



Bodleian Libraries

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

This book is part of the collection held by the Bodleian Libraries and scanned by Google, Inc. for the Google Books Library Project.

For more information see:

<http://www.bodleian.ox.ac.uk/dbooks>



This work is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 UK: England & Wales (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) licence.

5244

THE ENGLISHMAN:

Being the Cloſe of the PAPER ſo called.

With an EPISTLE concerning the
Whiggs, Tories, and New Converts.

----- *Servetur ad imum*
Qualis ab incepto proceſſerit, & ſibi conſtet. Hor.

By RICHARD STEELE, Eſq;



22

L O N D O N:

Printed for FERD: BURLEIGH, in *Amen-Corner*. 1714.
(Price Six-Pence.)

THE
MAGAZINE

Being the Cloſe of the PAPER fo called.

Wiggs, Tories, and New Converts.

Printed and Sold by J. W. ...
No. 1. ...

ST. PAULS CHURCH-YARD



L O N D O N

Printed for J. W. ...
(...)

The ENGLISHMAN.

MONDAY, February 15, 1714.

HAVING determined to lay down this Paper called the ENGLISHMAN, which has exposed me to much Hatred and Invective, I chuse, (out of the Respect and Deference I have to the Judgment of Mankind) to explain my self, with relation to the many things I have written which have given Offence, in this large Form of a Pamphlet, rather than in a single Paper.

I was once so happy in the kind Thoughts of the Generality of People of all Conditions in this Town, that I cannot without Regret look back upon the Loss of it; and indeed I should be still more concerned, had I not forfeited it for such Considerations as only are to be preferred to their good Opinion; all which Considerations I will express in the honest plain Phrase of *the Testimony of a good Conscience*. It is possible that my Zeal may have transported me to the Supererogation of concerning my self in Matters to which I was not called by any particular Authority or Charge upon me to do more than another Man: But this Objection will lie against all Men who exert themselves for the common Good, without Regard to their own Fame or Fortune; and since I am apparently very much the worse in both these Respects for the Warmth which I have expressed in what I think the Cause of Truth, I hope all Men of Honour who differ from me will let a sincere Self-Denial expiate an offensive Zeal.

I do not know that I ought to retract any Sentiment which I have heretofore advanced; but still insist that what I have done flowed from no other Cause but Zeal for the Honour of the Queen, the Safety of the Constitution, and the Happiness of the People; all which have been concerned in the Points

which I have touched upon in the GUARDIAN, and the Paper which is a professed *Sequel* of it called the ENGLISHMAN.

That which moved in me an Indignation not to be suppressed, was the licentious Abuse of great and good Men who had served their Country with Honour and Success. I thought what Favour I had obtained by being the Author of an instructive Way of representing the Manners of Men, and describing Vices and Virtues in a Style that might fall in with their ordinary Entertainments, could not be more worthily employed, improved, or lost, than in Defence of such Men, and of the Constitution it self, which they had supported.

When the Subjects of Peace and War were all the Conversation in Town, I took upon me to be as concerned as I thought I had a Right to be, and speak my Sentiments with the Freedom of an English Gentleman.

This Behaviour brought upon me the *Invectives* of many unknown Authors, each of whom has writ against me with as much Violence as if I had been personally his most inveterate Enemy; for they have been succinct enough in what concerned the Argument, but have largely dwelt upon the Author they writ against, in the Articles of Birth, Education, and Fortune.

In Compliance to the Prepossessions of others, rather than as I think it a Matter of any Consideration my self, I assert and declare (that no nice Man of my Acquaintance may think himself polluted by conversing with me) whoever talks with me is speaking to a Gentleman born.

I shall not say any more about the *Monosyllable Steele*, but proceed to take my Leave, and defend my self as the GUARDIAN and ENGLISHMAN.

The most prevailing *Insinuation* against me under those Characters, is, that I have discovered in them a seditious, turbulent, and disloyal Spirit; this is frequently hinted by that Destroyer of all things, the *Examiner*. If empty Words are all that are required to make up the Virtue we express by the word *Loyalty*, I must own that he and his Friends are the

the best Subjects that ever either King or Queen were blessed with. Their Addresses are full of unlimited Loyalty and Rants against those that talk of any Laws or Bounds to their Obedience; they are so far from admitting any Limitation, that they will allow no Subject, not even a Lord Chief Justice, any Right of judging where those Limitations should be fix'd. The Name of a Patriot is an Offence to them; they are, they pretend, meer Creatures of the Prerogative, or Servants who desire no higher Honour than that of doing all that they are bid. But as neither true Loyalty, nor any other Virtue, consists in Pretences, but good Works and Actions, I will abide by my old Point, and maintain that the Queen hath better Subjects and truer Friends than they are.

To state this Matter, as much as may be even to the *Examiner's* Mind, I will not say one word of the Nation's Right: It is a Sin with him for the Nation to expect any thing, even though it be promised from the Throne. I will say nothing about the Terms of Peace, and Trade, and the State of *Europe*, they may be more offensive to his Patience; but I will suppose Loyalty to be only what it should be very much, a Love and Zeal to the Queen's Person, Honour, Interest and Safety: And even on these Heads, it is visible that their Zeal hath been shamefully to their own Interests and Places, and that her Honour, and Interest, and Love of her People, hath been sacrificed to a Scandal.

To pass by the blackening and ridiculing all the noblest Parts of her Reign, the inhuman Usage of her old Servants, and the last insolent Jest the *Examiner* made on the Report of her Death, and his sudden Triumph and Joy, even while the Life of the Queen was yet doubtful: To pass all these, and many a real Injury besides, I will only ask whether it be for the Queen's Honour and Interest, to have one Half of Her People's Affections alienated from her, by studied Provocations: The doing that, is the constant Tendency of the *Examiner's* Writings, and of too many of his Friends. Because those whom they are pleased to call *Whigs*, are too honest to join in infidious

dious Addresses, that sacrifice our Laws, and all that is dear to us, to a Prince's Will; and may sometimes complain if they think an Evil Minister uses his Power to break their Rights; they treat them as Men that are the Queen's Enemies, and are to have no Part in her Favour: They Brow-beat them as impudent, if they offer to approach Her Throne to desire any Part in her good Graces, see *Examiner* Numb. 36.

Such, saith he, is the Nicety of this Juncture, That even our Friends are ready to revolt, as imagining that the Faction which they hate and oppose, must be in the Right, because not yet reduced by those, whose only Safety is in the other's Ruin.

And this is all they mean by their high Flights of Loyalty. If Her Majesty in great Complaisance to them, will throw off one Half of the People as Enemies that have no Right to any Favour that is worth having, and lend them Her Name, and Purse, and Power, to keep those hated People under, or else ruin them; then they in Requital will stand by Her, in distributing all Places and Preferments among themselves: And so will the worst Sect we have amongst us, and the worse they are, the higher they will strain their unlimited Loyalty in Sacrifices of the Nation's Rights. But if God spares the good Queen's Life, from such secret Attempts as we have too much Reason to fear, I doubt not but to see Her judge rightly of such Pretences. Though Flattery carries Witchcraft, yet when She shall see that these Men, instead of supporting Her Government with their Interest, cannot carry their Elections, but by representing all others as under Her Displeasure; when She shall see that they over-bear the Rights of Corporations by the impertinent Interposition of Her Power and Name; when She shall see that those large Bodies of Men which the *Examiner* and others expose and exasperate, as Men whom the Queen hates, are so loth to be alienated from their Hope in Her, that their being actually cast from all Preferments and Places, hath not made them guilty of one seditious, or even undutiful Action. When She shall see that those noisy Men who embarrass the Nation in every Question, with calling out *the Church*, are but like the Weathercocks and Clap-

Clappers of the Steeple; and that the sober, and laborious, and peaceable Churchmen, are its real Support and Pillars. When a little more time shall bring out things that begin to appear pretty plain already; Then the Queen will shew selfish Men who would engross Her Favour, that She will be Mother of all Her People; and as in spite of these Mens studied Provocations, She hath their Hearts and Affections, so She will rule with equal Justice towards all. If the Nation will be so wise as to lay aside Parties, and Party-Quarrels, She will have no need to keep them up, but employ all Men according as the Law makes them qualified, and their Virtues and Parts make them fit. But if several Interests, and Opinions, and Humours, shall still continue our Parties (as the *Examiner's* Violence and Partiality hath done more to sharpen them, than to take off their Edge) then She will let all see, that Her Crown is not to be sunk down to be a Partizan of either Side, so as to take these to be her Friends, and the other Enemies; but that She is over both, and will use either in their Turns, according as they are fittest for the Service She hath for them at that time. And for those who shall dare to insult and exasperate the other as Enemies, they are Sycophants instead of Friends, and rob Her of Her best Treasures, which is the Love of all Her People. Wise and Moderate Ministers therefore, that have studied the true Interest of the Crown, and not their own, though they might desire to be so much of a piece as to have their Counsels steady, yet aimed not at Ruin and Extirpations, but left such Marks of Favour in proper and safe Places, that none of the Subjects might think themselves rejected as Enemies, while they kept themselves dutiful. And since the whole Strain of the *Examiner's* Policy is the Reverse of this, though he and his Abettors may deceive for a Time, by calling it Friendship and Loyalty, it is but like the killing Love that the Men of *Judah* shewed to *David*, when for their own Interests they alienated Ten Tribes from him at a time. For if they might have no Part or Portion in *David*, they thought it could not be desirable for them to be his Subjects.

All this Folly and Contradiction is covered by the general Profession of Zeal for the Church; and many Churchmen, I include many even of the Clergy, have been carried away with the Cry. But let our Senses be never so much deafned with the Cry of the Church, or dazzled with the gilded Pretences of some Politicians, nothing can prove the Clergy more to be Men of Conscience, or truly Loyal, than a strict, nay, scrupulous Adherence to the most solemn Oaths they have so often taken, both of Allegiance to the present Establishment, and Abjuration of the *Pretender*; and at the same time Lovers of our Country, than a prudent Zeal for its Rights and Liberties. Such plain and open dealing is exactly agreeable to the Simplicity of the Gospel: As the very Reverse of this, must be a Declaration for the *Hanover* Family, and yet the asserting of the Hereditary Right; the owning of the Establishment both in the late and present glorious Reigns, and an arrainging of the Revolution; and such like mysterious and inconsistent Behaviour, which naturally tends to amuse and perplex the Minds of the Laity, and make them think very dubiously of their Teachers. Which Conduct is much more reconcileable to the Equivocation of Jesuits, and the Contradictions of the Romish Perswasion, than the obvious Truth and Honesty of the Reformed Religion, especially that purest and best part of it, the Church of *England*. I insist the more upon these Revolution-Principles (as they are scornfully called now-a-days) not only because there never was more need of them than at this Time, but because the best and greatest Part of the Clergy (especially those placed in eminent Stations) have in all Ages, so far as relates to our Nation, and as far as my small Reading informs me, been ready and hearty Assertors of the Privileges and Properties of the People; and why the whole Body should not be so now, is past my Comprehension. With all Submission to better Judgments, I am so far from dividing the Interests of the Church from that of the State, or thinking the just Power of the one inconsistent with the Wealth and Liberty of the other, that I subscribe entirely to the Opinion of the most famous

mous Historian and Statesman, the Earl of *Clarendon*, who thinks the Branches of them to be so interwoven one with the other, that neither can subsist separately. I consider the Church and State as united in just such a Political, as the Soul and Body is in a Natural Constitution; and that the Life, as well as the Health of the whole, depends upon the UNION and Vigour of these their essential Parts. Though the Original and Nature of these distinctly taken, be as different as Heaven and Earth, Spirit and Matter, and their Faculties and Operations by consequence are as different; yet it hath so pleased the great God, who is the Founder of all Governments, as well as the Creator of all Compositions, so to castigate and remit their FORMS (to speak in the Language of the *Aristotelian* Philosophy) as that their Influences and Effects, whether good or bad, shall be reciprocal and mutual both upon themselves and others. As then the Strength and Vigour of the Body doth reach even to the Soul (as noble and as pure as it is, both in its Nature and Extraction) and makes the choicest Faculties of the latter, the Reason, the Memory, and the Fancy, more lively, and ready, and active; and as the Languor and Sickness of the former, makes the Operations of the other droop and decay; so the Prosperity and flourishing Condition of the State, casteth a Beauty and a Glory upon the Church, notwithstanding its heavenly Institution; and the Poverty and mouldering Condition of that, doth proportionably waste and incumber this. And (to look through the other end of the Glass,) as the Soul when it has its due Command over the Body, doth communicate a secret but inimitable Lustre and Grace to its homely Consort, (for as the Wisest Man in the World saith, *Wisdom makes the Face of a Man to shine*) and by the admirable Use and Fitness of its Dictates, such as Temperance, Chastity, Meekness, Labour, and the like, doth vastly conduce to its Health, Ease, and long Life; and as the more rebellious and stubborn the Body is to the gentle Government of the Soul, the more it procures to it self both outward and inward Mischiefs of Diseases and evil Accidents; so when the Church is throughly fix-

B

ed

ed in, and united to the State, and sheds its pure and heavenly Influences upon it, the more amiable and venerable the latter becomes by the Practice of all Moral and Christian Virtues; and the more untractable to, and negligent of its excellent and sublime Precepts the People are, the more they degenerate into Atheism, Prophaneness, Debauchery, and all manner of Vice, and hasten with speed to their own Ruin: For as the same *Solomon* observes, *As Righteousness exalteth a Nation, so Sin is a Reproach to any People.* Upon the whole, the nice Proportion and Harmony of each, is the finishing Stroke of both.

Alterius sic

Altera poscit opem res, & conjurat amicé.

I have enlarged the more upon this Head, because since the *Examiner* and Oracles of Policy have opened themselves, many Clergymen are for giving unreasonable Preferences of the Church to the State, and advance such Notions for the securing the former, as if put in Practice will infallibly destroy the whole.

I appeal to all the World whether the *Examiner* and his Friends have not all along discovered such to be their Loyalty; and I defy any Man to accuse me, even in the least unguarded Expression, to have betrayed a Disregard to the Constitution either in Church or State, as I have described them to be allied, and mutually supported by each other. But if any Body has Leisure enough to read *the Honour and Prerogative of the Queen's Majesty vindicated* ----- *The Importance of the GUARDIAN* ----- *The Reasons concerning the immediate Demolishing of Dunkirk* ----- They will see the Offences I have committed, and the Resentment of the Authors upon them at large. But a very notable Piece, called *Toby's Character of Mr. St---le*, will let the Reader into the whole Occasion of former Anger, and the Encrease of my Sins against some People. What I have writ about *Dunkirk* provokes the Author to say thus:

' You may imagine, Sir, perhaps, I wrong the Demolisher in my Interpretation of this Passage, especially if we consider him as
' one

one who professes, that the highest Pleasure of an human Soul consists in Charity. As to laying aside, says he, those common Views, by which the mistaken World are actuated, a Man of liberal Education can easily surmount those low Considerations; and when he considers himself from the Moment he was born into the World as an Immortal, though a Changeable Being; he will form his Interests and Prospects accordingly, and not make Provision for Eternity with perishable Things. When a Man has planted such a Sentiment as this for the Rule of his Conduct, the Pursuits of Avarice and Ambition will be as contemptible as the Sports of Children; and there can be no Honours, no Riches, no Pleasures, which can possibly come in Competition with the Satisfaction of an enlarged and publick Spirit.

Was Mr. Steele the Person he here would represent himself, I would allow the Sense he puts upon his own Words. This is such a Gift of Virtue and Philosophy which a Man of Liberal Education can hardly ever arrive to, how easily soever he may surmount those low Considerations, and is never perhaps to be found in any Person, much less in one who bestows it upon himself. I wish indeed I could find any one who would give him this Character; I have hunted every where, I have conversed with his Companions and Creditors, with his Friends and Enemies, and I must confess I never yet met the Man who had so good an Opinion of his Veracity, as to believe him in Trifles and Matters of the least Importance.

You may blame me, perhaps, for reminding our Author of his Debts, and I should justly think my self blameable, were they not the Effects of his Luxury, his Vanity, and Ambition, and not of Accident and Misfortune. I could easily excuse and pity a Man for being poor, but not when he labours by his Vices to undo himself. Not when he endeavours to make a Figure, or become a Senator, at the Expence of his Creditors. Some Civilians lock upon such Chymists, who are Searchers only of the Philosopher's Stone, as unfit to be tolerated in any Community, because they reduce not only themselves and Families to Beggary, but several other People; and certainly Spendbrifts and Projectors of any Sort are equally pernicious, and are so far from having any Spice of pub-

lick Spirit, so much boasted of by some, that they are useless Mem-
 bers to the Government they live under, and a Nuisance to the
 Publick. Where is the publick Spirit of such a Man who will be
 bribed to recommend a Barber, a Buffoon, or a Perfumer to the
 World, to carry on Intrigues which a Man of Honour would
 blush to hear of, and to Pimp in Print? Where is his Charity and
 Benevolence to Mankind, who is squandering away a handsome
 Competency among the Illegitimate, who is running into every
 body's Debt, and paying no body? Where is his Disinterest who
 votes for more than double an Equivalent of the Stamp-Office?
 Are the Pursuits of Avarice and Ambition contemptible to
 such an one? And is this laying aside the common Views by
 which the mistaken World are actuated?

Pardon me, Sir, however merry I have been, I can contain no
 longer: Publick Spirit, Charity, Benevolence to Mankind,
 and Disinterest, are Virtues known to our Mushroom Patriot
 by Name only, and it raises the Contempt and Indignation of every
 honest Man, to hear a Person of the vilest Principles, and the
 most mercenary Hireling, who ever prostituted his Pen in the De-
 fence of any Faction, giving himself such an Air of Sanctity
 and Virtue? A Man of such a publick and enlarged Spirit is
 as well qualified as any Judas of them all to betray his Friend, his
 Benefactress, or his Sovereign, if you bait with a Bribe conside-
 rable enough to reach his Conscience: And he may very well be
 careless what Ideas are affixed to the Letters of his Name, when
 it is impossible for the worst to sully him.

I have dwelt the longer, Sir, upon Mr. St---le's Character,
 because it seems to be the main Argument at present; Dunkirk
 is now demolishing, and the Importance of no Consideration.

I would forgive Toby ten times more than this unjust Railing
 against me, if he could make out there is so much done in the
 Demolition, that the Importance of Dunkirk is of no Consi-
 deration to the English. Toby is mistaken; at this Day
 it is in a more dangerous Condition as to England, than
 it was when I writ about the Importance of it. For I insisted
 upon the Demolition of the Mole and Harbour, and in-
 stead of that, they have as exactly as if Mr. Tugge's Mem-
 rial

rial had been the Direction in this Case, demolished the Works, and left the Harbour, its Sluices, and all its Accesses that concern us, our Safety, and our Trade, in good Condition. That is, they have destroyed the Works in Possession of the *British* Garrison, to make that Garrison useless, and put off the Demolition of the Harbour till Time shall serve. *Toby* has insulted me for being concerned at such Usage of my Queen and Country, and speaks me well qualified for any ill Purpose, if I am bribed high enough for a Betrayer. I think I know the Author of this, and to shew him I know no Revenge but in the Method of heaping Coals on his Head by Benefits, I forbear giving him what he deserves; for no other Reason, but that I know his Sensibility of Reproach is such, as that he would be unable to bear Life it self under half the ill Language he has given me. But in his 21st Page he forewarns the World against the **CRISIS**.

I see, Sir, in the Advertisements that Mr. St---le is about to publish by Subscription, a Treatise justifying the Revolution, and in favour of the Hanover Succession. I could wish his Subscribers would weigh the Consequence of such an Undertaking, or the Government suppress it. I know no greater Injury that can be done to that Illustrious House, than by employing such a Pen in their Service: And it may be accounted a peculiar Happiness of Her Majesty and the present Ministry, that Mr. St---le has been hired to write against them. A Man who is so good a Lawyer, and knows the Constitution of Great Britain so very well, as to tell us, that, as a Member and in the House, he is accountable to no Man, but the greatest Man in England is accountable to him, cannot chuse but descant very prettily upon Subjects as require all the Nicety of the Common and Civil Law.

This Book is since come out, and I am ready to receive all that shall be said in Abuse of me for printing it, with great Satisfaction from the Good it has done in laying before my Countrymen their present Condition, and the Rules the Laws have prescribed by which they ought to walk in this great Conjunction of the Affairs of *Europe*.

But

But as I am leaving off this diurnal Quarrel, I will not omit to take Notice of the Examiner's charging upon the Whigs, the late Rumours during the Queen's Indisposition; which put so many Persons concerned in the Funds into Apprehension, and endangered the publick Credit. I shall point out from whence the most frightful of those Rumours had their Rise, and to whose Account the propagating them ought to be placed; if the Reader have Patience to attend to so long a Story.

The Examiner of Feb. 5. has the following Passages.

The Faction, whose Property in that Name grows every Day stronger, have given us a late Instance of their Conduct in the free Dispensation of Fears and Jealousies, which shews their present Temper to great Advantage, and lets us at once into all the Secret of their Management. — They consider'd, that it was impossible to regain the Favour and Affections of the People, after a Series of so many fatal Experiments as this Nation hath had of their Conduct, unless they could level the New Ministry with the Old; and persuade their Countrymen, that tho' they had escap'd Ruin by a Faction, they were still in Danger of Popery and the Pretender. And because they knew very well, that plain Lying, their last and only Game, would give but a short and faint Diversion, and never do them any solid and durable Service; therefore they were obliged to clamour upon some Grounds or other, and find out a Colour, tho' a very slight one, for their Uncertainty. Ireland had afforded them an Incident or two, which drew their Eyes and Hopes that way. — One Murphy deposes before Mr. Alderman Qain, of the City of Dublin, That he had been Inlisted by one Roch, a Merchant, in the French King's Service (as was pretended) in the Company commanded by Sir Andrew Lee; but was promis'd that he should be transported to France, and thence march to Lorrain, where he should see the Young K. and if he behav'd well, return soon after with Preferment. He farther swears; That one Mrs. Catharine Lucas is concern'd with Roch in the Inlisting of Men; That two Ships lie there to take the Men on Board; and that he was told by one of the Inlisted Persons, that they had already rais'd Fifty. This Affidavit thus Cook'd and Contriv'd, instead of being transmitted to the Council or Secretaries of State, is sent over to the Printer of the Crisis, and Writer of the Daily Courant, who presently publishes and disperses it as a Piece of extraordinary News; and for fear his common Readers should miss the Jest, prints the words (see the Young K.) and (soon return) in a different Character; in order to fix the Hint upon them, and bespeak their more particular Notice and Observation. The Consequence is, that the Coffee-Houses are presently in an Uproar; the Party takes the Alarm; every Post carries some dismal and deplorable Addition into the Country; new Lyes are sent to the Press; the Crisis falls; the Snow-ball gathers as it goes. — The Englishman sighs and groans at sight of an Old Bull of Pope Pius, and a Paragraph in the Post-Boy; Stocks fall; the publick Credit is at a Stand; the Queen is said to be dangerously Ill; the Ministry are revil'd; the Whigs gain a Day of Clamour to themselves. — If this were the last Medley of Lyes these People intended to furnish; or if upon tracing and detecting the first diminutive Story, that gave occasion to all the other Clamours of the Week, they would engage to retract their Errors, would promise to amend their Tongues for the future, and do Penance by being Quiet and Easy; it would be worth the Government's while to enquire into, and examine strictly, the Contents of the Original Affidavit, by summoning the several Parties concerned in it, and sift this whole Affair to the bottom, which carries with it all the visible Marks of Imposture, notwithstanding we should grant, that Murphy has sworn nothing but strict Fact and Truth. This however I aver, that Lee, and Roch, and Lucas, and their Fifty Men, tho' the Pretender were to Head them in Person, are not half so Formidable and Dangerous to the State,

as

as those *Furious Incendiaries*, who have grafted so many other horrible Clamour, upon this foolish Incident.

To all this I offer the following Answer.

If the Government should think fit to trace the Rumours (which the *Examiner* wisely consulting his own and his Friends Interest, says is not worth their while) that gradually raised the Apprehensions of the Publick, and caused the Run upon the Bank, 'tis believed they would find the principal Facts to stand in the following Order.

I. The *Examiner* of Friday, January 8, gave the following Passage.

According to the best Advices sent us by the Whigs and their Oracles, the Demise of the Crown happened upon Thursday the 24th of December, being Christmas-Eve, at Four of the Clock in the Morning, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirteen. All Ages, Sexes, Ranks, and Orders of Men, at first hearing of the ill News, were affected with the deepest Sorrow, and a general Panick ran through the whole Kingdom. For a long time we were distracted and inconsolable; in the utmost Horror and Confusion upon the most excellent Queen, who then became immortal. But these black Clouds were soon dispersed, our Fears and Jealousies vanished, and we revived from a deplorable State of Grief and Misery, at the first joyful Tidings of the happy Accession of Her Most Sacred Majesty Queen ANNE the Second (whom GOD long preserve) to the Throne of Her Ancestors; the Nature of our Monarchy being such, that immediately after the Death of the Person in Possession, the Crown, by Right of Inheritance, descends to the next Heir, without any previous Formalities and Conditions, or admitting so much as the least Vacancy or Interregnum.

In these Terms, which no other Writer durst have used, did this Loyalist speak of the dangerous Fit of Illness which seized the Queen on the 24th of December. And as he professes, and is believed by the generality of his Readers, to write for the Ministry, and to be acquainted with their real Sentiments, 'twas impossible for any Man, who is concerned for the settled Constitution and Religion of England, to read this Passage in a Paper of such a Character, without seeing through the thin Cloud in which the oraculous Author has wrapped himself, and taking just Alarm. For he discovers his true Meaning, by drolling in so forced a Strain, on a Subject so serious, for a Pretence only to bring in at last a cold Witticism drawn from the Nature of our Monarchy.

II. Let it be supposed the News of Her Majesty's Danger on the 24th of December, could be so long as seven Days in getting to the Court of France; and then let it be considered, whether the following Intimation from Paris in the Advices of their 12th of January (which is our 1st) of a Sea-Armament and Land-Forces for a Descent, was merely accidental, or a Report devised by our new Friends, as proper to be immediately given out upon News so unexpected by them.

Post-Boy, Jan. 12. Paris, Jan. 12. N. S. M. du Casse will set out forthwith for Toulon, in order to command the Squadron against Barcelona. The King is equipping 14 Men of War in divers Ports of this Kingdom, besides Frigats and Bomb-Vessels; which being to join M. du Casse, it is thought there is some greater Design upon the Anvil, than the Reduction of Majorca and Barcelona; the rather, because they are to take 12 or 14000 Land-Forces on board, with a prodigious Quantity of Ammunition and Provisions.

The Daily Courant of Jan. 11. gave the same Passage from the same Paris Letter.

The

The *Post-Boy* of Jan. 19. entertained the Publick with the following explanatory Paragraph.

Brest, Jan. 11. N. S. ' The Equipment of 8 Men of War is continued. It is said, that with the Ships that are fitting out in the Harbours of the Ocean, they will make a Squadron of 15 Men of War, besides Frigats, Bomb-Vessels, and Fireships; but whither bound, or upon what Expedition, is yet a Secret.

There was not a Syllable of this in the *Daily Courant*.

Again, the *Post-Boy* of Jan. 23, gave this further Explanation.

Paris, Jan. 8. N. S. They report it at Court for a Certainty, That the King of Sweden has resolv'd to return home by Sea; and, that the King's Ships that are fitting out at *Brest*, and those the English have equipp'd at *Portsmouth*, are to go together to the *Archipelago*, to take his Swedish Majesty on board at *Salonica*, in order to transport him to *Stockholm*. This, however, is certain, That our Sea-Armament is made in concert with *England*; and not unlikely, to carry the King of Sweden into his own Dominions.

The *Daily Courant* had not a Word of this neither.

Now were the Writer of the *Daily Courant* called upon for the first *Paris* News of the 12th of Jan. N. S. he would shew that he translated it from the original Letter, which is known to come from the Office at *Paris*, called the *Bureau d'Adresse*; which Letter he might prove is avowedly and openly sent duly hither twice a Week, by the same Hands that send over the *Paris Gazette*. And so if *Abel Roper* were asked whence he had the other two Paragraphs, it is presumed he could give as reasonable an Account.

It may be objected, that *Abel Roper* in his *Post-Boy* of February 2, has retracted all by concluding his *Hague* Article with these Words. ' We have no Advice of any Fleet fitting out on the Coast of *France*, nor of any Motion of Troops in that Kingdom, but by some particular Letters from *London*.

But it must be considered, that *Abel* is a Politician, and says this only *ad populum*, after it was found that the *Paris* Articles (which we will not say were originally calculated for encouraging the Pretender's Friends, when the Queen's Life was in Danger) gave too great an Alarm to all true Englishmen. He therefore roundly denies all that he himself had been so diligent to collect from his *Paris* Correspondence, and calls off the Attention of his Readers from *France* to our own Country; and then the *Examiner* steps in, and throws all upon the Whigs.

Upon the whole therefore, taking it for granted, according to *Abel's* and the *Examiner's* last Affirmation, that the late Fears and Jealousies were founded upon groundless Rumours, and that there is really no Sea-Armament on the Coast of *France*, nor any Troops in Motion to go on board; it is, however, plain we were beholden for those Rumours, either to our new Friends on the other Side of the Water, or to *Abel's* Directors here; perhaps to both, (for indeed *Abel's* third Paragraph from *Paris* will not pass with every one for a literal Translation only:.) It is plain what the Intention was, had not God in Mercy restored the Queen to a State of Health, and thereby dissipated the Storm that was gathering over our Heads. And it is plain what this Nation is to expect, whenever Her Majesty's invaluable Life shall again be in Danger.

All these Rumours from *France* were previous to the Insertion of *Murphy's* Affidavit in the *Daily Courant*; nor have I heard that the Directors of the Bank made particular Mention of that Affidavit, when they waited upon the Lord Treasurer to acquaint him with their Apprehensions: And yet one would imagine by reading the *Examiner*, that this Affidavit had led the Van, was the most capital Rumour, and that the *Post-Boy* had only contributed some small Paragraph not worth mentioning

tioning. *Abel* (poor Innocent) did nothing; the Writer of the *Daily Courant*, since he became Printer of the *Crisis*, has done all; and the *Examiner* very solemnly avers, ' That *Lee* and *Roch*, and *Lucas*, and their Fifty Men, though the Pretender were to head them in Person, are not half so formidable and dangerous to the State, as those factious Incendiaries, who have grafted so many other horrible Clamours upon this foolish Incident.

As to that Affidavit, the *Examiner* says very truly, that the Writer of the *Courant* thought it an extraordinary Piece of News: He could not think otherwise, for these Reasons.

I. 'Tis extraordinary in its own Nature.

II It appeared the more extraordinary to him, because in a former *Courant* he had inserted from the printed *Votes* of the Commons of *Ireland* of almost a Month before, this that follows:

Dec. 22 The House being informed, That several Natives of this Kingdom were listed in the French King's Service, and were on board a Ship, of which one *Hays* is Captain; *Tho. Price* was called in and examined, and then withdrew. Ordered, That the said *Tho. Price* do attend the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's-Bench, to give his Information about that Matter.

To conclude, It were to be wished that this Affair were less extraordinary than the following Pieces shew it to be.

By the Grand Jury of the County of Dublin.

WE the Grand Jury of the said County do present, That whereas upon Examination on Oath, return'd to us this present Quarter Session, and on the Personal Knowledge of several of our Fellow Grand Jurors and other Persons; It appears that great Numbers of young lusty Fellows, all *Irish Papists*, were listed, and have been sent since last *Michaelmas* into *France*, on Assurances given them that they shall soon return home with their Lawful King *James* the Third, as they are pleas'd to stile the Pretender. And it likewise appearing to us as aforesaid, that the same Methods are taken in almost every County in this Kingdom; and at this time that one *James Roch*, a considerable Popish Merchant in *Dublin*, Expends great Sums of Money in listing and engaging Her Majesty's Natural Born Subjects, to withdraw their Allegiance from Her Majesty, by entering into the Service of the Person who pretends to take upon him the Title of King of *Great-Britain* and *Ireland*: We do present the said Practices highly dangerous to Her Majesty's Government and Authority in this Kingdom, and to the Protestant Interest thereof. And we have reason to fear, if an immediate stop be not put to the Methods now taken for Transporting great Numbers of the Popish Youth of this Kingdom into the Service of the Pretender, the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom may in time be very much distress'd thereby: Wherefore we humbly make it our Request to the Honourable Bench, That they would lay the same before his Grace the Lord Lieutenant of this Kingdom, and humbly desire his Grace's Seasonable Interposition in preventing the same.

Com. Civit. Waterford.

The Deposition of Michael Letry Killotteran in the Liberties of the said City, taken before us this 26th Day of January, 1713-14.

THE Deponent being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelist, deposeth and saith, that being at *Knockenalden* in the said County Yesterday, there he met one *Toby Butler*, who listed this Deponent in the Service of the Pretender, and was to go on Board a Ship that was at the *Little Island*, and that when the said *Letry* was on Board, that the said *Butler* said he would give him Three Pounds eight Shillings and eight Pence, and when he was landed in *France* that he should have Cloaths and Arms. When he first listed him, he the

said Butler said it was for *Newfoundland*, but immediately afterwards he said it was to go to *France* to serve the Pretender; and bid him for his Life not to tell any body of it; and declared to this Deponent, that he had Fourteen listed for the same Service, and that he would bring them all over here in a Year's time. And when this Deponent said to him, if he would list any, or had no English, he the said Butler replied, Damn the English, for I am going to root them out. He further deposes, that the said Butler declared to him, that when he was arrived in *France*, that this Deponent should have four Pounds Advance-Money, and four Pence a Day more than any French Soldier had. And further deposes, That he is credibly informed by several Associates, that there are Forty Officers that have Commissions from the Pretender, arrived lately from *France*, and that they are raising of Men in all Parts of the Kingdom, and further saith not.

Jurat coram Nobis 26

die Jan. 1713.

Francis Barker, Mayor.

Richard Christmas

Mich. Letry his Mark †.

Copia vera.

Attested per

Fra. Barker, Mayor.

DUBLIN. *By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, A Proclamation.*
WHereas *William Letry* and *Michael Letry* have given in Examinations upon Oath, before the Mayor of *Waterford* and another Justice of the Peace, That *Toby Butler*, a Lieutenant in the Regiment of *Mr. Butler*, commonly called *Lord Gallmoy*, did actually enlist them the said *William* and *Michael Letry* to serve the Pretender in the said *Lord Gallmoy's* Regiment, and told them, That he had enlisted 14 Men more for the same Purpose. We therefore having resolved to put a Stop to the said traiterous Practices, and to bring the Actors therein to condign Punishment, do by this our Proclamation strictly charge and command Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Magistrates, Sheriffs, and all other Her Majesty's Ministers of Justice, to use their utmost Endeavours to discover, take, and apprehend the said *Toby Butler* and his Accomplices, and all such as shall knowingly harbour, receive, or relieve them, or any of them, in order that they may be brought to speedy Justice; and for the Encouragement of such as shall first apprehend the said *Toby Butler*, we do hereby publish and declare That such Person or Persons who shall apprehend and take the said *Toby Butler*, so as he be brought to Justice, shall have and receive as a Reward the Sum, of 200 l. And we hereby command and require the several Officers of Her Majesty's Revenue in the several Ports in this Kingdom, and all Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and other Magistrates, to use their utmost Care and Diligence to prevent the said *Toby Butler*, and all such Persons as he hath enlisted as aforesaid, and all such other Persons as shall hereafter be enlisted for the said Service, from going out of this Kingdom. And for the more effectual preventing of Persons being enlisted for the said Service, we hereby strictly prohibit and forbid all Persons whatsoever to entertain or list any of Her Majesty's Subjects in this Kingdom in the Service of any foreign Prince or State whatsoever, without Authority or Leave from Her Majesty, or the chief Governour or Governours of this Kingdom for the Time being, as they will answer the contrary at their utmost Peril. And we do hereby declare, that any Person who has been or shall be enlisted or entertained for the Service of the Pretender, and shall discover the Person who enlisted him, before any Justice of the Peace, the first Discoverer of every Person so enlisting, shall have his Pardon for the same; and if the Person who enlisted him shall be apprehended and convicted thereof, then such first Discoverer shall have and receive the Reward of 50 l. for his Service.

Given at the Council-Chamber in Dublin the 2d Day of February, 1713.

These Facts and Passages sufficiently prove, how instrumental that ingenious Writer Mr. *Roper*, and that modest Author the *Examiner*, who conceals his Name, have been in rousing the World out of its late Lethargy, and alarming those who were insensible, to all the Regards of Honour, Religion, and Liberty, to take care of what they valued much more, their *Cash*. Self-Interest, which inclines the Minds of Men as strongly as Gravity does Bodies, made every Man look about him; and when the Word was given, for Reasons best known to these Authors, that French Ships were preparing for secret Designs, every Man's Love of his Money (in spite of the Confidence they ought to repose in his Most Christian Majesty's disclaiming the Pretender) made him apprehensive there might be a Visit intended to *Great Britain*. Before this, Men could sit down satisfied, and never consider that it is Nonsense to profess the Support of a Protestant Church, by Steps which cannot but introduce Popery. Before this, you might declaim in favour of the Hereditary Right, and be understood to intend it for the Benefit of the House of *Hanover*. Before this, you might in Discourse give up every profitable Branch of our Commerce, and be received as a Person that understood and promoted the National Credit.

This is not all, for before this Run upon the Bank, a Man was thought to argue very well, that would say, for the better Consumption and Exportation of *British* Manufactures, and Maintenance of our poor Manufacturers, it was absolutely necessary to give both *Spains* to the friendly House of *Bourbon*: But least a Great Monarch should be tempted by Ambition to use that Trust for his own, rather than our Interest; it would be expedient to keep a Check upon him, by dismissing all our Allies. For our further Security within our selves, and to prevent all Invasions of Liberty and Property, one might very lately have said, the Dignity and Authority of Parliaments could not be better strengthened, than by placing a Despotick Power in the Sovereign.

We have so little Publick Spirit amongst us, that these things passed like Mathematical Truths, till each Man grew afraid for his own Pocket.

A Man who was uneasy, before this Accident, for the Publick Welfare, and has observed nothing since that puts us in a better Condition; a Man, I say, who from only hearing the News contradicted, that the Pretender was a coming, cannot infer that he may not still come, ought to be excused for Writing as I have, and do, to raise in his Fellow-Subjects a just Concern for those Civil and Religious Rights which they at present enjoy above all other Nations.

But as Fear for themselves, rather than Love to others, is what will most probably affect a degenerate and inglorious Generation, I shall here take the Liberty to refer them to the 33d Page of the *CRISIS*.

I must confess it is a most irksome and painful Work to be ever entertaining one's self with these melancholy Considerations; and therefore for the future I will strive to make my self as easy as I can, and consult (like other People) my own Quiet and Happiness.

To shew my Reader that I am resolved to look upon things in a less dismal View for the future, I shall conclude this present Writing with a Letter I lately writ in answer to a Friend of mine at Court, who, I believe, out of kindness to me, gave me some Admonitions and Reproaches upon the Subject of what I had lately published.

To Mr. ——— at Windsor.

S I R,
 ' YOU are extremely offended at my late Writings,
 ' which you are pleas'd to call *unwarrantable*, and give
 ' the old Addition to what is offensive to Courtiers, That it is
 ' disrespectful to the Queen. I have so much Respect to our
 ' Friendship, that I shall explain my self on the Articles
 ' wherewith you charge me: First, Meddling with *Dunkirk*,
 ' And, Secondly, Writing the *Crisis*. I am sorry there is so
 ' good an Excuse for the first, as there is at this time; the
 ' main Argument against me, *to wit*, That it was in the
 ' Queen's Hands, is vanished: Time has made good what I
 ' said, and destroyed what was answered by my Adverfa-
 ' ries. The Queen's Garrison is exposed by levelling the
 ' Works to the Mercy of the *French*, and the Mole and Har-
 ' bour,

‘ bour, which were first to be demolished, stand as they did,
 ‘ the Terrour of the *British* Nation. Thus, *Sir*, as the In-
 ‘ terest of Her Majesty and Her People are inseparable, I
 ‘ think I have behaved my self like a dutiful Subject, in com-
 ‘ plaining of this open Violation of Her Treaty in the most
 ‘ important Article of it.

‘ Now, *Sir*, as to the *Crisis*, what is there said, is founded
 ‘ upon Acts of Parliament therein recited, and Considera-
 ‘ tion of the present State of *Europe*, with relation to the
 ‘ Power of *France*, and the Interests of the Pretender to Her
 ‘ Majesty’s Dominions. You are so much a Courtier, as to
 ‘ say this also is disrespectful to Her Majesty, and an Insinua-
 ‘ tion that I could prescribe Rules to them for their own
 ‘ Safety and Honour better, than any thing of which they
 ‘ themselves are capable. I will not be silent, for fear of the
 ‘ Imputation of Arrogance, where the thing speaks it self
 ‘ so apparently as in this Case; and I assert, that you Courti-
 ‘ ers fail in your Duty to the Queen, when you pretend to
 ‘ guard Her Authority by Acts, which, in themselves, are
 ‘ destructive of it. Do you believe, *Sir*, it is not possible
 ‘ for any Man in *England* to take off from himself the Impu-
 ‘ tation of favouring the Pretender? If he does not think it
 ‘ worth his while, he must strengthen that Imputation of
 ‘ course; and tho’ he means no such thing in his Heart, as to
 ‘ promote his Interests, the forbearing or deferring to give
 ‘ undeniable Evidences of his honest Intentions in this great
 ‘ Point, is such a Neglect of Mankind, such a Violation of
 ‘ the Tranquillity of his Country, and all that is dear to eve-
 ‘ ry good Man, that I cannot see how a Man can think him-
 ‘ self capable of making an Atonement.

‘ It is in vain for Men, who have no other than the gene-
 ‘ ral Good of their Country at Heart, to attempt the Cure
 ‘ of the ill Consequences which this careless and insolent Beha-
 ‘ viour of you Courtiers has upon the Minds of the People.
 ‘ It is impossible to make them believe, without the Help of
 ‘ the Clergy, that when Men called *Whigs* are not in Power,
 ‘ any thing can be in danger but the Church.

‘ Now, *Sir*, you have hinted that you ‘poke to me with
 ‘ the more freedom, because you say you have seen me eat the
 ‘ Queen’s Bread at a Table at Court. While

‘ While I did so, I believe you never heard me explain my
 ‘ self, with relation to Her Honour, Safety and Government,
 ‘ but on the Foundation which I have since made my self so
 ‘ obnoxious to you Courtiers, by defending.

‘ Now, my dear old Friend, as you have shewed your
 ‘ self very much and very little a Courtier in yours to me, by
 ‘ treating me without your usual Gentleness, and without re-
 ‘ spect to Queen or Country betraying your self a very sup-
 ‘ ple Gentleman with relation to the Queen’s Upper Ser-
 ‘ vants; I shall, on the side of my Queen and Country, be as
 ‘ free with your fine People, as you have been with me for
 ‘ their Sakes.

‘ You talk, Sir, very much of *Whig* and *Tory*, and call me
 ‘ one of them; but I tell you, whether I am one or other;
 ‘ (for I protest I do not know which I ought to be called, till
 ‘ those Terms are explained by the Rule of the present Esta-
 ‘ blishment in Church and State) your upper Courtiers have
 ‘ nothing to do with the Matter. You say they are for the
 ‘ Church; shall we judge of it by their Education, or their
 ‘ Lives? No Man living will deny but there are *Whigs* and
 ‘ *Tories*, or *Tories* and *Whigs* (for I know not which to name
 ‘ first of these terrible People) that are pious Observers of
 ‘ the Ordinances of the Church, and Laws of the Realm;
 ‘ and the best Men of all Parties ought, in all Reason and
 ‘ Charity, to be the Persons by whose Conduct we should
 ‘ judge of their Principles who follow them.

‘ According to this, what are your Leaders, but what I
 ‘ used in private Conversation to call them, the new Con-
 ‘ verts? For neither as *Whigs* or *Tories* have they been, so
 ‘ much as in their Education, Church-men; and purely for
 ‘ having no self-interested Designs towards their own Salva-
 ‘ tion, but leaving their old bleak Barns and Conventicles
 ‘ for warm Houses and magnificent Churches, and skillfully
 ‘ dealing the Church Preferments among Clergymen who
 ‘ have as little Superstition as themselves, they very gravely,
 ‘ and without laughing out while they are doing it, kick the
 ‘ *Whigs* wherever they meet them, and during the very Act of
 ‘ kicking them, tell the patient Animals it is for their Resistance.
 ‘ If any one who has formerly been a Friend to Passive Obedi-
 ‘ ence,

'ence comes in for a present Basting with the *Whigs*, the new
 'Converts use him accordingly; witness my Lord you know
 'who. Thus from the good Skill of the new Converts, and
 'the Indulgence which the Clergy are pleased to give them
 'as Babes of Grace, both Parties are occasionally play'd off,
 'and their Noddles knock'd against each other, when either
 'pretends to be sawcy; I say the new Converts, when they
 'please, set them to Loggerheads against each other, by na-
 'ming the By-word *Church*; and those Clergy who are Con-
 'fessors to the new Converts, because they know themselves
 'capable of Employments in the State, but the new Converts
 'not capable of Employment in the Church, keep up the Hu-
 'mour, to the great Mortification of ambitious *Whigs* and
 '*Tories*, and the no less Diversion of those of each Party, who
 'mean by Zeal for the Church, the Care of Honesty, Virtue,
 'and Religion, and by the Care of the State, the Preservation
 'of Prerogative, Liberty, and Property.

' You must know the new Converts are to me the very plea-
 'santest Fellows that ever this Nation produced. Tho' there is
 'no such thing professed in our Church as a downright Indul-
 'gence in any written Form, yet all thinking Men agree they
 'have a plenary Indulgence virtually given, received, and under-
 'stood, by which they may in any thing that does not impeach or
 'waste the Power of the Church, promise and disappoint, say and
 'unsay, swear and forswear, lie and betray, (besides gratifying the
 'natural Demands of Flesh and Blood by way of Whoring and
 'Drinking) without the least Damage to their Sanctity, or Reputa-
 'tion as Lay-Brothers.

' It was a shrewd Question put by an old Churchman who
 'stood upon Terms t'other Day with a new Convert in a little
 'Matter that concerned his Soul: "Why if you don't, says the new
 "' Convert, the Whigs must come in; but, said the Churchman,
 "' *but if they do not shall I come in?*" The new Convert turned his
 'Head another way, and looking upon a Picture in the Room, con-
 'fessed that *Rubens* was an excellent Painter.

' You and I, *Jack*, know one another very well; I always told
 'you you had a Genius for a Courtier, and I always owned to
 'you I had not.

' I would not by saying this have you think I do not understand
 'a Courtier, when he is a Man of Honour, to be the greatest
 'Character in humane Life: When a Man enjoys the Favour of
 'his Prince with a Resolution to enjoy it no longer than it is con-
 'sistent with the joint Interest of his Sovereign and his Country,

' he

‘ he is a great and worthy Character: But if a Man should enjoy
 ‘ the good Fortune of succeeding at Court, with no other View
 ‘ than to sacrifice both his Sovereign and People to his own Avarice
 ‘ and Ambition, there is no Man, but one who would use
 ‘ the same Power the same Way, will bear with such Proceedings.
 ‘ I assure you, dear *Jack*, when I first found out such an Allay in
 ‘ you, as makes you of so malleable a Constitution that you may
 ‘ be worked into any Form an Artificer pleases, I foresaw I should
 ‘ not enjoy your Favour much longer.

‘ I cannot call you indeed a direct new Convert, but I can very
 ‘ justly say you are a Favourer of the new Converts. When
 ‘ this Appellation runs in my Head, and I must confess I am mightily
 ‘ delighted with it, I cannot but reflect upon the different
 ‘ Fate of those who are new Converts in *France*, and those who
 ‘ are such in *Great Britain*: In *France* they are upon the least Surmise
 ‘ persecuted and dragooned; in *England* caressed, courted,
 ‘ and preferred.

‘ But to answer your last Question, wherein you would know
 ‘ what a Malecontent desires for his Satisfaction? All that I ask, or
 ‘ rather wish, is, First, The Demolition of the Harbour of *Dunkirk*.
 ‘ 2dly, That *Great Britain* and *France* would heartily join against the
 ‘ exorbitant Power of the Duke of *Lorraine*, and force the Pretender
 ‘ from his Asylum at *Bar le Duc*. And because I would be perfectly
 ‘ impartial, and take off the groundless Suspicion which *Toby*
 ‘ has raised against me, of having from another Hand double the
 ‘ Income of my resigned Place in the Stamp-Office, I wish,
 ‘ Thirdly, That his Electoral Highness of *Hanover* would be so
 ‘ grateful to signify to all the World, the perfect good Understanding
 ‘ he has with the Court of *England*, in as plain Terms as Her
 ‘ Majesty was pleased to declare She had with that House on Her
 ‘ Part. This last Circumstance, dear *Jack*, would be very pleasing
 ‘ to all us who are Churchmen, because if the Elector should
 ‘ be any ways disobliged, I am confident Her Majesty has given
 ‘ no Cause for it; and I cannot but attribute any Misunderstanding,
 ‘ if such there should be, to the Artifice of some new Converts,
 ‘ who, for ought I know, may still be Presbyterians in their
 ‘ Hearts.

I am, notwithstanding our Difference in these Matters,

Dear *Jack*,

Very much your humble Servant,

F I N I S.

RICHARD STEELE.