

being strongly expressed by *Burn*, in his ecclesiastical law, I beg leave to recite that paragraph: his words are these " precedents of long entails, and remainders, and contingencies, and limitations are here purposely omitted; not only because they are above the author's skill, (for this he could have supplied from books of acknowledged reputation) but also and chiefly because they ought to be drawn *pro re nata*, and by the advice of counsel learned in the law. For although the law favours wills, yet it is when wills favour the law. The common law abhors a perpetuity; and the reason is, because if one person might indefeasibly limit his estate, so also might another, and consequently by the same rule the present generation might dispose of all the lands in the kingdom for ever; which would be full of intolerable inconvenience: and therefore the law interferes, and herein checks the vanity and pride of man. And whoever shall examine the reports of cases adjudged in the high courts of chancery, will observe that scarcely any thing creates to the courts of equity so much trouble, as long entails, vainly imagined to perpetuate names and families; which although generally drawn by the ablest advice, yet always meets with discouragement and contradiction. For they are struggles against the bent and inclination of the law;