

**ENGLAND SUBSISTS
BY MIRACLE**

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England Subsists by Miracle by Feltham Burghley

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FELTHAM BURGHELEY

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ENGLAND

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BY

FELTHAM BURGHEY.

" Pardon what I have spoke ;
For 'tis a studied, not a present thought,
By duty ruminated."

ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA, Act 3, Sc. 2.

LONDON:
JAMES BLACKWOOD, PATERNOSTER ROW.

1869.

226. b. 111.

PRINTED BY
SUMFIELD AND JONES, WEST HARDING STREET, FETTER LANE.



"THIS land of such dear souls---this dear, dear land,
Dear for her reputation through the world,
Is now leased out (I die pronouncing it)
Like to a tenement, or pelting farm :
England, bound in with the triumphant sea,
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege
Of watery Neptune, is now bound in with shame,
With inky blots, and rotten parchment bonds ;
That England, that was wont to conquer others,
Hath made a shameful conquest of itself :
O, would the scandal vanish with my life,
How happy then were my ensuing death !"

RICHARD 2. Act 2, Sc. 1.

"Sed mihi sit Stygios ante intravisse Penates,
Talia quam videam ferientes pacta Latinos."

SILIUS ITALICUS.

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration and financial management. The text notes that without reliable records, it is difficult to track the flow of funds and ensure that resources are being used effectively and efficiently.

2. The second part of the document addresses the challenges associated with data collection and analysis. It highlights that gathering accurate and timely data can be a complex task, often requiring the coordination of multiple departments and the use of various data sources. The text also discusses the importance of data quality and the need for robust data management systems to ensure that the information collected is reliable and usable for decision-making.

3. The third part of the document focuses on the role of technology in improving data management and analysis. It explores how modern data management tools and software can help organizations streamline their data collection processes, reduce errors, and facilitate the analysis of large volumes of data. The text also discusses the importance of ensuring that these technologies are secure and that data is protected from unauthorized access.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of data privacy and security. It notes that as organizations collect and store more data, the risk of data breaches and unauthorized access increases. The text emphasizes the need for strong security measures, such as encryption and access controls, to protect sensitive information and ensure compliance with relevant data protection regulations.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data sharing and collaboration. It notes that data is often siloed within different departments or organizations, which can limit its usefulness. The text emphasizes the need for data sharing and collaboration between different parts of an organization and between different organizations to maximize the value of the data collected and to improve decision-making.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the importance of data literacy and training. It notes that for data to be used effectively, individuals within an organization need to have the skills and knowledge to understand and analyze data. The text emphasizes the need for data literacy training and education to ensure that individuals are equipped with the skills they need to work with data effectively.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of data governance. It notes that data governance is the framework of policies and procedures that ensure the effective and efficient use of data. The text emphasizes the need for a clear data governance framework that defines roles and responsibilities, establishes data quality standards, and ensures that data is used in a responsible and ethical manner.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the importance of data ethics. It notes that as data collection and analysis become more prevalent, there are increasing concerns about the ethical implications of data use. The text emphasizes the need for data ethics frameworks that guide the collection, use, and sharing of data in a way that respects individual privacy and promotes the public good.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of data transparency. It notes that transparency is essential for building trust and accountability, particularly in the context of public administration. The text emphasizes the need for organizations to be transparent about their data collection and analysis processes and to provide clear information about how data is being used.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of data innovation. It notes that data is a key driver of innovation, and organizations that effectively use data can gain a competitive advantage. The text emphasizes the need for organizations to invest in data innovation and to explore new ways of using data to improve their operations and services.

PREFACE.

THE reader may, perhaps, feel some surprise to see so small a book upon so great a matter, when the tendency of the day runs in a quite contrary direction, and loves to dedicate marvellously large volumes to subjects of surprising littleness. The ancients had less respect for a big book. Æsop's Fables endue beasts and birds with a discourse of Spartan brevity, and evolve the moral in sentences as curt as soldiers' compliments. Phædrus, who Latinized them, hardly runs to 80 pages, with all the help of a Delphic paraphrase and *variorum* notes. The characters of Theophrastus are all given in a few leaves. Pindar, whom no man can charge with sterility, has not left a twentieth part of what would go to make up the first work of a modern poet; but if you would boil down fifty modern poets by a sort of culinary process to get stock, and even throw in a Laureate or two for the flavour of the bay leaf, it may be heresy to say it, but probably you would find there was less essential poetry in the fifty-two moderns than in the one old lyric. Time, says Lord Bacon—but what he meant by it does not appear—is of the nature of a stream, and conveys to us what is light and blown up, but drowns the weightier and more solid things. Perhaps he meant that the big books of antiquity, such as the six thousand volumes of Diomedes' *De Re Grammatica*, had gone to the bottom, whilst the light books, inflated or blown up with pure spirit, had risen at once to the surface, and would there float to the latest posterity; this is

either what Lord Bacon intended, or precisely what he did not intend ; in the latter case it is all the better commentary. Be this as it may, a thought—if you have a thought—is easily conveyed in a page or two. Arguments are useless, and proofs a vanity of the spirit. If a man can see your meaning, he does not want proofs ; and if he cannot see it, either by your fault or his own, your arguments will not manufacture an eye for him. Pythagoras, when the acute and loquacious pressed him with arguments, could never be prevailed upon to enter the controversy, but simply said yes or no, which was final. The public certainly stands in the place of Pythagoras to all who enter the arena of literature. I have tried to show that some small books are great works, hoping to obviate a possible prejudice to the size of the present one. In the smallest book there is great room to be very foolish, but in a large one there is a certainty of being so. In this conviction I await from the public a Pythagorean answer.

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