

An account of the

L I F E,

Character, and Parliamentary Conduct of the Right Honourable

HENRY BOYLE, Esq;

Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, one of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, and twelve times Sworn one of the Lords Justices of IRELAND.

Dedicated to his

Grace the Duke of *Dorset*,

With a Curious DEDICATION to whom it may Concern : To which is added a general Answer to the Pamphlet intitled

M O D E R A T I O N

Recommended to the Friends of IRELAND, whether of the Court or Country Party, in a Letter to the Publick. Printed from the London Edition, which underwent five Impressions in six Weeks; containing valuable Materials and Additions never before Printed in this Kingdom.

" Tho' the Vulgar ought not too rashly to Judge of the Actions of those in Power, yet Men of Parts who know their Interest and Designs, may judge of their Councils, and discover their Errors."

" It is no Breach of Loyalty to question the prudence of a Governor."
Vide Robert Boyle's Maxims.

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Houses of the Oireachtas

T O A
His G R A C E,
T H E D E D I C A T I O N,
Duke of D O R S E T,

Lord Lieutenant General,
and General Govern or
of IRELAND, &c.

To whom it may Con-
cern.

May it please your Grace.

Exalted S I R,

TH O' *previous consent* has caus'd such popular Animosities in this Kingdom, yet I have assum'd the inherent Right of Authors, in dedicating their Works to great Personages without any previous Authority.

Your Grace who was once thought happy in the Tranquility of your Administration in Ireland, must now look with extreme concern, on the unhappy divisions subsisting at this juncture among his Majesty's Protestant Irish Subjects.

To what cause those Divisions should be justly ascrib'd, I shan't here un-

IF amidst the Hurry of Success, which attended your Labours for the good of your Country, your thirty Years endeavours to be GREAT, after thirty Years practices to be *Rich*, you can have the Patience to hear the Remonstrance of a Friend, I am in hopes you'll pardon the *Freedom* of this Address, which is only intended to put you in mind (in your old Age) that human Grandeur is frail, and to perform the part of a Roman Slave who was appointed to sit in the Chariot with the Hero, to convince him he was no more than Man, in the midst of his superb Triumph, and the Pageantry of the World.

The resemblance of your Situation, with that of those *Destroyers* of the World, is so
A 2 dertaken

dertake to say, however I think it but common Justice to inform your Grace and the Public, that when ever there appear'd a great Man of the Family of the BOYLE's, there was still some designing Incendiary, who created Jealousies between Him and His Prince, or some other Persons in power, and the natural consequences of such Jealousie, ended in a *Misrepresentation*, which was a kind of TAX the illustrious Personages of the Boyle's, pay'd for their distinguish'd Merit and Reputation in the State.

The *Misrepresentations* exhibited against some of this illustrious Family, were no less remarkable, than the Conquest they gain'd over Venality and Corruption, and when accused, and even brought before the Royal Tribunal, their Virtue and Innocence appear'd manifest to the dishonour and destruction of some of their most powerful accusers, Tho' it may cause a courtly sneer to see this Account inscrib'd to your Grace, yet since the *Spea-*

Striking, that it can hardly pass unobserv'd, and with the utmost pains which I have taken to find out in what points you differ, I have discover'd but two parts of your Character which do not exactly correspond with each other.

The first is, that they were *Heathens*, and the second, that they destroy'd other Nations, and not their own, in their ambitious *Career* towards *inordinate Power*.

There are but these two Circumstances which lie cross to my Design of drawing a Parallel between you and Pompey they Great, and but for which you would be, as exactly match'd in *Iniquity* as human Imagination can figure.

These circumstances indeed are too unapplicable, at least the second Instance can never be gotten over, as upon the most diligent Enquiry, I can not learn that either you or any of your Ancestors ever did any injury to the Enemies of your * *Country*, whatever pains it has been their Maxim, and yours, to take in order to pull down it's best friends and Supporters.

Your Grand-Father and Father of dignify'd Memory, put their Shoulders to the work, when

* Except one who was well pay'd for it, and oblig'd to do it, tho' he dy'd, with honour, which is more than is expected of any of the rest of the Family.

ker's unexceptionable conduct in Parliament these twenty Years past, tho' well known to your Grace, has not been sufficient to guard him against the envious and malevolent Insinuations of disappointed Ambition, you seem the Properest Person to whom the Candour of this Account &c should be submitted.

To vindicate the Character of a great and good Man is of itself a laudable endeavour, and if the dissingenuity of some ambitious Persons, had not rais'd groundless jealousies in his Majesty's Breast, he would have still esteem'd the Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons of Ireland, for being a faithful Patriot, and an honest Courtier, which is no more than the general Voice of nineteen out of twenty in the whole Kingdom.

If the *Speaker* has employ'd his Interest in Parliament for the Welfare of his Country and the Preservation of his Majesty's Government, and if the Patriots in Parliament these twenty Years

a Man † too powerful and too honest, resisted the *Torrent of Popery* and Tyranny, which was breaking in upon us, and by *impeaching* and *displacing* HIM, open'd the way for an easy admission of a *Law* and a *Religion*, which should always go together, *as the one enslaves the Body, and the other the Mind.*

In the like manner you have not been wanting by the most indefatigable endeavours of twenty Years to get ONE *displac'd*, who never abus'd his Power, or employed it against his Country, which he had too much honesty to betray, and too much Honour to sell.

Tho' we are not apprehensive of either Popery or Tyranny whilst we enjoy the protection of so gracious a KING, and of a *Royal House* distinguish'd for more than a thousand Years, for *opposing Tyrants* and *relieving the oppress'd*, yet by effecting what you have been aiming at so long, you have open'd a way for petty *Tyrants* to enter, and under *delegated Power* to *misuse the Subject*, and *deceive the Prince*, and if your Plan should farther succeed, to ensure your Grandeur for Life, it should be contriv'd to lay a side *P—ts*, and consequently all check on *Ma—lead—m—n*.

You would actually like Pompey be *K—g* of *K—g's*

† Sir Ch. P—r—t—r.

past

past, have been justly distinguish'd for unshaken Loyalty to their King, and their impregnable attachment to the true Interests of their Country, and if their disinterested attention to public Affairs, has augmented the Revenues and the united wealth of the Nation, the Speaker, and the Patriots of Ireland, have not acted upon a Principle of Inglorious ambition, nor had they a greater Eye to their own private interests, than to the common Utility, general Safety and welfare of the Nation.

To illustrate those great Facts, wherein the peace and happiness of this kingdom are intimately concern'd, is the only view in the Publication of this Account, &c.

And that your Grace, by a Coalition of interests, for the common good, and a restoration of public tranquility may claim the affection and esteem of both Parties, is the earnest desire of,

Your Grace's

most humble,

and obedient Servant.

C. Philo-Patriæ.

and have as many petty Tyrants your *Tributaries* as ever that renown'd Commander could boast of, and in this Respect, the Parallel would close, only for the Difference above mention'd, that his *Domination* was over *Foreigners*, and yours would be over your Fellow Subjects.

But in all other points, I think you tally to a hair, Pompey was the greatest Master of *Finesse* from his first appearance in the World that the Age produc'd. He bore both *Parties* in hand, till he avail'd himself of their private Quarrels, and when closely press'd to fulfil his Counter-engagements, he play'd them such a Trick as was never match'd since, 'till a certain time you wott of †

He had promis'd his Interest upon all occasions to Cicero, and as warmly to his Rival Clodius, and being unluckily surpriz'd at home by both at the same instant, he had them shew'd to different Apartments, and going to one told him, he expected to see the other that morning to tell him plainly he must abandon his *cause*, and dismissing Cicero, went instantly to Clodius with the same Story, and both went away contented, † tho they had seen each other going in.

Another time when Cicero

† *A. J. N—l, &c. &c. &c.*

† *See Plutarch and Rollin &c.*
was

was on the Verge of Banishment, and Pompey only could have prevented it, he dreaded nothing like meeting him on his round of Supplication, * and being under a necessity that day of appearing at the Capital, he sent for him to his House, and as soon as Cicero came in at one Door, he went out at another, did his Business, Saunter'd leisurely to his Villa in the Country and lay'd the blame of Cicero's Banishment on his not coming to him when sent for.

When he was appointed to succeed *Lucullus* in the Command of *Bythia* and *Pontus*, to which he arriv'd by Bribery, false Accusations and Misrepresenting HIM, he affected the deepest Concern, and ask'd what he had done to those who brought him the News of it, that his Enemies were so many, and so unrelenting as to keep him ever at work, without a moments Rest, and had some thought's, (as he said,) of fining off as the Sheriffs do, if the thing had been feazable: But since submit he must, he made the most of it, and the first thing he did was to steal the *Military Chest*, and writ to Rome, that it was no wonder so little Progress had been made, as all the Public Money had been squander'd by his Prodecessor, who had he said, exacted heavy Tribute, and left the Country so bare, that he should be under a necessity of lending his private Fortune to public Uses.

This was dextrous enough, but he did not stop there, his Agents squeez'd out the last Penny from these wretched Provinces, under pretence of Safe-guards, which he brought to his own Account, and then sent home to desire a *Questor* of some Honesty might be sent him, for that Corruption had been so great, that the whole Tribute under his Government had been secreted by the Collectors.

To mention other points, in which you and Pompey tally, he was the most remarkable *Gamester* of his Age, and by weight of *Mettal*, (for he had an immense Fortune) reduc'd all the young Nobility by giving them credit, and if they ow'd him eight Talents, he took a Bond for ten, and paid the other two in Specie.

Again Pompey, tho' form'd by nature for an Attorney, or a Usurer, was not without *Vanity and Gasconade*, on a tryal of skill between him and his Rival, he said, he would stamp with his Foot and an Army should rise up at his Devotion.

Great Sir, you said nigh, the same thing once upon a time, and both were equally disappointed.

Pompey had Spies in all the Corners of *Rome and Italy* to search

* It was customary on those occasions to go about for Votes in the Morning. Vide L—d. G. S—lie.

search out the *needy* and *desperate*, and take the Advantage of *Industry in Distress* to encrease his great Fortune, by the addition of their *Consumptive patrimonies*.

It is true this render'd him odious to the People, but he took the Comfort a Poet has since prescrib'd.

—— *Populus me sibilat, at mihi plaudo,
Ipse Domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.*

In English. —— Let them hiss, I shall applaud myself when I shall see the Cash in the Treasury.

But you had the same difficulty to get over, namely that the TELLER was too honest, and neither Pompey then, nor *you now*, were able to displace HIM. Alas, how unfortunate was this! What a great *Idea* did you entertain of Pounds Shillings and Pence, to pass thro' your *Child's* Hands, *ad infinitum*, 'till numbers should be wanting, and all spent in *Telling*.

There are many other Particulars in which I would flatter the Memory of Pompey by likening him to you, but I hasten to do Justice to your *illustrious Colleague* in the *Triumvirate*, and in many points resembling Cæsar. In Ambition, seeming contempt of Riches and Prodigality to Friends. *Rash*, enterprising, and not to be totally discourag'd by ill Success, and had he but Cæsar's Resolution to bear him thro', he might have the same Honour of *overturning the constitution*, and *enslaving his Country*.

But either happily or unhappily he is in this point the Reverse, and as *pusillanimous* as the other was *fearless*.

Cæsar got himself made *High Priest* at a time of Life when he ought to have been at School. He enter'd young into *Catalines Conspiracy*, † and tho' he saw the Aspect unpromising, countenanc'd the Conspirator, whereas an ordinary Politician would have bellow'd against him, but he had too great a share in the *cause* to remain *unaffected*.

Cæsar's *Effeminacy* made him long unsuspected of harbouring Designs against the Common-Wealth, but Sylla said he saw many *Marius's* in that Boy. *Et cave puerum, male succinctum*. At once describing both his outside and in, the *looseness of his Morals*, as well as *Dress*.

‡ When Cæsar set out for *Gaul*, he ow'd three hundred Talents

† *A. 7— N—l's against the T—r—r—y.*

‡ *From D—r—r—y.*

lents, which Debt nothing but the Spoil of Nations could discharge.

Cæsar was remarkable for *riding Post*, and *playing Tennis*, and at last made a Tennis Ball of the World.

He kept company with none but young *Profligates*, *Gamesters* and old *Debauchees*, *Anthony*, *Curio*, and *Dolabella*, and such *Men* as were best fitted to put virtue out of Countenance. He had but one Companion of any Morals, a vain babling Lawyer, whose insuperable Vanity oblig'd him to oppose *Cicero* in the Senate, tho' he was often told his vain struggle would be attended with infinite Disgrace, as he did not know the *cause*, his own *weakness*, or the Abilities of his *Antagonist*, yet he still oppos'd *Cicero*, even in matters wherein he was no way interested, that it might be hereafter said, he had disputed with the *Honestest*, *Wiseſt*, and *greatest Lawyer in the World*.

It would tire me to proceed in the Enumeration of Qualities, by which these two *great Men* are distinguish'd, and in which they resembld one another. And when the time arrives, which perhaps may be three Months hence, that the *latter*, like Cæsar will be in *Disgrace* the Parallel will be compleat.

If any one imagines I have honour'd you by the comparison, I would have it understood, that tho' you inherit all Cæsar's ill Qualities, you are not possess'd of the least Branch of his Excellence.

On the first Edition, I dedicated this Work to a distinguish'd *Personage*, and have presum'd to prefix his name again.

I thought it also might be agreeable to your *united goodness*, to have it lay'd at your *Feet*, as it must be an infinite addition to your Happiness, to see the History of ONE whom you have at length put *out of your way*, and all his good Actions set in a Light, which tho' far short of his Merit, may serve to remind you, how much *Honesty worth and Loyalty* you have by the most dishonourable Measures *circumvented*.

He was indeed, while he appear'd in a public Scene of Action an intolerable *Reproach* to you *both*, and *Jago* like, you saw a daily *beauty* in his Life, which made you UGLY.

In the mean Time, Highly exalted Sirs, enjoy the Happiness your merits have procur'd you. Look down with Contempt on the angry World, and smile when the People groan.

Perish the *Canaille*, the *Mob of mankind*, the *Mob of Lawyers and of Patriots*, whether *Peers* or *Commoners*, of *Juries* whether *Grand* or *Petty*, of *Magistrates*, however dignify'd, or distinguish'd, of *Sheriffs*, and *Sheriffs Peers*, Corporations, Baronies and Counties, and in one Word, set the whole People at Defi-

ance, tho' you have no Argument left to support your Conduct, but *irresistable Power*.

You know they are too Loyal to their Prince not to bear patiently your *unmerited and temporary Elevation*, since such is his Pleasure. They will not only refrain to *obstruct*, but *aid* and *assist* you in doing his *Business well*, tho' they may prove *refractory* when you only intend your *own Business*, all which you may understand by late Experience, and you will hardly forget the 17th of December, or if you should, you may be put in mind of it again any day of the Year except the *Ides of March*.

I am great Sirs, in all forms

and modes of Speech,

your most *vigilant*,

Circumspect,

and indefatigable

Observer.

The AUTHOR.

An Account of the

L I F E

Character, and Parliamentary Conduct of the Right.
Honourable

HENRY BOYLE, Esq; &c.



HO ever has perus'd the Memoirs of the Family of the *Boyles*, must necessarily confess, that few if any of his Majesty's Subjects can boast so many illustrious Personages, who by their Humanity as Men, Loyalty as Subjects, Piety as Christians, Valour as Commanders, and abilities as *Scholars*, have render'd themselves an Honour to their Country, and distinguish'd Patrons and Professors of all Branches of useful and polite Literature.

From these Considerations it will naturally appear, that envy and Malevolence have been strangely predominant among Men, since all those shining accomplishments, sweeten'd by the most refin'd spirit of Patriotism, could not secure those great Men from the envious and insidious Misrepresentations of some of their Co-temporaries in power.

Without grounding true merit upon popular Applause, in my Account of this great Man, I shall only consider those Actions and Principles, which will justify him before the great *Author of unlimited Wisdom*; for nothing can be great or illustrious, which is not an Ornament to human Nature, and particularly actuated by a Spirit of Loyalty, Patriotism and Moderation.

He who employs his time and interest to the Honour of God, the Happiness of his King, and welfare of his Country may propose to himself a Fame worthy his Ambition, and may justly disregard the *misrepresentations* of an earthly Governor, while his Actions are squar'd by the will and Direction of the supreme

Governor of the World. Tho' it is properly the Privilege of Posterity, to adjust the Character of an illustrious Senator, and to set matters right between those Parties, who by their *Rivalry one to save,—the other to prejudice their Country*, have rais'd such Divisions in the Nation, yet to set the Conduct of the Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons of Ireland in it's true Light, is a matter of such consequence to the Public, and so easily accomplish'd, that the following Account &c. may be look'd upon by Posterity, as the natural Consequence of his noble stand in favour of the inherent Liberties of his Country.

Wherefore without any further intervening, I shall inform my Readers, *That the Right Honourable HENRY BOYLE, Esq; &c.* was Born at Castle Martyr (a) in the County of Corke His Father Henry Boyle Esq; was a Lieutenant Colonel in Duke Schombeigh's

(a) Castle Martyr, formerly Bally Martyr, in the Year 1663, was incorporated by the Interest of the first *Earl of Orrery*, who erected it into a Borough, with the nomination of a chief Magistrate, Recorder, Town Clerk, Clerk of the Market, and other proper Officers, to the Earl and his Sons for ever, with a privilege of sending two Members to Parliament.

The old Church is in Ruins, and the Scite thereof remov'd to Castle Martyr, by Act of Parliament, where a new handsome Church is erected, on Ground given by the Right Hon. *Henry Boyle Esq.* The High Road from Corke to Youghal, lay formerly more to the South, and ran by the Castles of *Ightermurragh*, and *Ballytotas*, of which Road there are still several Traces, but it has undergone another alteration from the Right Honourable *Henry Boyle Esq;* who at great Expence has lay'd out a fine level Road, and erected a handsome Stone Bridge, to the South West of the Town. He has convey'd to the incorporated Society, two English Acres of Land for ever, valu'd at 4 s. an Acre, for the erection of a Charter School near this Place, and has given a Lease of three Lives, of ten Acres of Land at forty Shillings per Annum, which ten Acres are to pay no more than an Acknowledgment of five Shillings a Year, during his Life.

Also a Lease of ten English Acres more, at 4 s. an Acre. The School contains twenty Boys, and ten Girls. Over the Door of the Charter School is this Inscription.

In the Year 1748, this Charter School was erected at the charge of the incorporated Society, on Ground given for that purpose by the
Right

Schombergh's Regiment, and second Son to the Right Honourable *Roger Lord Broghill*, afterwards *Earl of Orrery*, who was Son to *Sir Richard Boyle* first *Earl of Corke*.

The Colonel fell in Love with the Lady Mary O'Brien, Daughter to Murragh Earl of *Inchiquin*, then Lord President of Munster. They made up a Match, where Love and Inclination

Right Honourable Henry Boyle Esq; Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, and one of the Lords Justices of this Kingdom.

But this humane laudable Foundation, for the rescuing Youth from *Popery, Poverty* and *Indolence*, has been sensibly injur'd, by the late unhappy *prorogations* of Parliament, as the Tax on Pedlars and Hawkers expir'd this last Session, which was appropriated for the Support of the Charter Schools of this Kingdom. Several other salutary Acts miscarry'd on account of these *prorogations*, the cause of which is too well known by this time, to require any explanation here.

The chief Beauties of Castle Martyr, consists in an antient Seat, and the improvements of the Speaker, who is Lord of the Soil. Adjacent to his House is a Castle, first built by the *Carews*, that belong'd to the Seneschals of Imokilly, and afterwards to the Earl of Orrery, but ruin'd in the late Wars. Opposite to the House is a large Beautiful Canal; which forms a Visto to that side of the Country, thro' a venerable Grove of lofty Trees. To the South of the House are the Gardens, with a fine Plantation of Elms, Chesnut and other foremost Trees of a large growth. The *artificial River*, lately made by the Speaker, which surrounds his Domain, as well as the Town of Castle Martyr, is one of the greatest undertakings of this kind in Ireland. It is regularly Bank'd, and it's Sides adorn'd with Plantations and winds in a Serpentine Manner, being broad and deep for a handsome Boat to row round it. At the East end of the Town, it is broken into several Cascades, and is a great Ornament to that part of the country. This River glides away in a clear Stream, wandering thro' the Woods on each side, in several windings, shining here and there, at a great distance thro' the Trees. The Mazes may be trac'd a considerable way, till the Eye is lead to two Ridges of Hills, where it empties itself into another River, that discharges into Youghal Bay, and is Navigable for above three Miles. — See Smyth's History of the County of Corke.

tion were only concern'd, and were Marry'd on the Battlements of Limerick.

The Colonel had five Sons, the eldest dy'd young, *Roger* the second died in the 21st Year of his Age, *Charles* the fourth died Captain of a Man of War, *William* the fifth died a Lieutenant Colonel in the English Service, two of his Children are still alive, *Henry Boyle Esq;* and *Mrs. Wildair*.

The illustrious *Personage* of whom I'm now Writing, is the third Son, and call'd *Henry* after his Father, who gave signal Proofs of his Military Conduct, personal Bravery, and impregnable Loyalty, and died in the Service of his King and Country in Flanders.

His Widow in some Years after inter-marry'd with *Sir Thomas Dilks*, (b) Rear Admiral in the Reigns of *King William* and *Queen Anne*. There are two of his Children still alive, viz. *Michael O'Brien Dilks Esq;* late Quarter-master, and Barrack-master General, and his Sister *Mrs. Mary Maitland*.

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(b) In 1703 Rear Admiral Dilks perform'd a very acceptable Service to his Country on the French Coast.

The Lord High Admiral's Council having Intelligence, that a considerable Fleet of French Merchant Ships, with their Convoy were in Cancale Bay, orders were sent to the Rear Admiral, who was then at *Spithead* with a small Squadron, to sail immediately in pursuit of them, which he did on the 22^d of July. On the 24th he order'd the Captain of the *Nonfuch*, to stretch a head of the Squadron, and stand as near Alderney as he could, and sent his Boat a shore to get intelligence.

On the 25th he stood towards the Casquets for the same Purpose, and at six in the Evening Anchor'd off the South West part of Jersey, from whence he sent Capt. *Chamberlain*, commander of the *Spy* Brigantine, to the Governor, that he might draw from him the best Intelligence he could give. The Governor sent him Capt. *James Lampier*, and Capt. *Thomas Pipon*, who well understood that Coast, by whom being inform'd of a Fleet of about 40 Sai., plying to the Windward on the 15th to get Granville.

The Rear Admiral upon a consultation at a Council of War, with the Pilots, resolv'd to Sail immediately, tho' the Tide fell
cross

Soon after this egregious Patriot came of age, he intermarry'd with Catherine Coote, of Bally Clough, in the county of Corke, a Lady of extreme Beauty and excellent Parts.

She died in a few Years after her Marriage, and leaving no issue, he intermarry'd with Lady Harriot Boyle, Sister to the late Earl of Burlington, a Lady less remarkable for the nobility of her Birth, than for the amiable Beauties of her mind.

The first thing this great Man distinguish'd himself for, was his hereditary Taste for improvements. His taste in this Point, is of a piece with his other excellent Qualities, for as he never

cross in the Night, that getting clear of the Westermost Rocks of the Minques, he might attack the Enemy by break of Day. The next Morning, which succeeded well, for the next morning the 26th by day light, he perceiv'd the Enemy at Anchor about a League to the Westward of Granville. They, upon his approach got under Sail, and stood in for the Shore. The Rear Admiral follow'd them as far as the Pilots would venture, and found them to consist of 43 Merchant ships, and three Men of War.

Being come within four Foot Water more than the Ship drew, he Mann'd his Boats and the rest of the Ships did the same. By Noon he took 15 Sail, burnt six, and sunk three. The rest stood so far into the Bay between Avranch and the *mount St. Michael*, that in the Judgment of the Pilots, our Ships could not attack them, whereupon the 27th in the Morning it was resolv'd at a Council of War, to go into the Bay with the *Hector*, *Mairmaid*, a Fire Ship, the *Spy Brigantine* a Ship taken the Day before from the Enemy, a Ketch fitted as a Fireship, and all the Boats of the Squadron which was perform'd between ten and eleven in the Morning, the Rear Admiral being present, accompany'd by capt. *Fair Fax*, capt. *Leg*, and capt. *Mighills* as also by captains *Pipon* and *Lampier*. There were three Ships equip'd for War, one of 18 Guns, which the Enemy Burnt, the second 14 Guns which Mr. *Paul* first Lieutenant of the Kent set on Fire, who in this Service was Shot thro' the lower Jaw, and had four Men kill'd and a third of 18 Guns, which was brought off. Seventeen more of the Merchant Ships were Burnt and Destroy'd, so that of the whole Fleet, only four escap'd, by getting under the Command of Granville Fort.

The

never had any thing of the *Beau, Fribble, Fop* or *Pettie Metre* in him, even in his younger Days, so his Taste in Improvements is *Noble, Grand* and *Spacious*, nothing finical or minute, but every thing about him shining in the neatest plainness.

In consequence of this early cast of Mind, he from time to time, beautify'd *Castle Martyr* in such a manner, that it vies with most Seats in the Kingdom, in natural and Artificial Ornaments
This

The Enemy during this attack sent several large Shallops from *Granville*, but with no Success, the Rear Admiral having Mann'd a Brigantine with 80 Men, and another Vessel of Six Guns with forty who cover'd all the Boats.

The Queen to testify her acceptance of so chearful and effectual a Service, order'd Gold Medals to be struck on this Occasion, and deliver'd to Rear Admiral Dilks and all his Officers.

In 1704 he was Knighted by Queen Anne, for his gallant Behaviour at the Battle of *Malaga*, with Sir George Rooke, against the Count Toulouse, High Admiral of France.

In the Year 1705, he Sail'd with Sir *John Leake*, to the Relief of *Gibraltar*, when they surpriz'd the *Baron Pontis*, and destroy'd his whole Squadron.

In 1706, Rear Admiral Dilks advanc'd into a Creek in *Fort St. Lewis*, and Bombarded the Town and Harbour of *Toulon*, to give time to the Duke of Savoy's Army to decamp; the same Year he Sail'd with a Squadron appointed for the *Mediterranean Service* from *Gibraltar*, to escort a Convoy of Troops and Provisions from Italy to Catalonia.

Being got some Leagues Westward, was sent for by his *Catholick Majesty*, who propos'd to him the Reduction of the Island of *Sardinia*, and the Defence of the *Catalonian Coasts*, but he wav'd complying therewith.

He Sail'd from *Barcelona*, and met with hard Gales of Wind and his Squadron seperated.

He arriv'd at *Leghorn*, and met in the Road with so terrible a Storm, that almost every Ship in his Squadron suffer'd by it.

He demanded a salute of 17 Guns, and was refus'd it, upon which he Wrote to her Majesty's Minister at the Court of the Grand Duke, who complain'd of this Piece of *Disrespect*. The Secretary of State sent him an Answer, importing that the *Castle of Leghorn* never saluted any Flag, under the Degree of a Vice Admiral *first*, and therefore Sir *Thomas Dilks* being a Rear

This renown'd Patriot seem'd to participate in a most eminent Degree of that glorious spirit of his Grand Father, the first Earl of Corke. Sir Richard Cox in his 2d Vol. of Remarks, says, "that he was one of the most extraordinary Persons, either that, or any other Age produc'd.

His just Purchases, Acquisitions, his Buildings, Fortifications and Improvements, made *Oliver Cromwell* say, that if there was an Earl of Corke, in every Province in Ireland, it would have been impossible for the Irish to have rais'd a Rebellion.

Our illustrious Senator receiv'd a Liberal and polite Education, and least the imbracing any Profession in the Church, Law or the Army, should prevent him from exerting his active Spirit in behalf of the Liberties of his Country, he declin'd all thoughts and proposals of that kind.

On his first stepping into Life, he entirely apply'd himself to the cultivation and improvement of his Native and Hereditary Soil. He had considerable Difficulties to surmount, in improving his Estate, which by his Father's unavoidable Neglect, being employ'd in the Service of his King, and the preservation of the Liberties of his Country, was quite run out of Order; but by his Attention, he soon inspir'd all the Gentlemen about him, with a Spirit of Industry, and an Elegant Taste for Improvements, of which he was a shining Example.

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Rear Admiral only, had no Right to expect it. And as to the Number of Guns, Sir *Cloudesly Shovel* was content with eleven, and return'd the same on the first of December.

This Dispute being adjust'd, he was invited on Shore, and Dy'd a few Days afterwards of a *Fever*, caus'd as most People imagin'd, by the Poison of an Italian Dinner. See *the Lives of the Admirals*. Vol. 3. and 4.

The Seamen always look'd upon the *Admiral* as a *Martyr* for the Honour of his Country, as *His Son Michael O'Brien Dilks Esq;* is esteem'd at this Juncture, being turn'd out of his Employments, which he dearly Purchas'd, for no other Reason, than Voting in Parliament, (*i. e.* against the alter'd Money Bill,) according to his Honour and Conscience, and according to the Sentiments of nineteen out twenty in the whole Kingdom.

The late Earl of Burlington, (who was a Master piece in that way,) hearing such a Character of *of his Cousin and Brother-in-Law*, committed the Management of his Affairs to him in *Ireland*, which Charge, he executed with such Wisdom, Integrity, and Success, that in a short Time the Earl found the Fruits of his dependance on such a Friend: For he considerably advanc'd the Value of his Estate in the County of *Corke*, and promoted his Interest there, far beyond what the Earl ever expected.

His good Oeconomy, Hospitality, Social Virtues and Judgment in public Affairs, introduc'd him very early to the Esteem and Affection of the Constituents of that County, who look'd upon him as a fit Person to represent them in Parliament, and he was accordingly Elected, (if I mistake not) about the Year 1712.

After he was return'd a Member to Parliament, he constantly Attended every Session, where he behav'd with the most distinguish'd Spirit of Patriotism, and at the close of the Session return'd to his Country Seat, with the universal Applause of his Constituents.

Thus for a considerable Time, he was happily employ'd in the Service of his Country, and the improvement of his paternal Acres.

About this Time the Right Honourable *William Conoly Esq;* was Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons, Mr. *Conoly* was the first Speaker in the Government, and was oblig'd to temporize a little with Men in Power, but never in any thing Capitally injurious to his Country, yet in compliment to People in Power, concurr'd in some things, he did not approve, in order to keep his Interest with the Court, but when he had establish'd a Patriot Interest in Parliament, he acted upon his own Principles, which were pure and incorrupt.

As soon as Mr. *Conoly* dy'd, some Members of Distinction proposing to elect Mr. *Boyle* in his Room; H E, *like a great Man*, who regarded Preferment but merely for the Service of his Country, said, " Mr. *Conoly* was heard to say, that Sir *Ralph Gore Bart.* was a proper Person to succeed him, and it is my
Opinion

Opinion, you could not find a Person better qualify'd to fill the Chair."

Upon this Remonstrance, and Sir *Ralph's* great Patriot worth, he was elected Speaker of the Hon. House of Commons, about the Year 1730, and dy'd in the Government, in the Year 1732.

All the Patriot Members had their Eyes then fix'd on Mr. *Boyle*; he was accordingly solicited to fill the Chair, which he cheerfully agreed to, for no other Reason, as has since appear'd by his Conduct, than that it would enable him, to be of more Service to his Country.

When he took the Chair, he convinc'd the Court that he held that Office, only to serve his King and Country, and he and his Friends Keeping a close Connection together, shew'd some *Men in Power*, they could not carry any thing in Parliament detrimental to Ireland.

The first time his Patriotism reach'd the Ears of the Public in general, was about the Year 1729, when a *certain great Man* was charg'd with a Commission (c) which he undertook more thro' duty, than inclination, for which Reason he us'd no corrupt Methods to establish it; for the best Designs may give Suspicion, when they are Prosecuted by evil Men, and indirect Measures. However the part the *Speaker* acted upon this Clymafterical Occasion, gain'd him the esteem of his Country, and the Interest of those, who co-operated with him in that glorious Stand, against Ministerial Projects.

Sir *Robert Walpole* who was prime Agent in this Affair, said, that Mr. *Boyle* (meaning the *Speaker*,) was a Man of as much Penetration as Interest, and that whatever Scheme he was averse to, it was no easy matter to carry it in the House of Commons of Ireland. This Speech naturally induc'd the Person charg'd with this Commission to consult the *Speaker* upon this matter, whose Integrity and Interest he had some Tryals of.

The *Speaker* in a sweet, unaffected persuasive Manner, so peculiar to himself, gave him to understand, that while there was any Virtue in an Irish Parliament, such a Proposal could

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not

(c) A continuation of Supplies for 21 Years.

not possibly succeed, wherefore it was for that time lay'd aside.

In some time after, it was reviv'd again by another *Man in Power*, and indeed with a specious appearance of Success, for to do him Justice, he lay'd his shoulders to the Work with might and main. Various and Industrious were the measures propos'd to bring this Scheme to bear.

However, our illustrious *Speaker* oppos'd his Weight and Interest against, it and when the Question was put, the Patriots carry'd it, only by a Majority of one Voice.

Thus his laudable Endeavours luckily turn'd the Scale. The Disadvantages that would arise to the Kingdom upon the Establishment of this Scheme, are too Obvious to need any explanation here, as it will be sufficient in general to say, that any Scheme, which tends directly, or indirectly to the discontinuing Parliaments in Ireland, must be injurious to *King and People*.

It has been well observ'd by Lord (d) *Delamar*, in a charge to the Grand Jury at Warrington, " That he that would set up Arbitrary Power in England, must first try his Hand in Ireland; it having been observ'd, that whatever Arbitrary Thing, has been done in England, it has been first practis'd in Ireland; so that whenever things go irregularly in Ireland, *England cannot be safe*. Again, *the irregularities of Administration in Ireland, will sooner or later affect England*."

Sir Robert *Walpole* by this time look'd on the *Speaker* with an envious Eye, and in a merry Mood, has call'd him the *King of the Irish Commons*.

However, he never once Misrepresented him, as he knew in his Heart he was a great Senator, a faithful Patriot, an honest Courtier, and a good Subject.

Sir Robert, tho' he made no Scruple of turning a Member out of his Place, never misrepresented him, for he said, " it was sufficient a Subject should suffer in his Property, but not in his

(d) Afterwards Earl of Warrinton, and Chairman to the Sessions in 1689.

his Honour, or Character, for Voting according to his Conscience. Nay he has told a Gentleman whom he had Displac'd, " I know Sir, you are an honest Gentleman, and a good Subject, the weakness of your Judgment and Conscience oblig'd you to Vote in the Question against me; Therefore Sir, you have been remov'd.

There was some Generosity in this Behaviour, but now-adays, if a Patriot loses a Place, he must labour under the Imputation of *Faction*, *Rebellion*, and the *Lord knows what*.

That great Minister, who knew, the *ways of Men* so well, as he always found the Speaker above Corruption, yet ready upon all Occasions to promote the Honour, Happiness, and Dignity of the Crown, in any thing that did not invade the Rights of the People, declar'd, " It is happy for his Majesty, that a Man of Mr. Boyle's worth, and inherent Loyalty happen'd to have such Interest in the Irish Parliament."

Officers and Soldiers of Fortune have been some times found to be unfit Persons to have a hand in the Government of Ireland, who tho' they may assert our Liberties abroad, often meet with powerful Temptations to betray them at home. Therefore, those whose Fortunes and Native Principles best secure them to the Public Interest, are always the fittest to preside at the Head of Affairs.

This Remark it is hop'd can give no Offence to those worthy Patriots in the Army, who distinguish'd themselves the last Session in favour of their Country, as it is only intended for those, who love their Commissions, better than their Country.

Scarcely any thing was attempted with Success, unless the *Speaker* was convinc'd it was useful, or at least not hurtful to the Constitution, and if at any Time a Question has been carry'd against the Country, it was when his Interest could not prevail.

A second Scheme was propos'd, which gain'd him the most merited Applause, upon this Occasion, he prov'd the Bullwark of our Liberties. Some Men in Power had form'd a Design of laying such a Tax upon Wool at the *Sheer Beard*, that would make Irish Frize, as dear as English Cloth, the Disadvantages that would inevitably attend passing such an Act, will readily be conceiv'd

conceiv'd by the meanest capacity, Since from the *Peer* to the *Day-Labourer*, the Wealth of the Nation would be Transported to England for Cloathing.

When the Constituents and the Public found, that by the *Speaker's* Interest in Parliament, they had escap'd those dangerous Ministerial Rocks, he was held in the Highest Esteem, and no Man that ever was *Speaker* could be more respected by the best Members in the House, who for the justest Reasons repos'd the greatest Confidence in him.

It is well known, that in the Year 1714, *John Allen Esq;* being Mayor of the City of Corke, at the Mayoralty Entertainment, invited several Gentlemen of Distinction, particularly *Allen Broderick Esq;* late Lord Middleton, and then Speaker of the Honourable House of Commons, *Henry Boyle Esq;* (our present glorious Speaker,) &c. &c. &c. (e) a certain Gentleman of the Company Toasted *Lord Bullinbrooke and Harley*, two Dangerous Ministers, who were at that juncture forming Schemes to interrupt the Accession of his present Majesty's Royal Family to the Crown of these Kingdoms. Mr. *Broderick* in a very Spirited manner, refus'd the Toast, whereupon the aforesaid Gentleman told him, he was a Fanatick. Mr. *Boyle* immediately demanded Satisfaction of this Gentleman, not only for insulting the *Speaker* of the Honourable House of Commons, but for betraying an Attachment to those who were open Enemies to the Royal House of Hanover. They retir'd to decide the matter in a Duel at Gillabby, near St. Fin Barry's Corke, but were prevented by an Arrest, issu'd out against them by the Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice Cox.

Thus publickly, and in the *worst of Times* did this glorious Patriot declare his Attachment to the *Royal House of Hanover*, &c.

Tho' some of his Opposites were jealous of his Interest, yet his Candour, Moderation and Conduct in general were so unexceptionable, that his Enemies were oblig'd to stifle their Resentment and were sometimes prou'd to go hand in hand with him, in order to Recover the Esteem of the People, and share in his Patriot Glory; his Conduct therefore might be safely refer'd

(e) Mr. K. now L. K——n.

refer'd to those very Men, who tho' some of them are now his inveterate Enemies, when on the same Side, they must have been in the Secret of his Conduct, yet they cannot declare any thing designing or dishonourable of him, or any ill uses he has made of his Interest in Parliament.

When the *Speaker* was left in the Government, the *Tables* were turn'd in our Favour, we then began to make some *Figure* in our Country, the Revenues were increas'd, Trade and Commerce flourish'd, and every individual felt the Effects of his Patriot Worth.

In short, the Nation was in a prosperous condition, and the Members in the House of one Mind, in any thing relative to his Majesty's Interest, and the welfare of the Subject, untill some late unhappy Divisions broke that Confidence, which Constituents should repose in their Representatives, and which the latter should never Violate.

Men in Power for a long time found the *Speaker's* Resolution and Interest impregnable, they knew they would only expose themselves by proposing *Anticonstitutional* Schemes prejudicial to Ireland, but Time wrought a change, and it is now thought Meritorious among a certain Set, to revile this excellent Man. In this, their Infirmities deserve some Pity, since they're driven to that Stress, that they *abuse and renounce Virtue, to justify a bad Cause*; And in order to preserve *Power*, which is the only Argument they have now left to support their *Conduct*, they created Jealousies in his M—y's Breast, and misrepresented this shining (f) Patriot, whose Integrity and Singular Loyalty, had been so conspicuous for a Series of better than thirty Years in Parliament.

What

(f) The Union between *Statesmen* and Churchmen in Government, has been always dangerous to the Liberties of Great Britain and Ireland, the latter in particular. Sir Thomas Wentworth Earl of Strafford, and Doctor Laud *Primate* of all England: had so great a share in the Ministry in their Times, that they could introduce any Scheme that suited their Ambition or Interest, and by their Practices, they at last felt the Effects of *Popular hatred*. The Earl of Stafford was a Man of extraordinary Parts, and for a long time an establish'd Patriot, particularly in

Whatever honour the Speaker might have, in being left in the Government, most certain it is, he discharg'd that *great Trust*, as much to the Advantage of *King and People*, as any one rais'd to that High Office before him.

If

in the three first Parliaments of *King Charles*, wherein he with great Zeal oppos'd Ship Money, Tunnage, Poundage, and o- Taxes, illegally impos'd upon the Subject.

Yet notwithstanding that he had Supported a Reputation for a while with the Patriots of his County, yet Ambition and Venality got the better of his Patriotism, whereupon he artfully open'd his mind to *Mr. Pim*, who soon finok'd his Design and told him, if he would desert the Interest of his Country, *he would never leave him while he had a head on his Shoulders*. And indeed he was as good as his Word, for the Earl's Ambition, *his ready Disposition to join in Ministerial Jobs*, *his protecting favourite Officers of the Crown*, his Sinister Schemes against Ireland, together with his *first Plundering*, and then *misrepresenting* the great *Earl of Corke*. These and many more anti-constitutional Practices, induc'd *Mr. Pim* to accuse him of *High Treason* in the House of Commons of England. He carry'd up his Impeachment to the House of Lords, and was the chief Manager of his Tryal, which was more Solemn than any ever Read of in English History.

And it's pretty remarkable, that this same *Earl of Strafford Lord Lieutenant of Ireland*, who so Capitally injur'd and misrepresented this great *Personage of the Boyles*, was afterwards accus'd by him, and his Lordship was constrain'd to it with extreme Reluctance; so that this *great and bad Minister*, fell a Sacrifice to his Avarice, and Ambition, and the Designs of his Favourite *Primate*, whose Counsel he follow'd, and whose Schemes he patroniz'd.

It must be acknowled'd that his injustice, to the *Earl of Corke*, was the Fore-runner of all his Misfortunes, for the *Boyle's*, tho' so often misrepresented, accus'd and imprison'd yet in the End, they always triumph'd in the down fall of their Accusers, and were never more Respected by Prince and People than after the Accusations exhibited against them, the least of which was never yet prov'd. The *Earl of Strafford*, *Primate Laud*, and *James Duke of Hamilton*, gave *King Charles*, such Council, that brought themselves to Ruin in the End, tho' at Different times.

Sir Richard Boyle, afterwards *Earl of Corke*, purchas'd from
the

If the Speaker was Ambitious of Titles, it is well known he could get them long a go, what he has procur'd for others, most certainly he could have obtain'd for himself. If he wanted a *Ministerial Pension*, he could have that too, and indeed nothing provokes some of his Enemies more, than that he could refuse those Baits, or any other, tho' never so deeply gilded.

Yet has he not in the Decline of Life, prefer'd the Toil of Public Business to inglorious Ease at home, tho' crown'd with the
D lucretive

Sir George Carew Lord President of Munster, the College of Youghal, with the Advowson, Patronage, Wardenhip, and all the Spiritual Promotions belonging thereto, with a Grant of the two Houses at Youghal, to hold the same in Free and common Soccage, of his Majesty's Castle of Dublin; and Sir Richard also Purchas'd William Jones Esqr's Interest of the same, together with Sir Walter Raleigh's Estate.

Sir Walter being attainted before the Deeds were perfected, to Sir Richard, in Consideration of £. 1000 paid to the King, and for the better Plantation of Munster, he obtain'd a Patent, Anno 1604, for all Sir Walter's Land in Ireland, in which this College was particularly mention'd. These Purchases created Sir Richard powerful and implacable Enemies, particularly the Lord Lieutenant and Primate Laud.

The Earl of Strafford oblig'd the Attorney General to draw up a charge against the then Earl of Corke, alledging that "the Earl had got Possession of the College from one Jones, who held it from Sir Walter Raleigh, for £. 28. a year.

"That the Earl had prevail'd on his Relation the Bishop of Corke to deliver up the Seal, Charter and other Records of the College to him, which he still detain'd and procur'd a Deed of Conveyance from him of the College and it's Revenues." This Charge contain'd several Malicious and false Alligations, artfully concealing the Truth, and making the charge against the Earl as heavy as possible.

To all which the Earl answer'd, that, "he had by Patent an irrefragable Title to the College, and all the Benefit's thereto belonging, and also to Sir Walter Raleigh's Estate, which he held by the same Tenure.

He prov'd he never turn'd out any of the Fellows, that he had doubl'd their Stipends, came to a new agreement with them
viz.

lucrative Smiles of the *Court*? And after all these Services to his *King and Country*, he has no Title, but to the Universal Esteem of the Nation, and it is well known he has increas'd his private Fortune less than any Man that has been so long in his Honourable *Station*. It is remarkable that no Man ever ask'd less Favours for his Friends. His Patriot Principles were such, that he often generously declin'd being under Obligations to Men in Power, wherefore, he always acted in behalf of his County, without the least Restraint, and whatever he has done for some Persons, it was no more than he had a Right to, in being one of

viz. The Warden and Fellows, all of whom were present, and fully Satisfy'd with it. That he had procur'd new Letters Patent from his Majesty for the Patronage of the College, to him and his Heirs for ever, and lastly that he had caus'd all the Churches to be repair'd, and better supply'd with Pastors than they had ever been before.

The Earl of *Strafford's* Bosom Friend, *Primate Laud* triumph'd much on occasion of this Suit commenc'd against the Earl, and Writes to him in the following Words.

My Lord,

I did not take you to be so good Physician as you are, for the truth is, a great many Church Cormorants have fed so full upon it, that they are fallen into a Fever, and for that no Physic is better than a Vomit, if it be given in time, and therefore you have taken a very judicious Course, to administer one to my Lord Corke. I hope it will do him good, tho' perchance he think not so, for if the Fever hang long about him, or the Rest, it will certainly shake either them, or their Estates in Pieces. Go on my Lord, I must needs say this is thorough indeed, and so is your Physic too, for a Vomit never ends kindly, that does not work both ways, and that is thorough.

See *Stafford's* Letters of Novem. 1633.

The *Primate's* jaded in this Priestly Tyrannical Letter, betray'd the Danger of an Ambitious Priest in Power, and bad as the Lord Lieutenant was, he endeavour'd to make him worse, being unwilling there should be any Cormorants but Churchmen.

But the Tables soon turn'd, the *Primate's* Wit retorted upon himself, and his Correspondent, for they both got Vomits that purg'd them out of the World, and purg'd the World of them.

Sir

of those, thro' whose Hands Recommendations for his M—y's Favours usually pass'd, and as to his own Children, he never get a Place or a Commission for any of them but one, which he Purchas'd at a great Expence. There was a perfect Scene of Tranquility for a long Time till the Year 1751, when groundless Jealousies were rais'd between the Speaker and some Men in Power, which, with some late Designs, have kept dreadful Divisions alive ever since, disunited private Families, set the Father against the Son, the Son against the Father, injur'd public Credit, interrupted Trade, and created animosities which nothing but a change of Measures is likely to remove.

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Sir Richard Boyle enjoy'd this Foundation of Youghal untill the Year 1634, when he was summon'd by the Lord Deputy Strafford to appear in the high Court of Castle Chamber in Dublin, where Sir *William Reeves* the Attorney General exhibited the aforementioned Charge. The Lord Deputy finding by *Lord Corke's* Answer that he had more to say in his Defence than he could wish, delay'd to pronounce Sentence, and adjourn'd the Court, for Prorogations and adjournment's sometimes proceed from the same Cause, *i. e.* when unwarrantable claims meet with a regular Opposition in Parliament.

In the mean time Strafford sent several Persons to the Lord Corke, *some to Terrify*, and others to soften him, that he might leave the Determination of the matter *extrajudicially* to the Earl of Strafford, protesting if he did not, he would fine him £. 30000, deprive him of his Office of *Lord High Treasurer of Ireland*, and commit him close Prisoner to the Castle of Dublin. But at the same time promis'd, if he would Submit his Cause to him, he would prove the best Friend to him he ever had.

Lord Corke perceiving no Remedy to the contrary, submitted to abide by the Lord Strafford's Arbitration, who awarded him to pay £. 15000 fine to the King, for the Issues and Profits of this House, which he had enjoy'd quietly for 36 Years, he also seiz'd the Advowsons and Patronages of the Churches into the Hands of the Crown, and left the Earl of Corke only the College House, and some demesnes belonging to it near Youghal.

The House of Commons of England Summon'd the Earl of Corke to answer several Interrogatories relating to Lord Strafford's Government in Ireland, upon which Occasion, notwithstanding the abovemention'd and several other Provocations given

Some young People about this Time began to insinuate, that the *Speaker* had many *Faults*, particularly his being old, having great Interest, and no inclination to favour *Jobbs*. But his blackest Crime was his want of passive Compliance to Men in Power, and that wherein the Interest of the Nation was concern'd.

These were this Great Man's Crimes, and weighty ones they were, for he has ever since prov'd incorrigible, being as incapable to betray the Interests of his Country, as to procure a new Lease of his Life.

However,

ven him by the Lord Deputy, by whose illegal and arbitrary Proceedings, (as the Earl says in his own hand Writing) he was prejudic'd no less than £. 40000, in his Personal Estate, and in his Inheritance £. 2000 Marks a Year.

He was however so generous and humane, that he put off his Examination, after he was Sworn for six Weeks, hoping (as he says) to avoid being examin'd to any Purpose, but being press'd to it, he went to the King, and acquainted him with it who gave him Liberty to proceed. But he was resolv'd (he adds) in his Answers, that no matter of Treason could by them be fix'd on the Earl of Strafford. But the Commons, so blended his Examination, with the Information of others, that they attain'd Lord Strafford of High Treason, by an Act particularly made for that Purpose. The Earl of Corke inform'd the House, that Lord Strafford had by *Paper Orders*, and without any due course of Law, taken from him several impropriate Rectories, in Particular that of Mortels-town in the County of Tipperary, which was given to one *Arthur Gwin*, who was but a few Months before a *Groom* to the Lord Deputy's *Coach-man*, and when he requested that his Right might be try'd by Law, Lord Strafford overrul'd it, and procur'd *Gwin* to be inducted into the Living.

The Earl of Corke upon this, took out a *Writt* to sue *Gwin*, but the Lord Deputy sent him Word to desist, and said he would not have his *Orders question'd* by Law, or *Lawyers*, and that if he would not stop Proceedings, he would commit him close Prisoner to the *Castle*.

Lord Strafford answer'd that he remember'd there was an Affair relating to some Rectories and Tythes, belonging to the College

However when he found old Age objected, a Juvenile warmth glow'd in his Patriot Veins, and he declar'd he would hold the Chair, while he was able to serve his Country, and the House thought him worthy that important Office.

This Declaration was another extraordinary crime. Next his Sense and Understanding were call'd in Question, in which he so much excels, that his Enemies envy him for nothing more, for upon some late proceedings, he has shewn the World he had
a very

College of Youghal to a great Value, which Lord Corke had unlawfully acquired, that the Matter came to a Tryal, but that the Earl of Corke fearing the issue, Petition'd that the Bill might be taken off the File, which was granted and he obtain'd the King's Pardon upon his paying £. 15000.

The Disingenuity and falsehood of this answer, oblig'd the Earl of Corke in Vindication of his Honour, to Petition the *House of Lords*, in which Petition, after taking Notice that the Charges against Lord Strafford only mention'd the Rectories of *Martlets-town*, he entreated their Lordships to observe the Evasion, by introducing the Affair of the College of Youghal, not so much as mention'd in the Charge, and pray'd them so far to be tender of his Reputation, that the Lord Strafford's untrue imputations laid on him might make no ill impressions on their noble Breasts, till the whole proceeding be re-examined before the House. He positively deny'd the suing for, or receiving any such Pardon, and requested their Lordships to order inquiry to be made in the proper Offices of Ireland, whether any such Pardon had pass'd the Seals there, and also in the Courts of Castle Chamber, whether the Bill and Answers, did not still remain on the File, and whether the Patronage and Revenues of the College of Youghal, were not wrested from him together with a Fine of £. 15000, in an Arbitrary unjust and illegal manner by the Earl of Strafford's Direction.

The Earl of Corke prov'd the threatening messages he receiv'd from Lord Strafford, by several Witnesses, some of whom were Members of the Privy Council of England. This smart Rejoinder prov'd very prejudicial to the Earl of Strafford's Cause, and heighten'd those *Emerigues* his friend the *Primate* was so fond of Prescribing, for in a little time after, he was brought to the *Scaffold*.

a very good share of both, and prov'd that an honest mind may some times fathom the Depth of Politicks, when awaken'd by a disinterested Zeal for the Preservation of the Liberties of his Country.

The Parliamentary Conduct of the Speaker, and the Patriots of Ireland were never more unexceptionable than at this period of time.

To

It is remarkable that Corruption, Ambition and Tyranny, have found an easy Admission into the Breasts of some of the Clergy, nay too many of them when in Power. When England was most intent upon removing a certain *Minister*, several Proofs of Corruption being brought against him, a *Reverend Bishop* in the House of Lords stood up, argu'd for him, and declar'd that corruption should be allow'd for the Service of the State.

The E—l of C—f—f—d, immediately Answer'd that he was sorry that it should be imagin'd, that any State, except a despotic one, could or ought to be supported by Corruption, and that he never doubted, but the Advocates for Corruption, would, be found among those of that Right Reverend *Bench*,

The Earl of Corke when he was in Power, was the most illustrious Example to all Ministers that ever was known.

During the time he was in the Government of Ireland, which was four Years, he spent besides his Allowance, which was £. 100 a Month, better than Six thousand pounds of his own Money, in maintaining Hospitality and the Dignity of the State; Nor during that Time was there a single Complaint against him to his Majesty or any of the Lords of the Council of England, *which Government he rul'd with an upright Heart and clean Hands*. He pay'd off all Persons both in the Civil and Military List, without having the least Assistance from the Treasury of England, and without leaving the Nation a Penny in Debt, and whereas he found an Empty Treasury, he left £. 7000 (after paying every Man) in the Hands of the Lord *Mount Norris*, during the Government of the Lord *Falkland*, the King's great North Tower in the Castle of Dublin fell down, but he had it re-edify'd with Battlements, and plat form'd it with Lead, and six Inch Plank upon the Lead, so as Cannon was mounted thereon, for which he paid out of his Purse £. 1200 which (he says) if it had been done at the King's charge, and
by

To labour under the Infelicity of a Misrepresentation then, must be look'd upon to be the highest Mark of Cruelty and Disingenuity.

“ Misrepresentation (says the illustrious Author of the Proceeding of the Honourable House of Commons of Ireland, &c. vindicated) of either House of Parliament, in a matter of great Importance to their Sovereign, or the People, is an offence not to be forgiven, because it tends to dissolve that Confidence, which is the natural Support of the Constitution, which alone can give weight and Dignity to the Supreme Power, yet that such a misrepresentation of the Honourable House

by ordinary *Engineers or Officers of the Crown*, £. 2000 would not Effect it. See *Smyths History of the County of Corke*.

The following Letter being a Testimony of the inherent Spirit of Loyalty, and Bravery of this great, tho' much abus'd Family, I presume will not appear disagreeable to close the above Notes.

Roger Lord Broghill, the first *Earl of Orrery*, in a Letter to his Father the first *Earl of Corke* and Great Grand Father to our *Illustrious Speaker*, when Besieg'd by the Rebels in the Castle of Lismore, concludes in a Manner peculiarly Beautiful. Says he,

“ I have sent out my Quarter Master to know the Posture of the Enemy, they were as I am inform'd by those who were in the Action 5000 strong, and well arm'd, and that they intend to take Lismore. When I have receiv'd certain Intelligence, if I am a third Part of the Number I will meet them To-morrow Morning, and give them one Blow before they Besiege us.”

“ If their Numbers be such, that it would be more folly than Valour, I will make good this Place I am in.”

“ I try'd one of Ordonances made at the Forge, and it held with two Pounds Charge, so that I will Plant it upon the Terras over the River, my Lord fear nothing for Lismore, for if it be lost, it shall be with the Life of him, that begs your Lordship's Blessing, and Stiles himself,

Your Lordships most humble,

most oblig'd,

and most dutiful Son,

and Servant,

BROGHILL

“ House of Commons of Ireland hath by some means been
 “ Transported into *Great Britain*, the sad Effects do too plainly
 “ prove.”

I should here pass over in silence both Divisions and Misrepresentations to avoid the Imputation of a Party Writer, but as this Great and Good Man shares the Weightiest *Court Censure*, on Account of his obtaining *the greatest Glory*, I shall therefore turn to the 45th, 46th, 47th, and 48th Pages of the above recited Pamphlet, which has irrefragably confuted all that has been, or ever will be advanc'd in Support of that disputed Prerogative, and I most earnestly recommend the Perusal of it, to all Lovers of Truth and their Country, to all who are capable of Judging between Justice and Fallacy, and between clouded and unclouded Arguments, and then let them judge our illustrious Speaker, and the Patriots in Parliament this late Session by their Conduct only,

Every Person who has the least knowledge in Parliamentary proceedings, must acknowledge that the best Subjects have been often Misrepresented for their Patriotism in Parliament.

It has been a disingenuous Device to conceal Facts, and disguise the Truth, and may one time or other bring irrecoverable Calamities on the Nation, or condign Punishment on the unnatural Authors of such an unnatural Crime.

“ In the Beginning of this Century, the Trustees, acting under the famous Resumption Law, set up a very Inquisition in this Country, suspended all Law but their own, and were in all Things more like the *Roman Decemviri* in their corrupt State, than like Persons only impowered to act under the gentle Authority of *England*. The People thus aggrieved could not help complaining; And then they were represented as Persons desirous of delivering themselves from a Subjection to an *English* Government. The Commons when they met in 1703, shewed a well-spirited Relentment for this base Misrepresentation, to some of the Authors of it; and restored themselves to the Favour of the Crown by an Address, in which they thus delivered their Sentiments clearly and emphatically.”

“ We cannot, but with the deepest Concern, take Notice to
 “ your Majesty that our Enemies, by many *groundless and malicious Calumnies*, have misrepresented us, (the sad and severe
 “ Effects

“ Effects whereof we too sensibly feel) and especially, as if we
 “ thought ourselves, or desired to be, *Independant of the Crown*
 “ of England.

“ In Duty therefore to your Majesty, and to vindicate ourselves
 “ from such foul and unworthy Aspersions, we hear declare and
 “ acknowledge that the Kingdom of *Ireland* is annexed, and u-
 “ nited to the Imperial Crown of *England*, and by the Laws and
 “ Statutes of this Kingdom is declared to be justly and rightfully
 “ depending upon, and belonging, and for ever united to the
 “ same, and that it never entered into our Thoughts to
 “ with the contrary; the Happiness of this Kingdom entirely de-
 “ pending on a steady Duty paid to the Crown of *England*, and
 “ a good Correspondence with your Majesty's Subjects of that
 “ Kingdom. And we do unanimously assure your Majesty, that
 “ we will to the utmost of our Power, support and maintain your
 “ Majesty's rightfull and lawful Title to the Crown of this
 “ Realm, and the Succession in the Protestant line, as the same
 “ is settled by Acts of Parliament in *England*.

Most certain it is, that there is not one *Protestant* of *Ireland* who will not with heart and hand, at this day, subscribe that solemn Declaration.

In the Year 1713, the Commons made the most glorious stand against the attempts of a Party meditating the Overthrow of the Succession in the illustrious House of *Hanover*, their Enemies made use of the old Scheme of Misrepresentation in *England*; but the Commons followed it with a stinging Address, wherein they assured the Queen, “ That they would as far as in them lay,
 “ Discountenance the restless Endeavours of those factious Spirits,
 “ who strove to weaken the *Protestant* Interest of the Kingdom
 “ by sowing Jealousies, spreading false Calumnies, and raising
 “ groundless Fears in the Minds of her Majesty's People.

In the Year 1723, the Lords and Commons interposed in Behalf of their Country, to save it from impending Ruin; and represented to the Crown against a Patent granted to *William Wood*, for coining half pence. Whilst this matter was in agitation, the Patentee (who expected to persuade this Kingdom to exchange its Gold for his Brass,) and his associates, possessed all the Coffee-houses in *London*, with a Notion that *Ireland* was throwing off its Dependancy; and their Pretence was, that the patent so obtained was under the great Seal of *Great-Britain*.

This storm however blew over ; the Nation prevailed, and continued under its old *Dependency*.

I do not recollect that any occasion offered, to make the dependency of *Ireland* a Subject of Discourse afterwards, untill 1749; Then there were some Papers Published, that tended to create Jealousies between *Great Britain* and *Ireland*; and the Commons were so Justly careful, that it should not be even suspected they were generally countenanced, that they thought themselves necessitated to declare in their Address to his Majesty ; “ That they
 “ should, with great Chearfulness, lay hold on every Occasion,
 “ which may tend to continue a reciprocal Confidence and Harmony, between his Majesty’s common Subjects of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*, and must look, with the Highest Indignation,
 “ on any audacious Attempt to create a Jealousy between them
 “ or disunite their Affections.

They did not yet think they had done that Justice which the Case required, untill they had censured the Author of those Papers, merely to shew their Zeal in suppressing every mad Thought of an *Independancy*.

Yet (who could imagine it !) this very House of Commons fell themselves in 1751 under the same *inglorious Reputation of settling up for an Independancy* ; and in Vindication indeed of their Understanding, as well as their Loyalty, were forced, though unusual, at the latter End of a Session to transmit an address to his Majesty, importing ;

“ That being truly sensible of the many Blessings that arise from
 “ the good Harmony mutual confidence and Affection of his
 “ Majesty’s Subjects of these Kingdoms, and full of Gratitude
 “ for the protection and Support they had at all Times received
 “ from the Crown of *Great-Britain*, on the Continuance of
 “ which their very Being depended, they should, on all Occasions, exert their utmost Endeavours to cultivate the same good
 “ Understanding, and merit the like Support and Protection.

“ That any attempts to create Jealousies between his Subjects of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*, or to disunite their Affections can only proceed from the selfish and ambitious Views
 “ of designing Men, who have an Interest seperate and distinct
 “ from that of his Majesty, and of his faithful Subjects of this
 “ Kingdom ; but that the Commons were ready, and determined
 “ ed

“ ed to maintain and Support, to the utmost of their Power, the
 “ Honour and Dignity of his Majesty's Crown and Governmen.,
 “ and the united Interests of both his Kingdoms, at the hazard
 “ of their Lives and Fortunes.

It was strange what could give Occasion for a Report so disadvantageous to the Honour of the Commons ; and yet it is certain, that Letters by every Paquet about that Time from *England*, spoke of the Representatives of *Ireland* and their Constituents, by the influence of the Representatives, as ripe for *Rebellion* ; and that this was the Foundation of the recited Address.

It is undouted, that a House of Commons never acted more quietly or dispassionately, or indeed submissively : They not only passed the Bill, with that preamble that hath since given them so much Disturbance, without Hesitation ; but they dropt silently the Linen-Bill that was altered : though it much alarmed, being the first alteration of the Sort made in a Linen-Bill, since that Trade was guarantee'd to them solemnly by the whole Parliament of *England before the Union* : Indeed, they enquired into an abused vote of Credit ; they adjourned a certain Committee for a week, instead of twenty four Hours ; and they ordered a Call of the House to keep it full.

Surely none of these could be called *Rebellious Acts* ; yet I defy their most malicious Enemies to produce any other.

The late Session was short, but busy ; Elections cannot directly relate to *Government* or *England*. The two points therefore that have the *Rebellious* Taint (if any have) must be the censure of a late Officer of the Crown ; or the rejecting the money-Bill. The first, no body Publickly condemns ; the last must stand upon its own Bottom: if there be in the foregoing account of that Matter sufficient Argument, even to induce any Man to think the Majority was in the Right, then cannot the Majority be blamed for exercising a Negative, *which the Constitution hath given them*.

Upon the whole, it cannot with any Justice or Colour, of Reason, be laid to their Charge, that their Actions tend by any Means to *alienate the Affection of the Subjects from the Crown*, or to disunite the People of the two Kingdoms. These are only the Insinuations of Persons who hate them, because they cannot conquer them ; and who would at any Rate procure for themselves potent Auxiliaries. But these Insinuations will never meet with Credit from persons who know their own Strength, and the de-

pendance the People, thus misrepresented, have upon it for the enjoyment of their property, and the Continuance of their Trade. They are neither fools nor madmen, and they must be one or other, to fly in the Face of their Benefactors, from whom they have derived all the Good they possess.

The *Irish Protestants* detest the very Thoughts of *Rebellion*. Some Constitutions may be prone to it; and then it matters not whether they be *Pampered* or *Starved*; *Pampering* will produce Pride and Wantonness; *Starving* will produce Discontent and Greediness; and either will bring forth *Rebellion*. But the Plant will not grow where the seed is not sown. The *Babes in Ireland* learn to lisp the *Glorious and Immortal Memory of King William*; the young *Men* have imprinted on their tender Minds, that the *Hanover Succession* was the *Fruit* of all his Toil and Battles, and will be an everlasting Monument of his *Fame*; and the *Females* are all Heroines in the same Glorious Cause.

If *Resistance be Rebellion*, *Irish Protestants* have been *Rebels*. They were *Rebels* to King *James*, and they were resolved to be *Rebels* in the latter Days of Queen *Ann*, if there had been Occasion to draw their Swords in Support of the *Hanover Succession*.

But Resistance is over. The *Hanover Succession* hath, God be praised, taken firm Root, in spite of two wicked *Rebellions*, and many Villainous Conspiracies; and the *Liberty* of the Subject grows every Day more Secure. We have now nothing more to hope for, but that his *present Majesty* may very long wear the Crown of *Great-Britain*, to which that of *IRELAND* is inseparably annexed, and that it may be Perpetuated in his Royal House.

From what has been advanced in the above Quotations, and the Arguments in the Pamphlet, from which it is taken, 'tis plain that the Commons have been shockingly abus'd, as well as Misrepresented.

It is very remarkable, that in the Year 1662, Roger Lord Broghill the first Earl of Orrery, Grand Father to our illustrious Speaker, (as the Author of the aforesaid Pamphlet says) whose head, heart, and hand were remarkably good, and were ever engag'd in the Service of the English Interest in Ireland, yet to his Management we chiefly owe so good a Settlement in this Kingdom, and, a good Settlement it was indeed, considering the

the powerful Rivals the Protestants had in the favour of the King, to whose mercy all things in this Kingdom were unluckily left. To whom we also owe the cautious terms, which at this Day intangle and confound the Advocates for the *previous Consent*.

Our ever renown'd Patriot shewing a Gold Box, with his Freedom presented to him, by the antient and loyal Corporation of *Bellfast*, to an Acquaintance of his, the Gentleman told him it was a very dear Box. How so says the Speaker? Why Sir return'd the other, you'll find you have lost £. 100 a Month by it, whereupon our Patriot Hero answer'd with a smile, "*I knew what might happen when I oppos'd certain Measures, and if I am to be out of the Government, I shall however take Care to Govern my Honour and Conscience, and never give way to the least Encroachments upon the Liberties of my Country let the Consequence to myself be what it will: And as to the Misrepresentations exhibited against me and my Friends, I disregard them, since in the Nature of things, the irresistible force of Truth and Reason must soon adjust Matters in our favour, to the Peace and Happiness of this Kingdom.*"

So far I am certain that *great Man* is a Prophet, and his Predictions would be verifi'd long ago, had the the Fathers of their Country Liberty of Assembling in Parliament, wherein they could best justify their Conduct, *Address*, and undeceive their Prince.

Whoever lives to see another Parliament open'd in Ireland, and the *presnt* Patriot Speaker in the Chair, will find that he, like the rest of his noble Family, will shine in the Mis-representations of his Enemies, and the Patriots recover their usual Interest and Weight with his Majesty, and their fellow Subjects of *Great Britain*.

When our illustrious Speaker was sent for, and told that he was dismiss'd as Chancellor of the Exchequer, he said, *His Majesty is a Prince of such Wisdom and known Justice, that if some Person did not do me ill Offices with him, he would not have thought me unworthy of that Place. I have never oppos'd the Real Prerogatives of the Crown, but supported them with a Zeal becoming my Station, Principles and Family; and in Place or out of Place, I shall always retain the highest Duty to his Majesty, and the most unalterable and unshaken Regard to the Liberties of the People.*

Our

Our illustrious Guardian is particularly envy'd for his Popularity, and those who enveigh against him on that Account, are highly sensible how well he deserves it, and have courted the approbation of the People by *fruitless and ignominious Means*.

Let those who have not the People on their Side, say what they will, it has been known in all Ages, that the People were never on the Wrong side, and due Regard has been always paid to their united Voice. They must at length prevail, and it is impossible but some faithful Subject near his Majesty's Person will let him *hear their Voice and Sentiments, now so Publickly declar'd every day in our News Papers*.

The Universal Applause paid this Great Man, would elevate any *Mind*, but *his own*, and if Envy can be Pardonable, it is where the *Merit is so great*.

On the 17th of December 1753, at a late Hour in the Night, several Thousands of well habited Citizens (call them Mob who will) waited at the Doors of the House of Commons, to hail and Congratulate the Patriots of their Country. Great were their Acclamations of Joy ushering their country's Friends to their respective Abodes. Seven or eight thousand People appeared in the Streets that Night, some of them People of Knowledge and Property, who panted with Eagerness to pay their Gratitude to their renown'd Speaker, who blush'd amid't their universal Applause. A prodigious Number of Bonfires were erected in the City, and many Persons of Distinction, and the strictest Attachment to *His Majesty's Royal Person Family and Government*, had their Houses illuminated upon that Night.

Several hundred Artificers Grocers &c. walk'd before the Speaker's Chariot with Sheaves of Furz on Pitch Forks blazing on their Shoulders, to add to the illumination of the Streets as he pass'd along, while the tuneful Bells rang fair Liberty, thro' the great *Metropolis*. These Acclamations, and the convention of the People, was not *hir'd, brib'd or brought together by a crazy Trading Justice*. The People spontaneously assembl'd through Gratitude to their Deliverers, and tho' the *Speaker* several times requested they would permit him to go home unnotic'd, they rather insisted to carry his Coach home, and were it not for his strenuous intercession, they would have unharness'd the Horses,

These

These are Facts well known to those who saw it with the greatest Mortification. The principal Nobility, Commoners, Merchants &c. of the Kingdom, assembl'd together to glory in the Cause of Liberty. And all their Rejoicings were fully expressive of their attachment to his *Majesty's* Person, Royal Family and the *Hanover Succession*.

The present Patriots are Men of Fortune, Integrity and Honour; they are Protestants, and good Subjects, they have shewn themselves so, and will do so again when there is occasion. Are these Men then with the *Speaker* at their *Head*, to be branded with Rebellious Acts.

It is Surprizing to consider the *Speaker's* Prudence and Conduct during this Procedure.

He entirely discountenanced all public or private Acclamations of the Populace, and frequently hindered them to make Bonfires at his Door, and when ever any *Papers* upon the *Times* were brought to him, he spurn'd them, and rebuk'd the Authors, so far was he from courting Popularity, or being Ambitious of Praise. The Pleasure of doing Good, to him was the highest Gratification, and there he would have been contented to rest. His private Character is no less to be admir'd, than his public Spirit.

That Candour and openness of Heart, which adorn all his Words and Actions, command the highest Esteem from all his Acquaintance, While his Endeavours to secure the Privileges of his Country (in a great Measure at the Expence of his private Fortune, render him almost idoliz'd by the People. A pleasing Condescension and Affability to all in Subordination to him gain'd him the universal Affection of those who co-operated with him in the glorious Cause.

A Gentleman who had never seen the *Speaker* but once, and that since he had the Honour of being divested of his Places, was ask'd how he lik'd him. Whereupon he said " exclusive of
 " those Qualities and Abilities which have made him shine as a
 " noble Servant, and a faithful Representative, there is, a cer-
 " tain pleasing inexpressible somewhat about him, that Capti-
 " vates those that have the pleasure of his Conversation, with-
 out

“ out Attributing it to the common Advantages that generally
 “ gain men Esteem in the World.”

Whenever he procur'd from his *Prince*, any Favour for those whom he thought merited it, his manner of conveying it, heighten'd the Obligation.

When his Active Spirit was imploy'd in behalf of his Country, he behav'd with exemplary Temper, Caution and Moderation, and generally obtain'd those great Ends, which the illustrious *Personages of his Family*, seem'd by their conduct and Abilities *preordain'd for*.

He has been a happy and honourable Member in Government, by whose disinterested Services to his King and Country, the Dignity and Interest of the former has been supported these twenty Years past, without encroaching on the Rights and Privileges of the latter. The important Events which has interven'd since he first grac'd the Chair, were design'd by Fortune, as so many *Signal Tests* of his Singular Worth.

His Glorious Pursuits, induc'd the greatest Senators in the Kingdom to join him in the Grand Debate, and their *Affections* for him, and *Approbation of his Conduct*, are *strengthen'd by the Observation of every Day, since the 17th of December*.

It should never be forgotten, that when any of the other side committed Faults or Blunders in the Decorum of the State, which might draw a Resentment upon them, † The Speaker was always sent for to adjust those Matters, and that in Favour of those who were his Enemies, but he scorn'd to take such trifling advantages, as their conduct in general justify'd the opposition they met with in a Parliamentary way.

A certain young Man upon a late Debate, said he was surpriz'd the Speaker should Figure such vast Dangers in so small a matter as the passing the alter'd Money Bill. To which he Answer, “ The possibility of a bad Consequence in so delicate an
 “ Affair, should be a Sufficient caution to any wise Man.”

The

† L. G. affronted Mr. *Packenham*, when he went to the Castle with the Address to the *D—k—e*. &c.

The Speaker is particularly distinguish'd for his Knowledge in the whole Compass of Business, wherein he has been gloriously employ'd. Some are admir'd for Nobility of Birth, others for Knowledge, Penetration, Humanity, Social Virtues and Patriotism, but this great Man is equally Admir'd for all those happy Qualities.

Those who are now his Enemies, find it as Difficult to justify their own Conduct, as to prevail on the Public to conceive a dishonourable Opinion of him.

The Purity of his Heart, promoted the interests of his Country in so uniform a manner, that even those who have misrepresented him, cannot but secretly approve the steadiness and moderation with which he pursues them.

His Abilities and Integrity in those high Employments which he has pass'd through, would not have been able to secure him such National Applause, if the whole Course of his Conduct had not been directed by Humility, Moderation and Love for his Country. His Aversion to Ostentation, or making a shew of those great Services he has done his Country, lay'd him more open to the universal Acknowledgments of a grateful People, who thought it their Duty to promulge what he would so studiously conceal.

I am not vain enough to think myself capable to do this great Man's character justice in every Particular wherein he has contributed to the Honour of his *King* and *welfare* of his *Country*; And I put all Mankind to the Test, whether he ever favour'd any Scheme to the Dishonour of his Prince, or introduc'd one to prejudice *his Country*,

Sir Richard Cox has the Honour of sharing in the Courtly Calumnies now artfully spread abroad, yet who is it, that has either Writ, or Spoke openly against him, that has not been Answer'd to his Disgrace and Confusion. He is a *loyal* good *Subject*, nor can all his Enemies Silence him, when his Country demands his Voice.

The cheerfulness with which the Speaker parted with his Places, sufficiently evince his Virtue and Nobility of Mind, and prove he had no *Ambition*, but to do *Good*, no *desire* of *Power*, but to *serve* those whom he was appointed to *Govern*. He is free from Avarice, tender of his Honour, wise in Councils and a *strict observer* of the *ways* of *Men*.

He is one who can bear with Heroic Patience the little Evils of Life, and has descended from the Pinnacle of Power, and earthly Grandeur, with as much Resignation of Spirit, as cheerfulness of Aspect. He is above Corruption, and in a Word, a Man whom *Titles*, *Honours*, *Preferments* and *Possessions* are in-

capable to remove from the Settled Principles of Truth, Virtue and Honour.

In his calm Rural Retreat, he is more Amiable than ever, and he who knows his Merit, and now sees him without Emotions of Veneration, Gratitude and Respect, must be destitute of every Social Virtue.

To pass over unnotic'd a Pamphlet Publish'd in Dublin some time ago, intitl'd, *Moderation recommended to the Friends of Ireland, whether of the Court, or Country Party, in a Letter to the Publick*, Would in some Measure be an Injustice to the Speaker and the Patriots of this Kingdom, as the Author of that Piece has convey'd Insinuations to the Public both false and ridiculous, however calculated to deceive unwary Minds.

After what this Author Advances in the 15th Page, he should have been eternally silent upon the Point he has vainly endeavour'd to support.

There he says, " the Advocates for the Prerogative claim'd
" no power for his Majesty over the Treasury ; but (as a *Royal Trustee*) for the Publick Service ; and as Accountable
" to the Publick &c."

From this Argument, who would think it Sedition, or a *Spirit of Rebellion* in the Patriots then, to expect to be indulg'd in the humble Right of Recommending to their *Royal Trustee* the Application of part of the Residue, for Publick Services. This surely was not wresting the Power of a Trustee or Guardian out of *his Majesty's* Hands, by no means, for if the Application pointed out by them did not appear reasonable to *his Majesty*, he had a negative as well as the *Commons*.

Page the 16 this same Author says " If it should ever happen that any future King should (by ill advice, or otherwise,) be
" tempted to a Misapplication of the Public Revenue ; an easy
" and effectual Remedy was then at hand ; it being allow'd on
" both sides that the Commons might not only humbly remonstrate against it, but also stop the Additional Duties so misapplied ; and even proceed to impeach such Ministers, as should
" advise such Misapplication." Here he fairly grants that a bad Prince might by ill advice take an Advantage of this *Concession*, but to comfort us he gives a very dangerous and almost impracticable Remedy.

This moderate Gentleman should consider, that we might have a Minister against whom the whole Nation could make lawful Complaints, and yet if a Remonstrance was presented, it might not only be lay'd aside, but bring *Court Disgrace* upon those who deliver'd it, and when the Majority of the Nation could not bring a *petty Subject to Justice by obliging him to make Restitution*

Restitution for an abus'd Vote of Credit, with what seeming Success could the Commons expect to bring this *future King*, or his Ministers to an Account; when by Removals and Prerogations, such Inquiries could not only be discountenanc'd, but follow'd by Imputations of Sedition and Rebellion, and the Inquirers treated as if they were guilty of both; and I think there was no Moderation in recommending such a harsh Remedy, as stopping the additional Duties, since Practices of this kind, might be very injurious to *King and People*.

The Commons therefore to avoid all unnatural Debates of this kind, and every Remedy that might produce *Convulsions* in the State, and for the better Regularity in Parliamentary Proceedings, have endeavour'd to preserve to themselves, as I said before, an *humble Right of Recommending the application*, being sensible they compos'd one *part of the Constitution*.

In the 40th Page this Author is constrain'd to confess that the Patriots were misrepresented to his Majesty, and in Order to Criminate the Majority at any Rate, he says "Had the Rejection of this Bill therefore been attended with no tumultuary Meetings in the City; had it been immediately accompany'd by a dutiful and loyal Address to his Majesty, humbly setting forth the Reasons of such rejection, it might rationally have been ascrib'd to a Mistake in Judgment, or a change in Temper, (brought on us by the Inconstancy of our Climate,) or to any other cause, rather than to Disaffection, to his Majesty, or disregard to his Ministers: But when base insinuations instantly flew through the Kingdom, when scurrilous invectives were thrown in the Face of his Majesty's Servants, when Libels against them were daily Publish'd and hawk'd about the Streets, when insults were offer'd them in every place, without the least regard to Decency or good Manners; and when the greatest Industry was us'd, to halloo and hunt down every Loyal Subject, who would not join in the Cry: Then indeed there seem'd Grounds to suspect that something more than a bare Mistake in the Understanding, or a variableness in Temper, might possibly have been at the bottom of all this."

—Our Moderator here was driven to a narrow freight, for he knows, as well as I can tell him, that were it not for the concerted, and unhappy *Prorogations* the Commons would have sent a dutiful and Loyal Address to the Throne, which would have sufficiently justify'd their Conduct to his Majesty, that by those unexpected and unprovok'd *Prorogations*, they were not only debar'd of that Liberty and Justice due to such Loyal Subjects, but

also depriv'd of several *Salutary Laws*, which would have otherwise been the *happy effects* of that Session.

As to insinuations flying through the Kingdom, the Debates in the House were not, nor should not be kept Secret, several were present who were not Members, and this Author should know, there are Men out of the House, as well as in the House, who understand the *Constitution*, and that before the Money Bill was ever Debated, an excellent Lawyer and several other good Writers, who never sat in the House, wrote against that famous *Bill*, These were sufficient to open the Peoples Eyes, most certain it is, that their Works were publish'd, read, approv'd, and never answer'd.

And as to Libels, not one Paper was ever prov'd to be so during the whole Procedure, tho' rigorous Prosecutions were carry'd on against the Publishers of some Papers.

It is also well known, that the most scurrilous Papers that ever were Read, were daily publish'd against the Patriots the last Session and long before, by *Attorneys, Lawyers and Parsons*, hir'd for that Purpose; that the *Considerations, Observations and three Letters to the Publick, with B——t's infamous Queries, and impartial Enquiries* were by the opposite Side dispers'd through the three Kingdoms on Royal Paper, post Free, bearing on the back of the Letters, for the good of his M—y, I say that these Productions, whereof the best was little better than a Libel, were forc'd into all hands that would receive them, and that *Gratis, To all Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Partrives, Burgesses, &c. &c.* what was the end of this Piece of Industry? Why to prejudice the minds of the Public against the Patriots and their proceeding in Parliament. All this time not one Member put pen to Paper, and if their unknown friends endeavour'd to open the Peoples Eyes, it was no more than a duty every honest Man ow'd the Public, and indeed thousands can swear, that not one of the Patriot Writers was even known to one of the glorious Majority, nor did any of them ever give him or them the least encouragement. At length an illustrious Member publish'd the Proceeding &c. and in order to stop the *Free Circulation of that excellent Pamphlet*, and some *unadulterated Intelligence*, no Patriot Paper could be permitted to go by the Privilege of the *Post Office*, thus endeavouring to keep the whole Kingdom in Darkness, let the People Read nothing but their own partial and abusive productions. Were not these things so? As to *Insults offer'd to his M—y's Servants*, one of them indeed was prodigiously insulted, if turning him out of the House of Commons be an insult, for really there were honest Gentlemen there who did not like his Company, for which they gave uncontroverted Reasons, and none of this same Officer's

Officer's Friends have *deign'd* since to vindicate the *insult*.

No other Officer ever met with any *insult*, and if the People did not load them with Blessings, and hail them with Salutes as they pass'd thro' the Streets, that *omission* (if so it may with any degree of Propriety be call'd,) should not be charg'd to the Majority of the Honourable House of Commons, for really they took no pains merely to gain their Esteem, tho' the others shamefully labour'd to obtain their Voice when *it was too late*. How willing the other side would be to have what they call *tumultuous meetings* and Bonfires &c. may appear by a certain great *Personages ordering* G. F-l-k-r to insert in his Paper, that the Rejoicings made for the Arrival of the Earl of Kildare, was for his *Birth Day*, which was never thought of by the Public. Several attempts of this kind were made, which plainly evince how fond they would have been of Popularity. Our Moderate Author does not seem to have spent any time in Great Britain, let him then but ask what Riots, Mobs, Assemblies, and conventions of the People surrounded the House of Commons of England at the time of the *Excise Bill*. What Meetings, Rejoicings Toasts &c. were publicly seen and heard in London, and thro' all England upon the Rejection of that Bill? what thousands of Pamphlets were publicly vended in the Streets, inveighing in the bitterest manner against the Ministry upon that Occasion? Nay such was the Ferment and Rage of the People, that they compil'd huge Bonfires in the Streets, having *no Excise Bill* written on paper Cockcades in their Hats. When popular hatred ran high against, Sir R-b-t W-l-p-le for his struggle in favour of this Bill, it is well known, that better than three hundred Merchants in Hackney Coaches waited near the House of Commons with their heads out of the windows of the Coaches, beseeching their Representatives to oppose that Bill, and the Oak Saplings in every Merchant's hand, were not a little Remarkable. It is also known, that the day, that Bill was rejected, Sir R-b-t was knock'd down on the Stairs of the House of Commons, and would have been overwhelm'd by Multitudes, were it not that he muffle'd himself up in his cloak, deserted his own Coach and went in another Gentleman's, otherwise by the Appearance against him he would fall a Victim to the Rage of the Populace.

To look no farther back than the Naturalization of the Jews, what Pamphlets, Poems, Songs and Sarcasms were in the Public Papers, &c. every Day cry'd thro' the Streets of London against the Ministry, and the Members who Voted for that *Judaic Race*. In a word, has not the united voice of the People there, most commonly prevail'd, and has there not been a respect pay'd to their opinion in all Ages. At the close of the Session, have not

some

some of the Members against the *naturalization Act* rode home with *Cockades* bearing this Inscription. *All Christians no Jews.* or something to that Purpose, as the English Papers gave an Account of.

Were these Proceedings, and many more of the like Nature too tedious to insert, and so near the *real* seat of *Majesty* attributed to the insinuations of the Minority of the House of Commons of England, or were the Members misrepresented on Account of the Pamphlets and all the Productions and Freedoms of the Press. No, the Commons of England are more happy in their Situation, they can at all times Address his *Majesty*, (without going thro' any *deligated Channels*) and punish the Authors of such Misrepresentations. But in this unhappy Country, if an Author writes in favour of the Liberties of the Nation, he is said to be a seditious Libellor, and if the People do not *Huzza* for, and pay *Homage* to those whom they look upon as their *Taskmasters*, they are Rebels, and their Representatives as bad, for not compelling them to worship those Men and because some in Power, and the Members of the Black List, could not by all the Methods (but one) which human Art could devise, procure grateful Addresses from *Cities, Counties, Barronies, Towns, Corporations, Boroughs, Aldermen, Sherriffs, Sherriff Peers, Magistrates, Grand and Petty Juries*, as the Speaker and the Patriots did, the Speaker and the Patriots, are suspected as this Author says, of having more than a bare Mistake in the Bottom of their Proceedings, plainly implying, that they were only actuated to this opposition thro' a Defection to his *M—y*. How injurious and unjust those insinuations are, I shall submit to the Consideration of the Public.

If we were to act in so spirited a manner as they do in England upon those Occasions, there would be Authors found in Ireland, about the verge of the Custom H—se, who would advise *Power* to bombard and blow us to Atoms in the Air.

In the 42d page our Author begins to compound, and as he despairs of getting the Voice of the People on his Side, he is willing that the C——ers and Patriots should appear Criminal, in order to divide the *popular odium*, which he thinks too weighty for one side to bear with any degree of *Christian patience*.

Let us says he, “charitably hope, that there may be honest
“Men and good Patriots on both sides. let us in the Spirit of
“*Meekness instruct* such as oppose our Principles, but not mark
“out one another for insults, by affixing Names of Reproach. Let
“us not charge all who rejected the Bill, with *madness or Folly*,
“as actuated by *Frenzy* or made the Dupes of Villains, or all
“those who would have pass'd the Bill, as cajol'd by *promises*,

“ *mis*, or *terrify’d* by *Threats* of the *Court*. Let us make a
 “ *mutual allowance* for our different *Sentiments* on this head &c.
 “ &c.—*Risum teneatis amici*.—Hor.

This artless Paragraph deserves no other Answer than this, that the *one side* got *Money, Places, and Pensions*, and the other at the hazard of all these Voted according to their Conscience, and never expected thereby to have been so foully *misrepresented*.

He says again. That when there was a Breach made on publick Credit, a certain *Peer* and a certain *Commoner*, together with an Advice to the T-r-r which he durst not take till better secur’d restor’d publick Credit. But he has not been ingenuous enough to tell us, that the *Right Honourable the Earl of Kildare, the Right Honourable Henry Boyle Esq; the Right Honourable Sir Arthur Gore Esq;* and all the Patriots lay’d their Shoulders to that Work as early as any other of the Nobility or Common’s of the Kingdom. Lastly he threatens us with the Merchants of London a People he knows very little of.

In the 3d Paragraph of the 46th page, He says, they would be glad to cramp our Linen Trade, and will not fail to make their advantage of our undutifulness, and his Majesty’s Resentment towards us. His Authority for this Menace, is as groundless as all his Arguments, and Implications, for the genius of the People of England differ widely from his, they understand Trade and love Liberty, he would patronize any Scheme he was pay’d for espousing. The former know that £. 2000000 a Year cannot be got from a reduc’d Country, and that the Distresses of Ireland must sooner or later affect Great Britain, many Examples of which have already been perceiv’d.

Can this Author or any other deny but that all the Pamphlets publish’d in Ireland these three years past in favour of the Country, have been expressive of the the highest Attachment and affection to his Majesty and his Royal House. But we all know it is a Maxim with some Men that when their conduct is censur’d, they immediately cry out the G——t is abus’d and insulted, and then make their own Use of this Suggestion, by insinuating, that the People are flying in the K——g’s Face, and ripe for Rebellion, which puts me in mind of a humourous Remark made by King Charles the Second, who on his going through the Streets of London one Day, happen’d to see a Man in the Pillory, he ask’d his Crime, and was told he had Written a Libel against the Ministry which made this judicious Monarch reply “ The Blockhead he should have Written against me, then they’d
 “ ne’er trouble their heads about him.”

Now without any formal Apologies for these long Digressions, I shall return to my Subject.

By

By Lady Harriot Boyle, our illustrious Speaker had eight children five surviving, his only Daughter the Rt Hon. the *Countess of Carrick*, is universally admir'd for her filial Duty, conjugal Affection, extreme Humanity, easy Dignity, and Sweetness of Converse, govern'd by the most refin'd Principles of Virtue and Honour. Her Ladyship's judicious choice of Acquaintance, adds as much to her Reputation, as any thing else, for the greatest Titles carry no Esteem with her, if the Owners are not an Ornament to them.

Col. Richard Boyle his eldest Son, is justly esteem'd in his Country for being a noble Patriot, a fine Gentleman, and blest'd with the strictest Principles of untainted Honour. His second Son is a Captain of Horse, who for Loyalty, Courage, Stature, and Comeliness of Person, is an Honour to the Commission he bears. His third Son is a Fellow Commoner in Trinity College, and his fourth Son on Board one of his Majesty's Ships of War.

It is hop'd those young Gentlemen being happy in the great Example of so noble a Father, will one day distinguish themselves as well for their attachment to the illustrious house of Hanover, as the true Welfare and Interest of their Country.

The Family of the Boyles were ever remarkable for Gracefulness of Person, as well as an amiable mind, and in those Particulars, *this great Man* is inferiour to none of that illustrious Line. There is a certain easy Dignity, and happy Composure in his Countenance, which none of the Evils he has met with in Life were ever able to becloud. He has a Magisterial Look, regularly blended with a Sweetness of Aspect, which at the same time commands Respect and Esteem. He has an easiness of Address not to be describ'd, yet more persuasive in perspecuity of Sense, than all the gildad flourishes of Rhetorick. His Eyes are Piercing and lively, and he has been in the meridian of Life, as handsome a Man as any of that noble Family. I shall now conclude my Account of this ever memorable Patriot, with Queen Elizabeth's Speech (who always heard with her own Ears, and saw with her own Eyes,) which she utter'd after his great Grand Father the first Earl of Corke, acquitted himself before some of her Majesty's Ministers.

By God's death all these are but Inventions against this Man, and all his sufferings are, for being able to do us Service, and those complaints urg'd to forestal him therein; But we find him to be a Man fit to be employ'd by ourselves, and we will employ him in our Service, Wallop and his Adherents shall know, that it shall not be in the power of any of them to wrong him, neither shall Wallop be our Treasurer any longer.