Anciently, the Administration of vacant Bishopsrics belonged to the nearest neighbouring Bishop; which is still practised between the Archbishops of Lyons, and the Bishop of Embrun; on this account they were called 'Com- munion Bishops.'

This Custom appears to be very ancient: St. Ambrose says of himself, according to Nisidius, that there had been seven Bishops of Lyons, of which the fourth was Bishop Embrun; and he says, that if a Church besides that of Alexander, wherof he was Bishop, had the Care of Churches, it feasts, which had no Priors, was connected with a Bishop, till they had a Prior; but an Ordinary: The Register of Pope Gregory I. is full of these Commissions, or Commendations, granted during the Absence or Sicknes of the Ordinary. St. Gregory says, that Pope Leo IV. first introduced the Commission to foot, in favour of Ecclesiastics who had been expelled their Benefices by the Sarazens; to whom the Administration of the Church was committed, in expectation of their being restored; and the St. Gregory is said to have had the use of the fame, while the Lombards deolated Italy. In a little time, the practice of Commissions was exceeding to such an Extent, that the Bishops, on the vacancy of a Bishopric, were said to be the Lt. of the Bishop, and the Rome was under the Bishop, and his Patronage becomes vacant; but if the King give him Power, he may still hold it in Commendam.

Commissions in many Roman Churches, is a real Title of a Regular Benefice; as an Abbey or Priory given by the Pope to a Secular Clerk, or even to a Layman, with Power to dispense of the Fruits thereof during his Life. See Annuity. No Benefice is called a Commendam, as a Bishopric or Priory, or even the Achitecture in a Commission, or Commission can confer it.

When a Bishop is in Commendam, his Patronage becomes vacant; but if the Pope gives him Power, he may still hold it in Commendam. This Prerogative being entirely contrary to the Canons, none but the Pope, who has a Power of dispensing with the Canons, can confer it.

We will not treat of this subject at large. But the Benefices given by the Commendam, is not at all Common of the Bishop's death; but as it was vacant before the Commendam was granted, to make no Alteration in the Thing: Yet the Pope gives him Power to retain the Commission, still retaining for himself, which he still continues.

By the Pope's Bulls, a Commendatory Abbey has the full Authority and Power of a Cardinal Abbey, or a Regular Abbey, as far as is private.

This is express'd in plain Terms, Curam Monasterii et reigmen & administrationem tibi in spirtuitalibus & temporibis pius committendo. For this reason, the Bulls expressly require that the Benefices be, or at least have not yet attained the Age of Priesthood, he shall take Orders as soon as he has. But this is a mere Formality, or matter of Style; the Thing is never executed.

In some Abbeys, the Consecration of the Abbe, while in Commendam, is lodg'd wholly in the Claustral Prior. The Commendatory Abbots have not any Authority over the Religious in Spiritualibus: they even cannot either appoint or dismiss them. They are in the same Condition as the Bulls the Administrators of the Spirituality; in which, however, this Restitution is added, or, till the Abbey arrive at the Age of 25 Years, to assure the Priesthood. The Bull gives the Prior of Neubourg for the Abbey of Fontains runs thus: Et non ob defectum Ratisi primo-diii Monasterii, aliquid in spirituitalibus patitur detrimentum; prorsum Claustral pre-tempore exequitiae, primo-diii Monasterii in spirituitalibus, donec in 25 the Ratisio annum pervenerit, ductibus constitutionibus ac deputatibus. The Words Administration in Spiritualibus, are understood principally of the Sacramentary, from which the Abbots are excluded, even when they are promoted to the Priesthood, and become Regulars.

The Pope grants Benefices in Commendam, not only to Clerks, by dispensing with their Age, and other Qualifications required; but also dispense with the Clericato in Children yet in the Cradle, till they become of age to take the Tonsure: It being sufficient to obtain a Bull, that it be respectfull to the Pope, that the Clericato were not a fantastical State.

In this Cafe there is an Occumemus, or Steward, appointed.

COMMENSURABLE Quantities, in Geometry, are such as have some common aliquot Part, or which may be measured by some common Measure, so as to leave no Remainder above a given Part. See Measure.

Thus, a Foot and a Yard are Commensurable, there being a third Quantity which will measure each, viz. an inch; which takes 12 times makes a Foot, and 36 times a Yard. See Measure.

Commensurables are to each other, either as Unities to a

Rational Whole Number; or as one Rational Whole Number to another. See Number.

In Incommensurables 'tis otherwise. The Ratio of Commensurables therefore is Rational; that of Incommensura- biles Irrational. A Common Measure of all Numbers is a Rational Number. See Ratio.

COMMENSURABLE Numbers, whether Integers or Fractions, are such Numbers, as can be divided by some other Number which will measure or divide them without any Remainder.

Thus, 6 and 8, 1/2, and 1/4 are respectively Commensurable Numbers.

COMMENSURABLE in Power. Right Lines are said to be Commensurable in Power, when their Squares are measure'd by one and the same Space, or Superficies. See Line.

COMMENSURABLE Squares, are such Squares as being reduced to their Superficies, could be divided by any Number, the Quantities of their Kind; and are therefore as a Rational Quantity to a Rational. See Squ.

COMMEN. or COMMENT, an Interpretation, Gloss. A Comment is made to an ancient, obscure, or difficult Author, to render him more intelligible, or to supply what he has left undone.

See Annot. He has wrote a Commentary of 500 Pages in Quarto, to explain the first eight Propositions in Euclid.

S. Ewennod observes, that Commentaries commonly spend a great part of their time in finding out Beauties the Author is not so much concern'd in, and in enriching him with their own Thoughts.

COMMENTARY is also used for a fort of History, written by the Peron who had the chief hand in the Translations of a Book.

Such are the Commentaries of Cafur, of Mutilite, &c.

The Word is also used for certain Books wrote on some particular Subject: Thus, Kepler has an excellent Book of Commentaries on the Planet Mars, containing Observations on the Motion of that Planet.

COMMERCER, Trade, the Exchange of Commodities; or, the buying, selling, or Trafficking of Merchandise, Money, or any other Thing, in order to profit by the same. See Merchandise.

There is no doubt but Commerce is nearly as ancient as the Society of Mankind. The first Commercial Transactions were made between the East and the West, under the Name of Conveniency improvd it, and Vanity, Luxury, and Avarice, have brought it to its present Pitch. At first it only confided in the Exchange of Things necessary for Life: The Flow- men gave fish, wine, and honey to the Shepherds; for their Milk and Wool in exchange: Which Method of Commerce by Exchanges fill'd still in many Places, as about the Coasts of Siberia, and the Danzil and Myskoo Laplanto; among several Countries on the Coasts of Africa; among most of those of America, and many of Asia. See Exchange.

The first Intinction of this Kind of Commerce in the sacred Writings of the Old Testament, is in the Conquests of the profane Authors, they usually fix its Epocha to the Reign of Saturn and Jove in Asia; and the ancient Authors, according to Cato, attributes its Invention to the God Mercury.

The Egyptians, Phoenicians, Philistines, and Greeks, who were a Tyrian Colony, were the first, the most daring and expert Traders of all Antiquity: at least, 'tis evident they were the first who ran the Hazard of long Voyages; and who set on foot a Traffic by Sea between Coasts very remote. See Navigation.

Among the Antients, Commerce did not appear unrivell the Ancient Society, nor did it exist through the whole Antient Time. The Author of this Essay are told, frequently joint'd his Merchant-Fleets with those of the King of Troy, for their Voyage to Ophir; and by this means render'd himself, though in a little Kingdom, the richest Merchant in the World. Upon a sudden, this Character grew into the ancient Society, and the Time of its Rise is not certain. The first Commerce between the Barbarians, and the Coasts of Europe, was in the Time of the Barbarians, or in the 5th Century, when the Goths and other Mercenaries agreed upon the greatest part of Europe therewith. And thus was the Bbb modern
modern Commerce founded on the Ruins of that of the ancient Greeks and Romans to the fame Places: And thus did those famous Republics acquire their wealth; however, they long carried on a separate Commerce, which was not borrowed from the Romans, nor did it fall with them. Towards the End of the Xvith Century, the German Princes cause five of the chief Rivers that run into it, had a considerable Traffic with the neighboring States.

As their Commerce was much interrupted by Pirates, far of them united together for their Safety, and gave themselves the Name call'd Hanseatic, or Hans Town. See Hans Town.

Thus they flourished till the Beginning of the Xvith or End of the Xvth Century, when a great, it was a great Tritip among them, the same time a new Passage to the Indies, by the Cape of Good Hope, being discover'd by the Portuguese; and Settlements made on the Coasts of Africa, Asia, and the Indies; and the Indians were by the chief Trade come into the Hands of the Portuguese.

The Portuguese had possess'd those different Trade regions above 200 Years, when, about the Beginning of the Xvth Century, the Dutch first began to share it with them; and in a little time dispos'd of 'em of almost the whole. The English, French, Dutch, and Hamburgers, excited by their Success, have likewise made Settlements in the Indies, and on the Coasts of Africa; the much less considerable ones, excepting those of the English.

Lastly, America, discover'd by the Spaniards soon after the discovery of the Indies, and in the same year, as the new Way to the Indies, likewise became the Object of a new, vail, and important Commerce, for all the Nations of Europe; whereas Cadiz and Stell were made the Centre.

Concerning the Commerce of this new World, this fall prosperous and rich Part of it; and prefer the Commerce thereof to themselves with a world of Jealousy; yet, besides that, the English, French, Dutch, and Spaniards, in the South- and East-Indies, both in the Islands and the Continent; 'tis certain, that 'tis as much for other Nations as themselves, that the Spaniards every Year find their Flora's for the Treasure's of Peru and Mexico. See Commerce.

The Trade of Europe was no Sufferer by this new one of America; the North and South have still the same mutual occasion for each other as before.

The Trade of Europe was lessened from the Baltic to the Mediterranean was tedious and difficult: The Situation of Flanders, and the Manufactures which there flourished from the Xivth Century, together with the Tolls free, so as much of that Country, enabled the Merchants, both of the North and South, to establish their Magazines flt in Bruges, and then in Antwerp. See Fair, &c.

The Establishment of the Republic of Holland, the favourable Reception it gave to Strangers, and the Refuge it afforded to Religious, dwelt there of Manufactures to it, as well as Manufactures; and soon funk the Commerce of Navigation.

And the same Reasons, the Convenience and Multitude of the Ports of England, the Goodness of the Woods, and the Industry of the Workmen, have brought this so confi- dential Trade of the Commerce of Europe. See Woollen Manufacture.

In France, the Nobility are allow'd to exercise Commerce, without derogating from their Titles; under an Ordinance of Louis XII. Merchants are allow'd to take on 'em the Quality of Nobles; and by another of Louis XIV. are declared capable of being Secretaries of State, without laying aside their Commerce. See Government. Consequence, that some of the Italian Princes, looking on themselves as the chief Merchants of their States, don't disdain to make their own Particles serve as Magazines; and there are several of them, as the Prince of Orange, as the Free-States of Africa and Guinea, who negotiate with the European by their Factors, and frequently by themselves. See Mercantile Piracy.

On the Foot it now stands, is divided into Commerce by Land; and by Sea; that by long Voyages, and by foreign; and by Wholesale and Retail.

A great part of the Foreign Commerce of England is now carried on by Companies; some incorporated by the King's Charter; but none of those, with an exclusive Privilege, as the East-India and South-Sea Companies have been declar'd as the only smuggling Companies, as the East-India, and Hamburg Companies. See Company.

COMMARRATIVE, a Cluster fallen in a Law, Edict, Patent, &c., importing a Punishment wherein Delinquents are menac'd; which, however, is not executed in its rigour. See Elsewhere.

Thus, in some Countries, when an Exile is ennui'd not to return on Pain of Death, it is decam'd a Commarrative Penalty; since, if he do return, it is not freely executed; but a second Injunction is laid on him, which is more than Commarrative, and from the Day of the Date thereof, impracticable.

COMMUNICATION, the Act of gridding, or breaking any Matter into smaller Particles. Thus, we lay, the Effect of cheeking the Mercurial of Food, is the Communication thereof.

See Matter, &c.

COMMISSARY, an Officer of the Bishop, who execrifies Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction in those Parts of the Dioceses which are on the Border of another Diocese. The Character of this Officer cannot call the Subject thereof to the Bishop's Jurisdiction, without their too great Molestation. See Bishop's Court, Chancellor, &c.

The Term, thus used by the Cannibals Commassarion, or Offici- als foramen, is appointed to supply the Bishop's Office, in the Out-parts of the Dioceses, and in such Parishes as are peculiar to the Bishop, and exempted from the Jurisdiction of the Canon Law, and is not to be considered the Juris- dictzion, as in most Places they have, either by Privilege or Composition, the Commassary is superfluous, and frequently vexatious. See Archdeacon.

COMMUNITY, in an Army. There are two forms of Com- missaries: The Commisary-General of the Malters, or Malt- Master General; who takes an account of the Strength of every Regiment, reviews them, fees that the Horse are well mounted, and all the MRO well arm'd and accoutred, See Masters.

And the Commisary-General of Provisions, who hath the Charge of furnishing the Army with all Things of that kind, which are necessary for it. See Powder. This Office is given with Delegation among the Civilians; and is taken for the Warrant, or Patent which any man exercising Jurisdiction, either ordinary or extraordinary, hath to authorize him to hear or determine in any Matter coming thereunder or concerning it.

The Term, however, is sometimes extended further than to Matters of Judgments; as in the Commission of Purveyors, and Tokers, which seems to be null by the Statute, for the term of 21 Years, 25 H. 2. and the King's Court, which was founded on the Statute 1* Edin. and is also abolished by Act of Parliament 17 Geo. 1. The Perions charged with a Commission are hence call'd Commissaries, or Commisaries; See Commissioners, &c.

COMMISSION OF ANTICIPATION, was antiently a Commission under the Great Seal, to collect a Subsidy before the Day. See Anticipation.

COMMISSION OF AFFIDAVIT, is a Commission under the Great Seal, to associate two, or more learned Persons, with the several Judges in the several Circuits and Countys in House. See Association.

COMMISSION OF BANKRUPTCY, a Commission under the Great Seal, directed to five or more Commissioners, to in- quirie into the Particulars of a Man's Circumstances, who hath failed, or broke; and to act according to certain Statutes made in that behalf. See Bankruptcy.

COMMISSION OF PEACE. See Justice of Peace.

COMMISSION OF PIRATE, a Commission, for the seizing of a Prize, is sign'd out when a Man, after Proclamation is sign'd out of the Coun- cery, or the Exchequer, and made by the Sheriff, to present himself, under Pain of his Abolition, to the Court by a certain time. See Commission of Pirates.

This Commission is directed, by way of Command, to certain Persons; three, two, or one of 'em, to apprehend, or cause to apprehend, the Party as a Rebel, and to bring him to the Court on a Day. See Outlawery.

COMMISSION, in Commerce. See Factorage.

COMMISIONER, he who has a Commission, e.g. a Patent, or other legal Warrant, to execute any public Office.

Such are, Commissioners of the Office of LICENCI, Commiss- sions of Alienation, &c. See Alienation, &c. Commissioners of the Customs. See Customs.

Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. See Treasury, &c.

EXCHEQUER.

COMMIS, a Term used by Mr. Boyle, and some other Authors, for the small Motives, or Interests of Bodies; or the little Clefs between the Par- ticles; especially when those Particles are broadish, and fit, and are to be joined together, like those of Rice, or Le- melle. See Por. The Word literally signifies a joining.

Commissioners, in Architecture, &c. The joint of two Structures, or the Angle or Surface of the End of one to that of the other. See Masonry.

Among Anatomists, Commis is sometimes used for a Suture of the Cranial, or Skull. See Suture.

A Commis, or Join of the Head, to whom the Consideration of any Matter is refer'd, either by a Court, or by Conven of the Parties concerned.

COMMITTEE of Parliament, is a Board consisting of a certain Number of Members, appointed by the whole House.
All Trials of Common Law are by a Jury of twelve Men. See Jurv.  
Common-Places, Advertiseria, among the Learned, are a Regulator, or orderly Collection of things, so wisely to be collected, and retained in the Course of a Man's reading, or Study; so disposed, as that among a Multiplicity of Heads, and Things of all Kinds, any one may be found, and turn'd to at pleasure. See PLACE.  
Common-Places are things of infinite service: they are a Kind of Promptuaries or Storehouses, wherein to reposit the choicest and most valuable Parts of Authors, to be ready at hand when wanted, and be of Service to Gentlemen in their several Ways of studying them; but that which comes best recommended, and which many learned Men have now given in to, is the Method of that great Master of Order Mr. Locke. He has left us in his Public-Works, a Method of determining these subjects determin'd thereto, by the great Convenience and Advantage he had found from it in 30 Years experience; as well as by the Recommendations and Intreaties of many of his Friends, sufficient to warrant us. The Substance of this Method we shall here give the Reader; whereby he will be easily enabled to execute it himself.

The Index of the Common-Place Book is in the form of a Matrix, in which the Columns are taken from the Title-Page of the Book, and the Rows are taken from the Title-Page of the Volume to which the Book belongs. In order to this, consider, to what Head, the thing you would enter is most naturally refer'd, and under which, one would be led to look for such a thing: in this Head, or Word, regard is had to the first initial Letter of the first word in the Title-Page, which follows it; these are the characteristic Letters wherein all the Use of the Index depends.

Suppose, e. g., I would enter down a Passage that refers to the Head Beauty; f. I consider, is the initial Letter, and e the first Vowel; then, looking upon the Index for the Partition B, and therein the Line e, (which is the Place for all Words whose first Letter is B, and first Vowel e;) as Beauty, Benevolence, Bread, Weeding, Benevolence, &c. and finding no Numbers already direct to me, to any Page of the Book where Words of this Characteristic have been enter'd, I turn forward to the first blank Page I find, and which in a fresh Book, as this is suppose'd to be, will be Page 3, and here write what I have occasion for on the Head Beauty; beginning the Head in the Margin, and indenting all the other characteristic Lines that the Head may stand out and shine it self: this done, I enter the Page where 'tis wrote, viz. 2, in the Index, in the Space B e; from which time, the Cafi B e becomes wholly in Possession of the 3d and 4th Pages, which are confin'd to Letters of this Characteristic. Had I found any Page or Number already enter'd in the Space B e, I must have turn'd to the Page, and wrote my Matter in what room was left therein; so, if after entering the Passage on Beauty, I should have occasion for Benevolence, or the like, finding the Number 2 already posse'd of the Space of this Characteristic, I begin the Passage on Benevolence in the Remainder of the Page, which not containing the whole, I carry it on to Page 1, which is also for B e; and add the Number 3 in the Index.

An Example will make the Method of writing down Heads, and Matter, clear.

BEAUTY. The Power of perceiving the Ideas of Beauty 1st is justly called a Sense, because of its affinity to the other Senses in this. That the Pleasure does not arise from any Knowledge of Principles, Por- portions, Causes, or of the Unfolds of the Ob- ject; but strikes us at first with the Idea of Beauty; which does the most accurate Knowledge increase of this Object of pleasure, by reason it may per- ad it a distinct rational Pleasure from Prospects of Advantage, or from the Increate of Knowledge. The Idea of Beauty, like other funda- mental Ideas, are necessarily pleasant to us, as well as immediately so; neither can any Resolation of our own, nor any Prospect of Advantage or Diffi- culties, remove the Idea of Beauty. Pray that the Ob- ject; For as in the external Sentiments, no View of Intercit will make an Object grateful, nor De- triment, distress from instant Pain in the Per- ception it will make an Object agreeable, to the Propose the World as a Reward, or threaten the greatest Folly, to make us approve a deformed Ob- ject, or disapprove a beautiful one. Diffusion may be proc'd by Rewards, or Threatenings; we may in external Conduct abstain from every Pur- suit of the Beautiful and pursue the deformed; but our Sentiments of the Forms, and our Expec- tations would continue invariably the same. Hence, it plainly appears, that some Objects are immedi- ately estabish'd by this Pleas'd Consent or Beau- ty; and that we have Senses fitted for perceiving it, and that it is distress'd from that Joy which arises from self-love, upon Prospect of Advantage. Nay, do we not often for Convenience and Use neglect to obtain Beauty, without any other Prospect of Advantage in the beautiful Form, than the suggesting the pleasant Ideas of Beauty? Now this was us, that however we may pursue beautiful Objects from self-love, with a View to obtain the Pleasures of Beauty; as in Architecture, Gardening, &c. yet there must be a Sense of Beauty in- tended to Prospects of even this Advantage: without which Sense, these Objects would not be thus advantageous; nor excus in us this Pleasure which constitutes em advantageous. Our Sense of Beauty, is from a Principle by which the objects con- tected good to us, is very different from our Defe of em, when they are thus constituted: Our De- sire of Beauty may be counter-balanced by Re- wards and Punishments, but never our Sense of it. Had we no such Sense of Beauty, Houlcs, Garden, Dresses, Equipage, be recommended to us as a convenient, fruitful, warm, easy, but never as be- stial: And in Peses, I see nothing that could pleas us, but Livinec of Colour, and Smoothness of Surface.—Inquiry into the Original of our Ideas of Beauty, &c. Nov. Lond. 1755. p. 10, 11, 12.

BENEVOLENCE. The True Spring of all Actions called Virtue, is some Determination of our Nature to study the Good of others; or some Instinct, innate to all Reason from Interest, which influ- ences us to the Love of others.—The same Caufe which determines us to pursue Happiness for our selves, determines us to Esteem and Benevolence for others; the same Caufe, which gives to universal Love, a generous Instinct. —This universal Benevolence towards all Men, we may compare to that Pri- nicipal Law of Nature, which extends to all Bodies, that is, the Univcrsic, like the Love of Divinity, increases as the Distance is diminish'd; and is strongest when Bodies come to touch each other. I. II. 1749. p. 11, 12. And to all Men towards each other, as well as to Benevolence; these two Principles may jointly excite a Man to the fame Aim; and then they are to be consider'd as two Forces impelling the Same Body to Motion: Sometimes they are
When the two Pages defined for one Clains are full, look forwards for the next Backside that is blank; it is to be that which immediately follows, and write at the bottom of the Margin of the Page, the Letter V. for Vertere, turn over and write the same at the top of the next Page; and continue from this new Page as before. If the Pages immediately following in the Book are blank, first fill the bottom of the Page left blank with the Number of the Next blank Page, and at the top of that Page, the Number of the Page left blank; then enter that Head in this manner, and proceed before. The next Number of references of room, the one at the top, and the other at the bottom of the Page, the discontinued Marris are again connected. It may not be strict, too, every time you put a Number of the Page to your own particular Vowel, the Head should be in the Index. Note, if the Head be a Monosyllable beginning with a Vowel, the Vowel is at the same time both the initial and the terminal character. Vowel: Thus, the Word Art is to be wrote in a. Mr. Locke omits these Letters of the Alphabet in his Index, viz. K, T, and W, which are sufficed by C, J, U, equivalent to his Vowels. The same is the Case with the initial Letters, as the Numbers of the Index are by no means a Characteristic very rarely occurs. Thus by making Q, the last in the Index, its Regularity is weakened, without diminishing its Extent. Others chuse to retain the Clains Z, U, and affix a Place for & under the Index.

If any of the hundred Clains are not sufficient to comprehend all kinds of Subjects without Confusion, he may follow the same Method, and yet augment the Number to 500, by taking in one more Characteristic to ’em.

COMMON PLAYS, Commentarii Placitorum, or Brevires Commentarii, or Dissertations, commonly held in Westminster-Hall; but antiently moveable. See COURT.

Grain obtains, that till the grating of Magna Charta there were but two Courts called the King’s Courts, viz. the Exchequer, and the King’s Bench and that upon the Grant of that Chirrter the Court of Common-Plays was established, and fic’d & to a Place certain, see Westminster-Hall; where the Writs which before Ran Coron et Lege Jurisprudentius move, simply were now chang’d, and run Coron Juris- tificantur meets apud Westminster. See BENCH.

All Civil Causes, both Real and Criminal, are, or were in former Times, tried in the Common-Law, and in the civil Law of the Realm: Fortisnore represents it as the only Court for Real Causes.

The Chief Justice hereof is call’d the Lord Chief Justice of the Exchequer, and will be accompanied with three or four his Assistants, created by Letters Patent, and as it were, Judges of this’d and placed on the common Chirch by the Lord Chancellor, and the Lord Chief Justice of the Court. See JUSTICE.

The rest of the Officers belonging to this Court, are the Office Breviaries, three Proscenarii, or Premortis, or Chirographers, two Exsequei, or Executaries, a Clerk of the Exchequer, a Clerk of the Commons, a Clerk of the Treasury, a Clerk of the King’s Silver, or Clerk of the Exchequer, a Clerk of the Outer-courts, a Clerk of the Errors, or to them the Offices of Placitorices, Pro- thomotaxis, Exsequei, Clerks, &c.

COMMON BENCH. See COMMON PLAYS.

COMMON COUNCIL. See COMMON COUNCILS.

The Chief-Haumel belonging to this Court, to the Lord Mayor and the City of London. See MAYOR.
Thus, Dr. Keil supposes the Ocean to be one quarter of a Mile deep, communities in, 9 d. a Medium, or taking one place with another.

Communiwes Annis, has the fame Import with regard to Years, that Communiwes lies has with regard to Miles, that the Depth of Rain, communiwes, i.e. one Year with another, was to flagonate on the Earth, would amount ro, at Twentih in Low, 495 Inches; at Uphill in Low, 490 Inches; and at Latak 554 Inches; or, in Parts to 49 Inches.

COMMUNICATING, in Theology, the Act of receiving the Sacrament of the Eucharist. See Eucharist.

Theof the Reformand and Church, notes, that all Churches com- municate under both Kinds; theof the Roman only under one.

From the second Book of Jeremiah to his Wife, it appears, that anciently these Communicated fasting, S. Alo- gisticus, 92, that, in some Churches, in their Times, they communicated every Day.

Among the Greeks, M. Euselyly observes, the liver, cull communicares were made by Sunday, after which it omits three Sundays not excommunicated.

The Oriental Communicates receive the Species of Wine by a Spoon; antiently, they fuck it in the pipe, as has been observed by Rest. Rhabanus on Verulamia.

COMMUNICATION, the Act of imparting a thing to another, or making him a Shareer with us therein.

Thus, God is laid to communicate his Grace to us by means of the Human Nature; the Speech is for the communicating of our Ideas and Sentiments to each other.

Philosophers are at a Loss as to the manner of the Com- municating, or Intercourse between Soul and Body. See Souts, 918.

COMMUNICATION is also used for the Connection of one thing with another; or the Passag from one Place to an- other.

Antiently, it is frequent to have Subterraneous Com- munications between one Place and another. Such a Gallery makes a Communication between such two Apartments.

LINES of COMMUNICATION in War, call' them Empty Lines. They are one or two Foot deep, and 6 or 7 wide, made between one Fort, or Work, and another; in order for a Passag between one Quarter and another; especially in Sieges. See Sents, 926.

The Communication of Ideas, in Theology, the Communi- cation of the Attributes of one Nature in Jesus Christ to that of the other.

Communication of Ideas, is founded on the Unity of two Persons in Jesus Christ: By this Communication of Ideas it is, that we say, God father'd, died, &c. which is strictly un- derstood of the Human Nature; and signifies, that God father'd in his Humanity, that he died as to his Human Na- ture.

For the Denominations which signify Natures, or Properties of Nature, the Schoolmen tell us, are Denominations of Suppressions, or Persons, and see to the original of them. This is not the case, as we see in Jesus Christ by the sole Person of the Word, to this Person must be attributed the Denominations of both Natures, and of their Properties. But we may not say, that Jesus Christ is God, or that Jesus Christ is Man; he would supplicate him not to be God; since that would destroy the Hypostatical Union, which is the Foundation of the Communication of Ideas. Thus, we may not say that Jesus Christ is mere Man; that he is ful- lly God; or the other.

The Luteran carry the Communication of Ideas so far, as to say, that Jesus Christ is not only in his Divine Na- ture, and by reason of his Divine Person, and his fullness of glory in his Humanity, Immortal, Immune, &c.

Communication of Motion, the Action of a moving Bo- dy, whereby a Body at rest is put in Motion, or a Body al- ready in Motion is quickened.

F. Malchatek looks on the Communication of Motion as something Metaphysical; i.e. as not necessarily arising from any physical Principles, or any Preventive of Bodies, but flowing from the immediate Agency of God; there being, according to him, no more Connection, or Dependence be- tween the Motion or Rest of one Body, and that of another, than between the Form, Color, Temperature, and Pitch of one Body and another in the same Motion of one Body, therefore, on his Principle, is not any physical Caufe of that of ano- ther. See CAUSE.

Communication of the Motion of Motion.

Action, and Reaction, Sir Isaac Newton demonstrates, are equal and oppoite; so that one Body flitting against an- other, and thereby occasioning a Change in its Motion, does it under the very fame Change in its Motion, the com- municating Body.

Hence, a moving Body flitting directly against another at rest, the one lofs falt as much of its Motion as it com- municates. See GRASS.

If, therefore, the Body in Motion be triple that at rest against which it flies, it will lose a fourth Part of its Mo- tion; and whereas, before, it would have run over (u. g.) a Line, it will lose at a gait by a line, and only run over 1 3 ; i.e. it will lose a fourth part of its Velocity.

Thus, if the Moving Body strike on another already in Motion, the first will augment the Velocity of the latter; but will lose no less of its own Motion, than had the latter been abso- lutely at rest.

Thus, e.g. if a Body in Motion be triple of another at Reft, and strike against it with 55 degrees of Motion it will lose 55 degrees; and if the Body which runs against it be 10, and retain 29 to 15 itself. If the other Body had already four degrees of Motion, the first would only communicate five, and retain 17; since those five were sufficient, in regard of the Increase of the Bodies, to make 'em proceed with equal Velocity.

After the same manner may the other Laws of Communi- cation of Motion in Bodies perfectly hard, and void of all Elastic and Frictional Opposites; one Body of which is always known to have an elastic Power; and in elastic Bodies, the Laws are different, and much more intricate. See ELAS- MITY; and the Laws of Persuasion in elastic Bodies, he under Persuasion.

If a Body, when moved by another, happen to divert out of the way, so as to leave a free Passag to the Body whereby it was moved, yet, that will only proceed with the Velocity which it had before its Communication to the other, not with that it had before: It being a Rule, that every thing endeavours to persevere; not in the State wherein it was formerly, but in the State wherein it is now; and which has already lost part of its Motion, by its meeting with another; may lose more by a second and a third; so as at length to become per- fectly quiescent.

Hence, if two unequal homogenous Bodies move in a right Line with the same Velocity, the greater must per- serve in Motion longer than the smaller: for the Motions of the Bodies are as their Masses; but each communication of Motion to the circumspect Bodies which touch its Surface, in proportion to the Magnitude of its Surface; the larger Body, therefore, tho' it has more Surface than the smaller, the Motion which it has lost is in its Mass or Quantity of Matter, than the smaller, will lose a 1of Portion of its Motion every Moment than the smaller.

Suppose, e. g. a Cabe, A, to be 1 foot every way, and another, B, to be 2 feet, and that they be so placed that their Masses are 8 to 1. If therefore the Bode Movers with the same Velocity, the Cabe A will have 8 times as much Motion as the Cabe B (the Quantity of Motion being ever as the Quantity of Matter). That each of 'em, therefore, may become quiescent at the same time, the Cabe A must lose 8 times as much Motion every Moment as the Cabe B. But that is impossible, because as their Sur- face is 1 foot to 2 feet, and their Masses 8 to 1, they loose, and that they fly, will only be as 4 to 1: Therefore, when the Cabe B is become perfectly quiescent, A will have half its Motion.

Communiwes, 916, we see the Reason why any long Body, as a Dart, thrown lengthwise, continues its Motion longer than when thrown tranverly: it meets fewer Bodies in the way to communicate its Motion to in the one Cabe than in the other.

Hence also, 956, if a Body be moved almost wholly within itself, so as to communicare little of its Motion to the Ambient Bodies, it must continue its Motion a long time. Thus, a smooth bals Ball of half a foot Diameter, sup- ported on a slender smooth Axis, with a very weak impul, is found to revolve, for the Space of three or four Hours.

COMMUNION, in Theology, an uniform Belief in sev- eral Persons; whereby they are united under one Head, in one Church.

So, the Luteran, Calvinists, &c. are said to have been cut off from the Roman Communion.

This is the primitive use of the Word Communion, as ap- pears from the Canons of the Council of Elyour.

Communion is also used for the Act of communicating in, or participating of the Sacrament of the Eucharist. See Communicating.

The fourth Council of the Lateran, decrees, that each Believer, that rice the Communion, at least, as Ester's which seems to import a tacit Deire that they should do it often; as, in effect, they did do much oftener in the pri- mer Times of the Church, to wit, Ascension Day, Sunday, nie as a Rule for the Laity, to Communicate three times a Year, at Ester, Whitsuntide, and Christmas. But, in the XIIIth Century, the Froice was got on foot, that Ester was to be omitted, and the Coun- cil thought fit to enjoin it then by a Law, let their Cold- nefs and Remitifs should go farther still.
in Asia, Africa, and America: the whole, however, agreeable to the Usages and Customs of Merchants, and the Laws of England. 1622. In 1612, the same Prince granted the Company a Charter, which contained a Confirmation of the aforesaid Trade of King James I. and Queen Elizabeth in America; and a Grant of Privileges which they had not before enjoyed. This Charter is properly the Basic of the Company, and the Foundation, wherein are founded all the Rights, and the Policy of the New Company, granted in 1662.

This Charter consists of 38 Articles: In the fifth, the King grants the Company into a Corporation, or Body Politick, under the Name of the East India Company, to trade into and from the East-Indies. The 34 grants 'em a common Seal: the 4th Governor, and 24 Directors, or Officers, chief of them Viz. Proprietors, or Proprietaries; the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, and 34th, are with the Power and Authority of the said Company, to make Laws, to be obey'd by the Officers, Factors, and to ordain Penalties; provided their Laws be not contrary to the Laws of England. By the 15th, the Payment of the Duties, Customs, &c. of Goods imported or exported, is paid at the Start in every Port, the other half a whole one: Providing, withal, that if the Goods thus imported, be exported again in the Space of 15 Months, no Duties shall be paid for such Export, provided in the Export, the Goods be not lessened; the 18th grants 'em a Power of exporting Foreign Gold for their Service abroad, and even English Gold com'd in the Tower; provided the Sum do not exceed the Hundred Thousand Pounds; the 19th grants the Company, if in their Discretion they see fit, they are allowed to fix large Ships, and six Pinks, to pass freely there all the Limits of their Grant, without the King's being able to lay any Imbargo on 'em, on any occasion. The 43 grants 'em an exclusive Privilege to have the sole Right of trading to the Indies: ordering the Sale and Confinement of all Vessels, &c. which shall interfere. The 74th obliges 'em to bring, at the Port of the Coasts of India, within 15 Months, all the Goods which they bring out, as long as they carry out such Voyage. The 125 fixes the Sum in the Capital Stock necessary to have a Vote in the Meetings, at 2000 Sterling: allowing, however, several of those who have been Members, to join several together, to form a Voice. Lastly, the 152nd allows 'em to fund Vessels of War, and even to make Peace and War with all the Nations not Christian, in the Extent of the Grant.

All those four Charters of King Charles II. were confirmed by King James II. especially the last, which was enforced with new Sections; particularly the Article of Exclusion of the English subjects, or Merchants, from the Service of the Company, which was little regarded, but was now enforced with such rigorous Prohibitions, that all Interlopers seek'd for ever excluded.

The Articles, or Subscriptions of the Company were original for 2000 Pounds each, but no one Subscription would allow a Considerable Dividend in 1656: it was agreed to join the Profit to the Originals, instead of withdrawing it; and thus the Articles were doubled, and became of 1000 Pounds each.

The first Capital was only 56921 1. Sterling, and 3s. which being thus doubled, amounted to 113842 2. Sterling, and 6s. 8d. to which, if the Profits of the Company to the Year 1662, viz. 8000 1. Sterling, be added, the whole Stock will be 200000 7s. 8d. Sterling.

The Company had from time to time undergone great Losses first, in 1650, by the Loss of Boston, out of which they made 1600 1. Sterling by Sale of it for half a Share to the Dutch; under Persecution of afflicting Sultan Abou in Sultan Agou, his Father, 3dly. In 1652, when the great Mutiny was in the East India Company, King Charles II. granted Permutations, lower'd their Articles Cent. per Cent. 1dly, By the War which the Company main'tained in the Indies against the Great Mogul: wherein it was obliged to defray 500000 2s. 6d. Sterling, and to retire to Bombay.

But (3dly), she had repaired her Stock, and supported the Reputation of her Commerce till the Revolution, which happened after she, the War, and the incredible Losses the Company had sustained, put it into a condition, that appearing far worse to be supported, a new one was erected; to which, however, the Company got their end in a short time, and thereby provided, the Company committed on the Year 1662; its Stock was 200000 7s. 8d. Sterling, and the Subscriptions were very easily got by that, two years time, the Company had 400000 1. Sterling. Subscriptions, for their Service they put the old one aside, and font to the Indies (massaucula, annia), a Million Sterling in Silver: whereas the
The principal Adventurers here, were Queen Katherine of Portugal, Queen Mary of France, the Duke of York, Henry, and Edward, the Dauphin of France Prince Regent; in both which, the whole Court came into it. These Adventurers, i.e. those who were to be charg'd with the Management of Affairs, were chosen from among the wealthiest and most Eminent Sorts of People in England, expecting to deal to those Countries. By this Charter the Grant was enlarged, and the Company put in possession of all the Counties, &c. between the Port of Shetland in S. Barbary to the Cape of Good Hope, and thence to the Town of the Crown the Homage thereof, with the Acknowledgment of two Elephants to be presented the King, or his Successor, to whom any one of the Subjects of the Grounds and Colonies in their Grant.

The Privileges granted by the Charter, are, 1st, That the Company shall be a Corporation, or Body Politick; shall have Power to raise, employ, and keep Ships, bearing or without Commission, expired by two Negros; or on the other, the King's Portrait. That the Governor, with his Deputy, have 3 of the 24, or 3 of the 36 Directors, be authorized to take on 'em the Branches or Heads of any of their Trade; the Company being under the King only referring to himself two thirds of the Governor's Power, over bearing three fourths of the Experience. Lastly, that the King refers for himself and his Successors, the Right of interference in the Management of the Business at first Premise, upon presenting a proportionable Sum to the King.

This Charter was confirmed by new Letters Patent in 1673; follow'd by a Proclamation, enforcing the Observance of the Articles of the Company being form'd by the Duke of Chandos, and others; and a Charter pur-sue'd at the Expense of 25,000 l. Sterling; the two Companies soon became united.

The Company is, in fact, the oldest trading Establishment in the Kingdom; tho not always known by that Name, nor restrained to those narrow Bounds under which it is now confined.

It was, first, called the Company of Merchants trading to Calais, Holland, Zeeland, Braunschweig, and Flanders: Then it acquireth the general Title of Merchants-Adventurers of England; as being composed of all the English Merchants who were at that Time in the Low Countries and German Ocean. Lastly, it was called the Company of Merchants-Adventurers of England trading to Hamburg.

The Company, as well as some others in England built on its Model, is very different from that of the Dutch, and differs widely from the ordinary Plan and System of such Societies. In effect, this is not a Society of Dealers, each furnishing a Part of the Sum neither Charter nor Stock of the Company, but a mere Association of Merchants, who have nothing in common but the Grant and Privilege of trading to Hamburg, and some other Cities of the Low Countries; of which there is a Share with him on his own Bottom; only observing a certain Discipline, and some Regulations, which none but the Company can establish or change.

The first Charter whereby the Hamburg Company was established, was in 1468, under the Reign of K. Henry IV. It was afterwards confirm'd, and augmented with divers Privileges by many of his Successors; among the rest, by Henry V. in 1453, Hanover VI. in 1451, Henry V. in 1465, 1467, and 1468; Henry VI. in 1459, 1457, and 1453; Edward VI. in 1457; Queen Mary in 1455, Elizabeth in 1464 and 1466; James I. in 1605, and Charles I. in 1661.

But of all these Charters, there are, properly, none but those of Henry V. Henry VII. Edward VIII. James, and Charles I., which contain all the Privileges, or that give the Company any thing new; the rest being only Simple Confirmations.

Before the Charter of Henry IV. all the English Merchants who traded out of the Realm, were left to their own Conduct; and managing Affairs with Foreigners, as they might be most for their respective Interests; without any regard to the general Commerce of the Nation.

Henry, observing this Disorder, endeavoured to rectify it, by uniting the several Companies, and making one Body; wherein, without losing the liberty of trading to foreign Countries for himself, they might be governed by a Company still fulfilling, and being Subject to Regulations, which should secure the general Commerce, and yet not prejudice the Interest of Particulars.

With this View, he granted all the Merchants of his States, the Right of trading to Calais, then in his Hands, a Power of associating themselves into a Body Politick, with Directors and Governors, both in England and abroad; to hold Affiliates, both for the Direction of Business, and the deciding of all Controversies; to make Laws, punish Delinquencies; and impose moderate Duties on Merchandises, and Merchants, to be employ'd in the Service of the Corporation.

The adventurers of the Charter of Henry IV. were much augmented by Henry VII. who first gave 'em the Title of Merchants-Adventurers to Calais, Holland, &c. gave 'em a Province, &c. and the right of proclaiming and continuing free Ports at Calais, and ordered, that to be a Member of the Society, each Person pay 20 Marks Sterling; and that the several Members should attend the General Meetings appointed by the Directors, whether at London, Calais, or elsewhere.

The Inexcoration of this last Article, and contempt of some of the rest, occasioning great Inconveniences to the Company's Affairs, and much trouble to the Directors, Pain of Impeachment was menac'd, for those who should abstain themselves from the Affiliates without lawful Cause, or should disobey the Laws.

A Resolution was then made, Queen Elizabeth, in 1586, for an Explanation of certain Articles in the Charter of Henry VII. and a Confirmation of the rest granted by other Kings; that it might be made, by a Charter of the same Year, declare, that to end all Differences, the Directors should be chosen by Absentees, of the Company of Merchants-Adventurers of England; that all who were Members of the former Company, should, if they desired, become Members of this; that they should have a common Seal; that the Directors should soon have more Societies what other Persons, and on what Terms they pleased; and, expel 'em again on misbehaviour; that the City of Hamburg should be surrendered, all Money, Books, Accounts, &c. within their Grant, together with those of the Low Countries, &c. in that of the former Company. That no Member should marry out of the Kingdom; nor purchase Lands, in any City bought or sold. That those who do, shall be, ipso facto, excluded for ever.

Twenty Two Years after this first Charter, Queen Elizabeth granted 'em a second; confirming the former, and further, granting 'em a Privilege of Exclusion; with a Power of erecting in every City within their Grant a trading Council.

After these Privileges, the woolen Manufactures became the principal Subject of their Application; wherein they were disturb'd in the following Years: King Edward VI. granted a Corporation in 1616, in favour of some private Persons, who offer'd to set up a Manufacture for dying and spinning Wools, and settling a Factory there. But a Council of Merchants-Adventurers were prohibited dealing therein.

But that Project not succeeding, and the Charter being re-void'd two Years afterwards, the Merchant-Adventurers were reduced to their ancient Privileges, and none other were allowed to lend to other Parts. This Charter of King James I. is the last of those confirm'd by Charles II. in the Grand Charter of 1661.

The Revolutions which had happen'd in the Low Countries towards the end of the XVIIth Century, and which laid the Foundation of the Republic of Holland, having a visible and sensible Influence in the Commerce of England, and their ancient freedom; it was oblig'd to turn it almost wholly to the Side of Hamburg, and the Cities on the German Ocean; From which Change, some People took occasion to change their Name, and the ancient Title of Merchants-Adventurers is still retained in all their Writings.

Modyce Company, was first projected towards the End of the Eleventh Year of Edward VI. executed in the first and Second Years of Philip and Mary; but had not its Perfection, till its Charter was confirm'd by Act of Parliament under Queen Elizabeth, in 1560.

It had in it some other Adventurers, who were sent in three Veletsels on the Dijofery of new Countries; and to find out a North East Passage to China; These falling into the White Sea, and afterwards proving being exceedingly well receiv'd by the Magistrates, at their
return, solicited Letters Patent to secure to themselves the Commerce of Raffs, for which they had formed an Assocation.

The Charter was promised\'d by Edward VI. but he dyed before it was dispatched by Queen Mary, in 1555. By this Charter, the Assocation was declared a Body Politick, under the Name of the Company of Merchants Adventurers of England, for the Discovering new Traders, &c. in the East-Indies, &c. Their Privileges were, to have a Governor, 4 Consuls, and 22 Attorneys, for their Commerce; for their Policy, to make Laws, to sue in Courts of Law, to dispose of their Stock, to make one single Commerce; but the Commerce thither is free, each Member trafficking for himself; but observing, within, the Laws and the Policy of the Company, contributing, occasionally, towards the common Expenes.

This Bountiful Body had its rise under Queen Elizabeth; James I. continued it, though the Adventurers by the Civil Wars, there happening some Innovations in the Government of the Company, many Perfons having been admitted Members, not qualified by the Charter; Quo Elizabath dividit, et Odium diu est; conform to the Regulations promulged by Charles II. upon his Restoration, endeavoured to set it upon its ancient Bases; to which End, he gave \'em a Charter, containing not only a Description of their old one, but also several new Articles of Reformation.

By this, the Company is erected into a Body Politick, capable of making Laws, &c. under the Title of the Company of Merchants of England trading to the South Sea.

The Number of Members is not limited but is ordinarily about three hundred. The principal Qualification require\'d, is, that the Candidate be a Wholesome Merchant, either by Family, or by being an Apprenticrhip of from seven Years. Those under 35 Years of Age, pay 15l. Ster. at their Admission; those above, twice as much. Each makes Oaths, at his entrance, not to lend any Merchandises to the Company, and to keep their Company's Service only; and in short, any but the Companies Agents, or Factors. The Company governs itself by a plurality of Voices.

It has a Court, or Board at London, consist\'d of a Governor, and six other Directors, or Consuls, or Attollants, who are all actually to live in London, or the Suburbs. They have also a Deputy-Governor, in every City, and Port, where there are any Members of the Company. This Affords the Companies Service, and repress\'s Tariffs at the Ports, and the Common Expenes, which are imposed on all Ships, despatched by or on behalf of the Companies, on any part of the South Sea.

This Company fulfils, nearly on the Foot of that of Hamburg, and the Northern and Turky Companies, i.e. each Member themself carries on his own Ship, and in his own Time, only paying a Duty of 18 or 19 Pounds Sterling, beside other Duties imposed from time to time for the Occasion of the Company and the Commerce in general.

Now, then, this Company, of which its Charter, call it, East-Land Company, is establish\'d on the Foot of that of Hamburg; from whence it appears has been differentiated.

Established in the Year 1719. By the first Art. the Company is erected into a Body Politick, under the Title of the Company of Merchants of the East; to confund of Englighmen, all Adventurers, who shall have entered the Business therein, and traffick\'d thro the Sound, before the Year 1568, into Norway, Sweden, Poland, Livonia, Prussia, Pomerania, &c. as also Reval, Cambo, Groenland, Denamark, &c. Colonies, &c. with the Privileges and Immunities, and all the Licensu, &c. incident to such Companies. Most of the following Articles grant \'em the usual Privileges of such Companies, as a Seal, Governour, Courts, Laws, &c.

The Addition peculiar to this Company, are, That none shall be admitted a Member, who is already a Member of any other Company; nor any Retail-dealer at all. That no Merchant qualify\'d, be admitted without paying 6 Pounds 1 Shilling 6d. Sterling, if he is already a Member of another Company, deeming it to renounce the Privileges thereof, and to be received into that of the East, shall be admitted gratis; provided he procures the same Favour, in the same Manner, to every other Company, deeming it to renounce the Privileges thereof, and to be received into that of the East, in the Places express\'d in the Charter, may be received as Members of the Company on paying 40 Marks; That notwithstanding, the Members shall enjoy all the Rights and Privileges, That they shall export no Cloths but what are dyd & prett; except 100 Pieces per Ann. to the Merchants at Exeter, and Taunton.

This Charter was confirm\'d by Charles II. in 1661, with this Addition; That no Perforn of what Quality soever, living in London, should be admitted a Member unless he were free of the City.
the long War with France, 'tis no wonder the Phantom of a new Company should be raised, to bring in the Subscriptions which, it is said, were due from all the Monarchies in Europe; but they were supplied with Money, without diffatisfying the People, already out of their Purses, and at Subsidies, &c.

Be this as it will, 'tis certain the Ministration never thought��t for their purposes the time; and the Company was on foot, about making any Settlement on the Coast of South America, which was the Thing whereas the People were first flattered: Besides that, the Fund having been apparently prevented to defend the Country, the Ministry, in its own Estimation, thought it must in all Probability have funk outdoors, but for the unexpected Help it met with in 1713.

By the Treaty of Utrecht, the French possessions in the Spanish West Indies with Negroes, was repledged to the English, in favour of the South Sea Company; which by this Turn relieved it from the Condition of paying its Pensions to the House of Commons, with the most flourishing Companies of Commerce in England.

The Treaty of this Company with the Spaniards, commencing the 20th May 1713, when the Company was to furnish the Spanish West Indies with 14,000 Negroes, of both Sexes, between fifteen and twenty years of Age, found, &c. and at the Rate of Six Shillings per Head besides, only to pay half the Dues to the King of Spain, for the first 5 Years of the Farm, or Affidavit. It may be added, that in consideration of 20,000,000 Piastres, paid in Adverse of Trade, the Spanish Company is to return the Ships during the first ten Years, the Company is only to pay Dues for the first five years: The King's Due is 155 Piastres per Head, Gordian.

The chief Etablissement of the French Affidavit Company was at Buenos Ayres, a Town of considerable Trade on the Coast of South America. The South Sea Company, who with great Success took on board 14,000 Negroes of the Affidavit, or Farm of Negroes, prefers the same Etablissement, and is here their Vessels discharge their Negroes, which they had negotiated thro' all the Coasts of Africa within their Grant.

The Company, 'tis certain, set out with good Success; and there was room to hope still better; since, besides that the Value of their Stock the first five Years, rose faster, in proportion than that of any other Company, its Majesty, after purchasing 1000 l. Sterling therein, was pleased to consign to be their Governor, or a director. For what remains of the History of this Company, with that fast Train of romantic Companies, it drew after it, we shall refer to the Article BUBBLE.

Harborough Company. This Company, for 1712, anno 1713, appeared in England, its Design being to let for a Term of Years, immediate Commerce between the Subjects of England, and those of its Majesty's German Territories. The first Scheme was & in 1712: 7 Charter obtained some time after: The rest is lost.

The West India Company, or the English Colonies in North America, are of a lower Class than those aforementioned; and too numerous to be here detailed.


The Danish Company, which was established in good Prospect at Edinburgh, in 1699, for the Commerce of S. America. They sent a Regiment and a Colony, which they endeavoured to establish in the Isthmus of Darien, which parts N. and S. America. But the English Ministry not thinking proper to own and support the first Successes of this Company, which had alarm'd Spain, ever jealous of this Enterprise, exacted of the South Sea Company, as it is called by the Spaniards in 1700: And thus vanish'd the best Project that ever was form'd, for diffruting with that Nation the Possession of those Countries, from which they pretend to exclude English and Dutch Companies.

Dutch Companies.

Dutch East India Company, had its rise in the midst of the Struggle that People had for their Liberty: For the Spanish having forbid all Commerce with them, and cut up all their Ports; necessity infir'd some Zealanders to seek a new North East Passage to China.

This Enterprise proving so successful to three or four Armst - second Company was form'd, under the Name of the Company of remote Parts; which, in 1695, took the ordinary Root of the Portuguese to the Island of Timor, and a Year or two years, and a half-time with little Gain, but good hopes.

This Company, and a new one now just established at Amster - the United Provinces, equip'd other Vessels; and their occasion commenced in 1712, Antwerp, Rotterdam, in Zea - and, infomuch, that the States began to apprehend they might be prejudicial to each other: Under this Concern, they called all the Directors of the several Companies together, who all conlevl'd to an Union, the Treaty whereby was confirmed by the States in 1622: A very remarkable Protection of the Dutch East India Company, or Etablissement of Commerce that ever was in the World.

Its first Capital was fix Millions six hundred thousand Flor- amers divided into several Chambers, so that in that of Amsterdam, 112,500 Florins, and a like Number in those of Gras and Ilor. As each Grant expires, the Company is obliged to repair for a new one, which it already done four times since the first; viz. one in 1622, for 870,000 Florins, for another for 21 Years, commencing in 1643, and a third in 1653, for 25 Years; a fourth in Advance, commencing in 1668, for new Grant exceeding 4,000,000 Florins; a considerable Sum; that of 1647, 160,000,000 Florins, and the two following ones more. The last of 1698 was confir - by a Placard of the States General, granting 'em a Pre-serve.

Their Factories, Residences, &c. in the East-Indies, are almost infinite; reaching from the Persian Gulf to the Ganges. The principal is that of Batavia, the Centre of their Commerce; here reside their General, with the State and Splendor of a Sovereign Prince, making War and Peace with the Eastern Kings and Emperors at Pleasure. Their Navigation and Trade, as well as their Factories, are Teunissen on the Coast of China, Nagopie in the Moluccas, Ambon, Banda, Siam, Macassar, &c. Several on the Coast of Coromandel, and at Islespoo, Cape of Good Hope, Zanzibar, on the Coast of Mauritius, and at the Sire of Mauritania, and the Isles of Madagascar, that of Mora, or others, the Sire of Amba, both in the North and South Sea.

The Directors are divided into five Chambers, (as in the East-Indies) in which those which are chosen for the General Direction of Affairs. In 1647, the Company was still in Grant for 25 Years, but was scarce able to hold out the Term; by reason of its great Losses, and Expences in tak - their Factories: Some of the Prospect, and particularly, a Part of Burmah of the Portuguese. The Weakness of this Company, which had several times in vain attempted to be joined to that of the East-Indies, occasion'd its Dissolu - the Expectation of the Union.

In 1654, a new Company, composed of the ancient Proprie - and their Creditors, was founded in the fame Rights and privileges of the former; and still subsists with Hon - their first Capital was about 240,000 Florins. Its principal Etablishments, are, one at Cape Verd, another in the Gold Coast of Africa, at Toghuo, Coromar, &c. in Asia.

Dutch North Company has no exclusive Privilege; the Advantages of its being of another kind, and very in - the East-Indies, the Fiduciary of New Zambuba, David's Straights, and Green - yet, none of their Factories are interdicted to private Traders; all the differences between the and the Companies being taken away, the Senate of the South Sea Company established the Electrical part of Portugal from the Portuguese. This Company, which had several times in vain attempted to be joined to the Dutch East-Indies, occasion'd its Dissolution.

In 1664, a new Company, composed of the ancient Proprietors and their Creditors, was founded in the same Rights and privileges of the former; and still subsists with Honour: Their first Capital was about 240,000 Florins. Its principal Etablishments, are, one at Cape Verd, another in the Gold Coast of Africa, at Toghuo, Coromar, &c. in Asia.

Dutch East India Company, established in 1602, with an exclusive Privilege, to a trade for 21 Years, in the Seas of the East-Indies and South-Sea. No Adventurer to be admitted without 1000 Livres in Stock; and Foreigners who had not 5000 Livres in Stock, to be excluded.

The Patent grants both the Island of S. Madagascar, and the King to be at one fifth of the Expenditure of the three first Armaments, without Interest; the Principal to be refunded in ten Years, if the Company not go above the whole, the Loan to fall on the King's side.
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The Capital Fund of the Company, which was mostly fur- 
rished by the King, was seven or eight Millions of Livres, 
but was to have been 13 Millions. 

The Company was now manning to support the 
Company, yet it still drooped, and still struggled; yet having lab- 
rated ten Years without any change in its Form, and being no longer able to discharge its duties, the new 
Recoverers of the Commerce, found it little to their purpose. At length, 
Things not being disposed for a new Essai India Company, nor much good to be expected from the old one; in 1752, the 
Ministers of Great Britain, made a new Treaty with the King of 
S. M. and renew 'em their Privilege under certain 
Conditions. Under the Hands of the late, the Com- 
pany began to flourish.

The first Action of the Company is at: Ponsonby, orponsonby, on the Court of Coronamond: This is the Residence of the 
Director-General; the other Factories are inaccessible. The 
Merchandize the Company brings into French India, consists of 
several Kinds of Guns and Drugs, Woods, Wax, printed Calligraph, Mus- 
lin, &c.

French West India Company, established in 1664: their 
Charter gives 'em the Property and Scipigraphy of Canada, A- 
cadia, Antilles Islands, 6ile of Ceylon, and the Terra fir- 
mas of America, from the River of the Amazons to that of 
Oropeko; with an exclusive Privilege for the Commerce of the 
Whole, with French Slavey and the Coast of Guinea, for 
forty Years, only paying half the Duties.

The Stock of the Company was so considerable, that in 
less than 6 Months, 45 Veterans were formed, and they took 
up all the Places in their Grant, and settled a Commerce: yet it only subsisted nine Years. In 1764 the 
Grant was revoked, and the Countries above reunited to the 
King, and several Directors of the King as a Body, in Acts 
Action of the Advertisements. This Revocation was owing par- 
tly to the Poverty of the Company, occasion'd by its Losses in the Wars with England, which had necessitated it to 
new give about three Millions in the Fund of the Company, and 
their Privilege for the Coasts of Guinea: but afo'd to its having in 
good measure answer'd its End; which was to recover the 
Commerce of the West Indies from the Dutch; who had now 
possess'd it for some Years, and in the meantime, the 
merchants being now accus- 
ated to traffick to the Antilles, by permission of the Com- 
pany, were so affixed to it, that it was not doubted they 
would support the Commerce after the Disillation of the 
Company.

French Mississippi Company, was first established in 1684, 
in favour of the Chevalier de la Salle; who having projected it in 
1665, and being appointed by the Governor of the Fort 
Ponsonby, at the Mouth of that River, travelled over the 
Country in the Year 1685, and return'd to France to solicit 
the Establishment. This obstin'd, he fell for his new 
Colony, with four hundred Indians; when entering the Gulf of Mexico, did not, it feem, know the 
River that had cost him so much fatigue; but settled on 
another River, unknown, where his Colony perished by de- 
plorable Mismanagement. Making several Expeditions to find the Mississippi, 
he was kill'd in one of 'em by a Party who mur'd him against his 
will; whereupon the Colony was design'd to be removed. maps 
To become a town, he had to get a charter, and to get a 
way to the Mississippi; he found the Mississippi, 
built a Fort, and settled a French Colony: But he being 
poll'd, is laid, by the Intriguers of the Spaniards, who fear'd such a Neighbour; in 1712, the whole property of trading to the French Territories, called 
Lousiana, granted him for 15 Years.

Company of the West. In 1717, the Sieur Cre nont 
rench'd from his Grant, and no Company of the West 
was erected, under the Title of Company of the West: To 
which, besides every thing granted to the former Company, 
was added the Commerce of Caffir, enjoy'd by the Canada 
Company, in the Province of Canada as far as 
In this Establishment, an equal View was had to the Finances, 
and the Commerce of the Nation: And accordingly, part 
of the Conditions of its Establishment required the Caffir 
Companies to have the same several Directors, and no 
other than the venturing part of the Bill, 
called Bills of Trade; which could no longer subsist on their 
present footing. The former are no more than are usual in 
both Establishments; but the latter are a considerable 
Revenue. To put the finishing hand to the Company, in 
1717 its Fund was fix'd at an hundred Millions of Livres, 
which being fill'd, the Caffir was four up.

Company of the East. In 1714, the former Company 
with that of Canada, was immediately follow'd by its Union 
with that of Europe, both, in the Year 1718, by an Act of 
Council, which at the same time granted the Company 
the entire Company of Caffir, and made it Mistress of the Negro, 
or Guinea Trade, to the French Colonies in America.

Nothing was now wanting to its Perfection, but an Union 
with the English East-India Company, and with the China and S. 
Dutch, which were effected the second in April and the 
third in 1720. This Union of the East-India and China 
Company with the Company of the West, occasion'd an Alteration 
the Company's sole calling in its Operations.

The Reasons of the Union, were the inability of the 
two former to carry on their Commerce, the immense Debts 
they had contracted in the Indies, especially the East-Com- 
pany, which was reduced to a state so precarious, that several 
Indians, which discredited the Company so far, that they 
did not appear any longer at Surat; Lastly, the little 
Care they took to discount their Engagements; and their 
having been so much engaged to the disadvantage of the Company 
of S. M., in consideration of a tenth in the Profits of the 
Returns of their Ships.

The ancient Action of the Company of the West, which 
was so long before this Engraftment was proposed, and when it was complicated, were rien to 150 per cent. which unex- 
pected Success, gave occasion to conclude the new 
Action of the Union, in the Indies to have been a true Credit. 
The number of Subscribers, who at that time, knew the 
forethought of the Ministry, to the extent of 120 Million of 
Livres, there were above fifty Millions libell'd for: The fifth 
twenty-five Million Livres which were granted to the India 
Company, and the 100 Millions of Stock allowed the Com- 
pany of the West, being fill'd as soon as it was open, were emp- 
ed; to satisfy the Earnestness of the Subscribers, the 
Stock was increased by several Arrears to three hundred Mil- 
ton Livres, and the number of new Actions was increased to 
200 per cent., and those of the ancient Company of the West 
1500 per cent., an exorbitant Price, to which no other Com- 
pany ever rose.

The Company was now so flourishing, that in 1719 it of- 
ferd the King to take a Lease of all his Farms for nine 
Years, at the Rate of three Millions five hundred thousand 
Livres per Annum, more than had been given before; and 
the King accepted it. M. de Prez, the Director, was directed by the 
Debits of the State: These Orders were accepted, and 
the King, in consideration hereof, granted 'em all the 
Privileges of the several Grants of the Companies united 
in the Company of the West, but the Company, how- 
ever, of discharging all the Debts of the old East-India 
Company, without any Deduction at all. The Loan of 
twelve Hundreds Millions not being sufficient for the Occasions 
This led the Ministers of the State, and Monsieur de 
Marchand, to order the raising of three hundred Million 
more, which, with the former Loan, and another of one hundred Million, made fifteen hun- 
dred Millions; for which the King was to pay Interest at 
the Rate of three per Cent.

The Duke of Orleans, in February 1720, did the Com- 
pany the Honour to prefix to their Allegiance, when he made 
Proposals to 'em on the Part of the King; the 
principal was, that they should take on 'em the Charge and 
Administration of the Royal Bank. This was accepted of, 
and Mr. Laso, Comptroller-General of the Finances, was 
appointed Inspector-General of the Indian Com- 
pany and Bank united.

This Union, which it was proposed, would have been a 
mutual help to both those famous Establishments, proved 
very little serviceable. The West was before the East 
From this time, both the Bank Bills and the Actions of the 
Company began to fall; in eftic, the first perih'd ab- 
olutely, and the other had been drawn along with it, but for the 
King's Assistance taken up the great, that in a few 
months the Company could not subsist.

The first Precaution was the revoking the Office of Inspector- 
General, and obliging Mr. Laso to quit the Kingdom: 
The ancient Directors were discharged, and new ones substituted; 
and the Bank was happy, and the Actions fell. On the other 
nder'd, they should give an account of what they had recei- 
d, and disburs'd, both on the account of the Company, and of 
the Bank; and they had the Management of neither. 
Another Precaution of that Year was, to allow the Company 
was by endeavouring to distinguish the lawful Affiliates 
from the Mississippi Exterminors; whole immense Riches, 
were spoliated in realising their Rights, either into Species or Merchandise, and were begin to fall to the 
State; in order, if possible, to secure the honest 
Adventurers their Stock. To this end, an Inquisition was made 
in both the Companies, and with all the Directors, or, as they were called Regiments, 
been seriously to look about for their Commerce abroad.

The French have had several other Companies, the last upon the Exploitation of their 
Grains, as, the 

Baffin Company of France, which was, at first, a lim- 
ited Company of Merchants, of Marquis, in the 17th 
Century, for shifting of Chevaliers of France, on the 
Court of Bercy, on the Frontiers of Alger and 
Tunis. Having obtained leave of the Sultan Sidiyas II. to 
make an Establishment, and having likewise to the 

Baffin Royalty of the Company of the in 1664, they built 
also the Baffin of France, whence the Com- 
pany took its Name. The
The French use the Word indifferently for Hoof, or Foot; but the English appropriate the Term Trunk to a Company of Hoofs. See Troop.

The Number of Men in a Company is uncertain; in the modern Army of 1750, in the Guards more. See Regi-

ment, and Guard.

In the French Guards the Company is 150, in the Swift Guards 200.

Companies not imbued into Regiments, are called Independent

Companies.

The French have their Free Companies, who never enter the Body of any Regiment; and Companies of Ordnance, who in the present War have a Regiment of 75, in the Guards more. See Re-

Ciment, and Guard.

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1. parallel to a Line drawn from the Head to the Stem; the Rudder is to be directed accordingly. 2. 9. If the Course be found on the Chart between the South-West and South-East, it will be necessary to lay the Compass so that a Line from the South-West, South-east, or South-west passes over the Mark on the middle of the side of the Box. This is all that is required. See Sailing, Chart, Course.

3. In a Surveying, all that is necessary is an accurate Measurement of the Figure 6c, in Surveying, Land, Dialling, &c., Surveying, Dialling, &c.

4. Structure, in the main, is the same with that of the Marine Compass; consisting, like that, of a Box, Needles, and a Frame. The principal difference consists in this, that instead of the Needle's being fitted into the Card, and playing with it on a Pivot, it here plays with the Card, which is drawn on a Compass, and a Circle divided into 560 Degrees on the Limb. See Tab. Surveying, Fig. 15.

5. Instrument, on the whole, is obvious to Travellers, to direct them in finding their Places, and to enable them what to dig, &c. But it has other Uses, too, less easy, yet more considerable.

1. To take the Declaration of a Wall by the Compass. Apply that side of the Compass to one of the sides of the Wall; the Number of Degrees, or what the North End of the Needle points, will be the Declination of the Wall, and that side is that of the North Point of the Needle points towards the Wall; the Sun may be there on Noon; if it fix over 10 Degrees, counting from the North towards the East, the Declination is so many Degrees from South towards East. But if the Course be found from the West towards the North, the Declination of the Needle points towards the West, with us, it must be noted, that to retrieve the Irregularity, must always be added to the Degrees flown by the Needle, when the Declination of the Needle points towards the East. If it be found towards the West, it will be the Declination of the Needle to be subtracted, see Declination.

2. To take an Angle with the Compass. Suppose the Angle EBD, Fig. 13, to be required; Lay the side of the Compass, whereby the Needle points to the North, on the straight Line AD, and the Needle points to the South, on the point P, Fig. 13. Then, if the Needle, as before, be divided into 560 Degrees, there will be 15° 31' from 215; the Remainder is 21° 31' which subtracted from 360, there will remain 234° 29' the required Angle. But if the difference between the Declination of the two Lines exceed 180°, in that Case, 180° must be subtracted from the difference: the Remainder is the Angle required. See Declination.

3. For the Measurement of this, see Copying, land.

4. Note, In measuring Angles by the Compass, there need not any regard be had to the Variation; that being fipp'd the same in all the Lines of the Angles.

5. To take the Plot of a Field by the Compass. Suppose the Field A, B, C, D, E, (Fig. 12.) for the greatest accurateness, to be divided into two Parts, each of which the Compass, place it horizontal, and then the Sight look along the Side A B, or a Line parallel to it: applying the Eye to the Sight at the South-Point of the Compass, the point which touch the Compass pad on the corresponding Line enter down the Degree to which the Needle points, which fipp'd 2:1 measure the length of the side, and so proceed, one after another, and subtract the letter from the next greater; thus you have all the quantity of the several Angles, and the length of the Lines that include them. For the other Side C D, E, do as before and subtract the letter from the next greater, etc. etc.
The use of the Asimuth Compass, is for finding the Sun's magnetic Asimuth, or Amplitude; and thence the Variation of the Compass.

If you should be for an Amplitude at Sun-rising, or an Asimuth before Noon, apply the Centre of the Index k on the Weft Point of the Card, within the Box; so that the four Lines on the Edge of the Card, and those on the Index, shall meet. If you should apply it for a Sun's Amplitude setting, or an Asimuth in the Afternoon, turn the Centre of the Index right against the East Point of the Card; and within the Box concur with those on the Card: The Instrument therefore, for finding the Variation, turn the Index k towards the Sun, till the Shadow of the Thread d fall directly on the Site of the Sun, and see if the shadow pass along the Mid-dle of the Index; then will the inner Edge of the Index cut the Letter a, on the Cardinal Distance of the Sun's magnetic Asimuth from the North or South.

But note, if, when the Compass is thus placed, the Asimuth falls to the South of the North or South Point of the Card, according as the Sun is from you; and then the Edge will cut the Degree of the magnetic Asimuth, or Sun's Asimuth from the North or South. See Amplitude.

The Sun's magnetic Amplitude was thus found, the Variation of the Needle is thus determined.

Being out at Sea the 12th of May 1731, in 45° N. Lat. the compasses gave me the Sun's Declination 13° North, and his East Amplitude 27° 25' North: By the Table in the Compass, I find the Sun's magnetic Amplitude at his rising and setting; and find he rises, v.g. between the 52d and 53d Deg. reckoned from the North Point of the Card; and Point of the Compass, i.e. between the 27th and 28th Deg. reckoning from the East.

The magnetic Amplitude, therefore, being here equal to the true Amplitude, the Needle has not been compassed. If the Sun at his rising should have appeared between the 52d and 53d Deg. from the North towards the East; his magnetic Amplitude would then be between 57 and 58 Deg. i.e. about 10 Deg. greater than the true Amplitude, and the Needle would vary about 10 Deg. North Eaullerly.

If the magnetic East Amplitude found by the Instrument be equal to the true Amplitude, their Difference would have shown the Variation of the Needle.

If the true East-Amplitude be Southwardly, as also the magnetic Amplitude and this last be the greater; the Variation of the Declination will be South, and the needle will be North West Amplitudes.

What has been said of North-East Amplitudes holds also of South-West Amplitudes, and what of South-East Amplitudes holds of North-West Amplitudes. See Amplitude.

Lastly, if Amplitudes be found in different Determinations, e.g. v.g. if the true Amplitude be 6 Deg. North, and the magnetic Amplitude 5 Deg. South; the Variation, which in this Case is North-West, will be equal to the Sum of the magnetic Amplitude and the East Amplitudes; Lindbergh the same for Weft Amplitudes.

The Variation may likewise be found from the Asimuth: but by a different method. The Sun's Declination, Latitude of the Place, and its Altitude must be given, that his true Asimuth may be found. See Asimuth.

Compass of Proportion, See Sector.

Compasses, or Pair of Compasses, a Mathematical Instrument, used for the describing of Circles, reckoning during the Distances of Points, Lines, &c. See Circle, Line, &c.

The common Compasses consist of two Branches or Legs, of Iron; which are of the Metal, pointed at bottom; and a top jointed by a River, whereon they move, as on a Crossbar.

The Invention of the Compasses is ascribed to Coles, Nephew of Dedalus by his Sister, whom the Poets say, Dedalus killed. 

We have Compasses now of various Kinds and Conveniences, accommodated to the various Uses they are intended for: As,

String Compasses, or Contrivn. with a Fide, as to take an Extent to a Hair's breadth.

Genius Compasses, whole Legs are a little bent upwards towards the top; so that when flit, only the Points meet.

The Points are usually made to take off, and on; and other Points for particular occasions put in their Places; as Drawing Point, During-wheel Point, Ponce-brayon Point, &c.

Spring Compasses, or Dividers, made of harden'd Steel, the Head arch'd; which, by its Spring, opens the Compass; the opening being directed by a circular Screw: fastened to one Leg and let thro' the other, work'd with a Nut.

Click-makers Compasses are very substantial, forging to cut Paper: and those are like the common Compasses with a Quadrant, or Bow, as the Sun's Asimuth be north; and it may have a different use from that, as serving here, to keep the Instrument firm at any opening.

Trihali Compasses, a late Contrivance to save the trouble of changing the Points: The Body is like the common Compasses; towards the bottom of the Legs, without-fide, are added two other Points, besides the usual ones; the one carry'd by a small Screw, the other a Point; each both adjusted so as to turn round, and so be in the way of use, or out of it, as occasion requires.

The small Compasses are temper'd by a Lamp and Blow-pipe, however cold the air may be; the Larger are temper'd by a charcoal Fire and a Blow-pipe, bearing them to a Cherry-colour, then plugging them up with Tide and Tar, and straining them.

Compasses of three Branches. Their Structure is like that of the common Compasses; foresaid affix the Excess of a Leg on the other, the use is to take three Points at once, and to form Triangles; so by three down Five Points of a Map to be copied at once, &c.

Trifidling Compasses, the Invention of M. Tarragon, for the Trifidling of Angles, geometrically. See Trissection.

The Instrument is made like a common Compasses, except of a Circle of 120 Deg. immoveable, with its Radius: The Radius is fall'd with one of the central Rules, like the two Legs of the other, and the central Rule may be carried thro' all the Points of the Circumference of the Circles, and the Radius and Rule to be as thin as possible, and the Rule fall'd to the Radius hammer'd cold, to acquire an Elasticity: The central Rule must be, to be triple the breadth of the Radius. In this Rule to have the Points a Dove-tail, to be fall'd on it, for its Motion: In the Centre of each Rule must likewise be a Hole. See the Journal de Science Mathematiques.

Beam Compasses, consist of a long Branch, or Beam, carrying two braids Curvati; one the fixed at one end, the other sliding along the Beam, with a Screw to fix it, on occasion; the Beam must be able to be Serpentined kind, whether Steel, for Pencils, or the like. It is used to draw large Circles, take great Extents, &c.

Ellipsograph, their use is to draw Ellipses, or Ovals of any kind: They consist of a fixed Point, A, (Fig. 2. Geom. Fig. 2.) about a Foot long, bearing three Curvati; to one of which may be screwed Points of any kind; to the bottom of which is a sliding Dove-tail, adjusted in Grooves made in the cross Branches of the Beams; the Dove-tails having a Motion every way, by turning about the long Branch, go backwards and forwards along the Beam, the Same Dove-tail has got back the whole length of the Branch Underneath, the other Dove-tail over the upper Dove-tail.

Note, the Distance between the two sliding Dove-tails, is the Distance between the two Focus of the Ellipsis; so that by changing the Points, the Ellipses will be rounder or flatter.

Under the Ends of the Branches of the Ovals, are placed four Steel Points to keep it fast.

The use of this Compauss is easy, by turning round the long Branch, the Ink, Pencil, or other Point, will draw the Ellipses required. Its Figure flows both its Ure and Central Branch.

Cylindrical and Spherical Compasses, used in taking the Diameter, Thickness, or Caliber of round, or cylindrical Bodies; in Cannon, Pipes, &c. They consist for four Branches join'd in a Centre; two of 'em circular, two flat, a little bent at the Ends.

To use, one, the flat Points is put within the Cannon, the other without; the two opposite Points draw the Thickness. See Caliper.

There are also Spherical Compasses, differing in nothing from the above, but that their Legs are arch'd; for serving to take the Diameters of round Bodies. See Caliper.

Proporitinal Compasses, consist of two Branches, (Plat Geom. Fig. 4,) each pointed at either end with Steel; the length of which is fixed, for the Curvati to slide up and down; in the middle of which Curvati, the Points are serving to join the Branches, and to fix 'em at any Point requisite.

On the one Leg are Divisions, serving to divide Lines into any number of equal Parts, for reducing of Figures, &c. On the other are Numbers, for the inscribing any regular Polygon in a Circle proposed.

The Use of this Compauss is easy: Supposing, e.g. a right Line to be divided into three equal Parts; pull the Screw till the Beam be just on the Figure 3; where fixing it, take the length of the given Line between the longest Parts of the Legs; the distance between the two Points, will be

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Judge for taking Cognizance of any certain Matter. See Jurisdiction.

COMPITALITIA, Feasts held among the Antients in honour of the Latini. See Feast, and Lates. The Word comes from the Latin Compositum, a Cordial, by reason the Feast was held in the Meetings of several Latini.

This Feast is more ancient than the building of Rome. Dionysius Halicarnassensis and Plutarch, indeed, say, they were instituted by Sarceans. This only dignifies that they were introduced into Rome.

Notwithstanding what Dio, relates, that the Compitalia were celebrated a little after the Avaria; and that the Roman Circumcision was held 'twixt the 16th and 18th of February; it appears that it had not any fix'd Day; at least, not in the time of Varro, as is observ'd by Catoonarius.

The Feast being thus movable, the Day wherein it was to be held was fixed by the Senate, and determined annually by lot on the 4th of the Nones of February, i.e. on the 6th of that Month.

Macrobius oberserveth, that they were held not only in honor of Juno, but also of Minerva, Madnista. The People of the City who officiated at them were Slaves and Liberti, and the Sacrifice a Sow.

They were on the Mount of Esquilin, after a longneglect, by Tarquin the Proud; and on occasion of an answer of the Quirites, That they should sacrifice Heads for Heads, i.e. for the Health and Prosperity of each Family, Children were ordained to be sacrificed: But Brutus, after expelling the Barbarous Victims, substitu'd the Heads of Gallies and Poppy, thus satisfying the Oracle which had enjoined Heads, Captips.

During the Celebrations of this Feast, each Family placed as they sat at Table, the Statue of the Goddess Maia: They also hung up at their Doors Figures of Woman, representing Men and Women; accompanying them with Supplications that the Lares of the House should be preserved, and spare the People of the House.

As for Slaves, in lieu of the Figures of Men, they offered Balls, or Fleece of Wool. Servius Tullius ordered, that the Statue of the Goddess Compitalia should be fixed at the Door of every House, and face the People of the House.

Thus, if an Arch or an Angle be 30 Deg., waday the Complement is 60 Deg. Since 60 + 30 = 90. The Arch and its Complement are Relatives, and are only used with regard to each other.

The Sin of the Complement of an Arch, is called the Cosine of a Tangent, the Cotangent, &c. See Complement, Cotangent.

We sometimes also say, the Complement of an Angle, meaning so much as it wants of a right Angle, or 90 Deg.

Complement of the Curve, in Navigation, is the Number of Points the Course wants of 30 Deg. or 8 Points, viz. of a Quarter of the Compass. See Course.

After the Use of the Angular Scale, it was applied to the distance of a Star from the Zenith; or the Arch comprehended between the Plane of a Star above the Horizon, and the Zenith. See Zenith, Star, &c.

Curvae in the Curve, in Fortification. The Inner Polygon consists of the Curtains and two Demigrosses: The Complement of the Curtains, therefore, to the inner Polygon, is the Demigross. See Curtain, and Demigross. It is the Complement of the Remainder of the Line of Defence, after you have taken away the Angle of the Flask. See Defence.

Complements of a Parallelogram, are the two Leffer Parallelograms made by drawing two right Lines parallel to each side of the Figure, thro' a given Point in the Diagonal. Such are the Parallelograms C and M. (Plane Geometry, Fig. 3.)

The headman, that in every Parallelogram, the Complement C and M are equal: For Z + C = M + R + M + X = as making up each side the great Triangle, or as making 2 Monkeys; and Z + C = X (because the Diagonal makes them 90°) wherever, the remaining Parallelogram C = M.

Complex, a Term ordinarily used as synonymous with Compound. In a literal sense, there is some difference between 'em.

Complex may be applied where a thing contains diverse parts, or consists of diverse parts, not really divided from one another; but only imaginarily, or in our Conception—
In this Sense, the Soul may be said to be Complex, in respect of the Understanding and Will; and these are two things our Mind alone distinguishes in us. See COMPLEX.

A Complex Term, or Idea, is a Term or Idea compounded of several simple, or incomposè ones. See TERM, and IDEA.

Thus, in the Proposition, A just God cannot leave the Crime unpunished, the Subject of this Proposition, viz. A just God, is in a Complex Term, or stands for a Complex Idea, composed of two simple Ideas of a good and a just God. A Complex Proposition, is either that which has at least one of its Terms complex, as that just mentioned; or such a one as contains several Membra, as causal Propositions.

Thus, e.g., If He be not the Living, the Wicked can never escape him. See Proposition.

Mr. Locke observes, that tho’ the Mind be perfectly paf
five in the formation of simple Ideas; yet it extorts several Ideas of complexity from them, and out of them, over its own free will; and that by this means it is, they become the Materials and Foundation out of which all our Knowledge is framed. See KNOWL

Eng.

Thos. Alls are chiefly three, viz. the combining of sev
eral simple Ideas into one complex one: and thus it is that all Complex Ideas are made.

And, it brings two Ideas, whether simple or complex, togeth
ers, by one by each other, and so views them, without un
iting them into one: and thus it gets its Ideas of Relation.

See Relation.

The last separates several Ideas from all other Ideas that accompany them in their real Existence: And thus all its general Ideas are formed. See GENERAL, and ABSTRACT.

As simple Ideas are obt’ed to exist in several Combina
tions, or simple ideas of several Object, the Mind may consider them’d, not only as they are really united in external Ob
jects, but as it felt has join’d them: Ideas thus made up of several ones put together, we call Complex; as Man, Beauty, Power,必等. As it is thus, a Complex Idea may be con
ounded and decomplexed, the their Number be infinite, and their Variety endless, may be all reduc’d under these three Heads, viz. Mates, Substances, and Relation; subject for their proper Heads, Modes, Substance, and Relation.

COMPLEXIO, COMPLEXION, in Metaphysicks, the Universe, or the composition of several Things different from each other, either really, or only in our Conceptions. See COM

PLEX.

COMPLEXIO, in Logic, is sometimes applied to the fe
cond term of an ens. the Judgment; confudcd, as it affirms or denies any thing; such Affirmation, &c. importing a Combination of several Things.

COMPLEXIO, is sometimes also used by Logicians in the Sense of Dilemma. See DILEMMA.

COMPLEXIO, in Rhetorick, &c. is a Figure including a Repetition, and a Conversion at the same time; the Sentence both beginning and ending with the same Word.

COMPLEXIO, for EXAMPLE, &c. is used for the Temper
ature, Habitue, or natural Disposition of the Body. See CONSTITUTION.

Some Philosophers distinguish four general and principal Complex Ideas, namely, Generation, Composition, Disjunction, and Reduction, which, according to them, answer to the Air; having the Qualities thereof, as being hot and moist. It takes its Name from Sanguis; because the Blood is there fusi’d to be pre
d omnium. See NATUM.

The Phlogistic Complexio takes its Name from the Pi
ntia, or Plenum, in which it abounds, and correponds to Water; being cold and moist. See PHLEGMAT.

Lastly, the medullary Complexio parts of the Na
ture of Earth, being cold and dry. See MELEAGRIT.

COMPLEXUS, or Par COMPLEXUM, in Anatomy, is a Pair of Muscles, arcing with thin small Tendons from the Bones to the Joints; and so occurring in various Parts of the Neck and Thorax; growing fibly in their Acce; again becoming tendinous about the middle; and again fibly, where it is inserted latently into the upper Part of the Os Occipitale, and into the front of the Teeth. When they act together, they pull the Head directly backwards, but either of ‘em acting alone, draws it obliquely backwards.

COMPLICATION of Disjunct, a Mixture, or Junction of several Disjuncts; especially where they have any affinity to one another; as the Dropy, Athisa and Jaundice happening together. See DISEASE.

This perplexes the Physicians, is, when with a Fever there is a Complication of some other Disorder. See FE

VER.

COMPOSITE, or COMPOSED, or Confab, in Heredity. A Burendz Compound, is that which is composed of a row of angular Parts, or Chequers of two Colours; as in the Figure adjoining.

COMPOSED, or COMPOUND, is also used in the General for Border, Plurality, compo’d of two different Colours, or Metals, dispo’d alternately, separated and divided by Fillets, excepting at the Corners, where the Juncrites, are made in the former manner. See COMPOSITUS

COMPOSITE Order, in Architecture, the last of the five Orders of Columns; so called, because its Capital is contained one in the other. See the other Columns. See ORDER.

It borrows a Quarter-round from the First, and, in the Double Row of Leaves, from the Corinthian; and Volu

tures from the Ionic: Its Corinica has Simple Mouldings or Decorations.

The Composic is also called the Roman and Italian Order; as having been invented by the Romans; confummarily to be 
the last, which are denominated from the People among whom they first appear. See the other Orders. See AUTHORS.

Most Authors rank this after the Corinthian; either as being the richest, or as the last that was invented: Someviz.

Purely as plements it between the Ic and Corinthian; or as a means of joining two different Ideas, either of them to the other, so as to make no scruple to use it under the Corinthian; whereas it is follow’d by M. le Coeur.

The Proportions of this Order are not fixed by Vitruvius; he only marks its general Character, by obliging his Cap

tile to be composed of several Parts taken from the Doric, I

onic, and Corinthian. In this he has pronounced, it is a partic

ular Order; nor does he vary it at all from the other Orders, except in its Capital. In effect, it was Servii who first add

ed the Compound Order to the four of Vitruvius, forming it as a sandwich from the Orders of Corinthian, Ionic, Doric, and Tuscan, and the Goldsmiths: Thus, that this Order was effect’d a Species of the Corinthian, only differing in its Capital.

This last being thus left undergird’d by the Attic, the Moderns have a kind of a Right to differ about its Pro

portions, &c. Scannazza, and after him M. l’Isle, make its Column 19 Diameters and an half; which is left by half a Mode. This height the C. Vignole’s Design was 8 Diameters, lader is less delicate than the Corinthian, Vignole makes it 20; which is the same that with this Corinthian: but Servii, touch’d by the Propor of Order, by giving it a more extensive and Bafe, and affection, M. de Fere, takes it still higher than the Corinthian.

This last does not think different Ornaments and Charac

ters better suited to this Order; but it is indifferent which, in which it gives a different Height too: Agreedly, therefore, to his Rule of augmenting the Heights of the several Columns by a Series of two Modes in each; he makes the Compound 20 Mo
des, and the Attic 9; the latter, which is the height of the Porch of Titus and the Temple of Bacchus. See Proportion.

COMPOSIZIO, or COMPOSIZIO, in Parti’s Order, in Columns, ENTARIA

TARE. See BASE, &c.

M. Perrault, in his Vitruvius, distinguishes between the

Composic and Compound Order.

In this Sense, the whole Parts and Ornaments are extraordinary and unatural, but have, withal, somewhat of Beauty; both on account of their Novelty, and in respect of the Minor or Genius of the Architec. So that 1 Compsozed Order is an arbitrary, hansomous Compsozio, whether regular, or irregular.

The same Author adds, that the Corinthian Order is the first Compsozio Order, as being compos’d of the Doric and Ic; which is the height of Vitruvius himself, Lib. 4. cap. 1.

COMPOSITION, in a Physical Sense, is the uniting or joining of several different Things, so as to form one whole, called Compound. See Composition.

The Schoolmen distinguish two Kinds of Composition, the one Estatorium, which is between Things of the same Nature, e. g. two or more Drops of Water; the other Efi

satio, when Things of different kinds are joined, and so constitute new Things, or Effects, different from any of the Parts; and thus, they, from the Matter and the Form, make the Wax: Wherein, whose Composition is very dif

ter from either of those Ingredients taken alone.

COMPOSITION of Ideas, is an Operation of the Mind, whereby it combines several of its Simple Ideas into Complex

ity.

Under the same Operation may likewise be reckoned that of enlarging; whereby we put several Ideas together of the same Kind, as several Unites to make a Denar. See COMPOZIZIO.

M. l’Isle divides the Orders of Men, for the sake they take in and retain several Combinations of Simple Fii

FIF Ideas.
Ideas; as, poetically, a Dog does the Shape, Smell, and Voice of his Master: yet these are rather so many distinct Marks whereby he knows him, than one Complex Idea, made out of them.

Composition, in Grammar, the joining of two Words together; or prefixing a Particle to another Word, to aug- ment, diminish, or change its Signification.

Concord, in Grammar, the Order of the Parts of a Discourse, adhering to each other.

To Composition belongs both the artful joining of the Letters whereof the Style is form'd, and by which it is distinguish'd, generic meaning, or full and formal ones; or the contrary. See Style.

And the Order, which requires the Grave to be placed after the Humble, and the Humble before the Gravitation, Dignity, before the Humble, or of any other Consideration. See Period.

Composition, in Painting, includes the Invention and Disposition of the Figures, the Choice of Attitudes, &c. Composition, therefore, consists of a perfect Order of History, proper Objects for a Picture; and the other dispositions 'em to advantage. See Painting.

Composition, in Mufick, The Art of disposing musical Sounds, or Sounds of the same Musical Notes, as they may be by design to be sung with the Voice, or play'd on Instruments. See Mufick, and Song.

Zarathustra defines it the Art of joining and combining Concord together, which are the Matter of Mufick: But this Definition is too cunning; in regard, Disassords are always used with Concord in the Composition of Parts. See Concord, and Discord.

Unproportion is comprehended the Rules, first, of Melody, or the Art of making a single Part; i.e. of contriving and disposing the simple Sounds, so as that their Succession and Progress may be agreeable. See Melody.

so that, when the Composer composes, he is in concerting several single Parts to together, that they may make one agreeable Whole. See Harmony.

It may be here observed, that the Melody being chiefly the Basis of all the Composition, the Rules of its Composition serve only to preferceive certain Limits to it; beyond which, the Imagination, in searching out the Variety and Beauty of the Expression, ought not to go; But Harmony, being the Work of Judgment, its Rules are more certain, extensive, and more difficult in practice.

In the Variety and Elegancy of the Melody, the Invention, as well as Judgment, has its due place, because the Mufick has but little place: but in Harmony 'tis otherwise; the Invention, here, has nothing to do; and the Composition is conducted from a nice Observation of the Rules of Harmony, without any Affluence from the Imagination at all.

Composition, in Logic, is a Method of reasoning, whereof we proceed from some general self-evident Truth, to particular and singular ones. See Motion.

The Method of Composition, call'd also Synthesis, is just the reverse of that of Resolution, or Analysis. See Resolution.

Resolution is the Method whereby we ordinarily search after Truth; Composition, that whereby a Truth found is discovered and communicated to others: Resolution is the Method whereby we arrive at the Knowledge of given Things, that Method has but little place: but in Harmony 'tis otherwise; the Invention, here, has nothing to do; and the Composition is conducted from a nice Observation of the Rules of Harmony, without any Affluence from the Imagination at all.

The Method of Composition is that used by Euclid, and other Geometricians; Resolution that used by Algebraists and Philosophers. The two Methods differ, just as the Methods of learning a Language do, and to this purpose the Ancients from the Ancients to the Politiclers, or by ascending from the Politiclers to their Ancients; each have in this common, that their Proposition is from a thing known, to another unknown.

The Method of Composition is but ob'ervers by the Mathematicians: The Rules herein are, to offer nothing but what is couched in clear命题 Terms, and to that End, to avoid Oracles, Hypotheses, To be short and clear Principles; to that End, to proceed from Axioms or Maxims, strictly, To prove demonstratively all the Conclusion, without the least Evasion, and to this purpose, not to role of any Arguments or Proofs, but Definitions already laid down, Axioms already granted, and Propositions already proved; which serve as Principles to Things that follow.

Claims are made in Composing, of several Di- rections of Motion, refuting from Powers adverting in different, the not opposite Lines. See Motion.

If a Point move or flow according to one and the same Di- rection, or else in an equable manner, it will still keep the same right Line; the Celere alone being chang'd, i.e. increas'd, or diminis'h'd according to the For- ces with which it is driv'n, the Direction being not opposite, as one, e.g. directly downward, the other upward, &c. yet still the Line of Motion will be the same.

But if the contrary Movements be not according to the same Line, the Direction, the compound Motion will not be according to the Line of Direction of either of them, but a different one from both; and this either负债 or crooked, according as the Directions or Celerities shall require.

To the Direction in the line of Motion, or in the direction of the Snake, the Line of the compound Motion will still be a right Line, and this, tho' the Motions be neither at right Angles one to another, nor equally swift, nor (each to its self) equable to the other, but different, that is, both accelerated and retarded alike.

Thus, if the Point a, (Tab. Mechanic, Fig. 4.) be imp-elled by a Force 2 towards b, 2 c, upwards towards b, and forwards towards d, the Line of the compounded Movement will be the same as if it went forwards in straight Line towards c, it must of necessity be gone upw'ards as far as e, to that were the Motions both equable, it would have gone in a straight Line as far as b. Nay, suppose the Motions unequal to as Celerity, so as if it move tw'ards as fast upwards as forwards, &c. yes, still it must go on in the Diagonal as c, because the Triangles are equal, and a c e would still be its Equilibrum, and so the Line will be the same as that of the Motions are.

But, if the Motions be different, then the compound Motion must be a Curve. See Circular Motion.

So in Circle. Motion, the Direction of the compounded Movement is straight, as a b c, or as a c b, or as a c b d, and so on, that it yields to none of them, but continues in Equilibrium: then will those three Powers or Forces be to one another, as three right Lines drawn parallel to those Lines, expressing the three different Directions, and terminated by their mutual Concurrency.

Let b represent the Force by which the Body b is impelled downward; and c, d, e, forces which the same equal but contrary Force, by which it is impell'd from b to e; but by what hath been before, the force b e is reducible into the two Forces acting according to the two Diagonals, the length of which is given by the square root from b to e, is a b to b e, and a d or a e, respectively. So likewise two Forces, acting without the Directions b c, a b, and a c, is equivalent to the Force acting without the Direction b e, a b, b e, &c. according to the Direction b e, from b to e, as d b, c e, to a b; and therefore, the Forces acting in the Directions b e, b e, &c. according to the Directions b e, e b, c e, &c. to the Force acting in the Direction, as b e, d e, &c. to a b: That is, if a Body be urg'd by three different equal forces Powers in the Directions b, e, d, a b, e c, and a b, these three forces are to one another as b, e, d, and a b, and e c, respectively. See Euclid, &c.

This Theorem, with its Corollaries, Dr. Keil observ's, is the Foundation of all the new Mechanisms of M. Perr辉煌: By which, he shew's, that the Motions be comprehended and most of the mechanism Theorems in Descartes, de Motu Animalium, be immediately deduced.

Composition of Proportion, signifies the comparing of the Sums of the Antecedent and Consequent, with the Consequent in two equal Ratios. See Ratio; see also Com- pound Ratio.

Suppose 4 : 8 = 3 : 6 by Composition of Proportion we have 4 : 8 = 3 : 6.

There is, however, a great difference between Composition of Proportion by Addition, and by Multiplication: the latter is established by Composition by Addition. If it had been 4 × 8, it would have been Composition by Multiplication: In a word, Composition of Proportion by Addition, is by Addition of the Indices of the Ratios; but by Multiplication, it is when the Indices are multiplied together: Ratios are multiplied into one another. See Composition.

Composition, in Pharmacy, the Art, or Art of mixing many Ingredients together into a Medicine; so as they may afford each other's Virtues, supply each others Defects, or correct one another's Harshness, or Soothingness. See Pharmacy.

Composition, in Printing, ordinarily call'd Composing, is the arranging of several Types, or Letters in the Composing-Stock, in order to form a Line; and of several Lines rang in order to form a Page; and the whole Book is compounded by making a Form. See Printing, Page, Form, &c.

The Composing-Sick is made of Iron generally, sometimes Bristles; of more or less length and depth, according to the Page to be composed, or the Composing-Stock; it hath two sliding Pieces, to be placed by means of a Nut and Screw, which are slip'd forwards or backwards, at the pleasure of the Compositor, and according to the Space which the Lines, Notes, &c. are to be taken up.

The Composing-Sick ordinarily contains seven or eight Lines of a middle-sized Letter; which, when set, are taken out by being introduced into a Rule, where they will stand straight; and will slip in the Galley; and others composing a Page be form'd. The Page being composed, is ty'd up, and let by and the rest of the Pages of the Sheet prepar'd in the same manner, and carried to the Press, and Coricing Stone; there rang'd in order, and dispos'd in a Cachet, or Iron Frame, fitted with wooden Furniture; then, the Quoins being struck in, 'tis carried to the Press to be print'd. See Press, Cachet, &c.
**COMPOSITION.** In Commerce, a Contrat between an In- solvent Debtor and his Creditors; whereby the latter agree to accept of a Part of the Debt, in compensation for the Whole, as a general Accommodation accordingly.

**COMPOSSIBLE.** In Mechanics, such Things as are capable of being compounded together.

**COMPOST, in Agriculture and Gardening, a Compound, or mixture of various kinds of Manures, as Dung, Manure, &c., for the improvement of the Soil.**

**COMPIGNES.** In Geology, the modelling of the natural Earth in the Work of Vegetation. See MAZE.

The Gardeners have Magazines, or Layfylls of Compost, adapted to the different sorts of Soil. Light loam Sand requires a Compost of a heavy Nature; such as the Fleming of Ditches, Tonds, &c. mixed with Earth, Dung, &c. A heavy loam, and a mixture of turf, makes a compost more frugile and active Kind, to inculcate into the heavy, lumpie Clay; as Dungs, Sand, Ashes, and natural Mould.

Each Compost for each Soil and each Situation of Soil, which produces seven different forms of Composts, to facilitate the forwarding of Turf, that is a quantity of hill Soil, broke, and mixed with sharp Sand, and Ashes of burnt Furnaces, Woods, &c., or still off Soil with Sand and burnt Grasses; brought for this purpose to the surface of the Soil; with the Fertilisation of seed; after the Oil is pressed out, with burnt Turf of hill Soil with Sand and Male-grains; or Sheeps Dung, with Wood Ashes and Loam, or Mother Earth. See SOIL.

The same Author recommends a Mixture or Preparation of Soils answering to Loam, or Mother Earth, as preferable for planting or sowing Forest-Trees in, to any of these richer Composts; which, tho' they hasten the Growth of the Tree, will not make the Timber near to firm and durable. See TIMBER.

**COMPOUND.** The Refut or Effect of a Composition of different Things; or that which arises therefrom.

**COMPOUND INTEREST.** Call it also Interest, Interest upon Interest, is that which is credited upon that part of the Sum which has been paid, and on that again, and so upwards to the end of Interest.

**COMPR.** In Algebra, as such are composed together by the Signs + and -; and are expressed either absolutely or unequally thus: + a - b - c - d - e - f - g - h - i; and 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 = 0 are compound Quantities. See QUANTITY.

**COMPRESSED.** In Mechanics, such as may be increased, or each other reduced, by some other Number before Unity. See NUMBER.

Such is 1; which is measured by 1 and also by 4.

**COMPRESSED AIR.** Or Air in Cylinders, or contained in any bag or vessel, for use in any Emergency.

**COMPRESS, in Chirurgery, a Bulb of linen Cloth, folded in several Doubles, and laid under the Bandages, to prevent a Wound from bleeding or swelling; or to retain the Medicines in the Wound.** See Wound.

**Comstock, in his Apology of Chirurgery, oberves, that the Antients composed their Compresses of carded Flax, or of Feathers, few'd between two Linens; and called them Pulvillarum.**

The Word comes from Comprimere, to press hard.

**COMPRESSION, the Act of pressing or squeezing something, so as to let its Parts nearer each other, and make it more compact.** See PRESSION.

**Compress, in Chirurgery, the Air, which the Antients imagin'd to act by suction, do, in reality, act by Compression; the Embolus, or Sucker, in going and returning in the narrow Poros, makes it more compact, and tightens the Parts made by the Force of its Elasticity to raise the Valve, and make its escape: upon which, the Balance being destroy'd, the Pressure of the Atmosphere on the Sanguine Surface, drives up the Water into the Pipe thus evacuated of its Air. See PUMP.

**Water is incapable of Compression; after the Air has been pump'd out of it, no Art or Violence is able to bring its Parts closer together, it makes no compression.** Artifices of the most judicious Made by the Academia dei Ciompetenti, Water, when violently squeezed, made its way thro' the infinitely fine Poros of a bell of Gold, rather than undergo Compression. See WATER.

**The Compression of the Air, by its own weight, is surprisingly great: it appears, by Calculation, that the common Air we breathe, near the Surface of the Earth, is compressed by the Weight of the Superincumbent Atmosphere, into the part of the space it would take up were it at liberty in a Vacuum; but the Air may be still further compressed by Art; and as it appears from Boyle's Experiments, that the Space which the Air takes up, when at its usual Dilation, is to be divided into about two hundred and fifty thousand to one.**

This immense Compression and Dilation, Sit Unde Nature observis, cannot be accounted for from supposing the Parts of the Air to be of the same Quantity, or in form of hinder Twigs interwoven into Circles; but nor any other way, but by a repelling Force, where-with they are endured; by virtue whereon, when at liberty, they mutually fly each other. See AIR, and Attraction.

This repelling Power, he adds, is stronger and more feasible in Air, than in other Bodies; because in Air its force is generated out of very fixed Bodies, but not without great diffi-
culty. Upon the other hand, the forces of attraction always reede from each other with the greatest violence, and are compressed with the greatest difficulty, which, when continued, cohere the more strongly. See LIGHT. **The repelling Forces are not repelled from this, that Filces walk on the Water without wetting their Feet; that the Obelisk-Glaffes of Telephones laid on each other do not touch; that dry Dusk is not brought to touch or cohese...**
without difficulty, u. g., unless either liquid if’d by Fire, or wet with Water; and that two polish’d, which it is not otherwise easy to be, are yet very hardly to be polish’d, and that it is not possible to be so polish’d as to make them clothy and join’d to apply as to clothe. See Ex- peling Force; see also Combustion, Dilution, &c.

COMPIAGMISE, an Arbitration, a mutual agreement or a compromise, is a measure to which Parties call in one or more Arbitrators, to judge of and terminate their Differences in an amicable way. See Arbitrators.

The regular way of appointing an Arbitrator, or a Compromise, is by a Will, that is, the agreement of the Arbitrators, the Power of chusing a Super-Arbitrator in case of need, a limited time for the Arbitrage, and a Penalty on the Party who does not abide by the Decision.

If, in the Capacity of a Slave, a Slave cannot make a Compromise without the leave of his Master, nor a Papil without the leave of the Authority of his Guardian, or a Wife without the leave of her Husband, or a Minor, nor a Person in the Capacity of a Slave, nor a Person in the Capacity of being chosen Arbitrator in a Compromise; the occasion on which a Compromise is not allowed of, are Requisitions, Determinations, or any other Questions, which generally, and generally, any thing wherein the publick Interest is more concerned than that of private Persons.

In our Law, Compromise is not of so much extent as to define it the Faculty, or Power of pronouncing Sentence between the Parties at Controversy, given to Arbitrators by the Parties mutual private Content, without publick Authority.

The Word is also used in Beneficent, &c. It none of the Words that denote the Right of Election, transfer it to one or more Perons, to elect a Person capable of the Office or Dignity.

Thus, we have seen Members of Parliament elected by the Electors, when they consider, not being able to agree among themselves, give the Power of electing, at least of nominating, to two Persons; obliging them by Oath, or otherwise, to chuse as they think the most capable, and well disposed.

COMPTING, or COUNTING-House, an Office in the Household, under the Direction of the Lord Steward; so called, because the Accounts for all Expenses of the King’s Household are taken, &c., &c., by the Lord Steward, Comp- troller, Cofferer, &c. See also Hours of Office, to take care of the Monies and Goods belonging to the Household.

COMPTROLLER, an Officer under the Roman Emperors, dispatch’d from Court into the Provinces, to force the Payments of Taxes, &c. not pay’d within the time prescribed by Law, &c.Colour of their Office, that Honors calld’d em by a Law in 412.

The Law of the Vexillo, mentions Military Commanders; which Commander among the Gods, &c. seems to order the Lord Steward to go into the Eight, to run to an Attack, &c.коло mentions a kind of Man-girl Commanders, whose Duty is to declare the Hours of Canonical Office, and to take care the Monies were to Church at those Hours.

The Word is Latin, form’d of the Verb Commanders, to obey, contain.

CONFESSION, in Theology, an inward Grief in the Mind, for having offended God. See Repentance.

The Remonants own their Confession insignificant, unless attended with Confession, or pricking of Heart. See Conversion.

Among the Eutrobiasts, Confession carries a more extensive Signification; and implies not only a Confession of Sin, but a penitent Resolution of not to Sin any more, a Resolution of Grief, Sorrow, and Displeasure on other Motives. Thus, the Miseries of Life, the Danger of being lost in the World, the Blindness of the Wicked. &c are to pass People’s Motion, to be brought before the People, to be Confessing, &c. to their Superiors, &c. See alsoBruce.

COMPUGRATOR, in Law, one that by Oath judg’d or clear another’s Innocence. See Law, and Oath.

The Word is form’d of the Verb Constitute, to make an Order, to form, to establish; and of the Adjectiveconstituting, Forming, or Making up, to constitute the Time, Weights, Measures, and Monies. See Time, Weight, Measure, Money, &c.

The Function is form’d of all this, and form’d all of it. The Word is form’d without, &c. It is the Radial, the Diametral, &c. It is the Muscular, the Circular, &c. It is the Linear, the Rectilinear, &c. &c.

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