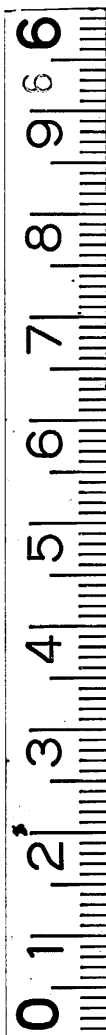


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# CAUTIONS *n*

To those who are to

## Chuse MEMBERS

To SERVE in

## PARLIAMENT.

To which is added

A LIST of those that Voted For  
and Against the

## Bill of Commerce,

As Publish'd in a late Pamphlet intituled,  
*A Letter from a Member of the House  
of Commons to his Friend in the  
Country, &c.*

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L O N D O N :

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*Some Cautions offered to the Consideration  
of those who are to Chuse Members to  
Serve in the Ensuing Parliament.*

I Will make no other Introduction, than that it is hoped the Counties and Burroughs will remember in general, That, besides other Consequences, they will have the Credit of a good Choice, or the Scandal that belongeth to an ill one.

The Creators will be thought like their Creatures; and therefore an ill Choice will either be a disparagement of their Understanding, or their Morals.

There cannot be a fuller Approbation of a thing, than the Chusing of it; so that the Fault of the Members chosen, if known before-hand, will be judged to be of the Growth of that County, or Burrough, after such a solemn Approbation of them.

In short, those who send up their Representatives to *Westminster*, should take care they may be such as will do them Right, and their Country Honour.

*Now to the Particulars.*

I. A very extraordinary Earnestness to be chosen, is no very good Symptom: A Desire to serve the Nation in Parliament, is an *English* Man's Ambition; always to be Encouraged, and never to be Disapproved.

A Man may not only be willing to stand, but he may declare that Willingness to his Friends, that they may assist him, and by all the Means becoming a modest and prudent Man, he may endeavour to succeed, and prevent the being disappointed in it.

But there is a wide Difference between this and the raising a kind of a petty War in the County or Corporation, entering the Lists rather for a Combat than an Election, throwing Fire-Balls to put Men into a Heat, and omitting to spread no Reports, whether true or false, which may give an Advantage by laying a Blemish upon a Competitor.

These Methods will ever be suspicious; it will never be thought a Natural Thing for Men to take such extravagant Pains for the Meer sake of doing Good to others.

To be content to suffer something for a good End, is that which many would do without any great Repugnance: But where a Man can Honestly propose nothing to himself, except Troubles,

(4)

Charge, and Loss, by absence from his own Affairs, to be so violent in the Pursuit of so ill a Bargain, is not at all suited to the Languishing Virtue of Mankind so corrupted.

Such a self-denying Zeal in such a self-seeking Age, is so little to be Imagin'd, that it may without Injury be suspected.

Therefore, when these Blustering Pretenders come upon the Stage, their Natural Temper, and other Circumstances, ought to be very well consider'd, before Men trust them with the Disposal of their Money, or their Liberty.

And I am apt to believe, there could hardly be found one single Man whose other Qualifications would over Ballance the Objections that lye against such Importunate Suitors.

II. Recommending-Letters ought to have no Effect upon Elections.

In this I must distinguish: For tho', in strictness, perhaps there should be no Exception; yet in compliance with long Practice, and out of an Indulgence that is necessary in a time when Mankind is too much loosened from severe Rules, to be kept close up to them, Letters sent only from Equal Men, doing Good Men right by giving Evidence in their behalf, offering them as fitly qualified, when they really are so, and freeing them from unjust Aspersions, may be still allowed.

The Letters I mean, are from Men of Power, where it may be Beneficial to comply, and Inconvenient to oppose.

Choice must not only be Free from Force, but from Influence, which is a degree of Force: There must be no Difficulty, no apprehension that a Refusal will be ill taken, or resented.

The Freeholders must be Freemen too; they are to have no Shackles upon their Votes in an Election; and the Men who stand, should carry their own Letters of Recommendation about them, which are their good Character and Behaviour in the World, without Borrowing Evidence, especially when it cometh from Suspected Hands.

Those who make use of these Epistles, ought to have no more advantage from them, than the *Muscovites* have from the Letters put into their hands when they are Buried, to recommend them to St. Nicholas.

The First should as little get admittance for Men into the Parliament, as these Letters can introduce the Bearers into Heaven.

The Scandal of such Letters lieth first in the Arrogant Imposing of those that write them, and next in the Wretched Meanings of those that need them.

Men must be fallen very low in their Credit, who, upon such an Occasion, have a Recourse to Power to support it: Their Enemies could not give stronger Evidence of their not being fit for that which they pretend to. And if the Electors judge otherwise,

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otherwise, they will be pretty sure in a little time to see their Mistake, and to repent it.

III. Non-Attendance in former Parliaments ought to be a Bar against the Choice of Men who have been guilty of it.

It is one of the worst kinds of Non-Residence, and the least to be excused: It is very hard that Men should despise a Duty, which perhaps is the only ground of the Respect that is paid to them.

It is such a piece of Sawciness for any one to press for the Honour of Serving in Parliament, and then to be careless in Attending it, that in a House where there were so many Officers, the Penalty had not been improper to have Cashier'd them for not appearing at the General Muster.

If Men forbear to come out of Laziness, let them be gratified by taking their Ease at Home without Interruption: If out of small Cunning to avoid Difficulties, and to escape from the Inconvenience of Voting in Critical Cases, let them enjoy that despicable Pitch of Wisdom, and never pretend to make a Figure where the Publick is to be served.

If it would not be thought advisable to trust a Man immediately after he hath been grawn out of a Goal, it may be as reasonable to look upon one who for his Non-Attendance in the House hath been sent for in Custody, as a kind of Bankrupt, which putteth him upon unequal Terms with those who have been assiduous in the discharge of their Duty.

They who thought fit in one Session to Neglect the Publick Business, may be justly suspected, by their standing, in the next to intend their own.

Besides these more deliberate Offenders, there are some who do not Attend, even when they are in the House; absent in their Thoughts for want of Comprehending the Business that is doing, and therefore diverted from it by any thing that is Trivial.

Such Men are Nuisances to a serious Assembly; and when they are Numerous, it amounteth almost to a Dissolution; it being Scarce possible for good Sense to be heard, whilst a Noise is made by the Buzzing of these Horse-flies.

The *Roman* Censors who degraded a Senator for Yawning whilst there was a Debate, would have much more abundant matter here upon which they might exercise their Jurisdiction.

To conclude this Head, there are so few that ever mended in these Cases, that after the first Experiment it is not at all reasonable to take them upon a new Trial.

IV. Men who are unquiet and Busy in their Natures, are to give more than ordinary Proofs of their Integrity, before the Electing them into a Publick Trust can be justified. As a hot Summer

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Summer breedeth greater Swarms of Flies, so an active Time breedeth a greater number of these shining Gentlemen.

It is pretty sure, That Men who cannot allow themselves to be at Rest, will let no body else be at Quiet. Such a perpetual Activity is apt, by degrees, to be applied to the pursuit of their private Interest. And their Thoughts being in a continual motion, they have not Time to dwell long enough upon any Thing to entertain a scruple.

So that they are generally at full Liberty to do what is most Convenient for them, without being fettered by any Restraints.

Nay further; Whenever it happeneth that there is an Impunity for Cheating, these nimble Gentlemen are apt to think it a disparagement to their Understandings not to go into it.

I doubt it is not a wrong to the present Age, to say, *That a Knave is a less unpopular Calling than it hath been in former Times.* And, to say Truth, *It would be Ingratitude in some Men to turn Honest, when they owe all they have to their Knavery.*

The People are in this respect Unhappy; they are too many to do their own Business; their Numbers, which make their Strength, are at the same the cause of their Weakness; they are too unweildy to move; and for this reason nothing can ever redeem them from this incurable Impotency: So that they must have Solicitors to pursue and look after their Interests; who are too often disposed to dispense with the *Fidelity* they owe to those that trust them; especially if the Government will pay their Bills without Abatement.

It is better these Gentlemen's Dexterity should be employed any where than in *Parliament*, where the ill Consequence of their being Members is too much diffused, and not restrained to the County or Burrough who shall be so unwary as to Chuse them.

V. Great Drinkers are less fit to Serve in Parliament than is apprehended.

Men's Virtue, as well as their Understanding, is apt to be tainted by it.

The appearance of it is Sociable and Well-natur'd, but it is be no means to be rely'd upon.

Nothing is more frail than a Man too far engag'd in wet Popularity.

The habit of it maketh Men careless of their Business, and that naturally leadeth them into Circumstances that make them liable to Temptation.

It is seldom seen, That any Principles have such a Root, as that they can be Proof against the continual Droppings of a Bottle.

As to the Faculties of the Mind, there is not less Objection; the Vapours of Wine may sometimes throw out sparks of Wit, but they are like scattered Pieces of Ore, there is no Vein to Work upon.

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Such Wit, even the best of it, is like paying great Fines; in which Case there must of Necessity be an abatement of the constant Rent.

Nothing, sure, is a greater Enemy to the Brain than too much Moisture; it can the least of any thing bear the being continually Steep'd; and it may be said, that Thought may be resembled to some Creatures which can Live only in a dry Country.

Yet so Arrogant are some Men, as to think they are so much Masters of Business, as that they can Play with it; they imagine they can drown their Reason once a Day, and that it shall not be the Worse for it; forgetting, that by too often Diving, the Understanding at last groweth too Weak to rise up again.

I will suppose this Fault was less frequent when *Solon* made it one of his Laws, *That it was Lawful to Kill a Magistrate if he was found Drunk.* Such a Liberty taken in this Age, either in the Parliament, or out of it, would do terrible Execution.

I cannot but mention a Petition, in the Year 1647, from the County of *Devon*, to the House of Commons, against the Undue Election of Burgesses, who are strong in Wine, and weak in Wisdom.

The cause of such Petitions is to be prevented by Chusing such as shall not give Handle for them.

VI. Wanting-Men give such cause of Suspicion where-ever they deal, that surely the Chusers will be upon their Guard, as often as such dangerous Pretenders make their Application to them.

Let the Behaviour of such Men be never so plausible and untainted, yet they who are to pitch upon those they are to Trust with All they have, may be excused, if they do not only consider what they are, but what they may be.

As We pray our selves, *We may not be led into Temptation*, we ought not by any means to thrust others into it, even tho' our own Interest was not concern'd: And sure, when it is, the Argument hath not less force.

If a Man hath a small Estate, and a numerous Family; where it happeneth that a Man hath as many Children as he hath Tenants, it is not a recommending Circumstance for his Election.

When it cometh to be the Question with such a Man, Whether he shall be just to the Publick, or cruel to his Family? It is very possible the Decision may be on the Side of corrupted Nature.

It is a Compliment to this Age, which it doth not deserve, to suppose Men are so ty'd up to Morality, as that they cannot be pinched out of it, especially now when it is called Starving, not to be Embroidered, or served in Plate.

The Men cholen to serve their Country should not be loaden with Suits that may tempt them to assume Priviledges; much less under such Necessities as may more immediately prepare them for Corruption.

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Men who need a Parliament for their own particular Interest, have more reason to offer their Service, than others have to accept of it. And tho' I do not doubt, but there may be some whose Virtue would triumph over their Wants, let them be never so pressing; yet to expose the Publick to the hazard of being deceived, is that which can never be justifi'd by those that Chuse. And tho' it must be allow'd possible for a Wanting-Man to be Honest, yet it is impossible for a Man to be Wise that will depend upon it.

VII. There is a sort of Men that have a Tinsel-Wit which make them shine among those who cannot Judge.

*Club and Coffee-House* Gentlemen, *Petty Merchants* of small Conceits, who have an empty Habit of Prating without Meaning; they always aim at Wit, and generally make false Fire.

Their Business is less to learn, than to set themselves out, which makes them chuse to be with such as can only be Witnesses of their small Ingenuity, rather than with such as might improve it.

There is a Subordinate Wit, as much inferior to a Wit of Business, as a Fidler at a Wake is to the lofty Sound of an Organ.

Men of this Size are in no degree suited to the Business of redressing Grievances, and making Laws.

There is a Parliament-Wit to be distinguish'd from all other Kinds; those who have it, do not stuff their Heads only with Cavils and Objections.

They have a Deliberate and an observing Wit, a Head turned to Publick things; Men who place a greater Pleasure in mending a Fault, than in finding it out.

Their Understanding directeth them to object in the Right Place, and not like those who go by no other Rule, than to Conclude, That must be the best Counsel which was not taken.

These Whole-Sale Judges shew such a Gross and Peevish Ignorance, that it appeareth so openly in all they say or do, that they give loud Warning to all considering Men, not to chuse them.

VIII. The dislike of flight Airy Men must not go so far, as to Recommend Heaviness in opposition to it, especially where Men are Convicted of it by Experience in former Sessions.

As a lively Coxcomb will seldom fail to lay in his Claim for Wit; so a Blockhead is apt to pretend, that his Heaviness is a Proof of his Judgment.

Some have an universal Lethargy Spread upon their Understanding without exception; others have an Insufficient *quod ad hoc*, as in some Cases Men have *quo ad hanc*, these last can never so turn their Thoughts to Publick Business, as to give the Attention that is necessary to comprehend it.

There are those who have such a Thick Shell upon their Brains, that their Ignorance is Impenetrable, and maketh such a

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Stout Resistance against Common Sense, that it will never be subdu'd by it: True Heart of Oak, Ignorance that will never yield, let Reason Beat never so Hard upon it; and though their kind Neighbours have, at several Elections, sent them up to School again, they have still return'd the same Incurable Dunces.

There is a false Gravity that is a very ill Symptom; and it may be said, that as Rivers which run very slowly, have always the most Mud at the Bottom; so a Solid stiffness in the Constant Course of a Man's Life, is a Sign of a Thick Bed of Mud at the Bottom of his Brain.

A dull Man is so near a dead Man, that he is hardly to be Ranked in the List of the Living; and as he is not to be Bury'd whilst he is half alive, so he is as little to be employ'd whilst he is half Dead.

Parliaments are now grown to be quite other things than they were formerly.

In Ancient Times they were little more than Great Affizes: A Roll of Grievances; *Magna Charta* confirmed: Priviledges of Holy Church preserved; so many Sacks of Wool given, and away.

Now there are Traps and Gins laid for the well-meaning Country-Gentleman; he is to Grapple with the Cunning of Men in Town, which is not a little Improv'd by being Rewarded and Encourag'd.

So that Men whose good Intentions are not Seconded and Supported by some degree of Ability, are as much the more Dangerous, as they are less Criminal than Cunning Knaves. Their Honest Mistakes, for want of Distinguishing, either give a Countenance to, or at least lessen the Scandal of the Injurious things that are done to the Publick; and with leave ask'd for so odd an Expression, their Innocent Guilt is as Mischievous to the Laws and Liberties, as the most Deliberate Malice of those that would destroy them.

IX. There is an Abuse which daily Increaseth, of sending such to Parliament, as are scarce old enough to be sent to the University.

I would not in this Restrain the Definition of these Boys to the Age of Twenty One: If my Opinion might take place, I should wish that none might be chosen into the *House of Commons* under Thirty; and to make some Equality, I should from the same Motives think it Convenient, that no Lord should have a Vote in Judicature under that Age.

But to leave this Digression; I cannot see why the Chusers should not at least make it a Rule among themselves, not to send any Man to Represent them under the Age of Twenty five, which is the time of Majority in most other places of the World,

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Surely



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Surely it is not that we are Earlier Plants than our Neighbours.

Such Supposition could neither be justifi'd by our Climate, nor by the Degree of Latitude in which we are placed; I must therefore attribute it to the haste our Ancestors had (and not without reason) to free themselves from the Severity of Wardships.

But whether this, or any thing else, was the cause of our Earlier stepping into Man's Estate; so it is now, that according to our Laws, Twenty one is the Age of Discretion; and the Young Man is then Vested with a Legal, how defective soever he may be in his Natural Understanding.

With all this, there ought to be a Difference made between coming out of Pupilage, and Leaping into Legislators.

It is perhaps Inconvenient enough that a Man should be so soon let loose to destroy his own Estate; but it is yet Worse, that he should then have a Power of giving away other Men's.

The Law must make General Rules, to which there always will be some Objections.

If there were Tryers appointed to judge when Leading-Strings should be left off, many would wear them a very great while, and some perhaps with their Gray Hairs; there being no small Number of Old Boys in all times, and especially in this.

It is Necessary therefore to make Exceptions to this General Rule, where the Case so much requireth it, as it doth in the matter in question.

The ground of sending these *Minors* to Parliament ought not to recommend the Continuance of it to those who are Lovers of Liberty; since it was by the Authority and Influence of Great Men, that their Stripling Sons were first receiv'd by the Humble depending Boroughs, or the Complying Counties.

They called it, as many do still, the best School for Young Men. Now Experience hath shew'd us, that it is like a School only in this respect, that these Youngsters when they are admitted, deserve to be whipp'd in it.

If the House of Commons is a School, it must be for Men of riper Age; these are too Young to Learn there, and being elivated by a mistaken smattering in small Politicks, they grow too supercilious to Learn any where else; so that instead of Improving young promising Plants, they are Destroy'd by being misplac'd.

If then they do themselves hurt by it, it is surer yet, that they do the House no good by coming into it.

They were not Green Geese that are said to have sav'd the Capitol; They were certainly of full Age, or else their Cackling could not have been heard, so as to give warning.

Indeed it look'd some time ago, when the Fashion was to have long continu'd Parliaments, as if we might plant a Boy in the

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the House, with a Prospect that he might continue there till he had Grey Hairs: And that the same Sapling might have such a Root, as that he might grow up to be Timber without being remov'd.

If these Young Men had skill enough to pitch upon some Body in the House, to whom they might resign their Opinion, and upon whose Judgment they might lean without Reserve, there might be less Objection.

But to speak Truth, they know as little how to chuse, as those did who elected them; so that there is no other Expedient left, than the letting them alone.

One may say, generally speaking, That a Young Man being too soon qualify'd for the serious Business of Parliaments, would really be no good Symptom.

It is a sign of too much Phlegm, and too little Fire in the beginning of Age, if Men have not a little more heat than is convenient; for as they grow Older, they will run a hazard of not having so much as is necessary.

The Truth is, The vigour of Youth is soften'd and misapply'd, when it is not spent either in War or close Studies; all other Courses have an idle Mixture that cometh to nothing, and maketh them like Trees, which for want of Pruning run up to Wood, and seldom or never bear any Fruit.

To conclude this Head, it must be own'd, That there is no Age of our Life which doth not carry Arguments along with it to humble us; and therefore it would be well for the Business of the World, if Young Men would stay longer before they went into it, and Old Men not so long before they went out of it.

X. Next to these may be rank'd a sort of superfine Gentlemen, Carpet-Knights, Men whose Heads may be said to be only Appurtenances to their Perukes, which intirely ingross all their Care and Application.

Their Understanding is so strictly appropriated to their Drefs, that no Part of it is, upon Pain of their utmost Displeasure, to be diverted to any other use.

It is not by this intended to recommend an affected Clown, or to make it a necessary Qualification for a Member of Parliament, that he must renounce clean Linnen or good Manners; but surely a too earnest Application to make every Thing fit Right about them, striketh too deep into their small stock of Thoughts to allow it Furniture for any thing else.

To do Right to these fine-spun Gentlemen, Business is too coarse a Thing for them, which maketh it an unreasonable Hardship upon them to oppress them with it; so that in Tendernefs to them, no less than out of Care to the Publick, it is best to leave them to their Taylors with whom they will live in much better Correspondence, when the Danger is prevented of their falling out about Privileges.

( 12 )

XI. Men of Injustice and Violence, in their private Dealings, are not to be trusted by the People with a Commission to treat for them in Parliament.

In the 4th. of *Edw. 3.* The King Commandeth in his Writs, not to chuse any Knights who had been Guilty of Crime, or Maintenance.

These warm Men seldom fail to run into Maintenance, taken in a larger Extent.

It is an Unnatural Sound to come from a Man that is Arbitrary in his Neighbourhood, to talk of *Laws* and *Liberties* at *Westminster*; he is not a proper Vehicle for such Words, which ought never to be prophaned.

An Habitual Breaker of the *Laws*, to be made one of the *Law-Makers*, is as if the Benches in *Westminster-Hall* should be fill'd with Men out of *Newgate*.

Those who are of this Temper cannot change their Nature out of respect to their Country.

Quite contrary, they will less scruple to do Wrong to a Nation where no Body taketh it to himself, than to particular Men, to whose Resentments they are more immediately exposed.

In short, they lie under such strong Objections, that the overbalance of better Men cannot altogether purify an Assembly where these unclean Beasts are admitted.

XII. Excessive Spenders, and unreasonable Savers are to be Excluded, being both greedy from differing Causes.

They are both of them Diseases of Infection, and for that reason are not to be admitted into Publick Assemblies.

A Prodigal Man must be Greedy, because he thinketh he can never Spend enough.

The Wretch must be so, because he will never think he can Hoard enough.

The World first admireth Men's Wisdom for getting Money, and then raileth at them if they do not throw it away; so that the Prodigal Man is only the less unpopular Extreme; he is every jot as well prepared as the Miser, to fall out with his Morals, when once a good Temptation is offered him to lay them aside.

On the other Side, some Rich Men are as eager to over-take those that are Richer, as a Running-Horse is to get to the Race-Post before the other that Contendeth with him.

Men often desire to Heap, rather because others have more, than that they know what to do with that which they covet with so much Impatience.

So that it is plain, the Fancy hath as great a Share in this imaginary Pleasure of Gathering, as it hath in Love, Ambition, or any other Passion.

It is pretty sure, that as no Man was ever Richer for having a good Estate, if he did not look after it; neither will he be the Honefter.

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Want of Care will always create want of Money; so that whether a Man is a Beggar, because he never had any Money, or because he can never keep any, it is all one to those who are to trust him.

Upon this Head of Prodigality, it may be no unreasonable Caution to be afraid of those who, in former Service, have been Extravagantly Liberal of the Publick Money.

Trusting is so hazardous a thing, that it should never be done but where it is necessary; so that when Trustees are found upon Trial to be very Lavish, even without examining into the Causes of it, (which are generally very suspicious) it is a reasonable Part of preventing Wit to change Hands, or else the Chusers will Pay the Penalty that belongeth to good Nature so misplaced, and the Consequences will be attended with the Aggravation of their not being made Wiser by such a severe and costly Warning.

XIII. It would be of very great use to take a general Resolution throughout the Kingdom, That none should be chosen for a County but such as have either in Possession, or Reversion a considerable Estate in it; nor for a Burrough, except he be Resiant, or that he hath some Estate in the County, in Present, or Expectancy.

There have been Eminent Men of Law who were of Opinion, That in the Case of a Burgefs of a Town not Resiant, the Court is to give Judgement according to the Statute, notwithstanding Custom to the contrary.

But not to insist now upon that, the prudential Part is Argument enough to set up a Rule to abrogate an ill Custom.

There is not, perhaps, a greater cause of the Corruption of Parliaments, than by adopting Members, who may be said to have no Title by their Births.

The Juries are by the Law to be *Ex vicineto*: And shall there be less Care that the Representatives of the People be so too?

Sure the Interest of the County is best placed in the Hands of such as have some Share in it.

The Outliers are not so easily kept within the Pale of the Laws. They are often Chosen without being known, which is more like Chusing Valentines, than Members of Parliament. The Motive of their standing is more justly to be supposed, that they may Redress their own Grievances which they know, than those of the Country, to which they are Strangers.

They are chosen at *London* to serve in *Cornwall*, &c. and are often Parties, before they come to be Representatives: One would think the Reproach it is for a County not to have Men within their own Circle to serve them in Parliament, should be Argument enough to reject these Trespassers, without urging the ill Consequences in other Respects of their being admitted.

XIV. As

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XIV. As in some Cases it is adviseable to give a total Exclusion to Men not fitly qualified; so in others it is more proper to lay down a general Rule of Caution, with allowance of some Exceptions, where Men have given such Proofs of themselves, as create a Right for them to be distinguished.

Of this Nature is that which I shall say concerning Lawyers, who, by the same Reason that they may be useful, may be also very dangerous.

The Negligence, and want of Application in Gentlemen, hath made them to be thought more Necessary than naturally they are in Parliament.

They have not only ingrossed the Chair of the Speaker, but that of a Committee is hardly thought to be well filled, except it be by a Man of the Robe.

This maketh it worthy of the more serious Reflection of all Gentlemen, that it may be an Argument to them to qualify themselves in Parliamentary Learning, in such a manner, as that they may rely upon their own Abilities, in order to the serving their Country.

But to come to the Point in Question, It is not without Precedent, that Practising-Lawyers have been excluded from serving in Parliament; and; without following those Patterns strictly, I cannot but think it reasonable, that whilst a Parliament sitteth, no Member of Parliament should Plead at any Bar.

The Reason of it is in many respects strong in itself; but I will not dwell upon this: The Matter now in Question, being concerning Lawyers being Elected, which I conceive should be done with so much Circumspection, that probably it would not often happen.

If Lawyers have great Practice, that ought to take them up; if not, it is no great sign of their Ability; and at the same time giveth a Suspicion, that they may be more liable to be Tempted.

If it should be so in Fact, That no King ever wanted Judges to soften the stiffness of the Laws that were made, so as to make them suit better with the Reason of State, and the Convenience of the Government;

It is no Injury now to suppose it possible for Lawyers in the House of Commons, so to behave themselves in Making of New Laws, as the better to make way for the having their Robes Lined with Fur.

They are Men used to Argue on both sides of a Question; and if ordinary Fees can inspire them with very good Reasons in a very ill Cause, that Faculty exercised in Parliaments, where it may be better Encourag'd, may prove very inconvenient to those that Chuse them.

And therefore, without arraigning a Profession, that it would be scandalous for a Man not to honour; one may, by a Suspicion, which is the more excusable when it is in the Behalf of the People,

( 15 )

People, imagine that the habit of taking Money for their Opinion, may create in some such a Forgetfulness to distinguish, that they may take it for their Vote.

They are generally Men who by a Laborious Study hope to be advanced: They have it in their Eye, as a Reward for the Toil they undergo.

This maketh them generally very slow, and ill disposed (let the Occasion never so much require it) to Wrestle with that Soil where Preferment groweth.

Now if the Supposition be in its self not unreasonable, and that it should happen to be strengthen'd and confirm'd by Experience, it will be very unnecessary to say any more upon this Article, but leave it to the Electors to consider of it.

XV. I cannot forbear to put in a Caveat against Men ty'd to a Party.

There must in every-body be a Leaning to that sort of Men who profess some Principles, more than to others who go upon a different Foundation; but when a Man is Drowned in a Party, plunged in it beyond his depth, he runneth a great Hazard of being upon ill Terms with good Sense, or Morality, if not with both of them.

Such a Man can hardly be called a Free Agent, and for that reason is very unfit to be trusted with the People's Liberty, after he hath given up his own.

It is said, That in some Part of the *Indies* they do so affect little Feet, that they keep them squeezed while they are Children, so that they stay at that small Size after they are grown Men.

One may say something like this of Men lock'd up in a Party; They put their Thoughts into such a narrow Mould, that they can never be enlarged, nor released from their first Confinements.

Men in a Party, in reality are greater Slaves than any body else would care to make them.

A Party, even in Times of Peace, (tho' against the Original Contract, and the Bill of Rights) sets up and continues the Exercise of Martial Law: Once inrolled, the Man that quitteth, if they had their Will, would be hanged for a Defterter.

They communicate Anger to one another by Contagion: And it may be said, that if too much Light dazzleth the Eye-sight, too much Heat doth not less weaken the Judgment.

Heat reigneth in the Fancy; and Reason, which is a colder Faculty of the Brain, taketh more time to be heard, than the other will allow.

The Heat of a Party is like the Burning of a Feaver, and not a Natural Warmth, evenly distributed to give Life and Vigour.

There was a Time indeed when Anger shew'd a good Sign of Honesty; but that Evidence is very much weaken'd by Instances we have seen since the Days of Yore: And the Publick-spirited  
Choler



( 16 )

Choler hath been thrown off within Time of Memory, and lost almost all its Credit with some People, since they found what Governments thought fit to make their so doing a Step to their Preferment.

A strong blustering Wind seldom continues long in one Corner.

Some Men knock loud only to be let in; the Bustle they make is animated by their private Interest. The outward Blaze only is for the Church: The true lasting Fire, like that of the Vestals which never went out, is an Eagerness to get somewhat for themselves.

A House of Commons composed of such Men, would be more properly so many Merchants incorporated in a Regular Company, to make their particular Adventures, than Men sent from the People to serve and represent them.

Amongst the many other ill Consequences of a stated Party, it is none of the least, that it tempteth low and insignificant Men to come upon the Stage, to expose themselves, and to spoil Business.

It turneth a Cypher into a Figure, such a one as it is: A Man in a Party is able to make a Noise, let it be never so empty a Sound.

A weak Man is easily blown out of his small Senses, by being muster'd into a Party; he is flatter'd 'till he liketh himself so well, that he taketh it extremely ill if he hath not an Employment.

Nothing is more in fashion, than for Men to desire good Places, and I doubt nothing is less so than to deserve them.

From Nobody to Somebody is such a violent Stride, that Nature, which hath the Negative Voice, will not give its Royal Assent to it: So that when insufficient Men aim at being in Business, the worst of their Enemies might, out of Malice to them, pray for their Preferment.

There could be no End, if one did not stop 'till this Theme had no more matter to furnish. I will only say, Nothing is more evident, than that the Good of the Nation hath been sacrificed to the Animosities of the several contending Parties; and without entering into the Dispute which of them are more or less in the right, it is pretty sure, that whilst these Opposite Sets of Angry Men are Playing at Foot-ball, they will break all the Windows, and do more Hurt than their pretended Zeal for the Nation will ever make amends for.

In short, a Man so engaged is retained before the People take him for their Council; he hath such a Reserve for his Party, that it is not advisable for those who would chuse him to depend upon his Professions. All Parties assuming such a Dispensing Power, that by their Sovereign Authority they cancel

( 17 )

and dissolve an Act or Promise that they do not afterwards approve.

These Things considered, those who will chuse such Men deserve whatever followeth.

XVI. Pretenders to extraordinary Merit on the Account of Loyalty, are not without Objection against them.

Loyalty to the Crown is the Duty of every good Subject; but the Carrying that Point to an implicit Obedience to the Will of the Monarch, is rendering a House of Commons useless. For if every thing is to be acted according to the *Good Will and Pleasure of the Sovereign*, the People have no occasion for Representatives.

The Commons of *Britain* are the Bulwarks of *British Liberty*, and those Members who are for giving every thing to the Prince, make a Gap in the great Fence, and leave the Liberty of the People at least precarious. —

The Church is another Popular Cry: But if those Gentlemen who claim a Merit from being Noisier on that Subject, don't think fit, by their manner of Living, to give the least Evidence of their Morality, I think their Pretensions may be fairly rejected; for whilst they act contrary to their declar'd Sentiments, they look like Council retain'd on the other Side.

Such Verbal Zeal ought not to be encourag'd; for when Men, by their Practice, contradict what they pretend to, it may justly be suspected that they make their Religion but a Tool to their Interest.

The Members that trust such Men for Representatives will find themselves disappointed; for he that Equivocates with God will certainly Betray his Neighbour.

XVII. With all due regard to the noblest of Callings, Military Officers are out of their true Element when they are Misplac'd in a House of Commons.

Things in this World ought to be well suited. There are some Appearances so unnatural, that Men are convinc'd by them without any other Argument.

The very Habit in some Cases, recommendeth or giveth Offence.

( 18 )

If the Judges upon the Bench should, instead of their Furs, which signify Gravity, and bespeak Respect, be Cloathed like the Jockeys at *New-Market*, they would not in reality have less Law, but Mankind would be so struck with this unusual Object, that it would be a great while before they could think it possible to receive Justice from Men so Accouter'd.

It is some degree the same thing in this Case; such Martial Habits, Red-Coats, &c. make them look very unlike Grave Senators. One would almost swear they were Creatures apart, and of a differing Species from the rest of the Body.

In former times, when only the Refiant Shopkeeper was to Represent his Corporation (which by the way is the Law still at this Day) the Military Looks of one of these Sons of *Mars*, would have stared the Member down again to his Burrough.

It maketh the Room look like a Guard-House by such an ill-suited Mixture. But this is only the Out-side, the Bark of the Argument; the Root goeth yet deeper against Chusing such Men, whose Talents ought to be otherwise apply'd.

Their two Capacities are so inconsistent, that Men's Undertaking to serve both the Cures, will be the cause, in a little Time, that we shall neither have Men of War, nor Men of Business, good in their several Kinds.

An Officer is to give up his Liberty to Obey Orders; and it is necessarily incident to his Calling that he should do so.

A Member of Parliament is Originally to be tender of his own Liberty, that other Men may the better trust him with theirs.

An Officer is to enable himself by his Courage, improved by Skill and Experience, to support the Laws (if Invaded) when they are Made; but he is not supposed to be at Leisure enough to understand how they should be Made.

A Member of Parliament is to fill his Thoughts with what may best conduce to the Civil Administration; which is enough

( 19 )

to take up the Whole Man, let him be never so much raised above the ordinary Level.

These two opposite Qualifications, being placed in one Man, make him such an ambiguous divided Creature, that he doth not know how to move.

It is best to keep Men within their proper Sphere; few Men have Understanding enough exactly to fill even one narrow Circle, fewer able to fill two; especially when they are both of so great Compass, and that they are so contrary in their own Natures.

The Wages he hath as a Member, and those he receiveth as an Officer, are Paid for Services that are very differing; and in the Doubt which of them should be prefferably performed, it is likely the greater Salary may direct him, without the further Inducements of complying most, where he may expect most Advantage by it.

In short, if his dependance is not very great, it will make him a scurvey Officer; if it is great, it will make him a scurvier Member.

XVIII. Men under the Scandal of being thought *Private Pensioners*, are too fair a Mark to escape being consider'd, in reference to the Point in Question.

In case of plain Evidence, it is not to be suppos'd possible, that Men convicted of such a Crime should ever again be Elected.

The difficulty is in determining what is to be done in case of Suspicion.

There are Suspicions so well grounded, that they may pretend to have the force of Proofs, provided the Penalty goeth only to the forbearing to Trust, but not extending it so far as to Punish.

There must be some things plain and exprefs to justify the Latter; but Circumstances may be sufficient for the Former? As where Men have had such sudden Cures of their ill Humours, and Opposition to the Court, that it is out of the way of ordinary Methods of Recovery from such Distempers, which have a much slower Progress; it must Naturally be Imputed to some Specifick that maketh such a quick Alteration of the whole Mass of Blood.

C 2

Where

( 20 )

Where Men have rais'd their way of Living without any Visible means to support them in it, a Suspicion is justify'd, even by the Example of the Law, which in Cases of this kind, though of an inferior Nature, doth, upon this Foundation, not only raise Inferences, but inflict Punishments.

Where Men are Immoral, and Scandalous in their Lives, and dispense Familiarly with the Rules by which the World is Govern'd, for the better preserving the Bonds of Human Society; it must be a Confidence very ill placed, to conclude it Impossible for such Men to yield to a Temptation well offer'd and Pursu'd; when, the Truth is, the Habit of such *Bons vivants*, which is the Fashionable word, maketh a Suspicion so likely, that it is very hard not to believe it is to be true.

If there should be nothing but the general Report, even that is not to be Neglected.

Common Fame is the only Lyar that deserveth to have some Respect still reserv'd to it; tho' she telleth many an Untruth, she often Hits right, and most especially when she speaketh ill of Men.

Her Credit hath sometimes been carried too far, when it hath gone to the divesting Men of any thing of which they were Possess'd, without more exprefs Evidence to justify such a Proceeding.

If there was a doubt whether there ever was any Corruption of this kind, it would alter the Question; but sure that will not bear the being controverted.

We are told, that *Charles* the Fifth sent over into *England* 120000 Crowns to be Distributed among the Leading Men, to Encourage them to carry on Elections.

Here was the Protestant Religion to be Bought out for a Valuable Consideration according to Law, though not according to Gospel, which exalteth it above any Price that can be set upon it.

Now, except we had reason to believe that the Vertue of the World is Improv'd since that time, we can as little doubt that such Temptations may be Offer'd, as that they may be Receiv'd.

It

( 21 )

It will be own'd, that there is to be a great Tendernefs in Suspecting; but it must be allow'd at the same time, that there ought not to be less in Trusting, where the People are so much concern'd; especially, when the Penalty upon the Party Suspected going no further than a Suspension of that Confidence, which it is necessary to have in those who are to represent the Nation in Parliament.

I cannot omit the giving a Caution against admitting Men to be chosen, who have Places of any value.

There needeth the less to be said upon this Article, the Truth of the Proposition being supported by such plain Arguments.

Sure no Man hath such a Plentiful spring of Thought, as that all that floweth from it is too much to be apply'd to the Business of Parliament.

It is not less sure, that a Member of Parliament, of all others, ought least to be exempted from the Rule, that no Man should serve two Masters.

It doth so split a Man's Thoughts, that no Man can know how to make a fitting Distribution of them to two such differing Capacities.

It exposeth Men to be suspected, and Tempted, more than is Convenient for the Publick Service, or for the Mutual good Opinion of one another, which there ought to be in such an Assembly.

It either giveth a real Dependance upon the Government, which is Inconsistent with the Necessity there is, that a Member of Parliament should be disengaged; or at least it hath the appearance of it, which maketh them not look like Freemen, though they should have Vertue enough to be so.

Men who seem Cool, in regard to the Protestant Succession in the House of *Hanover*, are the Persons we should be most guarded against.

A slight manner of Talking on an Affair of so great Consequence is no mark of a zealous Patriot for the Church. It as much proves the contrary, as favourable Insinuations, in behalf of the *Pretender*, are Arguments, That they who use them only want

( 22 )

want an Opportunity to declare themselves more openly. If the Protestant Religion and our Liberties are dear to us, such dangerous Persons ought not to be Trusted to be our Representatives.

For they who are, at present, only restrain'd by Law, ought not to be Trusted with a Power to Repeal it.

If Distinctions may be made upon particular Men, or Remarks fix'd upon their Votes in Parliament, they must be allow'd in relation to those Gentlemen, who, for Reasons best known to themselves, thought fit to be *for the Bill of Commerce*.

The Liberty of Opinion, is the Thing in the World that ought least to be Controul'd, and especially in Parliament.

But as that is an undoubted Assertion, it is not less so, That when Men Sin against their own Light, and give a Vote contrary to the clearest Conviction, in an Affair of the greatest Consequence, to the future Well-being of the Nation, they must not plead *the Privilege of Parliament*, against being Arraign'd for it, by all who are lovers of their Country, and sensible of the great Damage that must accrue to our Trade, in settling such a Commerce as was then propos'd.

I shall say no more, to prove it Disadvantagious, than this, That in all the Examinations before the Committee, where several Eminent Merchants were Daily heard on that Subject, not One, of any Consideration, appear'd in Favour of the Bill; but all Concurr'd in this, That the settling of Commerce, in the manner that was then propos'd, would be highly Detrimental to the Manufactures of the Kingdom, and tend to the Ruin of our Trade in general.

The Men of Trade are certainly the Persons who ought to understand that Business better than Country Gentlemen: And after all the Arguments made use of, by the Trading Part of the Nation, against passing that Bill, those Gentlemen who would be Deaf to so plain a Conviction, and afterwards Vote for the Passing It, it may be fear'd are pursuing a particular Interest, rather than that of the Nation.

The Freeholders in Counties may imagine, That the Knights of the Shire that Voted for this Bill, may be out of the Question, and that this affects only Burroughs and Corporations; But if we Consider, That Trade is the main Riches of the Nation, and enhances the Value of our Land, the Landed Interest will

( 23 )

will find themselves Concern'd as much in support of Trade, as those People who are more immediately employ'd in it.

After having told my Opinion who ought not to be Chosen, if I should be ask'd, Who Ought to be Chosen? My Answer must be, Chuse *BRITON's*; And after I have said that, to deal Honestly, I will not undertake, that they are Easy to be Found. —

However, I dare say thus far, That those in the annex'd List, that Voted against the Bill, have shewn themselves, in that Particular, *Britons*, and *true Lovers of their Country*, tho' the Person who first Publish'd it, has thought fit to fix Party Distinctions, which I humbly conceive is quite out of the Question.

The

# The LIST for the BILL

## Berks.

### COUNTY

SIR John Stonehouse,  
Robert Packer

Windsor

Charles Aldworth

Reading

John Dalby

Wallingford

Thomas Renda

## Bucks.

Great Marlow

George Bruere

Buckingham

Thomas Chapman

Chipping Wicombe

Charles Godfrey

Aylesbury

Simon Harcourt

Agmondesham

Colonel Drake

Francis Duncombe

## Cambridgeshire.

Cambridge-Town

Sir John Hind Cotton

## Cornwall.

County

Sir R. Vivian

John Tevannion

Launceston

George Clark

Lestwithiel

General Hill

Bodmin

Russel Roberts

Helston

Robert Child

Salisbury

Sir William Carew

Jonathan Elford

Camelford

Sir Bou. Wray

St. Mawes

John Austis

Grampound

Thomas Coke

## Penryn

Alexander Pandarves

Tregony

Edward Southwell

Bossiney

Henry Campion

John Manly

Forney

Barnard Granville

Henry Vincent, Junior

St. Michael

Abraham Blackmore

## Derbyshire.

Derby

Nathaniel Curzon

Edward Mundy

## Devon.

Exeter

John Snell

Totnes

Francis Gwyn

Barnstaple

Sir Nicholas Hooper

Honiton

James Shephard

Tavistock

James Bulteel

Ashburton

Andrew Quick

Clifton Dartmouth

Frederick Hern

Tiverton

Sir Edward Northey

## Dorsetshire.

County

Richard Bingham

Dorchester

Sir Nathanael Napier

Melcomb-Regis

William Hervy

Sir Thomas Hardy

Shaftsbury

Edward Nicholas

Corfe-Castle

Richard Fownlee

## Durham.

County

Sir Robert Eden

D

Durham



( 26 )

*Durham City*  
Thomas Coniers

**Essex.**

*County*  
Sir Richard Child  
*Colchester*

William Gore  
*Malden*

John Cummys  
Thomas Brampton  
*Harwich*

Kendrick Edisbury

**Herefordshire.**

*County*  
Sir Thomas Morgan  
*Hereford*

James Bridges  
Thomas Foley  
*Leominster*

Edward Harley

**Hertfordshire.**

*St. Albans*  
John Gape

*Hertford*  
Charles Caesar  
Richard Gulton

**Huntingden.**

*County*  
Sir John Cotton

**Kent.**

*County*  
Percival Hart  
*Canterbury*

John Hardrefs  
Henry Lee  
*Rochester*

Sir John Leake  
William Cage  
*Queenborough*

James Herbert

**Lancashire.**

*Preston*  
Henry Fleetwood  
*Newton*

Thomas Leigh  
*Wigan*

Sir Roger Braidshaw  
George Kenyon

**Leicestershire.**

*Leicester*  
Sir George Beaumont

**Lincolnshire.**

*Lincoln*  
Thomas Lister  
*Great Grimsby*

Arthur Moor

**Middlesex.**

*Westminster*  
Thomas Medlycott  
Sir Thomas Crofs  
*London*

Sir William Withers

**Monmouthshire.**

*Monmouth*  
Clayton Milburn

**Norfolk.**

*County*  
Sir John Woodhouse  
*Norwich*

Richard Berney  
*Great-Yarmouth*

Richard Ferrier  
*Castle-rising*

Hor. Walpole

**Northamptonshire.**

*Brackley*  
John Bourk

**Northumberland.**

*County*  
Thomas Forster  
*Newcastle upon Tyne*

Sir William Blacket  
William Wrightson

**Nottingham.**

*Newark upon Trent*  
Richard Newdigate

**Oxfordshire.**

*University*  
Sir William Whitlock  
*Oxford*

Sir John Walter  
Thomas Rowney  
*Banbury*

Charles North

**Rutlandshire.**

*County*  
Richard Halford

**Salop.**

*Shrewsbury*  
Edward Cresset  
*Bridgnorth*

( 27 )

*Bridgnorth*  
Richard Creswel  
*Ludlow*  
Acton Baldwyn  
*Bishop's-Castle*  
Sir Robert Raymond

**Somersetshire.**

*County*  
Sir William Windham  
*Wells*

Edward Coulston  
*Taunton*

Henry Portman  
*Bridgewater*

Nathanael Paimer  
*Minehead*

Sir John Trevillian  
Sir Jacob Bancks  
*Ilchester*

Sir James Bateman  
Edward Phelps

**Southampton.**

*Southampton*  
Christopher Harris  
Richard Flemming

*Portsmouth*  
Sir William Gifford  
Sir James Wishart

*Newport*  
William Seymour  
Colonel Stephens  
*Newton*

Henry Worfeley  
James Worfeley  
*Christ-Church*

William Ettrick  
Sir Peter Mew  
*Whitchurch*

Frederick Tilney  
Thomas Vernon

**Staffordshire.**

*County*  
Charles Bagot  
William Ward  
*Newcastle un. Line*

William Burslem  
*Tamworth*

Joseph Girdler  
Samuel Bracebridge

**Suffolk.**

*County*  
Sir Robert Davers  
*Orford*

Sir Edward Turner  
Clement Currance

*Aldborough*  
Sir Henry Johnson  
*Sudbury*

Robert Ecklyn  
John Mead

**Surry.**

*Ryegate*  
John Ward  
*Haslemere*

Theophilus Oglethorp

**Sussex.**

*County*  
Charles Eversfield  
*Horsham*

John Middleton  
*Bramber*

William Shippen  
*Steyning*

Harry Goring  
*Leaves*

*Greenfield*  
John Coniers  
Leonard Gale

**Warwickshire.**

*County*  
Sir William Boughton  
*Coventry*

Sir Christopher Hales  
*Warwick*

Dodington Greville

**Westmoreland.**

*County*  
James Graham  
*Apulby*

Thomas Lutwyth

**Wiltz.**

*County*  
Sir Richard How  
*Hindon*

Edmund Lambert  
Warner Lee

*Cricklade*  
Samuel Robinson  
*Great Bedwin*

Thomas Millington  
*Ludgershal*

John Webb  
Thomas Pearce  
*Old Sarum*

William Hervey  
*Marlborough*

Robert Bruce

( 28 )

**Worcestershire.**

*County*  
Sir John Packington  
Samuel Pitts  
*Worcester*  
Samuel Swift  
*Droitwich*  
Edward Foley  
Edward Jefferys  
*Evesham*  
Sir Edward Godere  
*Bewdley*  
Salway Winnington

**Porkshire.**

*York*  
Robert Benson  
*Knaresborough*  
Robert Byerley  
*Scarborough*  
John Hungerford  
*Rippon*  
John Sharp  
*Boroughbrigg*  
Craven Peyton  
*Aldborough*  
Robert Munckton

**Cinque-Ports.**

*Hastings*  
Sir Joseph Martyn  
*Sandwich*  
John Mitchell  
*Seaford.*  
William Lownds

**Wales.**

*Anglesey*  
Lord Buckley  
*Beaumaris*  
Henry Bertie

*Flint*  
Sir John Conway  
*Radnor County*  
Thomas Harley  
*Radnor*  
Lord Harley

**Scotland.**

*Aberdeen*  
Sir Alexander Cumin  
*Aireburgh*  
Charles Olyphant  
*Bamffshire*  
Alexander Abercrombie  
*Dumfrieshire*  
James Murray  
*Edinburghshire*  
George Lockhart  
*Elgin*  
Alexander Reid  
*Fifehire*  
Sir Alex. Areskin Lord Lyon  
*Pittenweem*  
General Hamilton  
*Angusshire*  
John Carnegy

William Levingston  
*Lanarkshire.*  
Sir James Hamilton  
*Linlithgowshire.*  
John Houston  
*Perthshire*  
Lord James Murray  
*Rossshire*  
Charles Ross  
*Selkirkshire*  
John Pringle  
*Sterlingshire*  
Sir Hugh Paterfon

Small 187

In this Part I have taken the Pains to distinguish the *Sheep* from the *Goats*; those mark'd with [W.] are *Whigs*, those with [Wh.] are very *Whimsical*s indeed; and the rest, I hope, are very far from lost Sheep, which were hardly ever known to straggle from us but this once, and I hope never will again.

*Against the BILL.*

**Bedford.**

*County.*  
S<sup>r</sup> William Gostwick W.  
*Bedford*  
John Cater W.  
William Farrer W.

**Berks**

*New-Windfor*  
Richard Topham W.  
*Reading*  
Owen Buckingham W.

Abingdon

( 29 )

*Abingdon*  
James Jennings Wh  
**Bucks**

*Buckingham*  
Sir Richard Temple W.  
*Chipp. Wiccomb*  
Sir Thomas Lee W.  
*Wendover.*  
Sir Roger Hill W.  
Henry Grey Nevil W.  
*Great-Marlow*  
Sir James Etheridge

**Cambridgeshire.**

*County*  
John Bromley Wh.  
John Jenyns  
*University*  
Dixey Windfor  
Thomas Paske  
*Cambridge*  
Samuel Sheppard Wh

**Cheshire.**

*County*  
Sir George Warburton  
Charles Cholmondeley Wh.  
*Chester*  
Peter Shakerley Wh.

**Cornwall.**

*Grampound*  
James Craggs W.  
*Estlow*  
Thomas Smith W.  
*Penryn*  
Samuel Trefusis  
*Tregony*  
Samuel Robinson Wh.  
*St. Ives*  
John Hopkins W.  
*St. Germans*  
John Knight W.  
*St. Michael*  
Richard Bellasis Wh.  
*Kellington*  
Henry Manaton Wh.

**Cumberland.**

*County*  
James Lowther W.  
Gilfred Lawton Wh.  
*Carlisle*  
Sir James Mountague W.  
*Cockermouth.*  
Nicholas Lechmere W.

**Devon**

*County*  
Sir William Courteney  
*Exeter*  
Sir Cop. Warwick Bamfield  
*Plympton*  
Richard Edgcomb W.  
George Treby W.  
*Tavistock*  
Sir John Cope W.  
*Ashburton*  
Richard Reynolds Wh.  
*Clifton Dartm.*  
Nathanael Hern W.  
*Boralsfon*  
Sir Peter King W.  
Lawrence Carter W.  
*Tiverton*  
John Worth.

**Dorset**

*Poole*  
William Lewin  
*Lime-Regis*  
John Burridge W.  
*Weymouth*  
Maurice Ashley W.  
Reginal Marriot Wh.  
*Bridport*  
William Coventry W.

**Durham**

*Durham City*  
Shaftoe

**Essex**

*County*  
Thomas Middleton W.  
*Harwich*  
Thomas Frankland W.

**Gloucestershire**

*County*  
Matthew Ducie Morton W.  
*Tewsbury*  
William Bromley W.  
*Doddefwell* W.  
*Weobly*  
John Birch W.

**Hartfordshire.**

*County*  
Ralph Freeman

Huntingtonshire

( 30 )

**Huntingtonshire**

*County*  
John Pocklington W.  
*Huntington*  
Edward Wortley W.  
Francis Page W.

**Kent**

*Maidstone*  
Sir Robert Marham W.

**Lancashire**

*County*  
Charles Stanley W.  
Richard Shuttleworth Wh.  
*Lancaster*  
Robert Heytham Wh.  
William Heytham

*Newton*  
John Ward Wh.  
*Clitheroe*

Thomas Lister  
Edward Harvey

*Liverpoole*  
Sir Thomas Johnson W.  
John Cleveland W.

**Leicestershire**

*Leicester*  
James Winstanley

**Lincolnshire**

*County*  
Paul Dymock  
*Boston*  
Coatesworth W.

*Grantham*  
Sir John Thorold Wh.  
Sir William Ellis W.

*Stamford*  
Charles Bertie

**Middlesex**

*County*  
James Bertie

*London*  
Sir Richard Hoare  
Sir George Newland  
Sir John Caffé

**Monmouthshire**

*County*  
Thomas Lewis W.  
John Morgan W.

**Norfolk**

*County*  
Sir Jacob Astley  
*Lyn Regis*  
Sir Charles Turner W.  
Edward Turner W.  
*Castle Rising*  
William Feilding W.

**Northamptonshire**

*Northampton*  
George Montague W.  
*Peterborough*  
John Fitts-Williams W.  
*Higham-Ferrers*  
Thomas Wentworth Wh.  
*Brackley*  
William Egerton W.

**Northumberland**

*Morpeth*  
Ld. Viscount Castle-Comer W.  
Sir Richard Sandford W.  
*Berwick*  
William Kerr W.  
Richard Hampden W.

**Nottinghamshire**

*County*  
William Levinz  
*Nottingham*  
John Plumptre W.  
*East-Retford*  
Lewis  
Thomas Coke

**Oxfordshire**

*County*  
Francis Clerk  
*Woodstock*  
Sir Thomas Wheat W.

**Rutlandshire**

*County*  
Daniel Lord Finch W.

**Shropshire**

*County*  
Robert Lloyd Wh.

**Somersetshire**

*Bristol*  
Joseph Earle Wh.  
*Bridgewater*  
George Dodington W.

Milburn

( 31 )

*Milburn-Port*  
James Medlycot W.  
Sir Thomas Travel W.

**Southamptonshire**

*County*  
George Pitt Wh.  
*Petersfield*  
Norton Pawlet W.  
*Stockbridge*  
Earl of Barrymore  
George Dashwood Wh.  
*Lymington*  
Lord William Pawlet W.  
*Andover*  
John Smith W.  
William Guidot W.

**Staffordshire**

*Stafford*  
Walter Chetwind Wh.

**Suffolk**

*County*  
Sir Thomas Hanmer  
*Aldborough*  
William Johnson  
*Eye*  
Thomas Maynard W.  
*St. Edmundsbury*  
Aubrie Porter W.

**Surrey**

*County*  
Heneage Finch Wh.  
*Southwark*  
Sir Charles Cox W.  
*Blechingley*  
George Evelyn W.  
Thomas Onslow W.  
*Ryegate*  
Sir John Parsons  
*Guildford*  
Morgan Randyl Wh.  
*Gatton*  
William Newland  
Paul Doeminiue Wh.  
*Haslemere*  
Sir John Clerk Wh.

**Sussex**

*Chichester*  
Sir Richard Farrington W.  
*Lewes*  
Thomas Pelham W.

*New Shoreham*  
Gregory Page W.  
Nathaniel Gold W.  
*Arundel*  
Lord Lumley W.  
Earl of Thomond W.

**Warwickshire**

*Warwick*  
Charles Leigh Wh.

**Westmoreland**

*Apulby*  
Edward Duncomb

**Wiltshire**

*Old Sarum*  
Thomas Pitt W.  
*Wilton*  
Charles Mompefflon W.  
Peter Bathurst Wh.  
*Downton*  
John Eyre W.  
*Heytesbury*  
Edw. Ash W.  
William Ash W.

*Westbury*  
Henry Bertie.  
Francis Anneley Wh.  
*Calne*  
William Hedges Wh.

*Devizes*  
Thomas Webber Wh.  
*Malmesbury*  
Sir John Rushout W.  
Joseph Addison W.  
*Cricklade*  
Edmond Dunch W.  
*New-Sarum*  
Robert Pitt W.

**Worcestershire**

*Worcester*  
Thomas Wild W.  
*Evesham*  
John Rudge W.

**Yorkshire**

*County*  
Lord Downs.  
Sir Arthur Kay.  
*York City*  
Sir William Robinson W.  
*Kingston upon Hull*  
Sir William St. Quintin W.  
William Maister W.

York

( 32 )

*Scarborough*  
William Thompson W.*Rippon*  
John Aislaby Wh.*Richmond*  
John York W.*Heydon*  
William Pultney W.*Malton*  
Hugh Cholmeley W.*William Palmes W.**William Strickland W.**Thirsk*  
James Worfeley W.*Ralph Bell W.**Aldbrough*  
William Jeffop W.*Beverley*  
Sir Michael Wharton Wh.*North Allerton*  
Roger Gale W.*Robert Rakes W.**Pontefract*  
Robert Frank**Cinque-Ports.***Hastings*  
Sir William Ashburnham W.*Dover*  
Philip Papillion W.*Hyeth*  
Lord Shannon W.*New Romney*  
— Watton W.*Rye*  
Sir John Norris W.*Philip Gibbon W.**Winchelsea*  
Sir Francis Dashwood W.*Robert Bristow W.***Wales.***Brecknock Town*  
Edward Jefferys Wh.*Carmarthen County*  
Sir Thomas Powel.*Carmarthen Town*  
— Vaughan Wh.*Flint*  
Sir Roger Mofteyn Wh.**Scotland.***Airshire*  
John Montgomery W.*Berwickshire*  
George Bayly W.*Tain, Dingwall, &c.*  
Robert Monroe W.*Glasgowburgh*  
Thomas Smith W.*Edinburgh*  
Sir Patrick Johnstoun W.*Elginshire*  
Alexander Grant W.*Sterlinburgh*  
Henry Cuninghame W.*Dysertburgh*  
James Oswald W.*Perthburgh*  
George Yeaman*Haddingtonshire*  
John Cockburn W.*Whigtownshire*  
John Stewart W.*Pebbleshire*  
Alexander Murray Wh.*Renfrewshire*  
Sir Robert Pollock W.*Roxboroughshire*  
Sir Gilbert Elliot W.*Haddingtonburgh*  
Sir David Dalrymple W.*Stewartry of Kerkendbright.*  
— Stuart W.

In all 196

**F I N I S.**