlemen to produce their Objections, when the Bills for providing for the Supplies of the current Moon come under our Consideration, But, Sir, I can, by no means, think that this is a Time for starting these Objections, on the very first Day of a Session, and immediately after his Majesty has recommended Unanimity in our Proceedings from the Throne. If it shall appear, Sir, that any Demands that shall be then made are unnecessary, Gentlemen are not precluded by the Terms of the Address now proposed from starting their Difficulties; because, by it, we only promise to grant such Supplies as shall be necessary. I shall make no doubt but the two hon. Gentlemen who spoke last, have lived under a very corrupt and very dangerous Administration in this Empire; an Administration, that by a scandalous Abuse of their Sovereign’s Power, must have sunk us in the Esteem of all Nations Abroad, and entail’d Superstition and Slavery on us at Home, had not Providence and the Counsels of a subsequent Administration interposed. But, Sir, till the hon. Gentleman shall prove that we are now in the same despicable Circumstances, I think there can be no Objection to our resolving upon an Address in the Terms proposed by the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion.

No Reply being made to this, the House came to a Resolution upon the Motion, and a Committee was ordered to draw up an Address to be presented to his Imperial Majesty on the same Resolution; and they immediately withdrew into the Prolocutor’s Chamber; and drew up an Address accordingly.

On the second Day of the Sessions, it was resolved by the House of *Glinabs*, that an humble Address be presented to the Emperor to congratulate his Imperial Majesty on the Increase of the Royal Family, upon the Prince Royal’s Consort being happy delivered of a Princess; and the Address was ordered to be presented. Immediately



diately after this Order, was made the Hurgo Sedyin Beclurac, and the Hurgo Mothrep stood up almost at the same Time, but upon the Prolocutor's pointing to the former the other sat down. Upon which the Hurgo Sedyin Beclurac mov'd that the House should resolve that, a congratulatory Message be sent to the Prince Royal and his Consort, on the same happy Occasion. This Motion being seconded by the Hurgo Hyrnek Plezow, it was agreed to. The Hurgoes Sedyin Beclurac and Hyrnek Plezow being appointed two of the Messengers to the Prince Royal, the Hurgo Mothrep stood up again, and said; *That he did not rise up to make any Objection to the hon. Persons whom the House had appointed to carry their Message to the Prince Royal; on the contrary he thought that the House could not do better than to make the hon. Person who made the Motion, and the hon. Person who seconded it, two of the Number; because they had now an Opportunity of going to a Court, where they could not have gone without the Commands of the House.\**

\* Mr Gulliver says, this alludes to an Order forbidding all in Office under the Emperor to pay their Court to the Prince Royal.

*The next Affair that occasioned a Debate in the House of Clinabi, was a Petition of the Flamen and Subflamen of the great Temple of Belfaborac, which was offered to the House by the Hurgo Snodun, and introduced in the following Manner:*

S I R,

I HAVE in my Hand a Petition of a like Nature with what has been in several former Sessions presented to, and received by, this House. It is, Sir, from the Flamen and Subflamen of the Temple of Belfaborac, who have the most grateful Sense of the former Favours conferred on them by this House. The Petition, Sir, sets forth, that the great Temple of Belfa-

borac came into the Hands of the first Pontiff and Subpontiff unfinish'd, and by Length of Time and Badness of its Materials became so ruinous, that in the eighth and ninth Moons of the late Emperor Wingul the third, the Senate granted an annual Sum for a certain Term of Moons for repairing it, the Superintendent of the Royal Revenue, the first President of the Imperial Bench, and the then Flamen of Belfaborac being appointed Commissioners for that Purpose. The Reasons, Sir, that induced the Senate to grant this Bounty are still subsisting, and these are, Its being an antient and Imperial Foundation, and the Burial-Place of some of the greatest Monarchs, as well as of the best Men, that this Empire could ever boast of. After the Term of their enjoying this Bounty was expired, the Senate, as the Petition I have in my Hand proceeds to set forth, in the 9th Moon of the Reign of the Empress Nania, granted the Sum of four thousand Sprugs every Moon towards repairing and finishing the said Edifice; and in order to the finishing of it as directed by the Senate, the then Surveyor formed a Design of erecting a Spire on the middle Tower, a Model of which he then prepared, and a Draught of which, with the rest of the intended Building, was laid before this House the last Sessions of the Senate. The Petition, Sir, proceeds to set forth, that by Acts pass'd in the sixth, seventh, eighth and tenth of his present Imperial Majesty, the several Sums of four thousand Sprugs, each Moon, have been issued out and apply'd for carrying on the said Work; and an Account how the same has been expended has been every Moon laid before this House; and that all the Money granted as aforesaid being expended, the said Works are now at a Stand. All this, Sir, is submitted to the Consideration of the House by the Petitioners, who humbly hope that the Favours already conferred on the said Temple, by this and former Senates, may be continued.

The



The Prime Minister then, by his Imperial Majesty's Command, having acquainted the House that his Imperial Majesty being informed of the Contents of the Petition, recommended it to the Consideration of the House, the Petition was ordered to be brought up and read. After which the HURGO *Sodnum* mov'd, that the said Petition be referred to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom it was referred to consider further of the Supply granted to his Imperial Majesty; he was seconded by the Hurgolen *Wimgul Yegon*, and then *Tlahom Anots*, Hurgolen, spoke to the following Effect:

S I R,

I Remember a Story that was told of a great Favourite of the Emperor *Charlo* the Second. This Gentleman, who was a true Cavalier, fought for the Father, and was banished with the Son, whom he attended all the Time of his Exile. Upon the Resettlement of the Imperial Family he still continued to follow his Master's Fortune, but never minded his own; 'till at last, his continual Attendance at Court, his giving into all the fashionable Expenses of the Times, and the Figure which his Intimacy with his Majesty obliged him to support, at last exhausted every Grull of his Estate. But such was the Gentleman's Modesty, (a Virtue, you'll say, very rarely to be met with in the Favourite of a Monarch) that he never made one Solicitation in his own Behalf, tho' he had many Opportunities of doing it. At last the Emperor being informed of his Circumstances, took Occasion one Day, as the Gentleman was soliciting a Post for one of his Friends, to tell him, 'Sir, says he, you have been a very faithful and a very constant Servant to me, I have had great Satisfaction in your Company without your being a Grull the better for me, tho' I am persuaded your Estate has suffered considerably in my Service. As you are a Man of Sense, and fit for Business, why do you not ask something for yourself?' The Gentleman made no other Return to his Majesty at that Time but a profound Acknowledgement of the Honour he had received

by his Majesty's being so mindful of him; but some time after, being all alone with the Emperor; Pray, Sir, says he to his Majesty, be so good as to lend me a thirty Grull. A thirty Grull! answers the Emperor, what do you mean? if you have occasion for a larger Sum you may have it.—No no, replies the Gentleman, this small Piece does very well to begin with, for I have often observed, that once put you in the Way of giving, it is easy to keep you in it, and then you do not care how much you give.

Tho' this Story, Sir, especially as to the Modesty of the Petitioner, may not in every respect be parallel to the Case now before us, yet I think there is something in the giving Humour of the Monarch pretty applicable to our Conduct on former Occasions of this Nature. The Sum, Sir, that was originally ask'd for, and granted, for the Purposes mention'd in this Petition, could have made no great Figure in the public Accounts had we stop't there; but an Accumulation of that Sum, Sir, from time to time obtained when we were in the giving Humour, would make, I think, no despicable Article if applied towards the Discharge of some Part of the National Debt. Therefore, Sir, I think we should rather stop now than later, and I hope this Petition will lie upon the Table.

*The Urgi Wolresyt spoke next to the following Effect:*

S I R,

THO' I have a most profound Respect for the venerable Body of the Flamens, and should be glad to see our sacred Edifices make a Figure becoming the Grandeur of his Imperial Majesty and this Nation; yet, I own, I cannot approve that the Disposal of the Senate's Bounty for that Purpose should be entirely in the Hands of the Priesthood. I do not speak this as if they were capable of misapplying any Part of it; but merely from my having so great a Respect for that venerable Class, that I am unwilling they should be burthen'd with any other

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Cares



Cares besides those of their Function, which are many and weighty. I am therefore, Sir, surprized that the hon. Person who brought up the Petition should appear so pressing for us to grant it; since it is certain we cannot do it without putting these good Men to very great Trouble. The Overseeing of a Work, Sir, that costs four thousand Sprugs every *Moon*, takes up no small Part of a Man's Time; and tho' some Lay Men are joined in the Commission for managing this Bounty, yet we know the Fatigue of it is entirely left to the venerable Persons. Now, Sir, this is an Injustice done not only to them but to the Laity also, who must suffer greatly by their spiritual Guides having so many Avocations from the Duties of their Functions; besides, Sir, we are to consider, that the Way of Life in which these venerable Persons have been educated, gives them no Opportunity of knowing the Price and Materials of Working-men, or of forming a right Judgment upon the Sufficiency of their Work; both which are very necessary Qualifications in the Overseers of a Business of this Nature. So that I dare say, Sir, the venerable Persons will think themselves highly obliged to this House if we should ease them of that Trouble, and this upon a double Account. First, as they will have more Leisure for looking after their spiritual Concerns, which, to such disinterested good Men as they are, is a most invaluable Blessing; and secondly, as we can put the Inspection of the Work into Hands who will take care to have it done to the best Advantage, and at the least Expence. Therefore, Sir, I am for letting this Petition lie upon the Table till a Lay Commission for overseeing the Execution of the Work is made out.

*This was answered by the Prime Minister as follows:*

S I R,

I AM entirely of the hon. Gentleman's Mind who spoke first, in thinking that more Money has been

expended upon the Desire of this Petition than perhaps the Senate expected when they made the first Grant for this Purpose. But that, Sir, is the very Reason, why, in my Opinion, we ought to agree to the Petition; for it would be very absurd in us, after the great Expence the Nation has been at on this Account, if we should leave the Work unfinished to save a trifling Sum. The Reasons that induced the Senate at first, Sir, to promote and encourage the Design of repairing and finishing this Edifice, were such as were worthy so august a Body. Should we let the Temple where the Bodies of our greatest Emperors are deposited, and which lately received the Remains of a Princess whose Memory must be ever dear to *Lilliput*, be the only Temple in the whole Empire not properly provided for, we should justly expose ourselves to the Censure of the rest of *Degulia*, and of every Stranger who visits us. The Expence therefore which the Desire of this Petition requires, is an Expence we ought to be at for our own Honour, for the Honour of the Empire, and let me add, for the Honour of the Imperial House. These, and no other, are the Motives, Sir, that incline me to give my Vote for our granting the Petition, and I am persuaded Gentlemen will easily concur, when they compare the Reasonableness of the Thing to the Smallness of the Expence.

As to what was urged by the hon. Gentleman who spoke last, in that the Inspection of the Work ought to be committed to Laymen, I seriously own that I was once of his Opinion, and I remember one *Moon* that the Experiment was actually made. But at the same time I remember, that when the Accounts were examined, and the Work surveyed, it was found that we neither had managed so frugally, nor was the Work so well executed, as when it was under the Inspection of the Priesthood. Besides that, Sir, the Commissioners being Men who had a great deal of other Business to mind, seldom thought it worth their while to meet,

and



and to concert Measures for the more effectual carrying on this Work, which by these Means was neglected, and it must still suffer if we shall put it under the Inspection of Laymen entirely. For, Sir, tho' we should suppose that they had it at Heart to carry the Work on in the most frugal Manner, yet every one will trust to another, till on the whole it is neglected. But, Sir, when we leave the Commission in the Hands of the venerable Persons, they think it their Duty, they make it their Business, they take a Pleasure, I may say, a Pride, in seeing it carried on to the best Advantage. As to the hon. Gentleman's Fears of its being too great a Burthen to these venerable Persons, if they do not esteem it such, I see no Reason that we should. The Priesthood is very seldom oppressed without complaining; and I dare say we never should have been troubled with the Petition, if our granting it must be attended with any Inconvenience to the Petitioners. We are to consider, Sir, that the Situation of the Priests who attend this Temple, is different from that of those who have Charge of whole Parishes on their Hands; the Petitioners have Time and Leisure enough to spare; and give me Leave to say, Sir, it is a Part of their Office to take all the Care they can both of the Reparations and the Additions that are made to that Edifice by which they live. Therefore, Sir, I am for referring the Petition to the Committee of Supply, and for making no Alteration in the Commission.

Gorgenti Whethtoc, *Urg:* *Spoke next*  
as follows:

S I R,

I Don't think that in the present State of our public Credit, and while the People are already overwhelm'd with Taxes, that we ought to agree to the giving away one *Gruil* of their Money on any Occasion but where it is absolutely necessary. The Sum required of us by the Petition, is not indeed a very large one; but small as it is, we are to consider that it

comes out of the Peoples Pockets, and the Purposes for which it is granted can be very little, if any Benefit to them. I cannot pretend to account for the Motives that induced the Senate to lay out so much of the Publick Money in adorning and repairing a Temple; but whatever these Motives were, I think they ought to have no Influence with us, because in those Days, Sir, the People could bear to save a little Money on an Occasion of this Kind, neither their Taxes being so heavy, nor their Debts so large, as they are now. The right hon. Gentleman who spoke last gave, indeed, one Reason which he supposed influenced the Senate on this Occasion; and that was, because many of our Emperors lie buried in that Temple. This Reason, Sir, would have come with a better Grace from that right hon. Gentleman, could he have added at the same Time, that all the Emperors there interred were Friends to the Liberties of the People.

Besides, Sir, I do not like these annual Petitions; they look somewhat like annual Bills. By indulging the Petitioners from *Moon* to *Moon*, they may at last come to claim it as a kind of Right, and never give over. Let Gentlemen consider, Sir, how easy it is for them to prepare a Model of new Additions to this Temple under Pretence that they are necessary, and that we cannot do too much for adorning and repairing such an august royal Fabric. The Reasons, Sir, for our granting the Desire of this Petition would then be just as good thirty *Moons* hence as they are now; and according to the Right hon. Gentleman's Way of reasoning who spoke last, much better; for it seems, the more we grant, the less we ought to refuse. Therefore, Sir, I should have been much better pleased, and should have thought it a much fairer Way of Proceeding, had the Petitioners, instead of asking the annual Bounty of four thousand *Sprugs*, petitioned at once for as much as, in the Opinion of competent Judges, will be sufficient to compleat



compleat the Work according to the present Model. This, Sir, would have been a fair Way of acting; we should have then known what we were about, and we could have granted it in what Proportions and at what Times we found most convenient: Whereas, what we do now is in the dark; we know not when the Work will be finished; and unless it is finished, all that we shall grant now is to no Purpose. For this Reason, Sir, I think it would be extremely proper, before we proceed any further in this Affair, that the Petitioners should lay before the House an Estimate of the Expences that the Reparations and Additions to the Temple will cost in the whole.

*To this the Hurgu Snodun answered to the following Purpose:*

*S I R,*

**W**HAT the hon. Gentleman who spoke last propos'd, indeed appears very reasonable, but I do not think it very practicable. Every Gentleman who has Experience in Building, knows very well how hard a Matter it is to calculate the Expences he must be at, tho' perhaps he has a great Part of the Materials upon his own Land; but it is much harder to do it in a Work of this Kind that is subject to many Accidents, that requires such a Variety of Workmen of all Kinds, and where all the Materials must be purchas'd from different Hands and at different Prices. However, Sir, I have heard that Subject talk'd of, and have made it my Business to enquire how much the whole must cost. And Sir, tho' I never could be certainly inform'd, nor have any Authority from the Petitioners to say any thing on this Head; yet, by the nearest Computation I can make, it may cost about thirteen thousand Sprugs more, which, I hope, Sir, is a Sum we may spare without laying any great Burden on the People.

*Josippo Dranevs, Urg; spoke next as follows:*

*S I R,*

**T**HE Business of half my Life has been to pull down and build up an old House, and had I known how much it would have cost me when I first began to build and repair it, it should have gone to ruin before I had spent a Grull on it. So that, Sir, I entirely agree with the noble Person who spoke last, in thinking it impracticable to determine the exact Sum that this Work may require. Had I, Sir, foreseen that the Repairs of this old House of mine would have cost me more Money than the Building a new one, does any Gentleman imagine that I would not rather have set about the one than the other? Therefore, Sir, I think it is of no Consequence to us to have any Estimate laid before us, because it is impossible we can have a just one; and while we grant the Petition but from *Moon to Moon*, the Managers will be the better Husbands of what Money comes to their Hands, and the Work will be carried on to more Advantage, in order to encourage us to grant more.

*Wingul Ooynn, Urg; spoke next to the following Effect:*

*S I R,*

**I** AM for letting the Petition lie upon the Table, and for doing nothing in the Affair this *Moon*, were it for no other Reason but to put the Petitioners in Mind, that we may grant or refuse this Money just as we please. For, Sir, if this Bill should pass in course every Session, the venerable Petitioners may claim that as a Right which is now only an Indulgence.

*The Hurgolen Wingul Yegon reply'd to this as follows:*

*S I R,*

**I** Believe, Sir, there is no civilized Nation in the World that does not look upon the repairing and improving those Works which their Ancestors or their Princes left as Monuments; either of their Piety or their Grandeur, to be a public Concern. Former Senates, Sir, in this Empire seem to have been

of



of Opinion, that no Work more deserved the Regard of the Public than the Temple of *Belfaborac*, which I look upon to be the chief Ornament of the Empire; and it would give Foreigners a very odd Notion of our Politeness, and of Gratitude to the Memory of our Princes, if we should let it stand in its present Condition, especially as so small a Sum is required to finish it. For, Sir, I dare say the noble Person was right in his Conjecture, that it will not require above thirteen or fourteen thousand Sprugs more; and when it is compleated, Sir, I will be bold to affirm, that it will excell any thing of its Kind in *Degulia*. Gentlemen may remember what an Expence the Nation was put to by our voting fifty new Temples to be built. But, Sir, in my Opinion, it is as worthy the Dignity of this House to preserve and adorn this old Temple, as it was to build fifty new ones. Give me Leave likewise to say, Sir, that this Petition would not have met with half the Opposition it has, had it been offered for the Reparation of any Building but a Temple.

As to the Fears the hon. Gentleman who spoke last is under, lest the Petitioners should claim that in Time as a Right which is now only an Indulgence, I think the Senate fully answered that Objection two or three *Moons* ago; for I remember, Sir, that when this Petition was presented, the Senate thought fit to reject it. Another hon. Gentleman seemed to apprehend that further Additions would be made to the Fabrick, and such as might involve us in unforeseen Expences. We have all, Sir, seen the Model of the Building that is design'd, and we can never imagine that the venerable Overseers of the Work will make any Additions to that Model, without the Approbation of this House. And if no Additions are made to the Model, I see no Reason for our apprehending that we shall be put to any extraordinary Expence. The Money that has already been granted for this Effect, has been duly accounted for by

the Petitioners, and I never have yet heard that any Objections were made to their Accounts; on the contrary, I have heard it often affirmed, that the Money that has been granted was managed in the most frugal Manner, and to the best Advantage. When we find that it is not so, it will be time enough then to put the Management of the Work into other Hands, or to withdraw our Bounty entirely. These Considerations, Sir, are, I think more than sufficient to determine us to come to a Resolution upon the Motion made by the noble Person who brought up the Petition; but there is another Consideration that I hope will always have its weight with this House, and that, Sir, is, his Imperial Majesty's Recommendation. I think, Sir, it will be treating his Majesty with disrespect, if we should have no Regard to his Recommendation in an Affair that can cost us so very little, and which, tho' it did not come so strongly recommended, is in itself so highly reasonable.

No Reply being made to this, the Question was put, If the Petition should be referr'd to the Consideration of the Committee of the whole House, to whom it is referred to consider further of the Supply granted to his Majesty: A Division follow'd, and the Question pass'd in the Affirmative.

Yeas 174. Noes 61.

Immediately after this Question was over, before the House proceeded on any other Business, Gorgenti Wheth-toc, Urg; spoke as follows:

S I R,

AS I think that on all Hands it has been agreed that it is the Interest of the venerable Petitioners that the Temple of *Belfaborac* should be finish'd and repaired according to the Draught of the Model laid before this House last Session, and as very great Encomiums have been made upon their Integrity as well as good Management, I think it would be very proper for us to enquire whether or not some Part of the Revenues annex'd by the Imperial Founders to the Temple, have not been



been allotted for the Expences of the Reparation of the Fabric. This, in my Opinion, will have a very good Effect: First, it will give us an Opportunity of doing Justice to the Integrity of the venerable Petitioners. Secondly, it will be of great Use to Gentlemen when this Affair comes to be settled in the Committee. Besides, Sir, tho' it should appear from the Enquiry that no such Allotment has been made, I think Gentlemen ought to make themselves Judges how far it is reasonable, that some Part of the large Revenues enjoy'd by the venerable Regents of that Temple, ought to be set apart for these Purposes. This, Sir, I think is extremely proper, especially as no body makes a *Grull* by the Fabrick besides themselves. I likewise don't doubt, Sir, but that it will appear in the Course of this Enquiry, that many of the venerable Persons have expended large Sums out of their own Revenues upon the Reparations and the Additions of the Fabric. Therefore, Sir, I humbly move, 'That the venerable Flamen and Subflamen of the Temple of *Belfaborac*, prepare an Estimate of the Revenues belonging to the Priests attending the said Temple, distinguishing the several Appropriations.'

*The Prime Minister's Answer to this, was as follows:*

*S I R,*

**I** OWN this is the most extraordinary Motion I ever heard in this House. I should be glad to know how the hon. Gentleman would take it, if he should be required to lay before this House a particular Inventory of his own Estate, that he may receive Directions from the House in what Manner he is to apply it: I believe the hon. Gentleman would think it a very unjustifiable Way of Proceeding; and give me Leave to say, Sir, that if such a Proceeding is unjustifiable in Cases of private Property, it is much more so where a Body of Men upon a Foundation, and an Imperial Foundation too, is concern'd. Nor can I see, Sir, how we can agree to this Motion

without violating all the Rules of common Justice, and shaking the Foundations of all Property. Besides, Sir, the hon. Gentlemen does not reflect, that we are no Court of Record, and therefore cannot oblige the Petitioners to exhibit their Rights to these Possessions before us. So that it is not really in our Power to come to any Resolution upon this Motion. And, Sir, should we make a Stretch in this Case, I should be very sorry to sit in this House while we came to a Resolution that might give the World Reason to think that we design'd to carry our Power farther than our Justice. There may, indeed, some particular Cases come before us, in which it is necessary, that one of the Parties explain or prove his Right of Possession; but this, tho' it seldom happens, is always done voluntarily by that Party, that the House may more clearly comprehend his Case. And, Sir, I believe the hon. Gentleman cannot find one Precedent where this House obliged a Party to submit to our Judgement, or the Papers and Securities by which he or they enjoy their Estates or Income. We have no Reason to doubt, Sir, that the Flamens of this Temple have as good a Right by Law to what they enjoy as any of us have to our private Estates; nor do I think that either Justice or Reason oblige them to lay out any Part of their Income upon repairing the Temple, or upon these Alterations or Additions. As for their living by the Temple, all the Parish Priests, throughout the Empire live by their Temples; yet, Sir, that is no Reason that each of them should be at the Expence of repairing his respective Temple. So that, I hope, Sir, when Gentlemen consider the Consequence of this Motion they will let it drop. I dare say, no Gentleman suspects that I oppose it from any other Motives than the Principles of common Equity, which are always agreeable to the Maxims of good Policy. There was, indeed, a Time, when this House and the Legislature in general, had Reason to be jealous of every Concession in



in favour of the Priests; but, Sir, that Set of Priests is almost extinct, and the Principles and Actions which once gave us very good Grounds for such a Jealousy, are now almost entirely worn out. And as their Successors behave with that Submission and Regard for the Government that becomes their Character, I think, Sir, they deserve the Protection and Indulgence of the Senate. I believe it cannot be pretended by Gentlemen, that since I had the Honour to be concerned in the Administration, the Priests have met with any extraordinary Indulgence from the Government, or that any of the High-*Trameclans* amongst them have been encouraged. But, Sir, I must own, that a Petition from the Priests, if they act as Ministers of Peace, and if the Petition is reasonable in itself, will never be less agreeable to me because it is in favour of the Priests. I should not have troubled the House about an Affair which I think has taken up but too much of your Time already, had I not perceived an unusual Spirit of Opposition to this Petition, from Gentlemen whom, by their former Conduct, I never suspected as Enemies to the Priests, even in the most exorbitant Claims, and their most exalted *Trameclan* Principles.

Wimgul Pulnub, *Urg: spoke next as follows.*

S I R,

I AM sorry that I am obliged on this Occasion to differ from the hon. Gentleman who made the Motion, but glad of having one Opportunity of speaking on the same Side of the Question with my right hon. Friend who sit by me. It is certain, Sir, that it would be a very unprecedented thing in us, so much as to pretend to make any Alteration in the Funds appointed for the Maintenance of the Priests of this Temple. It is likewise certain, Sir, that we cannot compell them to make any Contribution out of their private Emoluments, towards repairing or finishing the Tem-

ple. A great many Reasons, Sir, induce me to be of Opinion that the Revenues of the Temple cannot be better disposed than they already are; and one amongst the rest, Sir, is, that the right venerable Flamen is Ground-landlord to several very convenient Lodgings there, extremely proper, as they are so near the Senate House, for his right venerable Brethren to live in. So that their Country, Sir, is sure, on every Pinch, and upon the shortest Warning, of their immediate Attendance in the Senate. But, Sir, tho' I think we have no Right to oblige them to comply with the Terms of this Motion, yet there are certain Revenues which arise from the Pavement and the Walls of the sacred Fabrick. These Emoluments, Sir, I think we have a just Title to enquire after, as the Money we grant is for the Support of the Fabrick, and, Sir, I think they ought to be laid before us. I should have been very well pleased to have complied with the hon. Gentleman's Motion, if the Sum petitioned for were to be applied for the Support of the Priests: But as that is not the Case, Sir, I beg Leave humbly to move, *That the Priests of the great Temple of Belfaborac do lay before this House an Account of what Money has been received by them for seven Moons last past, for breaking up Ground in the said Temple or Places adjacent, for Burials, and for erecting Monuments there, and how the said Money has been applied; and likewise, an Account of what Money has been applied by them towards the Repairs and finishing of the said Temple and Edifices thereunto belonging, for seven Moons last past.*

No Opposition being made, the House came to a Resolution upon this Motion, and the said Account was accordingly presented on the 37th Day of the Session.

*The next Affair that created Division in the House, was upon the so often mentioned Subject of the Iberian Depredations, and happened in the following Manner:*

*On the 39th Day of the Session, after the*



*the Motion for a Call of the House, (See page 399, E.) was agreed to, the House having gone upon several private Bills; and many of the Members, as usual, having left it; the Pretor of Mildendo took that Occasion to speak as follows.*

S I R,

THE Manner in which the Petition from our injured Merchants was this Day received, gives me the greatest Hopes of our entering upon the Affair with that Temper, which formerly gave Weight to every Resolution of this House. As the Justice inherent in a *Lilliputian* Senate, leaves me no room to doubt that an effectual Remedy will be apply'd to the Complaints of our Fellow-Subjects, so I am persuaded the same Justice will prevent us doing any Thing in this Affair, however well grounded these Complaints may be, without consulting, at the same time, how far the *Iberians*, either by General Treaties or particular Concessions, are justifiable in their Conduct. The Readiness with which the Gentlemen in the Administration have enter'd into the Measures taken for enquiring into the Grounds of the several Petitions, convinces me that nothing has been left unattempted by them, either to procure us Satisfaction for past, or Security against future Injuries: I say, Sir, I am convinc'd that the Ministry's ready Concurrence with these Measures can only proceed from a Consciousness of their own Innocence. His Majesty's known Zeal for the Welfare of his Subjects, leaves us no room to suspect that any Instances on his Part were wanting for procuring the same desirable Ends. But at the same Time, when I consider that the *Iberians* are a People whom we cannot suppose to be guilty of so much Folly, as to persist in Practices, which, so far as yet appears to the World, are destitute even of the Shadow of Justice, and whom we cannot suspect to be possess'd of Power to support their Proceedings against our

the *Iberians* in their own Vindication, tho' not appearing to us, are stronger than we imagine. I am the more apt to believe this, Sir, the more I compare the long Continuance of our Injuries with the Patience of our Ministry, and the Weakness of an *Iberian* Armada with the Terrors of a *Lilliputian* Squadron. What, Sir, can induce the *Iberians* to provoke our Resentment, since they are sure it may cost them, if we have a Mind to pursue it, the Loss of those very Places from whence they derive the Treasure that alone enables them to make the Figure they do at present in *Degulia*, and which, in some measure, they possess only by our Bounty, unless they apprehend that our Navigation in the *Columbian* Seas is inconsistent with the Faith of some Stipulation or some Treaty subsisting betwixt the two Crowns? If any such Thing should come out in the Course of our Enquiry into this Affair, I think it is highly becoming the Wisdom of this House to moderate the Dissatisfaction that appears so general throughout the Empire at our pacific Measures. And, Sir, if, on the contrary, it shall appear that the *Iberians* have as much disregarded the Faith of Nations as they have their own Safety, we shall then have an Opportunity of coming to such Resolutions, as may enable his Majesty to redress his injured Subjects, and direct the Course of national Justice on the Guilty. But, Sir, as we are all apt to judge too favourably in our own Cases, we can never properly pursue this Enquiry, without knowing what may be advanced on both Sides of the Question. I therefore, move, That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleas'd to give Directions for laying before this House, Copies or Extracts of the several Petitions, Representations, Memorials, and all other Papers relating to the *Iberian* Depredations upon the *Lilliputian* Subjects, which have been presented to his Imperial Majesty, or delivered to any of his Majesty's Ministers or Secretaries of State;



*State; together with Copies or Extracts of such Memorials or Representations as have been made either to the Iberian Monarch or his Ministers, and the Answers returned by them to the same; together with Copies or Extracts of the Letters written to his Majesty's Minister in Iberia, with the Answers received from him relating to the said Depredations.*

*This Motion being seconded by Macgia Peerur, Urgi, the Prime Minister B spoke next as follows.*

S I R,

I AM sensible how difficult a Task it is for any Member of this House, especially for one who has the Honour of being a Minister, either to oppose or to concur with, this Motion. By his opposing it, he is in Danger of becoming obnoxious to the Publick, and by his Concurrence he acts against his own Judgment, and the Interests of his Royal Master; which are always inseparable from those of the Empire. But, Sir, as I have found, by long Experience, that Reason and Truth still get the better, in the end, of a Popularity, acquired by applying only to the Passions of Mankind; as I have found that, at last, these two Principles always deserve, and sometimes meet with the Approbation of the Publick; I shall beg Leave to lay before the House my Reasons for offering an Amendment to the present Motion.

Were the Prudence of our coming to a Resolution on this Motion, as unquestionable as the Right we have to address his Majesty for any Papers which concern the National Interest, no Gentleman, I think, could be against the Motion. But here lies the Difficulty, Sir; by presenting an Address in the Terms of the Motion, we call for what we have no Reason to think the Crown will grant us: And a Misunderstanding betwixt his Majesty and this House, on this Occasion, may be attended with the worst Consequences to the Interest of the Empire, we

must consider, Sir, that tho' we may give his Majesty our Advice, yet we are not to give him Directions: We must consider that tho' a Branch of the Legislative Power is lodged in us, yet the executive Part remains in the Crown: In short, Sir, we must consider that, tho' we may think ourselves Judges of the general Interest of the Empire, yet particular Intricacies may happen in Cases that may appear the plainest to us. And give me Leave to say, Sir, that, tho' I am far from thinking our Claim upon Iberia not to be founded on the most justifiable Grounds, yet there may possibly arise Difficulties in our asserting that Claim; and such Difficulties too, Sir, that none but his Majesty and the Wisdom of his Ministry can remove. His Majesty, Sir, has, by the most prudent Methods of Negotiation, endeavour'd to reconcile the Interests of his Empire to her Peace; and this is the critical Juncture, when the Effects of these Negotiations are to take Place. But should we, Sir, make ourselves the only Judges; should we found the Alarm first, should we endeavour to wrest a Royal Prerogative from the Hands where it is so safely lodged, how shall we account for our Conduct either to the present or a future Generation? One unadvised, one rash Step may now put that out of our Power, which we shall never be able to recover: And, Sir, I believe, I may venture say, that a Sight of the last Answer transmitted hither from the Iberian Court would have such an Effect, as might precipitate Gentlemen to vote for Measures that would be highly imprudent in us now to pursue. When I have said thus much, Sir, I believe the House will easily conceive that this Memorial is by no means satisfactory. But by proper Explications, enforc'd in a suitable Manner, Matters betwixt us may be so much softned as still to admit of other Remedies than the last Arguments of Monarchs.

I shall now beg Leave, Sir, to consider a little more particularly the Reasons that may influence Gentlemen



to agree with the present Motion. These must proceed, Sir, either from a Desire to know in what Manner *Iberia* pretends to justify her Conduct with regard to us; or from a Design that Gentlemen have form'd, upon Sight of these Memorials, to do all they can towards rendering the Negotiations now on Foot with that Crown ineffectual. If the first is the Reason, Sir, I think it a very imprudent one; it is calling upon his Majesty to lay before all the Empire the most secret Negotiations of his Ministers Abroad, and furnishing a Pretext to *Iberia*, and perhaps to every Power in *Degulia* for being on the Reserve for the future in all their Negotiations with us. For what Foreign Minister, Sir, will care to treat with that Openness that one Ally ought to shew to another, when every Paper he transmits to our Court, some perhaps containing the Secrets of his Master's Cabinet, are liable to be inspected and canvass'd by the Publick? Not that I think any Gentleman in this House, Sir, would make a bad Use of the Papers that may be laid before us, but we all know very well that when once a Paper is read in this House, the Contents of it can't be long a Secret to the World. As to the second Motive that Gentlemen may have to support this Motion, I think it is as unjustifiable, as the last was imprudent. We ought to wait, at least, till his Majesty shall tell us from the Throne, that all our Hopes of obtaining Satisfaction by peaceable Measures are over: Then, Sir, it will be time enough to declare for a War with *Iberia*; and when this War is heartily enter'd into by his Majesty, Gentlemen, by their Readiness to support it, will then have an Opportunity of demonstrating the Reality of that Zeal and Tenderness for the Interests of the Empire they now affect. But till we have that Assurance from his Majesty, it would shew a Want of common Prudence, as well as of Duty, if we should take one Step that may precipitate Measures. The Topic

of national Resentment for national Injuries affords a fair Field of Declamation; and, to hear Gentlemen speak on that Head, one would be apt to believe that Victory and Glory are bound to attend the Resolutions of our Senates, and the Efforts of our Arms. But, Sir, Gentlemen ought to reflect that there are many Instances in the History of the World, and some in the Annals of *Lilliput*, which prove that Conquest is not always inseparable from the justest Cause, or most exalted Courage. When a Man, Sir, has nothing to venture but what is his own, he can venture nothing dearer than his Life: And if in a just Quarrel he ventures that, he puts his Honour beyond the Reach of Censure or Calumny. But, Sir, were the Lives of Thousands, or the Interest of a whole Empire, to depend on this Man's single Determination, he must then act on other Principles, if he would act justly. He must then, without regard to publick Prejudices, or vulgar Opinions, be determined by rational Motives. If these Motives will not permit him to act in that vigorous precipitant Manner, which some, who are excluded from the Secrets of Affairs, may wish for, the truest Courage he can shew, is to act with what is sometimes call'd Puffillanimity, nor will a good Minister, Sir, ever be frightened out of Measures which he knows to be right, or raise a Tempest that his Enemies may enjoy it.

No Man can be more convinced than I am, both of the Justice of our Cause, and the Superiority of our Strength, had we to deal with *Iberia* alone. But, as the hon. Gentleman very justly observed, it is very improbable that *Iberia*, under her present Disadvantages, would hazard a Rupture with us, had she not some Reasons for her Conduct, that have not yet appeared to the World: This Consideration ought to make us careful of every Step we take in this Affair. It is evident, so far as appears from their last or any other Memorial transmitted to this Court, that these Reasons, whatever



whatever they are, are not founded on Justice; it is therefore, Sir, highly probable that their Obstinacy proceeds from an Assurance, or an Expectation at least, of being assisted by some other Power. May it not then be proper to negotiate a little longer, or at least to wait till we receive an Answer to the last Dispatches sent to *Iberia*? By following this Method, Sir, we may know our Danger, and provide against it; in short, Sir, following this Method, we shall justify ourselves to every Power in *Degulia*, and remove every Shadow of a Pretence they may have of joining with the *Iberians*. But, Sir, supposing this House were to see the Answer last received from *Iberia*, suppose it to be as unsatisfactory as can be imagined, and that the Obstinacy of that Court is the Effect of the interested Views of the Minister: Even upon all these Suppositions, I cannot think the coming to any violent Resolutions either prudent or necessary. Tho' the *Iberian* Ministry are weak enough to provoke us to an open Rupture, we may reasonably believe, that there are other Parties at that Court, who having the Welfare of their Country more at Heart, may endeavour to open the Eyes of their Prince, and point out to him his real Interest. It is reasonable to think, that the Voice of the whole Nation will be loud enough to awaken the Court into a Sense of the Danger of coming to an open Rupture with *Lilliput*, which, next to a Plague or a Famine, is the greatest Misery that can befall them. But, Sir, should we fall upon them, before we give them Time to know how much their national Interest has suffered by the Mismanagement of their Ministry, we only force them to unite for their own Safety.

To convince Gentlemen that I am willing to go any Length which Prudence and Justice can require; if Gentlemen shall insist that we address his Majesty for all the Memorials transmitted from the Court of *Iberia* to this Time, except the last, I shall

not be against such a Motion, tho' I think it is much better to wave it at present; but hereafter, Sir, it may be very proper for us to enter into a Resolution on the present Motion, and I believe the Crown will then make no Difficulty of laying before us even the last Memorial from *Iberia*. I must likewise do the hon. Gentleman the Justice to say, that it is highly reasonable in us, at the present Juncture, to comply with Part of his Motion; therefore, Sir, I take the Liberty humbly to move that the Conclusion of it may run thus: *Together with Copies or Extracts of such Memorials or Representations as have been made, either to the Emperor of Iberia or his Ministers; and of the Letters written to his Majesty's Minister in Iberia, relating to the said Depredations.*

Wingul Pulnub, *Urg;* spoke next as follows.

D S I R,

THE Motion made by my hon. Friend, appears to be so much calculated for the Vindication of the right hon. Gentleman's Conduct, who spoke last, that I was surpris'd to see him rise in Opposition to it. But I am yet more surpris'd, since I have heard the Arguments he has advanced to support his Amendment. Does the right hon. Gentleman imagine that because he perhaps influences, and therefore is to be accountable for the Proceedings of the Privy or Cabinet Council, that he is also accountable to his Country for the Resolutions of this House, upon a Presumption that he has the like Influence here? I dare say, Sir, he does not; for to suppose us influenced by any other Consideration, than a Regard to the Welfare of our Representatives, is to suppose that the Properties, the Liberties and Lives of the People lie at the Mercy of a Prime Minister. For this Reason, Sir, no Step made by a Minister, in consequence of the Resolutions of this House, is liable to Censure from any other Power; and if we, Sir, are willing to charge ourselves with the

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Event of an Affair of this Importance, we do a Thing for which a Minister, who understands his own Interests, ought to thank us. But, Sir, as a Minister is not accountable for the Resolutions of this House, neither is this House to take the Sense of the Crown from any Minister, who cannot plead a Commission from his Master for what he says. If the last Memorial, sent from the *Iberian* Court, is not fit to be communicated to this House, his Majesty, upon our Address, will certainly signify as much; but till this be done, Sir, we are to look upon that Paper in no other Light, than as one of the Papers that are absolutely necessary for the Information of the House. Nor can I see any Ground to suppose, with the right hon. Gentleman, that our calling for that Paper will produce any Misunderstanding betwixt his Majesty and the Senate. If it is refused, it may indeed induce us to believe, what is generally reported, that this Answer is not only unsatisfactory but menacing. If this Report be true, I am of Opinion, Sir, that his Majesty will communicate it, were it only for that very Reason, that we may be animated with a proper Resentment at an Insult to the Imperial Dignity, now added to the Injuries that have wounded the national Honour. If it contains no Menaces, but is merely unsatisfactory, it ought still to be laid before the House; for tho' in a certain Place it may be thought unsatisfactory, yet it may be satisfactory here. And this, Sir, may not be the first time, when the Sense of a Minister and the Sense of a Senate have differed. Perhaps, Sir, the Ministry, from an Over-Zeal for the Interest of the Empire, have insisted on Terms which the Crown of *Iberia* cannot in Justice to her own Subjects comply with; perhaps, by some particular Point of Conduct, we have wantonly forfeited the Friendship of that Crown, and have encouraged some of her Neighbours in Schemes, inconsistent both with her Interest and our own. There is, Sir, I say, a distant Possibility

that one or the other of these Reasons may give rise to the *Iberian* Obstinacy; and if that is the Case, the Differences betwixt us can be removed no way so effectually as by the Interposition of the Senate, and offering our Advice to his Majesty. The History of *Lilliput*, Sir, affords us many Examples of the Success that has attended the Advice offered by this House to our Emperors, and the Annals of every Reign are so many Proofs that our Emperors have been always glorious, and their People happy, in proportion as they esteemed the Opinions of their Senates. To tell us, therefore, that the complying with this Motion will look like wresting a Prerogative from the Crown, is saying, that our Conduct is not to be directed by Precedents that have been left us by the wisest Senates in all Ages.

If, Sir, without any just Provocation given on our Part, the *Iberians* have injured us, and are resolved to continue their Injuries, I think it strange to hear the right hon. Gentleman talk in the Manner he does, of a Negotiation with that Court, and seem apprehensive lest our complying with this Motion should frustrate that Negotiation. Have we not negotiated for these two and twenty *Moons* past? And has this Empire felt any Effect of these Negotiations, but what is bad? If the *Iberians* are not to be bound by the Ties they are already under, can we hope they will observe any future Treaties? If we are tame under the Injuries received from them, can we hope that any State in *Degulia* will either value our Friendship, or dread our Resentment? I should be glad to hear the hon. Gentleman, or any of his Friends, mention any one Misfortune that can happen to this Empire greater than that of the *Iberian* Alliance. The right hon. Gentleman gave us a very just Distinction betwixt Pusillanimity in a private, and Pusillanimity in a publick Character; but I am far from thinking it is applicable to the present Case. A longer Forbearance never can be Prudence; from it, we have every Thing to fear; from acting vigorously

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we have every Thing to hope. I shall admit that a War with *Iberia* is to be avoided if we can, and that some times the bravest Man and justest Cause, do not always meet with the Success they deserve: But will it ever follow, Sir, that, in order to avoid an Inconvenience, we are to embrace a Misery? or that a brave Man, in a just Cause will submissively lie down under Insults and Injuries? No, Sir, in such a Case he will do all that Prudence and Necessity dictate, in order to procure Satisfaction, and leave the rest to Providence. This is the Manner, Sir, in which I hope we shall always act, and the Manner in which this House has acted in former Times, and in Cases of far less Importance than the present to the Honour and Interests of the Empire.

The right hon. Gentleman, Sir, was pleased to suppose that the Arts of Negotiation will at last prevail, and that we may in the end obtain of *Iberia* very advantageous Terms; I shall for once admit of this Supposition: But will he engage to answer for it to his Country, that the *Iberians* will keep their Faith in any subsequent better than they have done in former Treaties? or can he assign any one Reason why he believes they will? Sir, I am afraid our Behaviour, under the Treatment we have already suffered, will make them, if possible, still more regardless of their Faith; and if we lose this Opportunity of doing Justice to the Complaints of our injured Merchants, we shall never have such another. Our Sailors at present are in full expectation that something effectual will now be done; and should we disappoint them, we can never hope that they will enter hereafter into the Service of their Country with the same Alacrity, even tho' we should be in earnest to force *Iberia* to do us Justice, because they will still expect to meet with the same Disappointment. Therefore, Sir, if we are to judge by past Experience, and the strongest Probabilities, we have no reason to fear that any Negotiation, advantageous to this

Empire, can be interrupted, even tho' we went into the most violent Resolutions against *Iberia*. But, Sir, if there are any Grounds for hoping that we shall obtain Redress in an amicable Way, we can learn what these Grounds are only from the Paper that came last from *Iberia*; because that Paper must contain the final Resolutions of that Court; and without seeing that Paper, we can come to no proper Resolutions in this House. From the Papers that are already lying upon the Table, I think it would be no easy matter to justify our Ministry, as to the Measures we have yet taken, and I should be extremely glad if they can be justified by any Papers that will be laid before us hereafter.

Gentlemen are to remember, Sir, that not only the Interest of the Empire, but the Honour of this House is deeply concerned in not suffering the Applications of our Merchants to be a third time frustrated. They are to remember that they are now to come not only to such Resolutions, as may be effectual for obtaining Redress from *Iberia*; but they are to enter into an Enquiry, by whose Fault it was that it has been so long delayed. If any thing appearing from the Paper to be laid before us, can serve for the Vindication of the Ministry, I own it will give me both great Pleasure and great Surprise; but, Sir, till this shall appear, we ought to proceed in our Enquiry, both in justice to the Character of our Ministers, and the Complaints of our Merchants. In the mean time, Sir, I am very apt to believe that there are some very great Intricacies at the bottom of our Differences with *Iberia*; were there not, Sir, I dare say the right hon. Gentleman would not have opposed our calling for any Papers that can give us light in this Affair. Because, Sir, were not these Difficulties uncommonly intricate, they must, ere this time, have been surmounted by the superior Dexterity, Politeness and Address of some of his own Friends, who have been long employed in our most important Negotiations.



gotiations, and whose Heads and Hearts equally qualify them for the Service of their Country in every Capacity.

This, Sir, naturally leads me to consider what the right hon. Gentleman said, with regard to our being uncertain by what other Powers of *Degulia* the *Iberians* may be supported. This Precaution, Sir, would have been very reasonable, when the Injuries they have done us were in their Infancy; then indeed we might have had reason to be a little circumspect, lest they had been incited by some other Power, with whom it was not our Interest to break; yet, Sir, even at that Time, if any Power had declared in their favour, we ought to have put all in hazard, rather than have born such Insults and Injuries, because the Friendship of no Power can be so valuable to *Lilliput*, as the Preservation of her Commerce, and the Honour of her Imperial Crown. But let Gentlemen reflect how such an Apology for our Conduct sounds, now after twenty *Moons* forbearance. Was it to be imagined, Sir, that such Treatment as we have received from the *Iberians*, would not produce a Rupture, if not disavowed and repaired? Can the right hon. Gentleman, or his Friends, give one Instance wherein it was disavowed? or can they pretend that we have had the least Reparation? I know, Sir, it will be said, that the *Iberian* Monarch has ordered a Restitution of some Captures; but can it be pretended that he has given up any of the Rights on which their Claim of searching our Ships on the *Columbian* Seas is founded? Sir, I shall take it for granted, that this has never been done; if so, our Ministers have acted a scandalous Part, if they have not taken care to be informed what Engagements any other Power in *Degulia* has entered into, to support the *Iberians* in case of a Rupture, and to fortify us with Alliances sufficient to counter-balance theirs. I don't say, Sir, that it was perhaps in our Power [to persuade some of our

Neighbours to abandon *Iberia* on such an Emergency, but I can safely affirm that many of their Neighbours on the Continent, would have been glad of an Opportunity of giving any State, whom we have reason to be afraid of, a powerful Diversion if they had been sure of our Friendship and Assistance. Therefore, Sir, I am surprised that the right hon. Gentleman should so much as insinuate, that we are unprovided with proper Allies, in case of a Rupture with *Iberia*; I think, Sir, in honour to his Friends, who are so conversant in the Affairs of foreign Courts, he ought not to have dropt such an Insinuation here. But where is the Power in *Degulia*, whose Interest it is, or who will dare to break with us while we are Masters at Sea, if we shall act with Vigour? We have enabled his Majesty to render our Island inaccessible to an Invasion, by guarding it with a powerful Fleet, and, if a just Occasion shall offer, to make any Power in *Degulia*, who has Territories on the Sea Coasts, to tremble at our Resentment.

The right hon. Gentleman was pleased to suppose, Sir, that if we continued our Negotiations a little longer, we might hereby give the *Iberian* Monarch, and his Subjects, an Opportunity of seeing their own Interests, and of making us Satisfaction. Sir, in my Opinion, it will have a quite different Effect; it will give them a Notion that we dare do nothing but negotiate; it will make them believe that if they persist in justifying the Injuries they have done us, we shall at last be glad to sacrifice some of our Rights of Commerce to purchase their Friendship. They will be confirm'd in this way of thinking, by reflecting on our Conduct for these twenty *Moons* past, nor can we make them alter this Opinion, but by beating them out of it. As they are conscious that they cannot give us greater Provocations than we have already received, they will very justly conclude, that the same Reasons, and the same Management, which have hitherto prevented us from taking



our Revenge, will be equally effectual against our taking it in time to come. But, Sir, if we should offer them the Alternative of an immediate Compliance with our Demands, or an immediate War, they will then think that we are in earnest, and begin to open their Eyes, tho' I believe nothing but the Thunder of our Cannon can effectually awaken them into a Sense of the Injuries they have done us, or dispose them to give us proper Satisfaction. Other Expedients, I am afraid Sir, are but merely temporary, and will leave us, if possible, in a worse Situation than we are at present; nor is there any other way to convince me of the contrary, but by submitting all the Papers now called for to the Judgment of the House.

It is observ'd of some Friendships, Sir, that they are never so strong as after a hearty Quarrel. This Observation in private Life I believe is in a great Measure applicable to our present Situation with *Iberia*. It is our mutual Interests to be Friends with one another. A Misunderstanding has happened; this Misunderstanding has been improv'd by the *Iberians* mistaking our Character, and believing that we will tamely submit to the Injuries they have done us. Their Opinion gives them, perhaps, so contemptible a Notion of us, that they will not condescend to advance towards us in the Way of Friendship. Let us therefore disabuse them in their Mistakes, let us make them feel that we inherit the Courage of those *Lilliputians* who formerly spread Desolation along their Coasts, and sent Terror into the Heart of their Country. These, Sir, will convince them that our Friendship is as much to be courted as our Resentment is to be dreaded: Then, Sir, and I am afraid not till then, the Effects mentioned by the Right Hon. Gentleman will take Place; when the Monarch and the People shall begin to discover the destructive Tendency of those Councils which have sowed the Differences, and be sincerely disposed to give us the Satisfaction and Security we desire. But

while we continue in our negotiating Humour, instead of condemning they have Reason to approve of these Councils; because by following them they have for twenty *Moons* past at once gratified their Pride and their Avarice, without our giving them the least Reason to repent either. They will then, Sir, think that some secret Disease is lurking in the Vitals of our Government; that we neither will nor dare fight, even tho' they should redouble their Injuries and Insolence.

Having now taken a View of the Consequences that may attend our entering into vigorous Resolutions upon the present Motion as it stands, without the Amendment, and likewise of our protracting the Negotiations upon this Affair, I submit it to Gentlemen if these Consequences are not fairly deduc'd, and I proceed to some other Considerations that appear to have weight with the Right Hon. Gentleman. He seems to be greatly afraid lest the *Iberians* should take our calling for these Papers so ill, that they will refuse to continue their Negotiations any longer. Sir, if we were sure that our agreeing to the present Motion could have such an Effect, perhaps it may be the best Reason that can be given to support it. But, Sir, I cannot see, by agreeing to this Motion, that we can give any real Offence to a People who act with sincere Dispositions to live in Friendship with *Lilliput*; and if they have not such Dispositions, Sir, their Resentment is not to be valued; for, it is much better to deal with an open Enemy than a treacherous Friend. The *Iberians* are a People romantically delicate in some Punctilios of Honour; but then, Sir, that Honour is all Grimace; for no People who have the least Sense of what true Honour is, will violate the Faith of Treaties, or the Law of Nations. Therefore, Sir, I do not see how we can comply with the Forms of *Iberian* Punctilios, without sacrificing some of the Essentials of *Lilliputian* Honour. Let Gentlemen but consider whether our Prince's, and our Country's Honour



is not as much engaged to revenge our Injuries, as theirs can be to support their Insolence. At the same Time, Sir, I am sensible of the Decency required in carrying on a Negotiation betwixt two Crowned Heads. But I cannot see how that Decency can be violated by our agreeing to the present Motion, by which we do not take a Step that is disrespectful to the Character of a Monarch; for we address for no more than what we had a Right to be informed of twelve *Moons* ago. The Injuries we then complained of, Sir, were founded upon like Facts, and attended with like Circumstances, with those we have since suffered, and therefore it must be presumed, that the Reasons given by the *Iberian* Court to justify their Conduct, are the same now they were then. I say, Sir, this is to be presumed, unless we have, since that Time, made any Concessions in Points of Commerce to the *Iberians*, which have not yet come to the Knowledge of this House, and which give them a Pretext for continuing their Depredations. If we have entered into any such Engagements, Sir, the right Hon. Gentleman ought to acquaint the House with them at least in general Terms, and then we can judge how far the present Motion is proper or not. But, Sir, till such Intimation is made, we are to take it for granted, that the Differences betwixt us and *Iberia* are on the same Footing now, only with the Addition of some Aggravations on their Side, as they were twelve, nay twenty *Moons* ago. So that our agreeing to this Motion, can never expose to the public View any Secrets of the Cabinet not fit to be communicated; for no Secrets of that Kind ought to have been withheld so long from the Knowledge of this House. For the same Reason, our agreeing to the present Motion without the Amendment, is not against our usual Forms of Proceeding. We have agreed to make a thorough Enquiry into this Affair, which Enquiry cannot be carried on unless we see all the Papers necessary for our Information. If we shall be

told by the Crown that these Papers cannot be yet communicated to the House, we may, indeed, put off the Enquiry; but till we receive such Information we have no Reason to reject the Motion, and agree to the Amendment. What I have now said, Sir, I hope contains a full Answer to the Arguments of the hon. Gentleman in Favour of his Amendment. Give me Leave now to offer a Word or two on the good Effects which our coming to a Resolution on this Motion may have on the present Dispositions of the People throughout the Empire.

There is no Man, who steps ever so little abroad, that does not see and hear a universal Disatisfaction amongst the People at our present Measures. This Disatisfaction may probably be heightened by the Complaints of our Merchants, who have been at such an Expence of their Time, their Labour and their Money, in their Solicitations both at this Court and that of *Iberia*, but hitherto without Effect. Should they be again disappointed in their Endeavours to obtain Redress, I leave Gentlemen to judge what a fair Handle such a Disappointment will give to those whose Principles render them Enemies not only to the Ministry, but to the Person and Right of his Imperial Majesty. Is it not enough that our Conduct in this Affair has already rendered some who are willing to venture all they have in Defence of our present happy Establishment, dissatisfied? Must we assist our Enemies by spreading the Disatisfaction still farther? The Way to put a Stop to it, Sir, is by our making a thorough Enquiry into the Measures that have given Rise to this Disatisfaction. If it is groundless, Sir, and propagated by Enemies of the Government; we shall then have an Opportunity of doing Justice to the Characters of his Majesty's Ministers who have been concerned in our Negotiations with the Court of *Iberia*. If they stand acquitted by the Senate, they stand acquitted by the Sense of the Empire, and the Subjects are confirm'd in their Duty both to his Imperial Majesty's Person and Government. But, if upon Enquiry, it shall be discover'd that any of our Ministers have acted a shameful, a cowardly, and a treacherous Part, we cannot do a better Piece of Service to his Majesty than by exposing the Offenders to the Justice of their Country. If the Friends of the Right Hon. Gentleman have acted in the wise Manner he has set forth, I think it



is his Interest, on their Account, to withdraw his Amendment. If he does not, I shall beg Leave to say, Sir, that he is afraid of submitting their Conduct to an impartial Scrutiny. In the mean time I agree to the Motion without the Amendment.

*The Prime Minister's Brother spoke next as follows :*

SIR,  
THO' it would be very reasonable to put off the Consideration of so important an Affair, and so unexpectedly brought before the House as the present Motion has been, to another Day; yet as the Right Hon. Gentleman, who is principally concerned in the Fate of this Question, has made no Motion for that Effect, neither shall I; but proceed to consider what has been advanc'd by the hon. Gentleman, who spoke last, against the Amendment.

The hon. Gentleman was pleas'd to begin his Speech with Advice to Ministers, and in particular to my Friend who sits near me, to submit their Conduct to the Censure of the Senate; and ended it with an Advice to withdraw his Amendment. The first, I believe, the Right Hon. Gentleman is always ready to do, the other I think he has no Reason to do. If, as the hon. Gentleman said, it is unsafe for a Minister to give his Negative to this Motion, no Minister would give such a Negative, were he not convinc'd that his own Safety could not be consult'd without hurting that of his Country. Therefore the hon. Gentleman must own, that, for once, a Minister has acted like a true Patriot, in preferring his Country's Safety to his own. And indeed, Sir, when I reflect upon how many Wheels the Machine of Government moves, when I consider how many Accidents may discompose it, and how many Events both of Peace and War affect it, I am seriously inclin'd to think, that my Right Hon. Friend would act, what we call more wisely, tho' not so honestly, if he should withdraw his Amendment. This, Sir, I can say with a Safe Conscience, because I have had occasion to know what Part he has all along acted in the Differences betwixt us and *Iberia*; and I know it to be such a Part, Sir, as gives him no room to fear any Discovery to his Disadvantage from the Papers that have been mov'd to be laid before us. Therefore, Sir, the Right Hon. Gentleman's Opposition to this Motion must proceed from other Motives than those of Personal Fear. I am convinc'd, Sir, that he is persuad'd, that

if the last Answer from *Iberia* were laid before us, it would produce Consequences inconsistent with the Peace of *Lilliput*; and I own, Sir, that I myself am of the same Opinion. I am of Opinion, Sir, that our calling for these Papers is absolutely against the usual Forms of our Proceeding. For I believe there is no Precedent of this House having called for any Paper that relates to a Negotiation, while the Event of that Negotiation was in suspense. Therefore, Sir, by our calling for all the Papers that relate to this Negotiation, we shall, in effect, tell the World that we are of Opinion that his Majesty's Endeavours to procure an honourable and safe Peace are disagreeable to *§* Empire, and contrary to the Sense of his Senate. This, Sir, is the natural Consequence of the Motion without *§* Amendment; and the other Powers of *Demagogs*, Sir, cannot fail to look upon it as a Manifesto published by the *Lilliputian* Senate against *Iberia*. A Manifesto, Sir, is no other than a State of the Differences betwixt two Parties, which State can be known only by the Papers and Memorials now mov'd to be laid before us; so that, Sir, our publishing these Papers and Memorials, is the same Thing as our publishing a Manifesto, tho' not in Form, yet in Substance. If the *Iberians*, Sir, shall persist in their ridiculous Pretences, there is no doubt that a formal Manifesto will be published; but that Manifesto will come more properly from his Imperial Majesty, than any thing like a Manifesto can come from this House; especially as we are not yet in a Condition to back it with a powerful Armament. The Facts upon which our Remonstrances to the *Iberian* Court are grounded, are very well known, and I believe have been published to the World with many aggravating Circumstances that have no real Foundation. Therefore, Sir, it may be proper that every Paper relating to these Facts should be laid before us; because we can from them form a juster Notion of the Injuries and Insults we have suffered, than we can from Hearsay. But, Sir, as to the Reasons given by *Iberia* to justify these Insults and Injuries, give me leave to say they don't come under our Cognizance; far less does the great Question, What is the proper Time for revenging ourselves on our Aggressors? If we should make ourselves Judges of this important Point, and come to vigorous Resolutions, it would, I know, be mighty popular, but I much doubt if it would be highly prudent. For what would be the Consequence of such Resolutions? They

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would



would render us ridiculous to the rest of the World, unless we were in a Condition to act vigorously as well as to resolve. It is time enough to threaten a Blow when we are prepared to strike, and when we are prepared, we have no Reason to doubt of our striking home; if there is Occasion for it; but empty Blustering can serve for nothing but to make us contemptible. and to give our Enemies Warning to be on their Guard.

A national Repentment, Sir, is certainly extremely proper to be raised in this Empire, if we must come to an open Rupture with *Iberia*; but I think that they, who have the Honour to be in the Management of Affairs, are the only proper Persons for raising and directing such a Repentment. If it is raised by Men, who are most happy when the Situation of publick Affairs is most perplexed, it will break forth at improper Junctures, and, if it be directed by these kind of Men, it may be wound up to such a Height as to afford Trouble enough to their lawful Governors in quelling it when, the just Causes of their Repentment no longer exist. I am afraid this has been too much our Case in our Differences with *Iberia*; a national Repentment has been industriously raised and spread by Men whose Stations in Life give them no Opportunity of knowing the true State of Affairs in dispute, and therefore raised with no good Intention, either to the Sufferers in particular, or the Empire in general. Their View, Sir, is not to raise a Repentment against the Enemies, but against the Governors of their Country. When these Arts, Sir, are made use of to alienate the Subjects from the Duty they owe to the lawful Government; when our Ministry is represented as weak, and our People as divided, is it to be wondered at if foreign States entertain that Notion, and pay less Regard to the Instances of his Majesty's Servants than they would otherwise do? I say, Sir, it is not to be wondered at if this were the Case, but thank Heaven it is not: The Prudence and Steadiness of our Councils have as yet baffled all the Attempts, both of the Dissaffected and the Dissatisfied, to render us despicable in the Eyes of foreign Powers; and if the *Iberians* have presumed, on our Weakness and our Divisions, to treat us in the Manner they have, some amongst ourselves, I am afraid, are to blame; and these Men, Sir, become more proper Objects of a national Repentment than the *Iberians* themselves. This much, Sir, I have thought fit to say, in Answer to the Gentleman's general Assertions. I

shall now proceed to give the House my particular Reasons why I am for the Amendment, and shall endeavour to trace the hon. Gentleman in his Reasoning, as close as the Way in which he has delivered himself will admit.

The hon. Gentleman, if I did not mistake him, admits that it would be highly improper for us to call for any Papers that relate to a Negotiation, while the Event of that Negotiation is yet undetermined. But, says the hon. Gentleman, the Event of this Negotiation might and ought to have been determined eighteen or twenty *Months* ago; and if Ministers will impose upon the People by protracting a Negotiation so unreasonably, it is the Duty of the Senate to interpose. This, Sir, is a plausible Way of arguing, but it is more plausible than solid; and I am therefore surprized that the hon. Gentleman should have used it. Twenty *Months* ago, Sir, this Empire was engaged in a War with *Iberia*; but it is not at present my Business to enter upon a Discussion of the Grounds of that War, or to give the House my Opinion how far the *Iberians* have had Reason to resent the Manner in which we entered into that War. If their Repentment has produced any bad Effect to the Interest and Commerce of *Lilliput*, Gentlemen cannot impute these Effects to my Right Hon. Friend, or to any of his Party; for Gentlemen may remember, that at that Juncture he and they declared both against the Justice and the Prudence of the Measures pursued by the Ministry of that Time. But, Sir, such is the hard Fate of Ministers, and of ours especially, that they are blamed, not for their own Conduct only, but for that of their Predecessors. Three Years after the Period I have now mentioned, Sir, a Treaty of Commerce was concluded with the Court of *Iberia*, confirmed that same *Moon* by a Treaty of Alliance, in which *Blefuscu* was a contracting Party. By the second Article of that Treaty, all former Treaties were confirmed; and by the 3d Article his *Iberian* Majesty promises, that all Goods, Merchandizes, Ships, and other Effects which had been seized, as well in *Iberia* as the *Idnies*, should be speedily restored, in the same Kind, or according to the just and true Value of them at the Time they were seized. By this Article, Sir, all former Differences betwixt us and *Iberia* are adjusted, which brings § Term of our beginning to negotiate § *Iberia* on § Subject of Depredations three *Months* later than the hon. Gentleman has supposed it. But, Sir, other Subjects of Dispute falling out, soon after, and the Politicks of *Blefuscu* altering



altering not at all in our Favour by the Death of their wife Regent, our Ministry thought proper to try the softer Methods of Negotiation for putting an End to those Differences. This Negotiation, A Sir, proved intricate and perplexed. The Claims of the contending Powers were founded on a Variety of Facts, which required a considerable Time to discuss; for Gentlemen must give me Leave to say, That at that Juncture, many, whom the honourable Gentleman himself will allow to be Friends to the Interest of the Empire, thought that the *Iberians* had good Grounds for proceeding in the Manner they did against some of our Vessels. It was then thought, Sir, that several of our Merchants had been guilty of notorious Abuses in the *Columbian Trade*; and it was agreed on, that their respective Claims should be discussed in a Congress: C After the preliminary Articles for holding the said Congress were signed, new Difficulties occurred, and such as made it necessary for us to obtain from the *Iberian Court*, an *Act for the Execution of these preliminary Articles*; by which the *Blessed* Ambassador engaged, in the Name of his *Lilliputian Majesty*, that the *contraband Trade*, and other Causes of Complaint; which the *Iberians* may have, in relation to the Ship the Royal Prince, the *Lilliputian annual Ship*, shall be discussed and decided in the Congress; and that all the respective Pretensions on each Side shall be produced, debated, and decided in the same Congress: That therein shall be likewise discussed and decided, whether the Prizes taken at Sea on each Side shall be restored, and that his *Lilliputian Majesty* will abide by what shall, on all this, be regulated. This, Sir, I mention, to shew the House, that the other Powers of *Degulia* then thought that our Merchants Claim for Redress was not so clear as some amongst us now think it; and that therefore the Length of our Negotiations on that Occasion may be very well accounted for. Next Moon, Sir, the Treaty of *Sebule* was concluded with *Iberia*, and by the fourth Article of that Treaty it is stipulated, that the Commerce of the *Lilliputian Nation* in *Columbia* should be exercised as heretofore; and that Orders should be dispatched without any Delay, as well for the Execution of the said Treaties of Commerce, as for supplying what may be wanting for the entire re-establishment of Commerce on the Foot of the said Treaties and Conventions. As to what regards our Claims upon the *Iberians*, for Depredations committed before the Treaty was signed, the sixth Article provides, That *Commissioners*

should be nominated within 120 Days after the Ratification of the Treaty: These Commissioners, Sir, were to decide all commercial Differences whatsoever betwixt us and *Iberia*: Each of the contracting Powers was to execute what these Commissioners determined, within half a Moon after they had made their Report; and by the eighth Article, they were to make their Report within three Moons after the Treaty was signed. Some Incidents, Sir, that happen'd in the Affairs of *Degulia*, render'd it impracticable for the Commissioners to meet till near three Moons after the Treaty was signed; and then it was thought proper by both Powers to prolong the Time for making their Report for three Moons after their first Meeting. This, Sir, brings the Period from which we are to date the Commencement of our present Negotiation with the *Iberians*, within three Moons of the present Time: Because, had the Commissioners given in their Report, no commercial Differences betwixt us, that happen'd before the Signing of the Treaty of *Sebule*, could have now exist'd. And, Sir, if we consider the Nature of the Differences that remain'd undecided at the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Sebule*, and the Steps which our Ministry have already taken towards an Accommodation, give me leave to say, we shall find, that it was impossible for them to have made a greater Progress. So that, Sir, the honourable Gentleman is entirely mistaken, when he supposes, that the Negotiations now upon the Carpet with *Iberia*, are the same that exist'd twenty Moons ago. No, Sir, all the Differences that were betwixt us and *Iberia* were fully adjusted by the Treaty of *Sebule*; and our present Negotiations are only to make that Treaty more effectual, and to adjust those Points that were undecided by the Commissioners. So that if we should agree to the present Motion without the Amendment, we do what the honourable Gentleman himself must own to be unprecedented; we call for the Papers and Memorials relating to a Negotiation now upon the Carpet, and which could not have been sooner determined, had our Ministers acted with ever so much Vigour. What I have now said, cannot, I hope, be thought to proceed from any selfish Views. I, indeed, have been concerned in several late Negotiations, tho' not in any with *Iberia*; but if the Gentlemen who have managed them were to speak for themselves, I make no doubt of their giving an Account of their Conduct more satisfactory to this House. The honourable Gentleman was pleas'd



to say, that the Crown's Refusal to lay the last Answer from *Iberia* before the House, might be a good Reason for our putting off the Enquiry. Sir, I cannot see that the Enquiry we are resolved to make, can be affected by any Answer the Crown shall give on this Occasion. The Enquiry proper for us to make, is an Enquiry into the Grounds of our Merchants Complaints. The Wisdom of our Constitution, Sir, does not admit that we should make any other Enquiry on this Occasion, the Power of Peace and War being entirely lodged in the Crown; therefore, Sir, if we should call for any Papers, which should be refused by the Crown, it might give the *Iberians* reason to believe, that a Misunderstanding subsists betwixt this House and his Imperial Majesty, and make them still less disposed to agree to any reasonable Terms of Accommodation. I hope the Gentlemen who are for the present Motion, without the Amendment, have no such View: I flatter myself, Sir, they will, for the sake of Unanimity, comply with the Amendment, and proceed in the Enquiry with the Moderation becoming a *Lilliputian* Senate. The Right Honourable Gentleman has gone as great a Length, Sir, as can be reasonably expected; he says, that tho' it is even against his own Judgment, he will agree to our addressing for all the Papers on this Subject, except the Answer that came last from *Iberia*; and that, at a proper Time, we shan't, he believes, be refused a Sight of that likewise. If there is any Thing, Sir, in the last Answer from *Iberia*, that is necessary for the Enquiry we are about to make, we must know it by perusing the other Papers and Memorials; for we can't suppose that the *Iberians* have kept up their Claims, and the Facts they can advance to justify their Conduct, that they might insert them all at once into the last Paper.

I hope that I have now fully answered the Honourable Gentleman's Arguments, and shewn, that we can neither in Justice nor Prudence, agree to the Motion without the Amendment. I shall, therefore, take the Liberty to put Gentlemen in mind, that in our Proceedings on this Affair, we ought to imitate the Conduct of the great *Romanian* General, who never ventur'd a Battle, if the Consequences of a Defeat could be more fatal to him, than those of a Victory could be advantageous. For this Reason, Sir, he many times put up with the Insults of his Enemies, till he met with a fair Occasion of taking a severe Revenge. I think it is plain, that in our present Situation with

*Iberia*, if we went into an unsuccessful War, we might lay the Empire under irretrievable Disadvantages: We should give all the Nations in *Degulia* an Opportunity of rising upon the Ruins of our Commerce; for there is no doubt but that some Powers, who are now our best Friends, would not be displeased if our Commerce were less extensive than it is. In such an Event, Sir, many who at present, I dare say, think they are doing their Country good Service, in calling so loudly for a War with *Iberia*, will then wish, that they had patiently waited till his Majesty had told them, that there was no further Hopes of an Accommodation, and that he was ready to revenge the Injuries done his Subjects. Therefore, Sir, I hope the Honourable Gentleman will, for the Sake of Unanimity, no longer insist upon a Motion, which, without the Amendment, is, at this Time, absolutely improper, and may be attended with very bad Consequences.

Wingul Guemdahm, *Hargolen*,  
speke next.

SIR, IN Debates of this Kind, Sir, I think nothing ought to be admitted by Gentlemen, that has not a direct Tendency to the Question before us. For this Reason, I shall endeavour to reduce what I have to say on the present Subject, to two Points; which, if we can settle, I think may go a great Way in determining Gentlemen as to the Part they are to take in the Question.

The first Point we are to consider, Sir, is, how far the Enquiry, we are to make into this Affair, ought to extend? That is, if it ought to be an Enquiry into the Reasons, why the Applications of this House to the Crown, on the same Occasion, have been twice frustrated already; and into the Reasons the *Iberians* may advance to palliate or justify their Conduct; or if it ought to be confin'd to the Truth of the Facts, upon which the Allegations contain'd in the Petition of our Merchants, are founded? The next Point we are to consider, Sir, is, Whether the Negotiations with the Court of *Iberia*, now depending, are a Continuation of the Negotiations that have been carrying on with that Court for these 20 Years past, or ought more properly to be consider'd as a new Train of Negotiations that have arisen from the Treaty of *Sabfule*? As to the first Point, Sir, I shall beg that Gentlemen would consider, that if our Enquiry is to reach no farther than into the Grounds of the Petition, we have taken great



great Pains, and a great Noise has been made, to very little Purpose. I believe there is no Gentleman here, who is not convinc'd in his own Conscience, that every one of the Allegations in the Petition are true. Is there a Gentleman in this House ignorant, that the Application made this Day by our Merchants, is not the only Application they have lately made? Or is it any Secret, that they have verified the Facts contained in their Petition, to the Satisfaction even of some whose Interest, perhaps, makes them with they had been groundless. I own, that it is necessary that, for Form sake, we should begin our Enquiry by hearing the Evidence for the Petitioners; because we cannot regularly proceed to grant the Desire of the Petition before the Allegations of it are proved. But what is the Desire of the Petition, Sir? *We are beseech'd to provide such a timely and adequate Remedy, as may put an End to all Insults and Depredations on the Lilliputian Merchants; and to procure such Relief for the unhappy Sufferers, as the Nature of their Case, and the Justice of their Cause shall require.* This, Sir, we have already undertaken by receiving the Petition, and referring it to the Consideration of a Committee of the whole House: But we can never provide a timely and an adequate Remedy, unless we know the Cause as well as the Symptoms of the Disease. The Symptoms, Sir, are evident, but the Causes we can never certainly know, without knowing the Contents of the last Answer that came from *Iberia*. We cannot be certain, Sir, but that the Facts set forth in the Petition, were the just Consequences of our Merchants carrying on an illicit Trade with the *Iberian Idnies*. For there is no doubt, Sir, that if our Merchants are detected in carrying on any such Trade, their Vessels, if seiz'd, become lawful Prizes to the *Iberians*; and if this should appear to be the Case, the Remedy we are then to provide, is a severe Check to our Merchants, for being concern'd in an illicit Trade, which may interrupt the good Understanding betwixt the two Crowns, and laying them under strict Prohibitions, against their being concern'd in any such Trade for the future. But, Sir, if we find that the Case is otherwise, if we find, that the *Iberian* Insolence has been encourag'd by the Implements of our Ministers; if we find, that they have enter'd into any scandalous Engagements to the Prejudice of the Empire, the only Remedy we can then provide, is, to do our Endeavours that these Ministers may be remov'd from the Councils of his Imperial Majesty; and

then we are to take such Resolutions as may best indemnify the Sufferers, and vindicate the Honour of the Empire. We can provide no other Remedy than this, and this Remedy we cannot provide without knowing how far the *Iberians* are justifiable in their Proceedings. If our Merchants have been in the Wrong, Sir, and if we should come to any Resolutions in their Favour, we not only do a Thing that is in itself unjust, but we give the *Iberians* a fair Opportunity of laying their Case before the other Powers of *Degulia*, and engaging them to make it a common Cause; for there are no People in *Degulia*, concerned in Commerce, who will not think that what is the Case of the *Iberians* at present may be their own hereafter. By these Means, Sir, while we intend to protect the Rights of the Empire, we may effectually ruin them. The Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, was of Opinion, that some Moons ago all the World was not agreed upon the Right which our Merchants had then to Redress. Sir, the Facts upon which their Claim for Redress is founded, are many of them the same that were to have been determined by the Commissaries appointed by the Treaty of *Selsule*; and if there was any Intricacy in this Affair at that Time, there must be the same Intricacy now: For it is not enough, Sir, that our Merchants prove their Damages, which, I believe no Gentleman doubts of; they must likewise prove, that those Damages were not sustained by the carrying on a Trade that was inconsistent with the Rights of Commerce, stipulated betwixt us and the *Iberians*; and this we must be absolutely certain of, before we can take one Step farther in this Affair. But how can we be certain of this, but by knowing what the *Iberians* advance to justify their Conduct? And this, Sir, I humbly conceive, can only be known by our having the last Answer that arriv'd from *Iberia* laid before us. Therefore, Sir, I hope Gentlemen are satisfy'd, that our Enquiry is not to be confined to the Truth of the Facts on which the Allegations in the Petition are founded, but is, and necessarily ought, to extend to the Right the Petitioners have to Redress, supposing these Facts fully proved. And if the House shall find, that the *Iberians* have, for these 20 Moons past, been ruining the Commerce of *Lilliput*, robbing her Merchants, and violating the Law of Nations, another Enquiry unavoidably follows; an Enquiry into the Reasons why these Abuses have been so long suffer'd?

I shall now proceed to the other Point  
I pro-



I proposed to speak to, which was not hinted before. If the Negotiations now depending with the *Iberians* Court, are not the same that subsisted 20 Moons ago; for if they are not, our agreeing to the present Motion, without the Amendment, is contrary to the Forms of proceeding in this House: The Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, Sir, has, as he was very capable to do, given us a Detail of the Negotiations betwixt us and *Iberia* for these 18 Moons past; during which Time we have concluded 3 different Treaties with that Court; and now, it seems, we are negotiating a fourth. Sir, I am sorry to say it, but I think either the *Iberians* or we have entered into those Treaties with very little Sincerity to observe them, since there is a Necessity of renewing them so often. I shall not pretend to point out at whose Door the Blame lies, but as it must lie somewhere, I think it is a Question highly worthy our Attention, and cannot come so naturally before us on any Occasion as the present. It is plain, Sir, that every former Treaty was either directly violated, or insufficient for the Ends it was intended to answer. But by whom was it violated, Sir? If by ourselves, the Guilty among ourselves are to answer for their Conduct. If by the *Iberians*, why have the Insults and Injuries done to the Honour and Interest of the Empire pass'd so long unrevenged? In case, Sir, the Treaties were insufficient of themselves, it never can be said, that an End was put by Treaty to the Differences betwixt us and *Iberia*, by the Treaties either of *Mardit* or *Sebule*; for the Points, Sir, that ought to have been settled by these Treaties are still undetermined; and consequently, the present Negotiations are but a Continuation of those set on foot 20 Moons ago. Therefore, Sir, the Honourable Gentleman who spoke for the Amendment, must be reduced to this Dilemma, either to own that our Negotiations with *Iberia* have continued for these 20 Moons past, or that the Treaty of *Sebule* has been faithfully observed by the *Iberians*. Sir, if the Treaty of *Sebule* was faithfully observed by the *Iberians*, the Petitioners have egregiously imposed upon this House, and highly merit our Censure; nor ought we, Sir, if any Gentleman can make this appear, to proceed one Step further in this Affair; and I shall admit of all the Consequences which the Honourable Gentleman, who spoke for the Amendment, has been pleased to draw. But this, Sir, is an Assertion that I am persuaded no Gentleman in this House will advance; therefore, Sir,

I hope I have made it appear, from the Nature of the Affair now before us, that our Enquiry into it ought necessarily to extend beyond an Enquiry into the Truth of the Facts, on which the Allegations contained in our Merchants Petitions are founded; and that, by our agreeing to this Motion without the Amendment, we don't call for Papers that relate to any Negotiation which has not subsisted for 20 Moons past.

I shall now beg the Indulgence of the House for a Word or two, in answer to some Arguments in favour of the Amendment. It has been said, Sir, that our addressing for these Papers may give the World Grounds to think that there is a Misunderstanding betwixt the Crown and the Senate, in case they are refused: But I cannot see how such a Refusal can occasion a Suspicion of this Kind. We have many Precedents on our Journals, of this House having call'd for Papers from the Crown, and meeting with a Refusal; but I don't remember that this Refusal produc'd any Misunderstanding betwixt the Crown and the Senate, or that the World ever imagin'd it did. It is true, Sir, we have some Instances, that when the Senate has been dissatisfy'd with an Answer, they have address'd the Crown to dismiss the Ministers who advis'd such an Answer from the Imperial Councils; but, Sir, I never heard that any Address of that Nature had a bad Effect upon the Affairs of the Empire. I have heard of many Instances to the contrary; and I am persuaded, that, if we had reason to suspect that any Minister about his Imperial Majesty had, for any selfish Views, betray'd the Honour or Interest of this Empire, our addressing to have him remov'd from his Majesty's Councils would be the readiest Way to bring the *Iberians* to Reason. They would then find the Difference betwixt the Instances of a Ministry, and the Resolutions of a Senate; and how much harder it is to impose upon a whole Nation, than to over-reach a Ministry.

The same Honourable Gentleman was pleas'd to be severe upon those who had stirr'd up a national Resentment against the *Iberians*. Sir, I own, that national Resentment is very agreeable to me, and I hope it never will subside till its Causes are removed. People, who are not in the Secret of Affairs, will always judge of them by those Circumstances that come to their Knowledge, and not from the Reasons of State that may influence others. The Injuries that have been done to our Merchants by the *Iberians*, have been committed in the Face of the Sun; nor have



have they been disown'd, so far as it appears to the World, by one publick Act of that Crown. Therefore, the Publick will, in this, as in all other Cases, judge by what they see. Every one will take it for granted, that the *Iberians* have been guilty of the most infamous Breach of Faith, and endeavour to animate his Neighbour with a just Resentment, which by this Means is become national; and while it is kept up against the *Iberians* alone, it never can affect any amongst ourselves, unless by any scandalous Behaviour they have either encourag'd or protected the Offenders. Such a Resentment, Sir, is worthy a free People; who will always judge by their own Eyes, and who are not to be imposed upon by the Arts either of a Ministry or an Opposition: Therefore, Sir, it had been impossible for any Set of Men amongst ourselves to have rais'd a national Resentment, unless the People had felt the Wrongs they complain of; nor will it be in the Power of an Administration to stifle it, when they do feel them: And when they do feel them, Sir, it is the Business, it is the Duty of an honest Administration, to encourage such a Resentment. As to the real Danger of its becoming too ungovernable, I think there is but very little to apprehend; we see few or no Instances of the People of *Lilliput* harbouring an insatiable Desire of Revenge; let us once obtain the desir'd Satisfaction, the Government will soon find the Resentment of the People subside. I am rather afraid, that it may evaporate before it has Occasion to exert itself; for there have been Examples in History, Sir, when a People, by being habituated to a long Course of Injuries, have been so reconcil'd to their Oppressors, that they have become insensible of their Treatment, and have lost all the Spirit and Courage which formerly was their distinguishing Character. However, Sir, if this should be our Case at present, we shall have the Comfort, I hope, of exchanging one Character for another: If we lose the Character of being good Fighters, we shall at least gain that of being excellent Negotiators. But this, Sir, is a Character which I am sorry to find our Empire never affected, without losing considerably, both in her Interest at home and her Influence abroad. This Truth will appear plainly to any one who compares the Figure this Empire made in *Degulia*, under the Empress *Exilia*, with the Figure she made under her Successor *Jacomo*: The first, Sir, never treated with an insulting Enemy; the other never durst break with a treacherous Friend. The

first thought it her Glory to command Peace, the other thought it no Dishonour to beg it. In her Reign, every Treaty was crown'd with Glory; in his, no Peace was attended with Tranquillity: In short, her Care was to improve, his, to depress the true *Lilliputian* Spirit: And, Sir, the Event of these different Conducts was answerable. While she reigned, we held in our Hands the Balance of Power in *Degulia*; but under him, the *Iberians* found Means to amuse us with Negotiation upon Negotiation, till the *Lilliputian* Interest was almost ruined in *Allemannu*, and no Power in *Degulia* valued our Friendship. I could instance some Particulars, and draw some Parallels to confirm this Truth; but as they might be thought invidious, and as the History of these Times is very well known to Gentlemen, I forbear to do either.

As to the Danger there is in our coming to threatening Resolutions before we are prepared to strike the Blow; I am sorry to understand that we are not already prepared. I am sure no Application that has been made to this House to enable his Majesty to act with Vigour, has been disregarded by us; and there is nothing that has happen'd now, but what might have been easily foreseen long ago. But, Sir, even granting we are not now in a Condition to act offensively, it is very well known that we can be in such a Condition, almost before the *Iberians* can have an Account of this Day's Proceedings; and they know too well the Effects of the vigorous Resolutions, which this House came to 20 Months ago, to imagine that we will trifle, either with our own People, or with them. Nor can our Resolutions tho' never so vigorous, on this Occasion, ever be regarded as an Invasion of the royal Prerogative of making Peace or War: Because as we act in the Character of his Majesty's great Council, it is our Duty to offer our Advice upon what we think most proper to be done; and this Advice, tho' it ought to have a greater Influence upon his Majesty's great Councils than any that comes from another Quarter, can never be looked upon as directing the Crown. But this, Sir, is what we cannot do without seeing the Paper that arriv'd last from *Iberia*, because, unless we see that Paper, we can never know what Advice is proper for us to give: Therefore, Sir, I am for our agreeing to the Motion, without the Amendment.

*The Hagelen, Wimgul Yegon, spoke next, as follows.*

S I R,



SIR,

THE hon. Gentleman who spoke last laid down two Points that are extremely proper for us to discuss before we come to any Resolution upon the present Motion. The first relates to the Nature of the Enquiry we are to make; the other, to the Nature of the Papers which are necessary for the Information of the House in this Affair. But, I beg Leave to differ from the Sentiments of the hon. Gentleman upon both these Points, and shall lay before the House the Reasons why I am for the Amendment.

There is, I believe, no Part in the Duty of the Governor over a free People, so difficult, as to determine the proper Time for entering upon a War. The Difficulty, Sir, consists, not only in knowing the Strength or Weakness of his Enemy, or in taking proper Measures for making War with Advantage, but in considering how far the Circumstances of his Subjects will allow them to bear the Expences of that War. It is very possible, Sir, for a People to be ruin'd by a War, tho' they are successful in every Action; in the same Manner as some Men are ruin'd by gaining Law-Suits. The Reason of this is plain: If a People shall take or destroy their Enemies Towns and Armaments, while they are running themselves irrecoverably into Debt, and while the most beneficial Branches of their Commerce are ruin'd, that People, especially if they are a trading People, must be begger'd by their Success. Gentlemen may flatter themselves, as much as they please, in the Thoughts of a glorious Event of a War with *Iberia*; but give me Leave to say, Sir, that by entering into such a War, if we can avoid it, we sacrifice our general Interest for the Sake of a few. I shall not at all deny but that a War may be proper, nay unavoidable, if the *Iberians* shall persist in their refusing to do us Justice; but then his Imperial Majesty's Councils are to direct us when the proper Juncture for striking the Blow comes. For this Reason, Sir, I humbly differ from the hon. Gentleman, who spoke last, in thinking that we ought to carry our Enquiry into this Affair any farther than into the Truth of the Facts set forth in the Petition; this I think is a proper Enquiry to begin with, for I am not at all fatished, with the hon. Gentleman, that all these Facts are universally and certainly known to be true. I have all the Respect and Tenderness in the World, Sir, for the Petitioners, yet I am not sure but that some of them might be concern'd in a *contraband* Trade in *Colum-*

*bis*, without themselves knowing that it was *contraband*; for trading in an illicit Way with the *Iberian Indies* is now become so common among our Merchants here, that, I believe, many amongst them think they have as good a Right to trade with the *Iberian*, as with our own Settlements. Besides, Sir, I am apt to believe that many of the Hardships they have met with, have not been owing to *Guarda Costas* regularly commission'd by his *Iberian* Majesty or his Governors, but to Pyrates, who pretend such a Commission, the better to carry on their Practices. In this Case, Sir, the *Iberian* Court is not at all accountable for such Captures, unless we can suppose they will protect avow'd Pyrates and Robbers. For this, were it for no other Reason, Sir, we ought at first to be satisfied with an Enquiry into the Truths of the Facts; if afterwards any other Enquiry shall become necessary, the House can regularly proceed to it, and then it may perhaps be proper to agree to this Motion without the Amendment.

As to the Papers which we are to call for, I think it is beyond all Dispute, that if we should agree to this Motion without the Amendment, we call for Papers that relate to a Negotiation, whose Event is still undetermin'd. The hon. Gentlemen, who have spoken against the Amendment, have not deny'd this; But, say they, this Negotiation has continued for 20 *Months*. Sir, if it has, it does not excuse us for doing a Thing that is unreasonable in itself, and disrespectful to his Imperial Majesty. But, Sir, I would beg Gentlemen to consider, that, if any an unforeseen Incident happens in a Negotiation, the Course of it may be so far alter'd, that, in effect, it becomes a new Negotiation. Gentlemen not reflecting on this, Sir, have been led into a Mistake, as tho' the Negotiation, now depending with *Iberia* were the same with what was on the Carpet 20 *Months* ago. But, if they wou'd please to consider the Nature of the Differences betwixt us and that Nation, they will find that, tho' our present Negotiations at the *Iberian* Court have the same Tendency with those we carried on 20 *Months* ago, yet the Incidents, that have happen'd during that Time, have given it so many Turns, that it is now, properly, a different Negotiation upon the same Subject. Twenty *Months* ago, Sir, our Differences with *Iberia* were founded on their violating our Rights of Commerce: But now, Sir, they are principally founded on their violating those Treaties by which former Differences were, or at least



least ought to have been, made up. This Negotiation, Sir, I must own, as an Hon. Gentleman very well observed, has not continued for above three *Moons*. Therefore, Sir, it is surprising, that some Gentlemen during this Debate, have all along reason'd upon the Supposition, that our present Differences with *Iberia* are of twenty *Moons* standing. For it appears that the Negotiations on that Subject, have continued but a very short Time, and if we consider the Nature of the Differences, we cannot have the least Pretext for carrying our Enquiry farther than into the Truth of the Facts, set forth in the Petition, or for interrupting the Course of the Negotiation, by calling for Papers that immediately relate to it. If the Treaty of *Sebule* was ineffectual, Sir, why should that be charg'd upon our Ministers? When that Treaty was made, our Ministers could not foresee that the *Iberians* would have no Regard to the Stipulations in it, or that it was to afford new Grounds of Differences. If Gentlemen prove it to be a bad Treaty, no doubt the Ministers are to blame who concluded it; but if it is a good Treaty, I don't see how they are to be blamed, because the *Iberians* have broke it. If we should once admit of that Way of Reasoning, no Minister will venture to advise the Crown to enter into any Treaty, be it ever so advantageous to his Country; because no Minister can answer for the Faith of the other contracting Power.

The hon. Gentleman, who spoke first against the Amendment, very rightly observed that the greatest Princes that ever reigned in *Lilliput*, were they who took most of their Senate's Advice. But I dare say, the hon. Gentleman cannot produce one Instance where the Senate took up on them to address the Crown for any Papers that related to a Negotiation which was not determined at the Time of their addressing. Another hon. Gentleman, made great Encomiums upon the National Resentment that now prevails against the *Iberians*, and that it was just to encourage such a Resentment. For, my own Part, Sir, I think this Resentment has been too much encouraged already, and I am afraid with no good Design. If Gentlemen, Sir, should be at the Pains to consult either History or their own Experience, they will find, that when national Resentments are not authorized by lawful Governors, those amongst the People who are most ignorant, are always most zealous. This, I believe, to be, in a great Measure, our Case at present; the

National Resentment that is stirr'd up against the *Iberians*, is not founded on a just Sense of the Wrongs we have suffer'd from them, but proceeds from the Opinion into which our common People have been industriously debauch'd, that the Government has encouraged the *Iberians* in their Depredations, and that we dare not enter into a War to revenge them. From a Resentment founded on such Motives, I am afraid very little good is to be expected: I believe if the Government had shew'd a Disposition to enter into violent Measures immediately, the loudest Talkers now for such Measures, would then have been most busy in declaring against a War: They would then have insisted on the Lowness of publick Credit, the Weight of Taxes and the Disadvantages our Commerce must suffer in a War with *Iberia*; nay, if the Ministry should to morrow declare for an immediate War, we should hear these Gentlemen talking in a different Strain from what they use now. This House therefore, Sir, ought to pay very little Regard to what is said without Doors on that Occasion. The hon. Gentleman who spoke last, attempted to be a little Pleasant upon our late Humour of Negotiating. Sir, I am always extremely well pleased when I hear or read any shining Parts of our own History, and am charm'd with the Courage which our Ancestors have on all Occasions exerted. But, I own, Sir, that we should have sometimes acted with greater Wisdom, had we sometimes been negotiating when we were a fighting. Neither the national Debt, which now occasions such an Outcry, would in that Case have been so high, nor would the Taxes, under which Gentlemen say the Subjects groan, have been so heavy. Therefore, Sir, I am against our doing any Thing on this Occasion, that may interrupt the Course of the Negotiation depending betwixt us and *Iberia*, or create a Misunderstanding betwixt the Crown and this House on such an important Juncture as the present, and consequently I give my Voice for the Amendment.

Several other *Clinabs* likewise spoke upon this Question, but we have chosen rather to make Use of Mr Gulliver's abridg'd Account, and give the Reader a Summary of the principal Arguments, than to be minutely tedious upon one or two Subjects, and leave others quite untouched.

The Question being put upon the Motion, (without the Amendment) it was carry'd in the Negative; Yeas 164. Nays 99. And then it was resolv'd without any Division.

S S S

That



That an humble Address be presented to his Imperial Majesty, that he will be pleased to give Directions, to be laid before the House, Copies, &c. according as the Motion stood amended.

*On the 65th Day of the Session, the Hurgolen Jolippo Jelyko mov'd, that Leave might be given to bring in a Bill for enforcing the Execution of an Act, made in the 9th Moon of his Imperial Majesty's Reign, entitled, An Act for laying a Duty on the Retailers of Spirituous Liquors, and for licensing the Retailers thereof; in which he was seconded by the Urg; Wintignong, and Leave was granted, and a Bill was brought in accordingly; which passed the usual Forms without Opposition, but the Question being put, upon the third Reading, if the Bill should pass,*

*The Urg; Sterop spoke as follows:*

S I R,

I HAVE oppos'd, and am determin'd to oppose this Bill, in whatever Shape it has or may come before this House; and I cannot let slip this Opportunity of expressing my dissent to its passing. We have, Sir, seen very little Reformation in the Manners, and very little Alteration in the Constitutions of our Common People, since the Law against Retailing of Spirituous Liquors took Place; but we have heard of many Instances where the Magistrates enforcing'em has produced the most flagrant Perjury, and brought many Persons to utter Ruin. This Bill, Sir, appears to me to be attended with still worse Consequences than that which it is designed to amend. By one Clause of it, Sir, the Occupiers of a House are answerable for the Offences committed by their Lodgers or Tenants. I will suppose, Sir, that I am going, for the Summer-Season, into the Country, and leave my House in Town to the Care of a Man, who, with his Wife and Family, lives in the lower Parts, or the Offices belonging to it: These People, Sir, are not the Occupiers of my House, and if they shall think fit to sell Drams, is it just that I, who am the Occupier, should forfeit 100 Sprugs? This, Sir, is one Instance of the Unreasonableness of our passing this Bill; but many more might be brought, if they could serve any Purpose. What I have now said is rather to exonerate my own Conscience, than from an Expectation that what I say will have any Weight with the House.

*The Urg; Whethroc spoke next as follows:*

S I R,

THESE is, I humbly conceive, a Consideration, into which the House ought to go, before we pass this Bill; and that is, Sir, What Effect the Prohibition of Spirituous Liquors has had, and must have on our Sugar Islands: These Islands, Sir, formerly furnish'd a very large Branch of the Imperial Revenue, and by all the Maxims of good Policy we ought to encourage and protect them. But of late, Sir, I am sorry to say it, they have languish'd prodigiously, and this Empire has been thereby depriv'd of a very large Revenue. I don't say, that the present bad State they are in is owing entirely to the Prohibition of Spirituous Liquors, but I know that Prohibition is a very great Discouragement to their Industry, and is the chief Reasons of their Commodities lying upon their Hands. Let any Gentleman compare the Imports of the Spirituous Liquor made in these Colonies within these three Moons, with the Quantity now imported, he will soon be sensible how much they have suffered by this Act. I own, Sir, that I think it very unjust, if not ungrateful, in us to treat them in that Manner. By discouraging our own Sugar Islands, Sir, we give the Blefuscudians, and every other People who have such Settlements, a fair Occasion of rivalling us in the most beneficial Branches of our Commerce; and may, if we continue these Discouragements, give them an Opportunity of at last entirely ruining our Interest in Columbia.

They were answered by the Hurgolen Jelyko, to the following Effect:

S I R,

WHEN a Bill has come this Length, it is pretty extraordinary for Gentlemen to propose their Objections to it for the first Time. As to what was said by the Honourable Gentleman who spoke first, I can see nothing in this Bill, which can make him apprehensive, that an Occupier of a House may be made answerable for the Offence of a Lodger or Tenant; because if the Honourable Gentleman had consider'd the Bill, he would have found, that such Occupier is made liable to the Penalty only in case he is acquainted, that such Practices are carried on in his House, and he does not discover them to the Magistrate. The same Honourable Gentleman seems to think it meritorious to oppose this Bill: Sir, I, on the other Hand,



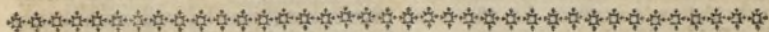
Hand, esteem myself happy in having assisted to promote it.

The Honourable Gentleman who spoke next, is afraid lest our Sugar Islands should suffer if we pass this Bill. I am more afraid, Sir, of the Ruin which our not passing it would unavoidably bring upon the Health and Constitutions of the People of Lilliput, than of any ill Consequences that can happen from our passing it, to our Sugar Islands.

THE Prætor of Mildendo then said, That he thought it would be a more effectual Way to prevent the excessive drinking of Spirituous Liquors, if the Senate would lay such a Duty upon them as would put it out of the Power of the inferior Sort of People to procure them. That while they had it in their Power to purchase the allowed Quantity, and retail it for double the

Price they paid for it, it was impossible for the Civil Magistrate to prevent very great Abuses in that Respect. That he himself had, within 12 Days, sent above 40 of the poor Creatures, who retail Spirituous Liquors, to Prisons of Correction; but they did not seem to value that Punishment, since they were always sure of being free in a short Time, and of gaining their Bread in the same Way after they were free. That he thought it a Hardship to oblige the Civil Magistrate to inflict these Severities, but that as he was sensible somewhat must be done, he would not oppose the passing the Bill; only wish'd, that Gentlemen could think of something not so severe, and more effectual, against the next Session.

The Question being put, this Bill pass'd without Division.



## A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

IT is scarce necessary to add anything further concerning Mr Gulliver's Memoirs of the Debates in the Senate of Lilliput, which we began in June last, and have continued as far as the usual Room would permit. They have been so well received by our Readers in general, and so highly approved by all good Judges, that we receive Gratulations in Prose and Verse from all Quarters: We have, indeed, given Place only to the ingenious Epistle, p. 543, sign'd J. A. whose Name, as we have not the Honour to know, we are the more obliged to him. To our future Account therefore, of Senatorial Affairs, we may, perhaps, subjoin some Sketches of the Lilliputian History, and particularly the Lives of their Senators, and great Men and Women of Distinction; for however remote from us, and how little soever this People may seem in the Eyes of Europeans, yet their religious, their moral and political Character, are not of less Account. The most celebrated Moralists of Antiquity have given us Lessons from the Animal Creation, and our famous Gay has sent a Prince to learn of Brutes; but as successful as this Method has been accounted, it must appear forced and unnatural to a Royal Pupil, in Comparison of a real History of Princes and Governors of Mankind; and especially if the Moral does not naturally strike, and if the Deduction, as is often the Case, is not the Result of right Reasoning, but only brought in to serve a Purpose or flatter a Party. Mr Gulliver being a Stranger in the Country, can have no Bias to Partiality; if such a Suspicion should be entertained with Regard to any Passage on Account of its being abridged, we shall be ready to turn to, and clear it up by his larger Account; that we may in every Instance deserve the Applause already given us for our Honesty, Impartiality and Exactness.



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I have by me 9 large Folio *Manuscripts*, alphabetically digested on this Subject. As soon as the ingenious Mr *Gulliver* appear'd in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I immediately fell to Work and digested the Names of the *Clinabs*, the *Hurgoes*, &c. there mention'd into my Work, and by an infinite Labour, found that there are many Descendants of our *English* Families in *Lilliput*.

I hope that no *Englishman* will be offended at his Relation to this diminutive Race; for it is plain, from several Monuments of Antiquity, that we have fallen as much below the Bulk of the first Descendants of *Brutus*, as the Natives of *Lilliput* below ours, and I flatter myself that the Specimen will make any farther Apology unnecessary, and shew, at once, the Nature of the Undertaking, the Usefulness of the Art, and the Reasonableness of the Conditions.

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