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T H E
C O N S T I T U T I O N .

W I T H
Some Account of a BILL lately rejected
by the H— of L—.

N U M B E R I I I .

To be continued occasionally.



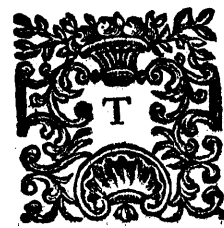
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THE
CONSTITUTION.

NUMBER III.

To be continued occasionally.



THE Rise and Progress of
a late Bill, untill it was fi-
nally rejected by the H---
of L---s, most certainly
deserves the best Attention
of the Public. But since Arguments have
a possible Tendency to deceive; since

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Reasoning may be suspected of a Design to lead us into false Conclusions, I shall endeavour simply to collect under one View all the Facts and Circumstances relating to this most extraordinary Bill. The Reader will then form his own Reflections upon it, unprejudiced, and uninfluenced. For Facts cannot lie; they cannot deceive; and, what is matter of Importance, they cannot, in an Affair of such Notority, be contradicted. It only seems necessary to open them with a short Deduction of the Events, which immediately preceded them. Such a Detail will be cold and unentertaining, but certainly useful, and of evident Impartiality.

Let us then recollect, that there appeared rather too much Precipitation in dismissing Mr. Byng from his Command, when it could only be clearly known, that he had not beaten the French Fleet. The Order for seizing his Person at whatever

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ever Port he should land, might not be improper. But the Manner and Circumstances, and Rigour of his Confinement, gave much Reason to believe, that the Arts, which were used to render him the sole Object of popular Indignation, and national Justice, were not disagreeable to some of the great Persons, at that Time in the Administration. Certainly they were not disavowed by them, or discouraged. Let us, however, impartially acknowledge, that the true Reason of this rigorous Confinement might have been the Consideration, that if he chose to escape, nothing could have persuaded the People, but that the Ministry and he had joined in Treachery.

At length he hath had a legal, equitable Trial. His Judges were such as he himself, in the Consciousness of his Innocence, would have chosen. Men of Probity and Candor, of Abilities in their
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Profession to make those Allowances in his Favour, which any other Gentlemen had probably been unable to make, however well inclined. Let us add, that in Honour to their Profession, thus sensibly affected by his Miscarriage, they cannot be supposed extremely willing to find him guilty. This last Remark may be suspected of an Air of Innuendo. I disclaim all Innuendoes, for I dare speak Truth most openly. The words mean nothing more than what they apparently express.

These Judges unanimously sentence him to suffer Death, yet as unanimously recommend him to his MAJESTY'S Mercy, and in an Expression, that manifestly contradicts their own sentence; *in Justice to the Prisoner*. What! have they condemned him (we must believe with Justice) to be shot, and do they now *in Justice* recommend him as an Object of Mercy?

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Mercy? Into what Meaning can these Words be tortured?

The Writer of this Paper is neither authorised, nor interested to explain this Language, but in the common Sentiments of Generosity due to Gentlemen, to whose Integrity their Sovereign and their Country are so greatly indebted. Yet he imagines a little Knowledge of the human Heart will effectually explain it, and with Honour to the Court-Martial. They pronounced Sentence, as Judges; as Men they recommended to Mercy: in the first Instance they acted with Integrity under the Duty of their Oaths; in the second they yielded to those Affections, which constitute one Part of our Nature, and are emphatically called human. If these are Weaknesses, they are the Weaknesses, to which only great Spirits are liable.

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Besides, some of these Gentlemen had probably lived long in Friendship with Mr. Byng; others perhaps were indebted to him for personal Obligations; And shall it be imputed to them as criminal, that they melted over their Friend or Benefactor in such an Affliction? Humanity forbid. But let us view this Affair in another Light; let us imagine some of these Gentlemen to have been personally disobliged, or even injured by him. In such Circumstances a generous Spirit will give up its Resentments to the Distresses of its Enemy, and think they make sufficient Attonement for his Errors. Let us again imagine some of these Gentlemen to have been engaged, previous to the Trial, in Friendships or Interests generally esteemed opposite to those of Mr. Byng. Here a good Heart will suspect its own Impartiality; and earnestly concur in every Measure for saving the person, whom

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whom it might have possibly too rigorously sentenced.

Neither is it unlikely, that as this was the first Sentence pronounced under the 12th Article, it might have made a deeper Impression upon the Minds of the Minds of the Court-Martial, and, even without particular Regard to Mr. Byng, they might have wished to recover that discretionary Power of punishing, which they had so long enjoyed. The Letter to the Admiralty was probably drawn up in Haste, when, after the Fatigue and Confinement of the Trial, the Gentlemen may be supposed to have given little Attention to the Force of particular Expressions. However, if we consider the clear Integrity, with which they gave their Testimony, at the late solemn Examination before the H— of L—, we shall never outrage them with a Suspicion of

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having intended a Precedent of Mercy in that Letter for their own future Conduct.

This Digression will, I hope, be forgiven. It is not wholly foreign to the principal Intention of this Paper, and I now return to the regular Train of Facts, which I proposed to lay before the Publick.

HIS MAJESTY, ever mindful of the sacred Promise he had given to his People, resisted this and all other Solicitations. The first L— of the A—, influenced by Doubts thrown out in Conversation, for they were not originally his own, now begins to question the Legality of the Sentence. By his Influence over the Members of that Board, (for it is hardly conceivable, that he could have thus instantly infused his own new-formed Doubts into their Bosoms) Application is made to HIS MAJESTY,
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that the Judges may be ordered to consider a Matter of such Importance. The Judges are summoned, and unanimously affirm the Legality of the Sentence. The Lord of the A— is now obliged to consider himself as an official Instrument of the Laws, and therefore signs the Warrant of Death.

Here the People with Reason expected the Sacrifice due to Justice and the Laws of their Country, with an Example to the future Discipline of the Navy, consequently to the Safety and Honour of the Nation.

But Heaven, as well as Earth, must literally, and without a Metaphor, be put in Motion. Doubts and Scruples of Conscience are brought from another World to respite this Sentence. The Excellence of one Gentleman's Heart, a Gentleman generally well esteemed for his Services,
hath

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hath in this Instance taken so full a Possession of his Mind, as to prevail in a great Degree over his Judgment. But a Character of less good Understanding, or less Probity, would not have done Honour to the Occasion. Yet what Degree of Understanding is capable of resisting the Terrors, that may be impressed upon the Imagination?

Without presuming to decide as a Casuist in Cases of Conscience, or meaning to profess more than my own single Opinion, I really think, that when the Vote and Opinion of every single Member of the Court-Martial were publicly known, by the Sentence unanimously pronounced by all its Members, the Oath of Secrecy, *in foro conscientiae*, was of no farther Obligation. Neither in the Spirit or Letter of the Law does it extend to the general Grounds and Reasonings, upon which the Sentence was founded. But
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in a Case of Blood, like this of Mr. Byng, what Oath can be supposed to bind us to a Concealment of aught, that may prevent a legal Murder in the Execution of the Innocent? All Oaths of wicked Tendency annul themselves. All Oaths that tend to the Destruction of my Fellow Citizen; all that hinder his Preservation. In any other Manner of Reasoning, Oaths and Laws are subversive of their own Intention, the Security and Preservation of Society.

But this Gentleman prays to be relieved from the Oath of Secrecy, and is authorized by several other Members of the Court-Martial to pray for the same Indulgence for them. HIS MAJESTY is informed of this Prayer; *That a Member of the H— of C—s had, in his Place, applied to the House, &c.* It does not appear by whom informed, or who hath presumed to violate the Rights of
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Parliament, and, in consequence, to endanger the Constitution, by inserting such Words in the Message, as may give an unhappy Precedent to future Princes to enter into the Debates of that House. Thus hath one great Security to Liberty, contested even with Blood by our Ancestors, been wantonly, ignorantly, or criminally sacrificed to this useless, unnecessary Bill. We shall hereafter be convinced it merits other Epithets.

But did this officious Informer use any other Argument, than the single Fact of this Gentleman's Prayer to influence HIS MAJESTY to respite the Sentence? He probably considered it, as a certain Step to a Pardon, but did he represent that Pardon as befitting his Sovereign's Honour, or agreeable to the Desires of his People? Did he endeavour to fill the Royal Mind with Doubts and Scruples concerning the Legality of the Sentence;
or

or to perplex a clear and positive Question, *Whether Mr. Byng did his utmost in the Engagement*, with impertinent and impossible Enquiries into the Motives of his Conduct; whether it proceeded from Cowardice, Negligence, or Disaffection? Did he presume to practise upon his Sovereign the Arts of Fallacy and false Reasoning, or display his Eloquence upon the Cruelty of extreme Justice, and the Loveliness of Mercy, that noblest Prerogative of Kings, that best-beloved Attribute of the Deity? Did he remember, that Pity is in itself the weakest of all human Passions, and that an ill-judged Mercy to one Subject, may be Injustice to Millions? These and a thousand other Suspicions are just and most reasonable, with regard to that Man's Intentions, who hath been hardy enough to open his Project with the Violation of those Rights and Privileges, upon which the Liberties and Constitution of his Country are founded.

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However, HIS MAJESTY, by whatever Arguments and other Informations he was influenced, was graciously pleased to respite Mr. Byng's Execution, that the Members of the Court-Martial might be released from the Oath of Secrecy, in order to *disclose* the Grounds whereon the Sentence of Death passed on the Admiral, the Result of which *Discovery* may shew the Sentence to *have been improper*. The *Impropriety* of a Sentence, which condemns an innocent Man to Death, is certainly a new, and very extraordinary Expression. It could have been invented only by the great Master and Maker of the English Language. But a Fortnight's Respite is obtained, and as there could not be the least Apprehension, that HIS MAJESTY would refuse to renew what he had so graciously granted, we might have reasonably expected, that this important Affair would be conducted with

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a Temper, which would give Credit to the Inquiry itself, and support our Ideas of the Dignity, the Solemnity and Impartiality of all parliamentary Proceedings. But it really seems as if the Patron of this Inquiry was fated to impress upon it a Relish of that Precipitation, which marks his peculiar Character. Or perhaps he thought with Tacitus, that there is no pausing in those Counsels, which can never be applauded, unless they succeed. We can only pronounce with Certainty, that never was any Bill carried through the House with greater Rapidity.

In vain was he advised to less precipitate Measures by a Gentleman, who is not indeed imagined a Friend to his Administration, but certainly not his personal Enemy; who in Regard to his own Duty, the Honour of the H---. and the Safety of the Constitution, would have

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saved him from the just Indignity, with which his Bill was rejected. In vain did this Gentleman direct him to that very Method of examining the Members of the Court-Martial, which afterwards threw such instant and irresistible Conviction upon this his first and favourite Bill, that there was not one dissenting Voice in immediately rejecting it. Through this Impetuosity of hurrying on the Bill, it was sent up to the H---- of L---- without those decent, venerable, and well-attested Allegations, in the Preamble, which should persuade the passing it into a Law, by shewing the Advantages that might attend it. From this Impetuosity, there was not only an apparent Confusion in the Bill itself, but the Proviso was loaded with an Absurdity, as palpable as the Darknefs in Milton. The Members of the Court-Martial are by the Bill required to *disclose or discover, upon Oath, all and every the Votes and Opinions of any*
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*Member or Members of the said Court, although, beyond all Doubt, those Votes and Opinions are already disclosed or discovered by the declared Unanimity of the Sentence. Nor Words, nor Oaths can discover them more plainly. But while they are thus required, * that is, compelled to discover what is already known, the Proviso takes off all Obligation to disclose any other matter, than such as they would voluntarily have disclosed, if they had never taken the Oath of Secrecy.* This compelling a Man to follow his own Inclination is a new Idea of Power. May this Minister never exert his Power in any other Manner.

During the Course of this Debate,
the Gentlemen, who lead the opposite
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* *Requiring*, in Law Language, signifies *compelling*; *Requisition* signifies *Compulsion*; and certainly in our Laws, as in the present Instance, the Law Language only can be understood.

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Opinions, appeared, as usual, in their proper Characters. Eloquence, as it is called, and the Passions were opposed to Argument and Reason. Many splendid Things were said in Favour of Mercy. It is a copious and a pleasing Subject; but may I be permitted to think it is not wholly constitutional in either H-----s or P-----t. The People, by Right of Constitution, demand Justice from the Throne, but Mercy is the Prerogative of our Kings, inherent in their Crowns, in their Persons. When Subjects therefore wish for Pardon, or petition for Mercy to a Criminal, whose Life is forfeited to the Law, their Wishes are not illaudable, but they are unavailing and ineffectual Expressions of their Compassion: They have not a Right to complain if their Petitions are rejected. But in the Sovereign, the Act of Pardon deserves a nobler Title than that of Mercy, generally understood, and may be strictly called the Mercy of Justice.

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Justice. Let it not look like Language vainly intended to reach the Throne, that I profess I really believe our present Sovereign would less-unwillingly part with any other Prerogative.

Having thus regularly, and we hope irreproachably, followed this Bill in its Progress to the House of Lords, let us endeavour to discover the Reasons, for which the Minister engaged in Support of it, and with such unusual Vehemence. His weekly Declaimers will assert the Integrity of his Intentions; that he hath nobly sacrificed his lately obtained Popularity to this Integrity; that if it must be confessed, there hath appeared a little too much Earnestness in his Conduct; if it cannot be denied, that his Virtues and his Understanding are sometimes agitated by the natural Impetuosity of his Passions, yet the Passions themselves were given us to animate our Reason, to give

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Vigour and Success to its Determinations ; that the present Situation of Affairs requires a Spirit that can animate, not merely direct, our Councils ; and, lastly, that we ought to rely upon the Promises, which he hath given us, of an Administration founded in Virtue.

The Reader will observe, that we have past over unmentioned the secret Betrayal of the Rights of P——t, consequently of the Constitution, in that Information upon which the Bill was founded. We would not willingly distress either the Modesty or Abilities of the ministerial Writers to attempt a Defence of this secret Betrayal, or the open Outrage, with which it was acknowledged.

But the future Historian, who shall neither feel the Indignation, with which, I do confess, this Paper is written, nor that fordid Adulation, which waits with
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ready Applause upon the Conduct of our Minister,---in what Manner will such an Historian represent this extraordinary Bill to Posterity ? He will not probably acknowledge, that the Popularity, which this Gentleman had so frankly disclaimed, and even treated with most unnecessary Contempt, can be justly deemed a Sacrifice to his Conviction of the Rectitude of his Bill ; that other Motives may be found in the Violence of Party, in which he was nurtured from his earliest Appearance in Politics ; that his natural Impetuosity of Temper, impatient of Opposition, Controlment, or Advice, is the best Excuse for the indecent Preamble, the Confusion of the Bill within itself, and the Blunder in the Proviso. Either this Account of it must be received by Posterity as probable, or the Gentleman's Understanding may be questioned ; his Sagacity to foresee, or his Prudence to prevent its Disgrace. Unhappy Dilemma,
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for a Minister of State, who hath alone undertaken the Care of Nations, their Happiness and their Glory.

But let us suppose the sole Intention of the Minister was to discover either Circumstances or Facts, relating to Mr. Byng's Trial, that might show the Sentence to have been unjust. An Intention certainly most laudable. But were the Grounds, upon which it was founded, of sufficient strength whereon to build a Law, that was to continue in Precedent for ever? Were there no other Means more simple, and equally effectual? It is surely a Proof of very little Skill in Mechanics, to build a mighty Machine for raising a considerably disproportioned Weight. But there were such Means; thus simple and effectual. They were offered to him. He refused them.

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The sole Reason that was, or indeed could be assigned for passing the Bill, was the Necessity of *opening the Mouths* of the Gentlemen of the Court-Martial. This Expression, by a peculiar Felicity, was at once real and metaphorical. "Suppose you call them to your Bar. You propose whatever Questions you please. They will answer you, we cannot speak; you must *open our Mouths*." The Event contradicts this Assertion, and the Event was foreseen. But Insinuations, or Declarations rather, that Mr. Byng was condemned for an Error of Judgment, were industriously propagated as Motives for passing this Bill: That after having done his utmost, according to the Measure of his Abilities, he was sentenced for not exerting other Abilities, either different from, or superior to those, with which Providence had blessed him. Horrible Insinuations! Equally cruel to

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the Gentlemen of the Court Martial, and affrontive to the Legislature of England, whose Lenity, the genuine Offspring of Liberty, is an Honour to human Nature. In Truth, all such Insinuations should be treated with that Indignation, with which we resent whatever appears most injurious to the Honour of our Country.

Another motive, that seemed to support the much unusual Earnestness for the Bill, is, if possible, still more affrontive to the Laws and Legislature of the Kingdom: that the 12th Article, under Part of which Mr. Byng was condemned, is absolutely cruel, because there is no Alternative of Mercy, such as cashiering or suspending, intrusted to the Judges. It were sufficient to answer, that our Laws acknowledge no such Alternative in any other Court of Justice, from that most solemn Judicature in the
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House of Lords to the Juries at a Country Assize. Why then should Courts-Martial alone be intrusted with a Power of Mercy, unknown to any other Part of the Constitution? But this Matter deserves a little more Attention.

During the late War, the Gentlemen of the Navy contrived in their Courts, at once to preserve the Integrity of their Oaths, and the Lives of their Brother-Officers. They condemned and found guilty with most impartial Justice, but exerted this Alternative of Pardon with most exemplary Mercy. This Assertion can be proved only by Facts. They shall be taken from the most important Action in the whole War, between the united Squadrons of France and Spain, and the British Fleet commanded by Matthews and Lestock. Admiral Matthews *was declared incapable of serving in the royal Navy for the Future.* Captain Am-
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brose had it in his Power to engage closer-- did not act agreeable to the fighting Instructions; that therein he failed of his Duty, and is guilty of Part of the Charge exhibited against him ---- the Court do adjudge him to be cashiered, and incapable of serving as an Officer in his Majesty's Navy during Pleasure; and that he be mulcted one Year's Pay. Captain Burrish, by Reason of his lying inactive for Half an Hour, when he might have assisted the Marlborough, is guilty of Part of the Charge exhibited against him, as he did not do his utmost to burn, sink, or destroy the Enemy ---- is guilty of a Breach of the 12th and 13th Articles of the fighting Instructions; therefore the Court did adjudge him to be cashiered, and for ever rendered incapable of being an Officer in his Majesty's Navy. Captain Williams is guilty of Part of the Charge, and falls under the 12th Article of War; the Court only adjudge him to be unfit to be employed any more
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in his Majesty's Service by Sea. Let us preserve, as much as we can, the Honour of these marine Courts-Martial, and therefore pass over in Silence the infamous No-Trial of Captain Norris.

In these, and numerous other Instances, the People saw the native Strength and Glory of the Nation betrayed by the Cowardice of its Defenders, and that Cowardice encouraged by Impunity: They saw the national Justice insulted by specious Appearances of Enquiry, and by mock Trials: They saw these declared Betrayers of their Country fairly dismissed to the quiet Enjoyment of the Fortunes they had amassed in the safer Warfare of taking Prizes: They saw one of these illustrious Criminals, although pronounced incapable of serving in the Royal Navy for the Future, yet continuing to sit a Member of the great Council of the Nation; a Representative of that People he had
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betrayed, and making Laws for that Navy, in which he was no longer worthy of commanding.

The Shame of this Conduct was so sensibly felt; the Complains and Repentments attending it, were so universal; that even during the War, a Season in general not extremely proper for Redress of Grievances, and enacting penal Laws, the Legislature with equal Wisdom and Spirit undertook a Reformation of these Abuses. An Act 22d of GEORGE II. was passed *for the regulating and better Government of his Majesty's Navies, Ships of War, and Forces by Sea, whereon, under the good Providence of God, the Wealth, Safety, and Strength of this Kingdom chiefly depend.* Here we find the 12th Article enacted, in which Death is appointed for Cowardice, Negligence, and Disaffection, without that Alternative of proportioning the Punishment to any supposed Degree of

of Delinquency, which Courts-Martial had so long enjoyed, and so shamelessly abused. In fatal Consequence of this precipitate, inconsiderate Bill, this Article, the Bulwark of our future Safety, had certainly been repealed, and the Officers of the Navy been again empowered to betray their Country with Impunity.

It only remains to reflect, at what Time this pernicious Bill was introduced. At the very Eve of an Expedition, upon which the Fate of these Nations not minutely depends: When the People were yet expecting the powerful Effects of their *chosen* Minister's Abilities, and the Promises of his Administration; when the Supplies were still unraised, except one fifty thousand Pounds of a chimerical Million-Lottery; that brainless Project of an almost Moorfields Politician, poor Henriques! adopted by the accurate Calculations of a C— of the E—, and car-

carried into Execution under the Authority and Auspices of the Minister.

One Calamity, which would probably have attended this Bill, if passed into a Law, we have already mentioned; that the 12th Article, now confirmed to us and our Posterity by the Death of an Admiral, had been ill-exchanged for that Alternative of Mercy, which had stigmatized the British Navy with Cowardice. Difaffection had been emboldened to betray; Negligence, or as it is well explained in the Margin of the Act, Neglect of Duty, would have relaxed the Discipline of the Navy, and the Coward, who hides his Head in Battle, would fearlessly meet the Indignation of his Country.

But while this unhappy Bill spreads its Mischiefs through the Navy, its Influences extend to one of the dearest, most valuable Branches of our Constitution.

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Our Trials by Juries, those Guardians of our Properties, our Lives, and Liberties, would have been much endangered by it, perhaps totally destroyed. If a Juror, after having given his Verdict, shall mix with the World, and either awed by its Censures, or misguided by its Opinions, (for I will not suppose him corrupted, seduced by Promises, or influenced by Faction and Intrigue) if he demands, and by the Precedent of this Bill, obtains a new Trial, what Security can we propose for our Properties, our Lives, and Liberties? In vain shall the Members of a naval Court-Martial be forbidden to go on Shore, until Sentence is pronounced: In vain shall Juries be confined, till they have given their Verdict. The Sentence and the Verdict, which were supported by Evidence of Facts, will be sacrificed to the Fallacies of Reasoning, to the Artifices of Persons, who are interested to deceive; to the Influences of a Minister;

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perhaps to the Dreams and Visions of a sincere, but misguided Conscience.

When a Sentence hath been rendered complete in all legal Forms, all Parties are to abide by it, as in the last Report. Thus, when a Law hath been enacted by proper Authority, if the Subject shall presume, in his own private Opinion of its Severity, to refuse his Obedience; if the Soldier shall dispute his Officer's Command, or his Officer dare to throw up his Commission, (as in a late Instance of an Admiral with Regard to this very 2th Article) if this may be done with Impunity, what must be the Consequence? A total Dissolution of Government.

We shall make only one Remark, both upon this Gentleman's Conduct, and upon the most unprecedented Methods used by the Ministry to delay that Justice
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due to the Nation in the Execution of Admiral Byng's Sentence. *How near to Ruin must be that maritime State, whose Admiral dares to be a Coward or a Traitor, yet is protected from the Vengeance of his Country by the Administration, and the Ministers; for such were the Orators of Athens.* This Remark is taken from a Note upon a late Translation of Demosthenes; and we shall only add, that the ministerial Protection granted to Mr. Byng, which a few Months ago could hardly have been believed, though uttered by the Spirit of Prophecy, to Day is History.

Let me not be supposed to assert, or even to insinuate, that the many fatal Consequences, charged upon this Bill, were foreseen or acknowledged by the Patron of it. Sufficient to the Purpose of this Paper, that a good Understanding, if not distempered by Passion, would have foreseen, and a candid Spirit, I think, would

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have acknowledged them. But upon the whole; if this Gentleman's Compassion alone for Mr. Byng could precipitate him into Measures, very hardly to be justified; undoubtedly not perfectly constitutional, what Effects may we not justly dread, if he is ever agitated by the violent Spirit of Party; by personal Resentments, to which his natural Temper is indisputably most liable, and by the wildest of all human Passions, Ambition? What Excuse for trusting such Intemperance with all the Powers of the Constitution? If such a Trust could with Prudence, with Honour to the Nation, be placed in any one Man, what Proofs hath this Gentleman given of such superior Abilities, as might seem to demand it? Unable to support himself in Power, though unopposed; adopting the Money-Schemes of a poor Lunatick, and an Understanding doating in Years; wasting the public Hours in private

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vate Altercations, and the Eloquence of personal Invectives.

To follow him in his political Conduct, until we could either justify the Suspicions, Jealousies, and Distrust of our first Paper, or have the Pleasure of joining in the public Acclamations, that should justly acknowledge him the Saviour of his Country, was the original Intention of these Essays. This will probably be the last. For if to honour his Abilities with any Thing less than Enthusiasm, must be deemed Partiality; if every Difference in Opinion with Regard to his Schemes, although without opposing their Execution, must be rated with the Names of Faction and personal Resentment; if the People are not yet convinced, that he is much unequal to the sole Administration of their Affairs; if they are still sanguine to believe in Promises and Words; it only

only remains to bear with Patience those Calamities, if Providence avert them not, which they neither had Wisdom to foresee, or Spirit to prevent.

And thus I have endeavoured to show you the Reason of the Calamities which are sent upon the wicked, and the Blessings which are sent upon the righteous, and how they are all the Effects of the Divine Providence.



And thus I have endeavoured to show you the Reason of the Calamities which are sent upon the wicked, and the Blessings which are sent upon the righteous, and how they are all the Effects of the Divine Providence.