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tion, and therefore must take place of any Law confirm'd by the Crown: This maxim was advanced, though somewhat differently interpreted, to suit a far different Occasion, at the glorious Revolution, to which we owe innumerable Bleffings. It was then produced for setting aside an arbitrary Popish and Abdicating King; and now it is prostituted towards setting aside the uleful Authority of our late and present most just and benevolent Sovereigns; but tho' it was Apposite and Rightly used for the former Purpose, I hope it will never be available for the latter, or come to be esteem'd suitable to any Occurride 1 in sence that can arise from a short and valuable Crop of Tobacco: the When the Clergy think themselves aggriev'd by any Thing done here, and seek a Remedy for the supposed Grievance, by ter. Methods which they are advised are legal and free for British Subjects to use, under apparent Injury, a great Cry is induspon triously propagated against the Clergy; representing them as nce, disturbers of Government and Factious contemners of Authoidly n. , rity. So far all goes well; and while it is kept in this Key, the Song of Authority is sweet and ravishingly Delectable; but if it happen to be taken a Note higher, then the Musick becomes the Baaltogether harsh and dissonant. If the Clergy appeal to Au-Gothority, and pretend that Authority as well as Equity declares on their side of the Question, if they talk of the King's Power the vith and Authority, then truly they are warned of the Danger of the Prerogative; are put in Mind what dreadful Feats it perli eft his form'd among our Ancestors; are carried into Asia, into the e as most despotick Regions and most antient Times, to be shewn ight it the Scenes of Terror exhibited by the Decrees of the Kings of Babylon; as if any Thing of a fimilar Nature was to be apprehended in those Days, under such Sovereigns as we are not and have long been bleft with; to whose lingular concern and heir igaten-