

13  
A N  
A D D R E S S  
FROM THE  
Independent FREEHOLDERS  
OF THE

P---v---ce of M---ns---r,  
T O  
Sir R----- C----- Baronet.

W I T H

A COLLECTION of Forty Eight Original  
Patriot T O A S T S, drank at a select Assembly  
of FREE-HOLDERS at Corke, the First of this  
Instant *January*, 1754.

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*Come, bright Afirea, come, celestial Maid  
And deign IERNE with thy blissful Aid,  
Let the GRAND MUFTY's venal Tricks be seen,  
And pull the CAITIFF from behind the Screen.*

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L O N D O N :

Printed at the Sign of CAIPHAS and PR  
pulling off Tot---g---h---m's Boots.

M DCC LIV.



Houses of the Oireachtas



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A N

# ADDRESS, &c.

S I R,

**W**E should think ourselves wanting in our Duty to our DELIVERERS, and Love to our Country, if we slip'd any Opportunity of returning you our most grateful and unfeigned Acknowledgments for your steady, successful, and indefatigable Endeavours in Parliament for the Interest of this Kingdom, and particularly for the glorious Share you have taken in that ORDEAL Parliamentary Tryal, which happily distinguished the Friends, from the Enemies of *Ireland*.

THE universal Rejoycings upon this memorable Occasion, was no less pleasing to us, than the Vindication of our Country's Liberties was to you, and those other worthy Patriots, who signalized themselves upon some late interesting Debates.

AND we have a more particular Reason to rejoyce at the Success of your Endeavours, when we consider the corrupt Methods that were us'd to sap the Foundation of the real, and natural Interests of this Kingdom.

IT is to the Success, Sir, of our worthy PATRIOTS in Parliament this Session, that we owe the invaluable Blessing of defeating that GRAND CORRUPTOR, who has made the Destruction of this Kingdom, his Theory



and Practice, since his Exaltation to that POWER, to which he was most undeservedly called.

THE extraordinary Force of Corruption that was oppos'd to the *Virtue* of our PATRIOTS, renders each of them more dear to us, for resisting those Temptations, which were so greedily swallowed down by the Betrayers of their Country: And upon any future Election, we must look upon those Constituents who would vote for the Enemies of their Country, to be equally degenerate and criminal.

THE Ambition and Venality of the Clergy, Sir, are highly alarming to every generous *Free-Holder* of this P—v—ce, since mostly all their Interests and Endeavours were devoted to ONE, who is fitter to be an *Inquisitor* of a *Spanish Inquisition*, than loaded with Honours and Preferments he is so flagrant a Disgrace to.

THE Cruelty of Landlords in bashawing and huffaring their Tenants to vote against their Conscience and their Country, is a Practice highly abominable, and which in a great Measure, and particularly upon a late *Trial of Inerests*, took its Rise from the Influence and Direction of *Him*, who should rather be preaching the Gospel to his Supporters, than like an *Hand unseen oiling the political Wheel at Elections*, which above all Things, he should have no Concernment in.

If we have any such thing as a *Corrupt M—n—r*, his Schemes can never prevail, while our Parliament supports that PATRIOT SPIRIT so eminently distinguish'd upon two late important Debates. The SWORD OF JUSTICE must still be in his View, nor should *Interest or Commission render sacred, what Practice makes prophane*.

THE dutiful and loyal Subjects of this P—v—ce, are highly sensible of his MAJESTY's good Intentions for their Happiness and Welfare; but they cannot avoid declaring, that some evil Councillors have endeavoured to prove Incendiaries between his Majesty, and his most faithful Subjects of *Ireland*. A Design of this kind must necessarily be calculated by the secret Enemies to this Kingdom, with a View of raising themselves, at the Expence of an envy'd injur'd Nation.



It is well known, Sir, that whenever a Prince had an Occasion for the Sincerity of Friends, it was more natural to be found among the Patriots of the Kingdom, than among Court CATERPILLERS, who can never be truly loyal to their King, while they bend their Application and Study to the Destruction of his most faithful and loyal Subjects.

It is an established Maxim, Sir, that *a King can do no Wrong*. Hence it evidently follows, that whatever Encroachments are made upon the Liberties of a Free-  
People, must proceed from his Councillors. And as the King executes nothing without the Advice of his Council, they, and they alone, are to blame for any Mal-practices in Government, and in happier Days, were no longer protected, than they could vindicate their Innocence in the Assembly of the People.

THE sinister Endeavours, and corrupt Methods us'd to screen a publick Misapplier of the national Wealth, have thrown an indelible Stain and Odium on some Characters, that had not too much Reputation to lose before.

WHETHER a DIRECTOR of AFFAIRS, and those in his Confidence, had particular Reasons for this unnatural Protection, the World is left to judge; and if he was privately concerned, or gave secret Directions or Rewards to support this Protection, he is submitted to the Consideration of every disinterested and dispassionate Person, who is capable of judging what part a Director of Affairs should act upon that Occasion.

BUT what adds to the Infamy of this Protection, is, that the Misapplier was more particularly to be supported, with a secret View of wounding an innocent, illustrious PATRIOT, who had been guilty of the unpardonable Crime of telling bold, and justifiable Truths.

When the Behaviour of any Man in Power renders him obnoxious to the warrantable Censure of the People, it is the Business of State-Bashaws to deter the most noble PATRIOTS from impeaching him.

AND tho' an Impeachment, carries along with it the disagreeable Office of proving Facts, the Removing Arbitrary-Men from their Pinnacle of Power cannot be ill-grounded, if from the Course of their Conduct in private,



it appears they have publickly declared *one thing*, and secretly grasped at *another* : Or, if in any particular they have used the least Interest to the Prejudice of a loyal Nation, They are from that Instant unworthy to preside over a free People, whose Interests they artfully study'd to betray.

Perhaps some *priestly Sychophant* may say, a KING can exercise some of the Prerogatives of the Crown, without the Advice or Council of any Minister ; admit then that a KING should unknowingly make a wrong Use of such Prerogatives, his Ministers who should set him right, are to answer for his Proceedings, while they continue in their Employments.

This, Sir, is a peculiar Advantage to the *British* Constitution, which we will ever be deprived of, if we have Ministers whose Corruptions are to be supported by a deprav'd Majority, or the Interposition of any Power upon Earth.

It has been remarked, Sir, that Ministers who could not justify their Conduct to the Satisfaction of the People, have screened themselves under the Protection of that Power, for whose specious Services, they have made villainous Invasions upon the Liberties of the People. Such Practices, Sir, are the ultimate Recourse bad Ministers have for their Security and Protection.

AND we are told, Sir, that such Protection, against the loud Allegations of the People, can never end in the Interest and Happiness of a Nation.

THE Populace in all Countries in the World get into the Secrets of Affairs sooner than some wise heads imagine, and are readily alarmed at any Attacks on the Liberties of their Country.

AND it has never been known, that the Populace of this Kingdom labour'd under painful Apprehensions, but from the secret Discontents and Grumblings of their Representatives, who are remarkable for never complaining till the Danger is too near at hand.

FROM



FROM this Consideration, the impatient Expectations, and loud Acclamations of the Populace upon some late important Determinations, may appear less amazing, and their Gratitude to the Supporters of their Liberties, and dislike to the Enemies of their Country, were as natural, as distinguishable.

THE most essential Difference, Sir, between Liberty and Slavery, is, that in Consequence of the former, no Money can be taken from the Subjects but by Virtue of Law, and even such Sums of Money as are levied by Law, are to be applied to no other Purposes, than such as the Representatives of the Country shall direct. In a State of Slavery, the least Breath of Prerogative, renders every Man's Property subject to the Mercy of the *first Call of Power*. And the Wealth of the Nation may be applied to whatever Purposes PREROGATIVE pleases, without ever being obliged to give the least Account.

I SHOULD be glad to know, Sir, how far it mends the Condition of a distressed People, that this Prerogative may happen for some Time to be in the Hands of the best and wisest Prince, since it is capable of being the Destruction of a loyal People (Free by Inheritance) in the Reign of any Prince, of less exalted Virtues.

The Wisdom of Representatives, Sir, in a great Measure consists in imposing no more Taxes upon the Nation, than is necessary for public Utility and national Safety. And if this Money, which is the Issue of those Taxes, be not employed to invigorate and strengthen the Constitution, it may in Time become a powerful Engine, displaying its Influence in Pensions and Places to those who were foremost in their Endeavours to ruin their Country.

THE Representatives of the People, Sir, are legally and naturally invested with the sole Right of disposing of this Money to the above-mentioned Purpose, and does not that Member betray the most corrupt Principles, who would divest himself of a Prerogative intrusted to him by the Nation, or permit this Money to be applied to any other Purposes, than directly correspond with the original Intention, and unalienable Nature and Meaning of the Legislature.



It appears obvious, Sir, to every disinterested Man, that there can be no more equitable Means of discharging a national Debt, than by applying the Redundancy remaining in the Treasury for that Purpose, and the Residue, if any there may be, should be employed to the Benefit of those People, for whose Safety, and by whose Industry, it was raised.

THE new Doctrine, Sir, of altering the LANGUAGE of our Acts, and cramming EDICTS down the Subjects Throats, carry an Evil along with it, too flagrant to be overlooked by any People of the least Discernment. The first Act relative to the Payment of this national Debt, in the whole Course and Progress of it under the Administration of the E—l of H—g—n, testified the fullest Acknowledgment of the natural Right of Application of this Money to the Representatives of this Kingdom.

You must allow, Sir, and no one knows better, that by altering the Language of our Acts, upon a Redundancy of two, three, or four hundred thousand Pounds in the Treasury, levied by Law, for the Use of the Nation, such Sum, or Sums, might be carried away, without being subject to any Account whatsoever. And Sir, for a Nation to accept of their Birth-right, under the special Title of *Gracious Bounty*, must be disagreeable to all the Sons of Liberty.

AND if any Power upon Earth, can at any Time dispose of the Money in the Treasury, without the Consent of the Parliament of *Ireland*, we may confidently affirm, there is such a Ballance against us, that the elder Sister may beggar the Younger, whenever it suits the Interest of an ambitious, or a designing Minister.

No wise Man will assert, that the large Sum now in the Treasury is a Demonstration of the Wealth of this Kingdom; to the contrary, it is the strongest Proof of the Luxury and Extravagance thereof. And by the Exportation of Cash for those foreign Commodities, and the Duties chargeable thereto, if the Money in the Treasury should at any Time be called away, and applied to Uses distinct from the Utility of this Kingdom, there would be no tolerable Sufficiency left behind, for carrying on the Trade and Commerce of *Ireland*. And when  
those



those *Courtiers* were *defunct*, with their *Places*, their *Descendants* would curse them in their *Graves*, for lessening the *Value* of their *Acres*, by the calamitous *Distresses* of the *Nation*.

Is there any Thing, Sir, sacred against the Power of Corruption, but the purest Spirit of Patriotism? otherwise could Men of eight, nine, ten, and eleven thousand Pounds a Year. give their Voices against the natural and political Interest of that Country, wherein they had such extensive Properties?

THE Interests, Sir, of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, bear so close a Connexion, that they must fall or rise together; therefore, any Minister who endeavours to injure this Kingdom, should be deemed an Enemy to his M—y, and the real Interests of both Kingdoms.

THESE, Sir, are the Principles and Sentiments of the Free-holders of the P—v—ce of M—n—r, who are come into a fixed Resolution of returning those, and those only, who have been Friends to their Country upon the *late Trial of impregnable Patriotism*, or those recommended by their Patriot Representatives.

WE should be guilty of the highest Ingratitude, Sir, if we had omitted returning our most grateful Thanks to our *Glorious PATRIOTS*, THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL OF KILDARE, the RIGHT HONOURABLE HENRY BOYLE, and *Anthony Malone*, Esq; whose distinguished Services to their Country, have raised an immortal Honour for themselves, and their Posterity. Nor are we wanting in the justest Sense of Gratitude, to all the rest of our worthy Potriot, who withstood the *Judaic Bribery* of the GRAND CORRUPTOR, and the whole *Quorum of Court Junto's*.

THE peculiar Happiness and Felicity you enjoy, Sir, in your *Abilities* as a *Scholar*, *Principles* as a *Man*, *Loyalty* as a *Patriot*, and *Knowledge* of our *Constitution* as a *Statesman*, render you a great, and illustrious Senator, worthy the *Example and Imitation* of our *Patriot Representatives*, who should make the *Laws* and *Constitution* of their Country, and the *Business* of the Senate their particular Study, whereby they might with Judgment oppose the *Enemies* of their Country, as you have happily done this Session of Parliament.

THO'



THO' we are highly convinced, Sir, of your invariable Disposition for the Welfare of this Kingdom, yet we humbly take Leave to request your best Endeavours, and the rest of our Patriot Representatives, to procure an Act for limiting the Number of Places and Pensions, so profusely, and injuriously dispenced this Session of Parliament. The whole Kingdom are sensible, Sir, that the newly created Pensions and Places, were conferred on those who sold their Country, Conscience and Honour, for temporary Enjoyments. And, except some Limits are fixed to this Practice, the Nation may at one time or other, be purchased by its own Wealth.

WE also submit to your Consideration, Sir, whether those Placemen, from the highest to the lowest, should not be obliged to produce their Securities, wherein we are sensible there is a voluntary, and shameful Neglect, *on one Side.*

AND whether military Men, who, fight for our Liberties abroad, and are ever too ready to sell them at Home, should be fit Representatives of this Kingdom.

To these Recommendations, Sir, we join our unfeigned Gratitude, and conclude with a solemn Assurance of our future Voices to your Interest, and all those who distinguished themselves in their Country's Behalf this Session.

AND if the Compass of this Paper would permit, several thousands of the Free-holders of this P—v—ce, would most chearfully subscribe this, their most dutiful, grateful, and unfeigned Address.

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