A

Second NUMBER

OF

QUERIES

Relative to the present

CRISIS

OF

AFFAIRS,

Humbly addressed

To all true PATRIOTS.

Some Men suffer themselves to be governed to a Certain Length; beyond that, they are intractable.
De la Bruyere's Characters.

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House of the Oireachtas

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Relative to the present

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Humbly addressed

To all true PATRIOTS.

I. IF Corruption ſhould begin at the Fountain Head, will it not like Poiſon diffuſe it ſelf through all Ranks and Orders of Men?

II. Is it not a Mark of a bad Adminiſtration, if a Stateſman ſhould endeavour to practiſe on popular Aſſemblies?

III. Are not the Lulabies of Nurſes, a Sort of Opiates to Children?

IV. May not fine Speeches and Promiſſes be alſo reckoned a Kind of State Laudanum?

House of the Oireachtas

V. Are not Opiates a Kind of Palliative Cures, and at beſt but a ſlow Poiſon?

VI. May not this Text be applied to lazy Patriots, *Sleep on now and take your Reſt, for* ——— *is betrayed into the Hands of Sinners?*

VII. Ought they not *to watch and pray leaſt they enter into Temptation?*

VIII. Ought not the true Deſign of Addreſſes be to make a Prince acquainted with the genuine Senſe, and Opinions of the People?

IX. If this be their true Intention, ought they not to be voluntary, and free from every Sort of Influence, Direction, and Management whatever?

X. Will not Addreſſes procured in any other Manner ſerve to miſlead the Judgment of the wiſeſt Prince inſtead of informing it?

XI. May not Addreſſes procured by Influence alienate the Affections of the People, by cauſing a Prince to purſue Meaſures, which in his Apprehenſion were recommended to him by their concurrent Voice?

XII. Is it not poſſible that a Prince of the beſt Diſpoſition, and of the greateſt Abilities may be impoſed upon by wicked Counſellors?

XIII. As the Tenor of all Addreſſes ſhould be directed to the Prince; ought not every *Virtuous Miniſter*, who prefers his Maſter's Intereſt to his own, to ſcorn to take Offence at any little Exceptions to his Conduct, which he knows himſelf able to juſtify?

XIV. Doth not Lord *Clarendon* inform us, That in the Beginning of the Civil Wars, ſeveral factious Addreſſes were ſet on Foot by the Deſigns of artful Men; and did not the Court after the Reſtoration purſue the ſame Meaſures in Favour of their evil Deſigns upon the Conſtitution?

XV. Did

XV. Did not Lord Chancellor Phipps procure many Addresses in his Favour from several Counties and Corporations in Ireland?

XVI. Were not his Sollicitors, and those who signed these Addresses, highly censured by the Hon. House of Commons?

XVII. Is it not a very easy Matter for any Man of Fortune and Figure to procure Silver Boxes, with the Freedom of some Corporations, and paltry Addresses in his Favour?

XVIII. Did not all the good People of England address *Richard*, the Son of *Oliver Cromwell*, though he was forced to fly the Kingdom soon after?

XIX. May not a corrupt Administration happen by the Fault of wicked or ignorant Ministers, during the Reign of the best of Princes?

XX. Is it not a Mark of the same, if all prime Offices and Honours be engrossed by any one Man, Family, or Tribe?

XXI. Ought not all Preferments to be equally bestowed, and justly distributed, for the Encouragement of Virtue and Merit?

XXII. Can Disafection, be pleaded as an Excuse here, as in England, for excluding particular Men from Preferments?

XXIII. Doth not such a Monopoly and Partiality to Demerit, naturally excite the Hatred and Jealousy of the People in general?

XXIV. May it not be presumed that no Man would engross all Honours to himself without some ill Design, which no Man of Sense or Honesty would promote, and with which he dares not trust any Body but his own Tools and Dependants?

XXV. Are not People always best pleased with an Equality of Government in Church and State?

XXVI. Do

XXVI. Do not the People of all Governments Trade with the moſt Freedom, when their Griveances are redreſſed?

XXVII. Can Perſons noted for a ſteady Loyalty, always put in Practice at the Hazard of their Lives and Fortunes in the worſt of Times, be reaſonably ſuſpected to mean ill to their Country?

XXVIII. Is it not unjuſt to attempt to deprive ſuch Men of their Honours; and to look upon them as unfit to be truſted?

XXIX. Can ſuch Treatment attract the Love and Affections of the People?

XXX. Is not the united Force of all the Proteſtants of Ireland, little enough to keep Popery under?

XXXI. Is it not a great Encouragement to Popery to divide and diſunite Proteſtants?

XXXII. Were not the Troubles in England in the Reigns of K. *Charles* I, and the late K. *James*, firſt begun in Ireland?

XXXIII. May not this Country become a Mark, a Buoy on the covered Rock, and a warning Piece to her Siſter Iſland?

XXXIV. Is not the Reaſon of this evident from the Proverb, *That the weakeſt goes firſt to the Wall?*

XXXV. Had not the late Glorious King William, ſo peculiar a Love for *Ireland*, as the Triumph of his own immediate Conduct, as always to ſtudy its Welfare, and give Ear to any Propoſal for its Advantage?

XXXVI. Is not a general Encouragement for effeminate and libertine Pleaſures, a Mark of a bad Adminiſtration?

XXXVII. Doth not Luxury lead the Way to Want, Indigence, and Effeminancy, do not theſe Evils prepare Mens Minds for Corruption, which hath been in all Ages and Countries followed by Subjection?

XXXVIII. May

XXXVIII. May not the common People by the Influence of lazy Habits, Decay of Trade, and powerful Examples, consent at Length to give up their Birth-right like Esau *for a Mess of Porridge?*

XXXIX. Was it not a Mitred Head that first suffered for Bestiality in *Ireland?*

XL. Was he not the Tool of an ambitious Chief Governor, who dared to say Ireland was a conquered Nation, and that it ought to be treated as such?

XLI. Did not that unfortunate Nobleman loose his Head, principally for his arbitrary Government in Ireland?

XLII. Did he not pass Sentence of Death by martial Law, on a Peer of this Realm, in Time of full Peace, only for speaking a few harmless Words?

XLIII. Did he not imprison others of the Nobility for very slight Offences, and actually cane a Man to Death for disobeying his arbitrary Commands?

XLIV. Had not the British Parliament who impeached that Minister, the Liberties of the People of Ireland then at Heart?

XLV. Were not the violent Measures formerly carried on in both Kingdoms, the Cause of the Glorious Revolution, which restored all English Subjects to the full Enjoyment of all their antient Rights, and Liberties?

XLVI. Did not our Glorious Deliverer assure us, that one of the chief Motives for his landing, was to procure a free Parliament?

XLVII. May not that Man that disturbs the Repose of a Kingdom, to serve his own Ambition, be deemed an Enemy to his Country?

XLVIII. Is he not an Enemy to his Country who endeavours to supplant a well known faithful Servant, who hath justly deserved the Favour of his Prince, and the Esteem

of

of the People, from the long Experience they have both had of his Integrity and Ability?

XLIX. Have not Divisions too long afflicted these unhappy Nations, to leave us in any Degree Strangers to their ill Consequences?

L. Was not the Union of Protestants till of late, very remarkable in Ireland?

LI. Hath there been so numerous a discontented Party among the Protestants of Ireland these many Years?

LII. May not Solomon's Judgment hold good against a *Party Spirit*, for as she who would divide the Child, could not be the Mother of it, so may we not also conclude that he is not the Father of his Country who would divide it?

LIII. Could the Storm be allay'd, or the labouring Vessel be at Rest, until *Jonas* was cast forth into the Sea.

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This is to give Notice, That any true bred Author, who can produce a sufficient Testimonium of his Ability and Secrecy, and is willing to contribute his Assistance to the *Author of the History of Patrick*, who hath a fertile lyeing Invention, and to the Writer of a late *Candid Inquiry*, who, like *Wit-wou'd* in the Play, hath lately wrote a long Letter to himself, which none else besides can read; and will meet the said Authors, to assist in writing down the Liberties of Ireland, and palliate Corruption; he will meet with all fitting Encouragement.

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