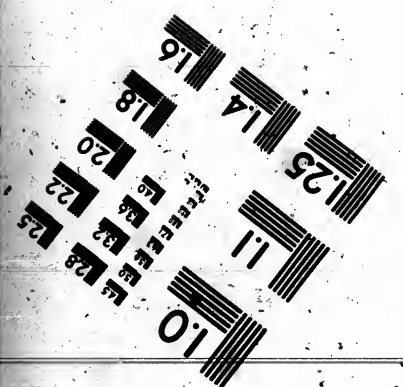
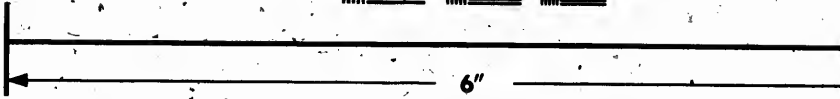
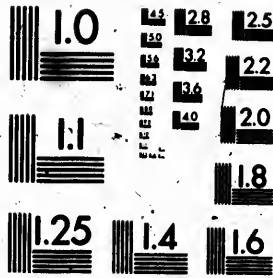


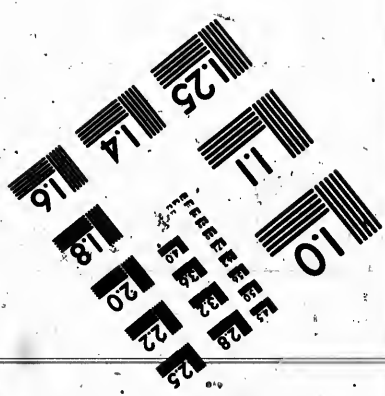
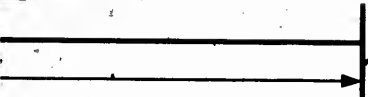
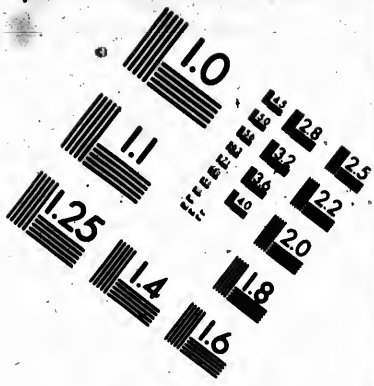
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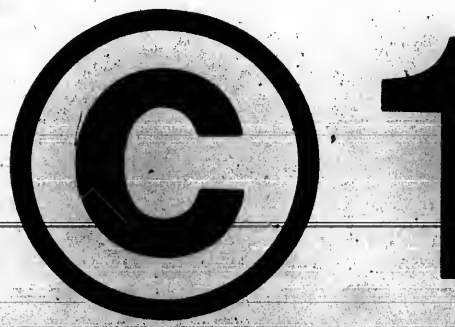
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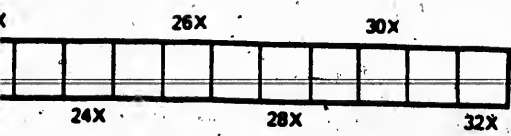
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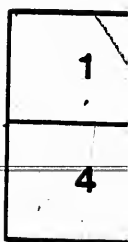
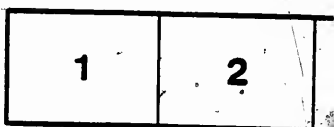
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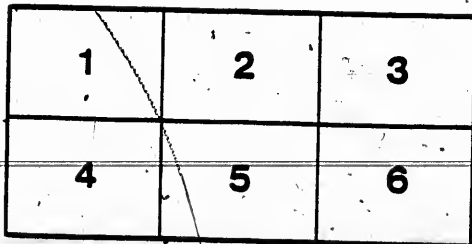
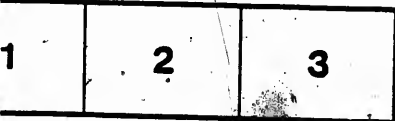
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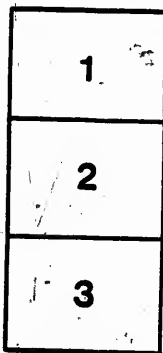
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DISCOURSE
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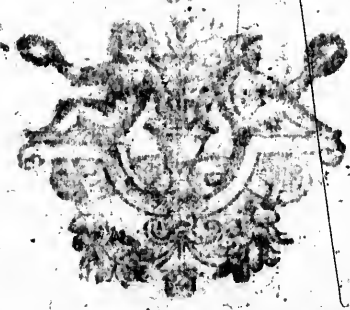
CONTAINING
DIVERSE REASONS
and inducements, for the plan-
ting of that Country.

*Published for the satisfaction of all such
as shall be willing to be Adventurers
in the said Plantation.*



A SHORT
DISCOVERY

OF THE
NATURE AND
PROPERTIES
OF THE
MAGNETIC
FLUID
IN THE
HUMAN
BODY



BY
J. H. ...

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**TO THE RIGHT
HONOURABLE**

**HENRY
Lo: CARY, Viscount of Falkland,**

Lo: Deputie generall of IRELAND,

and one of his Majesties most ho-
nourable Privie Counsell

MY LORDS,

Present unto the view of your
judicious wises, this short
Discourse, or rather, just ab-
stract of a Discourse, intended
only as a satisfaction unto such,
as may be willing to joyn with

your Lordship, in so noble a designe as is the planta-
tion of the Newfound-land: wherein it is not to
be doubted, but that many will follow your Lord-
ships stepps in so honourable a Worke, especially in
this Kingdome, where the name of a Plantation is
so farre from being a stranger, as it hath beene the

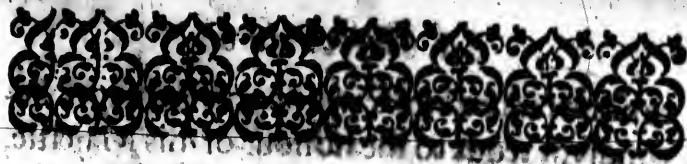
THE EPISTLE.

originall cause from whence very many have derived their happinesse. I cannot denie, but that the weake handling of this subject, better becomes the poore demonstration of my zeale to your Lordships service, then any possibility to comprehend the worthinesse of the action, within the compasse of a bare relation. Such as it is, I could easily set downe, having the same before, as it were, made to my hands, by such as have bene eye-witnesses of whatsoever is here inserted: so that I may fitly answer with Aristophanes, to one that demanded, whether the Comedy, by him promised, were performed; It is made (quoth he) and wants nothing but the putting into Verse. As it was delivered to me, so I recommend it to your Lordships perusal, and cease any further writing, least I might be thought the saying were verified to me, *Tibi silentia sunt.*

Your Lordships

humble servant,

T. C.



A DISCOURSE OF THE NEW FOUND-LAND.



Here are five things, which
seem as it were with one
consent to render the plan-
tation of *Newfoundland* hap-
pie and prosperous, which
will evidently appeare upon
examination of the proposition ensuing.

That the action is *Honourable, Lawfull, Pro-
fitable, Easie and Necessary.*

The honour of the action is double, for
first it tends to the honour of God in propa-
gating of Religion; so as by this meanes that
country which hitherto hath onely served as
a den for wilde beasts, that not onely be replent
with Christian inhabitants, but the Savages
who live on the adjoining continent of *Ame-
rica* (amongst whom not so much as the name
of Christ hath ever beene yet heard) may in

*The Honour
of the action.*

time

A Discourse of

time be reduced to Civill and Religion. Secondly, it tends to the honour of his Majestie, and that by the addition of Territory, and Increase of Dominion, for as much as by the only plantation of *Newfoundland*, an Island every way as bigge and spacious as *Ireland*, may without bloodshed or usurpation, be brought to bow under the waight of his royall Scepter.

The Lawfulnessse of the action.

The Lawfulnessse of the course herein propounded is plainely by this: In as much as it cannot be proved, that any part of this country was ever inhabited within his Majesties grasse, nor that it became inhabited either by Christian or Infidell, so as by this plantation we shall be so farre from wronging any Prince or State, or dispossessing any man of his inheritance, as we shall performe a worke no doubt acceptable to God, in making true use of those which from all eternitie was ordained for the good of mankind.

His Majesties undoubted right to this country, is next to be considered: for first of all, it was discovered by *Sebastian Cabot*, in the name and at the proper charges of *Henry*, the seventh King of England, in the year 1496.

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which is about 127. yeares since, and immediately upon the discoverie of the Indies by *Christopherus Columbus.*

3. This discovery was strengthened by the actuall possession which Sir *Humphrey Gilbert* Knight tooke thereof, in the yeare 1583. in the name and to the use of *Queene Elizabeth* of famous memory. for a perpetuall witnesse whereof, hee erected on the shoare a Pillar, whereupon the royall Armes of *England* were supported.

4. Which possession of his, hath since received perfection by severall plantations, made thither from *England* by vertue of his Majesties Letters Patt. as the London plantation, which hath bene settled there this xij. yeares: the Bristoll plantation, this v. yeares; and the plantation of the right honourable Sir *George Calvert* Knight, (principall Secretarie to his Majestie) for this ij. yeares last past.

The Profite which may arise by this plantation, is first of all communicated to the king by augmentation of his customs & revenues: to the State, by encrease of Ships & Mariners: to the Kingdome of *Ireland* (from whence this plantation is to be undertaken) in generall,

The Profite which may arise by this plantation.

A Discourse of

fall, and to each private Adventurer thereof in particular.

The generall
profite.

The generall profite which may accrue hereby to *Ireland*, is as followeth. First, it will open a way, whereby the commodities of this Kingdome may be vented, as Beefe, Porke, Butter, Cheese, Aqua-vitæ, and all sorts of vittualls; as also Ruggs, Frises, linnen cloth, &c. Next of all, it will establish manufactures, by setting people on worke in building of ships, making of Netts, Ropes, Lines, Hookes, Sailes and Pullies. Besides, it will relieve a great number of other trades, as Brewers, Bakers, Coopers, Carpenters, Smithes, and the like; wherein *Ireland* being defective, it is to be imagined that, for the hope of gaine, great numbers of them will daily be transported from *England*, to the singular profite & commoditie of this kingdome. Lastly, there can no reason be given to the contrary, why the forraine vent of the *Newfoundland* fish, being so acceptable in *France*, *Spaine* and *Italy*, may not yearely returne great quantities of mony.

The particular
profite.

The particular profite, which may arise at the first, by this trade, to each private Adventurer, proceedeth chiefly from the excellent fishing

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fishing upon that coast; which is a thing so universally knowne, as the same thereof hath long since beene spred through all the parts of Christendome: witnesses hereof may be the French, Biskaners and Portingalls, who yearly send thither, and to the parts adjoyning, for that only trade of fishing, more then 400. sayle of Ships: of the English there are yearely at the least 250. saile of Ships great & small, which by computation cannot take lesse fish, then will amount in money to 120000. li. being sold in *England* after the rate of 4. li. the 1000. (which is not one penny a fish). Besides, the Treyn Oyle, which (being under-valued at 12. li. the tunne in *England*) amounteth to the summe of 15000. li. omitting to reckon the over-prices, which are made by the sale thereof, in forraine parts.

Neyther is the trade of fishing a thing in it selfe contemptible, seeing it is well knowne to be the chiefeest trade, and principall goldmine of the united Provinces of the Low-countries, and the only meanes whereby they have not onely supported themselves against their powerfull adversaries, but in the midst of their warres they have growne to such ex-

A Discourse of

celusive wealth and power, as their strong and bewtifull townes, their plenty of gold and silver, their multitude of ships & mariners, may sufficiently witnesse, to the admiration of the whole world.

Another commoditie may be had there, which may prove in time wonderfull beneficiall to the Adventurers; and that is the making of Salt: for whereas there is yearly carried thither, by the English alone, to the value of 7000. li. worth of Salt, not reckoning the freight, which will arise to 7000. li. more: and whereas it stands those that carrie it thither now, at the least xx. d. the bushell, it may be made in *Newfoundland* (Pannes being erected for the same purpose) under the value of iij. d. the bushell. which may easily be performed, in regard that one Panne will make above 20. Bushels of good Salt in every 24. houres, onely with one mans labour; the salt water & fire wood excepted, which may be there had with little paines and no charge.

The profite which may come by the land plantation, is questionlesse very great, if the skinnes and fures of the wilde Beasts onely, which are there found in great quantity, were duely

The profite by
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duely valued. As for example; Deere, Bevers, Marterns, blacke Foxes, Seales, Otters, Ounces or Leopards, Buffles, Lusarnes and Sables: of which skinnes there have in one yeare beene brought into *France* (from those Westerne parts) not so few as 25000. It appeares by an Act of Parliament made 2. *Ed.* 6. that the Trade out of *England* to *Newfoundland*, was commonly frequented in those dayes: which being neer 80. yeres since, its to be marvailed, that by the negligence of our men, the countrey, in all this time, hath beene no better searched. Yet upon such slender relations as the Fishermen make after their yearely voyages thither, it may certainly be concluded, that there is nothing which our East and Northerly countries of *Europe* yeeld; but the like also may be had from thence as plentifully by time & industry, namely, Ropes, Pitch, Tarre, Soape-ashes, Deale-boards, Masts for Shippes, Hydes, Furrer, Flaxe, Hempe, Corne, and many more.

Ann. Dom.
1584.

The facilitie and Easinesse of this plantation, may bee made apparant divers wayes: first, in regard of the neerenesse in situation;

*The Easinesse
of this planta-
tion.*

A Discourse of

it being not above twelve or foureteene dayes sayle from the West of *Ireland*: in relation to which, it is the next countrey unto it of any part of *AMERICA*, and neere halfe the way betweene *Ireland* and *Virginia*.

Secondly, in regard of the healthfulnesse and temperature of the ayre; it lying betweene the degrees of 46. and 53. Northerly Latitude. A clyme approved, both by reason and experience, to bee farre more agreeable to our constitutions, then countreys lying neerer the Sunne, and consequently abounding with excessive heate. As for the opinion, conceived by diverse Marriners, of the extremitie of colde in that countrey, because sometimes they finde it so when the Isles of Ice passe alongst the shoare: it may bee answered, That the Ice found there in the Spring of the yeare, is not originally of that clymate, but rather comes from the more Northerly partes of the world, driven by the Northerly windes, neere that coast; where (within a verie short time) it is consumed by the warmth of the countrey.

Newfoundland.

try. For prooffe whereof, the Letters written from thence the seventeenth of August last 1622. from Captaine WYNE, Governour of Master Secretarie CALVERTS plantation, may bee alledged, whose verie wordes are these: *Neither was it so colde here the last Winter as in ENGLAND the yeare before. I remember but three severall dayes of hard weather indeede, and they not extreame neyther: for I have knowne greater Frosts, and farre greater Snows in our owne country.*

A third inducement for the easie planting of this country, is the commoditie of shipping, which yearely goe thither out of England, in a manner emptie, to the number of two hundred and fiftie sayle; whereby the provisions for the plantation may not onely be carried at an easie rate, but the planters, everie five moneths, much comforted with the sight of a great number of their countrymen.

Fourthly, omitting to speake of the securitie this plantation hath from the invasion of the Savages, there being never anie scene in those parts, nor within two or three hundred

A Discourse of

dred miles off the intended plantation. Likewise letting passe the securitie of this Trade from the imbargement of forraine Princes, it is necessarie that something be spoken of the commodities which the countrey yeelds for the use and behoofe of man.

The Woods of the countrey are Firre trees; able to mast anie Shippe, Pines and Cypresse trees, all yeelding Gumme and Turpentine: There are also Oakes, Ceders, Hawthornes, Birch-trees, Alder, Willow, Filberds, Cherrie-trees, Peare-trees, Mulberry-trees, &c. Roses as common as Brambles; Straw-berries, Goose-berries, and Raspis as common as grasse. There is much open ground, producing excellent grasse; whereof the large breede of cattell, in the Northerne plantation there, hath given prooffe sufficient. The countrey is replenisht with manie goodly Springs, Rivers, and Lakes, and those very delightfull and wholsome. There are great store of Hawkes, Partridges, Pheasants, Thrushes, Black-birds, Canary birds, Nightingales, &c. There are also infinite numbers of Geese, Duckes, Pigeons, Gulls, Penguins,

the Newfoundland.

guins, Godwits, Curlewes, Swains, &c. The Rivers and Harbours are stored with Salmonds, Peales, Eeles, Herring, Mackarell, Flounders, Cod, Trouts, Lobsters, Cre-fish, Oysters and Muskles: in the later of which, there have beene found above fortie Pearles in one Muskle, and generally all have some. There is a certaine report of a Portugall that found one Pearle worth three hundred Ducats.

Such English Seedes as are transplanted, there prosper as well, and better, then in *England*; as Beanes exceeding good, Pease as high as a man of extraordinarie stature, Raddish, Cabbage, Turneps, Carretts, and all the rest of the like goodnesse. At the *Bristow* plantation there was as goodly corne the last Summer as can be in any part of *England*. They are also well furnished with Swine, and a large breed of Goats, fairer by farre then those that were sent over at first. The Vines which were sent thither, doe prosper very well, whereby it is to be assured that anything that growes in *England*, will thrive and flourish there exceedingly.

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Lastly,

A Discourse of

Lastly, the present and speedie returne of commoditie the first yeare by the fishing onely, is a matter of no small consequence for the easie support and upholding of this plantation : which will the more plainly bee made manifest, if the manie advantages and commodities, which the Planters have over them who onely come to fish, and returne againe, be rightly and truly considered.

For first, they who both fish and plant, neede carrie no more men then they doe which goe to fish onely. For example : a Shippe or Barque which usuaily doth carrie thither foure and thirtie men, doth not make use of above twentie of them for sayling of the same Shippe, so that the other foure- teene serve for nothing but building of stages, barrelling and saking of fish, and other the like land employments : insomuch that both in going thither and returning back, they are but needlesse and unprofitable feeders. Now these being left there, the charge of transporting and feeding them is not onely saved, but the ship (which before was cumbered
with

the Newfoundland.

with them and their provisions) is, by this means, become more capable of any maner of freight.

Next, they (who plant aswell as fish) endanger not their shippes, in setting out too early in the year, nor consume so much victualls; as they that goe onely to fish, doe, for no other end, but that thereby they may get the better choyse of harbours and stages.

Thirdly, they shall have their stages, houses, and boats kept safely in their absence; whereas those who goe for nothing but to fish, are at the least twentic dayes in building of new stages: likewise their Boats are oftentimes split, and most yeares many a hundred pounds worth of fish spoyled merely for want of houses and convenient places to put it in.

Fourthly, the Planters, by fishing in those times the ships are absent, may continually provide their lading against their comming; whereby they may, with ease, make three voyages in one Summer: whereas they who fish onely, make but one.

A Discourse of

Lastly, they may make Salt there (as hath beene said before) under three pence the bushell; whereas it stands them in, who bring it thither, at the least twentie pence the bushell.

The Necessitie of this plantation.

Now concerning the Necessitie of this employment, and the like, there are two principall inducements: the one whereof, is the decay of Trade; the other, the over-abundance of people. The decay of Trade is so apparant, and the remedies thereof so hopelesse, considering the warres thoroughout Christendome; as these times doe fitly seeme to paralell the dayes of king EDWARD the sixth, wherein such difficultie was then found in everie place for the venting of the English cloathes, as by an Order of State it was decreed that shippes should bee sent forth under the conduct of Sir Hugh Willoughby and Richard Chancellor, for the discoverie of new countries, lying towards the Northeast, whereby the commodities of England might that way bee dispersed: which designe succeeded so happily, that although Sir Hugh Willoughby
lost

the Newfoundland.

lost his life in the action, yet *Richard Chancellor* proceeded so fortunately and prosperously on his voyage, that in the end he discovered a passage by Sea unto the vast dominions of the Emperour of *Russia*, which for that time supplied the former defect of trade, by venting great quantities of English wares, namely Cloath, Tinne, and Leade, into those countries. This trade being now in a manner decayed and lost, may with as great reason and probabilitie, bee renewed by new discoveries made towards the North-west. For, omitting that the Savages (which inhabite upon the firme land of *AMERICA*) when they come to have but a taste of civilitie, will make wonderfull account of our garments and apparell, as well for the diversitie of the colours, wherein they are exceedingly delighted, as for the necessitie of covering, especially in those Northerly Regions; yet in another respect it may bee effected, and that is by the discoverie of the North-west passage (whereof there is great hope) leading into *China*, *Japan*, and other rich countries of the East.

A Discourse of

Which passage, as it hath bene often attempted by the English Nation, yet never with such encouragement of successe as of late yeares; so the countrey of *Newfoundland*, lying in lesse then sixe dayes saile from the entrance into the said passage, may serve as a singular instrument for the accomplishing of so glorious an enterprize, which (according to the opinion of *Babista Ramusius*, and other learned men) hath hitherto bene reserved for some renowned Prince, or worthie man, whereby hee might make himselfe rich, and the world happie.

Moreover, the people in these parts being encreased to such excessive numbers, as the land seemes alreadie to groane under the multitude of the inhabitants; the disburthening of them at home, and the multiplying of them abroade, were, without all question, a worke of great desert, and worthie the undertaking: for as much as by this meanes so manie reall and royall effects may bee produced, that is to say, the Christian Religion propagated, his Majesties
Domi-

the Newfoundland.


Dominiour enlarged, his Countries and Re-
venues augmented, numbers of people re-
vived, the private Adventurers enriched, the
commodities of the Kingdome vented,
and great wealth in a short
time returned.

FINIS.

W

Condi-

... of the City of Dublin ...
... for the ...
... before ...
... the


Conditions pro-
pounded by the right honorable
the Lord Viscount *Falkland* Esq:
Deputie generall of the King-
dome of IRELAND; to all such
as wil joine with him for the plan-
tation of a Colonie in the South-
East parts of *Newfoundland*.

Whosoever doth adventure
one hundred pounds, towards
the charges of this next yeares voyage,
and deliver the same unto *SAMUEL*
SMITH of the Citie of Dublin Knight,
Treasurer for the said Plantation, or to
the Treasurer for the time being, before
the

The Conditions, &c.

the first of November next ensuing the date hereof, shall not onely have his equall part proportionably of the benefite which may yearely be gotten there by the Fishing; but also such part of the benefite as may be gotten by the labours and industry of those which shall yearly be sent to remaine there, as Servants to the Adventurers, under the command of Sir FRANCIS TANFIELD Knight, Governour of the Colony, and of such as shall be joyned with him, as assistants, for the well ordring of the intended plantation.

Also everie such Adventurer, as aforesaid, shall likewise have the one halfe part and prerogative of one Harbour, Bay or Roade, lying on the North side of Trinitie Bay, and the circuit of two thousand acres of such Landes

D

and



The Conditions, &c.

and Woods as are next adjoyning thereunto, to be holden in Fee for ever, by the yearely rent of one penny the yeare for every such hundred acres.

Also he shall have in Fee for ever, a convenient place to build a Stage and necessarie roomes to salt Fish on, and to build a dwelling house, and other convenient houses, neere unto the Harbours of Formosa and Renowse, with a sufficient circuit of ground to dry Fish on, and for some other purposes, fit for a ship of fourescore tunns burthen.

Upon condition, that every such Undertaker doe, within three yeares after the date of his Grant, maintaine upon the said Land, to his owne use and benefite, eight persons at the least: paying as a yearely rent for the same, the summe of ten shillings.

Also

The Conditions, &c.

And whosoever shall adventure two hundred pounds, shall have a whole Harbour or Roade to himselfe in Fee, and foure thousand acres of Land, lying on the North side of Trinity Harbour, and ground to build Stages and Houses upon, neere the Harbours of Formosa and Renowse, fit for a Shippes voyage of one hundred and sixtie Tunnes burthen:

Upon condition, to pay double the rent, and to maintaine as many people more upon his Land, as hee is tyed too, which adventures but one hundred pounds.

And whosoever shall adventure more then one hundred pounds, or lesse, be it fourescore, threescore, fiftie, thirtie, twentie or ten pounds, shall have more or lesse proportionably in every respect,

The Conditions, &c.

what hee shall have that adventures two hundred pounds.

Also any Labourer or Artificer, that is willing to adventure his person in this action, shall not onely receive good wages by the yeare, such as he shall be agreed withall for at his sending thither, and have liberty to returne upon halfe a yeares warning, given by him to the Governour in Newfoundland; but likewise have (if hee continue there five yeares) to him and his heyres in Fee, over and above his said yearely wages, one hundred acres of Land, in the South part of that Countrey, if hee will continue there to live, or any other for him, paying but one penny rent by the yeare for the said hundred acres.

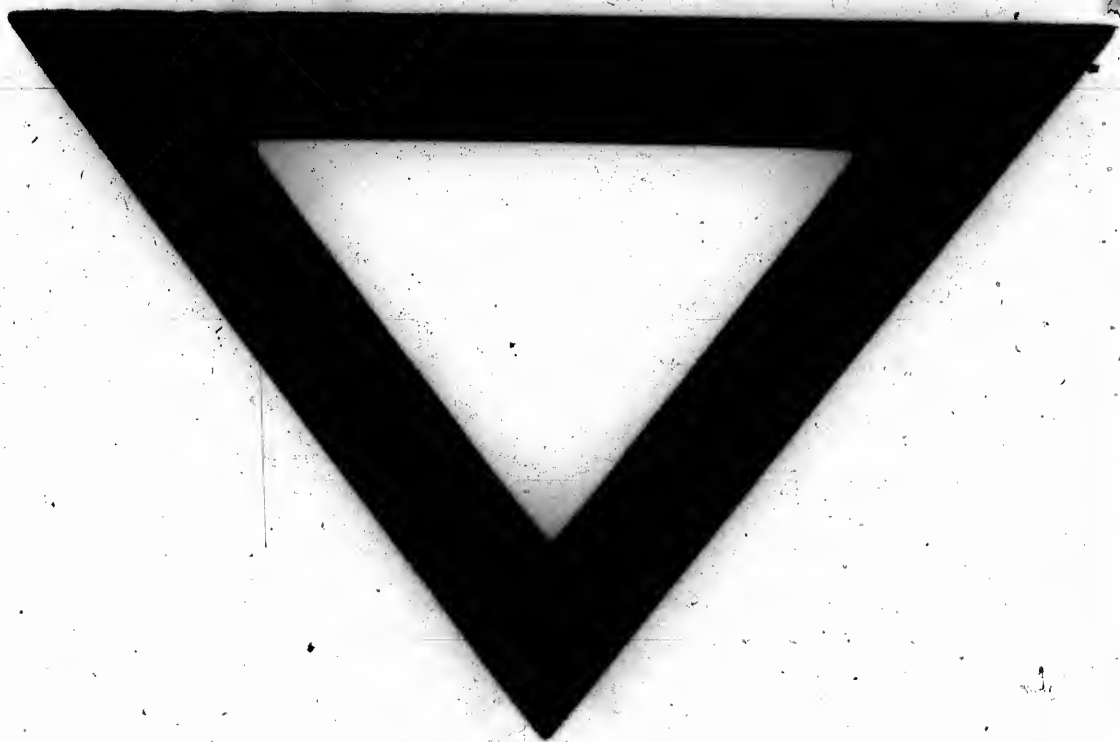
If

POSTSCRIPT.

IF anie man (that wil be an Adven-
turer, cyther in person or purse)
desire to bee more fully informed,
touching anie thing herein contain-
ed, let him bee pleased to repaire
unto Sir *Samuel Smiths* house, in the
Citie of Dublin aforesaid, and there
he shall receive such further satisfa-
ction, as hee, or anie other, in reason
can require.

FINIS.

If





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