and not respected in the quality of Misteriographer Royal to the K. of France, by the Children and Schoolboys of Dover. For long before the reception of the French Prosestants, the numbers of Strangers at Norwich; Canterbury, and London, were computed to be more than constantly, resided at any swenty Cities, either of France, or Spain, or Italy. Virtue, Merit and Civility in Persons of a Foreign Country, like the Commodities imported thence, charm the hearts of the English; and have a greater value set upon them, than the equal products of our own. So far are we from being inclined to be Enemies to Strangers, that we are ambitious to be Friends to Strangers, even till we are Enemies to our selves. It is for their benefit, that in the Court of Admiralty we constantly retain the use of the Civil Law; and have enlarged it with the addition of those admirable Laws of Oleron, published by our King Richard I. which have equalized the Fame and Justice, as to Marine causes, of the ancient Laws of the Rhodians. And how very careful both our Common and Statute Laws are, in doing the exactest justice in all Pleas betwixt Strangers and Denizens, or the King and Strangers; I need only appeal to the Inquest of Medicias Linguae, given by the Statutes of the 2-7. and 28. of Edw. III.

Another Part of his Difgraces of the People of England, is, their Pride and Negligence, want of Industry, and of a Genius to Works and Manufactures, occasioned by their relyance upon the fertility of their Country. I must observe he joyns their Pride and want of Industry very ill together: For if ever they pretend to be proud of any thing, it is of the Effects of their Industry, and the Works of their Hands. Their Plantations in the West Indies, and Commerce thither; Their African, Levant, East Indian, Russia, Groenland, Hud-Soms Bay, Spanish, French, Hamborough, and Merchant Adventurers Companies, for other Foreign Commerce: At Home, their Inclosures and Tillage; the New Rivers of the Fenns, the Coal Mines of the North, the Lead Mines of Derby, and the Tin Mines of Cornwall; the Orchards of Hereford, and the Plough lands of other Counties: Their Manufactures in Clorhes, Stuffs, Linnen, Iron, Copper, &c. The Quantities of their Commodities transported yearly beyond Sea; Their Discoveries in the Mechanick Arts, and their Perfection in the Learned; Their Books in all the Faculties and Sciences, upon all forts of Subjects; Their Restauration of London in three years, which was supposed to be the Work of an Age; Their Ships of Trade and War; their Riches, their Knowledge, their Power by Land and Sea: All these, as they are the undeniable Demonstrations of a most Ingenious and Industrious People from the meanest to the highest quality; so they are justly verified of the English in the view of the World. Who notwithstanding insult over no Foreign State; neither detract from the Praises of any greater Trade: But if they value and carefs themselves upon the happy Effects of their Industry, it is a Virtuous Pride that is so well grounded.

When Monsieur Sorbiere travelled into England, he could not but take notice of the Convenient form of the Bridge at Rochester, for being so contrived, that the Mens Hais cannot be blown over it. We have altogether as worthy an Observation here of Mons. Morery; that the Mens of Letters in England often compose their Works with a Pipe of Tobacco in their bands. Whereby I truly, with regard both to the English and French Men of Letters, am as fully satisfied, that the Fancies of particular Persons, and sometimes of Nations are unaccountable; as when I remember that the sage and noble Egyptians of old (and from them the Israelites) set such a high value upon Garlick and Onions, as to homour them with a place in the number of their Titular Deities. For if any English Man of Letters is so addicted to the Weed, to write and smoak together; yet the Fancy of Monsieur Morery seems no less unaccountable; first to employ his Observation upon such trivial and insignificant particulars; and next to print them in a Voluminous Work, amidst the

general Character of one of the most illustrious Kingdoms in the World.

If all the rest of his Geography had been conformable to this of England, there had been no occasion to use him in an unpleasing. Labour that hath happened to be obtained from me. Particularly as to, his own Country, he spares no Pains nor Eloquence to adorn it. And to be sure, he suppresses the ancient Glory of the Atchievments of the Victorious English in France, as much as possibly he can. Indeed the Interests of the French Crown, and the Use that Mons. Pompone made (sometime Secretary of State to Lewis XIV.) of the Obligations he laid upon the Author, are visible; not in that only, but in the great care that is taken in rehearling the Titles, Pretences and Dependences of the Crown of France, as if they did defire to entitle it to all the Ancient Gallia, according as it was bounded in the times of Julius Casar. I have followed him throughout his four Tomes from Place to Place; leaving his Adultering Merces, the Institute Trash that is in him, as undisturbed as Assessed the Dead; to take what is purely Geographical and Chronological, proper, and easie, and short, according to the Quality and Genius of

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