

A LONG
HISTORY
OF A SHORT
SESSION
OF A CERTAIN
PARLIAMENT
IN A CERTAIN
KINGDOM.

*Hoc fonte derivata clades
In Patriam Populumque fluxit.*

Hor.

*Hoc Caverat mens Provida———
Dissentientis Conditionibus
Fædis et Exemplo Trahenti
Perniciem Veniens in ævum.*

Hor.

*Ne quid falsi dicere Audeat, ne quid veri non
Audeat.*

Cicero.

Printed in the Year MDCCXIV.

Houses of the Oireachtas



T H E

P R E F A C E.

TRUTH, is the Real, or Pretended Aim, of all the Papers that perplex the Age. Even They make a Shew and Profession of it, who subsist upon Falsehood. If they do not manage with as much Caution as one would expect in so nice an Affair, we must not however deny them an exceeding Dexterity and unequall'd Address in the Conduct of it. If they have not as much Integrity as other Men, 'tis because they sacrifice their Honesty to their Invention, and find their Account in so doing.

'Tis true, they oftentimes relate Things, not only incredible but impossible; but then, they are such as have of near Relation to the Interests of Mankind; and consequently a great Influence upon their Belief. There is a Weakness in human Nature which surrenders it self to Things new and amazing: Which delights in wonderful Delusions, and quits 'em with Regret: and tho' every Days Experience detects the Falshood of those Temporary and Occasional Amusements, They do but convince us of a foolish Credulity, but are not able to remove the Infir-

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mity that caus'd it : *The Delusion returns in another Shape and our Weakness returns with it.*

This is in some Measure to be accounted for ; Novelty and Variety are very engaging Circumstances ; and strike not only the Imagination but the Mind also, with a Force that is not easily resisted. The Wonder is, how Men can be subdu'd by the same Falshood in the same Shape after Ten Thousand Detections : And yet I presume I shall need no Vouchers, when I affirm, That I have known one Lye Maintain it self in the World, for many Years together notwithstanding Ten Thousand Thousand Defeats by evident and uncontested Truths. Nay, it has not only maintain'd it self, but likewise a numerous Train of genteel creditable Dependants in a very Triumphant and flourishing Condition. What is yet more incredible, I have known those Dependants, oftentimes find their Account, in delivering Falshoods, which they themselves never expected wou'd be believ'd.

*'Tis no later than yesterday that I saw it affirmed in Print with a Good Grace and Competent Assurance, by a Person who Styles himself a Member of the H—se of C—ns, That all the Bishops and other Clergy of the Establish'd Church of I——d are no better than Papists and profess'd Friends to the Pretender. No Body can imagine, that ever the Author expected to be believ'd in This by any one Man living ; but yet I know not how, I can't but think he found his Account barely in affirming it. A vigorous Falshood makes its Way into the World ; and is of more Use to a Party, than a hundred easy unconcerned Truths ; for tho' it does not convince, yet it keeps up the Spirits of your Friends ; is a brave Insult upon your Enemies, and prepares your
Way*

Way upon a Neutral Party: for most People, judging of the Justice of a Cause by the Courage of the Combatants; a desperate Assault oftentimes passes for the Effect of a Just Resentment; And on the contrary, a Cold Contempt of an Impotent Enemy, is Cowardice and a Conscious Distrust.

Besides this, There is a Malignity in Human Nature which is delighted with the Disgrace of Good Men; insomuch, That even Uncredited Calumny's have their Effect upon the World; they gain the Approbation of many Persons tho' they loose their Belief.

Plutarch very well observes, that the Genius of the baser sort, is an Evil Spirit, which Delights to have the Reputation of their Superiours, the Great and the Good, Sacrific'd to their Envy and Spite: And we may add to this Observation, That as long as that Genius has Power to do Good or Harm in the World it will never want its Votaries: and surely it never Vaunted it self with more Triumph and Authority than at this Time.

Amidst this great Variety and Power of Falshood, a Relation of Naked Undisguis'd Truth, is a Performance of so Rare and Surprizing a Nature, that I know not whether ought to be the Matter of most Wonder to the World, the Truth it self; or the Courage of him that declares it.

For my own part, when I first undertook this History, I had no other View but the Vindication of Injur'd Innocence; and, as my Fellow Patriots Phrase it, The Good of my Country: But I fairly own, that in the Prosecution of it I began to Entertain other Thoughts.

I am now, thought I, going to Manifest many Things to the World; the Publication of which

which will in all Probability Create me *many* Powerful Enemies, and *no* Friends: They, *whose Vices I Detect*, will think I have done them an Irreparable Injury; and they, *whose Virtues I Illustrate*, will at best say I did 'em Justice: the former, will detest me; the latter, will not be oblig'd to me.

I consider'd after this, that besides the private Malice of those Enemies I shou'd make to my self by this Relation; I might also provoke a Publick Power, who if they pleas'd, might Resolve a true Relation as great a Calumny as a false One; and wou'd make themselves Arbiters both of the Fact and the Punishment.

When I had consider'd the Danger that had Threaten'd me as it was Natural, I turn'd my Thoughts upon my own Condition; and began to Examine, what Force I had to Oppose to the Strength and Malice of my future Adversaries. After a short Enquiry, I soon concluded, that I was every way Defenceless but from my Integrity and the Discharge of a good Conscience: and those I had some Reason to believe, (were especially at this time) but very slender Securities.

I then reflect'd with some Concern, that I had not apply'd my Self to the Publick Spirit of either Party; nay, that I had not so much as secur'd a Sixpenny Subscription to support me in the Evil Day; and after much Perplexity and Irresolution in these and such like Meditations, I at last Determined, that all these Considerations, which were indeed Heavy Reflections on my Prudence; were yet at the same time, Unanswerable Arguments of my Integrity; and since I propos'd no-
thing

thing in these Papers, but the *Vindication of Truth and Justice*, I thought it incumbent upon me, to do it in a manner, that might wholly free me from the Imputation of a mercenary and interested Writer. To this Consideration, I added, that the Sum of this Relation, is supported by Facts, that can neither be disputed nor deny'd; and by the Testimony of many Eye and Ear Witnesses of Undoubted Integrity: And that my Reasonings upon them, are such as will be Familiar to the Understandings of all Mankind upon the first Reading: And therefore, this History carry'd in it self, the best Testimony of its own Truth, and might save me the Expence of many Arguments upon the Point.

Upon the whole, I ended my Meditations, as most Men do, in my own Favour; and concluded with great Comfort, that however I might be deem'd an Idiot by some; or perhaps be Voted a Criminal by others; yet I thou'd at one Time Establish to my self the Character of an Honest, and it may be, a Brave Man.

I shall add but one Word more, and that is, that I was provok'd to this Undertaking, by the Impudent and Unequal'd Calumnies of several Scandalous News-Papers and other Libels upon this Subject; which I have not thought fit to take the least Notice of in this Relation; or to Confute otherwise than by Opposing Real and Undoubted Facts to their Monstrous and Detestable Falshoods. I own that in the Hurry and Variety of Incidents, I have omitted some Things that wou'd be of Great Use to Illustrate and Enforce several Passages in this History; and therefore, I shall take it kindly of any one that will give me a
Fair

fair Opportunity of producing this Reserve. For after all the Arguments of my Integrity already produced, I can assure my Reader nothing will ever be so full a Conviction to him of the Sincerity and Honesty of this Performance; as an Answer from a potent Enemy to Truth (for no other will undertake it) and after that a Reply from his

Most Humble Servant, &c.

ERRATA.

PAge 5. l 22. *Dele his.* p. 9. l. 5. for, *neither of 'em are,* read *neither of 'em is thought.*
 l. 7. betwixt the Words *enough* and *the,* a Line of Asterisks is wanting. p. 16. l. 13. at the Word Measures, a full-point. p. 18. l. 17. for Discription, r. Description. p. 22. l. 27. for loose to a considerable. r. loose a considerable.
 p. 38. l. 27. for fito, r. fit to. p. 53. l. 22. for out all, r. out of all. p. 54. l. 18. for deprecate, r. deprecate. p. 98. l. 15. for committed r. omitted. p. 105. l. 8. for Disappointments r. Disapprobations. p. 113. l. 10. for, if it were not as easy, r. if it were not easy.

A LONG HISTORY OF A

SHORT SESSION of a Certain Par——t
in a Certain Kingdom.

THe Proceedings, of the present P——t of
I——d, having become Matter of
Astonishment and Surprise to both these
Nations; and being every Way Extraordinary,
not only, on Account of their *Immediate* Con-
duct, but likewise of their *Future* probable Con-
sequences; I don't know, how I can do either
a more Acceptable, or Useful Service, to my
Country; than by a Faithful Relation of those
Facts, in the Order and Manner they were Trans-
acted.

The Advantages I propose from this Relation
are these Two;

First, That they, who from their mistaken Opi-
nions of Men, have been drawn into wrong Mea-
sures, may make hast to forsake those Paths, and
renounce those Councils, that have led 'em into
Evil; if it appear upon a Rational and Fair Dis-
quisition

quisition, and by placing those Proceedings in a true Light, that those Measures were not only inconsistent with Justice, and the Discharge of a good Conscience, but likewise highly Injurious to their Country, whose Welfare they profess'd to promote by 'em.

Secondly, That they, who gave their Voices for such Persons, as have abus'd and betray'd their Trust, and acted in direct Contradiction to it, may never more be induc'd, by any Perswasion or plausible Pretext whatsoever, to put it in their Power a *second Time*, to *Oppress Loyalty and Innocence*; and make such Bold Steps to the Destruction of their Liberties, and the Overturning the *Constitution* in Church and State; as cannot be parallell'd in History since the Confusions of *Forty One*; and even Exceed the *first Steps* to Rebellion that were taken *then*.

There are some Persons whom, I have little Hopes of Reforming by this Relation: I mean those, who, tho' *given to change*, are yet steadily and obstinately Evil: Upon whom *Conviction* never yet had, nor I fear ever will have, any other Effect, than to *aggravate their Guilt*, and render them every Way Inexcusable; who being *convinc'd* against their Principles, their Inclinations and their Interest, continue in their Course, return to their Vomit, and retain their Errours: agreeably to that Excellent Observation of our Great *English Genius*.

*He that's convinc'd against his Will,
Is of his own Opinion still.*

I write this therefore, *principally* and *Mainly*, for their Instruction and Advantage, *who are dispos'd*

pos'd for Information: who have their Hearts always open, for the Entertainment of *Truth, Justice, and Loyalty*; are always ready to renounce their *Errours*; and need no other *Inducement* to do so, than the *Knowledge* of 'em.

When the Return of the present Par——t was made, all that were truly affected to the Q-n, the *Establish'd Church*, and the present *Admini-*stration, believ'd it woud be such a H——se of C——s, as was never known in this *King-*dom since the *Revolution*: Their *Expectations* were abundantly exceeded, and even their *Wishes* seem'd to be fully *Answer'd*: They were perswad-
ed, Her Majesty woud now meet with such *Re-*turns of *Loyalty* and *Affection*, of *sincere* *Affecti-*on, and *untainted Loyalty*, as woud demonstrate Her Subjects of *Ir——d* truly sensible of Her *Goodness* towards them: Tenderly touch'd with the *Great Regard* She has always shewn to their *Interest*; as in many other *Instances*, so especi-
ally, by granting them an entire *Exemption* from the *Burden* of a long expensive *War*, and yet after that, a free and full *Participation* of all the *Bles-*sings and *Advantages* of Her *Happy Peace*; by Her unexampl'd *Bounty* to the *Establish'd Church* of this *Realm*, and many other peculiar *Felici-*ties of Her *Reign*.

These I say, were the *Hopes* and assur'd *Expecta-*tions of Her Majesty's *Loyal Subjects* of *I——d*, and surely, never were *Rational* and well ground-
ed *Hopes* more miserably defeated, and disap-
pointed, than these; and that by a *Train* of such
Extraordinary and *Astonishing* *Circumstances*, and

Events, as no Human Prudence could foresee, and scarcely account for when they happen'd.

When his Gr— of Sh——ry was Nam'd for the Government of I——d, the *Faction* of that Kingdom (by the *Faction* I mean all those that are disaffected to the present Administration, and indeed to every Administration where themselves don't Sway) quickly bruited it abroad, that his L——p was a *Convert* Protestant, and his L——y a profess'd *Papist*, and that a Chappel was sitting up for her in the Castle; and therefore they had nothing to expect from him: To be sure the *Papists* and other *Friends of the Pretender* would be the only *Favourits* now. their Hopes were sunk yet further when they found there was a Majority in the H——se of C——s against 'em; for they themselves gave up that Point.

But this Depression did not last long; their Spirits were again rais'd, as soon as it appear'd that Sir J——n St——y was appointed his Gr——s Secretary, and Mr. M——ly was Commission'd to inspect into the Apartments of the Castle, and see that they were fitted up for their Gr——s Reception; tho' it was known there was a proper Officer for that Purpose, whose Business it was; and who had always been apply'd to upon the like Occasions. Mr. M——ly executed this *Extraordinary* Commission in as *Extraordinary* a Manner; and has ever since continu'd a Man of Great Authority at Court.

Mr Br——k was now in E——d; and had not been there long before (upon the calling of a New P——t) he declar'd openly for the
Sp——k

Sp—k—r's Chair; tho' Sir R— L— was there at the same Time and upon the same Errand; and expected Her Majesty's Recommendation to that Trust: This also gave *new Life* to their Expectations; and seem'd indeed to be a just Foundation of Rational and well Grounded Hope; because it could not be presum'd (tho' indeed much might be presum'd upon Mr. Br—k) that any Subject woud set himself in direct Opposition to the Will of his Sovereign, in a Case wherein it had usually been gratify'd, without some very considerable Encouragement from Persons of *Authority* and *Interest*; such as could then only be guess'd at.

Soon after this, Counsellor M—k (one of those Gentlemen that strenuously abetted Mr. D—ly M—r upon the Stage, in speaking that *Remarkable Prologue*, upon His late Majesty's Birth-Day, in Contradiction to the repeated Commands of the Government) return'd from E—nd with Assurances, as it was said, of the Black-Rod; and from that Moment his Gr—e of Sh—y was become one of the best *Protestants* in Christendom; and his his D—h—s a true *Convert*.
 "Twas then remember'd, that he had long since renounc'd the Errours of *Popery*, that he had done so in the Worst of Times; and that he had engag'd his D—s to do the same before he woud consent to Marry her: But above all, that he was very Instrumental in bringing about the late *Glorious Revolution*; and it was not in the least Question'd, but he continu'd steady to those *Sound Principles* ever since—and therefore the *Protestant Interest* of I—d might

might *now* justly Hope for every Thing from such a Person.

Their Hopes were Strengthen'd yet farther, from the Countenance they all receiv'd at the Castle from the first Moment of his Grace's Arrival; from Mr. *M——ly*'s being appointed his *Major Domo*, Mr. *B——n P——y* his Master of the Ceremonies, Col. *W——m C——y* and Major *Wh——w——tb* Aid de Camps, (the latter of whom had the Honour of serving his E——y the Lord *Wh——n* in the same Station) and many more of the *same Principles*, being employed in several Stations of Honour and Trust about Court; whose Names and Characters are sufficiently known.

But when his Gr——e thought fit to do a signal Honour to the Glorious Memory of K——*W——m* not only by a Solemn and Splendid Observance of his Birth-Day at the Castle, but by sending the Q——n's Musick to Entertain the R———r and his Friends in the Balcony of the T——lf——l, to the great Surprise and Astonishment of all People, who had never before seen or heard the like: Then their Doubts were entirely done away, their Hopes were confirm'd, and their Highest Wishes Crown'd.

Mr. *B——k* was now return'd from *En——d*, and was daily employ'd in the vigorous Prosecution of his declar'd Purpose of having himself elected Sp———r. 'Twas said indeed, the Q——n had recommended Sir *R——L——s*, but that Mr. *B——k* little regarded: The D——ke had not

not yet declar'd it, and when he did (which was not above a Fortnight before the P—r—t met) then it was too late; Mr. B—k was engag'd to his Friends, and *they* to him, and therefore he could not desist: This was the Answer he was said to have return'd to the D—ke: But however, he and his Friends industriously gave out, That tho' Sir R— L—s was a Person acceptable to the Q—n, and for that Reason, woud be Recommended for Sp—k—r, yet Mr. B—k was very acceptable to the D—ke, and they were confident, if he were chosen, he woud never be rejected. This they did not stick to declare openly, wherever they thought it might be of Service to 'em; and Mr. B—k and his Friends never fail'd to insinuate as much in all their Applications for Votes; wherever they believ'd, such an Intimation woud have it's Effect, to his Advantage. To confirm this, he was frequently at my L—d D—'s Levee, sollicitated Votes in the Castle, and even in his Gr—'s Presence: His known Admirers the L—d A—B— of D— L—d M—y, L—d F—z—ms, and Mr. M—sw—th were the Men in Principal Favour and Esteem with his G—c. These were the Persons always in *Presence*, and always distinguish'd by a particular Regard; at the same Time that almost all others of *different Principles* from *them*, were so far discountenanc'd, whether by the Honour they observ'd paid to their *Opposites*, or by any other Circumstance in their own Reception, that for the most Part, they were discourag'd from appearing, where they could not believe themselves very Acceptable; and at best,

appre-

apprehended, that they only fill'd a Space; and that perhaps, not very agreeably.

The Characters of those Honourable Persons abovemention'd, are so very well known, that I need not weary the Reader with drawing 'em out at Length: I wish with all my Soul, both for his own Sake, and the Sake of Religion, that, that Re—d P——te, had given the World less Reason to be busy with his Character; and shall only observe, that many Particulars of it, already treated with much Freedom and (I fear) with *too much* Justice, had abundantly prepar'd most Men to receive all the Accounts of his late Astonishing Conduct in the H—se of L——ds, without Surprise.

But surely 'tis a Circumstance in his G—e's Character, worthy of peculiar Observance, and much Amazement, that he is said to have adopted such Persons as the L—d M——y, L—d F—z—ms, Mr. M—f—th, and Col. Al——n into a near Intimacy; whose Regard for Religion have so eminently distinguish'd them to the World.

As for Mr. M—f—th, his own Writings, his late behaviour to the *Body* of the *Clergy*, and the Sense of the Right Honourable the H—se of L——ds upon it, whereby, they rank him with *Toland* and *Asgil*; have put his Opinions with Regard to all Things Sacred, entirely out of doubt. 'Tis much after the same Manner with the Noble Col. but with this Difference, That his Conversation at the *Ann* Coffee-House, has sav'd him the Labour, of writing Books for the Satisfaction of the World

World, in that Point. As for the other Two Honourable Gentlemen, *One* of 'em has renounc'd the *Church of Rome*: I am too much a Stranger to 'em, to know what Religion they are of; but thus much is certain; *neither* of 'em are in the Interest of the *Church of Ir—d*. 'Tis remarkable enough: The *L—d F—z—ms*, which he thought very incredible ***** The Bible lay upon the Table, and he ***** to it, swore a great Oath ***** he believ'd it as much as he did any Thing in that Book.

These (with some others not worth the naming) are the Persons, who after *Mr. M—ly*, were in Principal Favour and Esteem at the Castle. I say after *Mr. M—ly*; for 'tis allow'd on all Hands, That *he* was, and is, the *first* Favourite; always chosen as a Companion to the Park, to the Strand, and to the Country; Controllor of his *G—e's* Household, and of his closet Council: I need not trouble you with this Gentleman's Character, 'tis as well known as his Employment; the most Remarkable Circumstance that regarded him before this Time, was, That he had a Brother of Principles quite Opposite to his own; whose Worth Atton'd for his Demerit to the Government, and was suppos'd to Support him in his Employ; but is now deceas'd.

This was the State of Things at the Castle of *D—n*, till the Meeting of the *P—t*; and *Mr. Br—k* was a Man of too much Sagacity and Design, not to make his own Use of that State; and to do him Justice, he was
B indeed

indeed exceedingly Industrious to turn every Circumstance of his G—e's Conduct to his own Advantage; and in Reality he did so, with great Dexterity, and Application, and with a Diligence peculiar to himself. He engag'd many Men for their Votes, even before they were Elected; he solicited by Letters, by Messages, by Friends, by Assurances, by Insinuations; but chiefly by Insinuations: This was his best Engine, and by *this* he gain'd almost all that were to be gain'd of both Parties; even some of Her Majesty's most Honorable *Privy Council*. And besides all this, he had his Emissaries in all Quarters of the Town, to bring him speedy Intelligence of every Member as he came in; which they effected so faithfully, that for the most Part, he paid his Compliment to every Man of 'em, before they could get off their Boots. His constant Residence all this Time was at *Lucas's Coffee-House*, where all those that escap'd his Emissary's, were sure to fall in his own Way.

By this Time I presume my Reader is sufficiently Prepar'd for the Issue of Mr. Br—k's undertaking; it being scarcely possible, That such Industry and Application, attended with so many Happy Circumstances, could fail of Success: especially, if we consider the Conduct of the Gentleman that oppos'd him, and compare the Unaccountable (I had almost said, *Affected*) Remissness of the One, with the Unweary'd Diligence of the other. The best Sir R—L—s's Friends can say in Excuse of him upon this Point, is, That he is of a Lazy Negligent

ligent Nature, and strangely Averse to all Trouble and Application whatsoever; and indeed, one woud think he were so to a Great Degree; when 'tis Notorious, that, tho' he was in Company with several Members of P——t, yet he woud not be at the Labour of asking for their Votes, tho' he knew they were not engag'd. The Story of a Gentleman, that recommended his Friend to him, and told him, *he had engag'd his Vote for him*, is very Remarkable, Sir R——d was writing a Letter, and from the Intention of his Thoughts, it so happen'd, that he did not shew the least Regard for the Compliment made him; *I don't know how it is* (says he) *for my Part, I don't understand it; in England, the Queen does but declare Her Pleasure, in Relation to a Speaker, and the C——ns comply with it of Course: But here, there is so much Interest and Application requir'd, I must confess I———* The Gentleman woud not give him the Trouble of explaining himself any further, but turn'd away with his Friend, in some Confusion, and made the best Excuse he coud, for the Rudeness he had occasion'd him. Sir R——d, some Time after, when he had finish'd his Letter, chanc'd to see the Gentlemen walking in the Court; he came up, and after a very easy Manner, thank'd 'em for the Favour they had done him.

To this Indolence of Disposition, Sir R——d's Friends are glad to ascribe *this* and all the rest of his Conduct, in this Affair: But they that know him best, and seem to treat his Character with the utmost Impartiality, are ready to im-

pute it to another Cause: They tell us, Sir R—d has one Principle, and but *one*, *he loves himself*— This is his *first* and *only* Principle; and (as they say) he himself avows it: If so then any one of common Understanding, will make an easy Judgment, whether such a Person can possibly be true to any Relation of Life; 'tis so glaringly Evident that he cannot, that Sir R—d has had the Fortune to be always suspected of *all Parties*. How justly, I shall not take upon me to say; but thus much is certain, that if all Mankind are mistaken in him, he has never yet given 'em any Opportunity of being undeceiv'd: Nay, some are so Sanguine that they don't stick to affirm, That Sir R——d was at the Bottom of all those late Extraordinary Proceedings of the C—ns, that he advis'd his G—e in all the Steps he took; and that he principally misled him: In Confirmation of this Opinion, they tell you, that Sir R——d was known to be very frequently in Private with him in *London*; and 'tis agreed, that from him chiefly he had his Information in Relation to the Affairs of Ir——d; and besides this, 'twas observ'd that there was an Extraordinary and Unusual Intimacy betwixt him and Mr. Br——k all the Time of their Contention; not such a Generous Complaisance as Men of Manners are wont to use towards their Rivals in Honour; but a near and intimate Intercourse of Secrecy and Friendship.

But there is one Thing that puts this Matter

ter beyond all Manner of Doubt, and that is, the Great Concern Sir R——d was observ'd to discover when he found that Her M——y and the Ministry were resolv'd to Support the L——d Ch——r: A Concern too real to be dissimbl'd, and too visible to be conceal'd.

Having thus prepar'd the Way, to the History of this Session, by an Introduction of a more than ordinary Length, which I was necessitated to, to make it conceivable to a common Reader, how it was possible the C——ns of I——d could chuse Mr. B——k Sp——k——r, and run into all his Measures, if as is most certain, there was at first a Majority against his Interest. I proceed now to the Meeting of the P——nt, which was on Wednesday the Twenty fifth of *November last*.

The first Thing we meet with here, worthy of Observation, is a Remarkable Clause in his G——'s Speech to both Houses, where after he has told 'em, of his firm Resolution to discharge the Great Trust committed to him; with Zeal for her Majesties Service and their Interest; He adds, *that he must therefore earnestly recommend it to 'em, that as the Protestants of Ir——d are united in One Common Interest they might all agree in the same Means of Promoting it.*

I mention this Clause because, 'tho without Question it was well intended by his G——ce; who meant no more, than that they should Secure themselves against the *Papists* who are the *Common Enemy*; yet the *Faction* laid Great Stress upon it, the *Protestant Interest*, being an Expre.

Expression in Great Esteem amongst them, to signify sometimes an Interest *Distinct* from, and even *Contrary* to that of the *Establish'd Church*; but *always* us'd, to lessen the Regard Men ought to have for that Excellent *Communion*, by putting all Denominations of Protestants without Distinction upon a Level; they know very well, that *Atheists*, *Deists*, *Socinians* and *Sectarists* of all Sorts, go under the Name of *Protestants*; and these with the truly *Orthodox* of the *Establish'd Church* make up the *Protestant Interest* of that Kingdom: But then surely 'tis not one Interest, but rather a *Comprehension* of Interests Diametrically opposite; of Interests as different from one another, as a Rational and Christian Communion, from an Unreasonable and Sinful *Schism*; as Faith and Infidelity, Religion and Irreligion; Loyalty and *Faction*: and therefore when a Certain *Sett* of Men, proclaim their Zeal for the *Protestant Interest*, no wonder they find it easy to distinguish and oppose them to one another. As shall appear farther hereafter even to a Demonstration.

When his G——ce had ended his Speech, he order'd the C——ns to proceed to the Election of a Speaker, and to present him at the Barr of the L——ds H——se the next Day at Eleven of the Clock; accordingly they did proceed to an Election, and Mr. Br——k was Chosen by a Majority of four Voices.

But here, it must not be omitted, that besides several of those *call'd* Tories, who had inadvertently engag'd themselves to Mr. Br——k, and

and accordingly Voted for him ; there were also many others, who did the like, from whom it might as little be Expected: All those that had any Hopes from the Crown, (contrary to the Practice of all Former Ages) *now* Voted against it : Nay, the *Half-Pay*-Officers, and several *Whole-Pay* who had an Immediate Dependance upon the Q—n, gave their Voices directly contrary to Her Recommendation. After this, t'will be no surprize, to hear, that those who had a Dependance, upon the D— of *Sh—ry* did the same thing; even his Aid de Camp's Brother, and all others, except Sir J— St—y; and he indeed had so much Authority over his Nephew M—k, that he oblig'd him to be Absent; The D—ke also *to do him Justice*, prevail'd so far upon the Honourable Th—B—r one of Her Maj—'s most Honourable Privy Council, that he Engag'd him not to appear against Sir R—d L—s: 'twas said some others were also prevail'd upon to the same purpose, but their Names were never yet heard of.

I told you before that Mr. Br—k and his Friends insinuated that he was acceptable to the D—ke: and all People look'd upon this Election, to be, as in truth it was, the *Test* of that Insinuation: When therefore they observ'd those that had a Dependance either upon her Majesty, or the D—ke Vote for Mr. Br—k; they cou'd not but conclude him, not unacceptable to his G—ce: And accordingly thought the Best Way of *paying their Court*, was to run in with their Sp—r's Measures, the

the Reader therefore will not be surpris'd, to find from hence forward, the strength of Mr. Br—k's Party Increase continually, under *so much Countenance and Encouragement*.

'Tis true, Sir J—St—y declar'd for Sir R—d L—s; nor cou'd it be otherwise expected: Because for Him to have Voted for Mr. Br—k, wou'd have been to have pull'd off the **** and expos'd the *****: But 'tis as true that he maintain'd a near Correspondence with Mr. Br—k and his Friends; was intirely in *their* Secrets, and concerted their Measures in proof of this, we need not mention his many *Secret* Conference's with his Nephew M—k; and his Cousin the R—r; 'tis sufficient to say, that, when Mr. A—d—f—n S—d—rs set up for Chairman of the Committee of Elections, in Opposition to Mr. R—r, he had assurances of some Members, that wou'd Vote for him, if Sir J—St—y shou'd in the least desire it of 'em, Mr. S—d—rs conceiv'd but little Hopes from those Assurances; but however, he said, he wou'd try Sir. J—n; he did so, and succeeded as he expected, those very Persons Voted against him: nor cou'd it be expected that Sir J—n wou'd use his Interest with others, when he refus'd his own Vote: 'Twas Favour sufficient that he was absent.

The same Day, that Mr. Br—k was Chosen, 'Twas said, there was Great Application made, to have him disapprov'd: and having *so small a Majority*, all the Friends of the Church expected that he wou'd: Nay, many of those Gentlemen that Voted for him, *desir'd that he might*; alledging

ledging, that they were surpris'd into the Promise of their Votes not knowing the *Queen* had recommended any other : and giving all possible Assurances that if he were Rejected, they woud Vote against him next time : And since it was well known, that their Votes had made him a *Majoriy*, there was not the least doubt but he woud be excluded upon the next Contest.

Besides, it was urg'd, that Mr. Br——k had been turn'd out of Employment under the *Present Administration* ; and therefore, there was a strong presumption that he was not well affected to it : But it was past a *Presumption* with all those that knew Mr. Br——k : They had Reason to be convinc'd of his *Singular Affection* to her Majesty, even when he was in Power ; by the Doctrine laid down at the Tryal of *P. C.* who Printed and Publish'd a Libel to defeat her *Hereditary Right to the Crown* ; And by the acquittal of another, who Swore, if she touch'd his property, he woud cut her Throat : could any one Imagine, that, That which disappointed his Ambition, woud increase his Loyalty ? If such was his care of her Majesty's Rights, even whilst he represented her Authority ; What could not be expected from him, in a Station, where the Patronage of the *Peoples Liberties*, might give a Plausible Pretence to the Worst Designs ? or rather what may not justly be dreaded from him in that Station, when Rage and Resentment, and Disappointment, were added to the Inherent depravity of his Nature ? but besides these Reasons, already Urg'd ; 'twas Evident to every Considering Person, that the Church and Nation wou'd reap a double Advantage from this Dis-

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approbation of Mr. Br———k; For *First*, Sir R———d L———s, cou'd not have been put in Election a *Second time*, a Negative having been already put upon him; and so, we shou'd have been freed from the Danger of a *suspected Friend*: and *Secondly* Mr. Br———k cou'd not possibly have procur'd himself to be Elected *again*, those Persons that made him a Majority, having *now* declar'd against him: And *then*, we shou'd have been deliver'd from a *sure Enemy*.

But even this is not all; for 'tis beyond all Question, that Mr. D———bb———n wou'd have been Chosen upon the next Tryal; a Man of Unshaken Integrity, and sincere affection to Her Majesty and the *Establisht Church*; a Person also, of such known Worth, and Abilities, as I shou'd Injure by a discription: 'Tis sufficient to say, that he was altogether unexceptionable, and every way equal to so great a Trust.

These Reasons, prompted all those that knew Mr. Br———k's Character, and were *well* affected to the *Present Administration*, to expect that he wou'd be disapprov'd: They cou'd not but look upon *this*, to be a Happy Opportunity, (as in truth it was,) the most Glorious that cou'd be wish'd for by his G——ce, of recommending himself to the *Truely Loyal* of the *Establisht Church*: Because, by disapproving Mr. Br———k, he had put it out of the Power of his Enemies to suspect his sincere Affection and Regard for *that* Interest: And at the same time, Convinced the World, that all Mr. Br———k's *Insinuations* in relation to *him*, were False and Ground-

Groundless: But however it happen'd, his G—ce did not think fit to lay hold of That Opportunity.

The next Day, the C——ns attended the D——ke at the appointed Hour, and Mr. Br——k, presented himself for his approbation, after a very Remarkable manner: for whereas it was Usual heretofore, for Persons in *his* Circumstances, to make what they call *Disqualifying* Speeches, and to profess their Inability for the due discharge of that *Arduous* Province; Mr. Br——k, on the contrary, took *that* Opportunity of letting his G——ce and the Whole World know, that he was the best qualify'd for it of any Man in the Nation. 'Tis true, he Insinuates something of his *Fears* and *Diffidence* of himself; and indeed *Smoothly* enough, to Raise his Character, by a very Artful Opposition; shewing, from the contrary Opinion of the C——ns, that those Fears *were altogether groundless and unjust*.

But, (says he) ' When I consider, that my Endeavours to serve her Majesty in the Chair of a Former P——t, were so acceptable to, and approv'd by the WHOLE H——se of C——ns, that they were pleas'd to express their sense of 'em by a signal Mark of Respect after I ceas'd to be a Member of their H——se: when I consider that out of many Gentlemen of Great Abilities and Knowledge in the Laws and Methods of P——t the C——ns have now again judg'd me capable of Filling the Chair to their Expectation, I dare not put my own Fears and Diffidence of my self in Ballance with their Superior Judgment.

Now you must know, this **WHOLE H—se** of **C——ns** as **Mr. Br——k** calls it, consisted of about forty or fifty Men *at most*; a *Sett* of his own Friends, met by Appointment for that purpose: Among whom, it was mov'd, one Morning immediately after Prayers, that **Mr. Br——k** might have the Thanks of the **H—se** for his Services in some Former Sessions; and carry'd accordingly.

I had never thought of Troubling **Mr. Br——k** with this Truth: Had not he himself thrown it in my Way: For when I found him, so very Industrious, to tell the World of the Honour that was done him; I thought it but *fair*, they shou'd also be told the *Manner* in which it was done him: And now my Hand's in, I don't care if I let the *Courteous Reader* know, that **Mr. Br——k** labour'd this very Point for *some Years* before, with all the Friends he had: That the same thing was *often* attempted in a *Full H—se*, and *as often* Rejected. Nor was He able, with all his Art and all his *Interest*, to compass this Honour till my **L—d W——n** was in the Government, and **Mr. R——d——r** in the Chair; and even *then*, he *Compass'd it by Contrivance*.

I am sure, that in some Former Sessions, the **H—se** were so far from being dispos'd to give **Mr. Br——k** their Thanks; that when they saw the Tendency of those Measures he drew 'em into; they were in a much better Humour to *Disgrace* than *Honour* him.

I cannot omit, that the very next Day after **Mr. Br——k**'s Approbation, his *Son*, was so full of Resentment and Revenge against the whole
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Body of the *wicked Tories*; that he cou'd not contain himself even towards the Poor Door-Keeper; but turn'd him away from thence with the Utmost Fury and Indignation; and with all the Reproaches, that cou'd possibly be deserv'd by a *Loyal Subject* for *Wearing a Lawrel*: Tho' 'twas known he had serv'd in that Employment ever since the *Revolution*; without the least Imputation either upon his Honesty or Sufficiency for the Trust: And that he had succeeded his Father in that Service. To give this the better Face, a Poor *Inniskillinger* was at first put into his Place; but Mr. Br——k to shew his *Regard for the Protestant Interest*, quickly exchang'd him for a Better Man, a *Presbyterian*.

Soon after, came on the Election of Chairman for the Committee of Elections; Mr. A—d—n S—d—rs and Mr. F—r Candidates; the latter of whom, carried it by a Majority of six Voices: Nor cou'd it be expected otherwise, when some of those that pretended to be most Zealous for the *Church Interest* deserted it in so Critical a Juncture; tho' they well knew, the Issue of this Election was of the Greatest Consequence to it. I cannot but repeat to the Reader what I observ'd before of the Honourable Sir J—n St—y; namely, that he wou'd not be at the Trouble of making Votes for Mr. A—d—n S—d—rs, tho' he cou'd make 'em for asking: And how little it cou'd be expected that he wou'd, when he withdrew his own.

This Coolness and Remisness on the one side, cannot better appear, than by opposing it to the Warm Zeal, and Unwearied Diligence of the other;

other; such, as cou'd induce Mr. Br——k to break through the Decorum of his Trust, and appear'd to Vote for Mr. R——r, after an Extraordinary and Unheard of manner. It being always presum'd, that the S——k——r of a H——se of C——ns, can know no Favour or Affection in any thing that relates to the Proceedings of that Body; but is as the *Link*, which Suspends the Beam of a Ballance; the Varying Weight of the H——se, may raise the Beam sometimes at one End, and sometimes at another; but the *Link* that suspends it is still the same: Always *Even*, and *Steadied* to one Fix'd Cent'ral Point: And when ever it ceases to be so, the Consequence is always Injurious to *One Side*; for as much, as the least Inclination *there*, varies the Ballance to a very Great Degree. But indeed they that Consider Mr. Br——k's deportment *in* the Chair; will I believe be little surpris'd at this Irregularity *out* of it. And as for the rest of the World, I don't doubt, but they'll think it *as decent*, for Br——k the Sp——k——r to Vote at the Election of a Chairman; as for Br——k the L——d Chief Justice, to go to a Cockpit in his Gown; and Bett with Butchers &c. A Conduct, which did not reflect more Honour upon himself, than Advantage to his Son: Who happening to loose to a considerable Wager, and not being in a Disposition to Pay it, must (according to the Laws of the Place) have been Hoist up in a Basket to the House Top; had not his Fathers Authority Screen'd him from Justice: Which gave Occasion to many of his *Honest Companions*, to be very merry upon his L——d——ps Character; and make Conclusions

sions greatly to his Advantage: *He must needs be an Excellent Ch—f Justice*, say they, *that hinders the Execution of the Laws: Marry if he does the Queen such Justice as he does the Cockpit, She has a fine time on't.* * * * * says another, *and you may depend upon't he does.* But to return.—

When this *Important Point* was carry'd, the next thing of course, was to Strengthen their Interest as fast as they cou'd, (for they did not yet think it strong enough to support them in all the Measures they design'd) by Removing as many of the *disaffected* from their Councils, as they cou'd find Friends that wou'd Petition to Succeed 'em: Who, upon Mr. R——rs being Elected Chairman, quickly appear'd in Great Numbers. However 'twas hop'd they wou'd proceed at least with an *appearance* of Justice: And that they wou'd avoid any Monst'rous and Shocking Abuse of their Power, to maintain their Credit *at least by a Semblance of Equity*, in Cases not Glaringly Unjust: But when 'twas observ'd, upon the very first Election heard before the Committee, that Perjury, Bribery, and Forgery, evidently appearing against their very good Friend Mr. W———, in order to have himself Elected for the Borrough of M——— in the 2—— C——: Was nevertheless, no just Objection against his being *duely Elected*; 'Twas plain, the Party were resolv'd to go through *Stitch* with their Work; to act above board; and not be retarded from their Glorious designs, by any Foolish Scruples of *Justice* and a *Good Conscience*. The Good of their Country was what they profess'd to pursue with the utmost Zeal: 'Twas a
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Good End, and according to the Doctrine of 41, cou'd not fail to sanctify what ever *means* were us'd in order to it.

After this, when 'twas said the C——ns had determin'd some Persons *Duely Chosen*, who were Elected by some Burghers of Corporations in the absence of the Chief Magistrate; who by the Charter, was an *Essential Constituent Part* of the Electors; and as the School Men call it, a *Conditio sine qua non* — When at another time they Resolv'd a Man duely Elected, who was never Nam'd till the Election was over; no Body was surpris'd or thought any thing of it; 'twas what every one expected.

And, as they us'd Extraordinary *means*, so they us'd Indefatigable Pains, and *Unparalell'd Application* (as Mr. Br——k expresses it) to attain their *End*. They knew, Time was Precious, and therefore, Expedition was necessary: upon this View, they appointed *Committees* of Elections three times a Week, to meet at Four in the Afternoon; and tho' the H——se sat sometimes till Six or Seven in the Evening, yet the Committees never fail'd to meet the same Night; and sat, sometimes, till Twelve at Night, sometimes, till Two, and sometimes till Six in the Morning: But rarely Rose before Twelve at Night. They Propos'd and Found *two* Great Advantages from this *Unparalell'd Application*; namely, first, that the Old and *Invalid*, were under a Necessity of departing before the Question was put; and these happen'd to be most on the Loyal Side: On the Contrary, the Young and Unexperienc'd were

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Mr. Br———*k's best* Men; for they always depended most upon him, who knew him least. The *other* was, that those, whose Consciences, wou'd not let 'em consent to any thing that was notoriously unjust, *with their Eyes open* (as they say) — might take that opportunity, of taking a Comfortable Nap till the Question was put, and then they had nothing to do but divide with their Friends.

But there is one Contested Election deserves our Peculiar Notice; because the Determination of it was Attended with many Extraordinary and *Unparaell'd* Circumstances: And that is, the Election of the City of D—n; Sir W——m F——ns and M——n T——r, Esq; Petition'd against the Undue Election of J——n F——st——r Esq; Recorder of the City, and B——n B——n Esq; Alderman: In order to resolve which Petition to be *Frivolous* and *Vexatious*, and the Allegations therein contain'd, to be *False*, *Scandalous*, and *Malicious*, they Proceed in the Following Method.

First, They Call a Disturbance that happen'd at the Th——l on the Sixth of November last, about taking the Poll, a *Riot*; before they so much as saw any Examinations relating to it * thereby taking upon them to *Prejudge the Causes then Depending*; Doing the very same thing themselves, which they Charg'd upon the L——d Ch——r; as shall be observ'd more fully hereafter. In the mean time, 'tis delightful to observe, the *Severe*, and never to be

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* *Vide Votes of the H——se of C——ns*, No. 17.

enough admir'd impartiality, of this Great Body; by which alone they were act'd to call this Disturbance a Plain *Riot*; and the very next Day, the Disturbance rais'd by Mr. D——ly M——re and others at the Playhouse, a *Pre-tended Riot*.

But, because that Disturbance at the Th——l, has not yet, that I know of, been put into a Clear Light; I shall beg the Readers Patience, for a few Moments, to relate that matter just as it happen'd; from the Testimony of many Eye witnesses of undoubted Credit.

About the End of *October* last, the Candidates for the City of D——n, met by Agreement at the Th——l, to take the Poll; Mr. R——d——r and Alderman B——n, took care to be there *first*; and as soon as they were fully possess'd of the place, their Friends, (I won't say by their Advice) put on a Firm Resolution of keeping the other Candidates out: Accordingly when Sir W——m F——ns and Mr. T——r came, they were deny'd admittance: and when their Friends press'd to make way for 'em, they were attack'd by several Bodies of Men, drawn up one behind another; and many of 'em knock'd down and bruised. But at last they were over-power'd by Sir W——m F——ns's numbers, and forc'd to admit him and his Brother; Sir W——m F——ns very well knew, that Scuffles of that kind, were usual at Elections; and therefore he took no Notice of it, was not in the least Sollicitous, *to take Examinations, or to form Indictments*; but as soon as he came, desir'd to proceed upon the business of the Day;
but

but Mr. R——r put it off to the 6th of November, for Reasons best known to himself; However Sir W——m took that Opportunity of Remonstrating to Mr. R——r the Inconvenience of taking the Poll in that place; where such numbers, as were wont to assemble upon those Occasions, (especially if consider'd as Opposite Contending Bodies) cou'd not possibly meet without Crowding; and in all Probability quarrelling with one another: And therefore desir'd they might adjourn to the *Blue Coat-Hospital* the usual place of Polling; where there was Room enough: And surely whoever considers that the *Tholsel* is in the Heart of the City; at the meeting of the four narrowest Streets in it, which are, at the same time, the greatest thoroughfares; almost always Crowded, but especially in *Term-Time*, as it then was: That besides all this, the Stage for Polling, was erected, in the Narrowest Nook of that Narrow Place; cannot but be convinc'd, that Mr. R——r propos'd some extraordinary Advantage to *himself*, and Disadvantage to his *Competitors* from that Situation: Otherwise, he wou'd not have so Obstinately refus'd to Poll at the Usual Place; and insisted upon Polling, where no Poll had ever before been taken in the Memory of Man: And indeed, 'tis Evident that he propos'd these Following advantages from it:

First, That the *Th—l* being the Place of Mr. R——rs Authority and Jurisdiction, all the Officers and Servants of the place, were Entirely in his Interest, and at his Beck; and there-

fore, wou'd take Care, not to admit any Persons into it, 'till he and his Friends, were possess'd of all the Avenues to the Stage. And, *Secondly*, because the Space below Stairs, was Narrow and Crowded, all his Voters *for the Day*, were sure to be admitted into the spacious Chambers over head; to be there entertain'd as he thought fit, and to be admitted from thence to Vote, by a Door that sided the Stage, without being Oblig'd to thrust through the Crowd. By this Means, he shou'd have it in his Power to Poll a Great Part of his Votes, before Sir *W——m F——ns* and Mr. *T——k——r* cou'd Poll one Man: And then, their Printed Lists at Night, wou'd be such Demonstration of their Superiour Numbers, that many Hundreds of Sir *W——m F——n's* Men, wou'd be discourag'd from throwing away their Votes, where they might Injure themselves, and do him no Service.

In pursuance of these Advantages, the Method propos'd by the Sheriffs was this; that the Corporations shou'd Poll according to their Precedency, the *Guild* first, the *Taylors* next. the *Shoemakers* next, and so on. —

Now, Mr. *R——r* knew, that tho' Sir *W——m* and Mr. *T——k——r*, had a Majority in many other Corporations, yet *he* and his Friend, had a great Majority in these *three*, and therefore, for the first Day or Two, they were sure to carry all before 'em: Which as I now observ'd, wou'd be such a Discouragement to Sir *W——m's* Party, as cou'd not fail to Ruin his Undertaking: to obviate these

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apparent Disadvantages, Sir *W——m* and Mr. *T——k——r*, propos'd, that they shou'd Poll first *Fifty* of *One Side*, and then *Fifty* of the *Other*, all through : Than which there cou'd not be any thing more Fair and Equal ; as every one will judge ; but this wou'd not answer Mr. *R——rs* Ends ; and therefore if they wou'd not Poll by their Corporations, in the Method propos'd, they must Poll promiscuously as they cou'd come up to the Stage ; which from the Reasons already laid down, must give him and his Colleague, infinitely the advantage ; and moreover, occasion much Tumult and Strife. These Terms Sir *W——m* and Mr. *T——k——r* were forc'd to submit to, because they cou'd get no other, that was not plainly Inconsistent with their Purpose.

When therefore, they came with their Friends, to Poll, on the Day appointed ; they found, as they expected, all the Avenues to the Stage, every Nook and Corner Crowded with Mr. *R——rs* Friends ; in so much, that they were forc'd to be lifted over many Mens Heads, before they cou'd come to their Seats. Sir *W——m*'s Friends seeing the Condition things were in, found themselves under a necessity, either of using Force, or of being Excluded that Day : And therefore cry'd out, *no Poll in this Place, no Poll, to the Green, the Blew-Coat-Hospital, the Usual place of Polling!* and some cry'd, *down with the Stage.*

Upon this a Tumult arose ; but no Violence offer'd to any Person, nor was the Stage Broke ; immediately, the Sheriffs sent the back way,
for

for the Guard, who quickly came prepar'd for the Engagement, with Powder and Ball; tho' the General had given Express Orders to the contrary. The Citizens seeing an arm'd Force come upon 'em, who, they knew, had no Right to intermeddle in their Elections; made no scruple to repel 'em with all the Violence that they deserv'd: Little expecting, to be entertain'd with Bullets and Bayonets. The Officer gave the Word, and immediately they were pierc'd, and fir'd upon by Great Numbers; *one* was shot dead upon the Spot, and several others Dangerously Wounded. By Good Fortune it happen'd, that the Street they fir'd from, was much Lower than the Level of the *Th—l*, where the Citizens stood, and by that means most of the Bullets pass'd over their Heads; otherwise, doubtless the issue of that Day had been very Dreadful.

When the People cry'd out, that one of Sir *W——m F——ns's* Votes was kill'd; Mr. Sheriff *Br—ds—w*, (Grand-Son, or Grand Nephew to the Famous President of that Name) cry'd out, *kill Fifty more of the Dogs!* as appears by several Affidavits; for which he had afterwards the thanks of the Honourable *H——se* of *C——ns*: As also, the Officer that commanded in that *brave Action*, had High Applauses of his Performance, from the Mouths of those Great PATRONS and Champions of Liberty. As shall be related in its Proper Place.

In the mean time, 'twill not be unworthy the Readers Curiosity, to be inform'd, that this same Mr. *Br—ds—w* and his Colleague, in a Petition by them *since* Transmitted to Her Majesty,

jeſty, do alledge, it, as a Reason why they can't *hold-over*, that, not being Proper Officers, they apprehend they ſhou'd be Guilty of Murder, if they took upon them to Execute Condemn'd Persons; therefore I heartily embrace this Opportunity, of Cautioning the Malicious World, that they do not from hence forward presume to treat the Injur'd Characters of thoſe Worthy Citizens, with ſuch Freedom as they have done hitherto: Since they have now giv'n ample Demonſtration of their Conſcience and Integrity, by their *Great Tenderneſs* to Execute *Criminals*, and their *Unexempl'd Readineſs* to Shoot *Innocent Citizens*.— but to proceed—

The People, enrag'd to ſee their Fellow-Citizens Butcher'd and Murther'd in that Barbarous Manner. Tore up the Stage; and with the Planks of it, with Sticks and Staves, maul'd the Soldiers, (but not as they Deſerv'd;) till the Officer, being recall'd by the Direction of the L——d Lie——t thought fit to Retreat with ſome Precipitation: And ſo this Famous Day ended.

But Mr. R——r, not Content with what was already done, reſolv'd to take further Revenge upon all that appear'd for Sir W——m F——ns and Mr. T——k——r; and therefore, in order to fix this Riot upon his Enemies, and clear his Friends, he took care to find out *fit Perſons* to give full Informations againſt all Sir W——m's Friends, that were ſeen in the *Th——l* that Day, and as it happen'd, againſt ſome that were not ſeen there; as they pretend to prove, by vowing that they were not within a conſiderable

able distance of it that whole Day. He took Care also, to have several Examinations relating to it, taken *privately* before some Aldermen his Friends; tho' the L—d Lieu—t had appointed the Judges of the Queens-Bench to take those Examinations: And what is very particular, some of Mr. R——r's Witnesses came with their Affidavits ready prepar'd for their Oaths: Of which he afterwards made his own Use in the H——se.

This is the Fact, as it happen'd, on the Sixth of *November* last; concerning which, it seem'd good to the Honourable H——se of C——ns, to resolve, that it was a *Riot* on the side of Sir W——m F——ns and Mr. T——k——r, and a discharge of Duty on the Sheriffs part.

The next Step that was taken by that Honourable Body in order to Vote Mr. R——r and Alderman B——n duely Elected, and the Petition against 'em, *False, Scandalous, and Malicious*, was this —

Resolv'd, *That no Fellow, Schollar, or Student of Trinity College in Dublin, has any Right to Vote in the Election of that City, upon account of their having Chambers in that College.*

This, I presume, will appear a very Extraordinary Resolution, to all that Consider the following particulars,

First, That these very Votes, which were *now* Invalidated, were at the Election and return of the preceding Parliament, as Good as any in the Nation: But then, it must be own'd there was this Considerable Difference in the Case, *viz.* That *then*, they were giv'n for Mr. R——r, and

and Alderman B——n ; but now they were giv'n against them.

Secondly, It cannot be deny'd, but by the Constitution of the College, every Chamber is a Freehold ; for it is a Possession for Life, not to be defeated without the consent of the Owner, unless by Forfeiture : And as for the Value of them, the Ordinary Rent to the Schollars, is Twenty Shillings per Annum ; and whether they are not worth Forty more, is submitted to all that know their Worth : As to the Fellows, 'tis well known that many of their Apartments, are worth, perhaps Ten times that Value ; without being liable to any Rent. The P——ts of all Former Ages, were so sensible of these Truths, that the Votes of the College, were never before, that I cou'd learn, so much as Contested, except once ; and then, upon an Enquiry into the State of the College, they were readily allow'd, nay'tis beyond all Dispute that they were allow'd even under the Usurpation of Oliver Cromwell ; the present Arch-B——p of T——m, who Voted at that time, in Opposition to the desire of the Provost, is a living Witness of this Truth : And was ready to Attest it, had the C——s desir'd any Satisfaction in that Point : But it seems, the Whigs of I——d, were resolv'd to improve upon their Predecessors, and to go one step beyond Oliver : And therefore such an Attestation was Impertinent to their Purpose, and wou'd perhaps have spoil'd their Scheme.

Doubtless, Posterity will be much amaz'd at this Proceeding : And will denominate this Period of time the Age of Barbarity and Ignorance.

rance in the Kingdom of I——d. Many Curious Speculations, and Subtle Disquisitions, will be enter'd into; and many causes of this conduct will be assign'd, which the Present age know nothing of. At last, it will be concluded as the most probable Conjecture, 'that a certain 'OttomanEmperour arrived, about this time, to 'an immense heighth of Power and Grandeur, 'took it in his Head, to extend his Dominions 'beyond *Hercules's* Pillars; and in pursuance of 'that design, Mann'd out a mighty Fleet, to 'reduce some of the Islands of the Ocean to his 'obedience; and Fortunately lighting upon this 'Island *Torn about this time with intestine Divisions* 'occasion'd by a **WICKED FACTION** (whose 'Names and Memories will be remembred as 'long as *Cataline, Cethegus, Lentulus, &c.*) 'he easily reduced it : Because, the obstinate Faction 'rather chose to leave it naked and defenceless, than 'they wou'd supply the necessities of the Government ; 'unless the Famous *Q. A.* (then Reigning) wou'd 'Sacrifice one of the best and faithfulest of Her Ministers to their rage.

'The Infidel Emperor, at first, to Secure his 'new Conquest by the Gentleness of his Government, preserved the Antient form of their Legislation; but in pursuance of the precepts of 'the *Alcoran*, took this first Step to destroy their 'Religion and Learning; for, their Universities being the great support of both, the sure way to Introduce Irreligion and Ignorance, and also to 'Strengthen his own Possession by subduing all notions of Loyalty and Allegiance to their true Sovereign *Q——n A——* in the minds of the People was

' was by taking away all Power and Credit from
' the Universities, where these things were taught.

These perhaps will be the Conjectures of future Ages upon this Conduct; and thus far indeed they will be in the right; that, that which, to all Intelligent good Men, and good Subjects, one shou'd think, wou'd be an invincible Argument for Supporting the College in its Rights, Namely, *That it was the Nurjery of Religion and Learning, and Loyalty*, was the very Argument that was us'd against it. Such Principles, of Religion and Loyalty were propagated *there*, as some of the Honourable Members, thought, they had Reason to thank God, *They were not Tainted with*; and therefore openly Bless'd their Starrs, that they had not their Education in that Place. For, when the Honourable Captain R——d St——w——t, in the Close of an Excellent Oration, in behalf of the College, *Lamented his own Misfortune that he had not is Education in that Famous University: For then, he wou'd have been better enabl'd to defend their Rights; and Charg'd it as an Unpardonable Ingratitude, in all those, that had been Bless'd with that Advantage, if they did not employ that Eloquence which they deriv'd from it in its Defence, &c.* Young Mr. Br——k got up, and thank'd God, *that he had not his Education in it; for, that they Taught Tenets there, Contrary to SOUND REVOLUTION PRINCIPLES:* Mr. W——sh——d seconded him in that Observation, and according to the Known Practice of all Men of his Principles, Villify'd University Education, to the utmost of his Power. In a word, the Sense of the H——se was with those Two Polite and Learned

Members ; the Question was put, and the Resolution abovemention'd was agreed to. And thus, what the Rebels of a *Former Age*, *Spar'd*, their Issue, the PATRIOTS of the *Present* Violated.

I cannot omit in this Place, (tho' I relate it with Reluctance,) a Circumstance so Amazing and Incredible, as cannot fail, at once, to Shock the Readers Belief, and raise his Wonder : And that is, that whilst a Brave Stranger Strenuously Asserted, and with a Flood of Moving Eloquence, Vindicated the Rights of that Unhappy College ; a Deluded Native gave'em up : A Son that was not only Nurs'd up in it, and Fed by its Peculiar Indulgence, but even at that very Moment Subsisted by its Benefit : I am sensible the World expect a severe Censure upon his Conduct : But for my own part I have so much Tenderness for the Memory of that unfortunate Man, that I rather wish it buried in Oblivion ; at least, that it may never be remember'd to any other purpose, than to Deterr Posterity from Sacrificing the Rights of that Venerable Society to the Artifices of it's worst Enemies, however veil'd and dissembl'd.

After this, the Honourable H ——— se to Demonstrate to the World that their Affection was not less to the Church of I ——— d than to the University that supports it,

Resolv'd, That no Vicar's Chorals, they being Members of an Aggregate Body, have any Right as such to Vote as Freeholders in the Election of the said City.

i. e. Tho' those Vicars Chorals have as Good Freeholds as any upon Earth, for that's allow'd, yet

yet they are no Freeholders ; a Doctrine truly New, and greatly conducing to the Preservation of the Rights of the Subject.

I dare be Sworn the Ideots our Ancestors, Imagin'd, that the Reason, why the Law allow'd certain Persons call'd Freeholders, to Vote for the Representatives of that Place where their Freehold lay, was, because they had an Interest there of a Considerable Value for Life ; and therefore were nearly concern'd, in Choosing such Representatives, as were acquainted with the Condition, and Circumstances of the place ; and for that Reason, best able upon all Occasions to promote their Welfare, and Secure their Interest : To see, that in the making of Laws, they had an Equal Share of Advantage with their Fellow Subjects, and not more than an Equal Share in the Publick Burdens.

But now, the case is alter'd, 'tis not your having such an Interest of such a Value *for Life*, that makes you a Freeholder : no, 'tis the having that Interest, solely, and not jointly or in common with other Persons. For if a Body of Twelve Men have an Estate of 1200*l. per Annum*, after such a manner, that every one of 'em has *one* hundred Pound, no Man will deny but they have a Considerable Interest in the Welfare of that Place where that Estate lies ; but yet, they are no way Concern'd in Choosing Representatives in P——t for it ; to secure or advance their Interest. The Reason is plain, from the Resolutions of the Greatest Champions of Protestant Liberty in the Christian World *they are Members of an Aggregate Body.*

Upon

Upon this Occasion, it naturally Occurs, to put the question seriously, to every Freeholder of this Kingdom, that Values *that Priviledge* as he ought; *how far he shou'd for the Time to come be fond of Voting for such Representatives as will Destroy their Electors Legal and Undoubted Rights whenever they become inconsistent with their own Interest?* Also to Enquire, how far the Taylors and other Corporations, who have Land Estates, and upon that account, are won't to Vote for Representatives, where those Estates lye; are concern'd in this Case? And whether they, or any other Aggregate Bodies, will think it proper in the Election of any Future P——t to Vote for such Persons, as have already done all that in them lay to Destroy the Rights of such Bodys?

By the two Resolutions last mention'd, the Honourable H——se Strook off at once some hundreds of Sir W——m F——ns and Mr. T——k——r's Votes: And whereas those Gentlemen set forth in their Petition, that the Sheriffs had taken the Votes of many hundreds of Naturaliz'd Forreigners, who were excluded by an Express Act of P——t, from Voting, in the Election of *that*, or any Ensuing P——t; yet the Honourable H——se of C——ns, did not think fit to enter into the Merits of their Votes, or Determine any thing concerning their Validity: And so they remain'd, as Valid as any other whatsoever: Such was their Laudable Ambition to Demonstrate themselves good Patriots, by the Tenderness and great Regard they shew'd for the Rights and Priviledges of Foreigners,

ers, compar'd with that which they express'd for the Natives of their own Country in the Resolutions now mention'd.

Now then take the State of the whole matter at one View : Consider, some Hundreds of good Votes, invalidated, on the side of Sir *W——m F——ns* and Mr. *T——k——r* ; consider on the side of Mr. *R——r* and Alderman *B——n*, some hundreds of Illegal Votes made good ; and then I presume you will be sufficiently prepar'd for the following Resolutions.

Resolv'd,

That *J——n F——st——r* is duely Elected as a Citizen to Serve in this Present P——t for the City of *D——n*.

Resolv'd, That *B——n B——n*, Esq; is duely Elected, &c. And then,

Resolv'd, That the Petition of Sir *W——m F——ns* and *M——n T——k——r*, Esq; is Frivolous and Vexatious; and the Allegations therein contain'd are False, Scandalous and Malicious.

But then you must not think to stop here ; by no means ; 'tis not enough that Mr. *R——r* has Carried his point for this time ; no, that's but a small part of the Design ; the Business is, to take care, that he carry it for all times to come — and in order to that, all those that favour'd and abetted his Interest, must be Applauded and Encourag'd ; and on the Contrary, all that were Active in behalf of Sir *W——m F——ns* and Mr. *T——k——r*, must have the Displeasure and Vengeance of that H——se executed upon 'em with the Utmost Fury ; to deter any Impudent

dent Citizen as he values his Liberty or Fortune, from Daring, to give the Worthy R——r and his Friends, any Opposition whatsoever for the time to come.

And therefore now——

Resolv'd, That it appears to this House, that in Order to prevent the taking a Free Poll on the 6th of November 17**, at the T——l, and to procure the said Sir W——m F——ns and M——n T——k——r Esq; to be Chosen; a Dangerous Design was form'd, to Insult and Mobb Th——s B——dsh——w and E——d S——d——ll Esqrs; who Acted as Sheriffs, in the said Election, together with J——n E——st——r and B——n B——n Esqrs; two of the Candidates of the said City; and the Persons who came to Vote for 'em: The Reader must observe, That nothing appear'd in Proof of this Design, but the Conduct of Sir W——m F——ns and Mr. T——k——r and their Friends upon that Occasion already related at large; except only, in one Particular; and that is, that it was prov'd before the Honourable H——se of C——ns, that, when the Tumult arose, Sir W——m F——ns us'd all his endeavours to allay it. I shall not be so rude as to Contradict the Resolutions of that H——se; but this I will say, because 'tis a known Truth; that, *it was never yet prov'd that there was such a Design; nor was there any Motion made, or step taken, to put it in Execution.*

After this ——

Resolv'd, That it appears to this H——se, that in Pursuance of the same Design, a Great Number of Persons, Arm'd, with Swords, and Clubs, among

among Whom were many *Papists*, and others Unqualify'd to Vote, came with Sir *W—m F—ns* and *M—n T—k—r*, Esq; to the *Th—l*, on the 6th of *November* last, in a Tumultuous Manner; and during the Time, that *Th—s Br—dsh—w* and *E—d S—d—ll*, Esqrs. were Proceeding on the Queens Writ, tore down the Stage, erected for taking the Poll, with the utmost Fury; and put the said *Th—s Br—dsh—w* and *E—d S—d—ll* and *J—n F—r* and *B—n B—n* Esqrs. two of the Candidates, with several of the Electors, in Great Terrour and Danger of their Lives.

I shall only Observe, that among these Great Numbers of *Papists*, and others unqualify'd to Vote, it cou'd never yet be made appear, that there was any more than one of the latter, and two of the Former; Concerning one of whom, (whose Name was *Cotter*,) Coll. *S—th—ll* thought fit to express himself thus, *This is the Son of Sir James Cotter, Famous for nothing but killing the Great Lord Lysle!* The Reader will please to observe, that this *Great Lord Lysle*, was Famous for nothing, but being a *Rebell*, and a *Regicide*; and yet 'tis made an Aggravation of *Cotters* suppos'd Crime, that he was the Son of *him that Slew the Traytor*. But to proceed — I take it for Granted, that it never appear'd there were any other *Papists* at that Election, because I'm sure the *C—ns* of *I—d* are such true PATRONS of Liberty, such Zealous Assertors of the *Protestant Interest* and such sure Enemies to Popery; so Impartial

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also,

also, in all their Proceedings, that if they had known any others than those they Animadverted upon, they wou'd not have let them Escap'd uncensur'd; tho' indeed to do the Honourable H—se Justice, it must be own'd that it was attested before them, by one of Mr. R——rs Witnesses, that, *there were several Papists among the Mobb that disturb'd the Election*; and being ask'd, why he thought them Papists? He answer'd, *because he did not see'em at Church*: And being ask'd, *What Church* he went to? he reply'd, *the Church of Christ, call'd by some the Presbyterian Meeting*.

But, in order to a thorough understanding of the Resolution last mention'd, 'tis necessary, to give the Curious Reader a Caution, that he doe not understand many Words in these Resolutions, by any means, in the Vulgar Acceptation of 'em; for that wou'd lead him into Infinite Errours: No, 'tis his Business to take the Interpretation of 'em from Authority; and therefore, in the present Resolution, the word *many*, must not be understood of more than *One* or *Two* at most: This is plain, both from the Resolution it self, and the Truths that support it: The word *Club* also, must be understood, not of a long Staff with a pound of Lead at the End on't, or a Hedge Stake, or a Pole, or any thing of that Kind; but of a Common *Cane* or *Walking Stick*: This appears, from the Sample of Mr. *Harveys* Club produc'd at the H—se of C——ns, and handed about among the Members; for ought I know, it might have weigh'd near some half a pound or thereabouts:

Agree-

Agreeably to this Caution and Exposition, the Reader must take care that when he Reads the last Address of the H—se of C——ns, or the S—k—r's Speech upon presenting the Bill, to understand by *the Vilest part of the People*, not the Meanest, and the Worst, (for 'tis certain that by those Words the very Flower of the City is intended) but *those which that Honourable H—se set least by*. But the word *Sword*, must indeed be understood in the Common Acceptation: But yet under a very particular Restriction, *i. e.* as it is included in the * Idea of a Scabbard; for if you consider any of the Swords on the side of Sir W——m F——ns and Mr. T——k——r, and their Friends, Separate and Divided from that necessary *Adjunct*, be assur'd you will Entirely misconceive them; and in their stead, will form to your Self a Notion of Mr. R——r's and his Friends Swords, which were the only Blades that saw the Light, or Deserted their Scabbards that Day; unless you'll please to except the Soldiers Bayonets abovementioned. 'Tis true indeed there were Great Numbers of Swords that Day among the Friends of Sir W——m F——ns and Mr. T——k——r; because not only the Best and most Creditable Citizens, but also the Principal Gentlemen of the whole Town accompanied them to the Place of Election: But 'tis *as true* that they were as peaceful as their Lawrels: And that not one of 'em were drawn; tho' Mr. R——r and his Friends, shew'd 'em

* *Vid, Prin. of Hum. Understanding.*

an Example, which if they had Follow'd, the Consequence must unavoidably have been very Fatal — But indeed tho' these Gentlemen drew their Swords, yet it must be own'd they did not use 'em : Forasmuch as a good Number of Soldiers strongly suspected to be in Mr. *F——n* *F——st——r*'s pay, Sav'd him and his Friends the Labour of Murder and Bloodshed —

I cannot quit this noble Resolution, without taking Notice of one Expression in the close of it ; and that is, that the *Candidates were put in great Danger, and Terrour of their Lives* : And indeed I can't believe any one will think it hard, or Strange, that they, that occasion'd the taking away of one Innocent Life, and the Danger of many more, shou'd in Consequence of that Action be put in Terrour of their Own. And here 'tis worth observing, that the Iniquity of their Proceedings, gave all the abovemention'd Persons, such Dismal Apprehensions of their Danger, and many Malignant Designs against 'em, that upon the last Day of the Poll (which Sheriff *S——d——ll* Vallanously refus'd to take at the *Hospital*, according to Agreement under Hand and Seal) they were all so Scar'd with their own Guilt, (for no one did, or so much as attempted, to touch 'em) that they ran away by back Doors, through Entries, and Cellars ; Climb'd over Walls, and Houses, and God knows where, to the Great Terrour and Danger of their Lives, tho' there was not a Soul nearer to 'em than the Op-
en

en Streets. Verifying the Wilemans Observation, *The Wicked Flee, when no Man pursueth.*

After this the Honourable H—se

Resolv'd, That the Sheriffs acted with Great Prudence, Integrity and Impartiality. Tho' it was Notorious that they refus'd to set any of those Votes, which they had the least Suspicion of, to the Account of Sir W——m F——ns, and Mr. T——k——r; at the same time, that they Receiv'd and Number'd some Hundreds of Votes for Mr. R——r, which they knew to be Illegal; and even Mr. R——r himself own'd publickly in the *Th——l*, he believ'd they wou'd do him no Service. To Aggravate their Villany, they excus'd this Practice at the Castle, the Night they put an End to the Election, by saying, that *they receiv'd those Votes, because no Body had Objected against 'em*: Tho' it was known to many hundreds, that Mr. J——km——n publickly read to, and shew'd them the Express Act of Parliament, that took away the Votes of those Men; and bid 'em, *receive 'em at their Peril.*

Another signal Instance of their Impartiality is that they Clos'd the Poll, tho' Sir W——m F——ns and Mr. T——k——r not only earnestly desir'd it shou'd be continu'd, but even whilst they offer'd several Votes and Call'd loudly for a Poll ———

And as to their Prudence and Integrity, 'tis certainly a Noble Argument, and an *Unparallel'd* Instance of it, that they procur'd the Murder of one Man. and call'd out for the Murder of 50 more.

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In the next Place the Hononrable H—se Resolv'd all those into Custody that were Active or Zealous in behalf of Sir W——m F——ns and Mr. T—k—r; and this upon an Imputation of their breaking down the Stage: Tho' 'tis certain, that some of 'em were as Innocent of that Fact, as some of my Courteous Readers who shall have the Happiness to peruse this Important History a Thousand Years hence.

Nay the Question was put, whether Sir W——m F——ns Knight, and M——n T—k—r Esquire shou'd not also be taken into Custody; and pass'd in the Negative only by two Voices: I don't doubt but my Reader has Concluded by this Time, that the Voices by which they were sav'd, were those of their Antagonists: But because I wou'd not leave him under the Delusion of so Gross an Errour, I think my self oblig'd in Conscience, to let him know, that he never was more mistaken in all his Life; and to assure him, that, those two Members, *Truely Honourable and Worthy*, were so farr from Voting for their Competitors, or even from standing Neuters upon the Question; that they *both*, with *Unparalell'd* Generosity, divided against 'em: With this Heightn'ing, and very Remarkable Circumstance; that a Gentleman of the other side, who had some Tenderness for Mr. R——r, came to him, and told him, *Sir I have so much Esteem for you, that I wou'd not have you do anything Unworthy a Man of Honour; do you divide for Sir W——m F——ns, it shall be no Disadvantage to your Friends, I'll Divide against him, tho' I am otherwise, Determin'd*

(as

(as I have always done hitherto) to Vote for him :
 Mr. R———r made Answer, he wou'd not Desert his Friends, in any point or upon any Account whatsoever — And so Divided against him.

After this, they had nothing to do, but to Resolve, that the Noble Captain, who commanded in that Important Service, had discharg'd himself with Great Honour and Bravery; and, whereas it was Suggested, that he was in Danger of loosing his Commission for Disobeying the General's Orders; 'twas Answer'd, That if he did loose it, that H——se wou'd give him a Better.

I believe, the Reader will be pretty much surpriz'd, to hear a H——se af C———ns talk of giving Commissions: a Power, never Pretended to, by such an Assembly, before the Rebellion of 41: and even then, scarcely assum'd by that Renown'd H——se, in the first Fortnight of their Session.

But in the mean time, till there was occasion to Exercise that Power, 'twas fitting, that, as the Noble Captain had deserv'd so highly of his Country in that Important Trust, so, he shou'd be Encourag'd up to his Merits; and therefore 'twas Order'd, That the Resolution in favour of him, shou'd be laid before the Right Honourable the L——d L———t, in Order to his Preferment: And was done accordingly. And thus, this Honourable Body, were pleas'd to take upon 'em, to Prejudge a Second Time; and that, not in a Riot produc'd by Intemperance and Ill Principles, but in a matter of Blood.

But

But there are yet behind, two such shocking Circumstances of this Conduct, as I am confident cannot but strike a *Christian Reader* with Horreur and Amazement, and that is, that they pass'd this Resolution in favour of the Captain abovemention'd, *from his own Testimony of his own Conduct*: and tho' General St—w—t, often rose up in the H—se, to Vindicate himself; to give them full Information in Relation to the Officer, and to put the whole Matter into a clear light; and press'd and begg'd to be hear'd, yet Mr. Sp—k—r, still put him off upon one pretence or other: nor cou'd he ever obtain that Priviledge. I shall not trouble the Reader with any Reflections upon this Proceeding, 'tis of such a nature, *as nothing can Aggravate or Alleviate.*

The other Circumstance is this, that tho' these Patriots were exceedingly Sollicitous, to make a Through Search into many Weighty and Important points, such as the Number of Persons unqualify'd to Vote, that appear'd at the Th——l; the Nature and Size of Mr. Harvey's stick; the Black and Deep Design, Couch'd under that wicked Contrivance of Sir W——m F——ns's to distinguish his Friends by wearing Lawrel, upon the last Day the Poll; and the like: Yet, the Death of a Citizen, was a Matter so much below their Regard, that they Industiously declin'd making the least Enquiry into it. *The shedding of Innocent Blood*, was a Trifle unworthy their least Notice: nor were they any ways concern'd to put away the Guilt of it, that the Land might not be Defil'd therewith: That, it seems, they left to his care,
who

who when he maketh Inquisition for Blood, will not be at a Loss at whose Hands to require it.

But, tho' they did not Enquire into it, yet they Determin'd upon it; and pronounc'd him Praise-worthy that spil'd it; and that, as was before Observ'd, upon the Credit of his own Testimony, not bearing to hear any thing that might contradict it.

And now, let the World judge, what weight it might reasonably be presum'd, the Opinion and Authority of a H—se of C——ns might have in this Case; and how far, *their Declining to enquire into the Death of that poor Citizen, and yet at the same time passing Votes in favour of those that slew him, might discourage a Prosecution against 'em, and prevent any further Enquiry upon the matter? or even (after a Prosecution was form'd) Influence and Intimidate a Jury?* I had almost said a Court. When the Reader Compares these Righteous Resolutions, with those pass'd afterwards against the L——d Ch——r, for calling a Disturbance at the Play-House a Riot; I doubt not, but he will form to himself, such exalted Notions of the Equity and Religion of this Conduct, as are much easier Imagin'd than Express'd: and therefore I shall refer him to his own Reflections.

Tho' I hold it needless, to give the World any further Satisfaction, in Relation to the Integrity of these Great Patriots, (Eminent in all their Proceedings already related at large) yet I shall beg leave, to produce *one Instance* more of it; because at the same time that it Demonstrates their Inviolable Regard to Justice, it Il-

illustrates also their Signal Zeal for the Protestant Interest : for which they have render'd themselves so famous to the World.

Upon the Petition of Sir G—— St. G—— the H——se Determin'd Mr. J——s D——l——n not duly Elected to serve as Knight of the Shire for the County of R——n, because, *the Convert Protestants who Voted for him, cou'd not at the Time and Place of Election, produce Certificates of having taken the Oaths, &c.*

Now, 'tis pretty Remarkable, that, *the Law Requires all Certificates of this Nature to be upon Record: so that it was not necessary to produce 'em at the Election.*

And therefore to understand this Conduct aright, the Reader must be inform'd, that this Determination, was in Pursuance of a settl'd Maxim among the Whiggs of I——d, *that, the best way to strengthen the Protestant Interest, is by Discouraging all those that come over to the Establish'd Church, by all Methods Imaginable: except only those, that are of their Principles.* In Consequence of this Maxim, 'twas a point long under Consideration, the last Session, *whether they ought not to Disable all Converts from holding any Employment of Profit or Trust under Her Majesty in that Kingdom?* and without Question, a Bill wou'd have been prepar'd for that purpose, had not their Proceedings been Unfortunately Interrupted. Nay, 'tis a Moot Point, whether in the Humour they were then in, they wou'd have excepted, even
 *****; tho' some are of Opinion, they wou'd have pass'd the Bill with a Salvo to some of their own Particular Friends,
 who

who have given good Proof of their being true Protestants, by their *Undutiful Demeanor to her M—y* and their *Signal Disaffection to the Establish'd Church*; the only sure Marks of a true Convert.

But, 'tis now high time, to Hasten to the Great End of all these Extraordinary Proceedings. the Leading Men of the *Faction*, had long since openly and frequently declar'd, that the L——d Ch——r shou'd not see another New Years Day in that Kingdom: and therefore, in Order to make good their Promise, (the only one they design'd to make good that Session) they did indeed use Indefatigable Industry, and *Unparallel'd Diligence*, to Model the H——se to their own liking; and to prepare all things, for the Execution of this Grand Reigning Purpose of their Souls. And in Order to it, after a three Years Inquisition, they brought down *Three Formidable Charges* against him. *One*, Relating to Twisleton the Trumpeter; *another*, to Lloyd the News-Writer; and a *Third*, to Mr. D——ly M——r. And tho' the first of these Charges, was brought against him somewhat earlier than the other two, namely before the Election of the City of D——n was Determin'd, yet I chose to Treat of it in this Place; that the Reader, might form to himself a more Clear and Adequate Conception of their Proceedings against the L——d Ch——r, by taking them all in together, as it were at one Uninterrupted View.

First then, 'twas Charg'd against the L——d Ch——r, that he had suffer'd one Twisleton a Trumpeter, not only to sound be-

fore him at the Play-House, but also to put his Name to a Bill for a Musick-Meeting; a Person alledged to have return'd from France without License, and a Profess'd Papist. This a certain Noble Coll. thought it necessary to complain of to the Honourable H—se out of his Great Zeal for the Protestant Religion; and from the s^d Apprehensions he had, of the Dismal Dangers that threaten'd it, from this same Trumpeter; whose Errand he concluded was to declare War against it. And who he imagin'd in the Present Circumstances might well enough be Consider'd, as one of the P——rs Heralds; sent on purpose, to prepare his Way. All these things put together, made it pretty Evident, that for the L——d Ch——r to hear him, tho' he did not know him to be a Papist, was in Reality no less than Openly to Encourage Popery, and to *Act contrary to his Duty, and contrary to the Protestant Interest of that Kingdom.* And now, God knows where all this wou'd have Ended, and whether it wou'd not have sav'd the H—se, a Great Expence of Lucubration and Fatigue, by giving them a Fair Opportunity, of immediately drawing up an Address to Her Majesty, upon proper Resolutions easily Deducible from this Important Head, *to remove the L——d Ch——r of I———d, from his Place of L——d Ch——r of that Kingdom; for the Peace and Safety of Her Majesties Protestant Subjects, &c.* had not another Honourable Member unfortunately Blunder'd out, that he had seen this Twisleton, sound before my L——y D——h——s of Sh——ry: This unhappy Accident, put a strange Damp up-
on

on their Spirits ; for having no Intentions to remove her L—dy—p at that time, the *Grand Design*, had most certainly Sunk to the Ground that Instant, had not the Noble Coll—l who first Introduc'd the Complaint, pursu'd it also in this Critical Juncture with his Usual Bravery : For, when the whole H—se was at a full stop, up rose the Hero once more ; and told 'em, that, *he had taken Care to inform the L——d Ch——r, who this Trumpeter was, by desiring Mr. J——a D—f—n, to acquaint the L—ds Justices therewith ; that so they might be Left without Excuse.* This happy turn, Reviv'd their Sinking Spirits ; and put 'em into a New Transport of Joy : But, alas ! *how Fading and Delusive is Human Felicity !* the Gladson Transport, scarcely surviv'd the first Moment of its Birth : for Mr. D—f—n, being immediately call'd upon, declar'd that he did inform the L——ds Justices, and that upon that Information, they had Order'd Twisleton to be apprehended : Enrag'd, and out All Patience (as indeed they might well be) at this Repeated Disappointment they turn'd all their Resentment upon D—f—n ; for as much, as he, had Omitted a most Material Circumstance in his Relation of this Fact to their L—ds H—ps ; and that was, that he did not tell them, *that he had his Information from Coll. S——ll,* (and yet after all this, the Col. himself Confess'd to Mr. D—j—n that he knew nothing of the Matter more than by Hearsay.) And without doubt, *he had felt, the sad Effects of their just Indignation, had not the same Noble Col——l, been as Merciful as he was Valiant*

liant; and told the H——se, that he knew Mr. D—f—n to be a very Good Protestant; and, that he had no Design to Injure him by that Complaint, and therefore desir'd leave to withdraw his Motion; which was happily Granted him accordingly. And thus, this Momentuous Complaint most fatally Miscarry'd : tho' some think, the Reason why it did so, was because it was Introduc'd out of Season.

Ill-Tim'd Complaint ! Fatal Miscarriage ! oh ! had the Fates so Order'd, that these Noble PATRIOTS, had but pursu'd the Scent but for one Hour longer, how Gloriously had their Brave Endeavours been Crown'd with Conquest and Success ! forasmuch, as 'tis Credibly Reported, that the L—d Ch——r wou'd in a few Moments have com'd down to their own Terms; and been glad to Depecate their Displeasure upon his Knees: Nay, 'tis affirm'd, that a certain Lawyer (a Friend of his) was at that Moment drawing up a Form of Acknowledgment and Submission, for him, in these or the like words.

GENTLEMEN,

BEing Sensible, of your Unparallel'd Application to do your Country's Business; and of your unexampled Dispatch, in clearing your H—se, of Members that wou'd not join in compassing those Glorious Designs you have in View ; and not knowing, how little space you may have, to Accomplish those Great Ends ; I come, to save your precious time, and to prevent the long Debates which otherwise may be occasion'd on my Account. I freely own, that not knowing, of what vast consequence, the Religion

ligion of a Player, a Fidler, a Trumpeter &c. is
 to the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom, I, to-
 gether with my L—d A. B. of T——m did give
 leave to Twisleton (O! had I never known his Name)
 to mention in his Bills, that his Consort of Musick
 was by our Commands. I did likewise, hear his
 Performance at the Play-House; but having no good
 Ear for Musick, I cou'd not distinguish his Religion
 by his Sounding. I don't imagine, the Ignorance
 that my Behaviour in those respects was Crimi-
 nal, can be allow'd as any Mitigation in a Matter
 so dangerous to the Protestant Interest, and the
 Welfare of this Kingdom: because, I ought to have
 consider'd better; nor can I believe, my not knowing
 Twisleton to be a Papist (tho' 'tis true) will be al-
 low'd as an Excuse; because, no Protestant ought
 to go to any Play, or hear any Musick, before he is
 well inform'd of the Religion of every Player and
 every Musician. But I submit to the great Wisdom
 of this Honourable H—se, if it will not be some Mi-
 tigation of my Offence, that I was drawn into it,
 by the Example of Members of both Houses of P——t,
 and Ten Thousand other People. You Remember, that
 in 1711, his Gr——e the D. of O——d
 then L——d L——t brought over one Seignior
 Nicholini an Italian, and a known Papist: did not
 he Sing several times, Sitting the P——t? how
 many Guineas, Pistoles, &c. did the Members of
 both H——ses give to hear him? was any Person Cer-
 sur'd for Hearing him? was the D. of O——d
 Voted an Enemy to the Kingdom for bringing him
 over? or was any Address to the Q——n to Re-
 call his Gr—— or banish Nicholini for the
 Peace

Peace and Safety of Her Maj——s Protestant Subjects? if there had I had been Inexcusable.

If what I have now offer'd have any Weight with this H——se for my excuse, I solemnly promise that for the time to come, I will never see a Play, or hear any Musick, till positive Oath made before the R——r, Alderman Q——n or some other True Blue Protestant Justice, That not one of the Performers is a Papist: Nay, if I can find that so much as a Box or Door-Keeper, is not of your Kidney he shall have Spikes fate, and be immediately removed, whether I have a Right to do it or no. But before I take my leave, I must desire to be inform'd, whether it will be sufficient to Swear that they are not Papists, or whether you will think it necessary to have it express'd what Religion they are of? because I own I do not so thoroughly understand the Signification of the Word Protestant as this Honourable H——se are pleas'd to use it.

The Advantages of this Seasonable Submission had not Terminated in this single instance but remain'd a Lasting Record, and Terrour to all future Governours, how they gave any Encouragement to Popery, for the Time to come; and so, wou'd have been a strong Barrier, and Signal Security against Popery and the Pre———r. But alas! these happy Effects were most unhappily Defeated; and that too, by the Warmth of that Zeal that shou'd have produc'd them, whose Eagerness to Exert it self, was the true Cause, why it was spent so soon; and perish'd without any other Consolation, than the Satisfaction of having wasted it self in a Glorious Endeavour to no purpose.

Nor

Nor was this, the worst Effect of that unhappy Warmth; 'twas too Violent to last long: and, as I am credibly inform'd, has now pass'd into the other Extream, and insomuch, that the Noble Coll——l abovemention'd, can listen a whole Night to this very same Trumpeter, without any other Emotion, than such as is rais'd in him by the Charms of his Musick: and without the least Apprehension of *that* Guilt, for which the L——d Ch——r deserv'd nothing less than Death.

I know my Readers of one sort, won't easily believe me in this Extravagant Relation, nor am I so unreasonable to expect it. I am sensible 'tis too Incredible to be swallow'd down upon the Testimony of any single Man Breathing; and therefore, I refer 'em to five hundred Persons of good Credit and Substance, all within the Liberties of the City of D———n; who without the least Hesitation, will Vouch for my Veracity in this point: And will assure them, that not many Days since, there was a Splendid Ball prepar'd by the Nephew of an H——ble Brigadier, a Member of the H——se of C———ns *Eminent for his Zeal for the Protestant Interest*; where the Company consisted of many Renown'd Whiggs, and Illustrious Papists, well Pair'd, and among them the Worthy Coll——l so often mention'd; and the Principal part of the Entertainment was made up of Mr. Twisleton's Trumpet and Voice, kindly Relieving one another in a Charming Succession. The Story is as well known at every Coffee House and Tea-Table about Town, as a certain Great Man's Dining at *Santry*; and has

occasion'd as much wonder. What Punishment this worthy Coll——l deserves for such Barefac'd Countenancing of Popery let the next H——se of C——ns Determine: And since the *Whiggs* and *Papists* join'd to pull down the Church and Establish *Popery* in a former Reign, I leave the World to judge whether they are not the most likely to bring in the Pretender. And so I resume the Thread of my History.

This Disappointment serv'd only to whett their Courage and Exasperate their Revenge against the next Onset. And therefore they now fix'd a Day for the purpose; prepar'd and secur'd their Friends by all the Engagements imaginable; some say even the most Solemn Ties of Vows and Oaths; *to be Aiding and Assisting upon that Important Day*; which was Friday the 18th of December last, at which time the Committee appointed to Inspect and Enquire into the Proceedings had against *Edward Lloyd*, for Printing and Publishing a Book, Entitul'd, *Memoirs of the Chevalier de St. George*; and to Inspect and Enquire into what Proceedings were had against *Dudley Moore Esq*; about a late *Pretended Riot* at the Play-House, deliver'd in their Report to the H——se; and a Debate arising thereon, 'twas Order'd to be Adjourn'd to the Afternoon, in Pursuance of that Wise Policy abovemention'd, *of wearying out the Old and Invalid before the Question was put*. accordingly the H——se met about Six in the Evening, and about Two in the Morning, after some Previous Resolutions, they came to the following Votes against the L——d Ch——r.

Resolv'd, That the Right Honourable Sir
C——st——ne

C—st—ne Ph—ps Knight *L—d* High Ch—r of *I—d*, having Represented *Edward Lloyd* as an Object of Her Majesties Mercy, and as not having an Evil Design in Publishing the said Libel, in Order to obtain a *Noli Prosequi* on the Indictment against him, Acted therein contrary to his Duty, and contrary to the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom.

Resolv'd, That it appears to this H—se, that the said Sir *C—st—ne Ph—ps* *L—d* Ch—r of *I—d*, in a Speech by him made on the 10th Day of *January*, 1712, to the Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *D—n*, being then one of the *L—ds* Justices of *I—d*, did take upon him (by Declaring his Opinion) to Prejudge the Merits of the Cause then depending between Her Majesty and *D—d—ly M—ie* Esq; and thereby to Influence the Aldermen some of whom are constantly return'd on Jury's on all Causes of Importance in that City.

Resolv'd, That an Humble Address be Presented to Her Majesty, humbly to beseech her to remove the Right Honourable Sir *C—st—ne Ph—ps* Knight *L—d* Ch—r of *I—d* from his Place of *L—d* Ch—r of this Kingdom, for the Peace and Safety of Her Protestant Subjects of the said Kingdom, and that a Committee be appointed to prepare the same.

And a Committee was appointed accordingly.

Now for as much as the Reader will find full Satisfaction in Relation to these Resolutions from the Representation of the Right Honourable the H—se of *L—ds*, inserted

in the Sequel of this History, I shall not any longer detain him from that Excellent Performance, than by a few such short Observations upon the Proceedings of the C——ns, as will be Useful in Order to a more thorough Comprehension of the Integrity, Good Nature, and Great Regard to Justice, to the Constitution of their Country and the Rights of the Subject, Eminently Discernable in the whole Conduct of those Illustrious Patriots in this Affair.

First, Then whereas in the Votes of December the 18th already quoted, you are given to Understand that *Edward Lloyd* Printed and Publish'd a Book, Intitul'd, *Memoirs of the Chevalier de St. George*. I am to let you know, that he never did Print that Book; nor did it appear that ever he Publish'd it, otherwise than by Printing an *Advertisment* to take Subscriptions for Reprinting it from a London Edition. i. e. he was Guilty of an intended Misdemeanour.

Secondly, I desire to Observe, That *Edward Lloyd*, was Represented as an Object of Her Majesties Mercy, because of his Great Poverty: The very Expence of taking out a Copy of his Indictment, amounting to a much greater Sum than he was worth in the World: When therefore the L——d Justices, had hinder'd the Ill Effects that Book might have in the World, (if such a wretched Libel cou'd have any) by preventing the Printing and Publishing of it, and had assurances, that no such Offence wou'd evermore be given to the Government by that Person, I believe the Reader will not be much Astonish'd

Astonish'd, to see him become an Object of her Majesties Mercy so frequently extended to Persons in much worse Circumstances; by a Sovereign, who in Imitation of Heaven, needs no other Recommendation to her forgiveness then the Repentance and Amendment of the Offenders; And whose Goodness, many of her *Faction Subjects* have reason to Bless upon that Account; even a Worthy Member of the Honourable H—se of C——ns the Speaker's Son; one, of the L—d Ch——r's most Bitter Persecutors. And I never yet heard, that the Obtaining that Mercy in any of those Instances, was ever before this time, Charg'd as a Crying Offence: and such ought to render a Faithful Subject incapable of Serving her Majesty in a Station of Honour and Trust. 'Tis true, Mr. Sp—k—r declar'd that the *Noli Prosequi* granted his Son, *was an Unsought for Favour*; but I hope, the Reader, will not believe that Gentleman deserv'd it the more, because his Father *added Falshood to his Ingratitude*: and Deny'd the benefit, at the expence of a notorious ***** from the Chair. Whereas, 'tis known to many hundreds, that his Son, immediately upon speaking some Treasonable words in the Coffee-House, Posted away to *England* to obtain that Favour: without Question, this Conduct will be a Good Recommendation to her Majesties Mercy for the future.

In the next place, I must desire leave, to Repeat to the Reader, an Observation made in the foregoing Part of this History; namely, *that the Protestant Interest is an Expression in Great Esteem*

Esteem among the Faction of I——d to signify an Interest Distinct from, and even contrary to, that of the Establish'd Church: and this Observation, may serve as an Useful and True Comment, upon the Proceedings of the C——ns, in Relation to the first Resolve against the L——d Ch——r; and those Proceedings, as a Demonstration of the Truth of this Observation: because 'tis undeniable, that for a great while, they were very Hot upon Voting him an Enemy to the Protestant Interest of I——d. This, 'tis well known, was the Question in Debate for a considerable time: Now they knew full well that Sir C——ne Ph——ps, was as True a Friend to the Interest of the Establish'd Church of that Kingdom, as any Man upon Earth; and that the whole Body of the Clergy, were satisfy'd that he was so, (and that his being so was his greatest Crime) and therefore, by his being an Enemy to the Protestant Interest, they cou'd not mean the Interest of the Establish'd Church, but some other.

Thus much of the Integrity of those Great Patriots, in Relation to the first Vote pass'd upon the L——d Ch——r: nor is this Noble Virtue, less Eminent with Regard to the *Second*: as the Reader will gladly Confess, when he understands, that the Speech produc'd in the H——se upon which this *Guardian* Resolution was pass'd, was not the Speech spoke by the L——d Ch——r to the L——d Mayor and Aldermen; but one that was made for him afterwards at the Rose-Tavern, by the R——r and Aldermen: as they themselves own'd, and yet these
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Honourable Gentlemen not only pass'd their
 their Resolutions upon it , without ever desiring
 to see the true Speech, but also, from the Full-
 ness of their Power, took upon them to Print
 and Publish it as the Speech, then Spoken by the
 L—d Ch——r ; when they might have the
Original and Real one, for asking: but then in-
 deed, they wou'd have lost, one Great End of
 Exposing it to the World ; that is, they wou'd
 have wanted an Opportunity of Delivering his
 Sense, Meanly and Imperfectly in many Places,
 and of Mangling it in all: They wou'd have lost
 themselves the Advantage of Sending it abroad
 in the R——r's Patch-work Style, as in a Fool's
 Coat of many Colours, to the Great Amuse-
 ment of all Wisemen, and the Diversion of Fools.

But, the *Honesty* and *Candour* of these Pro-
 ceedings, will yet better appear, if we Annex to
 them, the *Exact Justice*, and *Tender Regard for*
the Rights of the Subject, that shines thro' 'em ;
 because these Vertues, will best Illustrate and
 set off one another. The Reader then is to be in-
 form'd, in the next Place, that the L———d
 Ch——r, *was Condemn'd Unheard*: The Ho-
 nourable H——se, being so well satisfied of their
 own Justice, that as they needed no Proof of his
 Guilt, so they wou'd give him no opportunity of
 clearing his Innocence: for, tho' all his Friends,
 Press'd and Labour'd that Point to the Utmost,
 yet all to no Purpose ; he neither cou'd, nor must
 be heard: and indeed, they that consider the
 Matter Calmly, and go to the Bottom of it,
 think they find Unanswerable Reasons why he
 shou'd not: for *first*, they say, there is a Dange-
 rous

rous Precedent in the Case: Sir Charles Porter, who had gone before this Gentleman in the same Station, was also like him, a Profess'd Enemy to the Protestant Interest of that Kingdom, by being a True Friend to the Establish'd Church: and when, in consequence of this, he was Persecuted by some of the Honourable Members of the Present P——t, they had the Misfortune to suffer him to be heard before they Condemn'd him: and what was the Effect of that, *but, that as soon as he was heard, he was acquitted.* This, they thought was a sufficient Warning to *Wise Patriots*, and might well teach 'em, *how to hear another Ch——r for ever after.*

Then, say they, this same Sir C——st——ne, has all along had a strange way with him, not only of putting Facts and Things into a True Light; but likewise, I know not how, of winning upon his Hearers Affections, and making himself believ'd in every thing he Delivers for Truth: and God knows, what the Consequence wou'd have been, to let such a Dangerous Man, speak before Innocent and Well-meaning Persons.

Besides all this, 'twas Shrewdly suspected, that if he had been heard, he wou'd have told 'em, *that he and his Colleague, were the very Men who hinder'd the Printing and Publishing of that same Libel:* and then shew'd 'em how easie it had been for him, (if he had been a Friend to the Pretender) to have Printed and Dispers'd many thousand of 'em, without making the least Noise, or being ever liable to be call'd to an Account

count for so doing, two to one too, but he wou'd have Convinc'd 'em, that *Mercy was no such great Sin in a Christian Country*: and, that *doing Justice to the Queen, cou'd not well be Stil'd an Offence of the first Magnitude under a Monarchical Government.*

Then again, 'twas odds (being a Shrewd Sophister) but he cou'd have Demonstrated to the H—se, that the two points of a Contradiction cou'd not meet: *and that his single self cou'd not possibly be two Lords Justices and a Privy-Council.* And that very thing wou'd have Ruin'd the whole Design: These, and a Thousand other things, he might have talk'd after his Undaunted and Easy manner; which might be *Dangerous*, and *Destructive* to their Purpose; *and cou'd not be Necessary*; and therefore it wou'd not only have been a Great Weakness, but in short 'twere little less than Downright Madness to have heard him.

But I find, the World are Divided upon the point; and many Men of another Opinion despise and Ridicule this way of Reasoning after a most Unmerciful and Insolent Manner. Ay, say they, you have prov'd indeed, that it was neither Necessary, nor Convenient to their Purpose, that the L—d Ch——r shou'd be heard; And what then? have you prov'd, that it was Reasonable and Just that he shou'd be Condemn'd before he was? No sooner do they say this, but they fall into a most Violent Resentment against these Proceedings; and yet, I know not how, at the same, their Indignation, instead of Weakning and Disturbing their Reason,

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son,

son, seems to add a New Force and Significance to all their Arguments. The Proceedings of the C——ns against the L——d Ch——r, say they, are most Abominable and Unjust: so contrary to the Law of Nature, that they wou'd shock a Scythian Common-wealth: And so expressly against the Fundamentals of our own Constitution, that they have a direct Tendency to destroy the very Foundation of our Liberties. For by the Laws of England, 'tis the Right of the Meanest Subjects in her Majesties Dominions to be heard before they can be Condemn'd to any Loss or Damage whatsoever; and this Right is the Foundation and Hinge of their Liberty; Because without this, 'tis Evident to the Meanest Capacity, that all their other Rights can avail them Nothing; for then, 'twou'd be in the Power of their Governours, to deprive them of 'em whenever they thought fit. And therefore, they that go about to Rob the Subject of this Right, *and dare to do it even in one Instance, are by that very Act the Declar'd Enemies of the English Constitution.* Nay, shou'd a Sovereign of England Attempt it, upon the Meanest of his People, he wou'd be Deem'd a Monstrous Tyrant that Moment: and that Resistance, which is now the *Doctrine* of these very Men, wou'd soon Change it Name, and be call'd their *Duty*. Is then an Act of Exquisite Unjustice and Oppression, less Tyrannick in the People than the Prince? or rather, is it not much more so, by how much 'tis more Intollerable to be Injur'd by our Equals or Inferiours than by our Lawful and Rightful Governours? But when it is
con-

confider'd, that *this* is perpetrated, by the *Guardians of the Subjects Rights, and the most Profess'd Patrons of Liberty in the Christian World*, and that, not against a Common Man, or an Ordinary and Mean Subject; but against a Man of Great Eminence, *one of Her Majesties first Ministers in this Realm, and Speaker of the House of L—ds*; then, does this Conduct receive its Last and Highest Aggravation: and such, as must make it Shocking and Monstrous in the Eyes of all Honest and Conscientious Men, and true Lovers of their Country.

But these Gentlemen do not stop here; they proceed yet further, and tell us, *that as it is the Right of every Subject to be Heard before he is Condemn'd, so it is his Right to be Hear'd before Legal and Proper Judges; and to be Try'd by his Peers*. And therefore, if they had been so just to the L—d Ch——r, as to have *hear'd*, and yet had not thought fit to acquit him, upon that Hearing, the proper Method of bringing him to Condign Punishment, for any Crime that might appear against him, wou'd have been, either to have Directed a Prosecution at Law against him, or to have Impeach'd him before the H—se of L——ds. *Whereas, to bring Disgrace and Damage upon a Man, by a Proceedure, where the same Persons are at once his Accusers and Judges, is as Iniquitous as any thing can be Imagin'd.*

I own, I am not so well Vers'd in the Methods and Proceedings of P——t, as to be able to pronounce Decisively upon this point: But by all the Enquiry that I cou'd make among those that are, I cannot learn that a Precedent of this

Nature, was ever known before unless you'll except that of the Lord *Lauderdale* ; which, from the Consequence of it, ought surely, to have given no Great Encouragement to our Adventurers in the Present Case.

But however that may be, 'tis evident from the Nature of things, that such Proceedings *are Tyrannick and Unjust* : and cannot but have Ill Consequences, if ever these Nations are so Unfortunate as to see 'em Countenanc'd.

For *first*, every True Lover of the Constitution of his Country, will always be exceedingly Cautious, how he either Strains, or goes beyond or beside the Law, in any Case, or upon any Pretence whatsoever ; But especially, *in the Business of Punishment* : and whenever he does so, he sets his Prince a Dangerous Example, that may one Day be Fatal to his own, and his Country's Welfare.

Again: If ever such Proceedings are Encourag'd, they will oftentimes *put it in the Power of the worst Men in the World, to Ruin and Oppress the Best*. Because, 'tis impossible, that Factionous and Discontented Men, can ever want a pretence, to Criminate the Ablest Ministers, and the Faithfullest Subjects, that have Employments worthy *their* Ambition, or stand in the Gap against their Wicked Purposes. And that this is the Case of the Leading Men in the P——t of I——d, with Relation to the Ch—— is too Notorious to need a Proof: every Child cou'd tell you, long before the Resolutions of the C——ns were pass'd against that Minister, how they had dispos'd of the Principal Employments of the whole

whole Kingdom : Infomuch, that if her Majesty, had thought fit to have Remov'd her L——d Ch——r upon their Address ; *she wou'd have seen, all her other Judges, as Criminal as he, in a few days ; and others Recommended in their Room.* But thanks be to God, She Remember'd Her Royal Grand-father's Misfortune, in the like Case ; and shun'd his Fate : Neither wou'd She Displace a Faithful Minister, *that he might be succeeded by a Villain that cou'd Drink to the Pious Memory of his Murderer.*

The last thing, that I shall observe in Relation to these Resolutions, *is that Astonishing Circumstance of Generosity and Good Nature, that appear'd in putting Mr. H——ry Ing—— by my L——d Ch——r's Son in-Law, upon the Committee appointed to Criminate his Father to Her Majesty ; and draw up an Address for his Removal.* a Circumstance, that touches all the Softnesses of Humanity ; and gives a Man, a more Perfect Notion of the Spirit of those Patriots, than a Thousand Volumes of lesser Incidents : and cannot fail, to Impress upon every Honest Soul, a True Idea of those Men, *whose Tender Mercies are Cruel.*

But this Tenderness to the Ch——r, will never appear in its full Lustre, till the Reader compares it with *that*, which was shewn by the same Persons, to Mr. W—— an Honourable Member of the H——se already Nam'd: who, when a Committee was appointed, *to Enquire into the Bribery and Forgery Charg'd upon him*, was himself appointed one of the Number.

I know not after all these Instances of Humanity

manity and Justice, whether I ought to take Notice of any Circumstance of lesser Consideration; such as, the base Unworthy Personal Reflections upon the L—d Ch——r by Mr. C——ly Mr. Br——k and his Son.

I have thought it a Handsom Observation of a Gentleman, upon a Person exceedingly prone to Censure, and at the same time very Obnoxious to it. *'Tis a strange thing, says he, that this Fellow that wears a Glass Doublet shou'd throw stones at all Mankind*: The Reader will spare me the Trouble of Application. Has Mr. Br——k forgotten Grandfire the Collar-maker? or has he forgot who run away at the Battle of Ramines with the Duke of Ormond's Plate and thereby rais'd a Family? I wou'd not willingly be his Remembrancer: but I can assure him, the Rest of the World have not all such Treacherous Memories as he Imagines.

As for Mr. C——ly, he, has a Better Pretence for abusing other Men's Family's; because he may do it, upon a Presumption; that his own is so utterly unknown to the World, that they can never be even with him: all his Ancestors, if he had any, (as many are confident that he had not) *being Homines Nullius Nominis*: but however, I advise him as a Friend, not to confide too much in the Advantage of his Obscurity: because, tho' the Father be forgotten, the Son is not. The Footman, and the Sharper is in every Man's Mouth, tho' the Poor Cottager sleeps in Silence without any other Monument to Convey his Name down to Posterity, than the Honour his Son did him, *in Commanding him to hold his*

his Stirrup. An Honour, that ought never to be forgotten, to the Glory of the Christian C—lly, as long as the 5th Commandment is remember'd; and will, without Question, render him as Famous to Futurity, as the Daughter of *Tarquin*, is at this day; *for driving over her Father's Corps:* but with this difference, that, an Honour done to a Living Parent (however some Chimerical Men may Imagine otherwise) is in Reality, *more Meritorious than one done to the Dead.*

I cou'd add a pretty long List of others; who tho' they carry themselves with that Height and Arrogance; and value themselves so much, upon their Families, are not able with all their Ostentation to hide their Origin. I can assure 'em 'tis well remember'd, *who came over Common Soldiers, Drummers, Serjeants, &c. not very long since, and in what Company.* A Full and Particular Account of which, the World may perhaps be favour'd with in a very little time.

It must be own'd there is this Great Difference between the Ch——r and these Gentlemen in this respect: *Their Families were Rais'd by Revolutions, and his, was Reduc'd: Theirs, Gain'd by Rebellion; and his, lost by Loyalty.* His Father, who was a Gentleman of King *Charles the First's* Court, and as much a *Papist* as his Son, *i. e.* a very strict Church-Man; by a Tedious Imprisonment in *Windsor-Castle*, and many other Acts of Oppression, during the Course of a Long and Prosperous Usurpation, suffer'd very much in his Fortune; but always Retain'd the Character of a Gentleman, and a Man of Honour. And after some time, it pleas'd God to Reward his Vertue
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so well; that for many Years before his Death, he Enjoy'd and Liv'd upon an Estate of about Four Hundred Pound a Year; Happy, in the general good Esteem and Love of all that knew him; and Bless'd with a Numerous Issue: which, were Educated after the best Manner; to the Law, the Gown, and to Merchandize: and when he Died, was Lamented by the whole Country he liv'd in; and left a good Name behind him: which 'tis to be fear'd will never be Remember'd of those that Labour'd to Vilify and Oppress his Son.

I fear, I have too long Detain'd the Reader, from the Satisfaction he will find in the further Vindication of an Innocent Man, against the Imputations of the C——ns: and therefore, I hasten to inform him; that, the L——ds, Observing the Nature and Tendency of these Proceedings, and finding at the same time, that *their Own Authority and Jurisdiction were so far Contemn'd, that the C——ns Declin'd the Justice of their House*: Tho' they were at a loss, how to Vindicate the Indignity done to themselves, as a Supreme Court of Judicature; (before whom, according to the Regular Course of Proceedings, the Crimes Charg'd against the Ch——r ought to have been laid, and prov'd, and the Issue of that Charge determin'd.) Yet, they thought, they cou'd not be so far wanting to that duty they ow'd her Majesty, as not to Enquire into the Conduct of her Minister: and return her a Faithful Account of that Conduct. Accordingly, they Order'd all the Papers and Proceedings relating to those two Facts, Namely, *The Noli Prosequi* ob-

obtain'd for *Lloyd*, and the Speech deliver'd by the L—d Ch——r to the L—d Mayor and Aldermen, to be laid before 'em: and then, drew up an Humble Representation of them to her Majesty, in the following Words,

The Humble Representation of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament Assembled, having daily Proofs of Your Wisdom, Justice and Goodness to all your Subjects, Humbly beg leave to represent to your Majesty that there having been several severe Reflections cast upon Sir Constantine Phipps Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, on the occasion of a Prosecution against one Edward Lloyd; and some Directions given by his Lordship in Council to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Dublin, We thought it a Duty Incumbent upon us, to make the strictest Enquiry into the Truth of these Accusations and from the Entries in the Council-Books, and Paper-Office, to lay them before your Majesty in a clear Light.

The said Edward Lloyd did in the Month of September 1712. Publish in his News-Letter a Proposal, that he would Print a Book call'd, *Memoirs of the Chevalier de St. George*; and that he would make in Subscriptions for the same. The then Lords Justices and Council of this Kingdom, being inform'd hereof, immediately seiz'd his Papers, whereby a

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stop was put to the Printing the Book : Not content with this, the Lord's Justices, to shew their utmost Abhorrence of that Design, ordered, a Prosecution forthwith against the said Lloyd ; he was accordingly Prosecuted, and a Bill of Indictment was found against him in your Majesty's Court of Queen's-Bench, in which Indictment, the whole Seditious and Treasonable Libel was recited at large from a London Impression of it. Upon this the said Lloyd withdrew into England, and neither rendered his Person, nor found Bail to Traverse the Indictment ; but after he was gone, two sufficient Persons became Bail for him for that purpose ; and the said Lloyd afterwards Petition'd the D. of Ormond then Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, setting forth, That he had no Evil Intention or Design in Publishing the said Book, for which he was Indicted ; That his Poverty render'd him an Object of Mercy ; that he had given Evidence of Zeal for Her Majesty's Service, by discovering a most Infamous Libel against Her Majesty ; and that he would live without any Offence of that Kind for the future. His Grace the Duke of Ormond referr'd this Petition to the Lords Justices ; and the Lord's Justices in Council referr'd it to the Attorney and Solicitor-General, who made a Report. that the said Edward Lloyd, being no farther Criminal than by intending to Print and Publish the said Book, and being in very low Circumstances, he might be an Object of her Majesties Mercy. Upon this Report, the Lords Justices and Council (and not the Lords Justices or Chancellor only) wrote a Letter to the Duke of Ormond of May 23. 1713. That being inform'd that the said Edward Lloyd had no Evil Intention or Design in proposing

to Print the Book for which he was Indicted, they were humbly of Opinion, that he was an Object of Mercy, and thereby recommended him to his Graces Favour. His Grace, by his Letter of June 18, 1713. did thereupon require the Lords Justices to give Directions that a stop shou'd be put to any further Proceedings against him, upon the said Indictment; and the Lords Justices issued their Warrant for a Noli Prosequi accordingly, which put a stop to the Prosecution. This may it please your Majesty, is a true State of the Fact relating to Edward Lloyd; and upon it, we beg leave further to Observe and Represent to your Majesty, Our Humble Opinion, That as the granting Noli Prosequi's is an Undoubted Prerogative of the Crown, so the issuing one in this Case, was an Instance of your Majesty's Goodness and Compassion; and that the then Lords-Justices, together with the Privy-Council, who Represented the said Lloyd as an Object of your Majesty's Mercy, have not, in our Opinion acted in this Matter contrary to their Duty, or the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom.

As to the Directions given by the Lord Chancellor in Council to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of Dublin, we beg leave to observe unto your Majesty, That his Lordship then gave no other Directions to them, than what he receiv'd from your Majesty, or was instructed to give them by the Privy-Council. The Lord-Chancellor, at the desire of the House, laid before us a Copy of his Speech, taken from the Original, he having reduced it in writing before he spoke it to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in Council, the 16th of Jan. 1712, and for our Satisfaction, several Lords of the Council, who were

present when those Directions were given, did fully attest, that the Copy produced to us did agree, to the best of their Remembrance, with what he had deliver'd in Council, which is as follows.

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen,

‘ WE send for you by her Majesty’s Special
 ‘ Command; ’tis to let you know that Her Ma-
 ‘ jesty takes Notice, That there are many Scan-
 ‘ dalous and Seditious Libels and Pamphlets
 ‘ daily dispers’d in this City: And therefore her
 ‘ Majesty Commands your Lordship, the Alder-
 ‘ men and the other Magistrates to Use your ut-
 ‘ most Endeavours to suppress and prevent such
 ‘ Seditious Libels, and to cause the Authors
 ‘ and Publishers of ’em to be Apprehended. We
 ‘ are very well assured of your Lordship’s Loy-
 ‘ alty to Her Majesty, and of your Zeal for her
 ‘ Service; and therefore don’t in the least doubt
 ‘ the Performance of your Duty in this or any
 ‘ other Respect. You are likewise Directed by
 ‘ her Majesty to enquire into the Fomenters of
 ‘ the late Disorders in this City.

‘ Your Lordship Remembers the Great Riot
 ‘ committed in the Play-House on his late Ma-
 ‘ jesty’s Birth-day, a Day that we shall be as rea-
 ‘ dy as any Persons in the World to Celebrate
 ‘ with all the Respect and Honour due to the
 ‘ Memory of that Great Prince.

‘ But when Things are come to that pass, that
 ‘ Gentlemen think the best way to Commemo-
 ‘ rate his late Majesty is, by Affronting Her Pre-
 ‘ sent Majesty, and Insulting her Authority.

‘ When Gentlemen (whose Education shou’d
 ‘ Teach

' Teach 'em better) shall take upon 'em in Defi-
 ' ance of Authority, to Speak a Prologue which
 ' has been forbid by the Government two years
 ' Successively; a Prologue that sounds an Alarm
 ' and Invites Her Majesty's Subjects to make War
 ' against those with whom Her Majesty thinks
 ' fit to make Peace, and to take up Arms to drive
 ' the King of Spain out of those Dominions
 ' which Her Majesty by her Articles of Peace
 ' has Stipulated he shall Enjoy; I say, when
 ' Gentlemen carry things to this Height, 'tis
 ' time for the Government to Exert themselves in
 ' Defence of her Majesty's Authority: For what
 ' is this, but to Rob her Majesty of that Part
 ' of Her Prerogative which was always allow'd
 ' Her by the worst of Her Enemies, the Power
 ' of making Peace and War. This was an Of-
 ' fence of that Magnitude, that we thought it
 ' our Duty to lay it before the Queen; and tho'
 ' Her Majesty is Greatly Offended at it, yet she
 ' is Pleas'd in Judgment to Remember Mercy,
 ' and hath Commanded us to single out the most
 ' flagrant Offender, and to Prosecute him with
 ' the Utmost Severity of the Law, but is Gra-
 ' ciously Pleas'd to discharge the rest from any
 ' further Prosecution. We shall be sure to pay
 ' Obedience to Her Majesty's Command, and
 ' we hope that in this, and all other Cases, where
 ' her Majesty is concern'd, the Sheriffs will take
 ' care to return Understanding Juries, that know
 ' their Duty, and the Obligation of an Oath,
 ' Men of such Integrity and Loyalty, as will
 ' take Care her Majesty has equal Justice with
 ' her Subjects, and that is all is desir'd. And 'tis
 ' to

‘ to be hoped, it will not seem hard that HerMa-
 ‘ jesty shou’d expect Justice from a City which
 ‘ pertakes so Liberally of Her Bounty.

‘ There is another Thing which we Recom-
 ‘ mend to you, which is, the preventing Publick
 ‘ Ma’s being said contrary to Law by Priests
 ‘ not Registred, or that will not take the Abju-
 ‘ ration Oath, or are otherwise disabled from
 ‘ Officiating. We have more than Ordinary rea-
 ‘ son to Press this, because we suffer by your ne-
 ‘ glect.

‘ The Country generally make the City their
 ‘ Pattern, and after your Example become Negli-
 ‘ gent of their Duty in this respect; for being
 ‘ ask’d, why they permit Publick Ma’s to be
 ‘ said? Their Answer is, ’Tis done in Dublin, and
 ‘ as we are inform’d, by the Approbation of the
 ‘ Government, for else it wou’d not be done; and
 ‘ why shou’d we be more Officious than others?
 ‘ There are very good Lawsmade to prevent this
 ‘ and we have Issued a Proclamation for the due
 ‘ Execution of thole Laws, and have Charg’d it
 ‘ in the most pressing Terms we cou’d; and now
 ‘ we recommend it you again, That if there be
 ‘ any Neglect of this Kind for the future, the
 ‘ People may know at whose Door to lay it.

*Your Majesty in Your Royal Wisdom will Judge
 how reasonable and equal it was, to desire that the
 same Justice which the meanest of Your Subjects en-
 joy, should be extended to such Cases, in which the
 Honour and Safety of your Government are concerned.*

*We have lately presumed to Address your Majesty,
 on the Occasion of a Malicious and Villanous Asper-
 sion on the Lord Chancellor. And we are strengthened*

in our Opinion of his Lordships having acquitted himself with Honour and Integrity, from the further Enquiries we have since made.

We do faithfully assure your Majesty, that nothing shall ever divert us from proceeding with Unanimity and Temper in the dispatch of the publick Business, and in establishing the Peace of this Kingdom, by discountenancing the restless Endeavours of those Factionous Spirits who attempt to sow Jealousies and raise groundless Fears in the Minds of your Majesty's People.

The Reader will observe from this Representation, the Vigilance of those Excellent Ministers, in hindring the Printing and Publishing of that Libel. He will also observe, That a Prosecution at Law was immediately Directed against him that intended to Publish it: A Prosecution, as I before observ'd, of so Expensive a Nature, That the very Copy of his Indictment, amounted to more than he was Worth in the World; upon which, he was oblig'd to fly into England; where, he obtain'd the L—d Lie—t's Letter to the Lord's-Justices referring his Case to their Consideration. The Reader will consider after that, the Cautious and Regular steps, whereby he was admitted to Mercy: Doubtless he will also Reflect with great Pleasure upon the Equity and Candour of those Patriots, who make the Ch——r alone Answerable for an Act of both the L—d's-Justices and Council. Perhaps too he may think it worth his while to take Notice that tho' Lloyd was Prosecuted to an Outlawry, as appear'd upon Evidence before the Committee appointed to Enquire into
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what Prosecution was had against him ; yet that worthy Body, as a further Demonstration of their Integrity, thought fit to drop that Circumstance in their Report.

But before I dismiss this Head, I think myself oblig'd, for the Satisfaction of all True Lovers of the Constitution of their Country, to Enter into a close Disquisition upon this Conduct of the C——ns : and disclose to the World, as far as I am able, the Reasons, *why they Declin'd the Justice of the Right Honourable the H——se of Lords,*

First then, either the C——ns believ'd the L——d Ch——r a Criminal, or they did not. If they did not believe him a Criminal, every one will conclude, That their Treatment of him was the most Injurious that can be Imagin'd ; and ought to be for ever Odious in the Eyes of all Honest and Good Men.

If they did believe him a Criminal, why did they Decline the Regular and Legal Course of bringing him to Justice ? Now, this Course is Two-fold, either a Prosecution at Law, or an Impeachment before the Lords.

There can be no Reason why they shou'd Decline the first of these Courses ; since there is no doubt, but they might have had him Try'd, by a Jury after their own Hearts Desire. So that there they are without Excuse ; and as to the other Course, no reason can be assign'd, why they Declin'd *that*, unless it be, *that they Apprehended that House wou'd acquit, and pronounce him Innocent, tho', they made it appear he was Guilty :* and this, is such an Odious Supposition, that, as it Reflects the
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Highest Calumny and Indignity upon that *August* Body, so, I shou'd be loth to Charge any Members of the Honourable H—se of C——ns, with so unworthy a Perswasion.

But in Answer to this, some of their Friends soften the Supposition; and tell us, that the H—se of L—ds, had already Declar'd their Opinion of his L—d—p's Integrity, in their Address to the Q—n, on Occasion of some Reflections thrown upon him by one *Nuttal*.

But this Objection, is as easily cast down as rais'd; if we consider, that the L—ds, upon that Occasion, *only Declar'd their Opinion of his L—d—p's Conduct: as far, as it had then appear'd to them*; and therefore, surely it left 'em entirely free to Censure any part of it, not yet Criminated before them: so that this Argument falls to the Ground; And in Truth, is only a pretence, *since* assum'd, to Salve an Irregular Conduct: forasmuch, it is well known, that the C——ns, had declar'd long before this time, *that they wou'd not Impeach his L—d—p: but wou'd be Content, with passing some smart Votes (as they call'd it) upon him; in Order to have him turn'd out.*

Here then is the point, upon which we are to ground our Enquiry: and the Question, that naturally arises from it, is *what was the Reason of Proceeding in this manner?* The Answer is very Obvious; *they were Resolved to bring Her M—y under this Dilemma, either she must remove her Minister upon their Application, or she must expect no Money.* This, they all along openly avow'd; and their Conduct *since* that, has Confirm'd their

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Declarations in that point. Forasmuch as 'tis well known, that his G——e the D—— of Sh——ry has Sounded all the Leading Men of the Party, to no other End, than, *to have it in his Power to assure Her M——y, that they are firm to their purpose, of not Satisfying the Necessities of the Government, unless upon their own Terms.*

Now then give me leave a little to Discuss this Conduct, to shew the Tendency of it, and place it in a True Light.

And in Order to do this Effectually, I shall only desire my Reader seriously to consider these Three Things;

- 1st. The Justice of it,
- 2^d. The Duty,
- 3^d. The Consequences.

As to the first of these, I have already spoken pretty fully to the point; having shewn, *That it is utterly Inconsistent with, and Fundamentally Destructive of the Rights of the Subject to be Condemn'd to any Loss or Damage whatsoever, either Unheard, or by Illegal Judges: and in a manner beside, and against the Regular Course of Justice.* And therefore I shall only add in this Place to what was before Observ'd, that, *there is a very strong Presumption against the C——ns in the present Case that they themselves Distrusted the Merits of their Cause; when they did not put it upon a Foot of Law and Justice, but upon a Foot of Necessity.* Either remove the L——d Ch——r or expect no Supply.

The same Argument, bespeaks the Duty of
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this Conduct, no less than the Justice of it. For the Reader must not imagine, that ever they had it in their Thoughts to submit this Matter to Her Majesty, and allow her to Judge of the Merit or Demerit of her Ministers Conduct, and to Determine upon her own Judgment as she thought fit. No, this were a Strain of very Low and Needless Complaisance: and therefore, these *Dutiful and Loyal Subjects*, are no longer asham'd to speak out: and tell her M—y by her L—d L——t in plain Terms, *Madam take your Choice: Either do this, or depend upon't, we won't do't other. Either do you, what we take to be your Duty: or, assure your Self, we won't do, what you take to be Ours.*

The Consequences and Tendency of this Conduct have been already touch'd: and the Reader cannot but own, that they are Equally Dangerous to the Rights of the People, and the Prerogative of the Crown. For, as on the One Hand, *Factionous and Discontented Subjects*, will never, want a pretence to Criminate the Best and Ablest Ministers; if the Sovereign's being Compell'd to a Compliance by the Subject, can once be drawn into Precedent: So on the other Hand, an Irregular and Illegal Proceeding in the People, against their Fellow Subjects, sets the Prince a Dangerous Example. Which 'tis to be fear'd, at one time or other some Sovereign's wou'd be too ready to Imitate, and every one too well apprehends the Consequence of such Imitation.

But there is one Observation, that Naturally Suggests it self to the Mind, when we reflect, upon these Men's obstinately refusing to supply

the Necessities of the Government, unless upon their own Terms: and such, as if seriously consider'd, must surely Alarm all that are indeed concern'd for the Welfare of the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom: and if they are capable of Conviction, cannot but open their Eyes; and Convince 'em, of the Gross Delusions, that have been Impos'd upon 'em by Wicked and Designing Men,

And that is, *that the World may now Judge how real those Mens Fears of the Pretender are, who if not Gratified to their own Hearts Desire, will lay the Q—n under a Necessity of Disbanding a considerable part of the I—sh Forces: and so leave the Kingdom Naked and Defenceless; and ready prepar'd for an Invasion.* So, that, either these Fears are *Fictitious* and Pretended; And then, they are unpardonable for disturbing the Peace of the Nation with their Restless Clamours: Or if they are *Real*, and that they are indeed perswaded, This Kingdom is in Danger of an Invasion from the *Pr——r*; every one must own, that they are his Best Friends, who prepare his way. We may add to this consideration, the Great Care and Concern of those Men for the Protestant Interest; also, the sincere Affection they must needs have for the Welfare of their Country when they can so easily Sacrifice both to a Picque.

Any Man, that can from this Hour, believe the Cant and Clamour of these Men about *Po—pery*, the *Pretender*, the *Protestant Interest*, and the *Love of their Country*, after this Signal Proof of their Sincerity, has Faith enough to swallow the

the Absurdities of Transubstantiation the next Moment, and need not be concern'd how soon Popery succeeds the *Establiſh'd Church*.

But after all that has been Observ'd upon these Resolutions of the Honourable H—se, there are perhaps some Points relating to, and arising from 'em, which the Reader will not so fully Comprehend, without the Assistance of their own Comment upon 'em, and therefore I shall make bold to Present him with a Faithful Copy of that Elaborate Performance.

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

The Humble Address of the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes in Parliament Aſſembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

‘W I T H the greatest Humility and Utmost
 ‘Concern Your Majesties most Loyal Subjects
 ‘the C——s of I——d are Constrained to
 ‘lay before Your Majesty the Hardships and Op-
 ‘pressions this Your Kingdom Groans under,
 ‘thro’ the evil Administration of Sir C——e
 ‘P——s now L——d High C——r of thereof.

‘Notwithstanding the Safety of the Protest-
 ‘ant Interest of this Kingdom does next under
 ‘God and Your Majesty entirely depend upon
 ‘their Unanimity, the Distinction of Parties
 ‘has (since the said L——d Ch——r came in-
 ‘to the Kingdom) been so far Fomented that
 ‘much the greater Part of Your Majesties most
 ‘Loyal Protestant Subjects who Glory in no-
 ‘thing more than in being true Sons of the Church
 of

of *Ireland*, as by Law Establish'd, Zealously
 and Dutifully Affected to your Majesties Per-
 son and Government and firmly Adhereing to
 the Protestant Succession in that Illustrious
 House of *Hanover*, have been most Injuriously
 Traduc'd and Misrepresented as Enemies to
 your Sacred Person, and the Establish'd Church
 of this Nation; and thereby expos'd to the
 Insults of Papists, and others of the Vilest Part
 of the People. Among the many Seditious and
 Treacherous Libels, Calculated to perswade
 Your Majesties Subjects, that the Pretender
 has Undoubted Right to the Crown, which
 your Majesty most justly wears with the great-
 est Glory, which have of late been Dispers'd
 throughout this Kingdom.

We beg leave particularly to acquaint Your
 Majesty, that a Seditious and Treasonable Li-
 bel, Entitul'd, *Memoirs of the Chevalier de St.*
George: the Design of which, is to Impeach
 your Majesties Title to the Crown, and the
 Succession to the same in the Illustrious House
 of *Hanover*; has been lately Publish'd in the
 City of *Dublin*, and Proposals for Reprinting
 the same have been Dispers'd throughout the
 Kingdom, by *Edward Lloyd* News-Writer.
 Notwithstanding the dangerous Tendency of
 which Libel, and that the said *Edward Lloyd*
 is a Person most Infamous for daily publishing
 false and scandalous Libels, and sowing Sedi-
 tion in this Kingdom, the Prosecution of him
 has been notoriously faint and remiss to the
 great Encouragement of the Papists and other
 of the Pretender's Friends in this Kingdom.

And

And your Majesty's faithful C——s crave Leave to offer to Your Majesty as their humble Opinion, that the said L—d-Ch——r having represented the said *Edward Lloyd* as an Object of Mercy, and as one that had no evil Design in publishing the same, with Intent to obtain a *Noli Prosequi* on the Indictment against him, has therein acted contrary to his Duty, and the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom: And we further take Leave humbly to inform Your Majesty, that while a Prosecution was depending in Your Court of Queen's-Bench, against *Dudly Moore*, Esq; and several other Gentlemen for a supposed Riot; the said L—d Ch——r on the 10th Day of *January* 1712, being then one of the Lords-Justices of this Kingdom, in a Speech made by him to the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen of the City of D——n, did take upon him, by declaring his Opinion thereon, to Prejudge the Merit of the said Cause then depending, and to inflame and prepossess the Minds of the Aldermen, some of whom are constantly returned on Juries in all Criminal Causes of Importance in that City; which we humbly apprehend to be a Precedent of the most dangerous Consequence to the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of your Majesty's Subjects of this Kingdom.

Your Dutiful and Faithful Commons, do therefore, with the utmost Submission, humbly beseech Your sacred Majesty, for the Peace and Safety of Your Majesty's Protestant Subjects of this Kingdom, to remove the Right Honourable Sir C——st——e P——ps, Kt. from his Place of Lord High

‘ High-Ch——r of I——d; and we beseech
 ‘ your Majesty to believe, that this our humble
 ‘ Application proceeds from no other Motive
 ‘ than a deep and just Sense of our Duty to Your
 ‘ Majesty and our Country: And we beg leave on
 ‘ this Occasion, to repeat our Assurances and steady
 ‘ Resolutions, to the utmost of our Power,
 ‘ to support Your Majesty’s most undoubted Title
 ‘ to the Crown of this Realm against all your
 ‘ Enemies, either at Home or Abroad; and that
 ‘ as we have already passed a Bill for granting an
 ‘ Aid to Your Majesty, so it is our firm purpose
 ‘ to give such further Supplies as shall be necessary
 ‘ to support Your Majesty’s Establishment and
 ‘ Government of this Your Kingdom with Honour.

Upon the first Paragraph of this Address
 these things are Observable,

1st. The Great Humility of these Loyal and
 Dutifull Subjects in dictating to her Majesty
 to remove her Minister.

2dly. The Deep Concern here express’d, (which
 no Doubt on’t was very sincere) how to per-
 swade her Majesty to turn off a Servant whom
 she knew to be so Honest and Faithful to her:
*a Concern which ’tis to be fear’d, is not much
 Lessen’d by their not being able to effect it.*

And 3dly. The Hardships and Oppressions they
 tell us that Kingdom groan’d under thro’ the
 Evil Administration of Sir C——ne P——ps:
 a most Dreadful and Heavy Charge! Fully
 made out in all the Momentuous Particulars
 annex’d; *the recommending a Person to Her Ma-
 jesty’s Mercy; and, desiring she may have Equal
 Justice*

*Justice with her Subjects. Oppressions of a very
Amazing and New Nature.*

In the next place, I readily agree with the Compilers of the 2d Paragraph, that, *the Safety of the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom does under God and her Majesty, entirely depend upon their Unanimity*; and therefore, I heartily wish all those had their Deserts, who for five and twenty years last past, have labour'd to make and foment Divisions among her Majesties Protestant Subjects; (*especially those of the Establish'd Church*) whose Names and Places of Abode, I dare undertake at any time to declare to the World at half a Minutes warning: and wou'd this Moment, if I imagin'd it cou'd be Information to any Man of Common Understanding in this Kingdom: to go no higher than my L—d Wh———n's Government, were there no Divisions among Protestants at that Time? and who Fomented 'em? 'tis impossible any Man can be so Ignorant as not to know: And therefore, I beg leave to be of Humble Opinion with the Inhabitants of a certain large Shire in the South of Her Majesties Kingdom of I———d (who are very well acquainted with the Principal Author of these Divisions) that Sir C——st——ne Ph——ps has not any way contributed to destroy the Unanimity of Her Majesty's Protestant Subjects of that Kingdom. I beg leave also to quote their Sense at large, from the *London Gazette*, Numb. 5202.

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To

To the QUEEN's Most Sacred Majesty.

The Humble Address of the High-Sheriff, the Justices of the Peace, Grand Jury, and Gentlemen of the County of CORK, at a General Quarter Sessions, held for the said County, at *Bandon Bridge*, on *Tuesday* the 12th of *January*, 1713.

Dread Sovereign,

WE Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects of this County, most Humbly beg leave to approach Your Royal Person, and to Congratulate You on the Safe and Honourable Peace, which Your Majesties unwearied Endeavours hath Obtain'd for the Relief and Comfort of your People.

We can't but with Grief and great Concern take Notice that the Unhappy and Fatal Divisions which Reign'd and were fomented some Years past; do yet continue in this Kingdom: Notwithstanding the Indefatigable Zeal and Application of the Right Honourable Sir Constantine Phipps Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and your other excellent Ministers to the contrary.

We can't but Join, with great Satisfaction, Your Majesties most Loyal Lords in Parliament, and your Faithful Clergy in Convocation Assembled, in their Dutiful and Humble Request to continue Your Royal Countenance and Favour to that Great Minister, whose Impartial Justice, Consummate Abilities, and Unbiass'd Affection, to the Constitution in Church and State, are equal to those Great Trusts in which Your Majesties unerring Wisdom for the Safety and Honour

Honour of your Majesties Interest, and the Common Good of your People have Plac'd him, &c.

What the Sense of the H—se of L——ds and Convocation here referr'd to, was of his Lordships Administration; I shall take Occasion to mention by and by. In the mean time, I desire to take Notice that the L—d Ch——rs way of Endeavouring to bring Protestants to Union, was not, as some People wou'd have him, by *Relaxing from the strictest Adherence to Our Constitution in Church and State*: but by *Observing the Laws himself, and Enforcing a due Obedience to 'em in others.*

In the next place, I desire to observe, That by these Words, *this your Majesties Kingdom*, are meant the 136 Addressers Exclusive of the 112 that were against it: Exclusive of the H—se of L——ds, and of the Convocation to a Man: in a Word, I desire to observe, that the *Whole Church Interest* is excluded by those Words, as being no part of Her Majesties Kingdom of I——d. And 'tis agreed that in all probability they had indeed been *no part*, or at best a *very small one*, by this time, had not the D—— of O———d and the L—d Ch——r came timely to their Relief. But at present, I must say they are so considerable a part of it, that I can by no means joyn with those Honourable Addressers in Stiling a 136 Worthies *the much Greater part of Her Majesties Protestant Subjects of that Kingdom.* Nay I own, 'tis not less surprizing that they shou'd Style themselves *the most Loyal Part of Her Majesties Protestant Subjects*: because then we must be oblig'd to own the 112, the Lords and Convocation a-

bove mention'd, to be the *less Loyal*: and Forasmuch as their Practice is Directly contrary to that of the 136. We must likewise conclude *their Principles* to be so too: Now what those Principles are, that are contrary to the Principles of the Establish'd Church is pretty well known, namely *Fanatical, Republican, and Rebellious*, and consequently the *most Loyal* must be the Abettors and Assertors of those Principles: the True Friends of the *Good Old Cause*, the worthy Descendants of *Oliver*, whose Fathers Fought against the Crown and Destroy'd the Church, and *their Posterity Praise their saying*. Thus you understand what some Men mean, when *they Glory in nothing more than in being true Sons of the Church of I——d as by Law Establish'd; Zealously and Dutifully Affected to Her Majesties Person and Government: and firmly adhering to the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover. And how Injuriously they are traduc'd and misrepresented when regarded as Enemies to Her Majesties Sacred Person and the Establish'd Church of this Nation.*

Thus much for the Preamble of this Humble Address: Now let us see, what it is these Dutiful and Loyal Subjects Desire: Why, truly, with *Good Reason and Great Consistency*, they humbly beseech Her Majesty to remove Sir C——st——ne Ph——ps Knight; from his Place of L——d Ch——r, because they did not like his Behaviour as L——d Justice: They own'd indeed he was a good Ch——r; but nevertheless he ought not to sit upon the Bench, because he had misbehaved as L——d Justice and Privy-Counsellor:

A plain Demonstration, that *this their Humble Application*, proceeded from no other Motive than a Deep and just Sense of their Duty to Her Majesty and their Country.

To Conclude all, they beg Leave on this Occasion to Repeat their Assurance and Steady Resolution to the utmost of their Power to support Her Majesty's most undoubted Title to the Crown of these Realms, against all her Enemies either at Home or Abroad; and that as they had already pass'd a Bill for granting an Aid to her Majesty; so it was their firm purpose, to give such further Supplies as shou'd be necessary to support Her Majesty's Establishment and Government with Honour.

After many profound Reflections upon this Paragraph, and as many Successless Endeavours of Reconciling these Repeated Professions of supplying the Necessities of Her Majesties Government, with the sincere Assurances since given by the same Persons to the contrary: I at last began to believe, there must be some mistake in the Manuscript, which was the Foundation of this seeming Inconsistency; and which when Corrected, won'd happily restore the Meaning of these Worthy Patriots, and free them from the Gross Imputation of having broken their most Solemn Promises to her Majesty. In pursuance of this Conjecture upon comparing their Professions with their Proceedings I soon concluded the Compilers of this Address, to be of the Number of those whose Obedience is Conditional: And who are always Loyal upon their own Terms: And (as it was very natural) it came into my mind that the Repetition of their Promises and Assurances at this time,

time, might probably have some Relation to the matter in hand: When I found they were Determin'd not to make good any of these Assurances unless her Majesty wou'd remove her Ch—r, I was confirm'd in the Conjecture. My next labour was to search out the Errour of the Manuscript and restore the true Reading; which, after much Meditation, I flatter my self I have at length effected with great Felicity: So as to hit the true Intent of the Paragraph, and make the Conduct of those Patriots consistent with it self.

I desire therefore that, for *this Occasion*, you wou'd read *this Condition*, and so the Paragraph will be all of a piece, and true to a tittle; and will stand thus,

And *We beg Leave on THIS CONDITION* (i. e. if you will remove the L—d Ch——r) to repeat our Assurances and Steady Resolution to the utmost of our Power to support your Majesties most undoubted Title to the Crown of these Realms, against all your Enemies either at Home or Abroad.

And, *UPON THIS CONDITION*, as we have already pass'd a Bill for Granting an Aid to your Majesty, so it is our firm purpose to give such further Supplies as shall be necessary to support your Majesties Establishment and Government with Honour.

Two Conditions plainly express'd; and a Third as plainly imply'd, which is this; But, if you do not remove the L—d Ch——r, depend upon't, we won't give you one farthing.

It is now high time to resume the Thread of this Important History; and pursue the Proceedings of these Worthy Patriots in their Order.

The

The C——ns had no sooner pass'd the Resolutions abovemention'd against the Ch——r; but they read and pass'd the little Bill the next Day, and sent it up to the H——se of Lords, and 'tis Remarkable enough that on the same Day R——t D——n Esq; an Honourable Member, one of the L——d Ch——r's most violent Enemies, finding that their Work was done, and that they needed no more strength, desir'd leave to withdraw his Petition Complaining of the Undue Election and Return of Two Honest Tory-Members— and leave was given accordingly. The same Day also 'twas Order'd that such Members of that H——se as were of Her Majesties Privy-Council shou'd attend his Grace the L——d Lie——t; Humbly to desire, that he wou'd be pleas'd to Order the Clerk of the Council to lay before that H——se the Representation of the Council-Board, in Relation to the Election of Magistrates for the City of *Dublin*: The Opinion of the Attorney-General of *England* thereupon: The Opinion of the Judges in Relation to the Election of Magistrates for the said City; and all the Papers and Proceedings relating to the said Election of Magistrates for the said City. And tho' it was urg'd, That the State of the City of *Dublin* was under the Consideration of Her M——y and the most Honourable Privy-Council of *Great-Britain*, and that it wou'd be more agreeable to the Duty they ow'd Her Majesty, to wait for her Determination: and moreover, that it was not to be expected the L——d L——t cou'd lay those Papers and Opinions before them without Her Majesties leave, yet all to no purpose.

These

These Suggestions had no weight with the H—se; to Disswade, or deter them from their fix'd Purpose. They were Resolv'd, to Enquire and Determine concerning the Election of Magistrates of that City; and if they cou'd not have the Advantage of having all the Papers and Proceedings relating to it laid before 'em; *they wou'd Determine without that Advantage.* And indeed they had reason, for how did they need Papers and Opinions, as long as a Worthy Member of their own H—se Mr. R——r of the City, a *Man of known Integrity*, was able of his own *Sufficiency* to supply 'em with all the Information they needed; and might be to them in the Place of a Thousand Volumes upon that Subject. But however, it being somewhat late that Night, which was Saturday, and the more urgent business of the Address to remove the L——d Ch——r calling upon them, they Adjourn'd the Consideration of the State of the City of D——n to Monday Morning at Nine of the Clock.

On Monday Sir J——n St——y Presented to the House from his G——ce the L——d L——t, her Majesties Answer to their Address, which was in the following Words,

ANNE R.

Her Majesty Thanks them for their Congratulations on that Safe and Honourable Peace with which it has pleas'd God to Bless these Nations. The best way of Preserving their Religious and Civil Rights, and of Securing the Protestant Succession, as well as the best Proof they can give of their Real Concern for them,

them, is to proceed with Unanimity and Temper in Supplying the necessary Occasions of the Government, and in Establishing Peace at Home ; by Discountenancing the Restless Endeavours of those Factionous Spirits, who Attempt to sow Jealousies, and to raise Groundless Fears in the Minds of Her Majesties People.

The Reader will observe how happily this Excellent Answer is fitted to Repress that Spirit of Faction and Violence which Her Majesty too well discover'd in their Councils. And I am sorry to tell him that it Produc'd no other Effect, than to Engage 'em to return their Acknowledgements to Her Majesty for it in a Writing, which may with much more Justice be Styl'd a Remonstrance than an Address : I am concern'd I can't oblige the World with a Copy of it, in a little time, perhaps, they may expect that happiness.

After this, they Proceeded upon the Consideration of the State of the City of D———n, and particularly in relation to the Magistracy thereof, and several Witnesses being Examin'd, and after that *Martin T——k——r* Esq; They Adjourn'd the further Consideration of it to the next Day.

The next Day Sir J———n St———y farther Reported from the Committee Appointed to attend his G———ce the L———d Lie———t that his Grace having further Consider'd of the Message from this H———se had Commanded him to acquaint this H———se that as to the Representation of the Council-Board in Relation to the Election of Magistrates of the City of D———n the Opinion of the Attorney General of England,
N and

and the Opinion of the Judges thereupon, being now before her Ma——y, his G——ce cou'd not Order them to be laid before this House till he had first acquainted her Majesty thereof: But for all other Papers and Proceedings relating thereto, which are now before the H——se of Peers, his G——ce was satisfy'd that this H——se shou'd have Copies thereof.

I imagine, it will be a little surprizing to see a *further Report* of an Answer, upon *further Consideration*, in relation to the Message last mention'd; without one Word said of a *former Report* or of a *former Answer* from his G——ce; but I presume, the Honourable H——se thought what they have committed, was not fit to be Publish'd to the World for Reasons best known to themselves; and, therefore they have only Printed one Part of his G——ce's Answer to their Message.

The same Day they proceeded to the further Consideration of the City of D——n; and without any Assistance from any of the Papers mention'd in his G——ces Message, (which for Reasons already Urg'd, they cou'd not need) they came to many Resolutions in relation to it, which being of a very extraordinary Nature, and Opening a New and Wide Scene of Controversy, require a more enlarg'd and particular Examination, than the compass of this History will allow: and will I hope be soon Discuss'd at large, and expos'd to the World in a true light, by a much abler Pen: however in the mean time that the Reader may not be entirely at a loss in an Affair that has made so much Noise; I shall endeavour in a few Words to give him some Satisfaction in

relation to these Remarkable Votes, which are as follows.

Resolv'd, That for some Years past there hath been a Design form'd and carry'd on to subvert the Constitution and alter the Government of the City of *D———n*.

Resolv'd, That in Order to carry on that Design, a Corrupt and Illegal Attempt was made in the Year 1711, to corrupt Alderman *Ralph Gore* then Lord-Mayor, by offering him a Bribe of Five Hundred Pounds to Name Thirty-two Persons mark'd in a List then Deliver'd to him by *Martin Tucker Esq*; Sub-Collector of the Port of *Dublin*, to be Common-Council-Men for the said City.

Resolv'd, That it appears on the Examination of *Martin Tucker Esq*; that he was sent to offer the said Sum of Five Hundred Pounds to Alderman *Ralph Gore* while the Right Honourable Sir *C——st——ne Ph——ps Kt. L——d High Ch——r* of *I———d*, and Lieu———t *G———l I———d——by* were Justices of this Kingdom.

The Truth of all this Alledg'd Corruption and intended Subversion of the Constitution of the City of *Dublin* is this: When Alderman *Gore* was Elected Lord Mayor, the Government were inform'd that he was a Loyal Citizen, well Affected to Her Majesty's Person and Government; and that he wou'd give good Proofs of both throughout the whole Course of his Office: Upon these Informations he was approv'd: I hope the Reader can't be Offended at the Vigilance of her Majesty's Governours and Privy-Council in

this point: and their Caution in admitting no Persons into so considerable a Trust as the May-orality of that City, without good Assurances first given of their Fidelity and Affection to her Majesty.

It happen'd that the Election of Common Council fell out upon this Year: And General *I—d—by* (one of the then *L—ds* Justices) being inform'd that Alderman *Gore* (then Lord Mayor) design'd to strike a Common Council of the most Inveterate and most Disaffected Persons within the Verge of the City, (which in Truth he did, all Factionous and many Sectarists of several sorts,) sent Mr. *T—k—r* to him to know why he wou'd disappoint and act contrary to the Assurances that were given the Government concerning him? he Answer'd that if he did not strike such a Common Council as the City wou'd have him strike, he shou'd loose three Three hundred Pounds, the usual Gratuity given the Mayors by the City, which they cou'd with-hold at Will.

Upon this, General *I——d——by* desir'd Mr. *Tucker* to let his Lordship know from him, that if he wou'd strike such a Common Council as were Well Affected to her Majesty and the Constitution, Care shou'd be taken that if the City with-held their usual Bounty, it shou'd be made up to him another way, or words to that purpose.

And now, supposing the *L—d Ch——r*, who was a stranger to all this Proceeding, had been Privy to it, I wou'd gladly know, where is the great Crime of this Conduct? or, how a

Go-

Governour cou'd justly be Censur'd for doing, what if he had neglected, he had been wanting to his Duty upon many Accounts: for to say nothing of that Obligation that lies upon all Ministers, to endeavour to promote such Persons to Offices of Trust, as they are assur'd to be true Friends to the Constitution; and will best consult the Peace and Welfare of their Sovereign's Government; and to remove Factious and Seditious Persons from such Employments; Let me ask any reasonable Man, how it cou'd be consistent with Common Justice, to suffer any Person to be a looser by his Loyalty and Regard to her Majesty? And what more was Attempted in the Present Case than to Encourage a Citizen to the Discharge of his Duty, by Assurances that he shou'd not be a sufferer for so doing.

That Gentleman's Zeal for the Welfare of his Country and the Protestant Interest was so well known, that no Body cou'd suspect that *he* wou'd recommend to any Office or Place of Trust Persons whose Affection to either cou'd be the least Suspected.

But because it was well known that these Resolutions were design'd to Asperse the L——d Ch———r; and to add to the Heap of that Calumny they labour'd to throw upon him, it being always insinuated, that *he* was the Author and Contriver of this Design; the Lords were Resolv'd to sift the matter to the Bottom, and know the Truth of those Suggestions: accordingly they Examin'd Mr. *Tucker*, and Alderman *Gore* and caus'd their Examinations to be Printed, which are as follows.

Die

Die Mercurij 23. Decembris, 1713.

By the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled.

THE Examination of Alderman Ralph Gore of the City of Dublin, taken before the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount Mountjoy, and the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Limerick, being a Committee appointed by the Lords House, on the Three and Twentieth Day of December 1713. As far as it relates to Sir C—ft—ne Ph—ps, Knight, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

Who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelist, and Examined upon Oath, saith, That in the Year 1711, when the Examinant was Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, one Market Day in the Morning he called at Martin Tucker, Esq's; House in the said City, who told this Deponent, That he heard the City intended the Deponent Three hundred Pounds, and that there was Five hundred Pounds otherwise intended him; or Words to that effect.

And being further ask'd, Whether Mr. Tucker told this Deponent, That my Lord Chancellor Employed him to offer the said Sum of Five hundred Pounds, or any other Sum, the Deponent saith, he did not.

And being further ask'd, Whether my Lord Chancellor by himself, or any other Person whatsoever, did directly or indirectly offer any Sum of Money to this Deponent saith, he did not.

And being further ask'd, Whether my Lord Chancellor sent this Deponent any List or Lists of

of Common Council-men to be Chosen, this Deponent faith, *he never did.*

*And being further ask'd, Whether the Depo-
nent had any Conversation with the Lord Chan-
cellor or any Person or Persons deputed by him,
relating to that matter, the Deponent absolute-
ly says, he had not.*

*The Evidence of Martin Tucker Esq; taken at the
Bar of this Most Honourable House, the Twenty Second
of December 1713. as far as relates to Sir C——e
Ph——ps, Knight, Lord High Chancellor of I——d.*

*Who being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelist,
and Examined upon Oath says, That the L——d
Ch———r never spoke to him on that Subject,
directly or indirectly, nor did he offer any Mo-
ney.*

*Deposeth, That he believes, That the L——d
Ch———r had no Hand in or Knowledge of the
said offer of his Examinant to Mr. Gore.*

*Says, He never had any Discourse with the
L——d Ch———r about the List, and that di-
rectly or indirectly in the whole Course of his
Life, he had not any Discourse with the L——d
Ch———r about Framing the said Common
Council, or giving the said Five Hundred Pounds
or the said List, or any thing relating thereto.*

*Denies, That ever the L——d Ch———r had any
Hand directly or indirectly in the Matter, nor did
he desire the Examinant to speak to the said Alder-
man; and verily believes, That the said L——d
Ch———r never had any Hand in the offering
the said Money, or making the said List.*

*Resolv'd, On the Question, That it appears to
this House by the Depositions of Alderman Ralph
Gore*

Gore, That the L—d Ch——r did not by himself or any other Person whatsoever, directly or indirectly offer any Sum of Money to the said Alderman Ralph Gore, when Lord-Mayor, to choose a Common-Council,

Resolved, On the Question, That it appears to this House, by the Depositions of Alderman Ralph Gore, That the L—d Ch——r did not send him the said Alderman Ralph Gore, any List or Lists of Common Council-men to be Chosen.

Resolv'd, On the Question Nemine Contradicente, That it appears by the Depositions of Alderman Ralph Gore, That he the said Alderman Ralph Gore had not any Conversation with the L—d Ch——r, or any Person or Persons Deputed by him, relating to that Matter.

Resolv'd, On the Question, That it appears to this House, by the Deposition of Martin Tucker, Esq; That the L—d Ch——r did not by himself or any other Person, directly or indirectly speak to the said Martin Tucker, to give any List, or offer any Sum of Money to Influence the Election of Common Council-men when Alderman Gore Served for Lord Mayor of the City of Dublin, and that the L—d Ch——r had no Privy of any Conversation, the said Martin Tucker had with the same Alderman Gore, on that Subject.

Ordered, On the Question, That the Evidence of Alderman Ralph Gore and Martin Tucker, Esq; (the first taken upon Oath, before a Committee of the Lords House, the second upon Oath at the Barr) in relation to the L—d Ch——rs concerning or not concerning himself in the Election of Common Council-men, in the Year One Thousand seven hundred

dred and eleven, when the said Alderman Gore was Lord-Mayor, together with the Resolutions thereupon, be forthwith Printed by the Clerk of this House.

After this the Honourable H—se of C——ns Resolv'd, That the City of Dublin hath of late been and still continues in great Disorder and Confusion; by reason of the frequent Disappointments of Persons Elected Lord-Mayor's and Sheriffs of the said City, all of them of known Affection to her Majesty's Person and Government and to the Constitution in Church and State.

Resolv'd, That Sir C—st—ne Ph—ps Kt. L—d High Ch——r of I——d hath been the chief Cause and Promoter of such frequent Disapprobations, and thereby the Occasion of the said Disorder.

Now what these Disorders and Confusions are, that have come upon the City by reason of the frequent Disapprobations of Persons Elected L—d Mayors, I never yet cou'd learn, and I heartily wish the Honourable H—se had Printed a List of them, for the Satisfaction of the World in this point.

I have heard, indeed, of Great Disorders and Confusions brought upon the Affairs of the City by the Factious, Undutiful, and Iniquitous Behaviour of some Aldermen and Sheriffs, for some Years last past;

I have heard, That the Election of Lord Mayor's for the City of D——n, had always heretofore been in an Uninterrupted Succession of the Senior Alderman below the Cushion, time out

of mind ; unless, either the Person in Course, were out of the Kingdom ; or, were laid aside at his own Request : and, that this Succession was strengthen'd by a By Law of the Eleventh of *Eliz.*

I have heard, that *this Long and Legal Succession was violently and unjustly Broke through by some Factionous and Seditious Aldermen* ; who refus'd to Elect Alderman *Constantine*, (tho' he had an undoubted Right to the Chair, as Senior Alderman below the Cushion) for no other reason but because he was not a *WHIG* : and, when upon a Hearing before the Council Board, it appear'd there was a Law in their way ; they very gravely proceeded to Justify that Conduct, by a *pretended Repeal of that Law* ; some two Years after they had Transgress'd it ; wisely thinking, that by so doing, they cou'd Divest Alderman *Constantine* of a Right which was Attach'd in him so long before. How agreeable this is to Law and Justice I leave to *their Learned Council* to Determine, for I perceive the Opinions of all other Lawyers, either *on the Bench* or *off*, are of no Weight with them : Nay, I have heard that that pretended Repeal, was made in a Post-Assembly Summon'd *ex parte* : and *that*, without so much as Reading either the Law or the Order of Repeal to the Assembly, tho' the same was requir'd : and that thereupon, of those few Common Council-men who were Summon'd, and were not Creatures of the Aldermen and R——r, 36 offer'd their Protest against the whole Proceeding ; but the Cry was given about by Mr. R——r, that it was a *Popish* By Law made in the Reign of the *Popish* Persecuting Queen *Mary*, and for that

that reason few that wou'd be thought Protestants dar'd to open their Mouths in favour of it.

I have heard, that the Disapprobations made by the Government and Council were with no other Intent, *than to oblige the Aldermen to do equal Justice to their Fellow Citizens: and that they who had gone through the Offices of Trouble and Expence in the City, might succeed to those of Honour and Advantage in their Turn.* And yet notwithstanding this, I have heard these Disapprobations complain'd of by an Honourable H—se of C—ns, and those Aldermen thank'd. The reason is evident 'twas Criminal to desire *Equal justice, and therefore 'twas Praise-worthy to refuse it.*

I have heard yet farther of Great Disorders and Confusions brought upon the City by the Obstinate Refusal of Seventeen Aldermen to Elect a Mayor and Sheriffs *according to Law*; and yet I have heard of a Violent and Tumultuous Attempt made by the same Persons to Elect in the Absence of the Lord Mayor *against Law.*

I have heard also, of a Club of Lawyers at the Rose, that advis'd 'em in that Attempt; and yet afterwards were oblig'd Publickly to own, *that it was Illegal and Unwarrantable.*

But what is much more Wonderful, I have heard of an Honourable H—se of C——ns that thank'd *one* of those Lawyers for that Advice in a most solemn manner: and those Aldermen for taking it.

I have heard, that these same Aldermen are to this Moment *as Obstinate and more Factionous* than ever; and that, as they Vindicate the First Injury they did Alderman Constantine, *by adding ma-*

ny more to it ever since ; so, they Justify their Mon-
strous Conduct towards the Government and
Privy-Council of I——d, by serving her Ma-
jesty in the same manner. As to the former, eve-
ry one has heard many Instances of their Cri-
iminal Disrespect to that Illustrious Body ; par-
ticularly in Re-electing a Person they had dis-
approved contrary to the express Letter of the
New Rules ; which requires, that upon every dis-
approbation they shou'd proceed to a New Election
of a fit Person, until they have chosen such Persons
as shall be approv'd) and in refusing to submit to
their Determination, in relation to the Lord
Mayors Right of Nomination : Both, in direct
Contempt of their Just and Legal Authority.
and as to the latter, their Undutiful Demeanour
to the Q——n is not less notorious ; in refusing,
to comply with an Expedient propos'd by her
Majesty, in a Letter from my Lord Bollingbrook,
whereby, he requir'd the Lord Mayor to leave out
one of the Three mention'd in the last Nomination be-
fore the Date of that Letter, viz. Sir W——m
F——ns, and Substitute another in his Room, and
that the Aldermen shou'd Elect out of that Nomina-
tion : And after these Instructions were Con-
temn'd, I have seen it pretended, that this Ex-
pedient was agreed to by the Aldermen (to shew
their Readiness to comply with whatever came
Recommended from her Majesty) by the Electi-
on of Alderman Bolton some Days before the Ex-
pedient was propos'd : and this, in an Impudent
Libel, Entitl'd, The City Case : suppos'd to be
Written by Mr. R——r, and since in a good
Measure Transcrib'd into Resolutions, by a cer-
tain

tain Honourable H—se of C——ns. I have seen a villainous Suggestion, as if that Letter were Forg'd by the Lords Justices and Privy-Council in the same Libel ; where 'tis Styl'd a *Letter said to be Written by the Lord Bullingbrooke* ; tho' that Letter was openly Read to the L—d Mayor and Aldermen in Council.

I have heard likewise of two worthy Sheriffs that pretended their Power was Determin'd on *Michaelmas Day* last past ; and after that *resum'd their Authority to serve Mr. R——r in his Election*, and by Virtue of their Office took upon them to Command her Majesties Forces to Murder her Subjects ; (and as Mr. R——r Declar'd in the H—se) might have Commanded the Captain-General to obey them on that Occasion) And then again *Renounc'd it that they might not serve her M——y in the Execution of Criminals* ; or do any Act of Publick Justice.

I have heard, and the City has felt, many Disorders and Confusions consequent upon this Refusal.

To Sum up all, I have heard of Infinite Inconveniences immediately arising from the *Factionous* and *Seditious* Behaviour of these Turbulent and Perverse Aldermen and Sheriffs abovemention'd ; in refusing to Acknowledge and Obey Sir Samuel Cook as Lord Mayor, tho' all the Judges in the Kingdom, and all her Majesty's Council, have Declar'd that he is a Rightful and Lawful Officer. Nay, they have had the Impudence in a late Petition, to oppose the Opinions of Two or Three Lawyers, *Notorious for their Disaffection to her M——y*, (the very Persons
who

who before Advis'd them in their Illegal Election) to the Authority of all these.

After all this, when I hear some Men Attempt to Justify this Conduct upon the Cry of Liberty and Property, &c. I am but little surpriz'd: When I consider, *that all the Seditions and Rebellions that ever happen'd in these Nations, have been Vindicated by Persons of the same Principles, upon the same pretences.*

As to the particular Case of the Citizens of Dublin, I never Reflect upon their late Behaviour, but it brings into my min'd, a fine Remark of one of the best Observers of the last Age, upon the Irregular Turbulent Genius of the Romans in the beginning of the Republick: He tells us, *that with them Sedition pass'd easily for an Effect of Liberty, which thought it self wounded by the least mark of Obedience, even to those Magistrates whom they themselves had Created.*

After so much that I have already heard, there is but one thing more, that I yet desire, and earnestly expect to hear, and that is, what Punishment her Majesty will think fit to Inflict upon so much Obstinacy and Disobedience to the Terror of all Factions for the time to come.

And as to the next particular, I shall only say, that among *those Disapprov'd Persons of Known Affection to her Majesty's Person and Government and to the Constitution in Church and State: I have heard of many, that were known for nothing before this time, but for Maligning her Ma—y's Administration; for Drinking Execrable Healths and dispersing villainous Libels; for refusing her M—sty Equal Justice with her Subjects, and for be—*

being every way the most Factionous and Malignant Spirits within her Dominions.

In the next place, it was *Resolv'd*. That since the making of the New Rules in 1672, until Sir C—ft—ne Ph—ps Lord High Ch——r of I——d arriv'd in this Kingdom, no Person Elected Lord Mayor of the City of D——n hath been Disapprov'd, except in the Government of the Earl of Tyrconnel. *

I need not take pains to shew my Reader the Tendency of this Resolution; it carries *Popery* and the *Pr——r* in its Front. 'Tis a modest Insinuation, of what some Members of that Honourable H——se have not at other times been in the least ashamed to speak out, namely, That K——g 7——s's Times are coming about again: The same steps taken to destroy our Liberties, and Introduce *Tyranny* and *Arbitrary Power*. The Parallel betwixt *Tyrconnel* and the L——d Ch——r is pretty plain; and so modest, that it means nothing more than that the L——d Ch——r is a *Papist*; and according to a foregoing Resolution, had laid a deep Design to subvert the Constitution and Government of the City of *Dublin*, by disapproving all those that are *True Protestants*, and admitting none in the Government of the City but those that were *Papists* or *Popishly Effected*, and *Friends to the P——r*. If the subverting the Constitution of the City by the same Measures taken under the Government of the Earl of *Tyrconnel*, have any Meaning it must be this: And far be it from me to believe that

* *Vid. City Case. page 2.*

that Honourable H—se acted any thing without a Meaning, and that for the most part, very Apparent, and not less Amazing.

If any Man can have the least doubt that this was the Intention of these modest Resolutions, let me desire him to consider *the Artful and Uninterrupted Outcry of Popery, and the P——r, and the Eminent Dangers of both*, that were rais'd and kept up during the whole Course of this Session.

The Principal Proofs of which were these following, The L—d Ch——r's Encouraging of Converts; his admitting none into the Commission of the Peace but such as were *Popishly* Affected, and Friends to the *Pr——r*, (the like also was asserted of such Sheriffs as were made when he was in the Government.)

And lastly, his Granting Numberless Licenses for *Papists* to wear Arms.

As to the Cry of Encouraging Converts, altho' it was not made appear that he Preferr'd any New Convert, I presume the L—d Ch——r does not think himself much concern'd to Vindicate his Conduct that way, or to offer many studied Excuses to the World, why he always Endeavour'd to bring over as many as he cou'd to the Establish'd Church.

And as to the Charge relating to the Sheriffs and Justices of the Peace, I shall not vouchsafe it any other Answer than this, *That the Lists of both were early call'd for, and lay long upon the Table of the H—se of C——ns for the Perusal of all the Members, and yet tho' much was threaten'd before those Lists were given in, no Man so much as attempted*

tempted to bring any Complaint against the L—d Ch—r on Account of any one Man in the Number. And yet I presume the Reader will believe they neither wanted Industry to Discover, nor Inclination to Expose his Male-Administration in these or any other Instances.

The same Argument were sufficient to shew how Groundless that Outcry was in relation to the Licenses granted to Papists: if it were not as easy to Demonstrate it *Villainous* as well as *Vain*. For, whereas it was confidently affirm'd there were some Thousands of Licenses granted since the L—d Ch—r first came into the Government; I Imagine it will be some wonder to the Reader to hear that in Reality there were no more than 13 or thereabouts, and every one of those upon Special and Unanswerable reasons; as he may satisfy himself from the Authority of a Proclamation since Publish'd by the L—d L—t and Council to Obviate this Calumny; dated the 18th Day of March 1713. at the conclusion of which you have these Words,

' The abovemention'd Persons who, have the
' Licence of the Government and Council to
' wear Arms, being One Hundred Thirty-four
' in Number and no more; One Hundred Twen-
' ty-one of them to whom Licenses were Gran-
' ted before the late Council-Chamber was
' Burn't, had them Renew'd Pursuant to the
' Proclamation dated the 19th Day of Novemb.
' 1711. and the remaining Thirteen, had Licen-
' ses Granted them since the Burning the said
' Council-Chamber; and of the whole Number
' there are Ninety-three Persons Adjug'd with-

in Articles. (*i. e.* who are Entitl'd to wear Arms by the Articles of *Limerick* or *Galway*.)

To proceed, after the H—se had *Resolv'd* that those last mention'd Votes shou'd be laid before his G—ce the L—d L——t in Order to be laid before her Majesty, they *Resolv'd*,

That the Council-Board hath not at this time, nor had since the time given them by the Act of Explanation expir'd, any Power to make Rules or Orders for Regulating the Election of Magistrates in any Corporation of this Kingdom.

Resolv'd, That the Right of Electing the Lord Mayor of D——n is in the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the said City, and that the Aldermen are in no sort Restrain'd in the Choice of the succeeding Lord Mayor to one of any Three Persons Nominated or propos'd to be put in Election by the Lord Mayor.

To make these Resolutions Intelligible to the Reader, I must inform him, that the plain Intent of them, is to Arraign the Proceedings of the Lords Justices and Privy-Council of I——d, in relation to the Election of Magistrates of the City of D——n. A Summary Account of which, I presume will not be unacceptable to the World, and therefore, I shall give as full and clear a Relation of 'em as I can, in as few Words as possible.

About the end of *April*, 1713. The present Lord Mayor Sir *Samuel Cook*, Summon'd the Aldermen to Elect a Lord Mayor for the Ensuing Year; and according to Custom, put Three in Nomination; but the Aldermen not liking any of them refus'd to go to an Election, till it shou'd be put to the Vote whether they had a Right to

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Object: The Lord Mayor told 'em he wou'd readily listen to any just Objections that were made against any of the Three Nominated; but that wou'd not content 'em, they wou'd not only object, but they wou'd likewise Judge of their own Objections. The Lord Mayor cou'd not agree to this Demand, because it directly destroy'd his Right of Nomination, for let their Objections be never so Trifling or Unjust; 'twere Absurd to suppose that if they had a Right to Judge of those Objections, they wou'd Determine against themselves: and in one Breath, *first* make an Objection and then pronounce it frivolous; And how well they were like to use this Power, is pretty evident from the first Objection they made; for being ask'd by the Lord Mayor, what they had to offer against Alderman *Constantine*: They Answer'd, *That he had often before been put in Election, and as often laid aside, and therefore 'twas not fit he shou'd be Elected now*; The reason and force of this Objection is very Apparent, and is in Truth no other than this, *because they had done Constantine Unjustice many Times before, therefore they ought not to do him Justice now.*

The Lord Mayor despising this Objection, and the Aldermen insisting upon their Demand, and refusing to proceed to an Election till it were agreed to; The Lord Mayor withdrew, and by so doing the Assembly was Dissolv'd in Law. Nevertheless, Seventeen of the Aldermen continu'd in the Place of Meeting, and in the Absence of the Lord Mayor, Elected Alderman *Pleasants*, contrary to the Express Letter of the New Rules, which have the Force of an Act of Parlia-

ment: and Certified that Election under their Hands without the Seal of the City. Whereupon, after some Petitions and Answers to the Lords Justices and Council, the whole matter came to a Publick Hearing before the Council-Board which lasted two Days, the 3^d and 4th of September last; And after the Cause had been fully Open'd and Debated by Council on both sides, and after the Controverted points were mutually submitted to the Judgment of that Board. The Lords Justices and Council, Sixteen Privy-Councillors being present, came Unanimously to these Resolutions.

Resolv'd, ' That it is the Opinion of this
' Board, That the Lord Mayor of the City of
' D——n for the Time being, has the Right of
' Nominating Three Aldermen to be put in Ele-
' ction for the Lord Mayor of D——n, and
' that the Lord Mayor and Aldermen are ob-
' lig'd to Elect one of the Three Aldermen so
' Nominated to be the succeeding Lord Mayor,
' unless just Objection be made against him.

Resolv'd, ' The Proceedings of the said Seven-
' teen Aldermen to the Election of Alderman
' *Pleasants* for Lord Mayor, and *James King* for
' Sheriff for the ensuing Year, in the Absence
' of Sir *Samuel Cook* Knight, Lord Mayor of
' D——n is a Breach of the New Rules and as
' such their Elections are null and void.

These are the Resolutions which the Honourable H—se of C——ns thought fit to Contradict; and I submit it to any Impartial Man upon Earth, whether of the Two he ought to be Concluded by, the Opinion of a Privy-Council

cil after a full Hearing and mature Deliberation; or the Opinion of another Body, without any Hearing, and upon Examining only some Persons on one side? Whose Examinations, they being Parties and not upon their Oaths, were surely much more likely to Mislead than Inform 'em,

But because the Opinion of a H—se of C——ns is wont to be of great Weight, and indeed ought always to be so; *where the Dignity of that Body is supported by a Suitable Conduct*, Therefore, I shall desire leave to justify the Proceedings of the Privy Council in this Affair, by the Opinion of a former H—se of C——ns; to whom nothing has been yet Imputed that might Impair the Credit of their *Resolves*: and where if I rightly remember Mr. B——k presided as Speaker and was of a different Opinion to that he is now known to be of.

On Saturday the 25th of October 1707, they came to the following Resolution.

Resolv'd, *That on Preferring any Petition to the Council-Board of this Kingdom Complaining of the undue Election of any Magistrate or other Officer of any Corporation within the New Rules; It is the Indispensable Duty of the Privy-Council to Hear and Determine the Right of such Election, before they approve of the Magistrate or Officer of such Corporation; and that the Denyal thereof is Arbitrary and Illegal.* To which Resolution of the Committee the H—se agreed.

Here, 'tis an Indispensible Duty to hear and Determine the Right of Election; and I wou'd gladly know what more the Privy-Council have done

done in the Case of the City of D——n? and yet it is now Conceiv'd *Arbitrary* and *Illegal* to Determine what some few Years since was Conceiv'd *Arbitrary* and *Illegal* to Deny ; and would without Question have been Deem'd so at this very Juncture ; had the Privy Council refus'd the Aldermen a Hearing upon their Petition : or after that Hearing, left the Controversy betwixt them and the Lord Mayor undecided. The former of these would have been Term'd *Denying the Subjects Justice* : and all the Mischief consequent upon the latter, would have been laid at their doors who deny'd to Determine it : Nay, this very Resolution which now supports their Conduct, would then have been their Condemnation.

'Tis not my Province to enter into the Merits of that dispute ; nor can any one that heard the Tryal before the Council-Board need any Information upon that point, 'tis sufficient to say, that it was Heard and Determin'd by Legal Judges ; the Justice of whose Sentence is supported by the Unanimous Opinions of all her Majesty's Judges of that Kingdom, and of the most Eminent Lawyers both there and in *England*, and how far the H—se of C——ns can be Justify'd in Arraigning their Conduct and coming to Resolutions directly contrary to their Legal Sentences, I leave those to Determine who know the Extent of their Power.

How far the C——ns may be called the Great Inquest of the Nation, and may Enquire into Offences Committed by Great Men in their *Ministerial Capacity*, I will not take upon me to say,

say, but as to the Government and Council of I——d 'tis well known, *they are a Court Erected by Act of Parliament*; and when they Approve or Disapprove of Magistrates &c. they Act in a *Judicial Capacity*: and if the H—se of C—ns cannot take Cognizance of the Judgments, Decrees, and Sentences of Inferiour Courts, (as 'tis certain they cannot) have they any Power or Jurisdiction to Enquire into and Censure the Determinations of the Council?

The H—se of C——ns of I——d are a part of the Constitution; the Government and Council are likewise a *Part*, a very *Useful and Important Part*: and surely 'tis the Common Sense of all Mankind, that if any part of the Constitution Invade the Rights of any other, the consequence must be very fatal: Forasmuch, as such an Invasion has a direct Tendency to break the Balance; to Introduce *Anarchy and Confusion*: and to destroy the whole. Let them Answer this Conduct to their Country who are Guilty of it.

After this, we meet with nothing Remarkable in the Proceedings of these Patriots, during the small Remainder of this Session: and 'twou'd exceed the Prescrib'd Bounds of this History, to Pursue them beyond that Term. Yet, forasmuch as their Resentments against the L—d Ch——r did not End with their Recess, I imagine it can't be Foreign to my Design, to inform the Reader in a few Words, that when they found their Endeavours to Remove the L—d Ch——r (by an Application to the Q——n) Successless; *they took up a Loyal Resolution of Appealing from Her to the House of Lords of Great Britain*: Upon

a Perswasion, that tho' the L—d Ch——r had a great Majority of his side in this H—se; yet there was a Majority of *their* Friends on tother side the Water; and they shou'd *there* prevail against him. very modestly presuming, that the Peerage of Both Kingdoms were so *Corrupt*, *that they wou'd Distinguish and be Acted by a Regard to Party in the business of Publick Justice.*

When they found their Errour in this point, the next thing they had to do, was to Spirit up as many as they cou'd to bring Appeals into *England* against his Decrees; that so they may bring a slur upon him in his Judicial Capacity; and Arraign that Administration of Justice, which they themselves always Acknowledg'd to be Equal and Unexceptionable.

As they had before Address'd to Remove him from his Place of L—d Ch——r, *because they did not like him as Lord Justice and Privy-Counsellor*; so now, they design'd to have Apply'd to Her Majesty to Remove him from the Government and Council, *because they did not like him upon the Bench.*

A Thousand pity's that this Noble purpose shou'd also Miscarry; a Purpose every way worthy the Honour and Integrity of those Illustrious Patriots: and such as wou'd have Crown'd their Characters beyond the Example of all Ages past, and the Immitation of all to come; when it shou'd appear in the Prosecution of that Great Design, that those very Persons who always confess'd the L—d Ch——r Just and Impartial in his Decrees; and to have exceeded all that went before him in that Station; nay, publickly
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in the H—se of C——ns confess'd it, had after all that Advised and Exhorted Appeals even against their Own Clients.

But this also unfortunately failing (as 'tis generally thought) there is but one thing more left: and that is, to prevail upon some of their honest Country men such as Mr. C——r, Mr. Sk——dy, Mr. P——d or some other Honest Man (no matter whether *Papist* or *Protestant*) to *Swear him into a Plot to bring in the Pretender.*

Before I conclude this *Long History*, I think my self oblig'd as I have at large Related the Sense of the C——ns in Relation to the L—d Ch——r's Conduct; so likewise, to Present the World with the Opinion of the Lords and Convocation concerning his L—d—p: who, notwithstanding all the Scandalous and Profligate Libels that have been put forth to Blacken and Traduce *both*, as *Papists* and *Friends to the Pretender*, I am of Humble Opinion are yet a part of the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom: and have Infinitely a better Title to that Denomination than any of those that wou'd deprive 'em of it: or to speak more properly, are (with the rest of their Principles) *the only Men that Deserve the Name of Protestants*; or bear it with any Propriety. And this I take to be a sufficient Plea for that Address of the Convocation; which has renew'd and rais'd the Outcry of a Profligate Sett of Men against the Clergy. Tho' the Address it self carries its own Reasons along with it; and such as bespeak at once the Duty and the Justice of the Performance.

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But before you Read it, give me leave to promise this Short History of it: *First*, That it pass both Houses of Convocation *Nemine Contradicente*.

2dly. That when the Members of both Houses of Convocation attended at the Castle in Form to Present it to the L—d L———t, to be Transmitted to her M——y, Mr. M—w—th, to Demonstrate that he was one of *those* *Worthy C———ners* who *Glory in nothing more than in being true Sons of the Establish'd Church*, took that Opportunity to shew his Respect to the Body of the Clergy, by passing the same Complaint upon them, that the Enemies of Christianity, *some Lewd Fellows of the Baser sort*, did formerly upon Paul and Silas, for Propagating the Christian Religion. *Vide* 16, 17. Ch. Acts. The Fact will be best understood from their Complaint to the Upper House, and the Lords Message upon it to the C———ns, which are as follows.

A COMPLAINT of the Lower House of CONVOCATION.

May it please your Graces and Lordships,
THE Lower House of Convocation being inform'd by several Members of their House, that immediately after your Graces and Lordships, with the whole Clergy, had presented their Address to his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, on Monday the 21st of December, and when your Graces and Lordships were still in the Presence-Chamber, that the Right Honourable Robert Molesworth Esq; did publickly and in the Hearing of a great many Persons, speak the follow-
ing

ing Words, viz. They that have turn'd the World up side down, are come hither also.

We humbly represent to your Graces and Lordships, that we look upon these Words, as uttered by him, to be an intollerable Profanation of the Holy Scriptures, and that his speaking them at that Time, and in that place, was with design to cast an Odium and Aspersions on your Graces and Lordships, and the whole Clergy, and to represent us as a Turbulent and Seditious Body; and we think our selves in Duty obliged to lay the Matter before your Graces and Lordships, not only for the Reasons before mention'd, but because we conceive it to be a high Affront to Her Majesty, and a great Disrespect to Her Representative the Lord Lieutenant.

And we humbly pray your Graces and Lordships to take such Methods of doing Right to your Selves and Us, in Vindicating the whole Clergy from this wicked Calumny, as to your Graces and Lordships Wisdom shall seem most proper.

The House of Lords deliver'd themselves to the
C——n on the same Subject as follows.

‘ THE Lords who are always desirous of preserving a good understanding between the two Houses of Parliament, have desired this Conference with the C——ns, before they would proceed to do Justice to that venerable Assembly the Convocation, since they observe the high Crime so justly complained of by them, was committed by the Right Honourable Robert Molesworth, Esq; a Member of the Common's House.

' The Lords cannot entertain the least Sus-
 ' picion, but that the Commons, upon full Proof
 ' of the Words Charged upon the Right Hon-
 ' ourable *Robert Moleworth Esq*; which they may
 ' have from several Members of the Lower House
 ' of Convocation of indisputable Character
 ' will do Justice upon their Member to that ve-
 ' nerable Body the Convocation; that they will
 ' highly resent (to our excellent Lord Lieute-
 ' nant, the Words being spoken before his Grace
 ' was withdrawn out of the Room;) the Affront
 ' to Majesty, the Words being spoken in the
 ' Presence Chamber at the Castle; and will make
 ' him sensible of the horrid Crime laid to his
 ' Charge, of impiously Profaning the Holy
 ' Scriptures those lively Oracles of God.

' The Lords entertain this Assurance of the
 ' Readiness of the Commons to do Justice in all
 ' these particulars, from the Zeal they have ob-
 ' served from the Commons in former Parlia-
 ' ments, expressed against Toland and Afigill.

' We leave the Commons a Copy of the Pa-
 ' per Transmitted to the Lords by the Convoca-
 ' tion; and though their Privileges are equally
 ' dear to the Lords as their own, yet that the
 ' Commons may not want Proof of a Crime of
 ' this deep Dye, that so great an Offender may
 ' be punished, the Lords give Leave to the Mem-
 ' bers of the Lower House of Convocation to
 ' give Evidence before the Commons in relati-
 ' on to this particular Fact.

I presume the Reader expects after the Deli-
 very of this Message to the H—se of C——ns
 to hear the same Resentment conceiv'd by *these*
True

True Sons of the Church, against this Intollerable Profanation of the Scriptures and Scandalous Abuse of the Clergy : But I am sorry I must tell him that tho' they were not at this time Engag'd in any Important Enquiries concerning the Size of Sticks that appear'd at the Th——l, nor the Tendency of Tunes * Play'd before Sir W——m F——ns and Mr. T——k——r in their Progress thither, nor the Religion of a Trumpeter, nor the Lawrel Conspiracy &c. yet 'tis to be presumed they were employ'd in concerns of no less Importance ; since 'tis certain they never found leisure to take the least Notice of that Message from that Day to this.

We come now to the Convocation Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy, in Convocation assembled, being deeply sensible of those unhappy Divisions under which this Kingdom labours, and to what Difficulties they are expos'd, who in this Degenerate Age appear

* 'Twas ask'd in the H——se of C——ns what Tune was play'd before Sir W——m F——ns and Mr. T——k——r to the place of Election ; and whether it was not The King shall enjoy his own again : The Witness told 'em he knew that Tune very well, and assur'd 'em 'twas not the Tune play'd before 'em. A Merry Member rose up and told Mr. Speaker 'twas an Enquiry of Importance, and desir'd the Tune might be Whistl'd.

‘ appear with Resolution in the Cause of Reli-
 ‘ gion and Loyalty, humbly beg leave to repre-
 ‘ sent to your Majesty, that even the High Sta-
 ‘ tions in which your Majesty has thought fit
 ‘ to place Sir *Constantine Phipps*, have not secured
 ‘ him against Calumny and Reproach.

‘ We should be ungrateful and unjust to your
 ‘ Majesty, if we were less ready to acknowledge
 ‘ the exalted Virtue of your excellent Minister,
 ‘ than the Voice of Envy can be to calumniate
 ‘ and defame it,

‘ We are fully perswaded of his true Zeal for
 ‘ the Church as by Law Establish’d, his unshaken
 ‘ Fidelity to your Majesty’s Person and Govern-
 ‘ ment, and firm adherence to the Protestant
 ‘ Succession in the Illustrious House of *Hano-*
 ‘ *ver*, whereby he has gained the general Love,
 ‘ Esteem and Admiration of your faithful Cler-
 ‘ gy.

‘ May that Providence which apparently pre-
 ‘ sides in all your Councils, ever guide and Con-
 ‘ duct you; may it never suffer your Majesty to
 ‘ want a Servant of equal Courage, Upright-
 ‘ ness and Abilities; nor may this Church and
 ‘ Nation never be without such a Friend, for
 ‘ the Suppression of Vice, Schism and Faction,
 ‘ and for the Support of your Royal Preroga-
 ‘ tive, as well as the Rights and Liberties of
 ‘ your Subjects.

That this is, and always was, the confirm’d O-
 pinion which the Clergy of the Church of *I—d*
 always Entertain’d of the *L—d Ch——r*
 will appear by a Message from the former Con-
 vocation in the following Words,

To the Right Honourable Sir Constantine Phipps,
Kt. Lord High Chancellor of Ireland.

A Message of Thanks from the Lower House of
Convocation, agreed to *Nemine Contradicente*.

Die Veneris, 9, Novembris, 1711.

And Presented the same Day by the Prolocutor,
attended by his Assessors.

My Lord,

‘ I am Commanded by the Lower House of
Convocation to wait upon your Lordship, with
their Thanks for your many and great Services
to the Churches of *England* and *Ireland*,
as by Law Establish’d.

‘ It was your Glory to be Instrumental in
supporting the Distress’d, when it was not only
fashionable but Meritorious to Depress’em.

‘ Your undaunted Courage, your well Temper’d
Zeal, and your moving Eloquence, were
then most Remarkable when they were most
Necessary.

‘ And as these Noble Qualifications drew
the Eyes and Hearts of all those who wish’d
well to our Church and Constitution, toward
you, so our most Gracious Sovereign cou’d not
but soon discern that no Man cou’d be a more
proper Minister of Equity to her Subjects in
this Kingdom, than he who had so happily defended
them from Rigour and Oppression in
the other.

‘ May this Nation be ever Happy in so Wise,
Faithful,

' Faithful, and Steady a Minister, for the Se-
 ' curity both of the Prince and Subject, that the
 ' Prerogative of the one, and Liberties of the
 ' other may ever be Inviolably preserv'd to them
 ' and may the Church never want so Faithful
 ' and Affectionate a Friend to Support and De-
 ' fend Her in Times of Difficulty, and to be an
 ' Honour and Ornament to Her in Times of
 ' Prosperity.

The Lord Chancellor's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

*I am Extreemly Oblig'd to you for this Great
 Respect: I always thought it my Greatest Happiness
 to be a Member of that Church, which is the Hon-
 our and Glory of the Reformation; and it is my
 Greatest Satisfaction that I have done any thing
 which so Great and Learned a Body Esteems a
 Service to that Church.*

*I do assure you, That as it is my Duty, so it is my
 Inclination, and shall always be my Endeavour to
 promote the Interest and Welfare of the Establis'd
 Church, and of the Clergy that are Members of it;
 and I will not be Deter'd by any Menaces or Dan-
 ger whatsoever from doing my Utmost to Support and
 Maintain Her Majesties Prerogative, and the Rights
 and Liberties of Her Subjects, and our Constitution,
 both in Church and State.*

I mention'd in the foregoing part of this
 History an Address from the Right Honourable
 the H—se of L——ds, in Relation to some
 Aspersions thrown on the L——d Ch——r by
 one Nuttal: I chose to Insert it in this Place,
 that

that the Reader might have the Satisfaction of seeing her Majesty's most Gracious Answer annex'd to it.

Die Veneris, 18 Decembris, 1713.

The Humble Address of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled.

Most Gracious Sovereign,
WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having taken into our Consideration the Calumnies and Reproaches cast upon Sir *Constantine Phipps* Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and Speaker of this House; and having this day had under our Examination several groundless Aspersions, thrown upon him by one *Richard Nuttall*, whereby he is traduced (even whilst one of your Majesty's Lord Justices) as having been a Promoter of the Dissentions which have lately happen'd in this Kingdom, do think our selves obliged in Justice to Your excellent Minister, in all Humility, to represent to Your Majesty, That we do find, that in the several eminent Stations in which he serv'd Your Majesty since his coming into this Country, he has always acquitted himself with Honour and Integrity, as became a discerning and vigilant Governour, an equal Administerer of Justice, and a zealous Assertor of the Prerogative, in Opposition to a

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‘ Factionous Spirit which hath too much prevailed
 ‘ in this Kingdom; We therefore humbly be-
 ‘ seech your Majesty, that You will not suffer an
 ‘ evil Report against him, if any such should reach
 ‘ Your Majesty, to make an Impression on Your
 ‘ Royal Heart to his Disfavour.

*Her Majesty's most Gracious Answer to the Lords
 Address.*

*Her Majesty has always look'd upon the Lord Chan-
 cellor as a faithful Servant to the Crown, a true Lo-
 ver of the Constitution in Church and State, and is
 therefore extremely pleased to find by their Address
 that this House concurs in the same Opinion of Him.*

The Malice of his Enemies procur'd the L—
 Ch——r these Honourable Testimonials of his
 Integrity, and worth, as well from his Sovereign
 as his Fellow-Subjects: Testimonials so publick,
 and in such full and Affectionate Terms, as per-
 haps few Subjects were ever before Honour'd
 with: and (I hope I may now say) none ever
 better deserv'd.

FINIS.

Houses of the Oireachtas

Houses of the Oireachtas