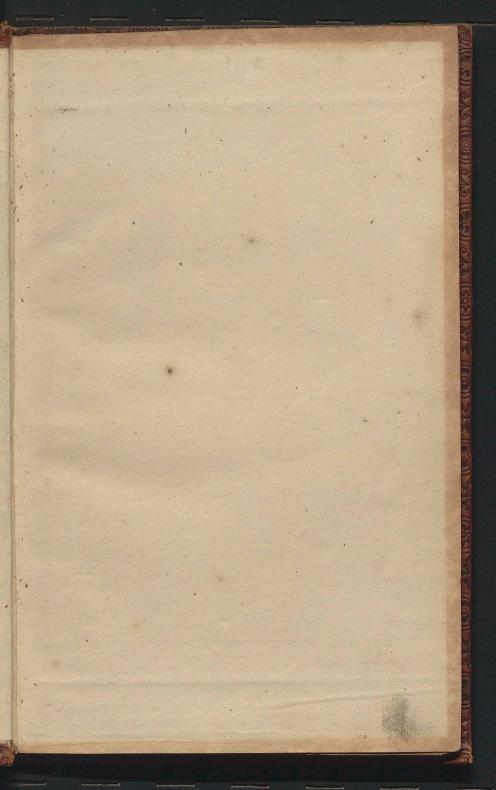


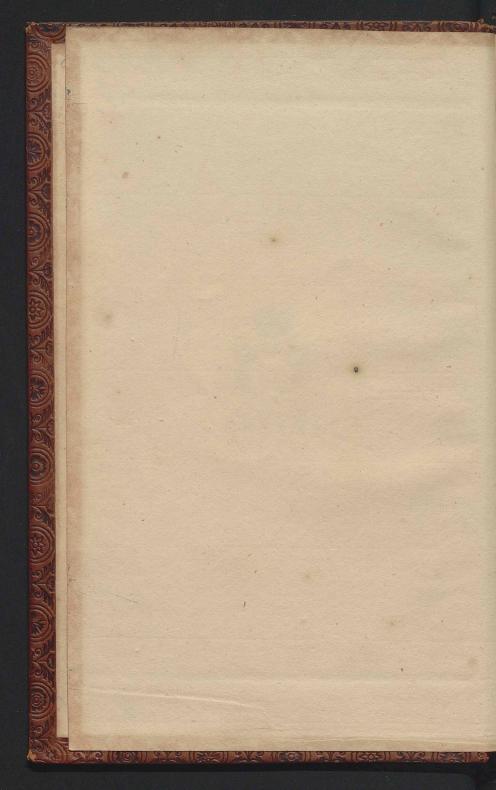
ig12

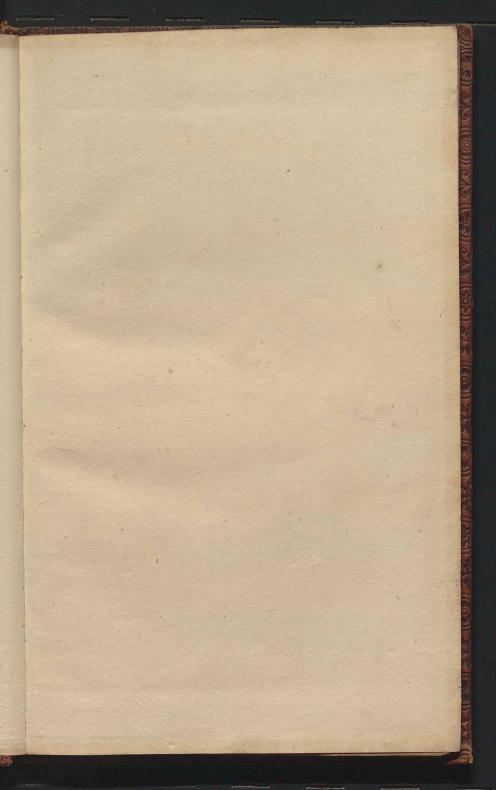
TO 8 (60

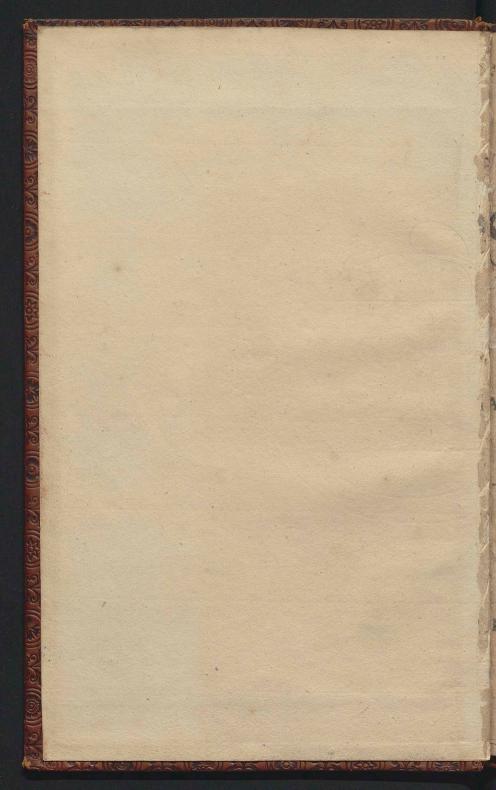
Defos











THE

Dyet of POLAND,

A

SATYR.

CONSIDER'D

Paragraph by Paragraph.

To which is added

A Key to the whole, with the Names of the Author, and the Nobility and Gentry, that are Scandalously Pointed at, in it.

Rode Caper vitem, tamen hinc cum stabis ad Aras, In tua quod fundi Cornua possit, erit, Ovid:

LONDON,

Printed: And Sold by Ben. Bragg, at the Blue-Ball in Ave Mary-Lane, in the Year, 1705.

tent that

Vier Chanoloz who answered a master of olds, y gave in for his reasons Songred a cortaine Schollar his Digree, it he Loved a Girl by y known! Response of Quis non! what man is without a read wall after hon by he Gomales. for A. Irofe In Defor berles on S. Com S. his planty calls Me of But he of worde on a Wismans forchead; ought to have for Livellon on his own y reet of y Catalonge of Harde Hame not are usually affect to to Destones. for sq: beile S. Gro: Rooke distroyed of Physical La Hogue, he broke is Boom at Londonderry ha behoved how hundred I hoppe trading be Turkey e Lovant go Suttofiat bigo, plaking if fibrallar By Lefor Livonian Plot in his vorte for pry 32 files vide an Pol 23 in profe to by y . In of Mounty South Blot in the as do you so now heard of any one y our found y Dottom of it The 2 wor monard to Estabolish of Lifondon, only to manda, ming Bons fille y acrue login of from y. At of Joller Tack of has Coals of Arms four their Dredowshort 'V' lacroford have not bon son good Cyclomore to get Heraulos of the years who have had nour put of your thoir Sartise hell of the years for they have for you foly 38 in Froso st. Dr. 1997 D 1496/19(44)

THE

PREFACE.

S Poland lyes almost in the same Latitude with England, so the Character the Poet has here given of the Poles, feems so exactly to match what some ill-natur'd People have said of some in Enland, that he eafily foresees this Censorious Age will be apt to mis-judge him, as if he had some Oblique Meaning, and that this was a Satyr levell'd at some People nearer Home than the Castle of Warsaw.

To foresee an Accident and not endeavour to be prepar'd against it, is a Piece of Policy peculiar to an Author that sets up To Reform the Errors of Petty Statsmen three times a week to no Purpose; and it adds very much to a Malefactor's Conviction to be guilty of a Willful Crime. Wherefore He had better, either to have kept his Forelight to himself, or stifted his Poem before he had fent it abroad, to the Great Abuse of himself, and the Patriots he has taken the Freedom to Characterize. As for his Skill in Poetry, if it was no better than his Knowledge in Geography, He might have spar'd the Trouble of a Preface to the Reader, since there is so great a Difference between London and Warsaw in their Latitude, that the first is Lon. 18. 36. Lat. 51. 32. the last Lon. 42. 5. Lat. 52. 7. A 2

But

But the Author humbly hopes all such Innendo. Men will consider, that as they can have no Reason to Think so but Similitude of Characters, so no Conjectures of theirs ought to pre-judge his meaning, in which he demands to be left to himself, and expects to be understood in the sollowing Poem as he Speaks, not as every prejudic'd Man may imagine he meant.

How any Man can humbly hope, that has the Arrogance to say, He can be charg'd with nothing but similitude of Characters, is beyond the Reach of my Understanding, and if he has not done by the Gentlemen whom he has Injuriously treated, as well as those whose Reputation is blasted with his Commendation, as if he had actually written down their Christian and Sir Names in Capital Letters, then I have no claim to any such Thing as Common Apprehension.

If any are so Weak to tellus, That Smithsteld and Cheap-side, cannot be meant of Poland, the Author presumes to ask such People, if ever they have been at Warsaw; and, if they have, and don't know that there is both a Smithsteld and a Cheapside, as well as a May-Fair; and a Beat-Garden, he is forry for their Heads, and desires them to step this ther again to Resorm their Memories.

Poland may have Places put to the same uses as Smith-field and Cheapside, and Fairs and Bear-gardens may be in Kequest there; but it is none of his business, to bring English Transactions upon the Polish Theatre. And any Man of Compassion has very great Reason to be sorry for his Head, we thinks to conceal what was Printed near Bartholomew-Close, under the sorry Artisice of an Impression from Dantzick.

But suppose there are not places call'd directly by those Names, if there are places apply d to the same uses, what has any Body to question the Allegories? A poor Author must never Write at all, if he is not at Liberty to chuse His Metaphors, and all the rest of the necessary Figures of Speech to help out his Expression.

He

He has forgot his Tryal at the Old Baily for writing The Shortest Way with the Dissenters, or He would never infift upon an Author's Liberty to chuse what Metaphors He thinks sit; for, though He did not pay so dearly for his Beloved Ironies as he deserv'd, yet the Sentence then a 3'd on Him by the Bench might have had save an effect upon his Temper, at not to make him uneasie, but when remaining through the Bonds, he was eneagy in to the Continuent, in being tyed up to his Good Behaviour.

If 'tis alledg'd that there is too great an Afficier in the Story.— He Answers, It that be True, he is tory for it; but at the same time he Hopes not, and the matter of Fact ought to be prov'd, before he stands Censur'd for Calumny.

Though the Character of the Persons his Satyr points at are Fasse and Malicious, yet they bear so near a Resemblance to what is said of them by their Enemies of the Dissenting Party, that the Scandal is six'd beyond an Excuse, and ought to be Animadverted upon with the utmost severity, unless the Gentlemen in Power close with the Libeller, and sting off all Deference and Respect for the Memories of their Predecessors.

'Tis very hard that a Man cann of Write of the Follies of other Nations, but People will be always comparing them with their own. One would ha' Thought the Author had Travell'd far enough to find out Histories and odd Passages to divert us; but if neither China, Poland, nor the Inhabitants of the Moon will protect Folks from being Hang'd, as the Frenchmen said, for Tinking, go on, Gentlemen, and if the Cap fits any Body let 'em wear it. You are Welcome to say these Polish Grandees represent Englishmen, but look to it, se Sons of Censure, that can Swear to a Man's Meaning, and know his Inside without the help of his Outside: For if the People your Prosoundi-

ty pretends to describe, are Affronted, the Action of Slander lyes against You, and not the Anthor. In the Writing 'tis a Poem, you, in the Reading, turn it into a Libel, and you merit the Punishment for the Metamorphosis.

An ingenuous Confession of the Author, who would be thought to take the Pains of Concealing himself. If neither China, Poland, nor the Inhabitants of the Moon will protect Folks from being Hang'd, &c. Your Humble Servant Mr. Daniel Foe! you might as well have given us your Name at Large, for every one knows who wrote the Consolidator; and as to your Meaning, they must be Men of profound Stupidity indeed, that cannot find it out by your Gaping, you are so Intelligible your self, amongst your want of underfranding. So that the Scandal will be laid at your Door who made it a Libel, not at your Readers, who sinds it as such.

Perhaps there is a fort of Affinity among the Vitious part of Mankind in all Countries and Climates; and the Author Doubts not he should have run the same Risque of Misconstruction, had he Wrote this at Paris as at London, that he should have been summon'd before the Court of Honour for Libelling the Princes of the Blood, the Sorbonne, or the Councellors of Parliament: 'tis very hard it should fit there, and here too.

Had such a Piece of Scurrility dar'd to show its Face at Paris, the Author of it would scarce have had his Heels at Liberty during Life, and if some People whom it concerns to make enquiry of this nature, would but perform those Duties which are owing to the Well being of the Government, He may chance to meet with none of the Civilest Treatment in London for his Impudence; since no Term can be too opprobricus for a Person who thinks no Appellation Bitter enough against those Directors of the Publick Affairs, who act contrary to the Methods He would prescribe to them.

Since then this is the Fate of Authors, and he must expect it, he Submits, but desires however, that these Unchristian Censurers will take this along with them, and so make a Vertue of their want of Charity. That where-ever the Similitude of Character pinches them too close, they would prevent the Severity of the Application, by Reforming the Likeness; the Satyr would then have the desired Essect, viz. By drawing the Imaginary Picture of Outlandish Devels, really Transform our own.

The Fate of an Author that casts such a Reproach on the Church and Government Establish'd, ought not to terminate in a Scotch Casement; but He, that has offer'd up a Hymn to the Pillory, and made it clap its wooden Wings for Joy, at the Reception of its new Tenant; would not be much lamented if the Three Leg'd Tree, a Mile and a half out of Town, should pay of Charity, but his own, that renders him Criminal.

Nor do I apprehend the World will be less Solicitous about who is the Author of this: Some perhaps will guess one, some another; and the Hawkers, they tell me, will according to Custom, Cry it about the street in the samous Name of Daniell de Foe. And the they might as well Guess it was Wrote by the Man in the Moon, yet I am content, He, or any body else should go away with the Credit of it. 'Tis enough that I am out of the Reach of the Polish Resentments, and cannot be Prosecuted by the ing his Friends, and all of them in his Interest; and as for the World they may do their Worst.

I am their Unconcerned Humble Servant,

Anglipoloski,

Of Luthuania.

When

When an Outrage is committed, it is but natural to be in Quest of the Person that caus'd it; and it will not be difficult, without the affistance of the Hawkers, who are more at his Service than his Handmaids the Nine Muses, to find that this Libel is not, without sufficient Grounds for so doing, charg'd with a Name those Prophane Throats are incessantly piercing our Ears with. Which may prove his being out of the Reach of the Polish Resentments, to be amere Chimara and falle suggestion; for though the Ecclesiastical Authority may not take him to Task, He may be grinded to Powder by the Secular Arm, which he must own himself obnoxious to, notwithstanding his Borrow'd Name of Anglipoloski.

audicities det ed lit the Walt the land follows about who is the Author of this; some youngs will outle contract the Charles the Markey the Process to the famous described the the the might as well Gue of it was Wrote or the Man in the Mein, yet I am control, seld, or action by elfe mould go sway with the Credit of L. Tis companied that I all out of the Reach of the Males et clere we way and cannot be frescuted by the Carabon Trivatte, mon of the Perfons nore topicht at being his Expends, and shoot them in his interest; and as

for the world each mento their World. HE

Anglipoloski,

Long ther Champions Esmile Fore and

Of Ludwania.

Man Tat

THE

Dyet of Poland

A

SATYR, &c.

N Northern Climes where furious Tempests blow,
And Men more furious raise worse Storms below,
At Nature's Elbow, distant and remote,
Happy for Europe had she been forgot,
The World's Proboscus, near the Globe's Extremes,
For barb'rous Menrenown'd, and barb'rous Names,
There Poland lies, too much her Maker's Gare,
And shares the mod'rate Blessings of the Air,
Just as far off from Heaven as we are here.

Those must be Furious Men indeed that can out-Bluster Boreas, and how any thing can be at Natures Elbow, and yet Distant and Remote at the same time, requires the Nicest Determination. Natures Backside would have done as well every jot, but it's a Paw Word, as the Observator tells his Countryman Roger, and must be flung aside for being Uncourtly. The World's Proboscis too is altogether New, and just minted, why not Great Toe as well, for he that gave the World a Nose, gave it likewise Feet to Stand upon, or it's Creation would be impersest?

Under the Artick Circle of the Sky,
Where Vertues Streams runLow, and Nature's High,
For Heat of Clime too far, of Blood too nigh:
Temper'd for Plenty, plenteoully supply'd
With Men advanc'd in ev'ry Grace but Pride.

He

A mighty Nation throngs the groaning Land, Rude as the Climate, num'rous as the Sand: Uncommon monstrous Vertues they posses, Strange odd prepostrous Polish Qualities; Mysterious Contraries they reconcile, The Pleasing Frown and the Destroying Smile; Precifely gay, and most absurdly grave, Most humbly high, and barbarously brave; Debauch'dly Civil, and Prophanely Good, And fill'd with Gen'rous brave Ingratitude ; By Bouncy Disoblie'd, by Hatredwon, Bold in their Danger, Cowards when 'tis gone ; To their own Ruin they're the only Tools, Wary of Knaves, and eas'ly chous'd by Fools; Profoundly empty, yet declar'dly wife, And fond of blind Impossibilities : Swell'd with Conceit, they boast of all they do, First praise themselves, than think that Praise their Due; So fond of flatt'ring Words, so vain in Pride, The World Mock's them, and they the World Deride: Value themselves upon their Nations Merit, In Spight of all the Vices they inherit; So wedded to the Country where they dwell, They think that's Heav'n, and all the World's a Hell. Their frozen Vistula they'd not forgo For fruitful Danube, or the flow ry Po. Rapid Boristhenes delights them more Than pearly Streams, or a Peruvian Shore: And Ruffian Dwina dwells upon their Song, Hurried by barb'rous Steeps and Hills, and pusht along.

He must be well Read in Natural Philosophy, that makes Natures Streams run higher Northwardly, and in the Coldest Climates, than in those that are many Degrees nearer to the Sun, as the Western Parts, &&c. And fince He has given Nature an Elbow, does very Poetically, as well as Modestly, in describing Her, more Virginum, to make Water by the means of that Instrument; for it is not to be imagin'd whence Her Streams Issue unless from thence. That Pride is a Grace is likewise Wonderfully Novel, and how they can want that Grace when in the same Paragraph they are Swell'd with Concept; and be vain in Pride is a Riddle requires an Oedi-

pus to explain it. Neither are the two last Lines the most sensible Mr. Foe has written in his Life, though they are very Musical to the Ear; for it's a Manifest Contradiction to make the Dwina dwell upon their Song, which is an Act of Stagnation, at the same Time, it is Hurried, i. e. Precipitated and push'd along by Barbarous Steeps and Hills.

The Land too happy would the People blefs,
Could they agree to know their Happiness;
Nature with very liberal Hand supplies
Her Situation-Insufficiencies:
The temperate Insuence revolves of Course,
And Spite of Climate Nature works by Force.
The bounteous Spring the Winters Wast repairs,
And make the World grow young in spight of Years.
The fruitful Earth uncommon Freedom shows,
And foreign Wealth by foreign Commerce flows.

Now Dame Nature makes use of Her Hand as well as her Elbow, and gives amends for Her Situation Insufficiencies. But how so? The Climate was Temper'd for Plenty, in the Second Paragraph, and now its so far from it, that Nature is forc'd to Interpole, and Act as we do Unnaturaly, by Forcing the Growth of Plants, &c. by Hot Beds. For my Part it never Enter'd into my Noddle how Nature could work by Force, till this Author gave it me in the Affirmative.

But Peopl'd with a hard'ned Thankles Race, Whose Crimes add Horror to the milder Place, The Bounties by indulgent Heav'n bestow'd Corrode the Mischief, and debauch the Blood. That Native Fierceness which in Christian Lands Makes Heroes, and their Poets Praise commands, Here is a Vice, which rankles up to Fend, And nourishes the Gust of vile Ingratitude. Pride, Plenty's Hand-maid, deeply taints their Blood, And Seeds of Faction mix the Crimson Flood. Eternal Discords brood upon the Soil, And universal Strifes the State embroil. In every family the Temper reigns, In every Action Seed of Gall remains.

The very Laws of Peace create Dispute, And makes them quarrel who shall execute. Their valu'd Constitutions are so lame, That Governing they Governments inslame. Wild Aristocracy torments the State, And People their own Miseries create.

To Corrode a Mifehief, is in my Sense to lessen it, which is far from having any Analogy to Debauching the Blood, that is to encrease it; and then again to say, that Native Fierceness which makes Heroes and Poets in Christian Countries, here tis a Vice, and Rankles up to Few'd is false Grammar, with Reverence to his Dictatorship, who sets up for the Difficult Resolver, and Impropriety Finder among the Class of Authors. Besides my Historians tell me, though they are not of the Leyden Edition, and Printed cum Notice Variorum, That Poland is a Christian Country which the seems not to allow here.

In vain has Heav'n its choicer Gifts bestow'd, And strives in vain to do a Willful Nation Good: Such is the Peoples Folly, such their Fate, As all Decrees of Peace anticipate.

Immortal Jarrs in ev'ry Class appear, Conceiv'd in Strife, and Nurs'd to Civil War,

To make Heaven strive in Vain, looks also a little Impious, in an Author of this Gentleman's Pretences to Religion; and to let it be Anticipated in its Decrees of Peace, can fall under no other Appellation than that of Blasphemy.

Such, Poland, is thy People, such thy Name, Yet still thy Sons our Panegyricks claim, Because their partial Genius is inclin'd. To think they merit more than all Mankind.

That is, fuch is thy People Poland, and fuch thy Name, i. e. Poland. And what of all this, where's the harm of Poland's being call'd Poland? A Spade's a Spade, and a Bandbox will be a Bandbox to the end of the Chapter, yet fill they Love Praile, and who does not? As the Vice-Chancellor, who answer'd a Master of Arts, that gave in for his Reasons of denying a certain Scholar his Degree, that Ha Lov'd a Girl, by the known Response of Quisnon? What Man is without a Natural Affection to a Pritty Females.

Imaginary Happiness will do
For near as many Uses as the true:
And if the Poles in their own Plagues delight,
Wise Heaven's too just to let them thrive in Spight.

His Philosophy is none of the Best, whatever the Cadence of his Poetry is; for that Imaginary Happiness can serve for near as many uses as True, neither driftoile or des Cartes has yet laid down for an Axiom in Ethicks.

Great Sobieski had their Crown obtain'd,
With steady Glory thirthen Years he Reign'd,
And none, but, who some Mischeif meant, complain'd.
His Conqu'ring Sword made all Men think it fit,
That he who sav'd the Land should Govern it.
The Field of Battle he had first possest,
By Sixty Thousand slaughter'd Turks confest.
The fatten'd Frontiers felt the recking Flood,
And dy'd the Soil with Asiatick Blood.
The weeping Neister half the Host receives,
Hurries them down to darker Euxine Graves:
And Mahomet's insulting Banners lay
Beneath the Cross, his Valour's easie Prey.

Now he begins to fall into Particulars, and by Great Sobieski must be meant K. W, who Reign'd over us Thirteen Years, and who Conquer'd Ireland in Person and by his Generals, after the Loss of Sixty Thousand French and Irish that sided with the Unfortunate King James.

With mild and gentle, but with steady Hand, He rather led than rul'd th' uneasie Land. Fill'd with Important Cares, he saw their Fate, And all the growing Mischiefs their own Feuds create; Which made him less repine, and less deplore To quit the Crown with such Concern he wore.

He rather Led than Rul'd. Very pritty truly, and Emphaticaly! That is, He feem'd rather a Captain than a King. Dux fuit non Rew: As if Leading an Army was not to Rule it.

Tell us, ye Sons of Policy and Fraud, Whose vast intrigues your selves alone applaud; Who always plot too deep, and soar too high, And Damn the Nations Peace you know not why. What ail'd the Poles, with Peace and Plenty blest, To change for Years of Blood, their Days of Rest? Describe the Men of Avarice and Pride, With all Ambition's dark Disguise array'd; How, for the Nation's Liberty, they Cant, Till those they say abuse it they supplant, And then the mock pretended Sham lay by, Pleas'd with the Profits of Authority.

He might have spar'd himself the Question of what ail'd the Poles, &c. when if he would but have look'd into the Partition Treaty which was Sign'd and brought about by a Minister of State He now professes so great a Regard for, he had been latisfied without an Enquiry; and if he would fasten upon any one of the Country Party, for taking of Places, after they had rail'd at Men in Offices; we can give him two of the C—fide, &c. for one, without any more to do, by way of Exchange, If D—and H—are sufficient to ballance Accounts with him,

Statesmen are Gamesters, Sharp and Trick's the Play, Kings are but Cullies, wheedl'd in to Pay; The Courtiers Foot-balls, kick'd from one to one, Are always Cheated, oftentimes Undone; Besieg'd with Flatt'ry, false Report, and Lies, And footh'd with Schemes of vast Absurdities. The jangling Statefmen clash in their Designs, Fraud fights with Fraud, and Graft to Craft inclines; Stiffy engage, quarrel, accuse and hate, And strive for leave to help undo the Sate; For all the strong Contention ends in this, Who shall the Pow'r of doing Ill possess: Envy and Strife are only rais'd so high, Because a Man's a greater Knave than I: But if I can his Place and Wealth fucceed, He rails of Course, and I'm the Knave indeed. Places and Pensions are the Polish Spoil Will all sides please, and all sides reconcile.

Tis ratural to all the Sons of Men, To Rail and Plot when out, be Quiet in.

If all the Strife and Contention for Offices and Places of Trust, be for obtaining the Power of doing Ill, then those in Authority must of Consequence do Ill. Which is but an odd Compliment to the Present Administration, and takes off very much from the Character he bestow's upon the L—H—T— and Mr. S—2—7—H—y under the Names of Casimir and the Dyets Marshall. And if Kings are Cully's, Foot-Balls, and Wheedled into Pay, he has done Augustus no Manner of Service in giving him that Inglorious Title. And here I cannot agree with some People who will have Augustus to be the Type of 2—A—for an Author could not be so unmannerly as to Represent a Fortunate Princels, and Immoveable in Her Principles by the Name of one who has not only Chang'd his Religion for a Crown, but has Ruin'd his Hereditary Dominions, being as it were under a State of Exist at this Juncture. But Authors are Inscrutable in their Reasons, and I leave him to explain himself on this Head, to such as he shall think fit to Impart the Secret to.

Long had Divided Poland felt the Smart
Of vast Intrigues and Politicians Art:
As many Men of Character and Blood,
So many Thieves about the Scepter stood;
As many Gifts th' Exhausted Prince could give,
So many Friends he only seem'd to have:
The craving Wretches hung about the Throne,
He gave them all the Nation's Wealth, and all his own.

That There were Thieves about the Throne in the Late Reign we'll not dispute; but he that has been so Free with the Names of such as have shar'd in the Direction of Publick Affairs in this, might have given us theirs, had they not been his particular Friends and Favoureits. I never heard the Prince he resects upon, gave away all his Wealth to these Craving Wretches, if he had, there had been no Dispute between the King of Prussia and Prince of Friez land, about the Immense Riches he left behind Him.

Not all the Conquer'd Lands the Turk resign'd, Not all the World, had he the World obtain'd, Wou'd their insatiste Avarice suffice, Supply their Hands, or satisfic their Eyes; Who shall unhappy sinking Poland save,
What Gifts can close the Hands that always crave,
Insatisfied as Death, and greedy as the Grave?
At every just Refusal Discontent,
And rave for want of Bribes at Government.

The valiant Sobieski had bestow'd Moldavian Lands he conquer'd by his Sword. He thought it just that Province to bestow On those whose Valour helpt to make it so; But all the wifer Men, who had no Share, Against the Justice of the Gift declare, Oblige the yielding Hero to recaut, And re-bestow the hasty envy'd Grant.

By Moldavia is meant Ireland; and if the Members of Pailiament, whom he owns to be the Wifer, pass'd an Act for refuming the Grants of the forfeited Estates in that Kingdom, then he must allow himself to be false in his Character, when he speaks of them in another Style sometime after. And if the Grant was allow'd to be Hastily, they are not to be blam'd who considerately press'd His Late Majesty to Re-bestow it on the Publick.

But tell us, now, ye Men of Polish Wit, How the Moldavian feels the formal Cheat; Let A—leski reimburse the Bribes, Ravisht to wrong, instate the Polish Tribes. Let all the sham Conveyances appear, The Phantosme Sales, and Fancy'd Parchaser. Let some true Satyr all the Grievance lash Lands without Title, Buyers without Cash.

Under

Under the weighty Fraud Moldavia bleeds, And private Cheat the publick Cheat succeeds; Retrieving Laws by vast Designs Push'd on, Cover Great Sobieski's Errors by their own.

ful

But

old

ers

ap-

112-

£s'd

Here he takes Matters upon Trust, by giving Credit to a few Irish Petitions. For the Parliament, if he means the Proceedings of the Trustees for the Forseited Estates, since A—leski, i.e. Mr. Annesly was one in that Commission, have pass'd a Vote in their Favour, which is a sufficient Argument, that they did not Part with the Lands they were Impowr'd to sell to the Buyer, without Cash.

With all these Frauds and Feuds and Millions more, Which rack'd the injur'd Foles, and kept them poor, Wise Sobieski, with strong Cares opprest, Dismis'd the Throne and chose to be at Rest; Embroil'd he lest them, whom embroil'd he sound, And great Augustus, with his Pow'r's Enthron'd.

Difmis'd the Throne, may be an elegancy with him, but cannot with a Judicious Reader, who will Conclude Death Difmis'd K. W. from the Throne; neither is it a very great Compliment to a King's Memory, whom he would play the Panegyrift upon, to affirm that he left us Embroil'd; since the World is not without People who make very Odd Reflections upon his Last Will and Testament.

In vain the new Crown'd Monarch strives to please, Or Cure th' Hereditary vile Disease. In vain Confed'rates, with the Nations Friends, In vain their Laws and Freedom he defends. The Parties joyn, in Grand Cabals they meet The Monarch's healing Projects to defeat; Grasp at his Gifts, and share the high Reward, But not his Honour or Commands regard. Not Sacred Oaths can their Allegiance bind, Farther than by their Int'rest they're inclin'd, Prompted by Avarice and deep Revenge, With Fawning Face, and awkward Zeal they Cringe; But all that can no Royal Bounty share, Their factious Thoughts and strong Disgusts declare,

C

No Bounds their feign'd Alleg'ance can fecure, ToDay they'll Swear, to Morrow they'll Abjure.

Never did any Prince come to the Crown with a more general Satisfaction of the Party, he points at, than HerMajefty: and the very Perions he is fo Lavish of his Invectives, against were those who rejoyc'd at the Turn of Affairs both in Church and State. As to their Endeavours to defeat the Monarch's Healing Project, they were such as advis'd it to be carryed on; and for Swearing to Day and Abjuring to Morrow, that Flies in the Face of the Pretenders to Morderation, equaly with theirs who seem realy dispos'd for it.

The Monarch willing to dissolve the Feud, That spread too fast in their insected Blood, Summons the General Dyet to appear, The Nations and his own Demands to hear.

The Parliament was then fitting when Queen Anne Succeded to the Throne; so that she could not be faid to call them together, having met before to consider of the Arduous Assairs of the Kingdom.

Satyr look back, Survey the Glorious Roll, The Life of Polish Power, the Nations Soul, Poland's Collection, all the People's Breath, The Monarch's Safety and the Tyrant's Death. The Ancient Lords of the JAGELLAN Line, Here in their representing Glory shine, With Loyal Hearts, and strong Industrous Hands, Ready to hear Augustus great Commands. The ancient Polish Greatness to restore, Assist with Council, and support with Power.

To fay that the Antient Lords of the Jagellan Line (whose Titles were Hereditary doubtles) Shine in their Representing Glory, seems somewhat like an Absurdity; for our Accounts hitherto tell us, the House of Peers Constitute two Estates of Parliament, and the People of England, that is the Inferior Estate, are Represented by the Commons. The Monarch's Safety, and the TIRANT'S DEATH, Squints likewise at their Old Practice of Decollation, which the Party he is Advocate for, has no small Veneration for the Memory of, at their Cruel Festivals on the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Royal Grand-Fathers Martyrdom,

What tho' among th' Illustrious Troop there's found, Some less Polite than some, and some unsounds. The Devil among the facred Twelve appear'd, But Devils once known are no more to be fear'd; The General Votes to Loyalty encline, And Mischief sinks beneath her own Design. Satyr, if there's a Pole among the Tribes, Less true than Truth it self, 'tis him thy Verse describes.

The Devil under no Capacity is to be fear'd, but God whom the Scripture Exhorts us to the Fear of; and if he was to deforibe all that were lefs True than Truth it felf, I question whether, if the whole Kingdom were to be Number'd, notwithstanding his boasted Perspicuity, he could find one: For God is Truth it felf, and only the Divine Being worthy of that Attribute.

Here great Taguski first in Order came Of bright unspotted, the' suspected Fame. Youth had supply'd his Head with Parent Wit, In Judgment folid, and in Senfe compleat; The Muses him with early Garlands Crown'd, Sublime in Verse, and in his Phrase profound; Polite in Language, in his Satyr strong, Yet kills with all the Softness of a Song: To steady Justice all his Thoughts incline, Faithful in Council, Able in Design; Rais'd by due Merit to the highest Trust, The Captious Senate own'd that Merit just. What cannot high Exalted Vertue do? He shows this strange unusual wonder true, The Monarch's Fav'rite, and the Peoples too; His Enemies to his just Praise submit, Fly from his Satyr, and adore his Wit; In vain they form Impolitick Designs, Envy lies bury'd in her Deepest Mines. For both Sides own this Character's his Due, Always to Poland and Augustus true.

By the Character of Taguski, though it infinitely fall's short of him, we may perceive some Lineaments belonging to the Lagran, whom he seems here to endeavour to describe, and

and bears no more Proportion to his Gigantick Merit, than a Monfe does to a Mountain. Parent Wit, is what also his L-p owes him no Thanks for, and fuspetted Fame is what he might have omitted, as well as Phrase profound; for I look upon Profundity to be an Epithet for the Judgment not the Word, which it is here applyed to. Besides he might have consider'd when he was delineating so Great a Judge in Poetry, not to call upon Satyr to describe him while he was endeavouring a Panegyrick upon his Underiable Accomplishments. What he means by calling his L-p the Monarch's Favourite is unknown to me, and he would do the Inquisitive Part of the World a Kindness if he would explain himself upon that Head.

Their Ruski with his early Trophies stood Won from the Smedes upon the Baltick Flood. When Conti strove to snatch the Polish Crown, And all the Gen'rous Poles his Conduct own.

The Nation is very much Endebted to the Lord 0— d, then Admiral Ruffel, for his Defeat of Torvill; and there is not one among the Party whom he hints at for being Ungenerous, but pays him their Acknowledgment for that Days Service.

Rigatski next, our just Applause Commands, Jummers The Polish Peace on his wise Conduct stands; High Chancellor in Sobieski's Reign; And all true Poles would have him so again. In Law upright, and prudent in the State, In Council deep, in Execution great; But by the Faction of the Swedes oppress, And to make way for Fools and Knaves, dismist.

Rigatski, by whom the Lord S—is Personated; (King William) having invested him with Large Demains at Rigate in Surrey, has the Character of a very Great Man, though I can't close with him in his Ill Manners to the Present Possessor of the great Seal, as to wish him to be Lord High Chancellor again; or say that He made way for a Fool or a Knave, since his immediate Successor, chosen by King William, is deservedly Famous for being the very Reverse of that Invidious Apellation.

Amongst the Polish Prelates there appear'd Cujavia, lov'd for Piety, for Prudence sear'd; Careless of Faction, or of Party hate,
He sirmly fixt to Sobieski's Fate;
Follow'd his Fortune, and his Favour shar'd,
And had the Miter for his just Reward.
What tho' the Metropolitan declin'd,
And more for Conti's Monarchy design'd;
Cujavia, all the Primates Place supply'd;
And Poland, her intended Prince enjoy'd;
Culm, and Posnania, Ecclesiastick Peers,
And Patcherouski, old in Zeal as Years;
With Thirteen Sacred Polish Miters who
Are Polish Lords, and Polish Prelates too,
Where all to Poland and Angustus true.

In Cujavia we may Read the B—p of S—Character who Preach'd the Inuaguration Sermon at the Coronation of their Late Majesties King William and Queen Mary, and by Culm, Posnania, Patcherousky and Thirteen Mitres more, are meant some very Good E—1 Peers, who were against the Bill to prevent Occasional Conformity, and consequently True to Poland and Augustus. Which Consequence I shall no otherwise Animadvert upon, than that it is Injurious to Augustus his Character, as if he was against the Bill, when he had given such Assurances from the Throne in Favour of the Church Establish'd.

These wore the Polish Lawrels to the last, And fixt the Polife Liberties to fast, That Fate it felf cou'd not the Band destroy, But what they once possest, they still enjoy. These were the Columns which so long sustain'd The Load of State when Sobieski Reign'd, Who all the Lines of Government restor'd, And held the Scepter while he drew the Sword. When he encampt on the Moldavian Plains, And freed the Poles from Mahomet's Servile Chains, The Turkish Banners to his Sword submit, Abroad his Valour and at home their Wit; They fought with Equal Enemies at home, And Equal Trophies to their Conduct come; The Conquer'd Difficulties of the State Make all Men own their Conduct to be Great;

And

And they that seek to blame their Management, And charge on them what they could not prevent, Should tell us in what Age it shall be known No Faults attend the State, no Knaves the Crown.

That Bishops are Pillars of the Church, and Consequently Cohumns, no Man will dispute with him; but that they held the Scepter while he drew the Sword, I cannot agree with him, tince it will very much derogate from the Honour of the Lords Justices, among whom the Temporal L—ds preceding, for whom he expresses such Regard, made a very great Figure.

Ungrateful Poland, never will be bleft
Till Sobieski's Management's confest;
Till some of his forgotten Rules restor'd
Such Statesimen wield the Scepter, such the Sword,
Till some such Heads in Polish Council sit,
And some such Hero shall for Foland sight.

England has been blefs'd with more Victories fince Her Majesty's Accession to the Throne, than what fell to Her Share for a Century before, which is a long Computation of Years Compar'd to Thirteen; and our Councellors Heads have done enough at Home, as well as our Heroes Hands Abroad, to Eclypse the Glory of any Hands or Heads whatsoever, King William's not excepted.

Finski, an upright Lithuanian Peer. Sets up for finking Poland's Prime Visier : For Application and Impertinence No Man has half so much with half his Sense: With Formal Step, and high Majestick Grin, Is Polander without, and Swede within. Envy and awkward Spleen fit on his Face, In Speech precise, but always thinks apace; In Earnest Nonsense does his Hours divide, Always to little Purpose, much employ'd. Strong in Opinion, in his Judgment Weak, And thinks himself exceeding politick. The Musick of his Tongue is his Disease, Conceives abfurdly what he speaks with Ease. The Discord of his Faculties is plain, He talks with Pleasure, what he thinks with Pain; (15)

And there 'tis own'd he shows some Policy
To make his fluent Tongue his Brain supply.
So Men are pleas'd with Shadows, so from hence
The World mistakes his jingling Tongue for Sense.
A busic trifling Statesman, Proud and Dull,
A thinking, plodding, wife substantial Fool;
In all vast Poland's far extended Round,
No Man was known so emptily prosound.
Polite in Words, a stiff and formal Tongue,
And speaks to little purpose very long.

The Noble Peer that falls under his Censure here, is as much above his Detraction, as the despicable Wretch that flings Dirt at him is beneath his Notice. He never Employ'd his Momentous Hours about other Things than the Advantage of the Prince whose Service he was in, and as for finking any one, it was never in his Thoughts, if a Person aim'd at, Acted Contrary to the Well-being of the Government. By Polands Prime Visier, is meant the L—H—T—who owes him no Thanks for giving him an Insidels Title, which I never heard belong'd to Poland before. But as the Character of the Great Man, whom he vilifies to the lowest Degree is False, so are the Terms he makes use of, to bring his Designs about by.

To him Augustus gave the Polish Seal,
And made him Grieffer to the Common-weal.
They that cou'd not his License first obtain,
Might not go out of Poland or come in;
The Publick Safety was the just Pretence
To keep the Sweeds from true Intelligence;
But the more Genuine Reason was the Pence.
For in his time the Sweeds themselves obtain'd
His Blanks to pass their Spies to Polish Land.

5

Grieffier of Poland, is likewise a Title in no wise belonging to the Court he applys it to; and the Publick has been to well latisfied about the pretended Proofs of the Wretch Fuller's Affidavity of his Lordships giving Passes to the French Discontented Natives of England, that it looks Ridiculous in one that lays any Claim to lense, to incline towards the very thought of it.

The flow unfleady Mannager appears
Too bee for Peace, too cold for Polifi Wars;

While

While charm'd with Foreign Margueretta's Song, His sleeping Orders he delays too long. Whole Fleets attend the Minstrels softer Notes, By her the Statesman steers, the Member votes. Well might the Syren be Compar'd to him That doz'd old Nature with his Touch Sublime. The lofty Cedars danc'd his softer Airs, And lofty Stupid Statesmen bow to hers.

Mr. Foe fure is acquainted with the Hermet in the Fable, that Blows Hot and Cold with the fame Breath, or else how could he make his Slow Manager (which By the By is not to be Hot) too Hot for Peace, and too Cold for War. The Wilest of Men will have their Intervals of Diversion, and it looks as well in one Statesman, nay better, since the Fabrick of the Universe is Govern'd by Harmony, to pass away his less Important Hours with Musick, than for another to spend whoie Weeks with Horse Racing at New-Market. Besides, let him consider who was Secretary of State, when the Ships at Vigo were Taken and Destroyd, the Town's in Flanders Surrendred, and the March to the Danube concerted, and he must Condemn himself for Blaming his L—p's dispatch of the Publick Business.

Of all the Polish grave Nobility, None acts so low that e'er was born so high; So fond of Liberty, he ne'er endur'd The Name of Slave, no not to his own Word.

This Paragraph, is the Product of a Complaint that this Incendiaty vents in all Companies, about his L—p's not keeping his Word with him, when in Newgate; At the fame time, that he is Confcious to himself, he perform'd not the Conditions for which the Promise was made of his coming to do no Damage.

Augustus saw, and soon missik'd the Man, And sound him to the Swedish Cause incline; With easily Skill he read his well-known Fate, A useless, unregarded Tool of State. What tho' the Polish Dyet was possest, And blindly in his Favour once Addrest; The publick Banter all the Kingdom knew, It mov'd their Mirth and Indignation too:

The general fixt Dislike Augustus saw, Laid by the haughty Thing, and left him to the Law. The Quacking, Mountebanking Tool of States That neither could be little, or be great, Retir'd to give us time to let him know, No Knave's above being told that He is fo.

If the Parliament of England Address'd the Throne in his Lordfhips Favour, they did nothing but what was confident with the Reputation of that August Assembly, and which ought to be allow'd for the pure effect of his Merit, as well as Taguskis's, who had likewife the same Honour done him, though not for the same Service. As for, no Knave is above being told HE IS SO, I agree with him, but the Confequence may tell him before he is much Older, that an Honeit Man is, fuch as the Noblemen, whole Characters he makes to Free with.

Lawrensky next, of Pruffia's Royal Breed, To Ladislaus by Marriages allyed a Tho' Int'rested in Sobiesky's Line, Yet to the Sweedes he always did incline: He kept the Polish Cash in Days of yore, When Kings grew Rich, and made the People Poor, And fain would now our Polish Treasures teach To make their Monarchs Poor, the People Rich.

Under Lawrensky, none that is acquainted with Names or Things, but may know that Lawrence E of R ter is Couch'd. A Gentleman too near related to Her Majesty, to be us'd after fuch a manner, and whole Conduct as L - H - T - r has not been Excell'd by any Successor whatever, without any Reflection upon the Prefent Management of the Ex-quera

If Stories known of Old, should be reviv'd, Of Leaves torn out, and horrid Facts conniv'd; Of Crimes too Black for Satyr to reveal, Which Kings ha' Dy'd, on purpose to Conceal: Were but the black Record again Review'd, When the false Peer his Master's Fate persued, His Picture would too low for Satyr lye, And fink the Wretch beneath Authority; VV hether the French, the Sax, or Polife race, He ever Fawn'd, and lookt with Janus Face.

When Sobieski did the Throne obtain, He Grudg'd the Crown, tho' his own Race should Reign: But when in Vice-Roys Dignity went Halves, He stoopt to Rule Moldavian Western Slaves.

The Tearing the Leaves is fuch a Forgery as has been more than once Exploded and Confuted in the late Reign, when his Enemies, fuch as Gap'd after his Lord Lieutenantship of Ireland, publish'd their Sham Vindication, and for that Cause requires no other Answer, than that those who think it Meritorious to revile a N—m, will not stick to Traduce a R—r.

Now he Repines the Management supreme Is not, as he contriv'd, resign'd to him: For this his Vice-Roy's Office he laid down, Again to Govern, and Abuse the Crown; But wifer Councils laid him gently by, And left him to bewail his lost Authority.

His Character is of a much different Complexion, for he did not fling up his Lieutenancy of Ireland for the take of the Prime Ministry, but for his Ease, since the Irish are an Instexible People, and not to be Govern'd Easily but by such as are their own Natives. And he was so far from being distaissied with the Measures taken by those near Her Majesty, that no other Motive but the Satisfaction in the Administration, induc'd him to retire.

Now he Cabals, the Parties to Unite,
And strives to bring us all to Peace in Spite;
Courts ev'ry Side to his absurd Design,
And thinks to make the Swedes and Cossacks joyn;
My Soul, his sly, pretended Peace abhor,
The Brooding Union's Big with Civil War;
Rouze ev'ry Loyal Pole to Self-Desence,
Give them for Arms, their Eyes, for Swords their Sense,
For all Men see the empty sham Bretence.

Mr. Review has Preach'd up Peace and Union to some purpose, if at last he turns Renegade from his own Principles, and makes it his Business to Ridicule such as are for a Treaty between the two Contending Parties. Give 'em for Arms their Eyes, lays he, for Swords their Sense, as if Swords were not Arms; why did he

not infert for Guns their Eyes, fince Arms and Swords are the very same fort of Weapons.

Old Seymsky was of this intriguing Band, A Polack born, on Neiper's Golden Strand; Antient in Crimes, bred up to Fraud and Feud; His Int'rest at his Master's Cost persu'd; A mighty Stock of ill-got Wealth enjoy'd. When Polish Troops our Polish Lands destroy'd; When his dear Countries Liberties lay low. He Fisht in all the Troubles made them fo: When Poland's Kings the Polish Peers opprest, And Property was made the Monarch's Jeft, In those dear Days he kept the Royal Cash, And forg'd those Cheats he since pretends to Lash. Now he fets up to fave the Nation's Pelf, And wou'd have no man Cheat us but himself; Detects ill Practices with eager Votes And rails at Bribes with mercenary Throat: That he should be Ungrateful and Unjust, Despise the Grace, as he betray'd the Trust; Be Proud, be Peevish, Infolent, and Base, Nature has painted that upon his Face, Envy sits rampant on his tott'ring Head, And R -- e's wrote there so plain that every man may read.

In Seymsky, the Reader must agree with me, that he points at Sir Edward S.—r, but all to no purpose. Reverberat Idus, the Shot rebounds upon himself, and the Detractor falls a Sacrifice to his own Calumny. At the Sitting of the Parliament, 'tis ten to one, but this Seymski makes Foeski Eat his Words, he has shewn many a Better Man a pleasanter Trick, and the Polis Scribe will not be the First, whom he has brought upon his Knees for Breach of Priviledge. For he that Writes R— upon a Wiseman's Forehead, ought to have Fool Written on his own, besides the rest of the Catalogue of Hard Names which are usually affix'd to Pillories.

And now the conscious Criminal appears, Affects to Cant of Poland's suff'ring Years, Reproaches little Villains with their Crimes, And rakes among the Evils of the Times.

18.6.1

Where Milmanagements are, there they should be taken notice of; for little Evils as well as Great, though he's of too Intrepid a Temper to spare them, ought to be animadverted upon.

That he should Poland's Liberties maintain, Who can the wondrous Riddle now explain? Or, who Believe the Falt, that Knows the Man? Some think, indeed, it shou'd be understood A Penitence for Violence and Blood, To Explate his Share in former Reigns, The Stink, if not the Guilt of which remains. If that be True, that he should make pretence, To Censure others for a past Offence, Savours of most prodigious Impudence; While he that ought to Blush at former Times, Boldly Condemns contemporary Crimes.

3

A General Charge without mentioning Particulars, can never Affect any Gentlemans Reputation, especially one of his Figure and Family, and his hints of expiating for Violence and Blood, will never make any Impression upon any one that has had the least Notice of what publick Service he had done, and continues to do, for the good of his Native Country, which he may be Styl'd the Ormanent as well as Defence of.

Immortal Brass sits on his testy Brows,
Hard'ned with Bribes, with Frauds, and broken Vows;
Infernal Feuds stame in his guilty Eyes;
He starts at Peace with Anger and Surprize:
Weakn'd in Wickedness; in Wishes strong,
A bribe-receiving Hand, and clamouring Tongue;
False to Himself, his Monarch, and his Friends,
But to the lowest Step of Pride descends;
Abject, and Mean, when Fortune's Storms appear,
Proud and Intoligrable when 'tis Fair;
Noisy in Speech, in Manner Insolent,
And awkwardly submits to Government,

If Immortal Brafs fits on his Brows, how comes he to be Abject and mean when Storms appear? When a Man turns Abject, his Impudence commonly leaves him and dyes with his being dispirited, or I am wrong inform'd from Experience in the like Cases.

Often

Often the Polish Monarchs have essay'd,
So much they of his Mischiess were asraid,
To win the Bully off with gentle Words,
And place him in the Class of Polish Lords;
But he that lov'd the Villanies of Life,
And chew'd the Air he breath'd to Sounds of Strife,
That liv'd upon those Particles of Fire
Which nourish Feud, and prompt the vile Desire,
Chose all the glittering Offers to despite,
Too vain to be made Great, too prond to Rise.

If Vanity confifts in a Foolish Persuit after Titles and Applause, how can any one be too vain to be made Great? And if Pride is the effect of an Ambitious Temper, that aim's at an Increase of Prerogative and Power, can it be otherwise than Impossible, that the Gentleman here design'd can be too proud to Rise? I have heard of Chewing of Tobacco indeed, but never heard of Chewing the Air to sounds of Strife, which is a Note beyond Ela.

Augustus try'd him with uncommon Grace,
Gave him his Houshold Staff, and Houshold Place;
His Robe of Peer attempted to put on,
But he put by that Feather to his Son;
Accepts the high Command without the Name,
Because he covets Mischief more than Fame.
The Party Zealot never could resign
His dear Speech-making, old, contentious Sin,
Resolv'd the Head of Fastion to Supply,
And as he Liv'd unblest, uneasse Dye.

He was too proud to be made Great before, but here He accepts the High Command. Ay but, fays our Author without the Name of a P—— as if Greatness did not confift more in Extensive Command than Length of Title. To Covet Mischief more than Fame, is none of the most regular Expressions that have dropt from Mr. Foe. since Mischief is Fame in one sense, and a Man may as well be Famous that is Transmitted to Posterity for doing In things as Good.

Augustus saw the Sullen Wretch go on, Neither by Art or Bounty to be won, His Malice he despis'd, his Pride contemn'd, And to his juster Fate the Wretch condemn'd; Left him his empty Follies to pursue, And his unvalued Favours with his Staff withdrew.

The White Staff was not taken from him, but he refign'd it; and as Her Majesty Tax'd him with nothing difrespectful to Her August Character, the Poet would have look'd like a Man of more Veracity had he done the same.

Th' unsteady Statesman's Temper yet untry'd,
Left him at once, in spight of all his Pride;
Not all his swelling Pride would give Relief,
But sunk his Spirit underneath his Grief:
The cowardly, self-condemn'd, abandon'd Wretch,
Saw his ambitious Ends beyond his reach;
With strong Reluctance all his Honours quits,
And with his Places now resigns his Wits.
So Pride unbounded, with no Power suffic'd,
Wants Courage but to see it self Despis'd.

How could he quit his Honours with Reluctance, when the very Gazette tells us he voluntary refign'd them? Or how could his Temper be said to be yet Untry'd, on Account of his Places, when he had the Experiment made upon him more than once in the surrender of more profitable Employs? But Contradiction is what the Party gain their Ends by, and so he's at Liberty to use them.

When Men are rais'd by Fate above their Sense, Nature must sink them in her own defence, Humane Society would else Decay, And Mad-men quite demolish Liberty: For when the bloated Monster's once pull'd down, The Soul deserts, the Bubble's broke and gone; Abjectly Wretched, and with Shame surpris'd, He meanly begs what he before despis'd; The high Extreme inverts in his Distress, Dejected to a despicable, vile Excess. So Bukies are but Cowards in disguise, Whom sew Men Value, all Menshould Despise.

If he was not rais'd by Fate above his Senfe, in being Speaker of the House of Commons, Treasurer of the Navy, &c. Places of greater Importance by far, than the Comptroler's of the Houshold 'twas a little out of the way to make him lose it for what, was little Better than a Feather, to a Gentleman of his Years and frequent Indispositions. And to make Nature do it in her own defence, requires such Explanatory Notes from him, as he is not at leisure to give us, being so taken up in Reading Horace, cum Notis Variorum.

Rokosky next fills up the spacious Rolls, The mighty Captain Bassa of the Poles; In foreign Expeditions he's employ'd, And many Polish Millions has destroy'd; Abortive Projects flow in his loose Brain, He loves to make a tedious Voyage in vain.

He will make the *Polanders* Infidels do what we can, notwith-standing he has been told over and over, that *Poland* is a Christian Country. But its Sir *George R*—k whom he faiten's his Talons on now, and he that has done more Good than all our Admirals at Sea for more than Twenty Years last past, must be a Captain Bassa, and Mark'd out under an Odious Distinction.

Abandon'd Poland, how art thou Betray'd!

Sold for that; very Money thou hast paid!

The greedy Monsters that receive thy Pay,
Trisse thy Blood, and Time, and Strengh away.

Rokosky Covetous, and Insolent,
On Poland's weightiest Errands has been sent;

Small Prophecy might those Events foretell,
Where he Commanded, that cou'd Fight so well.

Was the Destroying the Ships at La Hogue, the Breaking the Boom at Londonderry, the Deliverance of Two Hundred Ships Trading to Turkey, the Levant, &c. the Glorious Success at Vigo, the Taking of Gibraltan, which the Spaniards have Spent so much Blood and Treasure about, in Endeavouring to regain it, the Naval Victory over the whole Power of France and Spain, of so little Blood Time and Strength away? If so, what Apellation will our Future Mitcarriages fall under, when it shall be Visible how we suffer for want of his Conduct, in the Marine Affairs?

His Voyages never have been made in vain, He took fuch care of coming Home again:
No Man cou'd ever give him a Defeat,
And none can match him at a safe Retreat.
The carefull'st Officer the Poles could choose,
For when they bid him fly, he'll ne'er refuse:
A Neg'tive Soldier, always in the Right,
Was never Beaten, and would seldom Fight:
Poland will ne'er her antient Glory show
While Knaves and Cowards fight her Battles so.

To preferve a Fleet, sometimes is equal to a Victory, and Prince Vaudement got more Honour in the last War, by making a Glorious Retreat, than Luxemburgh did by defeating the Confederate Army at Landen. If he's a Negative Soldier that has Fought the Admiral of France and his Two Seconds with one Single Ship, without being worlded, what a Champion of a Man must be that's an Ashim ative?

Bokosky now supports the Polish Crown, And Fights the Quarrels of his Masters Throne, But Fights by Proxy when he Fights his Own.

Mr. Colepepper is not at all Oblig'd to you for reviving the Story of the Dispute between Him and Sir George, which tends so very much to his Disreputation, and reminds People of the Merry Passages the Rehearlal mentions of that Friend and Acquaintance of yours Fighting Duels. Should any Man serve me so, he should no more have the use of my Chambers at the Temple.

Poland, how past Retrieve must be thy Fate, VVhen CowardsGuide thy Arms, and Knaves thy State, Can They the Braver Swedish Squadrons meet, That stoop to Bully those they dare not Fight? Courage and Crime can never dwell so near; For where there's Guilt, there always will be Fear.

PART II.

In Polish Dyet now they all appear,
In Polish Dyet all Men free from Fear,
May all their most malicious Thoughts declare.

Angustus calls them to the place Supreme,
There first they Swear to Poland, then to Him,
That they will both Support, and both Defend,
And All profess what very Few intend.
There from the Throne, He tells them of the State,
What things occur, and prompts their calm Debate;
Tells them his steady Thoughts due Peace to give,
And ancient Polish Honour to retrieve;
How he by Law came there, by Law would Reign,
And all their Polish Liberties maintain:
But lets them know, he finds to his surprize,
Some Poles are ev'n for this, his Enemies.

Freedom of Speech is allowed in the English Parliaments, but under certain Restrictions; for some Members have spoke so much there, as to be call'd to the Bar, and afterwards sent to the Tower for talking too freely. As for Swearing first to Poland, then to Him, would Mr. Foe give himself the Trouble of perusing the Oaths the Members of Parliament take, he would not have occasion to be told he is in an Error on that Account, since they swear to be true to their Queen and Country, not COUNTRY and QUEEN.

Informs them of a deep Livonian Plot, And prompts them all to fearch it farther out. Tells them the real Danger of the State, And asks them to prevent their Monarch's Fate, But presses them to Peace and Calm Debate.

By the Livonian Plot, is meant the Scotch Plot, which was so very deep indeed, that I never heard of any one yet that found the Bottom of it.

Its

(26)

It's all in vain, for Fastion had possest Some Members, all the Dyet to molest; In vain the sullen Deputies Debate, In vain they weakly prop the sinking State; In vain to Oaths and Loyalty pretend, They Sell that Prince whom faintly they Defend.

Satyr, with gentle Strokes the Mischiefs touch, How little some Men faid, how some too much: How some, in hopes to pull the Coffacks down, Slight the Livonian Plot, expose the Crown, Cavil, Contrive, make Speeches, and Debate, And Jest too much with Poland's dang'rous State. Prepost rous Laws, abfurd in their Defign, And, made on purpose to be broke, bring in; Divide, in order to Confolidate, And Tack Destruction to the wounded State. Secure the Polish Free-men in a Goal, For fear the Nation's Liberties should fail. The Polish dear-bought Priviledge destroy, That Dyets Tyranny they might enjoy. Support the Polish Dignity and Crown, By pulling all her just Defences down, And fave the tott'ring Kingdom from her Fate, By decently embroiling Church and State.

He should have given us the Names of those Laws which he calls preposterous and absurd, as his Reader might have known his Meaning. I have heard indeed of bringing in a Bill, but never of a Law that was brought; for nothing can be call'd a Law till it has had the Royal Assent. As for fecuring the Polish Free-men in a Goal, those Free-men, as he terms them, were guilty of an express Breach

(27)

of Priviledge, in which the Honour of Parliament was so far concern'd, that they had lessen'd their Authority, but for their Commitment.

Mackreski first, the Dyet's Pamphleteer,
Stood up; —all Poland waited on his Chair,
For all Men look'd some wond'rous thing to hear.
So once the Teeming Hill in Travail groan'd,
Th' expecting World the mighty Wonder own'd;
Young Mountains, Twins at least, they lookt should come,
When One poor Mouse clos'd the vast lab'ring Womb.

By Mackreski, we are to understand Sir Humphry, who has written so very much and well for the Honour of the House of Commons, and so learnedly vindicated their Priviledges, that were this Author Master of any Gratitude, he would rather pay his Acknowledgments to so worthy a Representative, than make such unmannerly Comments on what he himself, and all the Commons of England, are so nearly concern'd in.

The empty Orator in Florid Speech, Told them, that he was just as Wife as Rich; To's Printed Books for his Defign referr'd. Tho' that he e'er Design'd, no Mortal ever heard: He talk't indeed fometimes of Church and State, Of Piety, and of the Lord knows what; But no Man yet his vast Intentions found, Deep as his Mines, and like his Brains unfound. Twas full a Polish Hour the Member spoke. But all the Dyet all he faid mistook: Some faid he talk'd of this, and fome of that; Just so he jumbl'd Providence and Fate: In both, the fame Intention he pursu'd, Neither to Understand, or to be Understood. Thus he Harangu'd them Thirteen times and more, And still he left them where they were before. He talk'd of Crowns, of Property, and Law, And means to make them keep themselves in Awe; Of persecuting Peace, and quiet Fars, Nations in Nubibus beyond the Stars.

Of.

Of mod'rate Fends, and calm distemper'd States, And mov'd to Bleed us, to avoid Debates. Propos'd by Poverty our Wants to cure, Starving our Tradesmen to employ the Poor: And backt his mighty Project with a Speech, Would spoil the Nation's Trade to make them Rich: In weighty Conference propt a tott'ring Caufe To fet our Priviledge above our Laws: But as some Learned Speeches us'd to fail, Because they'd too much Head, and had no Tail; So this was Hift about, because they faid, Twas all made up of Tail, and had no Head. Mackreski thus his Learned Breath bestow'd. And as it did no Harm, it did no Good; And yet his Speech had this unlookt-for Charm. That as it did no Good, it did no Harm.

If the Poet that Lampoons him, were but half fo wife and rich, he would have no Reason to expose himself in his Saturday's Review, Fuly 7. by complaining of sleeping Debates in Trade of seventeen Years standing being reviv'd; and the very Management and Produce of those Mines he is so angry at the Depth of, is such an Argument of his Designing, that he shews his own want of Brains, by saying, No Man ever heard that he design'd. If the Dyet missock what he said, why did they close with his Projection, and pass his Bill for the Relief of the Pour? But the Poet mistakes him, and therefore all must. As for the rest of the Jargon of Scandal upon this Gentleman, it's all of a piece, and his Quibling about his Speeches being made up of all Tail, and no Head, and his Convertible Terms, (which he is so famous for in his Little Masser Review) no Good and no Harm, they are beneath Sir Humphry's Notice, and our Observation.

Pacski, a Polish Deputy, stood next,
And all the Polish Senators perplext;
His Zeal was for the Church so fiery red,
His Breath at Distance struck the Cossacks Dead;
Plosko', the Polish Bishop, he o'erthrew,
And made Augustus forc'd Resentment shew:
The Rev'rend Almoner at once displace,
And aged Vertue bow'd to rampant Vice.

Hark how the Party-Hero Silence broke, And mad with Zeal, and mad with Envy spoke.

By Packi, we may read Sir J—n P—n, a Gentleman whole Hereditary Zeal for the establish'd Church and Government, is what renders him obnoxious to the Censures of those that would share in the Revenues of the Church, while they are Enemies to its Worthip. If he did make Complaints to Parliament against his Diocesan, every Gentleman has the Liberty so to do, when aggriev'd; and it has been more than once resolv'd in St. Stephen's Chappel, That no Peer has any thing to do with Elections for Members to ferve in Parliament.

"Te Poles, (fays be) regard the tott'ring State,
And think with me, of our Fore-Fathers Fate;

"The Rebel Coffacks all their Force c'erthrew,
"I'd rather fee the Swedes do fo for you.

"But let us all the Cossacks first expel,

"And Tack their Ruin to the Tribute-Bill:

"The Poles may then in Peace and Union thrive,

"And Ecclefiastick Tyranny revive; Augustus may our Quiet recommend,

But while these live, what Peace can be pretend;

"And if Augustus favours their Defence,
"To his Dethorning 'tis a just Pretence;

" I Hate a Coffack, tho' he were my Prince.

The Rebel Cossacks, viz. the Round-heads, in Oliver's Time, and what they did, ought to be fresh in our Memory, that we may prevent the like Barbarities from them again. But how Tacking the Occasional Bill as a Clause to the Land-Tax, could be Tacking their Ruin to the Tribute Bill, is beyond my Power to Divine, since there was no Property invaded, but the Church only secur'd by an Act of Parliament in her behalf.

He fpoke, and Fury choak'd his rifing Spleen, And Paifion kept more dang'rous Language in. For now he Mourns his just Designs are crost, Complains that Speech that Place he talk'd for, lost; Declares he meant no Mischief to the Crown, Aim'd at no gen'ral Int'rest but his Own;

For

(30)

For that he spoke, and thought he should no doubt, Talk himself in, and talk the Cossacks out : But all his Province their Resentment show, All his Confolidating Nonfence know, Their future Trusts to Packski they refuse, So perish all that Poland's Trusts abuse.

Sir John is of another Temper, than to talk for a Place, and of too large an Estate to make his Conscience truckle to his Interest, as some that have gone over from the Church-party have. Neither is it Fact, that all his Province disclaim his Proceedings; they shew their just Resemment indeed for his Affection to his Queen and Country, for they have refented it fo as to chuse him again for one of the Knights of the Shire, which is an Argument, that Mr. Foe shot his Bolt too soon, when he said, Their future Trusts to Paciki

When froward Towerofei took his place, Zeal on his Tongue, and Fury in his Face.

"Te rev'rend Poles, (says he) let Heav'n forbid That Words should Poland's Liberties decide;

oc Our War's remote, but thefe are Foes indeed; I'd rather Beat the Cossacks, than the Swede.

" Augustus talks to Us, I hope in vain

of Peace, while Factious Cossacks shall remain,

The Spawn of Rebels of Tartarian Race, Who ask no Favour, and deserve no Grace;

" If first Augustus will destroy the Breed, Then Peace at Home may probably succeed; Eut while this Vip'rous Brood the Poles betray,

"I'd not Augustus, tho' himself were here, Obey.

le The Noble Gentleman that is personated here, Mr. B., Brother to the E of A, is of another Disposition than what is fromard; and his Sweetness of Temper is as remarkable as his Jun Loyalty to the present Government, which he would not forfeit his Obedience to for any Cause whatsoever. Though he has but too much Reason to think our Peace will never succeed at home, till fuch as are averse to it, and fay, Peace, Peace, when there is no Peace, (I mean the Diffenters) are remov'd from having any share in the Administration.

He faid, and more than half the Dyet bow'd. And with confenting Silence 'twas allow'd A Law should pass the Cossacks to suppress, The only way to Poland's Happiness. Mean while th' Affembly fep rately repair'd To Church, and there the famous Burski heard, Sob Gunt Now Stanski, then Maroski, and a third, Jot Manhone Jot mok That always dealt in Tropes and Similies abfur'd : Thefe furious Priests the fatal Stroke excite. Tell them of Kings that spar'd th' Amalekite; The Grave Divines, in Pulpit Rhet'rick known, Talk'd of the Dyet's Wit to show their own, Banter'd a Text or two, and talk'd fome Greek, And fo went Home to Drink out all the Week. Dooms the poor Coffacks from the facred Text. And rav'd in Zeal till he the Caufe perplext.

It was but reasonable that a Law should be brought in to prevent the Growth of Hypocrify, and Endeavours be used to save Reprobates against their Wills, if they would not be instrumental to their own Salvation themselves; and if all the Clergy in England had been so deservedly famous as Dr. Birch, some People would have been nearer to that happy State, than they now are.

Priests, like the Female Sex, when they Engage, There's always something Bloody in their Rage. He told the Dyet they must Fight and Pray, And pull the Cossacks down the Shortest Way; And in his Zeal, so far his Text forgot, He Perjur'd his Augustus on the Spot; Unchurch'd the Nation, Curst the Polish Tribes, And for their Cure, the Cossacks Blood prescribes.

If Dr. Stanbope, in his Sermon upon the 30th of January at St. Margaret's Church, apply'd the sparing the Amalekite to the Subject of that Day, it was applicable enough; for the Remissness of King Charles the second in not taking off all the Regicides, has been the chief Cause of our home-bred civil Dissentions ever since: And if he talk'd Greek, it's more than the Learned Mr. Foe can do, the want of which Tongue, makes him exasperated against all that use it.

Satur,

Satyr, thy just Regret with Force restrain, With Temper Write, altho' thou Think'ss with Pain. When once the Pulpit-Plague Infects the Land, And Sermon-Readers get the upper-hand, 'The Nation's ruin'd, all the Town's undone, And Tongue-pad Evils, thro' the Vitals run; Reason submits its captivated Head, And raging Nonsence governs in its stead. In vain our banish'd Liberties we seek, Wise-men are bound to hear, when Coxcombs speak; Reason pays Homage to Impertinence, And Noise obtains the Victory from Sense; The Clamouring Priest, Dogmatick, Proud and Dull, Assumes Dictating Right, and calls his Master Fool.

How he could Unchurch the Nation by preaching in Defence of the National Church, I cannot imagine; neither is it in my Power to know he could perjure Augustus; for Persons guilty of a Breach of an Oath, in my humble Opinion, must perjure themselves. As for his Reseasin upon the Priest-hood in general, he acts contrary to their Precepts, and consequently is not to be expected to speak well of them; and if he humself thinks with Pain, then some body does so as well as my Lord of N—m; a great Condescention truly for our Author to accept of the Character he has bestow'd upon that worthy P—r. Well, but he has Reason to think with Pain; the Church of England Clergy are Sermon-Readers, they don't Preach and Pray extempore, like Dissenters, because they think before they speak; which Premeditation of theirs makes Reason submit, and raging Nonsense govern in its stead. Most exquisite Logick!

But if the Pulpit now began to Fire, The Press, the Pulpits Eccho, push it higher. Bold Sachareski, in a Polish Rage, Would all the Poles in Civil Blood engage; Prints his exasperated fiery Zeal, And Damns the Crown, for fear o'th' Common Weal.

By Sachareski, it will not be amiss to read Mr. Sacheverel, Fellow of Magdalen Colledge, a Gentleman whose Accomplishments and Zeal render him as well an Honour to the Church and University, as an Otnament to the Colledge he belongs to; and as Loyal to the Queen, as he is faithful to his Country.

And

(33)

And two Extreams, one Mischief may prevent. This Fury made the *Polish* Lords relent, And Senators, their first Resolves repent.

How can Moderation be censur'd for an Extream? for that's a Vertue that is inseparable from the Church of England; and if some L—s and Gentlemen were not so hearty as was expected for the Church's Service, it must be attributed to the Weakness of their own Resolves, not any thing that was defective in her Worship.

The Dyet reaffum'd, Cavenski broke The Healing Party's Silence first, and spoke: The hafty Priest (fays he) I understood, The Gown too often dips the Sleeves in Blood: Th' unheard of Infolence amaz'd my Soul, And Horror feizes every Christian Pole; I am a Northern Deputy 'tis known, Where numerous Coffacks dwell in every Town; The peaceful, and industrious People show No Reason why they should be treated to; What is't to us, what their Fore-Fathers were, The Polish Crown's too fast for us to fear; Besides, Rebellions differ but in Name, In future Ages Ours may be the fame; If e'er the Old Jagellan Race should Reign, And Damn our Revolutions; 'tis in vain To talk of Titles, where the Swords devour; They'r always Rebels, who have loft their Power.

With all Deference to my L—d M—fs of H—n's excellent Qualities and healing Difcourfe. Though his L—p is to be commended for flanding up for so numerous a People as Yorksbire, who is so happy in the Choice of so excellent a Champion, Mr. Foe has made him make but an indifferent Speech, which is somewhat unmannerly for a Gentleman of his great Quality. For I cannot make Sense of, The hasty Priest (says he) I understood,

The Gown too often dips the Sleeves in Blood.

Befides, he introduces his L—p, fpeaking as if the Revolution was a Rebellion, and infinuates by way of Comparison, as if it was e-

qually criminal with that in Forty one.

The

The Cossacks now incorporate, and ty'd By Laws, by Interest, and by Blood ally'd, Are native Poles, in Poland's Interest bound:

To tack them now, would Poland's Peace confounds They'r rich and brave, and always have withstood Th' invading Tartars with their Wealth and Blood; And have undoubted Title to pretend

To enjoy that Land, they helpt us to defend: Besides, by Laws, their Liberties remain, Those Laws, Augustus promis'd to maintain; This Priest would make those Promises in vain. I think their Liberties their Due t' enjoy, That they may help us now, the Swedes destroy; With him the old Nobility concur'd, And Dann'd the Bill as Cruel and Absur'd.

Who doubts the Diffenters Right and Title to their Estate? Heaven's forbid they should be wrong'd in the minutest Particle, either as to their Temporal or Spiritual Concerns. The Church-party neither has, or ever had any Thoughts that tended towards their not enjoying the Land since the late Revolution. Neither did the Queen promise to establish them, only maintain them in the Benefits that accrue to them from the Ast of Toleration.

The zealous Deputies refift in vain, And Envy prompts them to their firong Difdain; With mighty Struggle, and avow'd Regret, They only feem t' adjourn the warm Debate; Refolv'd in future Dyets to perfue The Coffacks Ruin, and the Nation's too.

If the Church of England can never be fufficiently fecur'd till the Bill paffes, 'twould be impardonable for them wholly to drop the Debate; wherefore 'tis but their Duty to adjourn it to a more convenient Opportunity.

Augustus, how unhappy is thy Fate? How hardly do'ft thou hold the tott'ring State? In vain of Peace thou do'ft the Poles persuade, Deep as Infernal Darkness, their Designs are laid. Never was Queen happier than her present Majesty, and never was Princess more the Delight of the Church of England, who pays her the Hearts of her Sons, by way of Acknowledgments of her Duty, while the Offerings of the Differents have more of Appearance than real Sincerity.

Let them no more thy Soveraign Peace abuse, Subjects can ne'er the Prince's Grace refuse; But 'tis a certain Signal to the Throne, They aim at no less Purchase, than his Crown. But still Augustus, his just Wrath forbears, And Honours load the Wretches whom he fears; Fain he would all their due Allegiance buy, Does all his soft engaging Favours try; To all the Charms of Kindness he's enclin'd, With Grace would win a Turk's more constant Mind.

How can the Patriots that stand up in Defence of the Church, aim at her Majesty's Crown? Have not they more to lose than the Diffencers? Are not they possess'd of the best Estates of the Land? And would not a French Power be more destructive of their civil Rights and Immunities, than those of a Sect of Men who have no Right to any Establishment, and who have more than once, witness their Brethren in Scotland, closed in with Rome and France, in Opposition to a Worship they are declar'd Enemies of.

Dispos'd to Pardon, all their Follies past, And win them to their Country's Good at last. Heaps undeserv'd his Favours on their Heads, With gentle Hand to their own Duty leads: Shews them the way to fave the bleeding State, And trust them with his! Own, and Poland's Fate.

What is hinted here, exactly Tallies with her Majesty's Usage of the Dissenters since her happy Accession to the Throne; but it has always been the Practice of the Party, to throw Dirt sirst, and to sence off a Reproach, by fixing it upon those from whence they expect it.

'Till Treafon, blacken'd with Ingratitude,
Had all their Senfe and Modesty subdu'd;
Ripen'd by Royal Mercy for Reproof,
The patient Prince had been provok'd enough.
F 2

Whom

(36)

Whom the Afpersions in this Paragraph belong to, may be soon discover'd, by the Whigs insolent Utage of Her Majesty and Ministry, 'till the last Session of Parliament, when a Change was made in the Administration and as for Treason blacken'd with Ingraticule, they know best how to form New Conspiracies, that have been so dext'rous in managing Old.

In vain he's of Livonian Plots afraid,
And Swedes preparing Poland to invade;
Intestine Feud the Polish Rakes persue,
Their King instead of Cossacks to undo;
Neglect the publick Danger to the last,
And make the Nation's real Fears, their Jest;
Willing to leave us open to Surprize,
Poland can bave no greater Enemies.

As for the Plot here hinted at, we may expect Discoveries of the Authors of it, from the Parliament of Scotland as soon as they shall so fix; 'till then, perhaps, it may be out of his Power to know where to fix it: For it's an unquestionable Truth, That he that hides a thing, is the best able to find it again.

Tococksi first, a forward Southern Pole,
'A Pollish'd Carcass, and a Burnish'd Soul;
We cannot say he did the Silence break,
For he did always little else but speak.
How vain a thing's the empty Sound of Words Abstracted from the Meaning it affords.
Long Speeches from his beated Spleen proceed,
And Nature makes him talk, to ease his Head;
The Hypocondriack Vapours upward sly,
And form some Words of State and Policy;
Bear with the States-man, 'twas his Flux of Gall,
For all Men know he never meant at all.

By Tococks, we are to understand Mr. T—ke, a Gentleman deservedly the Envy of all ill Men, because he is the Glory of the Good; and who may trily be said to be polisted, and of shining Abilities, if any Gentleman in England deserves that Character: So that what is so far from not thinking at all, that the Politeness, and Essicacy of what he speaks, intimates as much as if he thought always.

He dooms the Cossacks to Tartarian Shades, Their Civil and Religious Rights invades. Demand no Reason, Satyr, that's supply'd With Passion, Parties, Prejudice, and Pride; But if his wifer Arguments you'd know, He heard'twas Just, old Seymski told him so; That Learned Oracle supports the Cause, And Noisy Zeal supplies the want of Laws.

Can a Diffenter be faid to be doom'd to Tartarian Shades, when it is endeavour'd that he may be refcued from finking downwards, thro' the great Weight of Hypocrify? And is it not the highest Injustice to fay, Mr. T—ke inclines this Way, or that Way. as Sir Ed. S—r directs him, when Sir Ed— himself would think it no Disparagement to advise with him?

The hot young Beau affects the Marshal's Chair, And hopes in time to rule the Dyet there; Now he's the Party-Leader of the Day, Refolv'd to teach the Cossacks how to pray, Or from the Polish Church to drive 'em all away.

To teach any one to pray after the true Form of Worlhip, is to deferve the Thanks of those that are instructed; and tho' he does not affect the Chair, I question whether there is one among his Enemieshas an equal Title to it.

A Troop of Tackers at his Elbow stand, Ready to move at his usurp'd Command; Who all the Image of their Captain bear, And in their Name may read their Character. The Word in Polish, signifies a Fool, A Man without a Meaning, call'd a Tool, A weighty Block-head with an empty Scull.

When the Tackers in K. Charles the Second's Time, were for tacking away all the Prerogatives of the Crown, the Name of them was not Fool then, but Knave: 'Twas their own dear Invention, and always put in Practice by the Commonwealth Party. But for the Church to assume only the Liberty of trying the Experiment once, and that for the Preservation of the Monarchy, there it must immediately fall under the Name of Folly, because successes.

(38)

Nor let enquiring Heads decline the Name, Tackers and Tookites always are the fame; The Emblematick Title's eas'ly known, Their Coat of Arms: stands up in Warfaw Town; Rampant the Ass, enrob'd in Lyons Skin, To make the Bully keep the Block-head in; Quarter'd at large it lyes, Perte-Per-Pale, The Asse's Ears against the Lyon's Tail.

He might have fpar'd himfelf making the Tackers a Coat of Arms; for it's well known they had them from their Predeceffors, and have not been so good Customers to the Herauld's Office, as the Whigs of late Years, who have had none to put upon their Coaches 'till' they paid for them.

The Family from Tartary descends, And all the Furiofo's are their Friends; Before the Swediff Conquest they came in, And fome are lately run away again. Their num'rous Offspring fills our Polish Rolls, So close ally'd to all our Native Poles, "We hardly know from whence they came, or when, "And yet they boaff they're True-born Polish-men. These are the Men would pull the Coffacks down, And after them, Augustus and his Crown. But Poland's Genius Laught in hiffing Air, And Guilt made all the Rakes disclose their Fear. The BILL's thrown out, but still they push their Cause, In future Dyets hope for future Laws; Rail at the Coffacks, false Constructions draw, And Bully those they cannot Kill by Law.

If they hardly know from whence they came, or when, how comes he to lay it down for granted, that they are descended from Tartary? But I forget he is quoting himself, and the True-born English-man must be brought in, though introduc'd by the Head and Shoulders.

Bromski with Polish Air, but Swedish Skill, Boasts that he was the Father of the Bill:

In Foreign Parts he Travell'd much in vain, Tust made a Book, and so came Home again: Tells us he faw a Bridge at Rochester, And when he was at Chatham, HE WAS THERE: So when progressively to France he's come, He gravely fays, be knew be wa'n't at Home. Tells us he faw at Oyle a fad Distaster, The Bridge broke down, because't could stand no faster. And at Chantilly, th' Prince of Conde's Town, A Castle stood, before they pull'd it down. Montrevil's fortify'd, but is not ffrong; Paris lyes round, and yet is two Miles long; And of the Buildings, this wife Truth he tells, They're gen'rally of Stone, OR SOMETHING ELSE. Some Lands lye high, fome lower still, and lower, And where the People are not Rich, THET'RE POOR. The Learned Author then proceeds to tell How near the Alps he clamber'd up a Hill With many a weary Step, and many a Stride, And fo came down again, on t'other side. Tells us at Rome he faw a swinging Church, And reads a Learned Leaure on the Porch: Inform'd the World in Print where he had been, But bought the Books himfelf, for fear they should be feert.

His traducing Mr. Br—ly for his Book, is no Argument of the graph Goodnels of his own; befides, his contemptible Treatment of it will render that Gentleman more valuable, because his Enemy is to illiterate, as not to be able to distinguish between what's a Learned Ledure, or not: And it's enough for him not to have blacken'd him as to other Concerns; for had he been guilty of any thing like a Crime, he would have been sure of being told of it.

This worthy Author, warm with Polish Zeal, Strives all the Cossacks Freedom to repeal; Corrects the Bill, and to remove our Doubt, The Persecution Preamble left out; A Mark of Honesty, to let us know, They scorn'd to hide what they resolv'd to do:

Sure

(40)

Sure of the Game, the Mark was fo laid by, And blinder Coffacks faw their Destiny.

The Preamble was not left out, because it savour'd of Persecution, but because the Diffenters, and their Friends in Parliament, exclaim'd against it as such.

Thus fir'd with Party Zeal, he read the Bill, And ask'd the Dyet how they lik'd his Stile: With many a Learned Speech, and formal Face, For Italy had taught him the Grimace, Th' exasperated Fop his Plot declares, And to the Dyet makes revengeful Prayers: At Cossacks Ruin, makes the Grand Essay, And tacks the Church's Fall the Shortest Way.

Formality of Face, is all the Sobriety the Generality of the adverfe Party are famous for; and if the Perfon that calumniates him had but any thing like his Learning and Breeding, he would have made it his Choice to have paid him his Acknowledgments for his Services to his Country, not a Return of bafe Ingratitude forfuch ineftimable Goodnefs.

Meerski, an ancient Mercenary Pole, With vitious Body, and a harden'd Soul, Grown Old in Crimes, as he was Lame in Sense, But not at all decay'd in Impudence; His long fince baffl'd Confcience told his Fate, He owns he's Damn'd, and there's an end of that: But for the Cossacks Bill he rav'd so loud, And so inflam'd his old fermented Blood, That some advis'd him to go home to Bed, Open a Vein or two, and shave his Head, Not knowing he had long ago been Mad.

By his Description, he should know Sir Thomas M—rs no better than Mr. Br—ly: But Madness is like the Yellow Jaundice; and those that are possess'd with it, think every one they see of the same Complexion; otherwise he would never say, this worthy Knight was under that Predicament.

The Old Buffoon, Debauch'd in early time, Boasts of his Vice, and Hugs himself in Crime: Lewdness has Forty Years forsook the Beast, And lest his Vicious Body to its Age and Rest; But tho' the Active part of Vice is Dead, The Rampant Devil's Regnant in his Head, Hurries the Leud Distemper'd Wretch along, With Vile Blasphemous Voice, and Baudy Tongue.

If Leudness has forfook his Breast forty Years, then how can the Rampant Devil hurry the Leud Distemper'd Wretch along still? for it is impossible for a Man not to be Wicked, and Wicked at the same time.

Well might an Antient Polish Bard Decree Fowler the Hound, a Wiser Beast than he: Meersky has always been the Dyets Jest, Laughs loudest at himself, to Please the rest; Betwixt th' Extreams of Banter and of Rage, He made himself the Fool, the House the Stage, The Polish Merry Andrew, shifting Shapes Till he's the very Block-Head which he Apes.

I would not be thought to compare Mr. Dryden who is the Antient Polish Bard here meant to Mr. Foe, on Account of his Poetical Performance; but for Ill-Nature, the latter has such an Excess of it that he may be properly said to lose by the Character; though Mr. Dryden had his share too, and fell foul upon Sir Thomas on Account of a Personal Pique, which always carries more Malice than Truth in it.

Wardsky, a Deputy of Northern Race, Weak in his Head, but very strong in Face;

G

Assurance many Blessings may contain,
And often times supplys the want of Brain;
A funior Tookite forward in the Cause,
To Damn the Cossacks by unheard of Laws;
A Scolding Clamouring Member, Vain and Loud,
Noisy in Words, and not a little Proud
His Polish fury ran before his Sence,
Mighty in Wit, vast in Impertinence;
The Hissing Dyet Laught; the Beau won on,
Mutter'd a Curse or Two, and so sat down.

How can Mr. W—rd be mighty in Wit, and vast in Impertinence, at the same time, unless Mr. Foe takes Wit and Impertinence for convertible Terms, as he did the Elements of Air and Water in one of his Reviews.

Satyr, make room for Men of Polish Wit; Whose Zeal as well as Learning's too Polite; A Polish Tookise of Collegiate Fame, Hight Anneslesky, that's his Polish Name.

Satyr may make Room for Mr. Annelly Member of Parliament for the University of Cambridge as long as it pleases for it, though I do not wonder a Person should have no good opinion for Colledges, that has never been in any other than that of Newgate.

He Learnt ill Tongues in Cambria's Famous Hall,
And very Apely represents them all:
Down with the Coffacks is his Darling Word,
The Bully Tongue supplies the Tamer Sword;
He Damns the Coffacks with Exalted Vote,
And Horrid Language fills his raveing Throat;

Nor does it Check the Man's degenerate Scorn, To think that he himfelf's a Cossack Born; Rather than not surpress the Growing Evil, He freely Votes his Fathers to the Devil.

The Earl of Anglesea, Lord Privy-Seal to King Charles II. whom this Paragraph highly injures in calling him a Coffack, was advanc'd for his Loyalty and Zeal for the Church Establish'd; and being the Father of this Worthy Gentleman made such Provision for his Son's Education, as is in no wise consonant to the Dissenters Communion. For though they have their separate Universities at Virecht, Leyden, &c. they are averse to the two Universities here, where Religion and Loyalty are Taught and Practis'd. Which is an Argument that he did not Design to have his Son bred up otherwise than in those Principles which he so gloriously adhere's to. And how a Man can Vote his Fathers to the Devil, by coming up to his Father's Direction, I must profess my self Incapable of Explaining.

Never did University pretend,
To Polish Dyet such a Wretch to send;
'Tis own'd they did not Chuse him for his Sence,
But he got in by Dint of Impudence;
A sinish'd Coxcomb, with Assuming Wit,
In all but Sense and Manners he's Compleat,
So furnisht with the Language of the Town,
He made our Dungbil Rhetorick, all his own;
All his endeavours to support the State,
H' Express in the Stile of Billingsgate;

[44]

Of Modesty and Manners very Shy, And blest with every Gift but Honesty,

If he has neither Sense nor Manners, how comes he to be Bless'd with every Gist but Honesty? For as I take it, Sense and Manners are Gists, and he can't have them, and not have them at the same time.

Gransky was newly made a Polish Lord, Tho' most Men thought 'twas hasty and absurd, His Honour thus, before his Wealth should rise, But that his other Stock, that want supplies.

anvill

By Gransky, the Poet defigns we shall read the L—G—ll, though he gives us no Lineaments of him in his pretended Character. That he was made a Lord was the Queen's Act and Deed, and to call his Creation Abfurd, is to make her Majesty Guilty of that Abfurdity.

One farther Mischief his advancement brought,
Our Polish Mob have made the Grievance out;
May-Fair and Hockly, suffer such a Blow,
'Twill all the Bears and Back-Sword Men Undo;
All things give way to Fate's eternal Doom,
The shouting Croud ha' lost their Captain Tom.
See how the Stage of Dirty Honour fails,
And Warfass her Street Colonel Bewails;
No more the Gladiator now appears,
Patron to all the Whores, and all the Bears,
The Polish Smithfield Butchers storm and rage,
And sable Weeds adorn the drooping Stage;

Prize-

[45]

Prize fighting Triumphs pass no more Cheap side, Nor female Champions in their Armour ride, The Sword and Dagger Heroes are undone, Gransky their darling Patron, Gransky's gone; Augustus thus at one unhappy Word, Lost the wild Gentry first to gain the Lord.

When once a Gentleman comes to be the Envy of a Party, and an overmatch for them in Politicks as well as Popularity and the People's Affection, they make it their endeavour to render him Little, least his Merits should raise him too high for their reach. This worthy Patriot's Services by Sea and Land attest for him that his Thoughts are above Prize fighting and such Vulgar Exercises, and though he may have Diverted himself as well as others, by seeing the Rarities of Art and Nature, it's no more than the greatest Councellor in the Cabinet descends to, sometimes.

Yet Gransky once the People's Humour Crost, He would be for the Bill, what'er it cost; Tho' all the Poles their high Dislike exprest, And so the Bill and Lord made up the Jest. Gransky was always Zealous for the State, But when the Swedes endangered Poland's Fate, He gravely Vow'd and Swore he'd ne'er Associate.

More Noblemen and Gentlemen than He who refus'd the Affociation at first have taken it since, and to be singly in the Right, is more Honourable than to have Thousands embark with him in a Cause that is wrong.

Not

Not Vows nor Oaths, can Polish Members bind, When latent Prospects preposes the Mind; For when he had the Mareschal's Chair in View, Thro' Forty Oaths that blessing he'd Pursue. Satyr, The Ambitious Wretch Commiserate, Insult no more a Man of adverse Fate; The Sullen Member's Chagrin and Perplext, With high extreams of Pride, and Envy Vext, Because from Speaking Office he must Fall, For two long Years, he'd hardly speak at all.

None that knows him will fay, that he is not Master of Abilities to fill the Speakers Chair, and had the Person that censures him for hardly speaking at all these two long Years, managed his Pen as the Noble P—r is said to manage his Tongue, he would have no occasion next Session of Parliam ent to take the Country Air, when the Winter draws other People to the City.

Augustus always, all Men's Good Intends, To make the Man of Mischief some Amends, He sent him down among his Western Friends. The Tinners Petty Dyet he Prepares, Bear Garden there, in Miniature Appears 3. The Mobb-Assembly heal'd his Discontent, For Rabble always was his Element.

A Sign that he knows the Constitution of the Stannaries, to say it is a Bear-Garden, and Mob-Assembly, when most of the best Gentlemen of the West gave their Appearance there. I hope he has chang'd his mind since his Lordship's Removal from being Lord Warden, or it will be an Affront to Mr. Godolphin who succeeds him.

In

H

T

W

66

E 8

6

tl

V

Ac

G

M

A

FI

AI

A

AI

G

te

ni

10

In High Mock Majesty, and awkward State, He Apes the Prince, and thinks himself as great: The Black Assembly, in the Sulph'rous Shades, Where Mining Hand the Glitt'ring Oar Invades, "With all the Elder evils of the Mines,

" He calls in Convocations like Divines,

"Said much of Nothing, and came Home again."

The Speech which he calls a Mobb-Speech may be seen in the Gazette, and to say much of nothing, is rather an Argument of his Dexterity in Discourse than against it. As for his calling the Elder Devils of the Mines like Divines to the Convocation-House, that carries such an odious Reflection upon the Church of England Clergy in General, that i tought to be censur'd by the Civil-Magistrate.

Bankski, a New Contemporary Lord,
An Orator at Poland's chancery Board,
Furnisht with Civeronian Eloquence,
And mighty Flights of Language, none of Sence;
Speech making was his due Paternal Fame,
And made his Voice a Pun upon his Name;
A Tongue-Pad Family, of Wheedling Race,
And talks of nothing with a Wondrous Grace.

By Banksky we are to understand, the L—d Gu—fey who Married Sir John Banks's Daughter, whom he owns to be furnish'd with Ciceronian Eloquence, at the same time as he will allow him to have no Sense. An Instance of the Satyrist's great Knowledge in Cicero, whose Ora-

words, but the Sense of them. As for his Voice being a Pun upon his Name, (viz). that there is Musick in it, and his Name is Finch, that is so forry a Conundrum that OWEN SWAN would kick his Vinegar drawer out of Doors for it.

Augustus mov'd him, as 'twas understood,
That he might do no Harm who did no Good?
The Cossacks at his Honour much Rejoyce,
For right or wrong, they always lost his Voice;
And Finky's glad of his assistance here,
To Check sometimes the too much talking Peer,
By Force, to stop the forward weak Esfort,
Lest he should make the Dyer too much Sport;
How oft in Pity has he Pinn'd him down,
Whisper'd his Fathers Credit, and his own;
Told him his Grandsire's old, substantial Rule,
That silence never can describe a Fool.

The Queen mov'd him from the Commons to the Peers, from a true Sense of his Worth, and the Nation is more indebted to his Assistance than his Brother who needs it not, and is Second to no one Patriot whatsoever in every Acquisition, whether Natural or Artificial, that can make a Compleat States-man.

Unhappy Finski, had he been but Wise, And took his Younger Brother's grave Advice, Whartski, Mohunski, and a Hundred more, Had been as Sober as they were before; The Dyer's Gravity had ne'er been broke, For no Man Laugh'd but just when Firski speke. For a Man to be laugh'd at, and difrespectfully treated by some People, redounds to his Credit since we are equaly to consider the Persons that Laugh with those that are Laught at, and the Character of the one is to be esteem'd or despis'd, according to the Character of the other.

Bucksky, a stalking, sharping, Polish Peer, A Whoreing, Gameing, Swearing Chicaneer; How just is Fare in his well-known Disease, To make him Love the Whore he cannot Please; Strange Power of Vice, whose Fury will prevail, Possess the Head where it has left the Tail. Nature grown Antick and Impertinent. Let's this be Leud, and that he Impotent. Had there been Money moving with the Bill, Both fides knew how to purchase his good will; His Vote's so sure, it never can be lost, 'Tis always to be had by Who bids most? Warfaw Remembers him of Old for that. Tho' other Members suffer'd for the Cheat. When City Brothers, Orphane Funds purfue, And Lost their Bill and lost their Money too. His lofty Pallace now affronts the Park. Light some the Tenement, th' Incumbent Dark; The Emblematic Sides Describe his Grace. This Double Front, and that a Double Face. Sibi Molestus, on the Coyns appear, Tho' most Men think his Lordship need not fear, No Man can envy him, bis Heaven bere, Latantur Lares Guilds the spacious Frize, For Houshold Gods Dwell there of every Size; 'Twas ne're for these he Built the spacious Dome, For all his Graces Gods would lye in far less Room.

传

d

III

to

n,

The Motto's of Sibi Molefus and Letantur Lares, so well describe the great Man here hinted at, that there is no need of explaining it: Wherefore, I shall only animadvert upon his Poetical Forehead, that could have the Impudence to say so much, when there is so little reason of saying any thing of H

this Nature; and point out a Person so plain, in affronting of whom, not only the whole Nobility is concern'd, but the Queen Her felf, who is the Fountain of all Honour, and is Interested in keeping its chrystal Streams pure and undefiled from fuch horrid Contaminations.

Guinsky, a Tartar of Circassian Race, What e'te he wants in Head, makes up in Face; In spight of Title, will be call'd a Pole, A Russian Phys, and a Tarturian Soul; In Prudence Light, and in his Follies Grave, For Nature makes the Fool suppress the Knave, A Coffack Bred, but grew a Coxcomb Young; His Wirs Decreafing, as his Pride grew strong; The short Instruction had prepar'd his Mind, But as his Vice Encreas'd, his Sence Declin'd, Ambition now, his antient Thoughts Employs, And all the little Grace he had Destroys With empty Notions; Occupie's his Head, In Seymski's Western Empire to succeed; Affects the antient Tyrant's vilelt Part, To tawn with Spleen, and to Infult with Art In Poland's Western Capital he Reigns, Banters himfelf at most excessive Pains; Seeks the Recorders Chair, and fain he wou'd, Dispense those Laws he never understood A. Hackney Deputy for every Town, But soonest Chosen where he least was known Full Thirty Years he did the House Molest, The Dyets Banter, and the Kingdoms Jest: In strong assuming Nonsence still goes on, Railing at Places, but forgets his own: A Patent Broker Jobbs a great Imploy, That he may th' Money, not the Post Enjoy; For Bear-Skin Places, Chaffers with the State, Secures the Cash, and leaves the rea to Fate; wife at their lead, that could be seen the frequences to have to think our guital to notice also told and I mader I Enrich

[51]

Enricht with Fraud, in Trick, and Cheat grown Old, And Places Bought on purpose to be Sold. Yet to Compleat himself the Nation's Jest, He Damn'd the very Bribes that he Posselt: By his own Vote, Disgorges ill got Fees, And so by Law Corrects his own Disease: Thus he became the Dyets daily Sport, A Knave in Council, and a Boor at Court: Learn'd without Letters, Vain without Conceit, Empty of Manners, Over-grown in Wit: Of High Tyrannick Notions Preposses, The fitter to be Monarch of the West, When Seymski's froward Spirit's gone to Rest.

Great Wits will be guilty of Mistakes scmetimes, I perceive; for the Person missepresented here is one of his own Kidney; and he may sooner find Sir R--- G---n at Hannover, than assecting the Recorder's Chair at Exeter: And if he is guilty of any thing here taxed with, he belongs to the Poet's own Party; and muchgood may He do them, for Sir E--- S--- phas a greater Value for the Monarchy, than to have a Republican for his Disciple, unless it be to Convert him.

Powski, a noify Polish advocate,
Grown Rich by Law, and buily in the State;
Gravely he speaks in Polish Bombast Stile,
And thinks the Dyets Pleas'd, because they Smile;
Thy' Finksi c ou'd have laid him down the Rule,
A Wise Man's Smile's, a Banter to a Fooi;
But Powski furnish'd with Opinion Wit,
None but uncommon Follies can Commit;
In thought Profound, and in Contrivance vast.
Speaks best to every Question when 'tis past.

Every one that has heard of Sir Thomas Powis, has been acquainted with other Qualities than what he is here centured for; and that he is so far from speaking in Bombast Style, that the Happiness of his Periods terminates in the most intelligible Expressions that can be made use of. As to his speaking always

[52]

always to a Question when this passed; the Author would do well to explain himself, for I never heard of any that spoke to a Question before it was passed.

Some Rakish Poles, with these at once Concurr'd, Who Peace and Cossacks both alike abhor'd; Buisy in Vice, but careless of the State, Thoughtless of Party-Peace, or Poland's Fate; Of these, mad Crakeroski was the first, Of all the Polish Deputies the worst; Mean to a Proverh, and below Lampoon, Was Born too late, and may be H—too soon, The former Dyets thrust him out of Doors, And let him loose to Laws, and Polish Whores; Tho' 'twas Confest, the bribe was not the Crime, But 'twas the R—e that Told on't ruin'd him.

This Gent. is the better to be spoken of, because set down for a Madman in his ridiculous Metre; and if he is below Lampoon, why does the Poet take such pains to expose Him? But perhaps Mr. Author does not think himself below Lampoon, and therefore does it on purpose to Lampoon himself.

Cookski, A City Knight, got out of Jayl, Stock-jobb'd the State, to make the Bill prevail: The Dantzick Merchant's Mercenary Tool, A Knave in Trade, and in the State a F—1, Once he to Warfaw's Callle did withdraw, Secur'd against his Creditors by Law. The Dyet did his Crimes indeed persue, But sate Concur'd the Jayl, that was his due, Was Punsshment, and was Protection too: Vilely he Spent, what basely he had Won, By Bribes Enricht, and by that Wealth Undone

As for Sir Thomas G.-k, every one knows what he was sent to the Tomer for; and the Character of Mercenary, so very ill becomes him, that no one has been more fam'd for Genero-

fity

Chan

rited

Pari

hat

Wit

Wir

no

Kin

The

lo

The

31.

by; witness his Sheriffalty, which fell very little short of Six charles Duncomb's. How the Tower could be his Punishment and Protection at the same time, is very difficult to be explained; though had he censur'd Sir Thomas, for being so mean spinted as to resule the Mayoralty of London, because Sir John Pursons had lop'd off the most considerable Branches of its Remite, I would have agreed; for he is so far from being unone, as the Verse infinuates, that he is very wealthy, and by hat means the more inexcusable.

These are the Men, that Govern Poland's Fate, and pull her down, to make her very great; With a vast Crou'd that serve their Prince in Vain With buisy Heads, but very Empty Brain, With hasty Vote promote the Colacks Fate and to preserve the Church, undo the State, Consolidating Hero's who supply Their want of Sence, with want of Honesty;

To pull a House down to rebuild it Nobler, is common nough in Architecture; but that they endeavour'd to destroy be Government Established, to make it Great and Flourisher, is a Falshood a Man of any Sincerity would not be in the least guilty of. For what was done by the Church-Party as in pursuance of former Acts of Parliament, in particular, but of Uniformity, to strengthen what had been pass'd by ling, Lords, and Commons; and render Her present Majesty's leign as Glorious, for the Preservation of the Church from the fecret and declar'd Enemies, as She has been for that of the largest that the strength of the Church from the fecret and declar'd Enemies, as She has been for that of the largest that the largest that the strength of the Church from the fecret and declar'd Enemies, as She has been for that of the largest that the

But still Augustus in the Center stands, and Guides the dangerous Reins with steady Hands, imported by his People's Chearful aid, so more at false Livenians he's Dismay'd, or of the seirce Invading Sweder affraid:

The Dyet Rises, and the King intends, so Purge his Houshold, and reform his Friends:

Dismisses from his Presence and his Pay, the Guilty Poles, who hardly durst their Sentence stay,

[54]

But fled before the High Command came down, And left him still posess'd of his long envy Crown'd.

The very eheerful Aid here ipoken of was advanc'd and forwarded by the very Patriots whom he treats after fuch a Rascally manner; and the time may come, when Her Majesty may be more sensible than he would have Her, of the Removal of fuch Gentlemen from Her Presence and Favour, who have made it their whole Bufmess to deserve Her Gracious Approbation. For it's impossible, that a Queen descended from the Family of the Stuarts can discountenance Men of Probity, Affection and Loyalty, to Her Person and Government.

So Seymski first dismist th'awakned Court, To Weltern Poles Conveys the swift report, Tells them in what Difgust he came away, Because h'had been too great a R-ke to stay That all his late Proclaim'd Difgrace had been Because he wanted Manners to his Qu-n, The Cafe was hard, fince it was always known, He scorn'd his Birth, and Vow'd to die a Clown; A Boor of Quality to whom it chanc'd, That for his Anti-merit was Advanc'd.

If Sir E. S -- r was advanc'd for his Antimeris, what a fort of a L---y must some-body be that promoted him to that Dignity? For nothing can be plainer, than that if I give a Man a Place because of his Opposition to Goodness, I must be an ill Person my self. A scandalous Inuendo, which the Writer ought to be called to an account for. But to answer this Paragraph in his own way, take this noble Gentleman's Character, from a very worthy Gentleman, and yet a Tacker, in his Poem, call'd, Moderation display'd; where the Fiends speaking of the late Change at Cort, says, after my Lord of 1-- ly Removal had been spoken of:

Senato too who bravely does deride Sempronia's Little Arts, and Female Pride. Whose Losty look and whose Majestick Mien Confess the Tow'ring Godlike Soul within. A Spea

A

B

A Speaker of unparalell'd Renown Long in the Senate long in Conneil known, Ally'd to * Celfus by the Noblest Claim, By the same Principles of Worth the same. old as he is, fill firm his Heart remains, And dauniless his declining Frame Sustains. So pois'd on its own Base, the Center bears. The Nodding Fabrick of the Universe.

* E. of Rochester,

Finski prevented the Approaching Fates, And wifely his own Fall Anticipates: The Courtier with the States-man he relign'd Guilt taught him fo much of his Prince's Mind.

The Earl of A - m then is acknowledged to do one Wife Thing at last, ture the Poet forgets himfelf, or He would never have been Guilty of fuch a Condescention: But his Guilt taught him his Prince's Mind, he foresam her Majesty's Intentions, and upon that account was before hand with the Queen and refign'd the Seals before they were taken from him. Very well but how came Mr. Fee to know the Queen's Mind, for I never heard he belong'd to the Cabinet before. But Railery apart, hear what the Devil himfelf fays likewife of this Noble Peer in the aforesaid Moderation display'd.

Villiaski follow'd, Conscious of his Crimes, Loth to account for Sobieski's Times Augustus Sobieski's rule purlues, This Can't Employ the Wretch cou'd that abuse, Equal their Right, He that could that betray, It can't be fairly thought, should this obey.

in 2019

What the E- of I- of did in Relation to K-W- after his Death, was Honourable and the Duty of his Post, and he was so very far from abusing or betraying his Master, that he had been false to his Mistress had he not fecur'd that Prince's Closet. Take his Character likewise from the same Valuable Poem.

Then from this near attendance be Remov'd Urbano though by all admir'd, and Lov'd, Though his Sweet Temper and obliging Port, Become his Office, and adorn the Court. He seems by Nature form'd Mankind to please, So free, so unconstrain'd is his Address Improv'd by ev'ry Virtue, ev'ry Grace.

Celsus disgrac'd Hortensio next appears, Whose Vigilance still bassless all my Cares, To whom by Right of Ancestry belong A Loyal Heart and a Perjuasive Tongue Now Plots are form'd and publick Tempests rowl, He boast's a strange unsbaken Strength of Soul: Fearless against Her Foes the Church sustains Alike their Friendship and their Hate disdains, Disdains their Clamour and Seditious Noise, Secure in the Applauding Senates Voice.

Of Noble Stem, in whose Collat'ral Lines Virtue with equal Force and Lustre Shines.

Too happy Poland, if thy Sons but knew, How their own just Deliverance to persue. Let the Degenerate Palatines Combine, Their Prince and Liberties to Undermine, Call in the Swedes, Consult, Confederate, With the Insatiate En'mies of the State: Tis all in vain, Heaven points the Sacred Way, To them that dare Augustus still obey. Let them but in his juster Cause Unite, 'Tis Justice and the Law make Cowards fight. They that Advance to Liberty's Defence, Find double Vigour in their Innocence. Invading Swedes will never once prevail, Till Poland's Peace at home begins to fail.

[57]

The way to make Poland unhappy, is to follow the Poets prescriptions, and perswade all Men to be in Love with his Sham-Moderation; and to advance to Liberty's Defence in his Scheme of Politicks, is for us to turn Levellers, and bring the Establish'd Constitution to such a Pass that we may all equal in Power, and share the Direction of Affairs alike, without any thing like a Kingly Government, which this pretended Peace at Home may bring us to at last, without the Interposition of such Patriots whom he calls Degenerate Palatines.

Long may Augustus wear the Polish Crown, And Poland his Triumphant Glories own: His Council steady, and his States-men Just, When these are happy once, The Monarch must.

I joyn with him in the Prayer, though we are of two Minds concerning the Justice of the Statesimen: For the World Just falls under a Different Acceptation with Men of different Principles.

If there's a States man honest and upright,
Whom neither Knaves can bribe, nor Fools Invite;
Who with unbyass'd hands can hold the Reins,
And seeks to save his Countries lost Remains,
That loves the People and obeys the Crown,
And seeks the Nations safety, not his own:
Unbappy Poland! find the Hero out,
Court him, Let Great Augustus Court him to't.
Let no State Niceties prevent his Choice,
All Poland calls him with united Voice.

Heav'n fend Her Majesty such Persons about Her Royal Person. Amen, says the Church of England from the bottom of her Heart, who looks upon the Queen as Her Nursing Mother, as well as Daughter; while the Dissenters speak after this way for Form sake only, and from the Teeth outwards, since Knavery and Dishonesty is the support of their Cause.

Tis

Tis done, the Polish Genius has prevailed, And Heaven has this new Blessing just intailed. Not all the Swede's Invading Troops shall awe, The Loyal Poles their Duty to withdraw; Confederate Lords with their disloyal Train; Shall always make the vile Attempt in vain. While Heaven directs Augustus to apply, To Men of Council, Men of Honesty, 'T's a Certain Sign there is Deliverance nigh.

We pretend not to so much as to insunuate, that her Majesty having suspected Persons about her, such as take Bribes, &c. contrary to Her Declaration at her Accession to the Throne, but that notwithstanding we are very happy in the Present Ministry, we might likewise have been so if those that are removed from it had continued in it.

How happy is Augustus in his Choice,
That makes the Swedes repine, the Poles rejoice:
See how the secret black Cabals abate,
And quit their Councils to avoid their Fate.
The Male-contents Discern their vile Mistake,
And old degenerate Principles forsake.
See how for early Pardon now they sue,
And their Allegiance openly renew.

What has Satyr to do in Viewing the Man that deserves your Panegyricks. Prethee Daniel leave off this way of Writing, or you'll bring in Satyr so often, that your Writings will be a Satyr upon your felf at last.

The Happy Monarch fees the Cloud disperse, And distant Peace shall gild the Universe; The Poles their Loyalty begin to show, But Satyr, view the Men that made it so.

If the Gentlemen pointed at in this paragraph held any fecret Caballs, they were for the good of Church and State and

うろ

[59]

and they are so far from forsaking their own Principles that taught them the Continuance of their Duty without any such thing as the Renewing their Allegiance, that they are inseparable from them as Heat is from fire, or sensation from the Soul.

A Prince's Choice of Ministry and State,
Determines both his Wisdom and his Fate.
Wise Councils may a weaker Prince Restore,
But none has these, but what were wise before.

We agree with him, that the Fate of Prince and People depends upon the Choice of a Ministry, and that Wife Councils may support a Weak Prince, but must deny the Confequence, that none but a wife Prince can have a Wife Ministry, since he has own'd in this very Paragraph, that a weak one may be restor'd by one that is Wife.

Grave Casimir revolving and sedate, The Dyet's Marshal plac'd in Finsky's Seat, This Guides the Treasure, That directs the State.

By Cafimir he feems to hint at the L H

T who he fays plac'd Mr. S H y in the E

of N m's Place, when we cannot but know those Offices
of Truft, such as a Sec of S are wholly and solely in the Gift of the Crown.

Augustus has found out the happy Two, That his abstracted Intrest can pursue; Employ their abler heads t'assist his Crown, Regard His Interest and neglect their own: With Equal Zeal, in Poland's Safety joyn, May all that love Augustus thus Combine.

That they are a Happy Two must be taken for granted since they are not only in the Prince's Favour and Peoples too, but we are not to inter from, but to say they neglect their own Interest

[60]

terest out of Regard to the Queen's is an impardonable Absurdity, because the Interest of Queen and People are Inseparable.

No Secret crime their Personal vertue stains, No Swedish Poyson'd Blood Insects their Veins: Strangers to Avarice, they're well describ'd With Hearts untainted, and with Hands unbrib'd.

This is a Compliment they themselves will not allow of, for Sin is a Crime; and there is no Man, not the Arch-B---p himself, without it; which is enough to infer from thence, that all Mankind in general are guilty of some secret Crime or other.

The Polish Greatness is their true design, How long has Poland Mourn'd for two such Men! That count the Nation's Happiness their own, Retrieve our Credit, and support out Throne, Our Bankrupt Funds, and mortgag'd Cash restore, And make us Rich by That which made us Poor. The Nation's Joy in their Advancement's seen, And growing Triumphs Crown the peaceful Reign!

The want of Money makes all Men Poor; and if they can make us Rich' by that Want which made us Poor, then all Contradictions what soever my be resolv'd by this Arcanum.

Long may Augustus their just Cares enjoy,
Till their true Measures all his Fears destroy,
Till all Livonian Plots in Embrio's lye,
Abortive Treasons in Conception dye;
Traytors surrender to unerring Law,
And Swedish Troops from Polish Lands withdraw.
A Universal Satisfaction shines,
And coming Peace appears in their Designs.
A flowing Cash will due Success secure;
Its this alone must end the Swedish War,

[61]

For things are altered, Fighting's grown abfurd,
Tis now the Purse that Conquers, not the Sword.
And he that can the Polish Wealth Advance,
Strikes at the Root of Swedeland, and of France.

There is no Happiness, that the Church of England witness. Her Majesty not Mittress of, who makes it Her continual Prayers, that not so much as the Talk of a Plot, Scotch or English, may be heard in Her Auspicious Reign; and that Money is the Nerves of War has been a received Truth, since Fighting is become Mercenary, no Man of any rational Faculties will so much as question.

This Casimir has done, and This alone,
Has chang'd so much of late the smiling Sence;
These are the Agents of the Polish Peace,
To these we freely own our Happiness;
Firmly the willing Poles to these adhere,
Love 'em with Joy, and Trust 'em without Fear.
Fixtly the gen'ral Interest they pursue,
With faithful Vigour publick Business do,
For This Beloved by Pole and Cossack too.

We grant him, that the Noble P-rs represented by the borrow'd Name of Casimir, has done more than could be expected in a Treasury, that had been exhausted by Depreations in the late Reign; and while either of two worthy Patriots continue in their Posts, without giving us any Cause of Fear and Distrust, that they ought to be belov'd by Poles and Cossacks too.

The Conclusion.

F all the needful Helps to Sov'reign Rule, The Ufefulist Thing in Poland is a Fool; Among the Utensils of Government, No Tool, like Him, supplies the grand Intent: When he's in close Cabal, and Council set, To turn the monstrous Wind Mill of the State,

The

[62]

The huge, unweildy, tott'ring Fabrick stands too Solid for his Head, too Heavy for his Hands The Force Reverts, and with the swift Recoil, Assuming Statesmen perish in the Broil.

So, Mischief like, the high returning Tide, Brings sure Destruction on it's Author's Head; As Engineers, that ill support their Mind; Sink in the Ruine of their own Design.

If the afefullest Thing in Poland is a Fool, then a wife Man is a Fool, for wise Persons at the Helm of Government are the afefullest Things we can hope for.

Poland, how strangely has thy Land been Blest, By Fools Redeem'd, when e'er by Knaves Oppress: The Graver Blockheads of thy tott'ring State, Protest thy Fame, and help to make thee Great. For when they might thy Government o'erthrow, 'The harmless Things themselves alone undo. The untrain'd Politicians court their Fate, If Knaves were never Fools, they'd soon blow up the (State.

That's very strange indeed, to be redeem'd by Fools, and almost as much as to say, when we were at the brink of Ruin, by a parcel of Knaves who shar'd the Administration in King James's Reign, the Fools interpos'd in our Behalf, and brought about the late R--vol--n.

Here Men the Dignity of Folly gain,
And never live without their Wits in vain;
The empty Head, and noify Tongue appear,
A Step to Fame, and Dubs a Polish Peer.
Coxcombs of hug uncommon Size we find,
And Fools beyond the Rate of Human Kind,
No Nation can fuch happy Blackheads show,
Fools of Design, and Fools of Learning too;

[63]

With necessary Dulness so supply'd,
Their want of Brains has all their Vice destroy'd:
So cravely silly, so Resin'dly dull,
So Clear the Head, and yet so Thick the Skull;
So damn'd to Forms, and so Ty'd up to Rules,
Poland shall vye with all the World for Fools.
In Council Hasty, in Performance Slow,
No Nation such a Breed of Fools can show:
Purse proud and Fanciful they boast of Sense;
A certain Sign 'tis but a vain pretence,
Loss of Discretion's their chief Happiness,
No Men that want their Brains, can want them less.

So that Folly's a Dignity, and Dubs a Polish Peer, which is a fort of Petty-Treason, because it's the Queen alone who Dubs a Commoner a Peer, and infinuates as if Her Sacred Majesty was Guilty of Short-sightedness in the Distribution of Her Royal Favours, and could not distinguish a Wise Man from a Fool. Retrahm aut Vapules mi Poetula.

These are the Manusactures of the Land,
The Props on which our Polish Freedoms Stand;
That many a Polish Province represent,
And joyn'd with Knaves make up a Polish Parliament,
That help to puzzle Causes in the House,
And Hunt a Question, as a Fox a Goose!
Strange Miracles they often times perform,
And Calm the Dyet, when 'tis in a Storm.
Meersky and Grand Exper'ment often made,
Has made them Laugh and Rage, be Pleas'd and Mad.
Nature made Fools a Dernier high Resort;
To temper men of Sense, and make them Sport:
Like David's Harp they can the Nation Doze,
And drive the Devil from the Grazy House.

To compare a Fool to David's Harp is a little Prophane, as it is to liken Sir Tho. M---r to David, who was a Man after God's own Heart, and bunting a Question like a Fox a Goose, is such an Attribute

[64]

Attribute of a Fool, as I never heard of Before, fince a Fox is look'd upon to be the most Cunning Creature among the whole Four Legged Race.

Lest Poland's latent Errors should appear.

Its Enough, the Nation knows the Curst Design,
Has broke the Project, and has Markt the Men.

Augustus sees, Heav'n has his Soul informed,
The Fools are all laid by, the Knaves disarmed;
Wisdom and Temper settles Poland's Fate,
And Moderation Quides the Helm of State,
Tis this makes Poland Safe, this makes Augustus Great.

Now He has made His Satyr fay all the Malicious Things He could Invent of Her Majestys best Subjects, He very Mercifully calls upon Satyr to Forbear, just like a Certain Great General at the Boyne who sent orders to give Quarter, after all his Enemies had been put to the Sword. If it be true that all the Fools and Knaves are laid by and disarm'd, then the Tackers are neither Fools nor Knaves as He has Intimated, since there are above 50 chosen for Parliament Men out of the 134. And England Thou ar't the Happiest spot in the whole Universe, and so God Bless the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

Oh may thy Angel guard Her Royal Mind, That Favourites not educe, nor Trimmers blind; For tis on Her thy Church and State depend, With Her will flourish, and with Her will end.



FINIS.

Dibl Jeg

