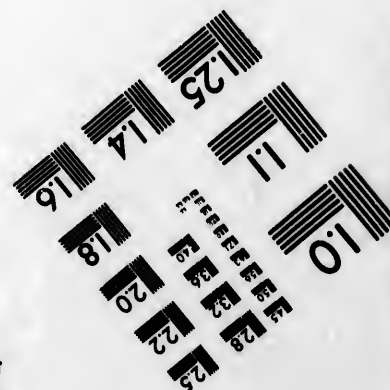
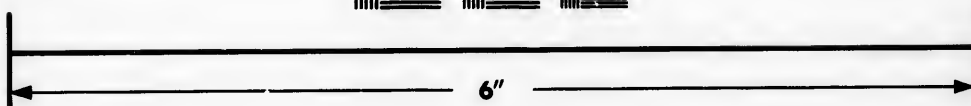
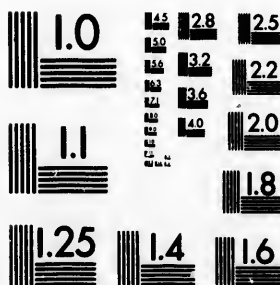


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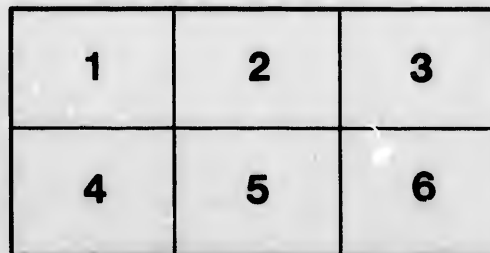
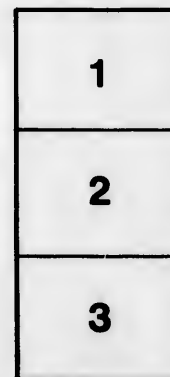
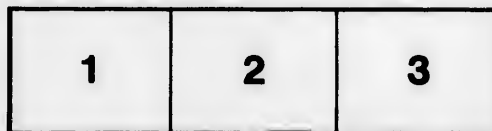
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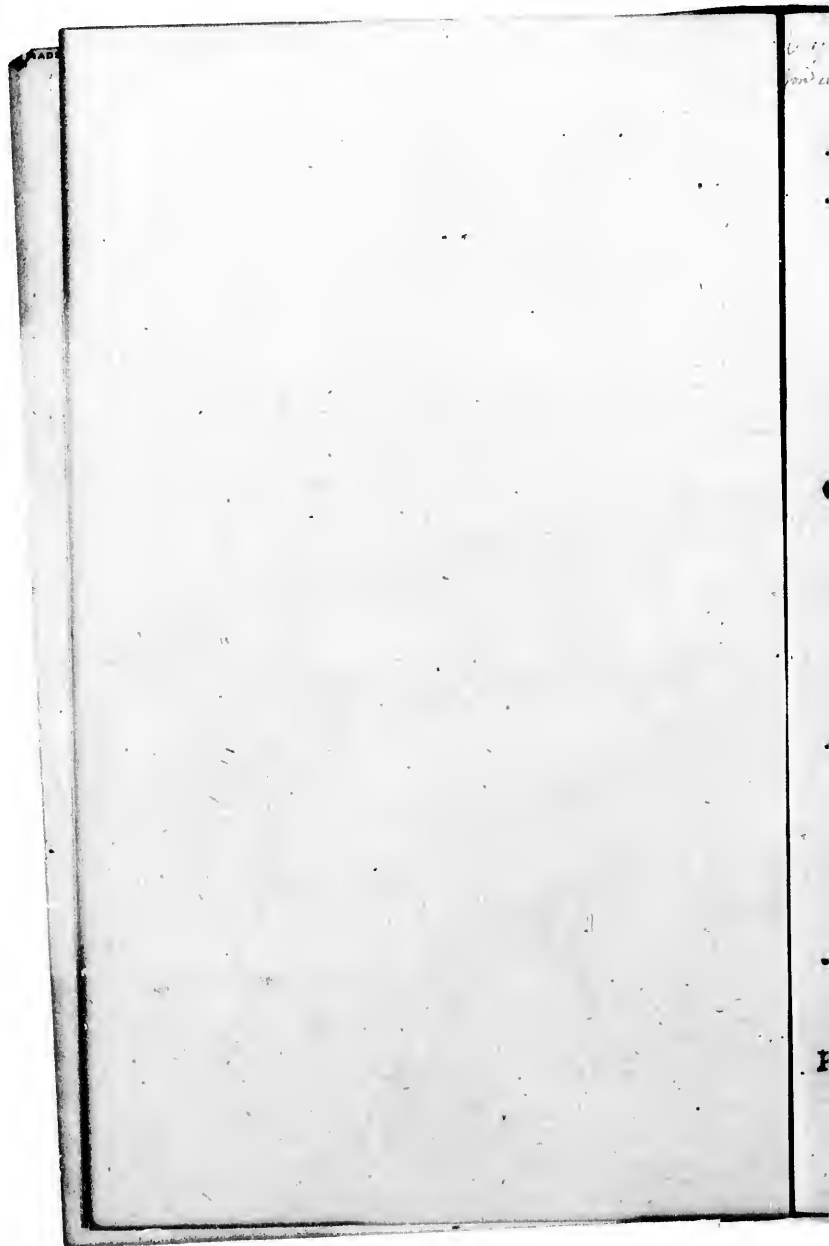
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To a PIECE called

T H E

S P E E C H

Of JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Esquire.

B Y

JOHN DICKINSON.

---

" Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,  
When truth stands trembling on the edge of law;  
Here, last of Britons! Let your names be read;  
Are none, none living? Let me praise the *dead*,  
And FOR THAT CAUSE which made *your fathers* shine,  
Fall by the votes of their unhappy line."

POPE.

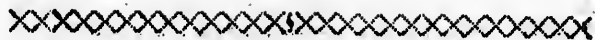
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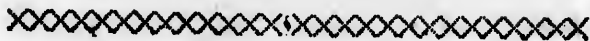
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**T**HE Pamphlet called "The Speech of Joseph Gallo-  
way, Esquire" was published on Saturday the 11th of  
August.-----The next day I left Town to attend the  
Courts in the Lower Counties, and did not return till the  
26th.-----The following Reply was written in the small  
Intervals I could spare from the Hurry of the Courts at Do-  
ver and New-Castle, and these frequently interrupted.-----  
The Court for Chester County began the 28th, and held till  
the 31st of August; and Philadelphia County Court began  
yesterday, so that it has been impossible for me to prepare this  
Piece for the Public, in the Manner I wish'd to do.

I hope the Reader will therefore be so kind, as to excuse  
any Inaccuracies that may be discovered; which I should  
have carefully endeavoured to correct, if my Business had not  
prevented me.

Philadelphia, September 4th, 1764.



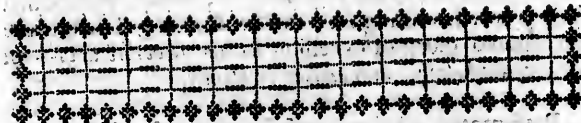


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A REPLY, &c.

TWO reasons induce me to address the public at present. The one is, to clear a few plain arguments on a matter of the utmost consequence, from the objections lately made against them, in a piece call'd "*The Speech of Joseph Galloway, Esq. &c.*" The other is, to answer the unjust accusations contain'd in that piece.

To act honestly, and to be traduc'd, hath been the fate of many men. To bear slanders with temper, and to entertain a proper pity or contempt, for their weak or wicked authors, has been the lot of few. I will endeavour to imitate their example: and by proposing it to myself, I hope I shall be able so far to suppress the resentment naturally arising from a sense of unprovok'd injuries, that my vindication may be presented not unacceptably, nor uselessly, to candid minds.

Could I be convinced, that men of sense or virtue, would be persuaded or pleas'd, by wild declamation or illiberal reflections, I might perhaps be induc'd to defend myself, in the same shattered style and abusive language;

A

guage;

guage, with which I have been attacked : but as these must always offend the *wise* and *good*, whose approbation only is worth wishing for, to Mr. Galloway I resign the undisputed glory of excelling in his *favorite* arts---of *writing confusedly*, and *railing insolently*.

Presumptuous indeed must I appear, should I venture into *these lists*, against a person who wields the weapons of wordy war---*the only weapons he dares to wield*---with so peculiar a dexterity in his exercise, as to feel no kind of restraint either from *sense* or *truth*; the regularity of whose sober discipline would prove, I presume, too great a confinement to this advocate of *freedom*.

WHEN I perceived, that Mr. Galloway was hardy enough to obtrude on the public a *pretended speech*, of which he never spoke one sentence in the House, I was not surpris'd to find, that a person who treated his own character with such licence, should not be unsparing of others. But--*why* he should engage in this *preposterous* project---*why* he should so industriously endeavour to exhibit me as a villain to my country, for speaking my sentiments in that place where my country had commanded me to speak them---*why* he has wantonly wounded a man, who never designed or wish'd *him* an injury; but has always, as far as his power extended, rendered him all the offices of civility---for *what reasons*, I say, he has thus violated the laws of *humanity* and *decency*, his own heart is best able to decide-----The public, with which he endeavours to establish *his* character, by destroying *that of another*, may perhaps be able to guess the *secret causes*, by which he has been transported into such unjustifiable excesses of rage and rancour against *me*----For my part, I shall avoid an enquiry, that would only lead me, I fear, to a painful discovery of the *depravity*, to which the human mind is subject.

LEAVING

LEAVING then to the impartial world the judgement to be pass'd on Mr. Galloway's conduct---Leaving to him the enjoyment of the *solid satisfaction*, that must arise from the meritorious exploit of stabbing publicly a reputation, which has hitherto escap'd his *insidious attempts*, I shall endeavour to perform the task impos'd on me by his cruelty, and to defend myself from those darts, which with unfriendly hands he has aim'd at my heart.

WHEN the change of our government, after the adjournment of the assembly in *March* last, came to be the general subject of conversation, the importance of the measure fill'd my mind with the greatest anxiety. A severe fit of sickness had prevent'd my attendance when the resolves were pass'd: but I consider'd that at the next meeting of the House, the duties of the post which my country had assign'd me, would call upon me to act a part of more consequence, than perhaps would ever fall to my share again, in the whole course of my life. Mindful of the trust committed to me, I endeavour'd to understand a matter on which so much depended.

I soon perceiv'd, that if a change took place, there were two things to be wish'd for, which there appear'd to me no probability of obtaining. The first was, that the *point* on which we lately differ'd with the governor, and *some others* which have been earnestly urg'd by former assemblies, should be determin'd in our favour. The second was, that our *privileges should be perfectly secured*.

BUT insurmountable obstructions seem'd to present themselves, *at this time*, against these attempts. \* "What reasonable hopes of success can we entertain, of having these points decided in our favour, while those

\* Speech Page 6.

“ ministers who so repeatedly and warmly have approv’d  
 “ of the proprietors insisting on them, are still in  
 “ power?” Our danger not only is, that these points  
 will not be decided for us; but, if the proprietors, tired  
 and inceried, should think proper to surrender the  
 government and make their own terms with the crown,  
 is it not highly probable, that they have interest enough  
 to make the change in such a manner as will fix upon  
 us *forever*, those demands which appear so extremely  
 just to the present ministers? Add to this, the “ de-  
 “ plorable misfortune under which we now labour, of  
 “ having incurrd the displeasure of his majesty and his  
 “ ministers”. These reflections induc’d me to think  
 and to say---that *this* is not the proper time to attempt  
 a change of our government.

MR. *Galloway*, by way of prelude to his answer to  
 these observations, endeavours to shew that I have con-  
 tradicted myself: but this *supposed* contradiction is  
 founded on a *supposed* concession, which I never made---  
 “ of the necessity of a change”. My approbation of a change,  
 if we can enjoy all the advantages we now do, is call’d,  
 “ a confession that a change is necessary”. But certainly  
 it would have been more natural to construe it as it was  
 intended, and as the sense requires---“ that, if we are  
 to lose nothing by the change, I am as willing to be under  
 the immediate government of the crown, as of the  
 proprietors.”

AFTER this unsuccessful attempt to raise a contradic-  
 tion, Mr. *Galloway* takes the trouble of attacking the  
 “ inapposite instance”, as he calls it, relating to the  
 duke of *Monmouth*. This instance was mention’d to con-  
 firm a preceding observation; and Mr. *Galloway*, in  
 attempting to answer it, *unluckily for himself*, points out  
 and enforces the very truth for which it was adduced.  
 He says, “ the duke failed; and no wonder; for he  
 landed

“ landed at a *time* when the king was supported in the warmest manner by the parliament, and no one circumstance to promise him success.” Thus, I say,---  
 “ our attempt is made at a *time* when the proprietors are supported in the warmest manner by the crown, and its ministers; and no one circumstance to promise us success”.----- But, suppose the duke had waited till the parliament did *no longer* support the King; but, when they and the whole nation, in the utmost dread of popery and arbitrary power, were looking round with impatient terror for a deliverer; and when many circumstances promised that nobleman success, is it evident that he would not *then* have succeeded, or that he would have been taken and put to death? Or, if king *William* had made his attempt, before the nation was properly alarmed, is it certain that the revolution would have been accomplished with such amazing facility? Rashness ruined the one. Caution crowned the other. This is all, I intended to prove.

Mr. *Galloway* then proceeds, and *supposes* that all the determinations of the ministry, were mistakes occasioned by proprietary misrepresentations. He then *supposes* that these determinations were solely owing to the influence of two friends of the proprietors, lately deceased: And lastly he *supposes* that now there will be a total alteration in ministerial resolutions.

THESE *suppositions*, I acknowledge, are as good securities as any we have, that the grand points controverted between us and the proprietors, will, in case of a change, be decided in our favour, or that our privileges will be preserved. But still they seem to be too sanguine. Let us remember with what *unanimity* the ministry at different times have expressed their resentment of our conduct; and, that it is only *guess-work* to imagine, their resolutions were dictated by two men.

Or

Of one thing we are *sure*-----that we are in the *ut-  
most discredit* with the king and his ministers. The late  
resolves prove it. Mr. *Galloway* however flatters himself,  
“ that the prejudices against us are not so ineradicably  
“ fixed, but they may be easily overcome, and the  
“ province restored to her former credit.” Happy  
should I be, if I could perceive the least prospect of so  
great a blessing. By *what means* these prejudices are to  
be overcome, we are not informed; nor can I conceive.  
Men of great abilities, and of the most perfect ac-  
quaintance with our public affairs, have been em-  
ployed to remove the force of these misrepresentati-  
ons, as they are called. Mr. *Franklin* and Mr. *Charles*,  
our Agents spent several years in combating these  
prejudices; and, even Mr. *Galloway* himself, as I  
have been told, *elucidated* the justice of our cause with  
his *usual perspicuity*, in reams of writing. Yet after all  
these great labours, his majesty and his ministers still  
retained their former sentiments. Hence, I fear,  
that any future efforts for this purpose, “ † will be  
“ *swallowed up, and sacrificed* (as Mr. *Galloway* most  
“ elegantly expresses it) *at the shrine of proprietary in-  
“ structions, and the measures of power*”. In short,  
that they will be but \* “ *ideal shadows,*” and *chime-  
“ rical notions.*”

In confident expectation of these improbabilities,  
Mr. *Galloway* is willing to risque the *perpetuating* those  
demands, which have been constantly made by the  
proprietors-----at a time, when we are certain that the  
crown and its ministers look on these demands as high-  
ly just and reasonable.

ONE of his arguments for our riding post in this af-  
fair is-----“ that there are many new colonies to be  
“ settled

† Pretended Speech,-----page 30.

\* *Qy.* What *Idea* can be formed of an “ *ideal shadow*?” and what  
may be the meaning “ *of the shrine of the measures of power?*”

“settled now, and that it would discourage *these* settlements, if *our* privileges were to be taken away.”

‘Tis true it will convince the emigrants, they are not to have such privileges as were granted to *us*; or, if they *have*, and shall hereafter *petition for a change*, that they will be taken from them.

But this information, I imagine, will be no discouragement.-----There is not the same † reason to grant, nor to wish for privileges now, that existed in the persecuting days of *Charles* the second. Grants of land on small quit-rents-----furnishing the necessaries of life for the first outset-----bounties on labour-----and immunities from taxes for some years-----with the common liberties of other *English* subjects-----will do the business, without the privileges of *Pennsylvania*.

Mr. *Galloway*, before he quits \* “this wise policy of settling the extensive newly-acquired dominions” as he expresses himself, takes the opportunity of making an *historical flourish*-----but unfortunately furnishes “† irrefragable demonstrations” that he is utterly unacquainted with the subject, on which he speaks.

MR. FRANKLIN read in the House, a short extract from Lord *Clarendon’s* life, relating to *Barbados*. Mr. *Galloway* caught it as it fell from the learned member, and now confidently asserts-----“that the colony of *Barbados* had, in the opinion of the ablest council, *forfeited her charter privileges*---And yet upon this policy only, her privileges were preserved.”

He refers to Lord *Clarendon’s* life, for this curious anecdote. What then must a man think of Mr. *Galloway*,

† *America* was then so little known, that it was thought the severest kind of banishment to send people over to the colonies.

\* Pretended Speech---page 21.

† Id. pa. 26.



way, who looks into the book, and finds----that the colony of *Barbados* did not forfeit any right----that such an opinion was never given----and that there is not a word relating to her *charter privileges*. Yet this is the truth.

THE fact was this. *Charles* the first granted the island of *Barbados* by patent to the earl of *Carlisle*----he died----his son leased it to lord *Willoughby* for twenty-one years; appointing him governor, and reserving a moiety of the profits to himself----the civil war broke out----ended----*Charles* the second was restor'd----there being eight or nine years of lord *Willoughby's* lease to come, he pray'd the king to give him a commission to be governor for that time----But the island was now much chang'd----it was compleatly settled during the troubles----and chiefly by officers of the king's army----so that now it was of another consideration and value than it had been----the king's customs yearly amounted to a very large sum----The planters were greatly alarmed at the thought of \* " depending on the earl of *Carlisle* and lord *Willoughby* for the enjoyment of their estates, which they had hitherto look'd upon as their own." They applied to the king, † " praying that they might not be oppress'd by those two lords. They pleaded, that they were the king's subjects; that they had repaired thither as to a desolate place, and had by their industry obtained a livelihood there, when they could not with a good conscience stay in England. That if they should be now left to those lords to ransom themselves and compound for their estates, they must leave the country, and the plantation would be destroyed, which yielded his majesty so good a revenue."

THEY further ‡ " positively insisted, that the charter granted to the earl of *Carlisle* was void in point of law; " and

\* Lord *Clarendon's* Life----vol. III. p. 933.

† Idem. 934.

‡ Idem 937.

“ and prayed that his majesty would give them leave to  
 “ prosecute in his name in the exchequer, and at their  
 “ own charge, to repeal that grant; by which they  
 “ should be freed from the *arbitrary power and oppression*  
 “ which would be exercised upon them under the  
 “ colour of that charter; and his majesty might receive  
 “ a great benefit to himself, by taking the sovereignty  
 “ into his own hands, to which it belonged----and in  
 “ that case, they offered to make *as great an imposition*  
 “ of taxes as the plantation would bear; for the support  
 “ of the king’s governor, and such other uses, as his  
 “ majesty should think fit to direct.”

UPON this, the king \* “ refer’d the consideration  
 of the validity and legality of the patent, to his council  
 at law; who upon full deliberation, after the hearing of  
 all parties, returned their opinion, *that this patent was*  
*void, and that his majesty might take the same into his own*  
*power;”* not that the “ *colony had forfeited their charter*  
*privileges.*”

ON this report, the determination was formed in the  
 king’s council. And what does this case prove---but  
 that the crown would not deprive the *proprietors* of  
*Barbados* of their charter, tho’ the people earnestly re-  
 quested it---tho’ *that* people were faithful subjects, who  
 had distinguished their loyalty by suffering in the royal  
 cause----tho’ a very great benefit would accrue to the  
 crown----tho’ a large salary was to be settled on the  
 king’s governor----and lastly, tho’ the patent was ab-  
 solutely *illegal and void.*

If in *such a case*, the needy and unprincipled *Charles*  
 would not seize upon the interests of the *proprietors* of  
*Barbados*, can it be conceived that his present majesty  
 will snatch from the *proprietors* of *Pennsylvania* without  
 their

B

\* Lord Clarendon’s Life. III vol. pa. 938.

their consent, the charter that was granted in consideration of the services performed by their brave and loyal ancestor.

I THINK every man in the province *except Mr. Galloway*, will immediately discover whether the case he has quoted, will strengthen his reasoning or mine.

ANOTHER of *Mr. Galloway's* arguments is-----  
 " that the proprietary estate is daily increasing, and  
 " thus their influence will increase, and therefore they  
 " will be more likely in future, to oppose with success  
 " any measures that may be taken against their oppression."

To finish this argument, he closes it with an *imaginary contradiction* of mine, in my saying, " This is not the proper time for a change," and afterwards declaring, " that we are not to expect more success, because the  
 " *proprietaries* will have more dignity, more power;  
 " and, as they will think, more law on their side."

*Mr. Galloway* certainly takes delight in mistakes, or he would never have committed so gross an error as he has done here. I said---it could not be expected, that our success would be greater when our " opponents  
 " become more *numerous*, and will have more dignity,  
 " more power, and, as they will think, more law on  
 " their side." This was intended to prove, that we might find it more difficult after a change, to contend for the preservation of our privileges, with the *crown* and the *clergy*, (the *opponents* here meant) than with the proprietors. But *Mr. Galloway*, with great address, by changing the word *opponents* for *proprietaries*, creates a contradiction for his own *diversion*, and the *deception* of his readers.

HOWEVER-----

HOWEVER-----let it be supposed, " that the proprietary estate and influence will greatly increase, and that they become the richest subjects in *England*." I most sincerely wish they may, since the \* increase of their wealth must arise from the increase of the wealth and prosperity of *Pennsylvania*. These, I presume, are not things to be dreaded. *Our* power and influence must increase with *their* power and influence-----and therefore, it seems, we shall always be as able to cope with them, as we are now-----especially if it be considered, that a *family* is more liable to accidents, than a *people*.

BUT granting that the riches of the proprietary family shall increase in a greater proportion than the riches of this province-----can it be imagin'd, that they will obtain any *undue influence* over the crown and it's ministers? can it be believed, that the king and parliament will suffer two or three subjects to tyrannise over a dependant colony, in whose welfare *Great-Britain* is so much interested? To reduce us to the most abject state of slavery?

THE supposition is too monstrous to be admitted----- and I should be surprized to hear such language from any person, but one who thinks and writes in *Mr. Galloway's* shambling way. He || shudders at my saying  
B 2 " the

\* Pretended Speech pa. 14. 15. 17.

*Mr. Galloway* endeavours to shew, that the conduct of the proprietors has not been constantly approved by the crown and ministry, because five of the thirteen acts opposed by the proprietors, were confirmed-----

But this opposition, even by *Mr. Galloway's* acknowledgment, did not proceed from any private interest of the proprietors that was affected by these . . . They were opposed, says he, † " as inconsistent with the royal prerogative"----- And surely such an opposition could not be much disapproved of by the crown, as the ministry have declared † " that his majesty's royal prerogatives were not to be trusted to the feeble hands of private individuals; who were ever ready to sacrifice them to their private emolument."

† id. pa. 7. ‡ id. pa. 25. || Pretended Speech pa. 13.

“ the parliament may perhaps be induced to place us  
 “ in the *same state* with the *royal governments*”-----  
 and yet he supposes, they will tamely tolerate our  
 being made *slaves*.

If our proprietors are to become such great and  
 dreadful men-----if their influence is to grow superior  
 to justice and reason-----I cannot conceive how the  
 king's *appointment* of governors can secure us from  
 them, any more than his *approbation*.

If that influence shall ever be so exorbitant as it has  
 been described, will it not prevail in the nomination of  
 governors? Or in determining their conduct? Can  
 even Mr. *Galloway* think that the king's *appointment*  
 will protect us against this influence? If he does, I will  
 answer him in his own words-----and if they do not  
 convince *him*, surely he will not be so unreasonable as  
 to expect, that they should convince *any one else*.

“ † Let us but consider that the experience of ages  
 “ fully demonstrates wealth to be the parent of power,  
 “ and the *nurse* of influence, and that an increase of  
 “ wealth will as naturally *beget* an increase of power  
 “ and influence, as an increase of velocity in *the falling*  
 “ *stone* will produce more certain death.”

“ Let us but take a view of the proprietary estate,  
 “ what it was fifty, what twenty years ago, and what  
 “ it is now, and we must be convinced *that nothing*  
 “ *can prevent* their being the richest subjects in the  
 “ English nation: and therefore subjects *of the great-*  
 “ *est influence and power*, and *more likely in future*  
 “ *to oppose with success* any measures that may be ta-  
 “ ken against their oppression. Are we to expect the  
 “ same cause will not produce the same effect, and that  
 “ wealth

† Pretended Speech, page 10.

“wealth by some MAGIC CHARM in future, will, instead of producing power and influence, bring forth *its* contraries? *As vain and chimerical* as the expectation of a future Messiah to the deluded Jews.”

If there is any force in these arguments of Mr. Galloway-----if property, from natural causes produces power, and can not fail of having this effect-----how vain and ridiculous is it to request the crown-----to \* “*separate power from property?*” Yet this forsooth! is *all* Mr. Galloway, or the assembly according to his explanation, desires of his majesty.

CERTAINLY the meaning cannot be, that the king should take away their estates from the proprietors ----- this would be too glaringly unjust. What then can Mr. Galloway mean, when he desires “that the king may separate power and property,” which he declares-----and, with prodigious labour, strives to prove-----“*inseparable?*” *If he means any thing,* I imagine, I have discovered his meaning-----and, tho’ Mr. Galloway has, in his performance, said many things that have *surprized* me-----yet this is so superlatively extraordinary, that I would not admit the following construction, unless his intention was too evident to allow of any doubt. I did not think him capable of such designs. I entertained a better opinion of his loyalty. In short, he plainly means-----*as he has declared it cannot be done any other way*-----that his Majesty shall turn MAGICIAN-----and contrive † “some “MAGIC CHARM, whereby wealth instead of producing “power and influence shall bring forth *its* contraries”-----*their* contraries I suppose it should be.

THIS dread of future injuries being removed-- or at least the vanity of attempting their removal, on  
Mr.

\* Pretended Speech page 8.-----et alibi.

† Pretended Speech pa. 11.

Mr. Galloway's own principles being proved-----I return to the present situation of affairs.

It is univerfally believed, that the present miniftry are defirous of vefting the government of this province advantageoufly in the crown. Mr. Franklin has frequently laid it. If this be the cafe, how fair an opportunity is prefented to the proprietors of gratifying their resentment, if they entertain any againft the province, and fecuring their intereft at the fame time, by entering into a contract with the crown, and fixing, by an act of parliament, thofe points, in which the miniftry have constantly fupported them-----upon all fucceeding ages?

MANY words are unnecelfary in fo clear a cafe as this is. Mr. Galloway allows, the proprietors have fome fenfe, and that they underftand their own intereft. The sentiments of the miniftry have been declared in their favor. From thence I think it may be taken for granted, that the proprietors either will not confent to a change-----or that their confent will be founded on a perfect fecurity given them for their demands, which appear fo juft to the king and miniftry. What may facilitate this meafure is, the propofal of the afsembly-----\* " that a full equivalent be made to " the proprietors" upon their parting with the government. How far thefe words may be conftrued to extend, will appear from this confideration. With the approbation of the crown the proprietors now infift on certain points which, in their opinion, tend to promote their interefts. This, the authority vefted in them at prefent, enables them to do. If they are divested of this authority, without any ftipulations for fecuring their interefts hereafter, as well as they are at this time, it will be laid that a full equivalent is not made for the power they refign. This fecurity will therefore without  
doubt

\* Pretended Speech pa. 5.

doubt, be required-----and that requisition may not appear so unreasonable in *Great-Britain* as it does here.

*THIS full equivalent* comprehends something more than the settlement of these points. The government of itself is very valuable---and surely we shall not desire the king to pay the equivalent out of his own pocket. If the change therefore is made, I don't question but it will be thought highly reasonable-----*that we should pay for the blessing; which we so earnestly request.*

The situation of our affairs being such as has been described, I could not perceive any necessity "impelling" us to seize this unhappy period, to plunge this province into convulsions, that might while she was thus disordered, be attended with the worst consequences. A gentler remedy appeared to me a proper remedy.

BUT here Mr. *Galloway* exclaims----" Shall we patiently wait untill proprietary influence shall be at an end? Shall we submit to proprietary demands?" By no means! What I desire, is, vigorously to oppose those demands; and to try the force of that influence, WITHOUT RISQUING TOO MUCH IN THE CONTEST.

I THEREFORE made a proposal to the House, of a very moderate nature, which I had the pleasure of finding highly approved by a \* gentleman, whose acknowledged integrity, patriotism, abilities, and experience will always give weight to his sentiments with every impartial person. The proposal was-----" that we should desire his majesty's judgment, on the point that occasioned the late unhappy difference between the two branches of the legislature." By taking this step, we should have discovered the sense of the ministry on our late

\* The late speaker.



late disputes-----on other important points which have been controverted with our governors-----and respecting our privileges.

Thus we should have known what success would attend us in any future attempt to effect a change-----and what method would be most agreeable to his majesty. But in the present mode of proceeding, we have acted with great zeal, I grant-----but we are quite ignorant what the event will be, and whether the censures bestowed on the proprietors, may not be thought in *Great-Britain* to be aimed through *them*, at the king. In short, we embark in an enterprize of the highest importance, and then look about us to see how it may be carried on. Instead of wandering through a storm in the dark, with so sacred a charge in our custody-----I thought it would have been better to have waited, 'till the tempest was a little abated---or, at least, to have procured some *light* to guide us through the surrounding dangers.

I SHALL now consider the *manner* in which the present attempt to change our government is made.

Mr. *Galloway* makes this general objection with great warmth to my arguments, "that they are conjectural and suppositious."

*His* resentment was to be expected. How absurd must the language of *diffidence* appear to one, who never doubted-----the force of his own sagacity? To one who, castigated, but not convinced; by a discovery of his *repeated errors*, still dares to decide positively in things he does not understand-----and drives boldly through *public affairs*, like a *magnanimous bug*, † through the blaze that has so often scorched its wings-----how contemptible in *his* eyes, must be the man, who modestly pursues

† ' Yet let me flap this bug with mealy wings.' POPE.

purues a train of enquiry, on the unformed events of futurity-----and in his researches after truth, admits a possibility of her escaping him?

Mr. Galloway, with a spirit of divination, *unassisted by the common modes of reasoning*-----penetrates into the region of *contingencies*-----and fixes with *infallible confidence*, the *uncertainties* of the times to come.-----Far different was the method, which the humble subject of his wrath and reproaches found it proper to pursue. Filled with anxious fears for the welfare of his country-----*hesitating and apprehensive*,-----it was his endeavour to form a † judgment of things that may *hereafter* happen, from an attentive consideration of *present circumstances* and *past transactions*-----the only methods to be practised by those whose disquisitions are not aided by such “\* active blood” as Mr. Galloway’s; to whom hesitation appears ridiculous, and apprehension absurd! And no wonder-----for if any mistake is committed, all the injury that follows, is-----only the trifling loss of the PRIVILEGES OF PENNSYLVANIA.

But though Mr. Galloway pierces through *futurity* with such superior intuition, yet he is subject to a mere mortal frailty in considering *present* things. Hence he *confounds* those arguments I used with respect to the *manner* of attempting a change of our government, with the arguments I offered concerning the *time*, and does not seem sensible of his mistake.

By way of explanation and introduction to what I said on the *manner* of this attempt, it was *premised*-----that  
C some

† It is somewhat remarkable, that Mr. Galloway should with anger make an objection to my arguments, that must in the opinion of every person but himself, operate with equal force against his own. Are not his arguments “conjectural and suppositious?” What proof is there, that any thing will be determined, according to his presumptions and guesses?

\* Pretended speech, pa. 44.

some event, arising from the circumstances of the proprietary family, or an act of the crown, might hereafter present us with a more *happy method* of vindicating our rights and privileges than the present. Upon this Mr. *Galloway* very *gravely* runs into a calculation of the lives of the proprietors and their families---and proves to *his own satisfaction*, that their descendants † “*even they, and every of them*” will always be wicked and cunning. One virtue however he must allow them, to take off the force of my observation----and that is-----*a most uncommon harmony among themselves*. Yet, after spending four pages on this curious digression, Mr. *Galloway* himself must grant-----that some *act* of the crown, or a *multitude* of proprietors (as it happened in *Carolina*) or a *disfession* between them tho’ few, will be such a circumstance, as will produce the conjuncture I mentioned. But I will waive these probabilities. I will indulge Mr. *Galloway* so far as to suppose, they are too uncertain or remote to be expected or regarded. What will this concession prove? That none of those occurrences will afford a favourable mode of making the attempt. But does it prove the present mode to be a good one? or that any necessity is so urgent as to force us, to make use of it, tho’ a bad one. By no means! If I should see a man about to pass a broad, deep ‡ river, over which I had reason to think he could not swim, would it be an unwise or an unkind act in me, to advise him to walk along the bank, and endeavour to find a bridge, or a narrower or shallower place-----tho’ I had no certainty that there was such a bridge or such a place? Or would this be acknowledging that he was under a *necessity* of passing the river? My advice would at least have a *chance* of saving him, and could do him no harm-----for, after being disappointed in his search, he might return to the spot

† Pretended speech, pa. 15, line 18. “They and every of them”  
 a strong and beautiful expression frequently occurring in *Jacob’s law dictionary*, and in any book of *precedents*.  
 ‡ Pretended speech, pa. 14.

spot where I found him-----and *would be at liberty to drown himself at last.*

MR. Galloway mixes all points so confusedly together, that he not only leads himself into a variety of errors, but renders it very difficult for another, in answering, to reduce into any order what he has so loosely scattered about. This I shall however endeavour to do.

HAD he attended to the objections against the *manner* of the present attempt, he might have perceived that they were *three*. The first was-----that the circumstances attending this proceeding, might cause others to attribute it to such passions, as are always disgraceful to public councils, and destructive to the honor and welfare of a people. It certainly will be admitted, that all reproaches of this kind ought to be carefully guarded against-----especially by a *dependent colony*, whose conduct has been frequently and severely reprehended.

MR. Galloway however usurps in his private room, among his chairs and tables, the *absurd licence* of railing at me on this occasion, for speaking my sentiments with freedom-----tho' I spoke in a public council-----as the representative of a free people-----on a subject in which their reputation and happiness were intimately concerned. Any man who thinks, will instantly perceive-----that it was my *duty* to mention every thing, that I apprehended would tend to secure these blessings. When the assembly was deliberating on a step that seemed to me likely to bring discredit and loss upon us, would it have become me to have suppressed my opinion? No! But it would have pleased Mr. Galloway and some others-----

*Great reward for having been a villain!*

I SAID-----“ Our messages to the governor, and our resolves would discover the *true cause* of the present, “ attempt”

“ attempt”---Mr. *Galloway* grants it; and appeals to, those resolves for my confusion. How is this charge supported? Why, the resolves mention-----“ public houses-----commissions to judges during pleasure----- and the great danger of a military force in a proprietary government”-----as grievances. In like manner they mention the point lately controverted. Very well! The contents of the resolves are *now proved*.---But there still remains one point slipped over in silence-----*Why* were these resolves *now* made? The increase of public houses had frequently been complained of before.---Commissions during good behaviour have always been wished for.---The establishment of a military force has been often attempted in the midst of war, when it was vastly more necessary than at this time.---But never 'till *now* has there been an attempt to change the government. More observations I think unnecessary. Impartial persons who read the messages and resolves-----and consider *some other circumstances* generally known-----will be able to discover the TRUE CAUSE of the present attempt-----and to judge, whether it may be justly attributed to passion of *any kind*. If his majesty and his ministers, whose present opinion of us is allowed to be extremely unfavorable, should be induced by our late behaviour, to think us a rash, turbulent people-----it will be a misfortune to be deplored by all lovers of their country.

THE second objection against the *manner* of proceeding, was the *inconsistency* in which we should be involved. This inconsistency is twofold. In the first place, our dissention with the governor, and this extraordinary attempt in consequence of it, may be thought by the king and the ministry to have arisen on a matter already determined by the crown. Hence our *unwillingness* to comply with the *royal pleasure*, signified to us on this head, may be called a *very improper foundation* of a request

quest "to be more immediately subjected to the royal pleasure." But this objection is easily obviated by *supposing* that the king and ministry will exactly agree with the assembly in construing the controverted stipulation. I sincerely hope they may; as our construction appears to me extremely reasonable and equitable. But, of this agreement in sentiments I desired to have some proof before we proceeded any further. We have frequently been disappointed in our warmest expectations. In public as well as in private life, he that never doubts, will often be wrong.

In the second place-----there appeared to me an *inconsistency*, in requesting a change of government from the king-----and yet insisting on the preservation of privileges derogatory of the royal rights.

We certainly prefer in our minds one of these things to the other.-----Either to continue as we are-----or to change, tho' we lose our privileges. If his majesty will not accept of the government in the same state, in which it has been held by the proprietors, what shall be our choice? I don't imagine, that even Mr. *Galloway*, tho' he ventures to say " \* We have no cause to dread a change if all " my fears should prove realities," will dare to propose a direct renunciation of our rights. Trifling as *he* seems to think them-----willing as *he* is to expose them to hazard on guesses and surmises-----they are yet held in too much veneration by the good people of *Pennsylvania*-----for him to declare his contempt of them. If then his majesty shall be so " *unreasonable*" as to insist upon exercising his authority, in case of a change, as fully in this province, as in any other under his immediate government-----and we insist that he shall not; the bargain breaks off-----" and the worst consequence is (according to Mr. *Galloway*) that

\* Pretended Speech pa. 21.

that we must then remain (as I would have us remain) in our present situation." A much worse consequence in my opinion will follow. May we not *again* be reproached with *double dealing* and *deceit*?-----The assembly's petition to the crown draws a high coloured picture of our present distresses.-----But let me suppose Mr. *Galloway* deputed to plead the public cause-----an office which I have some reason to think, would, by no means, be disagreeable to him!-----" \* *If the royal ear " is not deaf---if it will bear"*-----these are the pleasing-----the descriptive-----and convincing strains, in which " *that Ear*" will be addressed.

Most gracious sovereign! " The rights of the people  
 " of *Pennsylvania*-----† the *most scandalous and corrupt* of  
 " all your subjects-----‡ are fading and expiring under  
 " the baleful influence of proprietary ambition and  
 " power-----|| our liberties are daily consuming before  
 " them-----§ our privileges are *swallowed up* and sacri-  
 " ficed AT the *shrine* of proprietary instructions, and  
 " the measures of power-----¶ they are now but ideal  
 " shadows and chimerical notions-----\*\* indeed *our li-  
 " berties are lost*-----and †† we shall soon be reduced  
 " to the servile condition of the parliament of Paris;  
 " or of the worst of slaves of the most absolute mo-  
 " narch.-----‡‡ The fever of ambition and arbitrary  
 " power is raging with unremitting violence in the  
 " soul and *active blood*, WITH MANY OTHER PARTS OF  
 " our *political institution*, so that its *conduct* and *beha-*  
 " *vicur*

\* A beautiful and striking repetition in the pretended speech pa. 11.  
 † id. pa. 19. at the bottom.-----This expression is strictly agreeable to Mr. *Galloway's* argument.-----For if the corruption of the people in this province, is one reason of his desiring a change, he must say, we are more corrupt than his majesty's subjects in the rest of his dominions; otherwise we request a government under which the people are as bad as ourselves; and therefore the change can be of no service to us.

‡ Pretended speech pa. 4. line 4.

§ id. pa. 41. 6 lines from the bottom. § id. pa. 30. line 6.

¶ id. ¶ id. pa. 19. line 11. and pa. 18. line 5.

†† id. †† id. pa. 44. *passim*.

" *viour* || is not *animated* and *directed*, as THEY ought  
 " to be. The *effect* thereof has *nearly* destroyed the  
 " powers of *life* and *living* motion, and nature is *no*  
 " longer capable of struggling for relief. We therefore  
 " pray your majesty, that you and the \* virtuous minis-  
 " ter on whom you much rely, will make † WEAPONS  
 " out of the *old contract* between the crown and our first  
 " proprietor-----out of the *opinion* of some very great  
 " men, your servants-----and out of the *quit rents* in the  
 " lower counties, to be used for the restoration of our  
 " liberties----under ‡ *which circumstances*, it will be the  
 " highest *presumption* to oppose the *resumption* of the no-  
 " mination of the governor of this province, which is all  
 " the change, we intend you shall make.-----Proprietary  
 " instructions, *with which your majesty is well acquainted*,  
 " and private interest have imposed || *thraldom* and *bon-*  
 " *dage* upon us. " § The stream of justice is not only  
 " become *turbid* but *thick*, so that it can no longer *dis-*  
 " *charge its duty*. Security of life and estate is become  
 " an empty name, and the *spirit* of liberty, distressed,  
 " and *worn out* by ineffectual efforts for her preserva-  
 " tion, is *verging* fast to a *dissolution*. Nothing, but  
 " a medicine administered *to this spirit* by your royal  
 " hands, can possibly revive or restore her. This  
 " medicine we now attempt to obtain, before the  
 " MIDNIGHT GLOOM approaches, and FATAL DEATH  
 " puts an end to our struggles." When his majesty  
 " shall be so happy as to hear this eloquent address, how  
 " much must his *pity* be excited! If he understands it;  
 " and shall be pleased to express his willingness to take us  
 " under his immediate care and protection, in the *same*  
 " *manner* with the rest of his subjects.----how must he be  
 " surprized at our refusing, or even hesitating to accept  
 " that

|| Pretended speech pa. 43. line 12 from the bottom-----id. pa.  
 29. last line. \* id. pa. 8.

† id. pa. 43. throughout-----and two lines of pa. 44.

‡ id. pa. 43. 3d line from the bottom.

|| id. pa. 44. line 4. § id. ib. passim.



that which we have so warmly requested-----unless, particular points are granted to us? How must he be *astonished*, to find that we are more afraid of being placed upon a footing with other *Englishmen* under his dominion, than of the ¶ MIDNIGHT GLOOM and FATAL DEATH which are hastening to overtake us? With what justice may his gracious majesty tell us, “ that we have endeavoured to impose on him, by representing ourselves as an oppressed, miserable people, standing on the brink of destruction; when, upon his hearing our cries for assistance and safety-----mercifully stretching out his hand to relieve us, and offering us to partake of the *same happiness* enjoyed by the rest of his subjects, we reject his *implored protection*-----and thereby prove the falshood and absurdity of our pretences?”

THUS, *by requesting a change*, we lay ourselves under the inevitable necessity, either of quietly giving up our rights and privileges, in order to maintain a *consistency* in our conduct; or, of incurring the severe censure above mentioned -----unless the king will be so *good natur'd*, in consideration of the *infinite pains* we have taken to recommend ourselves to his favor-----as to be contented with the *same share of power* in this province; which his two subjects *Thomas and Richard Penn* now have.

My third objection against the *manner* of the present attempt to alter our government was-----“ that it might be deemed in *Great Britain* a surrender of our charter-----or at least a sufficient foundation for the parliament's proceeding to form a new constitution for us.”-----

No -

¶ *Quere*-----What Mr. *Galway* means by “ midnight gloom?” And what is a “ death not fatal?”-----As he makes a distinction between “ fatal death” and some other “ death.”-----

No person can *surrender* what he has not. This term, therefore, when applied to the people of *Pennsylvania*, means a giving up of the peculiar rights derived to *them*, under their charter.

THEY can not surrender what belongs to others—and therefore *their* act can not take away the rights of the proprietors. But should the proprietors, enraged at our behaviour, and fatigued with disputes, make their own terms with the crown, and give up the royal charter—then the *surrender* may be said to be completed.

Mr. *Galloway* says,——the petitions can not be thought in any manner to surrender our privileges—because “they *request* the enjoyment of those privileges.” But, if it be considered, that to procure peace and safety, is the design of forming societies, and of establishing governments——and that these petitions expressly declare——† “there is no peace and safety among us, and that we have no hopes of either being restored but by the change for which we pray.”——Certainly, if we are thought to be in our senses, it will be concluded that we intend to *surrender intirely* a government, which does not answer the ends of government——even tho’ we should be deprived of *some agreeable things* tacked to it.——For who but a *Bedlamite* would shiver in a thin silk coat, in the midst of winter, only because it had a fine lace upon it?——

It may seem therefore a reasonable construction of these petitions to understand them in this sense——“that the petitioners will be much obliged to his majesty, if he will be so good as to put the lace on warmer coats for them—but, if he will not condescend to do that, he may keep the lace for his trouble——provided he will furnish them with coats of good *English broad cloth*.”

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LET

† Pretended speech pp. 28; 36, et alibi.

LET it however be supposed-----that our petitions, with a resignation of the charter by the proprietors can not be called a *surrender* of our privileges, in strictness of law-----and that the matter comes to be settled by the parliament.

HERE Mr. *Galloway* launches out on a flood of words.-----Here he overwhelms me with his “ *irre-fragable demonstrations.*”-----“ \* Will the king, lords and commons (says he) be the dupes of the ministry; and, without consideration-----§§ without the least reason, in an instant pass a law-----*so blast our liberties*-----to † *take away our rights*, and ‡ *deprive an affectionate people of a few privileges?*” || Will they act so black-----so base-----so unjust a part?

INCONSISTENCY! that would be astonishing in any man, but him who is the author of it!

How can the king and parliament be *unjust*, in saving us from *midnight gloom* and *fatal death*? How can they blast those liberties “ *which are § already lost?*”-----Take away our rights when ¶ “ *security of life and estate is now become an empty name among us?*” Or deprive us of our privileges, ||| “ *which are long since swallowed up and sacrificed at the shrine of proprietary instructions, and the measures of power, and so turn'd into “ideal shadows?”*?

Cunning and cruel king! to *strip* thy subjects of that which they *have not*. \*\* “ *Look history through*”, it cannot furnish an instance of such royal craft and unkindness, except that recorded by Sir *Richard Blackmore*, of an ancestor of prince *Voltiger*,

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\* Pretended speech-----pa. 23. §§ id. pa. 24.

† id. pa. 23. 7th line from the bottom.

‡ id. pa. 21. 4th line from the bottom.

§ id. pa. 19. line 11. pa. 18. line 5. ¶ id. pa. 44. || id. pa. 30.

\*\* A fine expression in pretended speech pa. 9. line 1.

*A painted vest prince Voltiger had on,  
Which from a naked Piñ, his grandfire won.*

I will not pursue this point any farther. I will suppose in Mr. Galloway's favour, that what he calls his speech was so long, and took so much time in making, that he forgot in forming one part; what he had written in another.

To attend him still farther in his political rambles, for some respect is due, to be sure, to " \* one of the happy instruments of relieving his country," and its " † long supporter," I will grant out of *complaisance* to him, in order to give his argument its *fullest force*, that he has told a great many *falsehoods*— that we are not in the deplorable condition *he* has represented us— and that our liberties, rights and privileges which he has taken so much pains to blast, are still fresh and flourishing.

WHY then (says he) it will be unjust in the king and parliament to deprive us of them; and we have † " irrefragable proofs" of the justice of the house of commons, *because* in the years 1718 and 1748, they would not pass an act to give royal instructions the force of laws in *America*."

THUS he concludes, that because the house of commons would not make the king *absolute monarch* of *North-America*, which would have been injurious to the rights of *Great-Britain*— THEREFORE they will not allow him to exercise in *one province* that authority, which he exercises in every other part of his dominions.— *Truly*, an uncommon, but not a very syllogistical method, of arguing!

D 2

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\* Pretended speech pa. 27.

† d. pa. 2. Quare, if this term is applicable to Mr. Galloway, who is a *short* man? † id. pa. 26.

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royal craft and  
by Sir Richard  
Voltiger,

A

24.  
|| id. pa. 25.  
a. 44. || id. pa. 30.  
inc 1.

LET Mr. Galloway, when he shall be employed in “supporting the expiring liberties of his country,” step into the *British* senate—and endeavour to convince *them* of this injustice.

WHEN he has made a *speech* for this purpose, suppose some unconverted member should thus address him—  
 “Sir, we are perfectly satisfied in *what rank* we are to place your abilities—the “*proofs are irrefragable*”——but as to the point you have insisted on, you do not seem to express yourself *with clearness*. You speak of an “*impelling necessity* to come under the king’s immediate government,”——and yet you say it will be “unjust to bring you under it, on the same conditions with his other subjects.” I should therefore be glad to have a short, plain answer to this question—  
*Are the inhabitants of Pennsylvania more or less happy than the inhabitants of the royal governments?”*

How will our deputy extricate himself from this dilemma? If we are more happy, *why* do we desire a change—or why does Mr. Galloway talk of the “expiring liberties of his country?” If we are less happy——*why* do we dread it? Why are we unwilling to become in *every respect* like those who are happier than ourselves? Or where is the *injustice* of placing us in the same situation?

BEFORE I quit this point, I must make one observation more, to shew by Mr. Galloway’s contradiction of himself (though I am almost tired with taking notice of his contradictions) that notwithstanding the rage with which he has asserted the contrary——he really thinks our privileges will be endangered, if the parliament should take the change of our government into their consideration.

He employs many pages to prove there is *no danger*, tho' the affair should come before the parliament.— Yet, speaking of a change in the case of an infant proprietor, he says—\* “ Is it to be by a *parliamentary enquiry*, and an act of the *British legislature*, in consequence of such enquiry? *If it is*, the *rights of the people* may be *involved* in the enquiry; which the *mode intended* by the house is *calculated* to avoid. Hence it appears, that this period of all others, will be attended with most difficulty to the crown, and *danger* to our *privileges*.”

Thus he acknowledges, that the house of assembly, in making the present attempt, have endeavoured to avoid a parliamentary enquiry, *because* the *rights of the people* would be *involved* in it, to the *danger* of our *privileges*.—

UPON the whole that has been said with regard to a change—and the *safety* or the *danger* of the measure—I thus conclude.

If it *cannot* be accomplished—the *manner* in which it has been attempted will load this province with new disgrace. If it *is* accomplished, we are utterly ignorant *how* it will be. The fate of our *privileges*, and the great points controverted between us and the proprietors, are now to be *everlastingly* determined. Many unhappy circumstances attend us in the enterprize.

HERE then I fix the argument. On *this point* I rely. Whatsoever may be the force of the reasonings on either side—however probable or improbable the success may be—yet after placing every thing in the strongest light against myself—it *must be granted*—that the event is *undoubtedly uncertain*—and that the persons desiring a change know *no more*, what will

\* Pretended speech pa. 16.

will be the consequences——than they know what will be the figure of next year's clouds.

A MEASURE in which the happiness of so many thousands is involved, ought not therefore to have been pursued in so hasty and unguarded a manner. *Precautions* should have been taken. *Securities* should have been obtained. This was——this is——*my firm opinion*——and should a change be happily obtained, without injuring a single privilege, or settling a single point against us——should the conduct of the assembly and the people in this affair be *intirely approved* by his majesty and his ministers——I shall always *rejoice*——that I was not concerned in exposing the *ineestimable interests* of my country to HAZARD.

I PROCEED to other points. Mr. *Galloway* takes great pains to prove, that the \* “representatives of a people have a right to change the constitution, without the consent

\* “It can never be thought, that the people intrust any representatives with their capital privileges, farther than to use their best skill to secure and maintain them. They never so delegated or impowered any men, that *de jure* they could deprive them of that qualification; and *a facto ad jus non valet argumentum*: For the question is not, what may be done? But what ought to be done? Overseers and stewards are impowered, not to alienate, but preserve and improve other mens inheritances. No owners deliver their ship and goods into any man's hands to give them away, or run upon a rock; neither do they consign their affairs to agents or factors without limitation: All trusts suppose such a fundamental right in them that give them, and for whom the trusts are, as is altogether indissoluble by the trustees. The trust is, the liberty and property of the people; the limitation is, that it should not be invaded, but be inviolably preserved, according to the law of the land.”

WILLIAM PENN'S works. I vol. pa. 682, &c.  
WHEN *Henry the Fourth of France* and his minister the duke of *Sully* formed the glorious and benevolent scheme of giving peace and happiness to *Europe* by reducing it into a kind of great commonwealth, which was to be effected by *changing the government of several states*; such was their regard to the first principles of justice, and the rights of mankind, that it was determined, that no step should be taken, *without carefully and deliberately consulting the people of the several nations*, who would be affected by their measures.

SULLY'S Memoirs. V vol.

consent of the people"; because "almost every government in the civilized world, has been changed"—by force and injustice: Because "the revolution was brought about"—with such universal consent, that king William was established on the British throne, without fighting a battle: Because "the first frame of our government was altered"—being found impracticable, and that its "privileges could scarcely be exercised or enjoyed": Because "six parts in seven of the assembly, have a right to alter the charter,"—by a law with the Governors assent: Because he dignifies himself and those who join with him, with the title of "long supporters, and lovers of their country"—and charges with great truth, to be sure, all who differ in opinion from them, "with being the friends of arbitrary power?"

In the same striking method of arguing, he attempts to prove—that the petition for a change ought not to alarm a free people, because, "though it calls for a military establishment among us," yet this is only shewing our desire, that a military force may be fixed, which, "already is fixed." Or in other words, "it is only discovering our hearty approbation of a disagreeable measure"—that "† a military establishment is already established" (to use his own words) because there are some soldiers in garrison at our advanced forts—for these he certainly means by the "military establishment already established," or nothing—that a military force in a dependent colony, lodged in the hands of the king, is less dangerous to liberty, than in the hands of a subject—that it is the strongest evidence of the prudence and public spirit of such a colony, to represent themselves as a set of ruffians amongst whom there is no safety for men of virtue, nor any respect for government, but all things are involved in anarchy—and therefore humbly to pray

\* Pretended speech pa. 33.

† Pretended speech pa. 40. line 7, 8.



pray, that his majesty will be pleased to send over some regiments to instruct them in the *gentle lessons of duty and obedience*—that this will not furnish a pretence to send over *more regiments*, than are desired—nor to make us *pay* for these blessings of *swords and bayonets*, which we have *requested*—or if these inconveniences should follow,—that they will be greatly overballanced by the advantages of the civil war that would probably ensue, if these troops should be employed, as Mr. Galloway would wish them to be.

THESE are his arguments, and the tendency of them, on these points. Arguments!—Yielding such ample room for the entertainment of the public, that I hope some gentleman who has more leisure than I have, will divert the world with the strictures upon them they deserve. I pass on to matters, in which I am more particularly concerned—I mean to answer those charges, which Mr. Galloway has made against me.

THE first of these, is, “that my late conduct has been influenced by a restless thirst after promotion; a fondness to serve the purposes of power, from an expectation of being rewarded with posts of honour and profit.”

IN answering such a charge as this, Mr. Galloway might perhaps have some advantage over me.

'Tis true, I cannot boast of being † a “long supporter of the rights of the people;” since it is but lately, that my youth has been favoured with any public marks of their approbation. I have not heated the minds of men with inflammatory harangues—and while they have been weakly wondering at my public spirit,

† That is, in Mr. Galloway's sense of this expression.

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spirit, found myself rewarded in gold, for the breath I have wasted. I have not every year since I have been a representative, given myself an office of profit—so far from that I have not taken even a single farthing for my wages, during the whole time I have been in the Assembly, nor in my whole life touched a mite of public money. I have not enriched myself with a most lucrative post, torn from the old age of a worthy man, who was grey-headed, long before my birth. I have not, while the “shop” was open for the sale of laws, and good substantial purchases might have been made—wasted the public wealth, in buying at an exorbitant price, those that would not last a twelve month. I have not lined my pockets, and the pockets of all my dependants, with the spoils of my country, infamously plundered in vile jobs, while with unbounded confidence she trusted her stores to my faith. I have not bought with the public money, commissions of judges in all the courts where I practise, for my most intimate friends. I have not attempted to abolish that sacred right of englishmen, the right of trial by a jury. I have not juggled in dirty cabals, about the offices of chief justice and attorney general—with competent salaries to be annexed to them. I have not taken raw councils in taverns, for regulating the conduct of Pennsylvania. In short I have not in all my public conduct had an eye to my private emolument—and therefore I have not the consolation to reflect, that I found this province in credit, and that while I have been drumming—merely for her good, as I pretended—my interests have § advanced, as her interests have declin'd,

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and

\* Preface to pretended speech pa. 4. line 13.

§ This was the fate of unhappy Athens, which saw her pretended patriots thriving in proportion to her misfortunes.

“Cast your eyes, I beseech you, upon those men, to whom you owe these rare monuments of their administration. Some of them were raised from poverty to affluence, others from obscurity to splendor; some have built magnificent houses, others have acquired large tracts of valuable lands; and the lower the fortune of the state has fallen, the higher has that of much people risen.”

DEMOSTHENES in the second Olynthian.

and that I am now possess'd by my popularity alone, of a considerable estate, while *she* is sunk into disgrace.

I CANNOT boast indeed of such exploits as these—and I sincerely pray, that my mind may be never tainted with the base ambition of rising by *sordid practices*. No dignities can adorn his character, who has attained them by *meanes*.

With *equal scorn* do I behold him, who endeavours to recommend himself, either to *men of power*, or to the *public*, by flattering their passions or errors, and by forfeiting his honor and integrity.

THE good man who is guided through life by his conscience and reason, may in *particular instances*, offend even honest and wise men—but his *virtue* will naturally produce an *uniformity* in his conduct *upon the whole*, that will discover his probity, and procure him the general approbation of the worthy.

THESE sentiments perhaps may prove destructive to one, who designs to establish his reputation and felicity on the basis of a party—\* since it is highly improbable

\* This sentiment is so strongly confirm'd by a beautiful passage in SULLY's memoirs, that it is hop'd the inserting it will afford pleasure to every one who reads it.

The duke of SULLY being a *Protestant*, was appointed by his master, Henry the *fourth* of France, to preside in a general assembly of the *Protestants*, which was called to meet at *Cbatellerant*.-----The duke was *their faithful friend* through his whole life, and strictly attached to them by *principle*; but the warmth of their temper led them into many things, in *this assembly*, in which he could not join with them-----without offering violence to his own sentiments-----and integrity.-----

The following is the account he gives of his conduct. "A *common prejudice* prevails among all sorts of religion; a man is never supposed "to be a *sincere professor* of the one he has embraced, unless he supports it *obstinately*, even in such points, where it is most visibly *wrong*." "The *same* remark may perhaps be found true in all parties." "Upon this footing, I confess, the method I was determin'd to pursue, might  
" from

ble, that any man will be long esteemed by a party, unless he is bound to it by PREJUDICES, as well as by PRINCIPLES.

To support the atrocious charge he has made against me, Mr. Galloway produces no kind of proof—except my differing in opinion from him, be proof. But if this be admitted, then Mr. Norris, Mr. Richardson, and the two other gentlemen who differed from him, are villains also, influenced by the same views, attributed to me.

THIS would be too daring a charge, and more difficult perhaps for Mr. Galloway to support, than to crush by calumnies and conspiracies, a young man, who has excited more than one passion in more than one man's breast.

HAD I intended to recommend myself to the government, I certainly might have given the sentiments I delivered

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delivered

“ from some persons, draw upon me the epithets of false brother, deserter, and if they please, traitor: However, it was not the approbation of such as those, that I proposed to obtain, but of persons, who, of whatever party or religion they were, would in their judgement of my conduct, preserve the ballance of equity and disinterestedness. If ever religion admits of the assistance of policy, it ought to be of a policy pure, simple, and upright as itself; any other may indeed appear to serve it, but does not in reality, and sooner or later never fails to ruin it.”

“ Having determin'd to be guided by no other principle in my transactions with the assembly, I thought I could not too carefully avoid all appearances of affectation or disguise in my conduct; that those who were influenced by an imprudent zeal, or actuated by a spirit of cabal, might have no hopes of gaining or seducing me. Therefore from the beginning, I shewed myself solicitous to support on this occasion, THAT CHARACTER by which the public was to know how I would act on every other; that is, of a man sincerely attached to the true principles and interest of the protestant religion, yet incapable of drawing the false consequences which many of the protestants did, or of approving their irregular proceedings: The speech I made at the opening of the assembly, which lasted half an hour, was wholly calculated to produce this effect, without troubling myself to consider, whether it would give pleasure or offence to the greatest number.”

SULLY'S Memoirs, 4 vol.

delivered in the House, a more courtier-like air than they now bear. Had I intended this, I should not have been one of the *first* and *warmest* to declare my *fixed resolution*, not to admit of the governor's construction of the stipulation he disputed with us; nor should I have steadily persisted in this opposition *to the last*.

HAD I intended this, I should not have been the *only man* in the House, who *constantly refused* to assent to the supply bill, *because* the money emitted by it, was made a legal tender in payment of all demands "except proprietary rents,"—when *that exception* might have been safely extended (as was granted by the most distinguished members) to the *rents of all other persons*—who would then have been *as well* secured as the proprietors, and a distinction in their favour alone, avoided.

ONE thing more I beg leave to mention, since Mr. *Galloway* compels me to speak of myself. I was appointed to carry the bill to the governor the second time for his assent, after he had once refused it. This was long before the change of government was talked of. On my delivering it, some conversation arose between us on the subject, Mr. *Shippen* the secretary being present. As the passage of the bill was of the utmost importance to his majesty's service, and the good of the public, I took the liberty, though my acquaintance with the governor was very slight, of mentioning several reasons to prove, that the assembly's construction of the disputed stipulation was extremely equitable; consistent with the established rules of explaining a sentence capable of two meanings; and therefore ought to be admitted—and that his honour's conduct in passing the bill, as it then was framed, would not be disapproved of in *England*. I further added, that I was persuaded, his refusal would throw every thing into the greatest confusion.

BEING

BEING soon after taken ill, and confined to my room, so anxious was I to prevent any difference at that time between the governor and assembly, that I sent for a gentleman, whom I knew to be intimately acquainted with the governor; and urging every thing I could think of, to convince him that our bill ought to be passed as we had formed it, I intreated him to go to the governor, and endeavour to prevail on him to give his assent.

I HOPE *this* cannot be called the conduct of a man influenced by "mischievous passions destructive of public liberty."

ANOTHER charge brought against me by Mr. Galloway is, that I neglected my duty of attending in the House, and never spoke my sentiments till it was too late.

Mr. Galloway's behaviour in making this charge, is a plain proof to *what lengths* he will proceed, in hopes of injuring me. The first time, since I have been a representative of this province, that a change of government was mentioned and debated in the assembly, was on Saturday the 24th day of March last, on the governor's sending down to them his message absolutely refusing to pass the supply bill, unless the stipulation was literally complied with. *That day*, the assembly's answer was composed and sent—"the frequent motions, with the solemn debate" Mr. Galloway talks of, made—the resolves past—and the House adjourned to the 14th of May.

Mr. Galloway must be conscious, that this day, and the day before, I was confined to my chamber, and mostly to my bed, by a severe attack of the fever and ague. He knows, that on the *Thursday* before, I was so ill, that there not being a sufficient number of members without

without *me*, those who were met, intended to come and sit at my house; and that to save the gentlemen this trouble, I determined to wait on *them*, and was carried up in the late speaker's chariot, which he was so kind as to send for me, it being a rainy day.

THIS state of my health at that time, being a fact well known to many persons, and particularly to Mr. Galloway, how *cruel* and *unjust* is it to blame me for not attending, when it was impossible——and when, if it had been possible, *I had not the least suspicion*, that any thing of a vast importance would come into consideration.

ON the meeting of the House, the 14th day of last *May*, according to their adjournment, I constantly attended *every day*, untill this important matter was determined, except on *Monday* the 21st——on which day there was no House, only eighteen members meeting, Mr. Galloway and many others being absent. The following days, the petition for a change came in——were read——as other petitions were——lay on the table——and not a word spoken on the subject.

Thus business went on till *Wednesday* the 23d, when I was prevented *for the first time* from attending the House, by a fever——which, as it was very injurious to my health, would also, if Mr. Galloway's charitable and humane wishes could prevail, prove destructive to my reputation. *This day* the matter was started. *In vain* did the speaker recommend the deferring to take any resolution, till the House was more full——and the absent members *then in town*, could attend——He desired that the affair might be put off *to the next day*——*in vain*——the debate was begun——quickly determined——a committee appointed to prepare a draught of the petition——that draught made——brought in——presented——read——

THE next day, tho' still extremely indisposed, I attended—and was surpris'd to find so much business of the utmost consequence had been done in so short a time—and though I could have wish'd that such a step had not been taken, without allowing me, and every other member, of whose attendance there was any probability, an opportunity of offering our sentiments; yet I comforted myself with reflecting, that though it had been resolv'd, "that a petition should be drawn," yet it was not resolv'd "that any petition should be presented;" and that I should be at liberty to offer my opinion hereafter. I was determin'd therefore to attend diligently; and to take the first opportunity, which would be on the second reading of the petition, to oppose it. This I was induc'd to do, by considering, that if I did not say any thing, till the question was put for transcribing, or signing in order to be presented, it would look very odd for me to be silent so long, and that it would answer no purpose.

ACCORDINGLY, on the second reading of the petition, which was the first opportunity I ever had, since the change of government was attempted, I spoke against it.

THE only objection then made by Mr. Galloway and every other member who spoke on the occasion, was—that I had offer'd my sentiments too soon to the House—and that I should have staid for the question to transcribe or sign the petition.

THAT I did not act with any stupid and useless reserve in lying by till this time, was never dreamt of by any member who knew, why I had been detain'd at home, whenever I was detain'd.

How vain is his attempt who strives to please all men? Or indeed to please one man at all times? Mr. Galloway and



and others *then* said, that I spoke *too soon*. He and some more *now* say, I spoke *too late*. Why too late? Were not my arguments as well understood *then*, and had they not the *same force*, as if they had been *made before*? And if they proved the measure to be *dangerous and improper*, ought they not *in a matter of such importance to the public*, to have been as much regarded, as if they were *one day older*?

If this affair had not been *so quickly decided*, I never should have been charged with omitting to speak in time. But I must not quit Mr. *Galloway*. What must the public think of a man who dares to abuse them by the grossest deceptions, with the pious intention of injuring another? He says “that during the time of the *several debates* respecting the change of government, I *seldom* attended, and was absent when the important one came on, which issued in the resolve, to adjourn and consult the people.”

YET the candid Mr. *Galloway* knows—that there never was any debate in the assembly, since I have been a member, respecting the change of government—untill that which issued in the resolve to adjourn—and *that I was then ill*. Again, he says, “at the next meeting, (meaning that in *May*) *several motions* were made to bring this resolution to an issue, and after *great deliberation*, it was resolved by a majority of 27 to 3, that a committee should be appointed to bring in the petition to his majesty to resume the powers of government.—But at none of these debates and resolutions was I present, tho’ I well *knew*, or at least had great reason to *expect this business was in continual agitation*.”

YET the correct Mr. *Galloway* knows, that there never was a motion—or debate—or resolution, concerning

ing this matter, upon the meeting of the house in *May*—  
untill *Wednesday* the 23d day of the month, when I was  
taken sick, as has been mentioned—and that *I at-*  
*tended as diligently as himself till that day.*

THIS account of the time when every transaction  
passed in the house—and of my attendance, is taken  
from the *minutes* of assembly, and the *book* for entering  
the attendance of the members—both which I have  
carefully looked over, in the presence of Dr. *Moore*,  
the clerk, who therefore is perfectly acquainted with  
the truth of every thing I have averred.

ANOTHER charge against me is, that “ I formed my  
thoughts into order, and reduced what I had to say, in-  
to writing, in an *unparliamentary* way.”

I ACKNOWLEDGE myself guilty of taking some pains  
to put my thoughts into order, and that my notes were  
long and exact, that I might thereby be enabled to de-  
liver my sentiments with clearness. I regarded this as  
a duty, upon an occasion where such an interesting sub-  
ject was to be discussed—and I was *encouraged* to use  
*this mode*—because I once before had used it, and  
received such *public praises* from the present speaker,  
for introducing a method, highly commended, and the  
next day, imitated by him, as afforded me the sincerest  
pleasure—and I hope, will “ \* serve to console  
me,

\* Preface to pretended speech-----pa. 25. “ I would only advise  
“ him carefully to preserve the panegyrics with which” the proprie-  
“ tary faction “ have adorned him: In time, they may *serve to console*  
“ him, by balancing the calumny they shall load him with, when he does not  
“ go THROUGH with them in all their measures: He will not probably  
“ do the one, and they will then assuredly do the other.-----There are  
“ mouths that can blow hot as well as cold, and blast on your brows  
“ the rays their hands have placed there.-----*Experto crede Roberto.*  
“ Let but the moon of proprietary favour withdraw its shine for a mo-  
“ ment, and that great number of the principal gentlemen of *Philadel-*  
“ *phia* who applied to you for a copy of your speech, shall immediately  
“ despise and desert you.”-----

me, by ballancing the calumny with which I am loaded, *because* I would not go THROUGH with *measures*," which my conscience and reason commanded me to oppose.—A conduct! I am DETERMINED, whatever "*moon*" shines on me or "*withdraws*" her beams, upon all occasions, STEADILY TO PURSUE.—And as its *own reward* is sufficient for me, I beg leave to restore to the gentleman's "*brows*," from which it \* *once fell*, the "*laurel'd*" wreath, that *unenvied, unfought and unwished for* by me, he has been pleased—*with what design* I will not presume to guess——to place upon mine.

MR. Galloway also accuses me of having promised him a copy of my speech, and of not performing my promise. Here he is egregiously mistaken. I told him he should have the copy that night it was delivered, *if I could get it ready*. The house broke up late in the evening. He soon after called upon me. It was not ready. He told me it would be *too late*, if he had it not soon. I did not then understand *his meaning*, as I did not in the least apprehend, the most important matter that ever came before the house of assembly, was to be decided with less deliberation than is generally bestowed on things of much slighter moment. Next morning I took the copy to the House in my pocket. No one called for it. I did the same in the afternoon. The like silence was observed. I did not chuse to shew any forwardness in forcing it on those, who seemed willing to forget it. Had I acted otherwise, I should have been called impudent and conceited, by those who are fond of bestowing epithets.

MR. Galloway says, "that I attempted to deliver my objections against the measure *ore tenus*; but finding every thing I offered judiciously and sensibly refuted by several members, I was obliged to retreat to my speech

\* *Experto creto Roberto*. Preface to pretended speech-----pa. 25.

speech in writing, which after a short introductory apology, I read in a manner, not the most deliberate."

As to the last part of this whimsical charge, I shall not pretend to give any answer; because that would be in some measure allowing Mr. *Galloway* capable of judging, what is a "deliberate manner" of speaking.

As to the first part—any man but Mr. *Galloway* would have discovered *why* I began to speak, without recurring to my notes. The resolves were past—and the petition ordered to be drawn in my absence. I never had heard the change spoke of in the house—and did not know but by information of others, the reasons by which the members had been influenced. Before I offered my sentiments, it was therefore necessary for me to discover the arguments that would be used against me. On the information I had received, I had prepared my answer; but to make this answer appear with propriety, I thought it requisite to have the arguments of those who desired a change, repeated before the house. I threw out general objections, and desired to know what reasons could be tho't sufficient to engage the house in so hazardous a measure? Then the "judicious and sensible members" Mr. *Galloway* mentions, and he among them—for that phrase I suppose, is his way of complimenting himself—discovered all the arguments on which they relied.—They proved to be the same I expected; and I "retreated to my speech," which was prepared to answer them.

THE last objection made by Mr. *Galloway*, of which I shall take notice, is, "that the speech, as printed, is different from that delivered—and that the preface sufficiently *demonstrates*, by whose hands it has been dressed up, and with what views it has been published."

HERE he is again mistaken. The printed speech is exactly the same with that I pronounced, except the corrections, and additions I made to compleat the sense, the evening before it was to be delivered to the Members, as is above mentioned—and except some slight alterations in a few places. *I further declare*, that I have not received the least assistance from any person, in composing or correcting it; not even to much as the addition of a single word; and that no man ever saw it, or knew that I had written it, except my clerk, who transcribed it—untill it was delivered in the House.

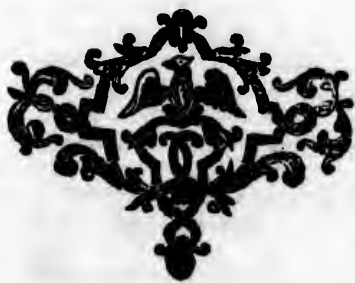
As to the preface, it makes no “*demonstrations*” that can affect *me*. Finding that Mr. *Galloway* and his emissaries were traducing me in every company, and misrepresenting every thing I had said—I thought these aspersions might be removed, by laying before the public, the reasons by which I had been induced to act as I did. This consideration had the more weight with me, on receiving a letter from some gentlemen in this city, desiring a copy of the speech.

THEY being my constituents—and men of the clearest characters, I thought it my duty to comply with their request. I sent a copy to them—and they had it printed with such a title, and in such a manner, as they thought proper, *without ever consulting me*; which could not conveniently be done as I was out of town.—For immediately after delivering the copy, I was obliged to go into the country for my health. I went to the *Jerseys*. While I was there, the preface was written, and printed. I never saw it.—I never was made acquainted with its contents, till it was published. I do not even know at this time who wrote it, but by common report.

EVERY thing I have said on these last heads, is known to be true, by my friends; whose virtue and good opinion I too much revere, to appeal to them as witnesses, if I was not conscious of the *sincerity* with which I speak.

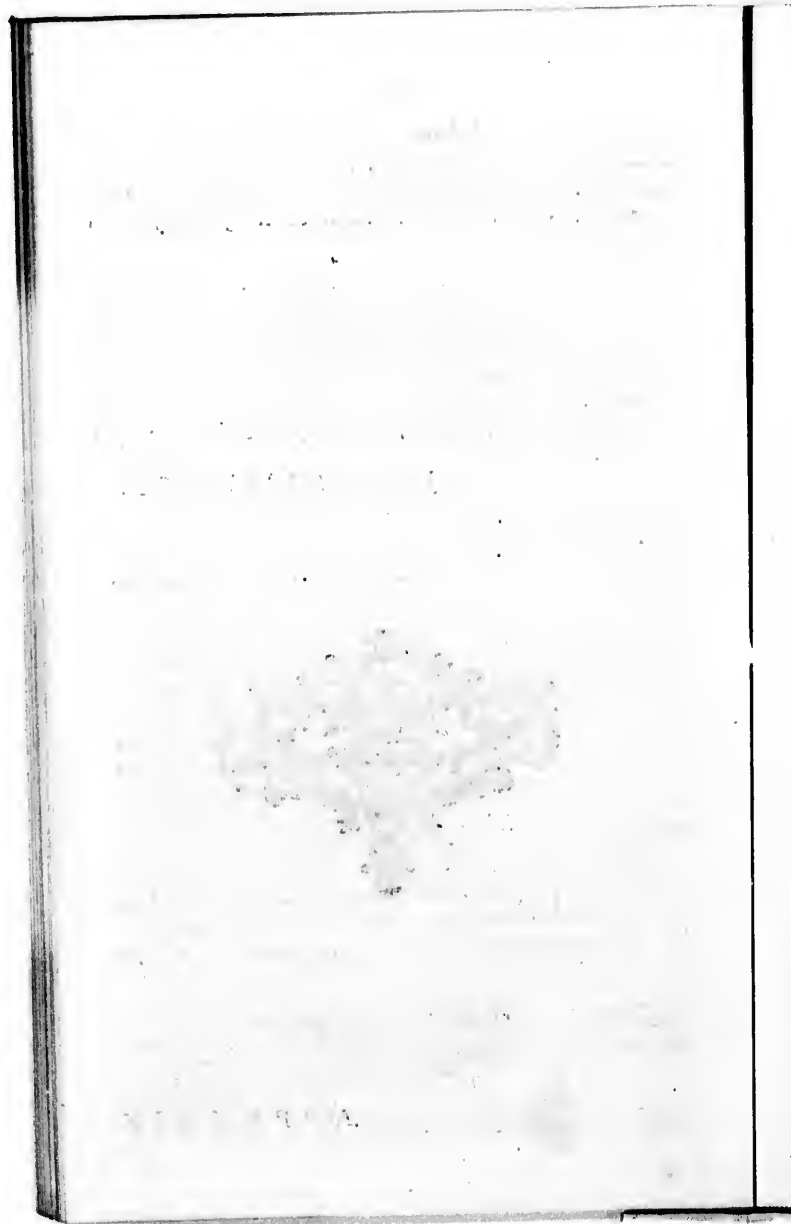
THUS have I *faithfully* laid before the public, my whole conduct relating to the change of our government, and the reasons on which it was founded. If sensible and good men approve of my behaviour, I quit without regret the applauses of others, and all the attendant advantages, to those, who think proper to court them.

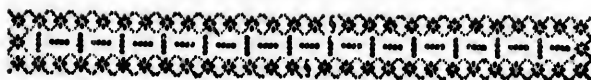
JOHN DICKINSON.



A P P E N D I X.

EVERY





## APPENDIX.

*What sin of mine could merit such a fate?  
That all the shot of dullness now must be  
From this thy BLUNDERBUSS discharg'd on me!*

POPE.

**W**EAKNESS and ignorance when attended by modesty, are naturally entitled to pardon and to pity. But when they impudently pretend to the characters of wisdom and knowledge—when they aim at power, which they understand not how to exercise—and to honours, which they understand not how to deserve—when they make use of their *good fortune* in life to wound their country—insolently to *abuse* those, who *know* and *despise* them—and when with proud and solemn formality, they *demand* a respect by no means due to them—*then* they become the proper objects of *contempt* and *ridicule*, if not of *hatred*.

It is not my intention to trouble myself with observations, on Mr. *Galloway's* continual \* breaches of the rules of grammar; his utter ignorance of the English language

\* "But, Sir, let me ask, what " public good, what service to our country can we do, when proprietary *instructions*, and proprietary *private interest* is to enslave our judgment, and to rule in our councils!

Pretended *SPEECH* pa. 29. at the bottom.

" Besides, Sir, I have seen the opinion of some very great men, his majesty's servants, and often near his person, that the *powers* of government is an interest that cannot be transferred or aliened."

Pretended *SPEECH*, pa. 43.



language; the *pompous obscurity* and *sputtering prolixity* reigning through every part of his piece; and his innumerable and feeble & tautologies. *This labour would be too great.* I only intend to present to the public, stript of that *bundle of words* in which he has rolled them up, a small collection of his rhetorical flowers and figures. Sorry am I to say it—*flowers without fragrance*—and *figures without force.* Yet perhaps their *novelty* may recommend them.

SOME authors have industriously endeavoured in their writings, to *surprize* their readers—and some readers have thought this a great merit in authors. With gentlemen of this taste, Mr. *Galloway* must be a darling writer—for no man ever possess so *surprizing* a way of *surprizing* his readers. A few instances will discover his excellence in this kind.

\* "LET us but consider, says he, that the experience of ages, fully demonstrates *wealth* to be the parent of power, the *nurse* of influence: and that an increase of wealth, will as naturally *beget* an increase of power and influence, as an increase of velocity in *the falling stone* will produce more certain death."

IN the third line of this simile, *wealth* is the *nurse* of influence—but in the fourth, this *nurse* is the *begetter* of influence—a transition somewhat sudden and odd—but it does not stop here—for † three pages further, this *begetting nurse* is turned into a *weapon*, and put into the hands of its own child, INFLUENCE. What now

§ "Pretended speech---passim---" greatest wealth and most invaluable jewels-----" bondage and thraldom"-----" spending and wasting"-----" fruitless and ineffectual"-----" conduct and behaviour"-----" such horrid guilt, such heinous offences"-----" groundless fears and rightful apprehensions"-----&c. &c. &c. &c.

‡ Pretended speech. pa. 10.

† id. pa. 13. line 5 from the bottom.-----

now, could a reader expect, that this wicked child, \* " *improbus ille puer,* " would do with the nurse that begat him; changed into a *weapon*.

WILL he cut and destroy? No! With *that weapon*, he will—what will he do? † " *En---crease* our discredit, and the ministerial displeasure." What *vivacity* of invention? What *uncommonness* in the figure? What *strength* in the expression?

BUT this is not the only beauty of this curious simile. What *precision* is there in the expression of " *the falling stone?* For what would an increase of velocity signify to any thing else but a " *stone?* " Or to any other stone but " *the fall---ing stone?* " Besides how exactly has Mr. Galloway provided some unlucky *head* for this stone to fall upon, in order to produce " *more certain death?* "

MR. Galloway's ingenuity, in forming the extraordinary *weapon* above-mentioned, out of the *nurse*, is nothing, when compared with his following feats. Ovid with his *Metamorphosis* was but a *type* of him.

IN the forty third and forty fourth pages of his piece, he makes WEAPONS: (as has been hinted) out of the " *old contract* " between the crown, and the first proprietor; " *out of an opinion* of the king's servants; " and out of the " *quit-rents* in the lower counties: " For having copiously mentioned these several matters, he concludes, § " *THESE* are the WEAPONS; which I am confident will be used for the restoration of our liberties. "

IF he can make *weapons* out of *such slight stuff*, it seems a probable opinion, that he can form them—in *his way I mean*—out of an " *ideal shadow*, " or " *a chimerical notion* "—or what is still more extraordinary—even out of his own *courage*.

G

MR. Gal.

\* Ovid. † Pretended speech, page 13, line 4 from the bottom.  
§ Pretended speech, page 44, line 1.

MR. Galloway, ever fruitful in *useless* inventions, has found another way of giving *surprise*—and that is, by using the same word in different senses in the same page or sentence. Thus, speaking of our first impracticable frame of government, and its change, he says—† “if it (meaning the change) is *valid*, then the resolution of this House for a change, assented to by nine tenths of the members met, must be *valid also*.”

But the resolution of the assembly *alone* cannot make a change of the government; and therefore he cannot mean, that it is *valid*, in the *same manner* with the first change, which was made with the consent of *every branch* of the legislature. So that by these words, “*valid also*,” must be intended some *other kind of validity*, of which no man but Mr. Galloway can form an idea—unless it be, that this *valid resolution* binds those who made it, and no body else.

MR. Galloway seems to be very fond of these *abstruse meanings*, which has inclined some people to think him addicted to the study of the † “*occult sciences*.” What else could induce him to talk of the king’s *naming* our governors with his *hands*—or of people’s *reading* with their *mouths*, and *bearing* with their *eyes*.

“WE ask the king,” says he, † “to take the *nomination* of the governor who is to rule his people into his royal

† Pretended speech pa. 34.

‡ This supposition will not appear unreasonable, if it be considered, that Mr. Galloway speaks in direct terms of “THE ROYAL MEDICINE,” an expression used *only* by adepts in the occult sciences, with whom it signifies some wonderful secret, by which dead persons may be restored to life; and what renders the supposition more just, or indeed reduces the matter to a certainty, is-----that Mr. Galloway uses the expression, in the very same sense. Pretended SPEECH pa. 44.

§ Pretended speech pa. 8. and 18.

royal hands"——and afterwards——“ § can we stop the MOUTHS, and close the EYES of all England and America, or prevail on his majesty, or the ministers, to bury in oblivion what they have, e'er now, so often READ and HEARD?”

WHAT a charming confusion, what a motley mixture is here-----of “ stopt mouths”-----“ closed eyes”-----“ reading and hearing”-----“ ALL England and America”-----“ majesty”-----and ministry-----

WHO that meets with such expressions as these, and has read *Ecclesiasticus*, can forbear admiring the truth of that verse, which says——¶ “ The heart of the foolish is like a cart-wheel; and his thoughts are like a rolling axle-tree.”

NOTHING less than a love of the “ occult sciences,” can give one a true relish of these mystical lucubrations, with which Mr. Galloway's piece abounds. Any person may observe, that his meaning always appears like an  
G 2 object

§ Pretended speech pa. 37. “ But, Sir, should we waive these things, and draw our petition in a different dress, can we annihilate the messages between the governor and assembly? Can we withdraw the governor's proclamations? Can we hold the hands of his majesty's general, whose aid we were obliged to accept, from giving the intelligence? Can we stop the mouths and close the eyes of ALL England and America, or prevail on his majesty, or the ministry, to bury in oblivion what they have, e'er now so often read and heard.”

N. B. “ All England” does not include the king and ministry.

Mr. Galloway may indeed say, that the expression of “ reading with the mouth,” is proper when a man reads aloud. I grant it under that restriction-----and therefore let it be supposed, that ALL England AND America, AND his majesty AND the ministry read aloud, like boys in a country school.

Perhaps some persons may think me more obliged to Mr. Galloway, in this part of what he calls his speech, than I have yet acknowledged myself to be, since he seems to have aimed at an imitation of these my expressions-----“ Though we should keep the secret, can we seal up the lips of the proprietors? Can we recall our messages to the governor? Can we annihilate our own resolves? Will not all-----will not any of these discover the true cause of the present attempt?” Speech-----pa. 9.  
¶ Ecclesiasticus xxxiii. 5.

object in a *mist*, that renders it confused and indistinct; which kind of deception may cause persons of weak sight sometimes to mistake a *lamb* for a *lion*, or Mr. *Galloway* for a *gentleman*.

How remote from the plain, common mode of speaking, is this sentence, \* “ we have often attempted to obtain relief *from* oppression *from* the proprietaries but in vain.”

THE reader may guess at the meaning—but the writer leaves it doubtful, whether application was made to *oppression* against the proprietors,—or to the *proprietors* against oppression.

WHAT a beautiful obscurity is there in this sentence? “ If, § Sir, a true representation of the uncommon mischiefs which attend the liberties of a free people, † arising from the very nature of proprietary government—If a true state of our present confusion, both in and out of our public councils—If a *just* account of our present insecurity of life and estate, given to the crown, be a *just* cause of terror, then the gentleman’s pannick is *just*. But, Sir, *these things*, I conceive, are rather causes of *joy*, than fear. ’Tis from hence, we must hope to be relieved from our present unhappy circumstances.”

Now what “ *things*” can a reader find in this description, if he is a good man, that are “ causes of *joy*?”

\* Pretended speech. pa. 5, line 2.

§ Pretended speech, pa. 35.

† Quære—Whether the *mischiefs* or *liberties* arise “ from the very nature of proprietary government?” The reader will no doubt take notice of the pretty repetition of that little word “ if” which Mr. *Galloway* seems to have introduced with no other intention, but to rescue the poor monosyllable from the obscurity, in which hard hearted authors have suffered it to languish-----He has done the same justice in several places to the merit of that other diminutive word “ or.” *In est sua gratia parvis.*  
VIRGIL.

joy?" Not the public misfortunes to be sure.-----What then? Not the "representation" "state" and "account" of calamities, because it is said "they are true." What then can be a "cause of joy?" *Eureka! Eureka!* This "representation" "state" and "account" may relieve us from our present unhappy circumstances." May they so? But *untill* we are so delivered, if we are the miserable people we have been described, a patriot in the midst of *present* misfortunes, would from an *uncertain* prospect of relief, hardly find "cause of joy" tho' he might entertain some *hope*. A man on the rack would scarcely feel *joy*, tho' he might have expectations that he would some time or other be released.

THIS may be called the true "twilight way of writing" which like the bat in the fable, keeps in the middle between *sense* and *nonsense*, to the exceeding edification and entertainment of those readers, who like paragraphs that are *mysterious* and *wordy*, because they shew *depib* and *language*.

ANOTHER sentence in which Mr. *Galloway* gives the reader a very pretty *surprize*, is that, where he says----  
\* "this colony has so remarkably flourished, and *now* takes off such vast quantities of *English* manufactures, from no other cause but her extensive privileges."

How *new* and *striking* is this observation? Any other person would have said, that "the people took off such vast quantities by reason of their necessities or luxuries." But Mr. *Galloway* scorns such trite notions-----He establishes a new dogma-----"our extensive privileges take them off." † BROAD-SHOULDERED PRIVILEGES! *indeed*.

PERHAPS

\* Pretended speech, pa. 6.

† Pretended speech page 15.

PERHAPS if he should write a comment on his own text, he would say----that he meant, that the extensive privileges occasioned the *settlement* of this province-----and the settlement occasioned the *demand* for the manufactures-----and *so* the privileges were § *Causa sine qua non*. But this argument will not extricate him-----since, if he travels so far backwards, the same way of arguing will oblige him to go still farther.-----For those privileges would not have been granted by *William Penn*-----unless *Charles* the second had first made a grant to *him*-----which would not have been, *but for his father's services*-----and so, *these services* of old admiral *Penn*, who died in the last century, “now take off such vast quantities of *English* manufactures.”

In this *extraordinary* manner does Mr. *Galloway* indulge himself in his *political reveries*. Even the most simple and common observations in life, utterly lose their force in his language.

THE *mystical lucubrators*, among whom *he* may with justice claim the president's seat, seem to be *first-cousins* to the authors of the *PROFUND* style. Certain it is, that they are governed by the same laws, and that there is a wonderful resemblance in their productions. In order to prove this, I shall beg leave to mention the *rules* to be observ'd by that numerous and venerable society, as they are described by Mr. *Pope*, in his learned treatise ΠΕΡΙ ΒΑΘΟΥΣ.

‡ “ I WILL venture to lay it down, as the first maxim and corner-stone of this our art, that whoever would excell therein, must studiously avoid, detest, and *turn his head* from all the ideas, ways, and workings of that pestilent foe to wit, and destroyer of fine figures,

§ That is “ the cause without which the manufactures would not have been taken off.”

‡ POPE's works, vol. VI. page 172.

figures, which is known by the name of *common sense*. His business must be to contract the true *gout de travers*; and to acquire a most happy, *uncommon, unaccountable* way of thinking. His design ought to be like a *labyrinth*, out of which no body can get clear but himself."

AGAIN—"‡ our authors of this style, should lay it down as a principle, *to say nothing in the usual way*, but (if possible) in the direct contrary; therefore the figures must be so turned, as to manifest that intricate and wonderful *cast of head*, which distinguishes all authors of this kind; or (as I may say) to represent exactly the *mold* in which they were formed, in all its *inequalities, cavities, obliquities, odd crannies, and distortions*."

"It may be observed, that the world has been long weary of *natural things*. How much the contrary are formed to please, is evident from the universal applause daily given to the admirable entertainments of Harlequins and Magicians on our stage. When an audience behold a coach turned into a wheel-barrow, a conjurer into an old woman, or a man's head where his heels should be; how are they struck with transport and delight?"

YET what are *all these*, when compared with Mr. Galloway's changing in an instant a *nurse* into a *weapon*, and putting that *weapon* into the hand of *its own child*? Or what are they to his forging *weapons* out of an *old parchment*, an *opinion*, and *arrears of quit-rents*? What author of the *profund* can vie with this our Pennsylvanian patriot?

"*Ye little stars, hide your diminished beads.*"

‡ PERRIN'S works, vol. VI. pa. 190.

Not



Not to dwell upon other instances, how exquisitely “*uncommon*” “*unaccountable*” and “*unnatural*” is his making our privileges take off all the English beer and cloth imported into this province? And also his making the king strip us of liberties, of which we were stripped before?

THE great poet I have mentioned further observes, “\* that the manner of these authors forming their thoughts is aided by familiarising their minds to the *lowest objects*; and exercising them on the dregs of nature.”

NUMBERLESS instances in our author’s piece prove how much *his* thoughts have been formed on this plan. I will only mention one, where to revive and regale his reader’s imagination, he kindly puts him in mind of a *certain sweet-smelling place*.

THESE “WITH MANY OTHER PARTS” of this our “political institutor” which must be remarked by any careful peruser, are “irrefragable proofs” with what diligence and success, he hath studied the aforesaid treatise.

I NOW proceed to that renowned page, where the whole powers of Mr. *Galloway*’s genius are collected into one dreadful simile.

“WITH great propriety; (says he) a *political body* has often been compared to a *human constitution*. Let us suppose then, that a *human constitution* is attacked by a violent disease, the EFFECT whereof has nearly destroyed the powers of life, AND living motion; † and nature is

§ no

\* Mr. Pope’s works, VI vol. pa. 186. 187.

† This is a mistake---for it is “vital” in the original-----however it is to be hoped this error will be excused, as the words “vital” and “living” have nearly the same meaning.

§ *no longer capable of struggling for relief.*-----Surely this human constitution, whose "vital motion as well as its powers of life are nearly destroyed" is now *sick enough* for any simile in the world-----

"Is not this the time to apply the remedy? No! For it should have been applied before-----and now nature is so much exhausted, may "entirely destroy" her-----which frequently happens, when people will venture to take physick from "quacks"; who are a sort of gentry, never remarkable, before Mr. Galloway made the discovery, "for waiting in hopes of some lucky crisis"-----Now OR NEVER, is a motto, that suits *all empirics.*-----

"THE powers of legislature *truly resemble the soul*, which animates and directs" not only "the conduct" but "the behaviour of the political institution." Yet these "powers of legislature *truly resembling the soul*," nine lines afterwards, are so checked and controlled that they are almost ANNIHILATED"-----poor soul!

"AN upright administration of justice resembles the *active blood*, which by its pure and uninterrupted course, preserves and supports its health and vigour." But we have no upright administration of justice in this province, according to our author, and therefore by his own simile, no *active blood* in our political institution. Yet immediately after, he says, "in these two vital parts," to  
H wit,

§ It is to be remarked by the reader, that tho' nature is "*no longer capable of struggling*" at the beginning of this simile, yet this is only to heighten the description-----a licence frequently taken by Mr. Galloway----for before the simile is finished, she "can and does struggle"----and the only danger is, that "death will put an end to them."

wit, the \* passive soul and § active blood, “ the fever of ambition and † arbitrary power is, and has been raging with unremitting violence.”

PERHAPS the author of this famous simile may say, that by the, “ vital parts” he means the power of legislature, and the administration of justice----But this will be a contradiction of himself, for he only allows “ an upright administration of justice” to be a *vital part*; and as among us, “ the stream of justice is become so turbid and thick, that it can no longer discharge its duty,” this “ vital part” composed of “ an upright administration,” is wanting.

HOWEVER, if both these *vital parts* should be annihilated, Mr. Galloway has allowed the fever room enough to exert itself. “ It rages, says he, in these two vital parts, with many others.”----\*“ Well cholen, that expression, and prudently guarded.”----It rages not only in the soul of the legislature, and the active blood of the administration----but in MANY OTHER VITAL PARTS. Unexampld energy of diction!

§ When “ active blood” shall flow in lifeless veins,  
The wondring world shall praise thy “ turbid” strains.

PERHAPS some curious critics may be disgusted at the preference Mr. Galloway gives the legislative powers over an upright administration of justice, in comparing the first to † “ that particie of divine air” the soul; and the latter to mere matter---the blood.----But this seems

\* This word “ passive” is inserted here----it being suppos'd, that it was omitted by a mistake in the original, as Mr. Galloway has given the epithet of “ active” to the blood, in order to distinguish it from some opposite quality in the soul.

§ Quære if physicians, surgeons or anatomists reckon the “ active blood” among the “ vital parts?”

† Quære, what is the fever of arbitrary power?

\* Preface to pretended speech, page 24.

† “ Divine particulam aure.” HORACE.

§ Blasted.

seems to be too hasty a censure, by no means to be adopted----for *it is to be observed*, that soon after, in saying "these two vital parts" he places the *soul* and *blood* exactly *on a level*, making them both "vital parts" *without the least distinction*. Besides Mr. Galloway, when he uses the word "soul" or "spirit," does not annex the *same idea* to the term, that is always annex'd by others----for he talks of a "*spirit*" that may be "*worn out*," and "*dissolved*," and to which "*reviving medicines may be administered*."—"And if such a medicine can be obtained, shall we not even attempt to obtain it, before the MIDNIGHT GLOOM approaches, and FATAL DEATH puts an end to our struggles?" Undoubtedly! *Doctor*-----and if it proves a *preventive* against these dreadful disorders—*midnight gloom* and *fatal death*-----I shall hereafter entertain a better opinion than I do at present, of those bold pretenders, who undertake to cure all diseases "past, present and to come," by a ROYAL MEDICINE, or some other *nostrum*, with the like pompous title.-----

F I N I S.



