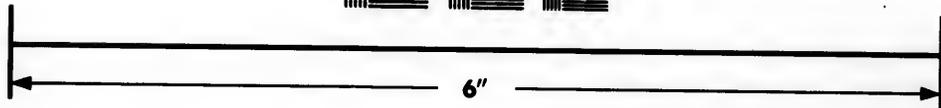
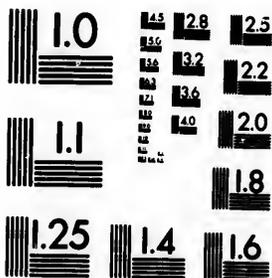


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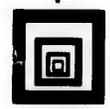
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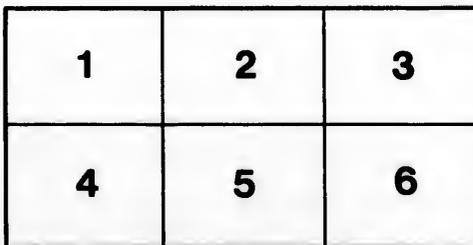
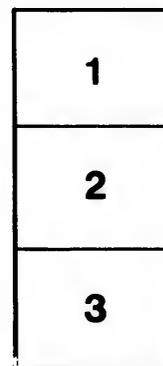
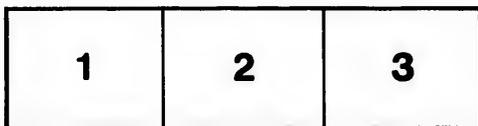
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A FULL and PARTICULAR

# A N S W E R

TO ALL THE

Calumnies, Misrepresentations,  
*and* Falsehoods,

Contained in a PAMPHLET, called

A F O U R T H

# L E T T E R

TO THE

People of *England*.

---

*Sumite materiam vestris, qui scribitis, æquam  
Viribus, et versate diù quid ferre recusent,  
Quid valeant humeri.*

HORAT.

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L O N D O N :

Printed for T. HARRIS, in *Pater-noster-Row*,  
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A N  
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To a PAMPHLET, called  
A Fourth LETTER to the  
People of *England*.

**O**F all those Sciences which have engaged the Study and Attention of the human Understanding, none is so universally allowed to be attended with such Difficulties, as the Legislative, or Art of governing Mankind.

THE various Modes of Republican, Monarchic, and despotic Governments, as well as others mixed of these, and the almost infinite Treatises which have been written in

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Favour

Favour of this Variety, so different from each other, sufficiently evince the Truth of this Manner of Thinking.

YET, I know not how it comes to pass, though this Difficulty is universally allowed in the Abstract, and a Genius for such kind of Thinking considered as extremely rare amongst Mankind; yet no one Thing is presumed to be so thoroughly comprehended, and examined with such Freedom, as the Knowledge of Politics. Mathematics, Metaphysics, the more elevated Arts, and polite Literature, are confessedly acknowledged by many not to be understood by them; whereas we frequently see a Tradesman sally from behind his Counter, and excel, or think he does, *Plato* and *Aristotle* in legislative Knowledge, and with as much Judgment as Lord *Bolingbroke* has exhibited in his Idea of a Patriot King, criticise and canvass the whole System of the Ad———n, confident as if the whole Clue of the Cabinet had been delivered into his Hands, and the Destination of Fleets and Armies had been intrusted to the

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the Knowledge and Direction of his Brain only.

IN Matters of so nice and intricate a Nature, when all the Parts are even well known, the judging right, and drawing warrantable Inferences, is attended with great Difficulty and Puzzle to Men of great Capacity; wherefore it must, for this Reason, be almost inextricable to those whose Abilities are more limited, and whose Lot it is to be less acquainted with those Objects which come before the m——al Understanding. The *intima penetralia*, and deepest Recesses of political Mystery, are but little unfolded, even to those who consider themselves as Adepts in such abstruse Matters.

THIS then, by the more sober and thinking Men, is an acknowledged Truth, notwithstanding what is asserted by those who criticize and examine the m——l Measures, “that good Sense is equal to the scrutinizing the Conduct of our M——rs, and investigating the Truth and Falshood of their Proceedings;” in consequence of this acknow-  
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ledged

ledged Darkness of political Subjects, I have often admired that Men in Coffee-Houses and Conversation, as well as in Writing, are yet hardy enough to persevere in pretending to penetrate the Secrets of the Cabinet, and arraign the M——r before their unequal Tribunal, like some arrant Pickpocket before the Mob; and this too not unfrequently when the m——l Reasons for acting as they have done are not understood by any Man alive, out of the Cabinet, or even perfectly by those who are in.

ABOVE all those who presume in this Manner to arraign the m——l Capacity, and present Manner of public Proceedings, the Author of the four Letters to the People of *England*, appears to me the most extraordinary and incorrigible; and as it really seems that he is not quite divested of common Sense, I am at a Loss to surmize, why he still persists in giving his Sentiments to the People on the present Situation of public Affairs, as if it was possible he could be an adequate Judge of that which, perhaps no Man living can comprehend the whole Reason of.

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I SUSPECT indeed, that he has been not a little induced to the Continuation of his Writings, by the Insufficiency and Absurdity of those who have pretended to answer his former Letters.

THE great *Timothy*, alias *Timoleon*, a *Diamond* of an Author, though he may equal the famous Greek, whose Name he has purloined in *Integrity of Manners, uncontaminated Probity, and Love of his Country*, is, I am afraid, rather too swivel-headed and futile, to examine or answer any thing which requires the least thinking; and the great *Hybernian* Divine, too strongly tinctured with one prevailing Faculty of his Countrymen, to make much impression on the Minds of his Readers, in opposition but to seeming Facts even and very little Skill in Inference: Indeed it must be confessed, that his Production called a fourth Letter, beginning with a Blunder, by declaring to his own Prejudice, that the Author of the former three, was not the Author of that also, and his miscreant Mixture of bombast and creeping Style, like Prince *Vol-*  
*scius*

*scius* hip-hop in one Boot and a half, exhibit a most excellent Sample of that Force in Writing, and those necessary Powers which he possesses for adequately translating the Oration of *Demosthenes*, a Subscription to which he is now soliciting, and which I sincerely hope will be equal to his Merits.

SUCH Antagonists, like injudicious Advocates for Religion, ruin the Cause they would sustain, and putting their Shoulders too boisterously to the Work, overset on the other Side, what they meant to preserve from falling on this; or like some Country Squire, haplessly in Drink, who mounting his Horse with too great Alertness and Impetuosity, falls on the other Side, without ever being seated in the Saddle. To take the Task, and rescue the M——r from such unequal Hands, to vindicate the Cause of the Ad———n, be now my Lot; resolved to rouse from that lethargic State which has too long possess'd me, and with Courage becoming a *Briton*, to draw my Pen against this Enemy to the M——rs, giving him no Repose 'till I have either spilt every drop of his Ink, by his  
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answering me, or every drop of mine in my answering him.

AND here, gentle Readers, notwithstanding the Vehemence of this Resolution, I give you my free and solemn Asseveration, that I have not the least Connexion with the Ad——n. Nor does it spring from the fordid Expectation of Bribe or Pension, but from the pure and uncontaminated Love of Truth, and Love of the M——rs. And I cannot avoid remarking, how ungrateful the present Silence seems in those, who beginning with patriot Principles have been purchased by the M——y to leave the Dictates of Conscience for those of Lucre.

EVEN the dignified Informer has not only most shamefully deserted the Cause of his old Patron, but more than fulfilling Doctor King's Assertion in his Apology, who engages to pawn every thing but his Soul, that for doubling his Pension he would change Sides, is now become the most vehement in his Paper against the present Ad——n, sagaciouly smelling, that having already received  
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what they are sorry to have given him, and suggesting perhaps, their Reign being nearly expired, that no more is to be expected, he has tacked round on a mere Supposition of reaping Advantage on the other Side, by a timely change of Parties. Abominable Ingratitude!

THE wonderfully profound *Sam—l S—re*, D. D. also, after having received two very good Livings for his political Productions and Coffee-House Informations, now lolls in his Coach, as silent and inanimate as a leaden Statue; and being at Ease himself, cares not how uneasy those are who made him so, whilst some Men insinuate he is again returned to those Principles which his Father never deserted. Indeed the Blackness of this Ingratitude is more visible in his Face, than in any other Persons on this Side the Kingdom of *Angola*.

VERILY, it is not much to be wondered at, that Doctor *J—n H—ll* should be silent on the present interesting Occasion, though in one of his matchless Inspectors he has exhibited

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hibited a pretty Bit of Writing enough against the Author of the Letters to the People of *England*, modestly attributing the Cause of thus attacking the M——y to the Poverty of the Author; greatly forgetting, for one Minute, through his vast Zeal for the M——r, that his Goods and philosophical Collection were then seized and sold by his Landlord for Rent. And that his Head so sublime, his Velvet Coat and Embroidery, were only secured from the Claws of the Catchpole, by the Clouds of Baron *Haf——g*'s Protection, whilst his Coach was struck motionless, by the gorgon Physiognomy of him who would no longer hire him any Horses.

I SAY, it is not to be wondered at that he sits silent; because, though the Trustees of Sir *Hans Sloane*'s Collection have not sent to the *Devil* \*, they have rejected the Doctor, and

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yet

\* Vide *H-N*'s Letter to the Chancellor, in the Inspector where he says, " That no Man alive is to be found, equal to the Charge of superintending the Curiosities of Sir *Hans*, but himself; and that if they omit him, they must send into the other World for another."

yet found a Man equal to the Task of superintending the public Curiosities. As to the Choice of the subaltern refugee Doctor, who is really a greater Curiosity than any in the Collection, it being almost impossible to decide to what Class of Beings he belongs. I believe that is intirely owing to your Recommendation, and publishing his Will in *Lydia, or filial Piety*, from whence the Trustees have taken the Hint of placing him there, to increase the Number of the Rarities whilst alive; wherefore, I earnestly intreat all Foreigners who visit this Collection, to examine this singular Phænomenon in Nature with at least as much Attention as all the rest which it contains; particularly as he is fond of being surveyed whilst alive, in that Nitch which is destined to receive him when smoked and dried hereafter.

THIS Silence and Resentment then, seems justly founded in the Doctor *J—n H—ll*, when he reflects, that a Man who appears to be an Epitome of all human Knowledge, a very Microcosm indeed! Who at this Moment gives equal Proofs of his understanding all  
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Plants, from the Hyssop to the Cedar; all Buildings, from the little Iron-House, to *St Paul's Church*; all Husbandry, from the cutting a Weed, to the reaping a Harvest; from sowing a Grain of Clover, to planting all the Trees of the Creation; from the feeding a Rabbet, to the fattening an Ox: All *English* naval History, from the State of the Fleet at *Cæsar's Landing*, to that which has been defeated by *La Gallissoniere*: Every Fossil that the Earth produces, every Beast it sustains: The History of the Heavens, and the Revolution of the Luminaries which they contain: All medicinal Productions for the Use of Man: Observations in travelling through the *East*; besides the Knowledge of Men and Manners, in numberless Novels; small Squibs of Politics, and *Belles Lettres*, in Inspectors and *Ranelagh* Songs: Theology and Divinity in God and Nature, to which he unjustly imputes his Ruin: The Ways of the great and little World at *A——r's* and *St Giles's*, in the botanic Garden at *Chelsea*: Tragedy, Comedy, Farce in acting on the Stage: Besides a List of *Ec's*, longer than the Muster-Roll of the *British* Mercenaries known and unknown;

known ; and all these with such an Equality of understanding the Subjects, that no Man can possibly divine or decide on which Topic he has best acquitted himself, such an Uniformity of Writing runs through the whole. This Usage, I say, must undoubtedly raise his stout Stomach, and restrain his mighty Hand from sustaining the m——l Cause, when he reflects, that though no Man is risen from the Dead on this Occasion, that he and all his Qualifications have been totally neglected by the undistinguishing Trustees of Sir *Hans Sloane's* Collection, in favour of a Gentleman who pretends to nothing more than what a living Man may understand.

BESIDES these many Nobles and Plebe- rians who have mounted to high Posts, or been snugly rewarded in the Civil Lists of *E——d* and *Ire——d*, the Account of whose Merits would excite no small Astonishment in the People of this Nation, if justly delineated, and puzzle the ablest Arithmetician to sum up, being all equally silent, neither Hireling or Bishop taking up the Weapons in the m——l Defence, I am resolved to warn  
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Mankind of the fatal Consequences which may attend an Inclination to listen to the seductive Words of this insidious Author, and sow the Seeds of Tranquility and Acquiescence so thick amongst the Tares which he has planted, that Scripture shall be inverted; the former choak the latter, and all the People be subdued to acquiesce in whatever State the M——rs shall be pleased to reduce them.

IN the Prosecution of this Design, I make no Doubt of convincing all Mankind of the Truth of what I intend, and proving beyond Contradiction, that the Fourth Letter, so generally approved of, and applauded for it's containing authentic Facts, contains infinite Misrepresentations, Mistakes, and Falsehoods.

To answer minutely every Paragraph of this Performance, would be a Task too long for me to write, and too tedious for you to read; I shall therefore observe only, that through the whole Tenor of the Letter, he imputes all the Cause of the m——l Mis-carriages to the *want of Capacity, and Weakness*

*ness of the Ad———n*: This being the Basis on which he erects the Column of his Arguments, whoever destroys that, the whole Superstructure must inevitably fall to Pieces and end in Dust.

THE most eligible Method of obtaining this End, as it seems to me, is first, fairly and explicitly to give a Definition of Weakness of Capacity in general, and then in particular, as it may respect those who hold the Helm of public Affairs.

WEAKNESS of Understanding in general, may not unjustly be defined an Exhibition of insufficient Means to obtain an End adequate to the Design; it is inconsistent, whiffling, inane, unequal.

IN particular, when every Symptom of Behaviour contradicts that Experience which ought to have been the Result of that particular Study or Occupation in which a Man has been educated.

WHENEVER

WHENEVER then an Object is pursued uniformly and undeviating, such a Behaviour can never be fairly presumed to have taken it's Origin from mental Incapacity, but must be ascribed to some other Cause.

LET me then proceed to shew, that through the whole Conduct of the M——rs, one equable Pursuit has universally appeared ; and in doing this, let me begin with the first Article, and speak to you, Sir, the Author.

FIRST then, What can shew less Weakness than that cunning Concession and soothing the *French* M——rs, by our Ambassador at *Paris*, to get the *English* Prisoners out of their Hands, and then giving the Lands on the *Ohio* to a *Quaker*, the most obstinate of all Beings, to oblige you to reclaim them again? Are not both Views answered by this Method ; first, to get the Prisoners with great Ease, and secondly, to preserve the Territories with great Obstinacy? What if it do exhaust your Blood and Treasure, is it therefore a Proof of Imbecillity in the M——rs?

THE

THE next Article is the appointing the Generals in *America*, and a Force insufficient to the Undertaking; Is this a Weakness too? No, Sir, the M——rs know the Danger is already too great, that those *Americans* will soon set up for themselves, if not timely pulled down by the judicious Hands of the Ad——n at Home, whose Pursuit it has long been, in all their Directions to the *American* Governors, to establish an arbitrary Power, and exclude them from the Privileges of *Englishmen*.

PERMITTING the *French* then to seize on *Virginia*, or some other Colony, must naturally humble the Pride of the *American English*; it must reduce their Trade, and consequently their Riches; by which it must preserve them more dependant on their Mother Country for Assistance, through Fear of the *French* increasing their Territories after they are settled on the Sea-Coast of *America*: Do you call this a Manifestation of m——l Weakness or Incapacity? Does it answer the Definition as laid down just before? This then

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then, I assert, is a Misrepresentation of the  
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AGAIN, Sir, you presume to impute the  
Choice of General *B——k* to the *M——r*.  
Here you are once more mistaken, and much  
out of Luck. The sagacious Choice of that  
great General, was intirely owing to Mrs  
*B——y*, the *P——r*. She, as one good  
Turn deserves another, being countenanced by  
the —— who receives Posts and Pensions,  
though kept by the —— who gives them,  
and being the Friend and Favourite of Mr  
*B——k*, as his last Will and Testament will  
certify whom it may concern, prevailed over  
the —— to prevail upon the ——, who re-  
commended him to the ——; and thus our  
Generals are chosen by the Demireps of the  
Theatre, and not by the *M——r*: And will  
you, Sir, have the Cruelty to condemn a Man  
who indulges his Mistress in the Trifle of  
naming Generals to their Country's Ruin?

THIS Article, as represented by you, is  
then a false Fact, and which I hope you will  
D have

have the Modesty to correct in your second Edition.

BESIDES, Sir, by what Generals more effectually than by *B——k* and *S——y*, could the humiliating Scheme proceed; or how could Mr *W——b*, Mr *A——ie*, and Lord *L——n* be disposed of, and sent out so pertinently to answer the m——l Purpose, as by inverting the Order in which they should have been dispatched? These, Sir, are so many Demonstrations of Uniformity of Conduct, totally inconsistent with the Idea of Imbecility.

I COME now to accuse you of another egregious Falsehood, which you have asserted in this Performance of your's.

You there say, that the *M——rs* sent out the Cannon, Carriages, Balls, and Powder to *America*, in four separate Ships: This, Sir, I alledge is a false Fact, and that they were not sent out in that separate Manner. The Truth is, an old Boatswain, in shipping these military Stores, observed the Impropiety and  
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Blunder of that Method, and at his Hint it was altered: Indeed I must confess, that with respect to the m——l Care or Discovery of the Blunder, they might have gone in the Manner you say; but, Sir, as the Boatwain saw more than the M——r, and as the Stores were not sent as you assert, I affirm the Fact is falsely represented by you; shameful Behaviour! And that, as the *Roman* Emperors triumphed for the Victories of their Generals at which they were not present, so the M——rs have a Right to triumph for the old Boatwain's Discovery, of which they knew nothing at all.

HOWEVER, give me leave to subjoin, that even sending the Stores out in the separate Manner you mention, and purchasing unflammable Gunpowder, do not contradict, but coincide perfectly with that uniform System of humbling us, and the saucy *Americans*. How then, even in that Sense, can it be called a Blunder or Imbecility in a M——r? Your Servant, Mr Doctor, what a Head you have.

THE next Pother you make, is in the examining the *Russian, Hessian, and Prussian* Treaties; and here you assume a mighty sharp Sightedness indeed, and imagine the M——rs did not know the Advantages which the Treaty with *Russia* had given them over *Prussia*, and therefore, as mere Blunderers, defeated the advantageous Views of the first, by concluding the last. You imagine the m——l Noodles knew nothing of this, do ye? And that the subtile Head of the King of *Prussia* had beaten them *all hollow* in this Treaty, to use a Term intelligible to our great Generals and great Statesmen?

HERE, again, you want Penetration to discover the real Motive. Have you never heard it affirmed, that *England* can never be settled 'till it is reduced to Poverty; that this Nation, with Money in it, will never quietly submit to m——l Shackles, but kick and squawl for Liberty, like a Child with a Pin stuck into it's Posteriors, or too tightly swaddled? To make you poor, is to make you easy; to make you easy, is to make you happy;

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happy; and, to make you happy this Way,  
is to make the M——r your Master.

THE *Russian* Treaty was a frugal Under-  
taking, and the Money which that carried  
out of this Land would have been impercep-  
table, and rendered you but little the poorer.  
This then could not answer the m——l In-  
tentions, in making you needy and themselves  
easy; it became their Duty, therefore, to  
conclude Treaties with *Hesse, Prussia, Hano-  
ver, and Holstein*, to exhaust your Treasure  
by Millions, as expeditiously as possible, to  
perfect with greater Rapidity, the Work of  
your Tranquillity and their Power.

Do such Proceedings bear the Marks of  
Weakness? Are these Things coincident with  
the Definition of Imbecility? Are they not  
apt, uniform, and effectual? Ah, Mr Doctor,  
Who is the *Lynceus* now?

AGAIN, what a Fuss you keep against  
the M——y, about the expending Thirty-  
two Pounds a-piece for the dead *Hessian*  
Horses, and Thirty for the Hire of the liv-  
ing

ing ones; as if M——rs were obliged to possess a Knowledge of any Beasts but Asses. Do not the Noble and Right Honourable Grooms, whose whole Skill and Understanding consist in examining a Horse, commit similar Blunders every Day? Is not his —— —— duped by my Lord ——, and my Lord —— continually? Will you insinuate, or expect that a M——r, who thinks but little of Politics, ought to understand more than a noble Jockey, who thinks of nothing else but Horses? Where then is the m——l Weakness in this Article? Does not all this form Part of that System, of sooner reducing you to Peace and Humiliation?

You complain most grievously also against the dooming the Subjects of *England* to triple Labour, for those of *H——r*; Sir, give me leave to assert, that this is not only Weakness in you, but impious also. Is not the humiliating Scheme continued in this Determination, which proves your Weakness, and are not the true Dictates of Christianity, almost forgotten in this Land, strongly inculcated by this m——l Proceeding, which  
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command you to do Good to those that hate you, and pray for those who despitefully use you? The being against this Article then, proves your Impiety; because I am convinced, that this *H—n* Preference has done the Subjects of that Country some Good, and obliged the whole People of *E—d* to pray, one Way or another, for all of them. Where then is the Weakness of converting a Nation to Christianity, which you have even said heretofore was absolutely necessary?

THE next Thing on which you plume yourself most highly, is what you denominâte the *m—l* Imbecility, in deserting the Alliance of a greater Power for that of a less, by leaving the Interests of the Empress-Queen, and embracing those of the King of *Prussia*. Here, my dear Doctor, you have forgotten and contradicted yourself, as I shall soon convince even you and all the World.

HAS it not been the constant Drift of your Letters, to assert the Necessity this Kingdom is under of relinquishing the *German* Interests. This Alliance then with a lesser Power,

Power, and quitting that of a greater, is absolutely corresponding to what you have all along insisted upon. But let me use the Arguments of a great M——r on this Head.

“ SUPPOSE now, *Andrew*, for Example,  
 “ that either you or I, no Matter which,  
 “ were in Bed with a Fair Lady, and either  
 “ you, if you looked on, or I, if I looked on,  
 “ no Matter which, should insist that you  
 “ or I ought to relinquish to the Lady all the  
 “ Interest of the under or upper Sheet, no  
 “ Matter which, and yet you or I possessed the  
 “ whole of it at that Time. If you or I,  
 “ no Matter which, gave her one Half of  
 “ the Sheet, do not I or you thereby relin-  
 “ quish one Half of the Interest of the Sheet,  
 “ and therefore so far obey the Commands  
 “ of you or I, no Matter which, who said  
 “ I or you ought to relinquish the whole of  
 “ it? Is not this very clear, convincing, and  
 “ m——l Reasoning, Hey, Hey, Hey, *An-*  
 “ *drew*? In like Manner put *Germany* for  
 “ the Sheet; if I have given up the Interest  
 “ of the Empress-Queen, which is twice as  
 “ much as that of *Prussia*, and taken to the  
 “ latter,

“ latter, have not I given up Half the Sheet,  
 “ or *Germany*, and so far renounced the At-  
 “ tachments to *German* Interests, as One is  
 “ less than Two, or a Half than the Whole ? ”  
 Thus, Sir, has he not followed the very Dic-  
 tates which you have been eternally inculcat-  
 ing, of relinquishing the Interest of *Germany* ?  
 Is not this Self-Contradiction in you, and very  
 base proceeding ?

PERHAPS you may reply, as I suppose  
 you will, that the espousing the Interest of a  
 weaker Power, is increasing the national Ex-  
 pence of *England* ; damn the national Ex-  
 pence, what is that to me, let the M——r  
 look to that ; all I insist upon is, that relin-  
 quishing a greater Part of a Thing for a les-  
 ser, is so far giving up the Interest of that  
 Thing, as the little Part is less than the  
 greater, and to the Proof of the contrary I  
 defy you and all Mankind. And as to the  
 Consumption of Treasure, that coincides with  
 the humiliating Scheme ; wherefore, I think  
 it demonstrated, that the M——r, in this  
 Article, has outdone his usual Outdoings, and  
 at one Time followed your System and his  
 own also.

E

THIS

THIS, Sir, is not the only Advantage which will probably accrue to this Nation, from quitting *Austria* for *Prussia*; it is Ten to One, as we have relinquished the Empress-Queen, that the *Russian* Empress will think fit to renounce our Alliance, and then the King of *Prussia* may do the same also; by which Means we shall be quite freed from all but *H——r*, *Hesse*, and a few other great Potentates of that Kind. By this Method the *French*, and even some *Germans*, knowing the great Wealth that *H——r* contains, may probably invade, and take that *E——te* also. Thus you will be absolutely freed from all Expence of mercenary Troops, all Attachment to *German* Interests, and reduced to so poor a State, that the *M——r* must be your Master.

HERE again, Sir, is that happy Union of your, and the *M——r*'s Sentiments, carried to a most extravagant Length and Advantage. Have you the Face to call this too an Imbecility? Is not this the foulest of all Misrepresentations, and Mark of the most consummate Ignorance in political Affairs?

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ANOTHER frivolous Complaint you make against the M——rs, for having restored the Value of the military Stores taken on board *Prussian* Bottoms last War, and affording a Pretext for other Nations to claim the same Right, is equally misunderstood by you. Do you think this Concession was made, to give them an Advantage in carrying prohibited Merchandize to the *French* only? No, Sir, it was to make you sick of a War; to reduce your Trade, and encourage that of other Nations; to make your Privateers ineffectual, and a losing Game, that you may be necessitated to sue for Peace on any Terms.

PEACE is, and ought to be, the End and Object of all M——rs; without Peace, How can they securely manage any longer in the Cabinet? How shall the Stocks be kept up? and, without Money, will they longer be able to prevail, even over Placemen and Pensioners in P———, to vote in favour of a M——r?

THIS then, I hope, is no Proof of want of m——l Capacity, Mr Doctor.

THE next Sarcaſm you exhibit againſt the M——r, is the ſquandering the Nation's Money. Sir, you know nothing of Mankind; an humble Heart is more acceptable to Heaven, than a full Purſe; wherefore, as great Treafure creates Arrogance and Self-ſufficiency amongſt you, ſo the waſting it brings down the Pride of thoſe Vices. Thus your Morality is mended at the Expence of your Money, and in what better Manner can your Wealth be waſted. An excellent Exchange of bodily Goods for thoſe of your Soul, Things temporal for Things eternal! As the two Quaker-Women told the People in the Park laſt *Sunday*, or the wonderful Mr F——e to the Presbyterians of the City,

Now, Sir, you let fly your whole Artillery againſt the M——r, about the Uſe and Expediency of a Militia, with a rattling Pomp and Parade of Honour and Glory to the K—g and Conſtitution, Saving to the Nation, and a Thouſand other Advantages, which muſt neceſſarily follow the People's being trained to Arms.

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THESE, Sir, I shall confute in a Moment; not in my own Words indeed, but in those of a very great Man, in a very great Club, who, though like *Judas* he carries the Bag, may never have sold his Master.

“ When I hear Gentlemen talking in favour of a Militia Bill for this Kingdom, I am amazed; especially when I conceive there are many Reasons which oppose such an Act in this Nation. This, Gentlemen, is a commercial State, where the Inhabitants should be all employed in Manufactories. Now, Gentlemen, putting Arms into the Hands of the common People, to be exercised on *Sundays only*, who work all the *six Days* in the Week besides, must necessarily take Men from their *Labour*; wherefore, if a Militia of Sixty-five Thousand Men be trained to Arms, and exercised on *Sundays only*, will it not be more detrimental to Trade, than *Fifty Thousand*, who, being inlisted as regular Troops, are debarred from *Labour, Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, through the Year*, and consequently a great Loss to this Nation,

“ as

“ as the Militia lose no Time, and the Regu-  
 “ lars all.

“ BESIDES this, it has been already  
 “ proved beyond Contradiction, by several  
 “ Gentlemen, that a commercial State which  
 “ is rich and free, should never be intrusted  
 “ with Arms to defend their Properties and  
 “ Liberties; if they are, will you not have  
 “ continual Insurrections, and Oppositions to  
 “ whatever Schemes the M——rs may de-  
 “ vise? And then the Nation can never long  
 “ acquiesce in such a matchless Ad——n  
 “ as the present.

“ TYRE, Carthage, and Marseilles, Gen-  
 “ tlemen, were anciently Cities of very great  
 “ Trade, and great Freedom. The Citizens  
 “ in these Places, by increasing Wealth were  
 “ softened into Luxury, grew effeminate,  
 “ and, renouncing the Use of Arms, were  
 “ conquered and enslaved. God forbid,  
 “ Gentlemen, that we should not follow the  
 “ Wisdom of these Ancients. Shall we then  
 “ suffer the People in this Kingdom to be  
 “ unfunk in Sloth, and intrusted with Arms?  
 “ These illustrious Instances, drawn from  
 “ Antiquity, are all insurmountable Argu-  
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" ments in our Favour, that we ought not.  
 " Besides, Gentlemen, we have much to lose,  
 " and therefore the People should never be  
 " placed in a Situation to defend or fight for  
 " it; whereas, poor, enslaved, and uncom-  
 " mercial States, as they have nothing to lose,  
 " ought above all Things to be trusted with  
 " the Defence of it. Being inured to Arms  
 " then, will cure Men of Effeminacy, which  
 " Quality being coincident with extensive  
 " Trade, whoever is an Abettor of a Mi-  
 " litia, is therefore an open Enemy to the  
 " public Welfare of this Kingdom, Com-  
 " merce.

" FOREIGNERS, Gentlemen, *German*  
 " Foreigners, will, for Six-pence a Day, de-  
 " fend you, whilst the meanest *Englishman*  
 " in Trade, is getting a Shilling; this is a  
 " clear Six-pence a Day Profit to the Nation,  
 " by every Man not trained to Arms? And  
 " what Reason have you to believe that those  
 " *Germans*, who are already Slaves, would  
 " be glad to see you Slaves also? Is it not  
 " extremely natural, for men to see others  
 " more happy than themselves, and rejoice  
 " in it? for this Reason, Gentlemen, I am  
 " for trusting to foreign Mercenaries, who  
 " will

“ will undoubtedly fight your Battles, whilst  
 “ you snugly eat your Beef and Pudding,  
 “ and sleep quietly in your own Beds. A  
 “ Camp is a dreary Place, a very wet Place  
 “ when it rains; here you may catch Cold,  
 “ and then die of a Fever: Let those you  
 “ hire lie in Camps, die of Disease, or be  
 “ shot, and do you avoid all Perils by Land  
 “ or Water, and trust to M——rs and  
 “ Mercenaries for the Defence of your Li-  
 “ berties and Properties. Besides this, a nu-  
 “ merous Militia, Gentlemen, is a very dan-  
 “ gerous Thing, it tends greatly to increase  
 “ the Power of the Crown; now I defy all  
 “ Mankind to say that I have ever been in-  
 “ clined to extend the Prerogative, it has ra-  
 “ ther been imputed to me, that I wished to  
 “ place the Powers of my Office above the  
 “ Liberties of the People, and the Preroga-  
 “ tive of the K—g; wherefore, as a Militia  
 “ so numerous tends to extend the Preroga-  
 “ tive, I cannot but oppose it.

“ GENTLEMEN, did you propose a small  
 “ Number of Militia, about Ten or Twenty  
 “ Thousand, just enough to be of no Service,  
 “ no Man on Earth would more readily  
 “ come into it than myself; but so large a  
 “ Number

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" Number as Sixty-five Thousand, which  
 " must be of national Utility, I can by no  
 " Means agree to. Besides this, it is now an  
 " improper Time for putting such a Proposal  
 " into Execution. We are all busy, and in  
 " daily Expectation of the *French* invading  
 " us, What Necessity can there be for such a  
 " Force and Opposition at present? Stay 'till  
 " the Island is conquered, or the M——r be-  
 " come absolute, and Things are settled,  
 " then you may find Leisure to institute such  
 " Measures, in the Manner they ought to be;  
 " wherefore, Gentlemen, I must be against  
 " the Bill."

SEE, Sir, what a refined kind of arguing  
 here is, new and uncommon to your con-  
 tracted View of Things, fresh Ideas on old  
 Subjects, Marks of Genius where no Man  
 expected them, imperceptable to your dim  
 Eyes: Will you call such refined Reasoning  
 m——l Weakness? What a pretty Politician  
 you appear to be; I beseech you leave the  
 M——r, and stick to *Hypocrates*, you will  
 never comprehend the Designs of the former,  
 I perceive.

F

BESIDES

BESIDES these vast Advantages which are to be drawn from the Prefence of foreign Hirelings, there is yet another which may prove of great Utility. By Means of the *Hessians* and *H———s* now amongst us, our Troops may learn how to take a Drubbing from an Officer, without the least murmuring or Complaint, and be prepared to acquiesce in the Discipline of an arbitrary Government, when it happily arrives in this Land. Wherefore, I think it highly necessary that every common Soldier, and every Officer, should be exercised twice a Day with an Oaken Towel, by the Person who is next above them in Command; that is, the Corporal to fag the common Soldier, the Sergeants the Corporals, the Lieutenants the Sergeants, the Captains them again, and so proceeding regularly through Majors, Colonels, Generals, 'till it end in the G———o himself, to whom, no doubt, this Discipline will afford vast Pleasure, as a Thing which he has long wished thoroughly to establish; and, indeed, if the Effect of drubbing, like the electrical Stroke, may be communicated from Man to Man, by the same Power, this Discipline beginning in him, and running through  
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the Regiment, may be said to be the Work of his own Hands. This will convince those Hirelings experimentally, that a free-born *Englishman* of all Denominations, can stand a Threshing, as well as the best *German Slave* of them all; and that this Nation is as truly prepared to become their Brothers in Bondage, as they, or those who sent for them, can wish.

THIS alone, in my Opinion, would be a reasonable Cause for the sending for those Mercenaries; nothing teaches Mankind so prevalently as Example; and it is, besides, a most convincing Proof, that Weakness in the M——y did not bring them hither.

THESE mercenary *Germans* then, having firmly implanted in the Hearts of E——sh Subjects a Reverence for Oaken Towels, and in the Army a laudable Acquiescence in being thus disciplined twice a Day, may return to *Germany*, their Work being completed in this Country, unless you E——sh should unmannerly strike again; then, indeed, it may be necessary to keep them a little longer, for Peace Sake, and to be your Preceptors. I know but one Improvement which can be

made on this Institution, which is, that as the *Germans*, from Experience, must be the better Masters of Drubbing, that they should be chosen to thresh the *English* Army; this, I think, would complete the Affair.

WILL you now have the Audacity to pronounce this an Instance of Weakness in the M——rs too, or that three Millions of your Money are misapplied in bringing such Preceptors into the Land, with Design to teach you the true *German* Discipline, and that Valour which is only Second in Dignity, the Passive.

YOU may as well assert, that hiring a *Swiss*, a Nation remarkable for Learning and every Part of Politeness, to teach the R——l Family *French*, is absurd also; when every Man knows, that a Native of the *Cantons* has the Blessing of Pronunciation, which a *Parisian* never arrives at.

AGAIN, what a Clamour you make about praying for the Prince, as if he was in the least Danger of not reigning over this People? Who shall prevent him? Who dares to entertain the minutest Idea of such a Design?

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Sir, whoever does, will deceive himself; the Subjects of *E——d* are too firmly attached to their Allegiance, and have already suffered too much ever to think of another.

HAVING by this Time firmly proved, beyond all possible Contradiction, that you have all along misunderstood the Reasons for *m——l* Conduct, in the preceding Parts of this Production, which I am examining; I come now to prove, that you have equally erred in what you have imputed to the great *M——e M——r*.

THE Imbecility which you have falsely ascribed to the *M——r*, has been already proved to be inconsistent with the Definition of Weakness in *general*; in the succeeding Parts it will be found repugnant to that in *particular also*; which will doubly evince the Falseness and Misrepresentations of this Part of your Letter.

You pretend to assert, that the *M——e M——r* never knew the Number of Ships which were preparing to leave *Brest*: How then were they prepared for the Seas? Were they all concealed from the Eyes of Thousands

Sir,

sands of People at *Brest*, and carried to Sea in a Hand-Basket, like Partridges brought to Town by a Poacher to be sold? Are the *French* such very honest Fellows, that not a Man amongst them would discover the Number of Ships equipping at that Port for a Sum of Money, or we so scrupulous, that the Secret-service Money could not be applied that Way?

How came this M——e M——r to know the Place they were going to, and therefore send to intercept them, if he was not acquainted with the Number which was designed to set sail? This looks but oddly on your Side, Mr Politician, he might as easily have discovered one as the other.

BESIDES, you insinuate, that it was the Fear of breaking with the *Spaniards* that hindered the M——e M——r from opposing the *French* Fleet in the *European* Seas; here you are again egregiously mistaken, recollect the Time, and I shall prove you are extremely deficient in that Account also.

RUB up your Memory a little: Was it not about this Time that the Treaties with *Russia* and

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and *Hesse-Cassel* were concluding with *G—t—*  
*B——n* for the Security of *H——r*? Before  
these were completed, what an Indiscretion  
would it have been to have fallen on the  
*French* Fleet in those Seas, when the News  
of a Defeat on their Part being instantly  
known, though War was not declared, might  
have marched perhaps a Hundred Thousand  
*French* Men into *H——r*, unprovided for  
their Reception, and thus have defeated the  
whole System of Alliances, then forming for  
the Preservation of that *E——e*, ruined our  
best and dearest Ally, and given the *French*  
all that immense Sum, which has been so long  
hoarding up in that Territory. Would not  
this have been sacrificing, at one Stroke, all  
the Use of those Millions which *E——d* has  
already squandered for the Advantage of  
*H——r*. Whereas, sending Ships to the  
Banks of *Newfoundland*, had the Air of be-  
ing active in the Cause of *E——d*; and the  
known Darkness of that Part of the World,  
during the Time of the *French* Fleet passing  
that Way, offered no unreasonable Hope  
and Presumption, that the two Fleets might  
not see each other. Notwithstanding this, it  
was necessary to give the Ad——l fighting  
Orders, to please him, and amuse the People  
of

of this Country; besides, if by mischance the two Fleets should meet and engage, three Months Time would be gained for concluding the *Russian* and *Hessian* Conventions, before any Intelligence could be brought Home of a Combat between the two Navies; because it must probably take six Weeks to sail to the Station off *Newfoundland*, and an equal Time to bring back an Account of what happened.

ADDED to this, had a superior Fleet been sent out on our Side, we might have beaten the *French* so severely, that we should not have been half so willing to make Peace after a Victory as after a Defeat. Now, Sir, where is the Ignorance or Imbecility in the Conduct of this Affair? Will you persuade me the great M——e M——r had not Intelligence of what Ships were destined to leave *France*, or that a Man who has been round the World, and acquired Half a Million, did not know as much as every old Boatswain, not worth a Groat, that there reigned a total Darkness on the Banks of *Newfoundland*; during that Time of the Year; you may as well persuade me, on account of his exuberant Generosity to Mr *Robins*,

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*Robins*, who wrote, if he did not create, the Merits of his Voyage round the Globe; that he does not value Money.

HAPPILY gotten rid of that Embarrassment, let me now see whether this great M——r cannot be equally freed from all Imputation of Imbecility, in ordering Mr H——ne to cruize between *Newfoundland* and *Cape Breton*, to intercept the returning Fleet of *Du Bois de la Mothe*; and in this Place your Story of the Similiarity between the West-Country Justice; your own blundering Countryman I suppose, and the Head of the Ad——y, is very pertinent, is it?

FIRST of all, What Analogy is there between a Justice of Peace and a first Lord of the Ad——y? And next, between the Window of a House, and a Streight between two Lands?

CAN any Man perceive the least Affinity; how can a Country Justice, worth perhaps Two Hundred a Year, and a Lord, worth Twenty Thousand, be any Way alike? Money, you must allow, makes all the Difference between Men. Can then two Men, so much unlike in that essential Requisite, have any Similitude between

tween them? There you are defeated then. Again: How is a Window in a House, made of Glass, like a narrow Passage of the Seas, made of Water? Here you are more mistaken than before; for certainly two Men, however unlike, are yet more resembling each other than the Sea is to a Glass-Window. Now, Sir, what is become of your Story, and wherein consists the Humour and Likeness? In the Ignorance, you will say perhaps, of one not thinking on the Window, and the other of the Passage; very fine, indeed! Let me ask you now, put your Hand upon your Heart, commune with yourself, as the Quaker says; Is it credible that a Man bred to naval Affairs from his Cradle, that has deservedly risen to direct the Ad——y, through m——l Interest and great Riches, could have been ignorant that there is a Streight between the North of *Newfoundland* and the Continent, through which the *French* might escape? If this cannot be credited, how unjust are you in imputing this Order of *H——e's* cruising in that Part, to the Weakness of the Marine M——r?

Do you imagine him unacquainted with the Mariner's Charts, the Knowledge of a Cabin-Boy? This then is cruel, doubly inhuman,

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human, offensive to God and Man. You may as well believe he would set up a Whale-Fishery in the *Serpentine-River of Hyde-Park*, as send an Ad——l to cruize between the South-Western Parts of *Newfoundland* and *Cape Breton*, through Ignorance of the Streights of *Belleisle*; an Allegation of such Conduct in him, to Imbecility, must either have proceeded from direct Malice, or direct Nonsense in you. Change your Sentiments, and boldly assert, that the Globe which he has surrounded does not contain so sapient and sagacious a M——r. Pray, Sir, was it not owing to *Forefight* and *Sagacity* on his Voyage, that *contrary Winds* kept him out of *Juan Fernandes* when he strove to get in *there*, and the *Spanish Fleet* was lying ready to receive him? Was it not owing to *his* great *Sagacity*, that the *Manilla Ship* left her *usual Course* to look after him, in a *Latitude* which he had chosen to cruize in quest of her, and in which she had never before passed? Was it not owing to his profound *Sagacity*, that when the *Manilla Ship* was on Fire, he did not go near enough to be burnt himself? A Mark of Genius, not less than that of the Child, who took his Hand from a red-hot Iron Box without bidding! Was it not owing to *his* particular *Sagacity*,

that a Fog, at his Return in the *English* Channel, prevented him from being taken by the *French* Fleet? Sir *Peter Warren* would tell you, if he was alive, that no Man had ever more Coolness in the Day of Combat, or greater Inclination to preserve the Line of Battle, whatever became of the Enemy's Ships. These are the great Actions, and Proofs of Sagacity, that have placed him to preside at the Board of A——y, and not getting Half a Million, and marrying the

SIR, there is but little Reason to undertake proving, that the Destination of the *E——sb* Fleet to meet *Du Guay*, was equally meritorious with that of the former, the People of *E——d* expect to be amused in different Ways by their M——rs: As the Fleet seemed too small in Mr *Boscarwen's* Squadron, that Fault was to be corrected in this; therefore eighteen Sail was to meet six, because Insufficiency should not again be complained of; and yet here again, by a Method equally effectual, the same End of humbling your Arrogance, by fruitlessly spending your Money, and destining your Fleet, was obtained, and the *French* escaped perfectly well, under the Idea of great Diligence in our

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M——e M——r. What Affinity has your Story of *Hounslow-Heath* to the Fleets, and turning the Post to an Ocean and a Cape of Land? Truce with your Similitudes, good Master Doctor; as to the M——r's Reasoning about *Du Guay's* Course, it was the best he had, and you ought to be contented with it. And as to the different Inferences drawn by a *Frenchman*, What *Englishman* pays the least Attention to what a *French* Admiral infers? We are all free-born Subjects, enjoy our Liberty and Property, Roast-Beef, and the Lord's-Prayer; and as to the Ship freighted with Lords and Admirals, what *Frenchman* would dare to attack an *English* Man of War, whose whole Loading was nothing but Valour,—Valour of the first Growth? This then was Strength, not Weakness, in the M——r, as may be proved both from *Sallust*, and the Motto of the Taylor's Arms,

*Vis unita fortior.*

WITH respect to the *Dutch* Troops, Was it not according to Treaty? And if they would not come, to whom should the Blame be imputed? If the M——r had not sent  
Ships,

Ships, might they not have urged that it was impossible for them to come without Transports? Would you have this Fault fall on him too, for omitting the single Circumstance of knowing whether they would or would not come, before the Nation was put to the Expence of sending for them?

THE *Hessians* also: Can the transporting them hither be an unnecessary Expence? How can too much Treasure be expended on Troops, who fought so bravely for us in *Scotland*, and defended *Bergen-op-Zoom* so manfully? Besides, is not Profusion a m——l Measure, never to be deviated from? All these Articles then, are so many false Representations in you, or want of political Discernment to penetrate the M——r's Design.

As to the *H——s* coming without Convoy, the *Devil* is in it if that could be an Expence! Thus, Sir, nothing can please you! If these Mercenaries come with Convoy, then you grumble at the Expence; and if they come without any, then you grumble at m——l Negligence: How will you be pleased? I warrant you, with hiring no Mercenaries at all. Sir, the M——rs know a Trick worth

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worth Two of that, and therefore you may be silent on that Head.

AND as to the Care of the Windward and Leeward Islands, why your Joke of an Admiral and a whole Fleet of one Ship, proves too much against you, which is, that every Line of Battle Ship was commanded by an Admiral: An Instance of Attention, in the Choice of the Commanders, not hitherto to be found in any King's Reign over this Nation! Here, Sir, you must own, that an Attention to Commanders was not the Error, where every Captain was an Admiral.

As to your Strokes of Flies and Virtuoso's, and Fribbles, and M——e M——rs, of some knowing how to direct small Things, and others of an equal Incapacity to the Conduct of great and little Affairs; as all that the marine M——r has done shall be proved not to proceed from the Motives which you have assigned, the whole Force of your Assertion falls to the Ground, and therefore that particular Part needs no distinct Answer.

Now, Sir, after having fairly discomfited all the preceding Part of the Fourth Letter,  
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I am come to the last great Imputation of Misconduct in the M——r, in the charging him with which, you lay about you most unmercifully, and for which you seem to have reserved your full Vigour; like a skilful Jockey, who holds in his Horse 'till the last, when exerting his full Powers, he steps by his Competitors, and reaches the Goal victoriously.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Prudence, I dare pawn every Thing that is, or ought to be, dear to Man, that I prove, beyond Contradiction, that you have set out with asserting a most egregious Falsehood.

You say that the Fleet which was prepared at *Toulon*, the Soldiers that were transported, and the Expedition to *Minorca*, were all known in *England*, by every Man, in *January* last. This, I must aver, is an impudent Falsehood; for you must know, and to you I charge it home, that this Preparation for an Embarkation was known in the Month of *November* by every one; wherefore I ask you, with what Face you can assert that this Affair was first talked of in *January*, when there are Thousands of Witnesses

to prove, that it was known in the Month of *November* preceding it. Is this then behaving like a Gentleman, asserting a Thing to be known by the M——r in *January* only, that was obvious to all the World two Months before? How can any Man presume to publish such barefaced Falsehoods? Is it a Wonder they treat you as a Libeller?

THUS I must assert, that you have begun this important Affair of *Minorca* with a palpable Falsehood: How then are we to expect more Truth in the succeeding Parts?

WOULD you then have us to believe the M——e M——r did not know all this Preparation as well as you? And attribute that to Weakness, when you see the same Conduct in opposing *Macnamara's* Fleet, and the same Appearance of Ignorance. You mole-eyed Politician, this Uniformity proves, that Imbecility was not the Origin of such Proceedings. Every Court in *Europe* knew the Cause of this Behaviour, the *French* Ambassador could have told you before he left *England*.

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AT

At length, you cry, the Importance of *Minorca* to this Nation, ought to have alarmed the M——r, and determined him on providing it against all Attacks. Of what Importance is that Island to us, except to the Trade of *E——d*? How then can you be humbled, and reduced to the acquiescing Scheme, if ye are suffered to bring Wealth into this Country? Is it not a certain Truth, that the Nobles and M——rs are always greatest, where the other Subjects are poorest, as *Poland*, a nominal free Country, is a sufficient Evidence? Will not this Neglect of *Mahon* fall in with that System, and bring on what the City of *London* will tamely permit, I hope, the Ruin of your Trade! Shall a Merchant, a Tradesman, live with more Honour to himself and Country, than a Lord or a Member of P———t? Besides this, the Nation being so far in Debt, is it not become absolutely necessary to relinquish all Pretensions to that Island, and many other Places, expensive to the M——r, and only advantageous to the mercantile Man, and the Kingdom?

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EVERY Man knows, that the absolute Condition of being a M——r, is the preferring *German* to *English* Interests, and that whatever be the Fate of this Isl——d, H——r is to be preserved; a M——r then, who is determined to keep his Place, whatever his Country may suffer, must, through mere Prudence, permit our Enemies to take *Mabon*, to save the Expence of keeping it next Year, and of consequence *Gibraltar* also; that if Money should be difficultly raised the ensuing Sessions, what would have gone to the Defence of those two Places, may be applied to H——r. Is this an Argument of m——l Weakness, when you plainly see the System which has been so long adopted, can probably be otherwise no longer supported? Thus, Sir, may it not be fairly inferred, that instead of examining into the Reasons of what you miscall a Neglect, that public Addresses of Thanks ought to be sent to the M——rs, from every Borough in E——d, for their great Sagacity in suffering *Mabon* to be taken, and the great Oeconomy in saving this Expence for evermore to the People, who have so long been complaining under their Taxes. And, indeed, I should not be

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surprised,

surprised, considering the present good Dispositions of the Majority in P——t, if such a Proceeding should begin the Opening of the Sessions, though the People request the quite contrary of their Representatives. To say the Truth, I can see but one Reason against the Loss of *Minorca*, which is but a Trifle too, a Loss of your Trade only; for which the M——rs have never cared Sixpence, and which, as hath been already observed, coincides perfectly with their Scheme of Ad——.

So much being said in favour of Inattention to *Minorca*, I shall now ask you one Question: Can you imagine, that the M——e M——r did not know that Ten *English* Ships, which were sent to the *Mediterranean*, were less than Twelve *French*? Want of the Knowledge of increasing Numbers, is not the Fault which is attributed to him in Money Affairs, why should it be imagined in Ships? And I assure you, upon my Honour, that he knows also, that a Forty-eight Pound Ball weighs more than a Thirty-six. How then could he be induced to believe, that Mr *B—g*, joined with Mr *Ed——be*, would defeat the *French* Fleet; especially

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especially if it came into his Mind how well that Navy behaved against him last War; when, if a damned *Irish* Raparee had not cried, *Chace!* the *Frenchmen* might have failed three Feet to his one, as they did to Mr *B—g's*, and escaped him.

THE Number of Ships then, sent to the *Mediterranean*, could not proceed from Imbecility, any more than the long Delay of the Fleet at *Spithead* before it set Sail.

To do Justice, however, and not seem too partial to the M——r I am now defending, I verily believe, that neither he, or the rest of them, ever once imagined that the Citadel of *St Philip* would have held out so long, or that *La Gallissoniere* would have been covering the Siege, at the Time of Mr *B—g's* Arrival off *Minorca*. Indeed, there are not wanting many People, who infer what has been just said, from the Delay of our Fleet in weighing Anchor, from the Delay in getting to *Mabon*, and from the allowed Absence of all the Colonels and Sixty Officers; whilst others, falsely to be sure, suggest, that this mutual Complaisance, in not deciding the Victory between Mr *B—g* and the *French* Admiral,

Admiral, had been settled before their Sailing; otherwise, say they, on what Account could Mr B—g detain half his Line of Battle from engaging, but through Fear left the whole might defeat the *French* Squadron, and then destroy all Pretext for his not relieving *Mabon*; or why did *La Gallissoniere*, when he had maltreated so many of our Fleet, desist from compleating a Victory, but because he had been engaged not to demolish our Ships? But of this I pretend to know nothing positively, any more than I do of the Truth of Three Hundred Thousand Pounds being remitted to the *French* Ambassador, three Weeks before he left *London*, which is so confidently asserted.

Do you imagine, Mr Adept in Politics, that the M——e M——r did not know better than you what the *E——sb* Fleet was to perform in the *Mediterranean*, or what Number of Ships were fittest to answer all the m——l Designs in that Sea?

If you can make Converts to such Manners of Thinking, I will undertake to convert the *Pope* to an *Anabaptist*, the Grand *Sultan* to a *Quaker*, the *Jews* to believe the  
*Messiah*

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*Messiah* already come, and yourself, that a  
*Scotchman* can love *England*.

THIS then which you determine a Blunder, in not sending out at first a sufficient Fleet, and not reinforcing it at last, proves to be a refined Manner of Conduct, consentaneous to all the previous m——l Measures, and a Blunder no where but in your own muzzey Pericranium.

THE States of *Europe* knew the true Motives of all our m——l Proceedings, the Cause of the Insufficiency of our Fleet, and Neglect of *St Philip: Austria* and *Russia* more particularly have changed Systems on that Account. What signifies it what two *Irishmen*, shut up without Relief in *Mabon*, thought about the Behaviour of the M——r and Ad——l, or what became of them; when the Welfare of their whole Country is not valued at a Groat, but for the Civil List and the Pensions which it supplies, for honestly inducing Men to share in the Goods of their native Land, and promoting m——l Measures? What avail your Endeavours to rouse a People who have too much Knowledge to cherish a Sense of Feeling for the  
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Country which gave them Birth. Individual Property, the Life of Sloth and Pleasure, the Love of Riches, Dissipation, Gaming, Gallantry, and Debauch, compose the great Objects that at present engross the thinking Souls of *Englishmen*.

THUS, Sir, I flatter myself that I have fairly proved, that every Thing material in the Fourth Letter, is intirely groundless, and that the m——l Measures ought, in no Sense, to be attributed to want of Capacity. And through the whole Examination, I have made it evident, beyond all Denial, that the Behaviour of the M——rs cannot be imputed to the Effects of Imbecility; because the whole Tenor of their Conduct has been uniformly one and the same, without Deviation, absolutely contradictory to those Definitions of general and particular Weakness laid down in the Beginning of this Answer.

I THEREFORE strenuously insist upon it, that you publish an immediate Recantation of those Falsehoods and Misrepresentations which you have advanced in the Fourth Letter, in Justice to those great Personages whom you have abused, in Obedience to the Weight  
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of my Arguments, and in Compliance to the  
Conviction of your own Conscience.

TAKE my Advice, preach no more of  
m——l Imbecility, change your Note, and  
participate in the prevailing Scheme of re-  
ducing your Fellow-Subjects to a gentle Ac-  
quiescence in the Change of Government  
which the M——rs are labouring to produce.  
Have you the Assurance to believe, that any  
Thing which falls from your Lips can influ-  
ence a People to vindicate their Liberties  
against m——l Encroachments, and contri-  
bute to save your Country, supposing the Di-  
rectors of the national Helm had an Inclina-  
tion to wrest them from us? Egregious Error!  
aburd Conception! Remember the Fate of  
those *Greeks* and *Romans*, who, after vainly  
effaying to rescue their native Land from Sla-  
very, and the Hands of Tyrants, were pro-  
scribed and assassinated by the very People  
they attempted to preserve.

RELINQUISH your ill-grounded Jea-  
lousies, do Justice to those who direct our  
m——l Measures. Draw the —— of  
—— with all the Gravity of a *Roman* Se-  
nator, of ennobled Mien, steady Deportment,  
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penetrating Capacity, extensive Knowledge of the *English*, and all other Interests of the Courts of *Europe*; display his Skill in Treaties, his Attachment to the Care of our Plantations and *Minorca*, his Contempt of *H—r* and *German* Advantages, and then add, his Frugality of the public Money is equal to that of his own.

**DRAW** the ——— of profoundest Reach in Politics, equally a Scholar and Legislator, despising all Addition of Wealth or Honour to himself and Family, attentive to the public Weal; mark his hospitable House and generous Table, his extensive Charity and ineffable Humility, his Encouragement of Letters and Rewards to Men of Merit.

**LET** ——— be painted with a Modesty in his Eye peculiar to himself, his Soul seeming to speak through it, his conscious Inequality to the Task of governing a People; make him the tenderest Parent in erecting Patent Places, to provide for Children almost yet unborn; the most affectionate Friend in giving Posts, Places, and Emoluments, to one distant Relation, amounting to the Value of Fourteen Thousand a Year, without sharing

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one Sixpence in the Income ; distinguish him of high Blood and ancient Family, of mildest and most merciful Disposition, disinterested, and unambitious of all, but serving his dear Country.

THESE are the genuine Characters which distinguish the Men of greatest Consequence in the m——l Direction. Write Panegyric; provide for yourself and Family; the very Men who admire the Actions of *Tully* and *Demosthenes*, in their strenuous Endeavours to preserve the Liberty of *Rome* and *Athens*, if you were equal to them, would condemn you; there is no Rivalry between a dead *Greek* or *Roman*, and a living *Englishman*. Will the Placeman, Pensioner, whether Noble or Commoner, the Money-Jobber, 'Change-Alley Broker, Contractors with the Government, those saddled on the Backs of others in Places, Curates, Rectors, Deans, Bishops, and one Archbishop, Attornies, Lawyers, Judges, Apothecaries and Physicians, Custom, Excise, and Military Officers, kept Mistresses and their Toad-Eaters, *German*s in Place and Interest at Court, with all the endless &c's of dependent Extravagance, Affinity and Consanguinity, applaud you for opposing

opposing the spreading, with a liberal Hand, that Money which already fattens, or they hope will fatten, every Male and Female of them? Will they, divested of the prevailing Passion of Self-Love, desire to see the M——r change Measures, or the Land grow Great, which can only make them happy by Profusion.

TAKE the Admonition of a Friend; change Sentiments, and grow Rich; laugh at the ridiculous Reputation of a cold Piece of Marble, which may audaciously tell Posterity, in the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred Fifty-Six, when, though threatened with an hourly Invasion, the *English* M——rs were engaged in the Disputes of two *Italian* Strollers about a Song, and the P——t, instead of providing a military Defence for national Security, debating whether the Pleasures of one Man should prevail or not, over the public Utility; when every Man sold himself, as openly as an Ox at Market, for as much as he could get, and every Undertaking of the M——r became abortive; that you, a stubborn Fool, continued, with your feeble Powers of a Goose-Quill and a Half-Pint of black Liquor, to warn this  
Country

Country of your Vagaries of impending  
Ruin. How despicable is this Figure at  
present! How much more will it be so in  
Futurity!

BELIEVE me, there are very few great  
Lords or Commoners, who would not take  
the Advice which I here give you, and barter  
empty and short-lived Fame, for substantial  
Riches. Then, as the Scripture says, *Go  
Thou, and do likewise.*

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