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THE

Devil drove out of the Warping-Bar;

OR, THE

Snap-Reel Snap'd.

Shewing the

MADNESS

WEAVERS,

AND THE

Folly and Barbarity

CLOTHIERS

In the WEST.

In a LETTER to a Gentleman of Chippenham.

And ferves as a full Answer to a Pamphlet, lately Published; Entitled, The Devil to do in the West, &c.

LONDON:

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The Devil drove out of the Warping-bar, &c.

SIR,



HE Pamphlet you sent me, intitled, The Rise and Progress of the Devil in the West, acting his several parts in the Weavers, and Clothiers, I

have but lately received; and, when I shall have compared them both, to the Herd of Swine, which his Worship long ago desired to enter into, as being a Sett of Animals, sit only for his Diabolical Honour's Habitation; I shall take the liberty to assure you, None, but such Creatures, could so effectually

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make

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make the Devil to do amongst 'em; as they have done amongst each other.

This being premised, I will, with equal liberty with your Author, scan over that part of it, which carries base and vile Resections, on their Superiors; (For you must note, this is the Composition of a Legion; not of a single Son of Darkness.) I then will make Remarks, on what is more particularly remarkable, and pass over what is mean, and scurrilous, as Dirt thrown, that drops when it's dry, and only sticks, long enough to shew the Invidiousness of the Caster.

I find the Author, or rather Publisher, (who as yet, by what name soever his Devilship is distinguished, I can't learn;) levels his Artislery against two Gentlemen, whose Names he dares not mention, but under the sections ones, of Messeurs Intimidate, and Start-up; and makes it a matter of great Wonder, that these Gentlemen, (supposed to be some time since highly irritated against each other;) should now unite, to keep Fools and Knaves in order; quite forgetting, that they were ever united in Duty, to do Justice, tho

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tho' they might in some points, disagree in Opinion: but that being set right, their Union for the publick Good must be continued.

As to Intimidate's valuing himself upon the Noble Blood which runs in his Veins, any otherways, than as it is an Honour, to be descended from Noble Ancestors, the Author is much mistaken, tho' the Sett of People, in whose behalf he seems to draw his Quill, should remember, that, very propably it is to part of that same Blood, they are obliged, for their very Beings; if they will but call to mind, that it sprung from a Castle, just by 'em, and I have heard it with good reason declared, that Sir Edward Hungerford's Kitchen, train'd up and fed, many a poor Boy of Brad. ford, who after passing the Snap-reel, and Warp'd at the Long-bar, in due time became a topping Clothier. Do not we see a Baker's, and Malster's Sons, by the help of that Instrument, daily set up for Gentlemen.

The Reflection on Start-up, I think is mean and poor; since taking it in what sense you please, if designed for a Satyr, tisa very just one upon those Gentle-folks,

folks, and their mean Original, whom he endeavours to aggrandize; it being very plain, that their Extract is much upon the same level; with this difference only, that some of these Up starts Ancestors have accumulated their Riches and Gains, by the Woad-ious way of robbing their Neighbours; (pardon me if I do not spell the Word right,) whilst He, and his Father, have made themselves much above these Nest-defilers, by --- honest, and uncorrupt methods in their Dealings. Whether Intimidate's Noddle, is or ever was turned, by the --- Velocity of Noble Chile, is what I shall not pretend to determine; but will leave that to the World, and the knowledge of his Neighbours; who, I find upon Inquiry, inform me, that he has acted his part, in every Station of Life, quite the Reverse, and never in the Seat of Justice, or elsewhere, has shewn himself the Sot, Fool, or Madman: Nor was he ever Ideot enough, to supersede the Authority of his Equals, especially, when he had no cognizance of the Complaint. And now I am upon the Topick of Madness, I can't help calling to mind, the mad Folks in Bedlam; who think all Spectators, (that with the deepest concern aresurveying

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these poor Creatures Miseries,) are equally as mad as themselves; tho' we all know, they are shut up there, for that miserable Assistion; Quos Dous vult perdere, prius dementat: And really that seems to me, to be the Fate of the Clothiers, in and about Bradford.

If the Author of this same Doughty Piece, would remember, that Machiavel, or some such pestiferous Writer, advises all Rogues, Villains and Knaves, to make their defence by Recrimination, and Retort, out of meer pity, to his equiculpable Friends, he should have spared his Quotation; tho' as he has introduced it, 'tis Nonsense. What Redress indeed can the poor Weavers expect? since such Barbarous Wretches as these, like Agyptian Task-Masters, have resolutely united, to fall their Wages, load them with intolerable Weight, and starve them by Stoppages; if the Magistrates by lawful Summons's, did not now and then convene before them, these insatiable Leeches; and put some stop to their blood-sucking Practices? And, as to the Number of Warrants, granted by Intimidate for that good purpose; it plainly shews, what

a Multitude of these vile Oppressors, inhabit about Bradford.

If your Author had began his Æra of these Tumults, from the Cabal of Clothiers, which met at Bradford, about a year ago, to form Applications to the Parliament, with a design of Incorporating themselves; that as a Phalanx, they might with greater strength bear down the already oppressed Manufacturers: He had fixed the time of its commencement right. Twas then, Sir, the poor Weavers faw the impending Cloud look black and dismal o'er their heads; 'Twas then they applied to Intimidate, and Start-up, for help, who always cautioned them, against any violent Acts, towards doingthemselves Justice; 'Twas then Intimidate told them, the Caballers were filly Fellows, and that their Designs smelt so strong of a Monopoly, never to be hearkned to by the Legislature; 'twas then he told them, He would fand by them, as far as the Law, Justice, and his Authority, would admit. And 'twas from that time, the Wolves in super-fine Sheeps clothing, half English half Spanish, would fain persuade the World, that Intimidate was working up the Wea.

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wers, to be such Fools, and Madmen, as they afterwards appeared to be.

The Familiarity I have with Intimidate, authorizes me to assure you, that the Coach and six, made mention of, nor its Owner, ever gave him any uneafiness, except it was upon this account; when reflecting, that if every poor Wretch, was to have his share, which had been extorted from him, to form that same Equipage, there would hardly be left the value of a Cart, and single Horse, to convey his Worship, with decency, to the triple Tree. And to be plain with you, he has often told me, 'twas to him a matter of surprise, that such a Vehicle with its &c. could get thither, except only that, which some time ago belonged to a certain Factor, and, as the story goes, drawn by fix honest short-barr'd Clothiers, Beasts of Burden, and adapted to lug about your London Draper-mungers.

I shall pass over the Historical Account, of the Marches and Counter-Marches of the Weavers Mobb, (for there was a Clothiers Mobb, also, and very passive People, as you'll imagine, by their not being so much as mentioned in the Pamphlet;

Pamphlet; of which by and by,) and at present, can with assurance inform you Sir, that when Quaker Hurst of Melksham, and others of that sanctified Tribe, made application to the Magistrates at Chippenham for Justice, not one of them would give regular and legal Evidence by way of Information, of any Fact committed, nor so much as name the Partys criminal; whereby the King's Justices, might have done what was requisite, according to the Rules of Law, in the administration of Justice: but with an uncommon freedom, demanded a party of Dragoons, to put a stop to those violences, of which they would give no manner of legal Evidence. And tho' their Request was immediately complyed with; (for Intimidate drew up the Order,) your impudent Scribler charges the Magistrates, with a backwardness, in giving orders to the Troops, for that purpose, then under their command.

But what will not such Creatures do? who would fain be deemed, the bumble and meek upon Earth, and yet none have appeared more inhumane and barbarous in this Affair, than these Yea-and-Nay-Gentlemen, towards the poor

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poor Manufacturers; or more Impudent and Insolent towards the Magistrate. If the two Pieces the Author mentions, to have been Published by Intimidate, are that inserted in the Gloucester Journal, Number 262. and part of his Charge, fol. 55. which, I think, runs thus, viz. "Tis be-" become a common practice, especi-" ally amongst some of those concern'd " in the Woollen Manufacture, to im-" pose Rules and Laws on the Poor "they employ, and to erect Courts " of Justice in every Shop and Wool-"Lauft, Gc." I say, Sir, if these are what your Author refers to, the Clothiers are beholden to him for the first, and in the other, he has acted the part of an unintimidated Magistrate, by laying before the Grand Jury, a Practice of a highly criminal Nature; and it is certainly true, what he therein fays, "That such Practices are in-" fulting the Laws, and the Supream "Administrator, under whom they "act: overturning and tearing up the "Government by the Roots, and in-" troducing the worst of Ills, Anarchy " and Confusion."

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As I met with the Bashaw of Bradford's Coach and Six in my Way, more
than once (and sometimes the Son of a
Sadler in it) seemingly, as if it was designed, that the World was to know
he kept one; I must again tell you,
that Intimidate contemns such forced
Pageantry, and had much rather go
on foot all the Days of his Life, than
ride in a Carriage, made up by such
base means, as the use of the Long Bar,
and Stoppages; the means only, by
which this Tooth of a Curry-comb
hath exalted bimself.

'Tis evident, these Sons of the Shuttle (for Weavers and Clothiers are but fynonymous Terms) know nothing beyond their Wool Laufts; when by their Advocate the Pamphleteer, they express an uneafiness, at being summon'd to give an account of their Knowledge, couching a Scandalous Libel, sent to the Goaler of Sarum, wherein the Names of the King's Justices were inserted at length; as if, forsooth, these Upstarts, because Clothiers, who for their own Gains only (without the least regard to the Publick Good) promote the Woollen Manufacture, and can starve the Poor when they please, or work them

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them up by their Severities, into Riots and Tumults, and then call it Rebellion; must be at full liberty to play
their Villainous Pranks (to shake off
the Odium from their own Shoulders)
with Impunity, and not be subject to
be called to an account for it in a legal
manner.

What! Do these double Draps in Impudence think, that it is allowable for them to flander the Magistracy, and make Justices of the Peace, equally guilty with themselves? (for I'll be bold to fay, that it was Hardships, Oppressions, barbarous and severe Usage, towards their poor Slaves, which made them rife as they did, and no manner of Disaffection towards the King and Government.) Is it fit, that a Swarm of Locusts, shou'd dare to tell the Government, that there is a Necessity of Garbling the Commission of the Peace. and of a Rotation in the Magistracy? to let in, I suppose, some of those Ignoramus's into that Honourable Class; who know not the different Sense of the Words, Command and Demand? Is it fit that Offenders should tell the Legislature, that trying their Disputes by Jurys (easily pack'd and bribed) is better

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better than by the Laws by them already made, to determine their Controversies (probably raised by their own Severities) in a speedy and summary Way; the easiest, and least expensive to the Poor? Is it fit, that Delinquents should be suffered, to call doing Justice to the Poor, Oppressing the Rich; and is it fit, that your lying Pamphleteer, should be admitted to tell the World, that the Magistrates were backward in giving Orders to the Troops, to suppress the Riots? &c. when 'twas well known, the Commanding Officer was uneasy at their Forwardness in that Particular, and complain'd of harrassing the Horses and Men? I say, Sir, Is it reasonable and fit, that such unbeard-of Insolencies should pass current, without a Reprimand? No, Sir, a Pillory must be their Reward; and as it has found its way to Bradford, it may shortly take a Trip thither again.

As it is well known, that Intimidate never proceeds in the Administration of Justice, but by Methods conformable to Reason and Law; so his Declaration, of venturing All, rather than Justice shou'd not be duly and impartially admini-

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minister'd by him, is becoming a Man of Honour and Quality, something above that Gentleman of undoubted Honour and Honesty, who lately arriv'd from his Peregrinations at Bradford.

I do not find there is any difference in the Principles of the Commanders of each of the Mobbs; for your Author sets forth Captain Merrick, as being not long ago an Advocate for the Pretender; and I am for certain assur'd, that Captain Brewer, Commander in Chief of the Clothiers Mobb, was not many Years ago, tried at Caln, for speaking Reproachful Words of His Majesty King George; and they say, 'twas more by good Luck than Merit that he got off; and it is every body's Opinion now, that he is the same Man still; but whether he will so continue, after peeping through a Hole, it is very uncertain.

The Clothiers of Bradford, frightening us with Innuendo's, of wasting themselves over Sea into foreign Parts, and the terrible Depopulation that must follow by such a voluntary Exile; especially, if the Work-People (they have used so very tender and kind of late) should peregrinate with them; ought

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to make all Mankind look about 'em, who value the Woollen Manufacture of this Kingdom. But really, Sir, for my own part, I do not dread any fuch Defign; fince it is my fix'd Opinion. that let them go where they will (I mean the Masters, since there's no fear of losing our Work-folks) the Kingdom, or Country they would fet foor on, will be as glad to get rid of them, as we were some time ago of the Palatines; tho' for another Reason. No. Sir, never fear, they love the Land of Canaan too well, and know the Mifery of Agyptian Bondage, tho' never inflicted on them, to leave old England in hafte.

And now, Sir, after all, if you should think I have expressed myself with too much Asperity; let it be consider'd, that I have drawn my Pen in the behalf of two Gentlemen, who setting asside all other Considerations, deserve the utmost Respect, and Value of all good Men, having steddily adhered to the best of Kings, his present Majesty; stuck sirm to our present happy Establishment; and ever since they have bore Authority in the State, have duly administer'd Justice in every Branch thereof;

thereof; especially in humbling those who have highly exalted themselves when in their Lauft—y Tribunals; and extricated Objects of Misery, from the barbarous and inhumane Treat-

ment inflicted on them there.

I am clearing them to the World from the base, false, and groundless Aspersions, cast upon them by the Pamphler, or rather Libel you sent me; and proving by undeniable Records, that the Clothiers Mobb, and several of their Chiefs, who marched under Brewers-* Cross and Banner, deserv'd the same Punishment, as the Barabbas of the Weavers; and I know no one, more fit to match him than their Bashaw. In fine, Sir, by what follows in the Appendix, you will be convinced, that where there is the same Reason, there ought to be the same Law: And Phalaris's Motto to his Brazen Bull, made good, viz.

— Neq; enim Lex est justior ulla, Quam necis Artifices arte perire suâ.

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^{*} When Captain Brewer Listed his Men, he Cross'd their Backs with Chalk.

I am Yours, &c.

POSTSCRIPT.

Am just now informed from my Friend Intimidate, that he has received one of the Devils—in the West; but from which of the possessed, either Clothier or Weaver, he cannot tell, it coming Anonymous: It is underwritten, thus; "Sir, The Weavers" are most of them brought to the old "Price for their Work, and they curse you, and say that you was the cause of these Disturbances.

This is a Matter, not atall to be wonder'd at, since the whole World knows the Power of Money, and no body more than the Clothiers, especially whilst the Dragoons were amongst them; and not above a Mile from the Court of Requests, they have feelingly experienced its powerful Influence and Operation: nevertheless, the ungrateful Weavers ought to remember, that if Justice had not been done for them by my Friend, and the other injured Gentleman, they might still have been forced to make Brick without Straw.

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However, *Intimidate* contemns their Slander, and still designs to do the poor Creatures *Justice*, whenever 'tis apply'd for.

The Reader is to take notice, that there are other Informations to be produced, which will justify the Magi-strates Proceeding; but I am unwilling to lay them in the light, for fear they shou'd too much expose the dark side of a very weak Brother, who out of pity to the poor Man, ought to have a Veil cast over all his Actions, as well out of, as in the Seat of Fustice.

Besides, he is nearly related to one of the Worthiest Men in the Kingdom, who cannot but grieve at the unaccountable Actions of his Esquirested Cousin.



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APPENDIX.

Wiltes ss. The Information of John Say of Bradford Weaver, taken on his Oath, touching divers Trespasses and Breach of the Peace committed by William Davis Jun. Nicholas Hart, John Lane and Jessery Lane; as also touching his being falsely imprisoned by them and Edward Hylin Clothier.

Oath, That about the latter end of December last, William Davis Jun. Nicholas Hart, John Lane and Jeffery Lane, all of Bradford, with divers others yet unknown, came in the night-time armed to his House, and by Threats and Demands forced him to rise and open the door;

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door; and forcing themselves into his House, threatned they would do him some bodily harm, if he this Informant did not pay back the Moneys he had before received of William Davis sen. That upon his the faid Informant's refusing to pay back the fame, they hurried him away before Edward Hylin a Clothier of Bradford, who demanded of him this Informant, whether he would pay back the Moneys he had before received of William Davis sen. which he this Informant not being able then to perform, he was committed by the said Edward Hylin to the Guard-house, being delivered up by the said Edward Hylin, William Davis, Nicholas Hart, John Lane and Feffery Lane to the Dragoons who kept Guard at the Guard house; and the faid Informant deposeth, That he was kept prisoner in the said Guardhouse, until he could raise twenty shillings to pay the same back to William Davis sen. which was from about Two of the clock in the morning to after Twelve of the Clock the day following. And the faid Informant deposeth, That neither the said William Davis Jun. Nicholas Hart, John Lane, Feffery Lane or Edward Hylin produced any Warrant or other Authority, for

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what they did relating to the Premifes.

Capt. & Jur. 29 die Martii Anno Dom. 1727.

John + Say bis Mark.

Wiltes ss. The Information of James Helpps of Bradford, Weaver, taken upon Oath, &c.

HE Informant on his Oath deposeth, That on or about the last Day of December, John Lane, Jeffery Lane, and others yet unknown, came to his house in the night-time with a Gun andSword, and by commands and threats forced him to open his door, and forcing into his House, threatned they would do him some bodily harm, if he did not pay back Moneys which had been before paid unto him by Samuel Lane Father of the said John Lane and Jeffery Lane; That upon his the said Informant's refusing to pay it back, they hurried him by force from his house, and brought him before Edward Hylin of Brad-

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ford a Clothier; who demanding of him whether he would pay back the faid Money, which he refusing, the said Hylin ordered them to carry the Informant to the Guard-house; which was accordingly done by the said John Lane, and Feffery Lane. And the said Informant deposeth, That whilst he was under Confinement, and tied back, Samuel Lane came to him, and demanded the faid Money, and told him he should be continued in Custody until he would pay the same. And the Informant further deposeth, that neither John Lane, Jeffery Lane, Edward Hylin, or Samuel Lane, produced any lawful Authority for what they did.

> James + Helpps, his Mark.

Capt. & Jur' 24 die Febrii Anno Dom. 1726-7.

Wilts

Wiltes st. The Information of Richard Hall of Limply-Stoak, in the Parish of Bradford, in the County of Wilts, Broad-Weaver, taken on Oath, &c.

HE Informant on his Oath sayeth, That on Friday the thirtieth Day of December last, he went to the House of Edward Hylin of Bradford, Clothier, and asked him for Five Pounds and Two Shillings, being Wages due to this Informant for Weaving of Cloth and Spooling; and immediately the faid Edward Hylin called two Dragoons that were in his House, and the said Dragoons came to this Informant, and asked him what Business he had there; and this Informant reply'd, he was come for his Wages. Upon which they commanded him to depart immediately out of the House, and this Informant went away over the Bridge into the Town, and as he returned, he saw the said Edward Hylin standing on the said Bridge, with a Sword drawn in his Hand, and almost twenty

twenty Dragoons with their Swords drawn: And when the said Hylin saw the Informant, he said to the Dragoons, Stab that Man; and immediately one of the Dragoons stabbed him in the Hand with a Bayonet, so that the Blood came; and one other of them stabbed him thro' his Clothes on his Side, and gave him a Cut thro' the Coat on his Shoulder. Upon which this Informant ran back again into the Town in the utmost Surprize.

Richard Hall.

Furat Die & Anno, &c.



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One John Marks of Bradford, in the County of Wilts, Broad-Weaver, informeth upon his Oath, That on the 30th Day of December last past, Christopher Brewer of Bradford, in the County aforesaid, Attorney at Law, and Fohn Marchant of the same Place, Clothworker, came to the House of this Informant about Ten of the Clock at Night, he and his Family being in Bed; and the said Christopher Brewer came to the Chamber-door with a drawn Sword in his Hand, and threaten'd to kill this Informant, if he did not get up and go with him. And the faid 70hn Marchant stood by with a Cuttingknife in his Hand, and cried, Pull him out, Pull him out; and then the Mob that was with them broke his Windows and went away.

> Fohn + Marks his Mark.

Furat' 17 die Martii, Anno 1726-7. &c.

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There are others of the same Stamp to be produced, wherein the Bashaw appears to have exerted his de-Facto Authority, according to the Rules of Hallifax Law, and conformable to his most eminent, and undoubted Honour and Honesty.

I could lay before you feveral more, whereby you might be informed, of the Heroick Proceedings of their Janizaries, under the command of their Non-Commissioned Captain; but they are reserved, for another place.

It seems evident, and beyond all dispute, by — the Anonymous Panegyrick on the undoubted Gentleman of Honour, and Honesty, written, and inserted in the Gloucester Journal, from Bradford, May 8th; that That same Honest and Worthy Gentleman, in his absence has found out the knack, of making the poor Weavers, abuse their best Friends, and publickly to declare themselves imposed upon, &c. when not long ago these Ingrates, justly charged bim, for ought I know, with being, as the most eminent Clothier

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Clothier in the Country, their principal and most eminent Oppresor.

But what will not Money do? Fonathan Wilde knew the Force of it for some time, but was bit at last.



FINIS



