The above communication is known as the first 'precept' on the business of the Londoners' plantation, and it called upon the several companies to assemble for the purpose of nominating four persons in each company, whose special duties would be to weigh well certain proposals submitted by the Government to induce them to undertake for lands in Ulster, and also to examine the contents of the 'printed book' accompanying these proposals. This book contained a printed copy of the 'Orders and Conditions' with which our readers are already familiar. The proposals, however, specially addressed to the Londoners on this occasion are headed—"*Motives and Reasons to induce the City of London to undertake plantation in the north of Ireland.*" This was considered a very important paper at the time, and it is here submitted *in extenso*, as explanatory to some extent of the general subject :—

"The late ruined city of Derry situate upon the river of Lough Foyle, navigable above Derry, and another place near the castle of Coleraine, situate in the river Ban, navigable with small vessels only, by reason of the bar a little above Coleraine, seem to be the fittest places for the city of London to plant. 2. With small charges, these places, especially Derry, may be made impregnable (11). 3. His Majesty offers to grant to these two places charters of incorporation; the whole territory betwixt them, however, which is above 20 miles in length, bounded by the sea on the north, by the Ban on the east, and the river Derry or Lough Foyle on the west (out of which 3,000 acres or more may be allotted to each of the towns for their commons), to be planted with such undertakers as the city of London shall think fit (12), paying only for the same the easy rent of the undertakers. 4. These towns to have the benefit of all the customs on goods imported or exported, as also tonnage and poundage, and the great and small customs for 21 years, paying yearly 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish as an acknowledgment. 5. That his Majesty would be pleased to buy from the possessors, the salmon fishing of the Ban and Lough Foyle, and bestow the same upon these towns.

(11). *Impregnable.*—It is probable that these "Motives and Reasons" were principally drawn up by Sir Thomas Phillips, who had closely studied the resources of Ulster, as a field for settlement. Soon after the date of this document, however, he prepared what he called a "Project for the Londoners' plantation in the county of Colrane and the Derry," a copy of which he sent to Salisbury. In this 'Project' he has the following estimate of the expense of fortifying Derry :—"For fortification for the present, 6,000*l.* ; 100 houses, at 100*l.* a house, 10,000*l.* ; storehouse or magazine for arms and munition, 200*l.* ; storehouses for merchandise, 150*l.* ; brewhouse, 200*l.* ; arms and munition, 100*l.* ; tools for fortification, 50*l.* ; locks, hooks, hinges, &c., 40*l.* ; bakehouse, 50*l.* ; rent to the King, ——. Total, 16,790*l.* The following is his estimate of the expense required to secure Colrane against attacks from enemies without :—"Fortifications, 4,500*l.* ; 100 houses, at 75*l.* a house, 7,500*l.* ; magazine or storehouse for arms and munition, 200*l.* ; storehouse for merchandise, 150*l.* ; locks, hooks, hinges, and such like, 40*l.* ; tools for fortification, 50*l.* ; brewhouse, 150*l.* ; bakehouse, 50*l.* ; arms and munition, 50*l.* ; rent to the King, ——. Total, 12,740*l.*

(12). *Think fit.*—Phillips argued that the Londoners ought to expend at least 50,000*l.* in thoroughly commencing their plantation, which he described as "being one of the most famous enterprizes that hath of long time been, and which, without doubt, will redound to the great good of the King's service as well in England and Scotland, as in Ireland; remaining a perpetual strength to the kingdom, and an everlasting memory to the city of London." Among the items of outlay he enumerates the following, which they ought willingly to incur at the starting :—"Cattle and tillage to stock the lands, which will bring the corn down to a low rate, by which means great gain may be made by transporting it into other countries, 2,800*l.* ; fly-boats and hoys for transporting commodities 2,200*l.* ; fort in Clinconkane, or Glin, to lodge the workmen, which will serve for a market, 500*l.* ; factors, servants, and other extraordinaries, 1,000*l.* ; charge of five sufficient men, viz., two from the city [London], and with them a mathematician, an engineer for the fortifications, and one skilful in iron works, 500*l.* ; storehouses at Knockvergus, 150*l.* ; Newry, 150*l.* ; Calbegs [Killybegs], 200*l.* ; Messareene, 100*l.* ; fort and storehouse at Ban Brazell, 200*l.* ; 12 team of horses, 6 at the Newry and 6 at Knockvergus, 280*l.* ; three bridges, with castles on certain rivers, 400*l.* ; 16 horses to be continually in the woods, 140*l.*=8,620*l.*