



THE  
HISTORY  
OF

*Col. PARKE's Administration*

Whilst he was Captain-General and Chief  
Governor of the

LEEWARD ISLANDS;

With an

ACCOUNT

OF THE

*Rebellion in Antegoa :*

Wherein he, with several others, were  
Murth'r'd on the 7th of *December, 1710.*

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*By Mr. GEORGE FRENCH.*

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— *quid Virtus & quid sapientia possit,  
Utile proposuit nobis Exemplar.*

HOR.

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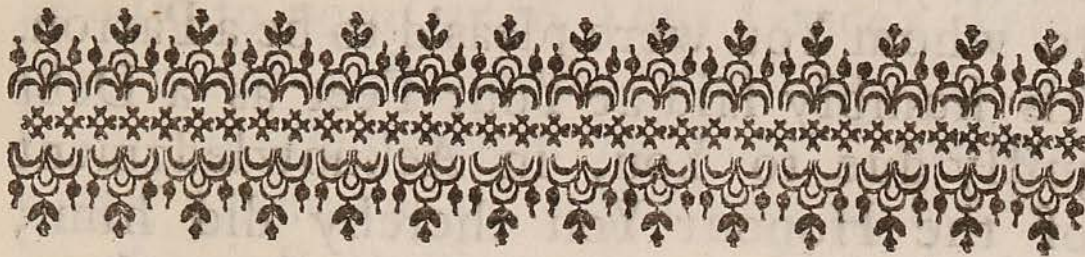
For tho' out-number'd, overthrown,  
And by the Fate of War run down,  
His Duty never was defeated,  
Nor from his Oaths and Faith retreated. *Andibras.*

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TO

His GRACE

THE

Duke of MARLBOROUGH.

*My LORD,*



AM sensible, that to address Your Grace in a Manner suitable to Your Great Worth and Excellency, is a Task superior to the most sprightly Genius and enlarg'd Capacity: The Field is so Spacious, that I am lost in Admiration of those Virtues I find impossible sufficiently to applaud.



But as the following Pages contain a History of a Gentleman's Administration, to whom You were pleas'd to be a Patron, 'tis humbly laid at Your Feet as a Debt justly due to You, in Acknowledgment of the Honour You thereby did him; which, (however he might have been misrepresented) 'tis hop'd, will satisfy Your Grace, he neither abus'd your Favour, nor was unworthy of it.

Great Souls, like Your Lordship's, have, in all Ages, thought it their Glory to be Defenders, as well as Supporters of distress'd Innocence, and Suppressors of Factions and Rebellion. The World is already so full of the many Great and Heroic Actions of this Nature, (perform'd by Your Grace) that 'twould be a vain Endeavour, here, to relate how much You have surpass'd all the Examples of former Times, and how inimitable Yours will appear to be, to Posterity throughout future Generations.

Your Laurels, my Lord, are Proof against the Blasts of Malice, and only envy'd because not to be parallell'd. The Ingratitude of late Times, serving as the Shades in fine Pictures, to enliven the Beauties, the more conspicuously to adorn the Hero, whose Memory will be deservedly Glorious and Immortal.



So much Goodness and Generous Compassion for the Distresses and Misfortunes of all, so peculiar to Your Grace's Temper, could only prevail with me to attempt a Dedication to Your Lordship, being Conscious of my Great Inequality to the just Performance ; but am encourag'd by that, to petition for Your Grace's Acceptance and Protection of this Book, in Regard to the Design and Subject treated of: 'Tis this, only, can put it out of the Reach of its Enemies, and secure it from the Stings of Ill-Nature.

One Happiness always attends such an endeavour at Your Grace's Character, That they are out of the Imputation of Flattery ; Justice gives them a full Latitude to say, *whatever Greatness and Magnanimity can suggest to them ; and all, hitherto, have made but a feint Resemblance of the Original*: How then can it be better comprimis'd, than in the Mention of *MARLBOROUGH* ; wherein is express'd the Greatest General in the Field, the Wisest Counsellor in the Cabinet, the Best Patriot in the Senate, and the Best Subject in the Commonwealth.

That Your Grace may long enjoy the Comforts and Prosperity of this Life, to compensate for the many Years of Troublesome Fatigues You have spent in the Service of your Prince and Country, the



greatest Benefit that can possibly accrue to  
either, is the hearty Prayer of,

*May it please Your Grace,*

*Your Grace's*

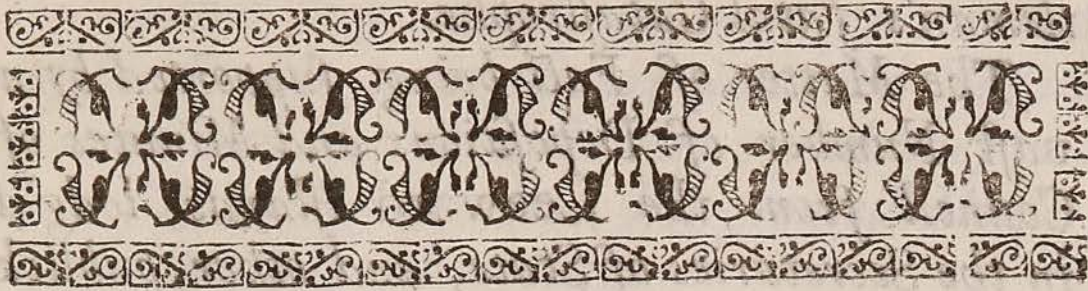
*Most Humble, and*

*Most Obedient Servant,*

**GEO. FRENCH.**







THE  
P R E F A C E.



HERE is hardly an Instance in History, of a more barbarous Action, considering it in all its Circumstances, than the Murder of Col. Parke, in the Rebellion in Antegoa, which you are now to have an Account of: Nor, perhaps, was ever any Thing so generally talk'd of, on so groundless and imperfect Relations of it; or Justice more unaccountably evaded by the Perpetrators of so flagrant and high a Crime.

As therefore that Affair has been hitherto industriously represented in a wrong Light, and the Truth obscur'd by the false Insinuations of the Parties concern'd, it's thought necessary, in Justice to Col. Parke's Memory, to publish this History of the Rise and Progress of the Factions which broke out in Rebellion,



bellion, and ended in that unfortunate Gentleman's fatal Catastrophe.

The Matter of Fact being supported by a vast Number of Depositions and Minutes of Council from the Leeward Islands, lodg'd in the Secretaries of State, and other publick Offices here, together with several original Papers transmitted from thence under the Seal of those Islands, will ('tis hop'd) meet with a superior Credit to that which is deliver'd by the Actors of that Cruelty, and their Agents; who would palliate the Wick- edness, by casting an Odium and Slanders on this Gentleman: Unhappy enough, in that his Lot fell among People of such turbulent Spirits and loose Principles, without the additional Sufferance of his Reputation, by their vigorous Efforts, to incite a general Belief, that the highest Provocations and repeated Infringements on their Liberties, hurry'd them on to that Action.

But by how much Reputation is dearer to, and of more Account, with a Man of Honour, than Life, so much more unhappy was Col. Parke made, in being depriv'd of the one, before he had an Opportunity of clearing the other: And so much have his Enemies aggravated their Guilt, by murthuring his good Name, after they had personally butcher'd him. Their Malice appear'd to the World artfully wrought up, in a Hearing of their Complaints before the late Queen in Council,



cil, without his Defence, which was referr'd to another Day: In the Interim, an Account of his Death arriving, his intended Justification was bury'd with him; and they did not fail to improve that, his greatest Misfortune, to their Advantage.

This unlucky Incident, together with the Readiness of Peoples passing their Judgments, ex-parte, and making free with Mens Characters, tho' with little or no Knowledge of them, much contributed to the general Acceptation of the Calumnies thrown upon him. And so subtle, indeed, is the poysonous Quality of Detraction, that it soon diffus'd it self into the whole Mass, and became a Distemper almost Epidemical. We see scurrilous Reports once rais'd, without the least Regard to Truth or Probability, gain more Credit than the most irrefragable Truths: And such is the general Inclination to believe ill rather than well of Persons of what Distinction or Degree soever, that no small Pains and Industry is requir'd to undeceive even those who, in other Respects, seem to make Reason impartially the Rule of their Concessions.

To give Room for which Manner of Procedure, and lest this might seem an Endeavour of ensnaring the Reader into the Error so much here complain'd of, viz. the taking Things upon bare Hearsay, there are added the Articles of Complaint at large, with



THE PREFACE.

with his and the Council of that Island's Answers to each of them respectively; the whole Proceedings at large of a General Council held at St. Christopher's, very necessary for the rightly comprehending, as well the Occasion of the Difference of those People with the General, as the Nature of that Government; and some other Papers intended to have been made Use of in the Defence, which was design'd should have appear'd in Publick long since, as it has been a great while ready for the Press; but the Crown's Prosecution, on this Occasion, having spun out to so great a Length, and but of late wholly brought to a Conclusion, it was not thought a proper Time for the Publication of this, until that were at an End, lest any Thing should appear in it that might be constru'd either to interfere with, or arraign the Measures of the Crown on so extraordinary an Occasion; which there is so much Care taken to avoid, that a brief Account only of Henry Smyth's (one of the Criminals) Tryal is given the Reader, for his Satisfaction, without any Reflections; but left entirely to his own Judgment and Observation.

What Reception a generous Attempt to rescue oppress'd Innocence and Loyalty, may meet with from this ungrateful Age, the Author is not for his own Sake very solicitous about; nor will he make any other Apology for the Undertaking, than an Assurance

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rance to the Publick, that neither Favour nor Affection has led him out of the Path of Truth, having had no other Inducement to it besides that of doing Justice, where there is an Incapacity of repelling the Injury; which to a Lover of Truth, nothing can be more grateful, or more worthy a Man of Honour's Pains.

If traducing the Actions of the Dead be in its Nature the basest of Crimes; and that to be silent where nothing can be said to their Advantage, is far more generous, as well as charitable, as very few will dispute, but readily grant, how shocking must it be to see them daily murth'rd afresh by unjust and false Aspersions? And as the present Performance endeavours to strike at the Root of this great Evil in general, as well as the particular Vindication of Col. Parke, one Favour is requested; which is, that the Reader will go thro' the Sheets with Attention, and without Prejudice resolve to make Use of his Reason; then, 'tis hop'd, he may both conceive a just Abhorrence of the scandalous, tho' too fashionable Practice, of Slandering, and be of Opinion, that Col. Parke was a good Governor, and bravely lost his Life in Defence of the Prerogative of the Crown, with which he was intrusted, and for endeavouring to promote that common Justice and Equity with which that Government had been so long, and still continues to be almost unacquainted. The

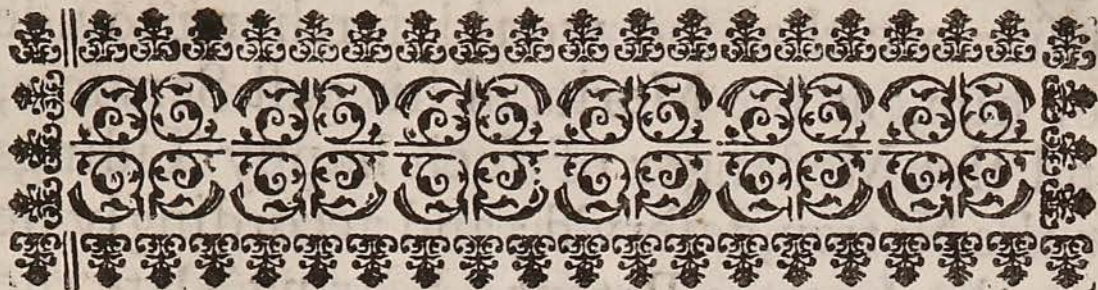


The honest Meaning, which the Author is conscious of having truly deliver'd, and the Compassion it may raise in the Reader, is, in some Measure, to make Amends for the Want of those masterly Strokes and Flourishes he would meet with in a Work of this Nature, by the polite Writers of these Times; but such Arts, however entertaining they may be, are rather necessary to prop and adorn a Structure not rais'd on the solid everlasting Foundation of Truth, than to embellish a Cause, by that supported and defended.

That nothing may appear to have been imp's'd on the Reader's Belief, without Authority for it, there is added An Appendix, containing authentick Depositions and Records to prove the most material Facts throughout this Book: And as it is thereby swell'd beyond the Author's first Intention, it must unavoidably be somewhat dearer than he could have wish'd it were; but hopes the additional Satisfaction that must proceed from those Testimonies of Gentlemen, whose Reputation gives a Sanction to their Evidence, will be at least in Proportion to the Expence, and atone for that Inconvenience.

Notwithstanding all the Care taken to avoid it, some Faults of the Press have escap'd, and are remark'd in the Errata, which the Reader is intreated to correct with his Pen as he goes on.





THE  
HISTORY

OF COLONEL

PARKE'S *Administration*

WHILST GOVERNOR OF THE

LEEWARD ISLANDS.



IS Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* having sent Colonel *Parke* (his Aid de Camp) Express to the late Queen, with the first Account of the glorious Victory obtain'd at the Battel of *Hocstet*, her Majesty receiv'd the welcome News with great Transports of Joy, at her Palace of *St. James's*, and was graciously pleas'd to shew him several Marks of her

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Royal



Royal Favour on that Occasion, with an Assurance that she would farther provide for him, as the Merits of his past Services, and the Messenger of such happy Tidings to the Nation, deserv'd; and accordingly he was by Letters Patent, bearing Date the 25th Day of *April 1716*, appointed Captain-General and Governor in Chief of *Nevis, St. Christopher's, Antegoa, Mountserratt*, and other the *Leeward Caribbee-Islands in America*; and in *June* following arriv'd at *Antegoa*.

These Islands were often, during the War, attack'd by the *French*: The Inhabitants of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's* had been lately plunder'd: The Forts and Places of Defence destroy'd, and most or all of the Islands lay expos'd to any future Attempts the Enemy should make. \* The General's first Care, therefore, was to repair the Forts, and put the Islands into the best Defence they were capable of.

The particular Laws of these People, and the Proceedings in the Courts of Justice, (which scarce deserv'd that Name) were so defective and corrupt, that it was with no small Difficulty the greatest Crimes could ever be punish'd: The richer Sort might encroach on the Boundaries of

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\* The Minutes of Council of those Islands prove this Truth.



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of their poorer Neighbour, and the Oppress'd had no Hopes of Redress. Nay, † a Man's murdering his own Wife, escap'd without any Censure of the Law. He therefore more particularly apply'd himself to the Reformation of those Abuses, and in the Court of Equity, (which has Resemblance to the High Court of Chancery in *England*, and wherein the Chief Governor is always Judge) he sat as often as Business requir'd, for the Vindication of Property, and deciding of Controversies between Man and Man: Where the Poor obtain'd his Right, tho' the \* mighty Man frown'd, and the Rich receiv'd what was their Due even from the Tears of the Needy; where Justice was so truly and indifferently administer'd, without Respect of Persons, that every Man who had any just Cause of Suit, chose (if possible) to have it determin'd in this Court; insomuch that few Matters were transacted in the other Courts, but what either Plaintiff or Defendant (if the Nature of the Cause, or any contingent Matter would admit) remov'd into this, which was a certain Refuge for the Distress'd;

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† Thornton, a Soldier in Col. Jones's Regiment, knock'd his Wife on the Head with a Stool, was try'd, and acquitted.

\* Witness Codrington, *ads.* Lambert.

Vide, *Depositions of Mr. Pember, Attorney-General, and Mr. Brady.*



strefs'd; and tho' great Part of the General's Time was taken up, he would take no Fee or Reward for any Procefs or Proceeding therein: Nor was the Improvement of the Trade and Culture of these Islands, exempt from his Care: The Sugar || Mills were greatly increas'd during his Continuance among them, and the Trade receiv'd great Advantage from his Encouragement.

He knew he could not be a faithful Representative of his Sovereign, without doing every Thing for the Good of the People committed to his Care; and he never shew'd himself more inclin'd to do them Good, than when he most insisted on, and would have perswaded them to submit to, the just Prerogatives of the Crown; so that even in the greatest Difficulties of this Nature, (which in Conclusion, prov'd fatal to him) it were hard to determine whether he consulted most, the Honour of his Queen, or the Good of her People.

So exact was this Gentleman in his whole Administration, that so far as it was possible for a Lord Chancellor or Chief Governor in all Causes to please each

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|| There were but 27 Wind-Mills on his Arrival in Antegoa, and there were between 60 and 70 before they murder'd him.



each Party, he had entirely gain'd the Hearts of the People; and the Pleasure they conceiv'd under his Government, may be seen in their Addresses to her Majesty, from the several Islands; not Addresses of common Form, but such as express'd their more than ordinary Satisfaction; not made barely in Submission to the Choice of her Majesty, or to flatter the new Governor upon his Arrival, before they had Knowledge of, and Acquaintance with him, but such as proceeded from the Observation and Experience of his Conduct among them.

As often as the Affairs of Government would permit or require, he visited the several Islands, but chose to make *Antegoa* the principal Place of his Residence; not as it was more agreeable or pleasant than some or any other of the Islands might have been; but as that Island lay more open and expos'd to the Enemy, he thought his Presence most necessary there, to answer any Emergency, it being to windward of the rest, whereby he might easily go to their Assistance; and his residing there, was not only a greater Safety to that Island in particular, but was also attended with many other Advantages to the Inhabitants: But what Returns these ungrateful People made



him, we shall anon have Occasion to mention.

It would be Matter of Astonishment to Persons unacquainted with the People of those Islands, that after the Happiness they enjoy'd and glory'd in for † two Years, under his mild and equal Administration, and the Affection they had on all Occasions express'd for him, to find them plotting and contriving his Ruin, not satisfy'd 'till they had embro'd their Hands in his Blood, and that with such Circumstances of Cruelty and Barbarity, that one would be apt to question whether they are not a different Species from the rest of Mankind, or rather whether there be any Resemblance of Humanity among them? But upon better Acquaintance, it will be Matter of greater Wonder to find them so long easy under any Governor: Nor did it require less Art than Virtue, to continue so long acceptable to such unstable and wavering People. The slender Pretences, and small Appearance of Reason they had for that Scene of Iniquity which in the Sequel we shall find they acted, will shew their Madness and Inconstancy.

There

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† A longer Time than they were pleas'd with any of their former Governors; of most of whom they complain'd, or differ'd with, in about six Months.



There were some among them, from whom better Things might be expected, as they had better Advantages of Improvement, than the Generality of those People, whose Necessities or Vices had at first drove them to those Islands; but many of these knew by what unjust Titles they held their Estates, and that their Tenure would not bear the Test of a Court of Equity. Others became picqu'd and disaffected, because Men of more Honesty and better Judgment were not turn'd out of their Employments, to make Room for their Ambition, which by far exceeded their Abilities. The Fears of the one must continue, and the Desires of the other cannot be answer'd, while the Government remain'd in his Hands; whom no Motive could prevail on to decree any Thing in Favour of the one, against the strict Rules of Equity and Justice, or to gratify the other in any Request, which if granted, might prejudice the Publick.

Mr. Parke was too honest for these Mens Purposes, and therefore nothing must be left unattempted to remove him from them. By lying Insinuations and private Calumnies, the unwary Populace are to be whisper'd into Fears of Dangers, which were nothing but the



Phantoms designing Men had conjur'd up to frighten them out of their Senses, (which indeed requir'd no mighty Witchcraft) that they might be more perfectly under the Power of their Delusion: And to such Excess in a little Time did the Madness of the People prevail, as to divest them of all Sense of Duty and Obedience to Sovereignty; they despise and contemn the Character which he bore, and offer publick Insults and Affronts to his Person; he must give private Satisfaction for what he does in his publick Capacity; his acting in Obedience to his Sovereign's Commands, must be answer'd for at the Point of a Sword, or the\* Ale-Wife's Son shall upbraid him with Cowardice for refusing his Challenge; and, as if Majesty had not suffer'd Indignity enough by such like Usage, they carry their Resentments higher, they go back and rake into the Ashes of her Royal Grandfather, and opprobriously make Mention of his Misfortunes; they charge her Representative with treading in the Steps of King *Charles* the Ist, and threaten him with (what they term) his deserv'd Fate †. Good God! how far will a dis-

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\* Barry Tankard.

† Edward Perry.



a disappointed Ambition, and the Desire of preserving what is unjustly possess'd, carry Men? Nothing but Blood can satisfy the Revenge of the one, or remove the Fears of the other: Nor is this sufficient, his Sufferings (if possible) must out-live him, and reach even beyond the Grave. They will first murder his good Name, and then take away his Life: Articles of Impeachment must be clandestinely forg'd, and sent into *England* to blacken and bring him into Disesteem with his Queen; tho' in Truth, the greatest Crime (if that can be accounted one) to be alledg'd against him, the Stumbling-block and Rock of Offence, was, that he insisted upon the Prerogative of the Crown, and would not basely give up and betray its Right.

It is certainly the Right of the Subjects, where any Person entrusted, abuses the Authority he is invested with, to petition and rightly inform the Prince; who, according to the Nature and Justice of such Representation, will remove and punish the Person complain'd of, for such his Maladministration, as it is not only a Detriment to the Common-Weal, but in some sort a Reflection on the Prince whom he represents, and by whose Authority he acts in the Station he is plac'd.

But



But in this Case, the Prince will consider the Nature of the Complaint, and the Character and Condition of the Persons complaining; perhaps the Matter complain'd of, is praise-worthy, and no Crime; or if a Crime, does not unqualify him for his Employ, as it does not relate to his Office; is only criminal in him as a Man, and would be the like in any other Person; or perhaps the Characters and Conditions of the Persons complaining, are such as do not merit Credit; if they are not the most honourable and considerable of the People; if they, or the leading Men among them, have been displac'd from such Offices and Employs, as the Person complain'd of might dispose of as he please, or if they are such as can have By-ends of any Kind whatsoever in the Downfal of the Man in Power? In such Cases the Prince will have just Reason to suspect their Complaints, and will demand the Opinion of those (if such there be) whose higher Stations and Honours make them more competent Judges, and demand greater Credit, and who can have no Self-Interest to come in Competition with their Regard to Truth, and the publick Good; and if these clear the Character of the Person complain'd of, if they approve of his Administration, and applaud his Conduct, the Prince, (who especially



especially in remoter Parts of Government must see with others Eyes) as well in Justice to his faithful Minister, as to preserve his own Authority, will discourage and discountenance the vile Attempts and Insinuations of such a Set of Men, actuated by Malice, Envy, Self-Interest, or any such like devilish Principle : And if the People do not acquiesce in the Determination of the Prince, and such Measures, whatsoever they be, as in his Wisdom he shall think fit ; if they hereupon shew themselves mutinous and disaffected, and by their Endeavours would seem to force Majesty into a Compliance to their unreasonable Demands, the Prince will have Reason to fear their Designs tend farther, that they have something more in View than the Removal of his Minister, and it will be high Time to give Check to that Spirit of Rebellion, which makes its Approaches to the Throne, shelter'd and conceal'd in Petitions of Grievances, those Lights of Discontent, and dark Lanterns of Rebellion.

But let us now see how this comes up to the particular Case before us, and first let us enquire into the Method of framing their Articles ; this was to be perform'd with all the Privacy imaginable, and none to be admitted into the Knowledge of what was doing, without an Oath

\* of



\* of Secrecy, least the General should have Notice of the Articles, and make too great a Defence; the Slander that was intended like a secret Poison, was to work incurable Effects, before it was discern'd.

When the Cabal had drawn up their Articles, the next Thing was, to get a Number of Hands to sign them, and Affidavit-Men must be procur'd to swear to some particular Matters, thereby to gain the greater Credit to the rest of their Forgeries: For this End nothing shall be left undone; no Perswasive unattempted, that might work either on the Hopes or Fears of Men, those two prevailing Passions of human Nature; considerable Rewards are offer'd to some, and many of the inferior Rank, by Threats and ill Usage, are hector'd and bully'd into Compliance to attest the Truth of the Articles drawn, tho' the Ringleaders only knew what they contain'd. It was industriously buzz'd among them, that the General was soon to be remov'd; and they who would not give a helping Hand, should find no Mercy when he was gone: The unfortunate Woman, † deluded by Promise of Marriage,

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\* This was well known all over the Island, and told a Gentleman who desir'd to see the Complaints, by one of the Complainants, as by Major Samuel Wickham's Deposition.

† Catherine Sullivan.



age, must sign or swear to a Paper prepar'd to her Hand, the Contents whereof she knew no more of, than that it was Matter of Complaint against the General; she must add Perjury to her former Folly, or the perfidious Man will not perform his Contract; she is threaten'd to be whipt for having a Bastard, and that her Negroes shall be taken from her. Thus were the Misfortunes and Sins of some, made subservient to their most wicked Purposes: Nor are we without Instance of their exercising Violence, where neither Threats or Promises could prevail; he whose Probity could not be overcome by the Power of Liquor, or any other Artifice, is expos'd beyond all common Decency, must stand the Test of Stripes and Scourging, of Ridicule and Shame. These Methods occasion'd too much Smoke, not to cause a Suspicion of Fire; and their Intentions reach the General's Ear; who thereupon, in Council, sent a Message to the Gentlemen of the Assembly, when sitting, that if they had any Complaints to offer against him, he was willing to give them such a Day as they should desire for drawing them up; and afterwards, when they were adjourn'd, he wrote to some of the chief of the Malecontents, that if they had any Cause of Complaint to offer against him, he was willing to

call



call them together, and would stop the Fleet for a few Days, (which was then about to sail for *England*) that they might have Time to remonstrate whatsoever they conceiv'd to be Grievances; but these generous Offers could not be accepted of; their mid-night Forgeries were so notoriously false, as not to bear the Light, or admit of the Solemnity of such a regular Proceeding. What Opinion the Council had of these Things, the Reader may see from their own Words, in the following Address and Letter.

*The Lieutenant-Governor, and the rest of her Majesty's Council, of the Island of*  
A N T E G O A.

*To his Excellency Daniel Parke, Esq;  
Captain-General, and Governor in Chief,  
in and over all her Majesty's Leeward  
Charibbee Islands in America.*

*May it please your Excellency,*

‘ **W**E cannot but be much surpriz'd  
‘ and concern'd, to see at this Jun-  
‘ cture of Time, the many Attempts (as we  
‘ are inform'd) that some People of this  
‘ Island,



‘ Island, under Pretence for the publick Good,  
‘ make and endeavour, in a strange and un-  
‘ heard of Manner, to procure some to sign  
‘ a Paper, wherein are contain’d several  
‘ Articles against your Excellency, and in-  
‘ tended to be accompany’d with an Address  
‘ to her Majesty. The Particulars are so  
‘ privately and secretly kept, that we at-  
‘ tain to no certain Knowledge of them, to  
‘ make any Remark to your Excellency,  
‘ only it seems strange that any Person  
‘ should pretend to know the Transactions  
‘ of your Excellency better than ourselves,  
‘ that relate to the Government; neither  
‘ do we know of any Male-Administration,  
‘ your Excellency has committed, that  
‘ should cause any to take upon them to  
‘ complain of such; and we are very sensi-  
‘ ble there can nothing pass of that kind,  
‘ without our Knowledge; and we must be  
‘ so just to your Excellency, to own, that  
‘ we are absolutely of Opinion, your Ex-  
‘ cellency has committed nothing to give  
‘ the least Pretensions for any sort of Com-  
‘ plaint to her Majesty; and we are likewise  
‘ troubled to see that the Proceedings and  
‘ Insinuations of these People, have so much  
‘ disturb’d the Government, and divided  
‘ the Island into Factions, to the Prejudice  
‘ of her Majesty’s Government, and the  
‘ Tranquillity and Interest of the Inhabi-  
‘ tants. Dated at the Town of St. John’s,  
‘ in



‘ in the Island of *Antegoa*, this 24<sup>th</sup> Day of  
‘ *August*, 1708.

*John Teamans,*  
*John Hamilton,*  
*Edward Byam,*  
*William Codrington,*  
*Thomas Morris,*  
*William Byam,*  
*George Gamble,*  
*Laurence Crabb.*

They also, at the same Time, wrote  
and transmitted the following Letter to  
*Richard Cary*, Esq; Agent for the Island  
of *Antegoa*, in *London*.

S I R,

‘ **W**E have Reason to think, that by  
‘ the Opportunity of this Packet,  
‘ and a Vessel lately sail’d from *Monferrat*,  
‘ you will have Papers sent you containing  
‘ certain Articles against his Excellency,  
‘ our present General, in order, as you are  
‘ Agent for this Island, to exhibit them to  
‘ the Lords of the Committee of Trade and  
‘ Plantations, to lay them before some o-  
‘ ther Board.

‘ Now, that you may not be impos’d on  
‘ by the crafty Insinuations of some ill-de-  
‘ signing Men, who, under the specious Co-  
‘ lour and Pretence of acting for the pub-  
‘ lick Good, artfully stir up Dissension, to  
‘ gratify



gratify their private Piques and Malice,  
we have thought fit to let you know,  
that if any such Papers shall come to  
your Hands, or be laid before the Lords,  
or elsewhere, (of which we desire you  
to make early and diligent Enquiry) that  
the same are not form'd by the represen-  
tative Body of this Island, but are Matters  
concerted by the subtle Combinations of  
some particular disgusted and disaffected  
Persons (as well some Members of the  
Assembly, as others) towards his Excel-  
lency, who, by underhand Practices, and  
clandestine Ways, have brought over se-  
veral unwary and unadvis'd Persons to  
join with them: One Method taken by  
these pretended Patriots, is, to let none  
into the Knowledge of these Articles, but  
such as will first swear not to divulge  
them, alledging the keeping them secret  
will in a great Measure incapacitate his  
Excellency for a timely Defence, and  
thereby give Opportunity for the Black-  
ness they cast on him, to gain so deep  
a Tincture, as will not after be readily  
wip'd off.

The Station her Majesty has plac'd us  
in, gives us a greater Opportunity than  
other Men, of knowing whether his Ex-  
cellency has been guilty of Male-Admi-  
nistration in Government, or not; and as  
we have consider'd his Actions, and not



‘ found sufficient Grounds for Complaints,  
‘ so we cannot see any just Cause for the  
‘ present Endeavours against him.

‘ Some of the pretended mighty Mat-  
‘ ters laid to his Excellency’s Charge, have  
‘ been dropp’d and whisper’d about, but  
‘ they are so insignificant and frivolous,  
‘ ’twould afford Matter for Ridicule, more  
‘ than any Thing else, to mention them.

‘ And if private Injuries make up part of  
‘ the Complaints, amongst so small a Peo-  
‘ ple as we are, it’s scarce possible they  
‘ could remain a Secret. We think it there-  
‘ fore a Piece of common Justice to his Ex-  
‘ cellency’s Character, as well as our Duty  
‘ towards him, to let you be appriz’d of  
‘ those Proceedings, that you may oppose  
‘ and discourage the same as much as in  
‘ you lies; and this we recommend to you  
‘ as we are

*Your loving Friends, &c.*

Sign’d by the Members of the Council,  
who, it seems, were not misinform’d.

Articles of Impeachment were drawn up,  
a considerable Sum of Money rais’d, and  
who so proper to be sent into *England*, a-  
bout this Affair, as one *William Nevin*, a  
Practitioner at Law, and not unacquaint-  
ed with the cunning, underhand Methods  
of Solicitation; who, foreseeing the Ad-  
vantage of such Agency, had been dili-  
gent



gent in hatching and contriving the Mischief. Indeed he has had *his Ends in it, and from a poor and mean Beginning, has considerably mended his Condition, tho' by the Price of Blood.*

Notwithstanding the Malecontents had us'd their utmost Diligence and Endeavours to estrange the Hearts of the People from their Governor, yet hitherto were their Practices so detestable to many of the most considerable Inhabitants, that they address'd her Majesty after the following Manner.

*To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.*

*The humble Address of several of the most considerable Freeholders, Merchants, Planters, and Inhabitants of the Island of*  
A N T E G O A.

“ **W**E your Majesty's most loyal, dutiful, and obedient Subjects, do, with utmost Transports of Joy, receive the several Relations of the Success of your Majesty's Armies, and those of your Allies, all over *Europe*; and should think our selves as happy as any other your Majesty's Subjects whatsoever, under your most auspicious Reign, if a Spirit of Division (which of long Time has been brewing) had not at this Time broke out into



‘ a Flame in this Island, begun and car-  
‘ ry’d on by the restless Malice of some  
‘ few Persons, who, upon private Piques  
‘ and Prejudices, and by indirect Means,  
‘ have fomented Misunderstandings, and  
‘ industriously endeavour’d to alienate the  
‘ Affections of your Majesty’s Liege Peo-  
‘ ple of this Island, from *Daniel Parke, Esq;*  
‘ your Majesty’s Captain-General and Go-  
‘ vernor of this and other the Leeward  
‘ *Charibbee* Islands; and (as we are in-  
‘ form’d) have exhibited Articles against  
‘ him, to your Majesty: But as he hath,  
‘ by a just, steady, and impartial Admini-  
‘ stration, and by indefatigable Diligence,  
‘ demonstrated to all unbyass’d Persons,  
‘ his Zeal for your Majesty’s Honour and  
‘ Service, and his Care and Vigilance for  
‘ the Good of these Islands under his Go-  
‘ vernment; (the Truth of which, the  
‘ several Councils of these Islands having,  
‘ as we understand, by Addresses to your  
‘ Majesty, set forth) so we have great  
‘ Reason to believe he has not given Room  
‘ for any Impeachments to lye justly a-  
‘ gainst him: And what confirms us, that  
‘ the said Articles are neither of Weight  
‘ or Truth, is, by the unfair Manner of  
‘ exhibiting them, without permitting him  
‘ to know them, or any other Person what-  
‘ soever, but those who, under Oaths or  
‘ solemn Promises, were engag’d not to  
‘ reveal



‘ reveal the same: Notwithstanding which,  
‘ some of them have come to our Know-  
‘ ledge; which, as we declare and know  
‘ to be scandalous, malicious, and false,  
‘ so we cannot but think the rest of them  
‘ to be of the like Nature. The main  
‘ Hopes of those Persons, being, that the  
‘ General will be remov’d from his Post  
‘ in these Islands, on their Impeachments,  
‘ without being suffer’d to answer the  
‘ same. But as we are happy in enjoy-  
‘ ing, and living under the Government  
‘ of the best of Queens, who, as she will  
‘ not suffer the Guilty to go free, so will  
‘ in no wise permit the Innocent to be  
‘ condemn’d unheard; and we humbly  
‘ conceive, that unless the General be pro-  
‘ tected from their Insolence, the Re-  
‘ spect due to your Majesty’s Authority,  
‘ will be very much lessen’d by Means  
‘ of these turbulent Spirits, who will al-  
‘ ways be contending with Government,  
‘ if they find the least Success of their  
‘ Proceedings.

‘ All which we lay at your Royal Feet;  
‘ and as we doubt not but the General  
‘ will approve himself a faithful and just  
‘ Servant to your Majesty, so we beg Leave  
‘ to assure your Majesty, that we are,

*May it please your most Excellent Majesty, your  
Majesty’s most obedient and dutiful Sub-  
jects, &c.*



This was sign'd by upwards of four Score of the principal Inhabitants. How the Trade suffer'd by those pretended Patriots of their Country, the following Address, sign'd by several Masters of Ships, will shew.

A N T E G O A.

*To the Honourable the Lords Committee  
of Trade.*

*The Address of several Masters of Ships and  
other Vessels lying in the Harbour of the  
said Island.*

“ **W**E, in humble Manner, beg Leave  
“ to lay before your Lordships our  
“ Sentiments of the present Difference be-  
“ tween her Majesty's Captain-General,  
“ Col. *Daniel Parke*, Esq; and some of the  
“ Inhabitants of this Island; who, to gratify  
“ their private Malice and Ambition, have  
“ seduc'd several of the giddy meaner Sort  
“ of People from their Obedience to Go-  
“ vernment, and, by disrespectful Behaviour  
“ to affront her Majesty's Authority in the  
“ Person of her said General, which (tho'  
“ purely prejudic'd) is yet carry'd on under  
“ the Notion and specious Pretence of Li-  
“ berty and Property; neither of which, on  
“ the strictest Enquiries and Observations



‘ we can make, have been in the least in-  
‘ fring’d by General *Parke*, who, on the  
‘ contrary, has exerted his Power in pro-  
‘ tecting their Rights and Liberties, and  
‘ promoting the Interest of this and all  
‘ the other Islands under his Government,  
‘ by a constant, regular, and courteous Ad-  
‘ ministration of Affairs, to her Majesty’s  
‘ Honour, the Welfare of these Islands,  
‘ and Prosperity of Trade, which he has  
‘ encourag’d to the utmost.

‘ This is what we thought our selves  
‘ humbly oblig’d to represent to your Ho-  
‘ nours, being more immediately concern’d  
‘ in the Trade of these Islands, which  
‘ manifestly suffers by these groundless  
‘ Factions.

*We are, with all imaginable Re-  
spects, your Lordships most hum-  
ble Servants, &c.*

It was represented to her Majesty, by the Agent of the disaffected Party, that all the other Islands, as well as *Antegoa*, groan’d under the Pressure of Col. *Parke*’s Administration; and wanted only Opportunity to remonstrate their Grievance. That this was of a Piece with the rest of their Lies and Calumnies, the Reader may satisfy himself from the following Address.



*The humble Address of the Council and Assembly of the Island of Montserrat.*

*May it please your most sacred Majesty,*

WE your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects of this Island, understanding that some Articles are form'd by Persons of *Antegoa*, against Col. *Daniel Parke*, your Majesty's Chief Governor of these Islands, and privately sent by one Mr. *Nevin*, in order to be laid before your Majesty, or the Lords Committee for Trade and Plantations, think our selves oblig'd (in regard we are one of the chief Islands of this Government) to do him and our selves the Justice humbly to represent to your Majesty, that he has not been guilty of any Male-Administration in this Island, since his Arrival amongst us; but, on the contrary, has been indefatigable for the Preservation of your Majesty's Islands, having visited this Island much oftner than any other General ever did in the same Compass of Time; and has several Times offer'd us, that if we would make any new Works, he would both lay them out for us, and see them carry'd on; tho' this Island never made him any manner of Present, nor did he ever desire any from us; which is an Argument both of his Generosity and Goodness;



‘ nefs ; therefore we think our selves very  
‘ happy under his Government, and pray  
‘ for his long Continuance amongst us. *We*  
‘ beg Leave to lay before your Majesty how  
‘ much we were surpriz’d when we heard  
‘ of Articles drawn up against the General  
‘ by some Persons in *Antegoa*, which we look  
‘ upon as a very ungrateful Return after all  
‘ his Care, Fatigue, and Attendance upon  
‘ their publick Works, to put them into a  
‘ Posture of Defence, and taking his Stati-  
‘ on amongst them, when they daily ex-  
‘ pected to be attack’d by the Enemy.  
‘ Such a Resolution shews a generous Spirit,  
‘ and how much he made the Preservation  
‘ of that Island his particular Care.

‘ *We have* therefore Reasons to believe  
‘ their Complaints to be unjust and ill-  
‘ grounded, and rather the Effects of private  
‘ Piques by particular Persons that will  
‘ find Faults, and make Complaints of eve-  
‘ ry Thing, wherein their Humours are  
‘ not gratify’d, tho’ never so unreasonable ;  
‘ and we can’t but think it very strange,  
‘ that some Persons of *Antegoa* should  
‘ form Articles against our General, when  
‘ the Lieutenant-Governor and Council,  
‘ not only of that Island, but of the other  
‘ Islands, and we our selves know not any  
‘ one Action of him since his coming to  
‘ the Government, that deserves a Com-  
‘ plaint. *We do* therefore most humbly  
‘ implore



‘ implore your Majesty, that the Com-  
‘ plaints of some particular disaffected Peo-  
‘ ple of one Island, may make no Impression  
‘ on your Majesty to the Prejudice of your  
‘ General, *Col. Parke*; which we should look  
‘ upon as a great Misfortune to us of this  
‘ Island, who have had so large Experience  
‘ of his discharging faithfully, to the ut-  
‘ most of his Power, the Government your  
‘ Majesty hath been graciously pleas’d to  
‘ honour him withal, &c.

*Thomas Lee*, President,  
*William Frye*,  
*John Daly*,  
*George Liddall*,  
*William Gerrish*,  
*Edw. Buncomb*, Speaker,  
*John Brambly*,  
*John Hart*,  
*Anthony Ravill*,  
*William Finch*,  
*Dennis Daly*.

But to return to the Conspirators, who  
having sent their Agent off to *England*,  
were not to be idle themselves; the Spirit  
of Faction was to be kept up among the  
People; for cool Thoughts might re-  
duce them to their Duty and Obedience:  
Care was therefore taken in the ensuing  
Elections for Assembly-Men, that a Ma-  
jority



majority of the disaffected Party was return'd, so as to embarrass the publick Affairs. The Assembly, tho' often convened, would grant no Supply to the Army for longer Time than a Month, and the General (tho' he had shewn that his Instructions from her Majesty were express, that he should not consent to any Act which was not to continue in Force for three Months) must pass their Act for so short a Time, or the Army shall be left unprovided. In this they found their Account; for as it was impossible for the Officers, especially the Subalterns, to live in that extravagant Country on their Pay, (which they seldom or never receiv'd) the Faction, by treating and entertaining them at their Houses, brought most of them into their Interests and Cabals; where, imputing the Cause of the Publick's not providing for them, to the General, they became disaffected. By this Means likewise the private Men perish'd for Want, and the Regiment was soon reduc'd to half its Complement of Men; the Captains, or other Officers, taking Care of the Companies, grossly impos'd upon the Survivors in the Provisions and Cloaths, &c. which they furnish'd them with at extravagant Rates, (being seldom or never regimentally cloath'd;) and the Crown was egregiously impos'd upon by  
false



false Musters. All this the General resenting, made Col. *Jones* become a bitter Enemy to him, and encourag'd his Officers in their Sights and Disobedience to the General's Commands, he meriting most of his Colonel, who seem'd to be most a Party-Man; which did not a little contribute to the Rebellion that follow'd; wherein, if they were not immediately concern'd, yet were Promoters and Abettors of it. No Fund shall be rais'd for satisfying the Debts of the Publick, unless the General will consent that the Assembly have the negative Voice, and they to give the last Sanction to all Laws that pass; otherwise the publick Credit must suffer: Nor shall all this be sufficient, unless he farther comply to pass their Bill of Privileges, which they had fram'd to lop and despoil the Crown of all its Rights; but these were Things he could by no Means agree to.

Thus do these pretended Patriots sacrifice the Good of their Country, to their private Resentments; the General must either betray and give up the Prerogatives of the Crown, must act in Contradiction to the Letter of his Patent, and his Instructions from the Queen, (which indeed would have given just Matter of Accusation against him) or he shall be represented to the People as an Usurper



on their Liberties, and an Enemy to the Publick.

The Party, all this While, had no satisfactory Account from their Agent in *England*; and therefore impatient of Delay, conscious of the Badness of their Cause, and doubtful of Success, they enter into desperate Consults against the General's Person, and some || Persons are engag'd to undertake the Assassination; these watch the Opportunity of the General's being attended by two or three, and as he rode along the High-way, he was shot at from an Ambuscade; the Bone of his Arm was fractur'd, but he at that Time escap'd with Life. The Council, by Address, express great Detestation and Abhorrence of this base and barbarous Design; they take that Opportunity to assure his Excellency of their utmost Assistance to defend his Person against all who shall conspire against it; publicly and unanimously declaring, that in case he should come to any untimely Death, (which they pray God forbid) they will prosecute the Contrivers, and all their Adherents, with the utmost Rigour and Severity; and they make it their Desire, that he will take more than

or-



ordinary Care of his Person for the Time to come : They also publish a Proclamation, with considerable Reward, for apprehending the Persons concern'd therein ; (whom, by the Depositions that were made before them, they had great Reason to suspect, and who since the General's Death have confes'd and glory'd in the Attempt) but they had too many Friends to be taken, and were privately convey'd out of the Island.

The Minutes of Council relating to this Attempt against the General's Life, and the pretended Rights of the Assembly, were sent into *England*, and Directions from the Lords Committee of Trade requested ; which, as they carry an undeniable Justification of the General's not complying with the unreasonable Demands of the Assembly, I shall here insert from their Letter of the 29th of *January* 1709-10.

S I R,

WE are very sorry for the villainous Attempts upon your Person, which was not only an Injury to your self, and that of the highest Nature, but an Indignity to her Majesty, by affronting her Authority ; and we heartily wish, that the Actors and Con-  
trivers



‘ trivers of that Design, may be discover’d,  
‘ that they may be profecuted and pu-  
‘ nish’d with the utmost Severity of the  
‘ Law. As to your Desire of Directions,  
‘ in Relation to the Assembly’s infisting  
‘ on their Speaker’s having a negative  
‘ Voice in the passing of Laws, that is,  
‘ of signing after you, we did in our Let-  
‘ ter of the 25th of *November* 1708, ac-  
‘ quaint you with our Opinion, that you  
‘ had done well in supporting the Rights  
‘ of the Crown; and in our Letter of  
‘ the 29th of *November* last, we acquaint-  
‘ ed you, that in Relation to the Irregu-  
‘ larity of the Proceedings of the Assem-  
‘ bly of *Antegoa*, and their pretending  
‘ to assume Privileges which of Right do  
‘ not belong to them, we could only ad-  
‘ vise you to pursue the Instructions you  
‘ have from her Majesty, which would  
‘ be a sufficient Justification to you: This  
‘ we thought would have been sufficient  
‘ for your Direction; but since you de-  
‘ sire something farther, we have only to  
‘ add, That by one Clause in your Com-  
‘ mission, which is under the Broad Seal  
‘ of this Kingdom, the negative Voice is  
‘ solely lodg’d in you, or the Commander  
‘ in Chief for the Time being, as fol-  
‘ lows.

‘ And



“ And to the End that nothing may be  
“ pass’d or done by any of the said Coun-  
“ cils or Assemblies, to the Prejudice of us,  
“ our Heirs and Successors, we will and  
“ ordain, that you the said *Daniel Parke*,  
“ and in your Absence, our Lieutenant-Gov-  
“ ernor, respectively shall have and en-  
“ joy a negative Voice in the making and  
“ passing of all Laws, Statutes, and Ordi-  
“ nances, as aforesaid. So that the Assem-  
“ bly insisting on a Privilege which her  
“ Majesty has reserv’d to her self, and only  
“ deputed to you and the Commander in  
“ Chief for the Time being, is an un-  
“ dutiful Attempt upon her Majesty’s  
“ Royal Prerogative, which is contrary  
“ to the constant Usage here in *Great*  
“ *Britain*, and what none of her Majesty’s  
“ other Plantations in *America* have ever  
“ pretended to. Their Allegation, that  
“ other former Governors have done it,  
“ ought not to weigh with you; their  
“ Neglect of their Duty in giving up the  
“ Right of the Crown, is a Precedent  
“ we hope you will never follow; and  
“ therefore we have only to advise you to  
“ acquaint the Assembly with the afore-  
“ mention’d Claim in your Commission; and  
“ their pretending to assume the Right of  
“ their Speaker’s signing last, will never be  
“ allow’d of here. You will do well there-  
“ fore to continue to assert her Majesty’s  
“ Right,



‘ Right, and insist peremptorily upon it,  
‘ &c.’

And now there offer'd a Contingency, which it might be thought Providence design'd, to bring these People to better Temper: They have Intelligence of the *French Fleet's* appearing before those Islands; the General hereupon convenes the Assembly, and in Council acquaints them with the Danger that threaten'd; recommends to them to consider of the best Methods for the Safety of their Island, and assures them that he will readily consent to do every Thing in his Power that they shall advise, which may not be inconsistent with her Majesty's Instructions.

When the Enemy was so near, it was surely high Time for Peace and Agreement among themselves; it might reasonably be hop'd, that private Piques should give Place to the publick Good; and the Danger that every particular Person was expos'd to, might naturally have united them for a general Defence: But such is the Witchcraft of Rebellion, that when Men engage their Passions in its Service, it leads them in Circles, their Heads grow giddy, their Reasons are bewilder'd, and their Brains turn round; the Cry for Liberty grows louder,



and they will sooner be plunder'd and destroy'd by a foreign Invasion, than not insist on their pretended Rights.

The General and Council are inform'd that the Assembly's Reason for not making Provision for the Army for longer Time than a Month, was, to lay the Government under a Necessity of calling a Monthly Assembly; and the General, as was before observ'd, not having Power to pass any Act to be of Force for less Time than three Months, the Assembly are desir'd to grant a Supply for the three Months, in regard more especially of the present impending Danger, and are assur'd that they shall be Monthly convened; but this Proposal, and the Endeavours of the General to bring them to a Sight of their Danger, and the Concern he express'd for the Island, make them more obstinate in their Demands, and buoy up their Expectations, that their Perverseness will prevail; but when, because nothing could be done, the Assembly are therefore adjourn'd, and the Fears of the People drive them into Distraction, the designing Men take the Advantage of their Confusion, (forgetful of the Address of Thanks the representative Body of this Island had made to his Excellency, for his Care and Regard to that Island, in supplying them out of her Majesty's

Bounty



Bounty to those Islands, with Cannon, Powder, &c. and his indefatigable Pains and Trouble in directing and causing the said Cannon, in his proper Person, to be landed, with little or no Charge to the Publick) they attribute their naked and defenceless Condition to the General's tyrannical Intentions; nor could the † vast Stake he had therein, preserve him from the Calumny of designing to sell those Islands to the Enemy, to gratify as well his Avarice as Revenge.

At last it is discover'd, that the Enemy will make the first Attempt on *Montserrat*. The extraordinary Care the General took, and the exposing his own Person thereupon, will convince the unprejudic'd Reader of the Malice and vile Insinuations of his Adversaries; and that there was nothing he had more at Heart than the Preservation of those Islands. The Sense the Inhabitants had hereof, may be seen in their own Words, taken from the Address of the Council and Assembly of that Island to her Majesty.

‘ And we must farther thank your Ma-  
‘ jesty for making Col. *Parke* our Gene-  
‘ ral, whose Vigilance, Conduct, and  
D 2 ‘ Cou-

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† He had as good an Estate on that Island, as any of the Complainants against him, their Debts being paid.



‘ Courage, has disappointed the Designs  
‘ of our Enemies, and prevented their  
‘ gaining any Advantage over us, since  
‘ we have been so happy as to have him  
‘ our Governor :

‘ And when this Island was lately at-  
‘ tack’d, his Expedition in coming down  
‘ to our Relief, when staying for the  
‘ Man of War, might have been too late  
‘ to have sav’d us, and his following the  
‘ Enemy to every Place that was in Dan-  
‘ ger, ’till they dispers’d themselves, may,  
‘ for the future, make them more cauti-  
‘ ous to attack any of these Islands, now  
‘ we have a Governor so ready to draw  
‘ the rest to their Assistance, and perso-  
‘ nally to head them : We therefore  
‘ pray your Majesty for his long Conti-  
‘ nuance amongst us ; but if your Majesty  
‘ shall think it necessary, for his Justifica-  
‘ tion, that he personally answer the Com-  
‘ plaint against him, wherein he is char-  
‘ ged with Crimes we are perfectly ig-  
‘ norant of.

‘ We therefore humbly take Leave to  
‘ inform your Majesty, we know of no  
‘ Male-Administration or Neglect of Du-  
‘ ty, that our General, Col. Parke, has  
‘ been guilty of, during the whole Time  
‘ he has govern’d these Islands ; and we  
‘ hope, that when he has clear’d himself  
‘ of



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of what his Enemies have laid to his Charge, (which we have no Manner of Reason to doubt but that he will) he may be restor'd to this his Government; and we humbly implore your Majesty, that he may be continu'd our General.

At length the Solicitations of the Complainants Friends in *England*, prevail'd so far, that the Queen's Letter was obtain'd, directing the examining of Witnesses by Depositions taken on Oath in that Island, to prove the Articles that were already exhibited, and such others as should be brought in; Copies duly attested, of their Articles and Proofs, were to be deliver'd to the General, to enable him to make his Defence; Copies of his Answer to such Articles, and the Affidavits on his Part, were also to be deliver'd to the Complainants, and the Seal of the Island was to be affix'd to the Depositions on both Sides, to be transmitted into *England*; Duplicates to be made, for fear of Miscarriage, and the General was also directed to take the Opportunity of the first Man of War, after this, and the settling of his own Affairs, to return Home.

It was with no small Pride and Triumph, that the Complainants Agent, Mr. *Nevin*, return'd to them; the Success he had in *England*, which was accounted little less



than Conquest, was undeniable Reason for continuing him in their Service; and he is made Manager in Chief, on the taking the Depositions. Every Body is now told what Credit the Articles that were sent into *England*, met with at Court, and in what Disesteem the General was held there; that he was now to be remov'd, without any Prospect of returning; and they who, by their opposing him, had shew'd themselves greatest Patriots, were to be put into Power and Trust. Thus were the People excited to a Zeal for the Cause of their Country, (as they styl'd it) and he was thought to merit most of the Party, that was most abusive, disrespectful, and insolent; nay, so excessively rude was their Behaviour, that the General at last thought it prudent to refer the Management to some one or other of his Friends, and not to attend himself on the taking of the Depositions; and they who had so much Friendship and Courage, as to undertake this Task, were treated with such ill Manners \* and abusive Language by the Faction and their Agent, as Flesh and Blood could not well have bore, had not these Gentlemens Regard to the General's Orders, and their Unwillingness to give any Pretext of Complaint to his Enemies, exceeded and overcome their Resentments. The

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\* See Mr. Bolt's Deposition.



The Time appointed for the Fleet's sailing, with which the General declar'd his Intentions of going, and by which the Papers were to be sent for *England*, being within a Week of expiring, the General sends to the Justices that were appointed to take the Affidavits, and complains of the Delays that were given; desires the Complainants will dispatch their Charge, that he may have Time to finish his Defence, and go Home with the Fleet; but the Design of his Enemies was to bring him into this Strait, either to go off with the Fleet without answering their Charge, and clearing up his Reputation from their black Accusations, (many of which, as yet he had not heard of) or by his staying behind, to have the Opportunity of insinuating to his Prejudice, whatever their wicked Imaginations or Malice could suggest.

The General resolv'd (if possible) to disappoint his Enemies, and depending upon his own Innocence, chose to content himself with such Method of Defence, as the little Time allow'd him would give him Leave to make, and go Home with the Fleet, as well to get off from a People who he had too great Reason to know, had Designs against his Life, as to avoid any Misrepresentation which might be made on his staying behind. Fair Co-



pies are therefore made of the Depositions on his Part, and the Magistrates appointed for that Purpose, sent to, \* and importun'd to examine them; who, notwithstanding the many Appointments and Promises made, defer their so doing from Time to Time; and on *Saturday* the 29th of *July* 1709, about six in the Evening, when the Fleet were actually under Sail, they came with several of the Complainers to the General, to demand the Great Seal might be put to such Papers as they had brought to be transmitted into *England*; whereupon the † Gentleman who manag'd for the General, read to them a Paper, a Copy of which, as it contains some of the many Difficulties the General was laid under, in making his Defence, and shews the Impossibility he was brought to, of going with that Fleet, I shall beg the Reader's Leave to insert.

GENTLEMEN,

‘ THE General has desir'd me to acquaint you, that he is mightily surpriz'd at your desiring a Broad Seal for the Bundle of Papers you have brought with you.

‘ If

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\* See Mr. James Rawleigh's Deposition.

† Mr. Andrew Bolt.



‘ If you design’d to have sent them this  
‘ Fleet, you ought certainly to have ac-  
‘ quainted him, that he might have ap-  
‘ pointed Somebody to examine the Papers  
‘ you now bring with you, with the Co-  
‘ pies you already have deliver’d him.  
‘ For if the Justices chose by you, don’t  
‘ think it reasonable, and will not put  
‘ their Names to any Papers, but what  
‘ they examine and read themselves, can  
‘ it be reasonable he should put the Broad  
‘ Seal to what has never been examin’d  
‘ on his Part.

‘ And as your Proceedings have no  
‘ manner of Precedent, the General has  
‘ no Rule to govern himself by, but the  
‘ Queen’s Letter; and, where that is not  
‘ exprefs, by Reason.

‘ Which Reason teaches him to be ve-  
‘ ry cautious, and as much as in him  
‘ lies, neither to leave himself at the Mer-  
‘ cy of (or any ways to trust) such Ene-  
‘ mies, some of whom have been Villains  
‘ enough to assassinate him; to bribe\*  
‘ Men to murder him, and this more  
‘ than once or twice; and tho’ he don’t  
‘ believe all of you arriv’d to such a  
‘ Height of Wickedness, yet he thinks he  
‘ has no Reason in the least to trust any  
‘ who have so deliberately charg’d him  
‘ with what is so notoriously false, and  
‘ which

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\* See Thomas Cook’s *Deposition*.



‘ which so many of them know to be so,  
‘ or know nothing of at all : And he says,  
‘ that Venom must be very rank, that can  
‘ provoke you to give such Language as is in  
‘ your Articles, which is never heard but  
‘ at *Billingsgate*, to one her Majesty has  
‘ honour’d with being your General, and  
‘ chief Governor ; unless you would ra-  
‘ ther he should believe it is your usual  
‘ Style, and is agreeable to your Educati-  
‘ ons, and no particular Mark of your  
‘ Malice against him. And your asking  
‘ the Broad Seal just as the Fleet is sailing,  
‘ and your never sending to him to exa-  
‘ mine what Depositions you would have  
‘ the Broad Seal put to, carries strong Pro-  
‘ babilities you would have it affix’d to  
‘ something he knows nothing of ; and  
‘ which he should deserve to suffer by, if  
‘ he ventur’d.

‘ But as this is another very wonderful  
‘ Instance of your Delays, he shall take  
‘ this Occasion, as he always has done, to  
‘ shew his Dispatch, and will immediately  
‘ direct one to proceed to examine your  
‘ Papers, you examining his at the same  
‘ Time ; for it is evidently her Majesty’s  
‘ Order, and agreeable to her usual Justice,  
‘ that you interchange the Broad Seal,  
‘ and fix it on them at the same Time,  
‘ that the Charge and the Defence may  
‘ appear together.

‘ And



‘ And tho’ Yesterday Morning he sent to  
‘ the Justices you appointed for this Affair,  
‘ (one \* of which is the first that signs the  
‘ Articles against him) to come and exa-  
‘ mine his Depositions, in order for the  
‘ Great Seal, which they were not pleas’d  
‘ to do, but spent the Afternoon on your  
‘ Depositions; as they can’t do both toge-  
‘ ther, and were pleas’d to give you the Post  
‘ of Honour in going thro’ yours first;  
‘ they will, he hopes, proceed on his, now  
‘ yours are over; for he is not to suffer  
‘ by their Compliment, and the Broad  
‘ Seal must be fix’d on them together,  
‘ whose Papers soever they please to read  
‘ first. Among the wonderful of your  
‘ Proceedings, I must observe to you, that  
‘ whereas you well knew by the Queen’s  
‘ Letter, the same Notice and Manner of  
‘ Proceedings, both in the General’s Charge  
‘ and Defence, was directed to be observ’d  
‘ on each Island of his Government, ’twas  
‘ your Business to regulate your Selves ac-  
‘ cordingly.

‘ Thus, altho’ this is the clamorous Island,  
‘ the Time requisite to sail from one Island  
‘ to another, oblig’d you to contrive to  
‘ finish what related to this Island the first  
‘ Month, that the other might be allow’d  
‘ to *Montserrat, Nevis, and St. Christopher’s,*  
‘ who, you told her Majesty, would be-  
‘ fore

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\* *Mr. Nathaniel Crump.*



“ fore have Articled against the General,  
“ had they an Opportunity.

“ And if the Business of this Island ought  
“ to have been compleated in a Month, you  
“ should have finish'd your Charge in half  
“ that Time, and have allow'd the General  
“ the other half to answer ; and fourteen  
“ Days were sufficient for you to take more  
“ Depositions of Moment, than you have yet  
“ taken relating to him ; and 'tis certainly  
“ much more difficult to answer Depositions  
“ as soon as made, than to bring People  
“ to attest a Charge already drawn :  
“ But so far have you been from finishing  
“ here in fourteen Days, that whereas the  
“ Fleet arriv'd here the 27th of *May*, you  
“ deliver'd no Deposition taken against him  
“ 'till the 19th of *June* following.

“ Thus you had almost nine Weeks for  
“ your Charge, and he but about five for  
“ his Defence ; by which you were so  
“ much forwarder than he, and had so  
“ much more Time to get Copies of your  
“ succeeding Depositions, and fair ones for  
“ the Broad Seal.

“ And in the same dilatory Manner you  
“ begun, you have ever since continu'd ;  
“ and I was forc'd to complain of you on  
“ Behalf of the General, the 15th of this  
“ *July*, that you had not then deliver'd  
“ him the Copies of the Depositions taken  
“ against him in your three last Sittings ;  
“ where-



‘ whereas he had deliver’d you all he had  
‘ taken to that very Day.

‘ I also then observ’d to you, that you  
‘ had deferr’d ’till the Time the Fleet was  
‘ almost ready to sail, several Depositions  
‘ that appear’d to carry with them the  
‘ greatest Weight of any Thing alledg’d  
‘ against him, which you might have taken  
‘ the first Day, if you had not contriv’d  
‘ it on purpose, that he might not have  
‘ Time to answer ; he desir’d you then  
‘ to inform him when you design’d to  
‘ conclude your Charge, that he might  
‘ appoint a Day to finish his Defence, that  
‘ if possible he might go in the Fleet ; but  
‘ you *would* fix no Time, and sent him  
‘ no Answer.

‘ So plainly were you resolv’d to de-  
‘ prive him of the Liberty his *Royal Mi-*  
‘ *stresses* gave him, to come Home, where he  
‘ might have clear’d himself from your  
‘ Calumnies. You have since had another  
‘ Meeting, and if any Thing can be won-  
‘ derful you do to them that are acquaint-  
‘ ed with you, ’tis, that you should bring  
‘ before the Justices here, Complaints ta-  
‘ ken at the three other Islands : But they  
‘ who dare proceed as you did therein,  
‘ might do any Thing.

‘ The Queen’s Order, as was before ob-  
‘ serv’d, made no Distinction between the  
‘ Management of the Complaints in either  
‘ Island,



‘ Island, and ’twas agreeable to her Justice,  
‘ *for which her Reign is so glorious*; not-  
‘ withstanding which, in the midst of your  
‘ Complaints against him here, in which  
‘ he was oblig’d to attend you, you put  
‘ up Publications at other Islands.

‘ How could the General be at two  
‘ Places at once? Or was it possible for  
‘ him to depute any Mortal that could  
‘ answer for him, or put into a true Light,  
‘ Charges they know nothing of? Words  
‘ or Actions, said or done in Private, are  
‘ known only by the Persons themselves;  
‘ and many Depositions that have been  
‘ here sworn to, as you have dress’d them,  
‘ seem’d agreeable to the Titles us’d in  
‘ their Articles, which have appear’d  
‘ Trifles when explain’d.

‘ And you, Gentlemen, may as well ar-  
‘ ticle against your General, for not being  
‘ omniscient, as expect he could find any  
‘ one that is so; without which you know  
‘ no one could interrogate, cross-examine,  
‘ and know what Persons could contra-  
‘ dict your respective Affidavits, and who  
‘ could make Counter-Depositions to them.

‘ No, Gentlemen, how ridiculous soever  
‘ Abundance of your trifling Affidavits  
‘ may make you appear to be, you are not  
‘ so stupid to believe you have not abus’d  
‘ her Majesty’s Goodness, by assuming to  
‘ your selves a Power to take Depositions  
‘ with-



‘ without Regard to the Manner her Ma-  
‘ jesty has directed, by which each Party  
‘ is to cross-examine one another ; but  
‘ they who would rob her Majesty of the  
‘ first Flower in her Crown, and deny  
‘ her negative Voice, are not likely much  
‘ to regard her Directions in what relates  
‘ to their Governor, tho’ he has the  
‘ Honour to represent her ; nor can you  
‘ find any better Reasons to justify your  
‘ bringing here Depositions taken in other  
‘ Islands. Are those Islands any Way de-  
‘ pendent on this ? Is not *Nevis* in some  
‘ Respect your Superior ? And is it possi-  
‘ ble to cross-examine, and take Counter-  
‘ Depositions of People at such a Distance.

‘ Sould you still pretend, from the  
‘ Queen’s Letter, the General might de-  
‘ pute, no Body will deny it ; and I have  
‘ been deputed, and appear’d for him ;  
‘ but ’twas he himself was only able to  
‘ know what would confute you ; and if  
‘ he had not been on the Spot, I should  
‘ have thought several of your Deposi-  
‘ tions of Moment, which have appear’d  
‘ to have nothing in them.

‘ You can, Gentlemen, have no other  
‘ View, than (by appearing with Deposi-  
‘ tions from all the Islands) to impose up-  
‘ on them who will not bestow Time  
‘ enough to understand your Manage-  
‘ ment.

‘ Thus



‘ Thus you have made it impossible for  
‘ the General to go Home, to expose such  
‘ Insinuations against him, by your de-  
‘ ferring these Things ’till the Fleet is un-  
‘ der Sail.

‘ ’Twas but Yesterday you brought  
‘ your new Articles ; and the Man of  
‘ War he was order’d Home in, was  
‘ sail’d before you brought him those Ar-  
‘ ticles, or gave him the least Notice you  
‘ were ready for the Broad Seal ; which  
‘ it’s plain you design’d to surprize him  
‘ in, by asking for it in this Manner, that  
‘ the World might believe he refus’d you  
‘ the Seal, when you and your Justices,  
‘ by not finishing ’till this Moment, and  
‘ saying they had not Time to read the  
‘ General’s Depositions, prevented the  
‘ Seals being fix’d to both ; for if there  
‘ was any Distinction in Point of Com-  
‘ pliment, the General might with Mo-  
‘ desty have expected it ; and he af-  
‘ fures you he would have scorn’d to have  
‘ made such Use of it, as to have fix’d the  
‘ Seal to his Part, when yours only want-  
‘ ed a Reading ; so will he not fix the Seals  
‘ to yours, unless you will read over his,  
‘ which he shews you are now ready ;  
‘ and then he will seal both, and you  
‘ may send them by some Vessel to the  
‘ Fleet at *St. Christopher’s* ; for the Queen’s  
‘ Order is positive, that the Broad Seal  
be



‘ be fix’d on both together, and they in-  
‘ terchang’d. Thus, Gentlemen, have  
‘ you forc’d the General to stay here  
‘ much longer than he desires, he being  
‘ ty’d not to return ’till the next Man of  
‘ War ; but if in the Interim you behave  
‘ your selves as you ought, in your diffe-  
‘ rent Capacities, he shall forget all the  
‘ Indignities you have offer’d to him.’

The Broad Seal being after this Man-  
ner, and for these Reasons, refus’d them,  
they would not consent to the Proposal  
of examining the Depositions for the Ge-  
neral, sealing both together, and sending  
them after the Fleet, but they seal up  
their own Depositions with their Agent’s  
Seal, (which Seal was again return’d to  
their Agent) and he sent away for *Eng-  
land* with them. What Credit ought to  
be given to Depositions so corruptly and  
disingeniously taken, and left in the Pow-  
er of a Person (whose equal Dealing in  
this Affair, the General had no Reason  
to confide in) to alter and mangle, as  
to the wicked Designs of these Men might  
seem most convenient, I refer to the  
Reader’s Observation.

But the Truth was this: When Things  
were enquir’d into, *Pro* and *Con*, the  
Proof of the Articles were in many Points  
so lame, and in the Whole so strenuously



confuted by the Answer of the General, which was confirm'd by the Depositions of Persons of undoubted Credit and Veracity, that their Fears by far exceed their Hopes. It was dreaded, that when these Things should be inspected into in *England*, the General would come off with Honour and Applause; and some of those who had been most busy in these Forgeries, might receive such Punishment as the Law would direct. Having therefore necessitated him to stay behind the Fleet, they renew their Designs against his Life, and endeavour to draw over to them as many of the Island as possible, as well the better to accomplish the Work, as in Hopes that the Greatness of their Numbers might exempt them from Punishment, and gain an Indemnity.

And indeed, as all Means were taken, so it prov'd no difficult Matter to irritate and stir up a People who were now ready to credit every Calumny; most of whom had been led so far into the Mischief, that they were perswaded there was no going back; and that their Safety was no Way consistent with the letting him live. And now, what hitherto was carry'd on in the Dark, begins to shew it self more openly; what was a long Time intended, begins to ripen for Execution. The Assembly-Men, tho' dissolv'd,

solv'd,



folv'd, are still accounted the Representatives of the Island, worthy to be entrusted with the Care of the People, whose Destruction, it was now publickly said, was intended by the General; the Preservation of their Liberty and Property, (which it must be confess'd are valuable Blessings, and deserve our best Care when really in Danger) is committed to those Patriots who use every Artifice to recommend themselves as such to the Populace; they engross and forestal the Markets, to increase the Scarcity of Provisions, and then make Use of the Necessities of the People, to have them always at their Beck, by dealing out Bread to those who were in Need; publick Feasts are made, and the Invitations to them in general, to all Ranks and Conditions of Men; the Mob, which were numerous on those Occasions, were exercis'd, and taught to form themselves into the several military Dispositions, to prepare them the better for the Design they had in View; tho' all this was perform'd under the specious Colour of training up a Militia for Defence against the publick Enemy, in Case of any Invasion; to which, indeed, as was before observ'd, this Island was greatly expos'd, and about this Time seem'd to be threaten'd with, which was made great Use of to



increase the Fears of the People, who were with all Confidence assur'd, that the General was in the Secret, and that he had sold them to the *French*.

The General, upon the Information of some *French* Vessels appearing off this Island, according to his usual Manner, consults his Council, and by their Advice, thought it convenient to have an Assembly in being on such approaching Danger; his Wishes and Inclinations for the Good of those People, were so powerful, as to make him hope, even beyond Demonstration, that the Dread of the publick Enemy might bring them to the Use of their Reason; that their real Danger would dissipate their imaginary Fears, and the private Designs of some, give Way to the publick Safety: An Assembly was therefore summon'd, but they had wrought themselves to such a Height in Iniquity, had given themselves up so entirely to the Power of Delusion and Frenzy, that they came together rather with Intentions to reproach the General, than to consider of their Security; and to prevent any Possibility of effecting any Thing to be done, they insist (as positively as they had done before on the negative Voice) that they should have the Appointment of their own Clerk; and the General, in whom the Power of the  
Crown



Crown was lodg'd, and whose Right therefore it was to appoint the Clerk, shall not be allow'd to act in this Matter farther than as a common Justice of Peace, to administer what Oaths are requir'd to the Person they should appoint. The General having acquainted them, that this was more than was allow'd to the Parliament in *England*, (the Usage of which was to be their Precedent) he could no more consent to their Demand on this Head, than he could to that of the negative Voice. † Whereupon the Assembly, attended with an unruly Mob, broke into the Court-House, where the General and Council were sitting; they insult and revile him; deny his being General, tho' arm'd with the Queen's Commission, and will not acknowledge or submit to his Authority; they call him *Traytor*; threaten to pull him out by the Beard; and a || Blood-thirsty Man officiously offers his Service to cut his Throat. † An Officer present at these Insults, and seeing the Danger, commands a Serjeant and seven Grenadiers from the Guard-House, to rest at the Door of the Court-Hall, in order to prevent the

† Tuesday, Feb. the 5th, 1710.

|| One John Kerr.

† Lieut. Worthington.



Mischief, and preserve the General's Person, if they proceeded to put their Threats in Execution. The Assembly being adjourn'd for two Days, upon the Approach of these Soldiers, withdraw, tho' with bitter Expressions and foul Language. The common People are told, they had now ocular Demonstration of the Tyranny of the General, and his Usurpations on their Liberties : That there could be no such Thing as a free Assembly, when the Army was made Use of to awe them. However, they threaten the General (to speak in their own Phrase) with such a Pill on Thursday, as he should not digest ; and they would bring such Force with them, as would drive him and his Grenadiers to the Devil. The Assembly parted this Night, having first order'd, that each Representative should summon those he represented, to meet on Thursday following in the Town, arm'd ; and they who were principal Actors and Advisors in the design'd Rebellion, make Settlements of their Estates, and enrol them in the publick Registry, as the Law there directs, to prevent the Forfeitures they were afraid would attend their intended Murder and Treason : And that Night and the next Day was spent in summoning the Inhabitants in Col. *Edward Byam's* Name, to come  
arm'd



arm'd to Town the *Thursday* following, to protect their Representatives; but whether Col. *Byam* issu'd out such a Summons or no, he can best tell; but 'tis certain he was acquainted therewith, and never contradicted it; or, when they were assembled together in *St. John's*, never once offer'd to undeceive them, or desir'd them to disperse, tho' it's very probable that he, whose Name had Influence enough to bring them together, could easily perswade them to depart. Most Mens Minds were sufficiently prepar'd by this Time, to receive any Prejudice against the General, tho' some could not be brought to consent to the Murder. These, therefore, are argu'd with, that the General's Life was not at all aim'd at; that they only design'd to take him Prisoner, and send him off the Island, which otherwise he would give up to the *French*: That the sickly Constitution of their Government, requir'd their doing thus much; but as to any Attempt against his Life, God forbid that should be thought on. However, they who were more rife for their Purposes, and found willing to drudge thro' Thick and Thin, are let into the Secret, that (to speak in their own Dialect) they would make a Sacrifice of *Daniel Parke's* Body, and send his Soul as an Offering to the



Devil ; and, if the cowardly Dog would deliver up his Commission, which was to be demanded, they would hang him up on the first Tree they met. To spirit up the meaner Sort to join in the Rebellion, they are promis'd the free Plunder of the General's, and all his Friends Good ; and full of these Expectations, prepar'd with Bags and Pillow-Cases to carry off the Plunder, they come to Town on *Thursday* the 7th of *December*, a Day for ever to be remember'd in that Island with Shame and Confusion, with Fasting and Humiliation to divert the just Judgments of God, and deprecate the Punishments of this their Sin.

It was not far in the Morning, before there appear'd about four hundred Men under Arms in the Town of *St. John's*. The General seeing their Preparations, had got to his House between forty and fifty Soldiers, (all the Army the Town afforded) for his Defence, with † three Officers and seven other Gentlemen || : He sends the Provost-Marshal to read and nail up in the Market-Place a Proclamation, requiring all Persons under Arms (above

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† Col. Newell, Lieut. Worthington, Ensign Lyndon.

|| Mr. Pember, Mr. Gatewood, Mr. Ayon, Mr. Beaulieu, Dr. Bonnin, Mr. Rosengrave, Mr. French.



(above the Number of ten) to disperse; but the Rebels (for under that Denomination I must now make Mention of them) would not admit of the Publishing thereof. They threaten to seize the Provost-Marshal, and direct him to tell the General *to wipe his Arse with it*: That his Guards, being few in Number, could make but small Resistance to their Forces, which were every Minute increasing, already above five hundred Men; and that they would either cut his Throat, or send him off the Island in Chains.

They order a Proclamation in the Name of the Assembly, to be thrice read at the Head of the congregated Rabble, whereby it was declar'd, that the General was a Traytor, and all those who would not take up Arms against him, are deem'd Traytors and Rebels to their Country; are to be banish'd off the Islands, and their Estates confiscated. After this, they sent an Address, or rather indeed a Command, to the General, brought by their † Speaker and one of the || Council, wherein they complain of the Soldiers being an Awe or Check to the Assembly; require he should discharge his Guards,  
and

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† Mr. Nath. Crump.  
|| Col. George Gambal.



and quit his Government. The General makes Answer, That neither Threats nor Death should or could prevail on him to quit the Government his Royal Mistress had entrusted him with; but that if the Assembly thought themselves aw'd by his Guards, that they might meet with the Lieutenant-Governor and Council at *Parbam*, (which is six or seven Miles from *St. John's*) where they should not see one Soldier, and they might keep there what Party of Men they pleas'd, for their Safe-guard: That he would appoint the same Person whom they had chosen for Clerk; and that what Laws they should make for the Good of the Island, he would consent to: That as to his Guards, they should molest no Body; that he kept them only for the Preservation of his Person, against which, he was inform'd, they had evil Designs; but that he should dismiss the Soldiers which were above the Number of his usual Guard, provided six Gentlemen of the best Repute would come up to him, and remain as Hostages: That the Inhabitants should also be dismiss'd and dispers'd. The Gentlemen who were sent as aforesaid by the Rebels, to the General, were so well pleas'd with his Answer, which he gave them in Writing, that they offer themselves as two of the Hostages,  
and



and engage to bring up four more with them : And indeed some of the Rebels were so well satisfy'd, that they laid down their Arms, and declar'd the General's Condescensions were beyond Expectation ; but it was not probable that any Concessions should prevail on those who thirsted for his Blood, and whose Resolutions were before fix'd to take away his Life.

The General flatter'd himself that his Proposals were such as might make the People easy, and express'd great Satisfaction, that the Storm was so well blown over : But to his great Surprise, when he expected and waited for the Hostages coming, he hears a March beat, and sees the Rebels coming towards him, who had divided themselves in two Parties, and march'd by two several Ways to attack him ; the one commanded by Capt. *John Piggot*, a rash Man, very fit to be made a Tool of on such an Occasion, who had been but lately arriv'd on the Island, and whom the General was so far from giving the least Offence to, that he had no manner of Acquaintance with him, but was drawn into that Faction by the Artifice of the Party, and the Apprehension he had of a Suit in *Chancery* to be commenc'd against him by his Wife's Children, in which they should not fail of having Justice done them : The other by  
one



one Capt. *John Painter*, a rich Planter, who had as little Reason as the former, to be the General's Enemy, and a great deal less Courage, in his sober Intervals, to attempt any dangerous Enterprize; but espous'd the Faction chiefly for good Fellowship, and the vain Ambition of being reputed one of the Patriots (as they styl'd themselves) of their Country: With these, in the several Divisions, march'd all the Assembly-Men, and surrounded the General's House.

Notwithstanding their near Approach, the General's Directions to the handful of Men he had with him, were so strict, that none of them fir'd 'till one of them receiv'd a Wound by a Shot from *Piggot's* Party from *Church-Hill*, (an Eminence that commanded the House) where the General had order'd a Serjeant and six Men to be posted, with Orders to maintain that Post against the Rebels, but in case of their advancing upon them, to fire at them, and retreat, which he, at the Head of a few he had left, would cover: But it unfortunately happen'd that the Serjeant and Men too were of Capt. *Joseph Rookeby's* Company, and on the Approach of the Rebels, either through Bribery or Fear of their Captain, laid down their Arms, and deserted the General.



The Fear of their Captain is mention'd because he himself had that Morning not only refus'd to head his Men, according to his Duty, and the General's Commands, but also forbad his Men, at their Peril, to fire or oppose the Country : For this he was sent Home by the succeeding Governor, try'd and broke by a Court of General Officers here ; but by the late Ministry admitted on the Half-pay Establishment, by a special Warrant to that Purpose obtain'd for him from the Queen, wherein it is mention'd to be for his faithful Services. 'Tis strange he did not make them appear on his Tryal to his Judges, who were Men of Honour, and would not omit doing him the Justice of a fair Representation of them.

The Rebels thus possess'd of so advantageous a Post, where they were under Covert of old Houses, large Trees, Rocks, and Shrubs, began to fire upon the General from that Side, as *Painter's* Party, secur'd by a Trench, did from the other Side, both in a manner invisible to the General, and he and all his Men wholly expos'd to them. However, the Fire was as briskly return'd of his Side ; but it could not be expected that so few as he had with him, could long oppose so great a Number ; and having discharg'd one Field-piece, loaden with round and partridge



tridge Shot, which through their Situation did no Execution, it was not long before they got into the House. Most of the Soldiers and others on the General's Side, being either kill'd, wounded, or deserted, he makes a personal Defence; and tho' there was no Hopes of Safety, yet he shews an undaunted Resolution; the Ringleader of the Rebels (Capt. *Piggot*) falls by his Hands, and when he had scarce a Second left, he bravely withstood and gave Defiance to the whole Strength of the Rebels, 'till at last (for Power must overcome) he receiv'd a Shot in his Thigh, which, tho' his Surgeon thought not mortal, disabled him, and he is fallen into his Enemies Hands.

They have now an Opportunity of convincing the World of the Sincerity of their pretended Intentions of the Good of the Publick, and may send him off, were that their Design, to what Place, and in what Manner they think fit; but instead thereof, they use him with the utmost Contempt and Inhumanity; reproachful Language was not sufficient Demonstration of their Indignations against him, they strip him of his Cloaths, and tear his Shirt from his Body, the Wrists and Neck Bands only remaining: They kick, spurn at, and beat him with the Butts of their Muskets, by which Means, at last, they  
break



break his Back : They drag him out into the Street by a Leg or an Arm, and his Head trails and beats from Step to Step of the Stone Stairs at the Entrance of his House, and he is drag'd naked on the coarse, gravelly, and stiff clayey Street, which rak'd the Skin from his Bones.

Those Cruelties and Tortures force Tears from his Eyes, and in this Condition is he left expiring, expos'd to the scorching Sun, out of the Heat of which he begs to be remov'd ; the good-natur'd Woman who, at his Request, brought him Water to quench his Thirst, is threaten'd by one *Samuel Watkins*, to have a Sword sheath'd in her Guts for her Humanity, and the Water is dash'd out of her Hands ; he is insulted and revil'd by \* every Scoundrel, in the Agonies of Death, but makes no other Return, than these mild Expressions. “ Gentlemen, if you have no Sense  
“ of Honour left, pray have some of Hu-  
“ manity. ” He gratefully owns the Kindness of his Friends, and prays God to reward those who stood by him that Day ; at last he is remov'd into the House of one *Mr. John Wright*, pretty near the Place where he lay, and there recommending his Soul to God with some pious Ejacu-

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\* Andrew Murray, Francis Carlisle, John Painter, John Tomlinson, &c



Ejaculations, he pays the great Debt of Nature, and Death, less cruel than his Enemies, puts a Period to his Pains and Sufferings.

Thus dy'd Col. *Parke*, whose brave End shews him sufficiently deserving the Commission which he bore, and by his triumphant Death, acquir'd an Honour to his Memory; which ought to be otherwise paid, than by the base Aspersions thrown upon it by his Enemies, and so readily given into by *some*, who ought rather judicially to examine Facts, and represent them, than take Reports on the Hearsay of Parties much interested to blacken and defame him.

Three or four Days pass'd before they would admit his Burial in the Church, (a long Time in that hot Country) and their Malice carry'd them so far, as to pull down the very Pew wherein he usually sat, tho' it was erected at the Publick Charge for all their Generals. Col. *Yeamans*, (the Lieutenant-Governor) with Col. *John Hamilton*, and Col. *Thomas Morris*, the most loyal and worthy of the Council, were highly insulted, and threaten'd to be murther'd in the Street, for disswading the Rebels from the Action, before they went upon it, and advising them to Moderation and Calmness, after it was over; when they ran like furious Madmen



men thro' the Streets, threatening to set Fire to all the General's and his Friends Houses in the Town ; which 'tis thought they would have effected, but that the Burning of those must have inevitably laid their own in Ashes.

Of the Queen's Forces with the General, Ensign *Lyndon*, and about twelve or fourteen Soldiers, were kill'd, and Col. *Newell*, and Lieutenant *Worthington*, with about five or six and twenty Men, wounded ; and of the few Friends \* he had with him, not one escap'd unhurt, tho' they suffer'd most after Quarter was promis'd them : Mr. *Michael Ayon*, (for Instance) after he had deliver'd up his Sword, was shot through the Body by one *Archibald Cockran*, and Mr. *George French*, lying in his Gore of some Wounds he had before receiv'd, was shot in his Mouth ; of which Wounds they both recover'd, to the great Wonder and Surprize of all that saw them : And Capt. *Boileau*, receiv'd a Shot, of which he soon after dy'd : Mr. *Pember*, *Rosengrave*, *Bonnine*, and *Gateward*, receiv'd several Blows and sore Bruises ; of which the last (tho'

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know

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\* He had a great many, and those of the best Families and Estates on the Island ; but living at a Distance from the Town, and his Enemies arriving at that Pitch of Wickedness altogether unexpectedly, was the Reason he was so surpris'd, and had no more with him ; their Names you may see at the End of this Book



known to have accidentally been with the General, upon some *Chancery* Affair which he came about that Morning, as he was an old decrepid Man, unfit for any Military Service) complain'd to his dying Hour, and attributed his Death, which happen'd soon after, to the Usage he receiv'd that Day. Of the Rebels were kill'd but four, *viz.* Capt. *Piggot*, Mr. *Thomas Young*, Mr. *Gervace Turton*, and one *Rayne*, a Carpenter, and about thirty wounded.

After they had thus surfeited themselves with Cruelties, they fall to plundering the General's House, and then break open his Store-houses, which they likewise rifle: So that his Estate must have suffer'd by that Day, in Money, Plate, Jewels, Cloaths, Linnen, Household-Goods, and Furniture, Wares and Merchandize, at the most moderate Computation, five thousand Pounds Sterling: For which his Executors have obtain'd no Satisfaction to this Day.

Their Fury being now spent, having nothing to exercise it upon, three or four of them go to *Nevis*, to give Lieutenant-General *Walter Hamilton* an Account of what happen'd, and invite him to their Island: Who, instead of shewing any Abhorrence of the Action, receiv'd the Messengers with joyful open Arms, and making



king but very little Stay, came in the same Vessel with them to *Antegoa*; tho' he well knew every one of them to have been all along violent Party-Men against General *Parke*, and now to have wash'd their Hands in his Blood.

On his Arrival there, he was met at his Landing and welcom'd by a large Body of the chiefest Rebels, but is so far from resenting in any wise the Rebellion they had just been in, and the Blood they had spilt, which was scarce cold, that he accepted their Complements, and shew'd them distinguishing Marks of his Affection; took up his Residence at the House of one *Daniel Mackennen*, one of the most criminal; and made all his Visits amongst them, continu'd them in their Posts of Honour and Profit, suffer'd the same Assembly to sit upon Business, and if ever he made mention of Col. *Parke's* Name, (\*O Ingratitude!) it was with Reproach and Contempt; whereas he always express'd himself with the greatest Tenderness and Compassion, of the Rebels, and took no manner of Notice of the Friends of the Government, (who were always loyal, and abhor'd such a barbarous Crime, and unheard-of Cruelty) un-

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less

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\* General *Parke* made him Lieutenant-Governor of *Nevis*, and thereby put him in the Way of Preferment, or else he might have remain'd in his Obscurity to this Day; and so well is he rewarded for it!



less it were to brow-beat and discour-  
tenance them.

It's true, he call'd a General Council  
and Assembly, under Pretence of examin-  
ing into that Affair, but was so far from  
an impartial Inquiry into it, that he dis-  
courag'd, as much as in him lay, all those  
that went about to do it; admitted four  
of the most flagrant Offenders, chose for  
*Antegoa*, to sit as Members of that Gene-  
ral Assembly, and appointed the Meeting  
to be at that Island; to which the *Nevis*  
Members refus'd to come, and several o-  
thers seeing the partial Proceedings, re-  
fus'd to act; so that the Intent of calling  
so many Gentlemen together from sever-  
al Islands, seem'd to be, in a more solemn  
Manner, to give Sanction, and beget the  
more Credit, to an Address he promoted  
to be drawn up, in the Nature of a Repre-  
sentation of the Action, to her Majesty;  
which he influenc'd the Council to sign,  
by making it his Request, and sending it  
by the Marshal to their Houses; but it so  
excus'd and palliated the Matter, that it  
contain'd not a tenth Part of the Truth,  
and for that Reason was refus'd by Col.  
*John Hamilton*, before-mention'd; and was  
accepted and sign'd by several others, as  
they since declar'd, for Peace and Quiet-  
ness sake, and Fear of Insults from the  
Rebels.



To prevent the ill Impression that Ad-  
drefs might have made on People here,  
(where without doubt it was industriouf-  
ly handed about) and in fome measure  
to fet forth the hard Cafe of fuffering  
Loyalty under that Adminiftration, it  
was neceffary to come thus far into Mr.  
*Hamilton's* Conduct, however wide it may  
feem from the Scope and Design of thefe  
Sheets, but a proper Opportunity may of-  
fer it felf for making that, and General  
*Douglas's* Adminiftration, a Subject of far-  
ther Entertainment for the Publick: He  
has now the Regiment entirely of his  
Side, from the Colonel, to a private Man;  
his Influence is ftrong upon their Affairs  
here at Home, as well as Abroad; feve-  
ral of thofe who have actually been in  
Arms, in the Rebellion of the 7th of *Decem-*  
*ber* 1710, or have been violent Party-Men  
and Abettors thereof, have fince got Com-  
miffions in it; whereof the prefent \*  
Speaker of the Affembly of *Antegoa* is one;  
his Creatures of that Stamp are daily pro-  
cur'd to be of the Council of that Ifland;  
and how the Loyalifts are like to fare un-  
der fo much Power and Inclination to op-  
prefs them on all Hands, can very natu-  
rally be fuppos'd from the Discourage-  
ments they *have* labour'd under, as may  
be feen in the following Adrefs.



To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.

The humble Address of \* some of your Loyal Subjects, Inhabitants of the Island of ANTEGOA.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

A Few of your Majesty's dejected, but loyal Subjects of this Island, privately meeting together, do by this our most humble Address, lay our Selves prostrate at your royal Feet for Protection of Lives and Interests, for adhering to that late loyal Gentleman, Col. Parke, your Majesty's chief Governor of the Leeward Charibbee Islands, who was murder'd in his own House, with several others that were with him, in a most barbarous Manner, on Thursday the seventh of December last; the Particulars of which will be laid before your Majesty, being such as were never parallel'd even amongst Heathens, much less amongst Christians, who style themselves Protestants.

Our Lives, Great Queen! are so much in Danger, that we dare not trust the Acquaintance of this our Address, even with our Friends, who detest that barbarous Action, and would willingly join us in this Matter; for that the Diligence of our Enemies

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\* Not of the ordinary common People, but Gentlemen of as good Fortunes and Reputations as any on the Island



‘ mies is such as nothing \* scarcely can pass  
‘ their Knowledge : And the Attempt to  
‘ discover to your Majesty the Truth of  
‘ that Affair, would be of fatal Conse-  
‘ quence to us your Majesty’s Supplicants.

‘ The Measures they now take to excuse  
‘ this Action, are such as are as barbarous  
‘ as the former, by blackening the Ho-  
‘ nour and Character of that truly loyal  
‘ Person, to your Majesty.

‘ To effect which, they invent new  
‘ Ways of imposing on the World, what  
‘ was never intended, and have so far  
‘ gain’d their Ends, as to gain, by Artifices  
‘ of Threats and Promises, an Address to  
‘ be sign’d by all the Councillors of this  
‘ Island, ( Col. *John Hamilton* excepted )  
‘ wherein the Truth of that abominable  
‘ Action is wholly hid : At which Meet-  
‘ ing was permitted to sit in Council, two  
‘ certain Gentlemen, one of which did not  
‘ appear there since the late General’s  
‘ coming to the Government, and the o-  
‘ ther for above two Years before he was  
‘ murther’d ; yet both sign’d the Address  
‘ before-mention’d, and we doubt not but  
‘ your *Majesty*, by your penetrating Judg-  
‘ ment, will easily see through the Veil  
‘ drawn over that bloody Scene.

F 4

‘ *We*

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\* This is so true, that they were oblig’d to bury even this Address, to keep it from falling into the Rebels Hands, upon some Intelligence they had of it.



‘ We farther humbly presume to ac-  
‘ quaint your Majesty, that when the  
‘ Truth of this Matter, in all its Circum-  
‘ stances, as its Rise, Progress, and fatal  
‘ Catastrophe of the late General, is laid  
‘ before you, your Majesty will approve  
‘ of his Conduct, commiserate his End,  
‘ and be surpriz’d to find you have such  
‘ People to your Subjects.

‘ May the great God of Heaven, who  
‘ has hitherto preserv’d you from all Dan-  
‘ gers, privy Conspiracies, and Rebellions,  
‘ ever continue his Protection to your  
‘ most sacred Majesty, and be your Sup-  
‘ port in all your Undertakings, for the  
‘ Good and Welfare of his Church and  
‘ People, of which you are supream Head  
‘ and Governor: Which is, and shall al-  
‘ ways be, the hearty Prayer of,

*May it please your Majesty,*

*Your Majesty’s*

*Most dutiful, loyal, and obedient*

*Subjects and Servants.*

*John Hamilton,  
Joseph French,  
William Matthew,  
Richard Buckeridge,  
John Brett,  
Isaac Royal,*

*John Wickham,  
Jeremiah Blizard,  
John Roe,  
Caesar Rodeney,  
John Haddon,  
Thomas Turnor.*



As by the foregoing was only intended to set Matters of Fact in a clear Light, to the View of the Publick, and neither to acquit or condemn the late Col. *Parke's* Actions, otherwise than by the nicest Scrutiny for the Truth, the following Articles of Complaint, where the whole Charge of his Adversaries is summ'd up, and set forth in the most black Characters, and aggravating Circumstances they could think of, who put their Names to them; many of whom rather examin'd into the Heinousness of the Crimes, than the Reality of them; and more, who examin'd neither, but depended on the Honesty of those Gentlemen who pretended to stand in Vindication of those never-failing Baits of Liberty and Property: These Articles, I say, and the General's Answers to each of them, with the Proceedings of a General Council, and General Assembly, held at *St. Christopher's*, are thought proper to be here at large set forth, and without any Observations upon them, are submitted to the unbiass'd and impartial Judgment of the candid Reader, to make his own Reflections, and I entreat his Patience for the two following Addresses from the Islands of *Nevis* and *St. Christopher's*, which, without doing an Injury to their Innocence of this horrid Guilt, and  
the



the Worth and Honour of the Persons signing them, cannot here be omitted.

NEVIS.

*To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.*

*The humble Address of the Honourable Daniel Smyth, Esq; President, and the Council and Assembly of this Island, in behalf of themselves and the other Inhabitants of the same.*

*May it please your Majesty,*

WE your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal Subjects, being deeply sensible of the late unlawful and violent Proceedings of some of your Majesty's Subjects in the Island of *Antegoa*, even to the Murther of your Majesty's late Captain-General and Commander in Chief, *Daniel Parke*, Esq; and several others of your Majesty's Subjects of that Island, occasion'd (*as they say*) by the said Captain-General's Male-Administration there; and being highly concern'd thereat, lest your Majesty's Resentments of so great a Miscarriage, (being under one chief Governor) should reach us that are wholly innocent thereof; *we do* with all Humility declare our utmost Abhorrence and Detestation of that heinous Crime, and of all violent Proceedings, Murders, and Rebellions; and do most humbly assure your Majesty, that,

as



' as we never made any publick Complaint  
 ' against his said late Excellency, so we  
 ' were in no wise or manner whatsoever  
 ' accessary thereto, or concern'd therein,  
 ' neither by abetting or encouraging them,  
 ' or any of them, nor by Connivence, but  
 ' calling to Mind the Glories of your Ma-  
 ' jesty's happy Reign, your mild Govern-  
 ' ment, and Tenderness to your People,  
 ' did receive the Account given of it, with  
 ' the greatest Horror, Sorrow, and Amaze-  
 ' ment: Wherefore we beg Leave to be-  
 ' seech your most gracious Majesty, that  
 ' your just Resentments may not affect us,  
 ' who are truly and sincerely innocent;  
 ' but that we may have the happy Influ-  
 ' ences of your gracious Protection and  
 ' Government continu'd to us and our Po-  
 ' sterity, in the same Manner as we have  
 ' hitherto enjoy'd it.

<i>Daniel Smyth, Presid<sup>t</sup></i>	<i>Ja. Symonds, Speaker,</i>
<i>Richard Abbot,</i>	<i>Samuel Gardiner,</i>
<i>John Bevon,</i>	<i>John Butler,</i>
<i>Azariah Pinney,</i>	<i>John Horn,</i>
<i>Laurence Broadbelt,</i>	<i>Thomas Minor,</i>
<i>John Norwood,</i>	<i>Richard Broadbelt,</i>
<i>John Richardson,</i>	<i>Solomon Israel,</i>
<i>Michael Smith,</i>	<i>John Smith,</i>
<i>Robert Ellis,</i>	<i>Thomas Bridgewater,</i>
<i>Charles Bridgewater.</i>	<i>Roger Pemberton,</i>
	<i>Michael Williams.</i>



St. CHRISTOPHER'S.

*To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.*

*The humble Address of the Lieutenant-Governor and Council of that Island.*

‘ **I**N the deepest Sense of Duty and Loy-  
‘ alty, we humbly beg Leave to lay be-  
‘ fore your Majesty our utter Abhorrence  
‘ and Detestation of the execrable Mur-  
‘ ther of your late General, *Daniel Parke,*  
‘ Esq; in the Island of *Antegoa.*

‘ We cannot but be sensible, that when  
‘ your Majesty is let into the true State  
‘ of that tragical Scene, upon full Exa-  
‘ mination, and by the Oaths of impartial  
‘ Gentlemen, who were upon that Island  
‘ when the Fact was perpetrated, the  
‘ many Cruelties attending that bloody  
‘ Assassination, will excite your highest  
‘ Displeasure.

‘ We therefore look upon our Selves  
‘ oblig'd, both in Duty as good Subjects,  
‘ and in Conscience as Christians, to give  
‘ your Majesty this Assurance, that we  
‘ neither had the least Knowledge of, nor  
‘ any Hand in that inhuman, unjustifiable  
‘ Action.

‘ As we are conscious of our own In-  
‘ nocence, in all Humility we presume to  
‘ implore



‘ implore your most sacred Majesty, that  
‘ we may not fall under that your Royal  
‘ Displeasure, nor be made Sufferers for  
‘ their Crimes, by retrenching those Privi-  
‘ ledges we now happily enjoy under the  
‘ Crown: And, as in Duty bound, we shall  
‘ ever pray for the long Continuance of your  
‘ most sacred Majesty’s glorious Reign o-  
‘ ver your loyal Subjects, and trium-  
‘ phant Successes against all your Ene-  
‘ mies.

*Michael Lambert,  
Henry Burrel,  
J. Panton,  
Francis Phipps,  
J. Peteres,  
J. Bourryeau,  
Joseph Estridge.*

These Addresses being offer’d to Lieu-  
tenant-General *Hamilton*, then Comman-  
der in Chief, for his Concurrence with,  
and joining in them, on his Arrival at *Ne-  
vis* and *St. Christopher’s*, after the break-  
ing up of the General Council and Assem-  
bly at *Antegoa*, he not only refus’d to sign,  
but reprov’d those that did, telling them  
angrily, *That they medled with what did not  
belong to them, and what they had no Bu-  
siness with*; which, however, did not hin-  
der the Gentlemen from sending them a-  
way without him.

From



From the Sense all the World, as well as these two Islands, must have of the Barbarity of the Crime, it might be expected, that the Persons concern'd in it, should, upon serious Thoughts, be struck with a Remorse, and shew some Sorrow for what they had done; but to the contrary, they appear to be harden'd in Iniquity, and, instead of repenting, glory in the Action, and daily vindicate it, even by new Murthers and Insults of such as declare it to be unjustifiable, and express their Abhorrence of it. Instances of this kind are not wanting, and Col. *Newell's* base Murther, on the same Account, by three \* Persons who assaulted him on the high Road, is fresh in every one's Memory; but † one of them taking it wholly upon himself, tho' declar'd by the Gentleman, on his Death-Bed, to have been the most innocent, receiv'd his Tryal, and was acquitted. Capt. *Charles Cook* was likewise murther'd on the high Road, by one *John Mobson*, who attack'd him on the like Quarrel: And the ill Usages given on this Occasion, were too many here to insert, tho' the Authors of both escap'd with Impunity.

And as no Examples of Justice have been as yet made, nor (is likely) ever will,

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\* *Lieut. Col. Val. Morris, Capt. Cunningsby Norbury, Capt. Tobias Lisle.*

† *Lieut. Col. Val. Morris.*



will, to deter them from such audacious Attempts on the Sovereignty of the Crown of *Great Britain*, or from committing such Wickedness for the future, 'tis hop'd it will not be unacceptable to the Reader, to be here entertain'd with a brief Account of *Henry Smyth's* Tryal in *Westminster-Hall*, being the only Person ever try'd for this Fact: Which may partly satisfy the Curious in their Enquiries, why none have suffer'd: And by the List of their Names immediately following that Account, those Persons are transmitted to Posterity, who have been the chief Promoters of, and Actors in, this horrid Scene of Murther and Rebellion; for if People were not frighten'd from such Villanies by *some* Mark of Infamy, and the certain Resentment of Mankind, few Princes, I am afraid, and it may be suppos'd much fewer Ministers, would live out half their Days, but some Desperado giddy Mob, would *Villars*, *De Witte*, or *Parke* them, for performing the Duties of their high Functions, so as it may happen not to suit with the Desires or Prejudices of particular Persons.

Tuesday June the 28th, 1715, *Henry Smyth* was brought to his Tryal at the *King's-Bench* Bar in *Westminster-Hall*, before the Lord Chief Justice *Parker*, and the rest of the Judges of that Court.

The



The Jury were as follows.

*Sir Thomas Halton*, of the Parish of *St. Mary Islington*, Bart.

*Alexander Pitfeild*, of the Parish of *St. Leonard's Shoreditch*, Esq;

*Joseph Fury*, of *Mile-End*, Esq;

*Richard Brown*, of the Parish of *St. Mary Islington*, Esq;

*Matthew Halworthy*, of the Parish of *St. John Hackney*, Esq;

*Daniel Dollins*, of the same Parish, Esq;

*Alexander Ward*, of the Parish of *St. Andrew Holborn*, Esq;

*William Northey*, of *Hackney*, Esq;

*John Elwick*, of *Mile-End*, Esq;

*Henry Emmet*, of *Hackney*, Esq;

*John Furness*, of *Spittle-fields*, Gent.

*James Williamson*, of *Edmonton*, Gent.

The following Gentlemen he challeng'd.

*Thomas Ryalton*, of the Parish of *St. Margaret's Westminster*, Esq;

*John Fuller*, of the Parish of *St. James's Clerkenwell*, Esq;

*Peter Levigne*, of *Kensington*, Esq;

*Thomas Lee*, of *Kensington*, Esq;

*Sherman Godfrye*, of the Parish of *St. Paul Shadwell*, Esq;

*Nehemias Lyde*, of *Hackney*, Esq;

*Thomas*



Thomas Sutton, of Kensington, Esq;  
Giles Ridle, of the Parish of St. Giles in  
the Fields, Gent.

Samuel Paul, of the Parish of St. Mar-  
garet Westminster, Gent.

Henry Trent, of the same Parish, Gent.

Thomas Miller, of Spittle-fields, Gent.

Samuel Hanscot, of the same, Gent.

John Lekenox, of the same, Gent.

The said Smyth was sent from *Antegoa*  
by General Douglas, charg'd with *Rebel-  
lion* and *Murder* of Col. Parke, the late  
chief Governor: He was committed for  
High-Treason by the Earl of *Dartmouth*,  
then principal Secretary of State; and  
the Treason specify'd in his Warrant of  
Commitment, was, a levying War against  
her Majesty in the Island of *Antegoa*. Pur-  
suant to which Commitment, he was in-  
dicted for High-Treason, and levying  
War against her Majesty in the Island of  
*Antegoa*, and murdering Col. Parke, the  
chief Governor.

To which, he pleaded a general Par-  
don granted by General Douglas, the suc-  
ceeding Governor, of all Treasons, Mispri-  
sion of Treasons, &c. but this Pardon being  
produc'd, appear'd to be subsequent to  
his Commitment. And out of it were  
excepted all such Persons as were in  
Custody, in order to be prosecuted for



the *Murder* aforefaid, at the Time of iffuing forth the faid Pardon; and thereupon the faid *Smyth* averr'd, That he was not in Custody, in order to be profecuted for the *Murder* of the faid General *Parke*, at the Time of iffuing the faid Proclamation of Pardon, and pleaded over, *Not Guilty*.

Which two Iffues being try'd, the Sum of the Evidence, to prove the general Iffue, was, That the Prifoner at the Bar was feen in the Morning of the 10th of *December 1710*, (on which that treasonable Action was committed) in the Market-Place, in the Town of *St. John's*, in the faid *Island*, where a Number of People were affembled together in Arms, in a white Wafcoat, with a Belt about his Wafte, whereon hung a Catridge-Box, and a Sword by his Side; and that there were a great many Guns grounded, and laid together in a Heap againft the Stocks, in the Market-Place, where this Witnefs did not doubt, but the faid *Smyth's* Gun lay amongft the reft; and moreover declar'd, That it was after a Proclamation was iffu'd by the General, and read in the faid Market-Place by the Marfhal, requiring all Perfons then affembled, or that fhould that Day affemble themfelves together in Arms, to difperfe themfelves, and repair to their feveral and refpectve

Homes



Homes and Habitations, or else they should be deem'd Rebels, and treated accordingly.

Another Witness declar'd, That when the Multitude divided themselves into two Bodies, and march'd by two several Ways to attack the General's House, the Prisoner march'd up, arm'd with Sword, Gun, and Catridge-Box, amongst the rest of the Rebels that form'd the Division commanded by Captain *Piggot*, to the Hill, from whence the first Fire was made against the General.

A third declar'd, He had met the Prisoner at the Bar coming up to the General's House, another Way, with a Gun, in some short While after the Heat of the Action was over, when he (the said Witness) was carry'd away wounded from the House.

And all the Witnesses declar'd, That several Times afterwards, they heard him (the Prisoner at the Bar) say, in Discourse about this Matter, That he was in the Action; and if it were to be done again, he would do it; and if possible, go twenty Miles on his Head to do it: And if it were not for him and some few others, the Work would never have been done: For that the cowardly Dogs of Planters would run away, and had not Courage to do the Business.



64  
As to the special Issue, *viz.* Whether the Prisoner at the Bar was in Custody, in order to be prosecuted for the *Murder* of General *Parke*, at the Time of issuing the Proclamation of Pardon; first, the Lord *Dartmouth's* Hand and Seal to the Commitment was prov'd, which bore Date the 18th of *November 1711*, and the Pardon was dated the 6th of *February* following. And the Officer, to whose Custody he was committed, swore positively, he receiv'd him the next Day after the Date of the said Commitment, *viz.* the 19th of *November 1711*; so that it plainly appear'd he was in Custody for High-Treason committed in *Antegoa*, in levying War against her Majesty, before the said 6th of *February 1711*, on which the said Pardon was issu'd; and (as by the said Officer's Oath) it appear'd, that he continu'd Prisoner, and was in Custody, by Virtue of that Commitment, from the said 19th of *November 1711*, to the — Day of *June* following, when he was, by Orders from the Secretary of State, admitted to Bail, and Bail was taken accordingly.

The next Thing to be try'd, was, whether the High-Treason for which he was committed, was the *Murder* of Col. *Parke*; the said *Murder* not being expressly mention'd in the said Commitment.



In order to prove this, as well as any other Matter necessary to be prov'd, Mr. *A*—*G*— ought to have come prepar'd ; but instead of so being, had little to say to the Matter, but sent then out of Court to Mr. *Lewis*, who was under Secretary to the Lord *Dartmouth*, to enquire of him about the Informations on which the Lord *Dartmouth* granted that Warrant of Commitment who returning for Answer, That he remember'd nothing of them. Mrs. *Pepper* (Col. *Parke's* Sister) being in Court, offer'd to depose upon Oath, That it was upon her Application to the Lord *Dartmouth*, that the Prisoner at the Bar was committed for the *Murder* of her Brother.

The Counsel for the Prisoner objected against that, because, by the legal Course of Evidence, the Information upon which the Warrant was made, (which ought to be, and 'tis presum'd was in Writing) ought to have been produc'd, which would have been proper Evidence of that Matter, or else an Affidavit made, that there had been diligent Search made for it in the Office, and that it could not be found, or that there never was any in Writing ; and then Mrs. *Pepper's*, or any other Evidence to prove it the same Treason excepted out of the Pardon, would have been admitted. The Judges were of



this Opinion, and Mr. A—— G—— having no such Affidavit, whether there was or was not an Information in Writing; and that on Search made, none could be found. There was not sufficient Proof of the special Issue, and the Lord Chief Justice, in his Charge to the Jury, telling them, that it was no Matter how they found the general Issue, they brought him in not guilty on both.

*Daniel Mackennen, Samuel Watkins, and Thomas Kerby*, were also committed to *Newgate*, and indicted for the same High-Treason; but pleading the aforefaid general Pardon, were discharg'd without any Tryal.

The Beginners and Fomenters of the Faction which broke out in *Rebellion* and *Murder* of their chief Governor, were,

<i>Col. Christ. Codrington</i>	<i>Samuel Watkins</i>
<i>Barry Tankard</i>	<i>Nath. Crump</i>
<i>William Thomas</i>	<i>Dan. Mac Kennen</i>
<i>Edward Perry</i>	<i>Will. Nevin</i>
<i>The Rev. Mr. James</i>	
<i>Field, Clerk</i>	



The following, were the Members of the  
 Assembly for the Island of *Antegoa*, in  
 the Year 1710, all deeply concern'd,  
 and leading Men in the *Rebellion* and  
*Gen. Parke's Murder*.

Capt. John Piggot	John Tomlinson
Capt. John Paynter	Isaac Horsefoot
Dan. Mac Kennen	Sam. Phillips
Sam. Watkins	John Frye
Nath. Crump, Speaker	Sam. Frye
Tho. Williams	John Gamble
Arch. Cochran	Will. Hamilton
Jacob Morgan	John Kerr, Jun.
Edw. Chester, Sen.	Will. Pearn
Will. Glanvill	John Elliot
Francis Carlisle	James Barter

The following Persons were the Chief of  
 the *Rebels*, or *Assassins*.

John Otto-Byar	Joseph Adams
John Kerr, Sen.	Peter Adams
John Burton	Edward Chester, Jun.
Tho. Kerby	Richard Smith
Tho. Trant	John Martin
Joshua Jones	Richard Sheerwood
Humph. Osbourn	Barthol. Sanderson
Will. Lavington	Patrick West
Baptist Looby	Jacob Thibou
John King	John Howse



Obadiab Bradshaw  
William Pike  
Samuel Meares  
John Rose  
Thomas Bate  
Cornelius Halleran  
Thomas Tanner  
Richard Daniel  
John Parkes  
John Combes  
Jacob La Boux  
Charles Dunbar  
Mark Monk  
Charles Lloyd  
John Nanton  
Will. Moles  
Isaac Wharfe  
—— Bromel  
Laur. Scannell  
David Scannell  
John Bradeson  
William Dikes  
William Masters  
Anthony Brown  
Robert Christian  
Jacob Fletcher  
John Codner  
Henry Smyth  
Henry Blizzard  
Theodorus Godett  
Andrew Murray  
Jeremiah Brown

James Parkes  
Giles Watkins  
Edward Horne  
Edward Horne, Jun.  
Gervace Turton  
Rich. Denbow  
Thomas Young  
Robert Gamble  
Jeffry Duncombe  
Will. Grantham  
John Lavicount  
Peter Lavicount  
John Russel  
John Portlock  
John Englefeild  
Will. Fenton  
John Hill  
Jonath. Hill  
David Kidd  
William Whittle  
Joseph Bedhead  
Gilbert Garrett  
Anthony Garrett  
Garrett Garrett  
John Brunkburst  
Rich. Soanes  
John Sweetenham  
John Mobson  
John Bezoone  
John Bezoone, Jun.  
Owen Mac Carty  
John Marchant



Darby Newgent  
Edward Newgent  
Jacob Fletcher  
John Waterfall  
Philip Trant  
Will. Chapman  
Philip Darby  
Richard Baker  
John Codner  
John Power  
Ambrose York  
David Maine  
Will. Hughes  
—— Sedgeworth  
Francis Shadbourn  
John Colston  
James Hanson  
Will. Sheares  
John Stephens  
Matthew Liddy  
Richard Richards  
Simon Ervin  
John Drillinvaux  
Thomas Pullen  
William Hynde  
James Hand  
James Sinegat  
Clement Laniere

Peter Volard  
John Newman  
Joseph Gale  
Patrick Cunningham  
Thomas Scott  
Alexander Blake  
Anthony Billingham  
John Mobson  
Samuel Walker  
Richard Peck  
Thomas Pullen  
William Merryday  
John Strong  
Nicholas Trant  
Robert Dunning  
Matthew Andrews  
Will. Vickers  
Henry Dunstane  
Matthew Wilkinson  
Thomas Matthews  
John Rayne  
—— Anderton  
David Nevin  
James Low  
Leonard Edwards  
Jeremiah Nibbs  
Bernard Horsham.



# ARTICLES

OF

## COMPLAINT

Exhibited against

DANIEL PARKE, *Esq;*

*Late Captain-General and Commander in Chief in and over all her Majesty's Leeward Carribbee-Islands in America; with his ANSWERS respectively to each ARTICLE.*

### ARTICLE I.

**T**HAT the said Colonel Parke, present Governor, soon after his Arrival in this her Majesty's Island of *Antegoa*, (to pave the Way for Injustice, Oppression, Tyranny, and other his Male-Administration) did frequently and publickly declare, That he had Assurance from my Lord High-Treasurer of  
Eng-



England, and the Dutcheſs of Marlborough, that he ſhould be ſupported and protected, let him do what he would; which rais'd the juſt Indignation of all Perſons of Senſe and Penetration, that two ſuch Perſons of Quality and conſiderable Figure in the Adminiſtration, and near Relation to her Majeſty's Service, ſhould be ſo ſcandalouſly traduc'd; and that with no other Deſigns, but to awe every Perſon under his Government into the utmoſt tame and fervile Submission to whatever he ſhould do.

A N S W E R I.

*The firſt Article is a Specimen of the reſt, and is fill'd with frightful Epithets: Tyranny and Oppreſſion are charg'd on me at once. The Way to which, they ſay I pav'd by ſcandalouſly traducing two Perſons of the higheſt Quality and conſiderable Figure in the Adminiſtration, which rais'd the juſt Indignation of all Perſons of Senſe and Penetration; whereby, if they mean themſelves, and would have People believe that they had any Pretence to that Character, they ſhould have ſhewn how ſo fooliſh a Story could pave the Way to ſuch ſcandalous Practices, and what Advantage, affronting two ſuch illuſtrious Perſons, could be to me in my Deſign.*

*But as there is nothing theſe People are not capable of attempting, the high Regard*  
I al-



I always mention'd those Names with, \* made them apprehend I hop'd for their Favour, while I did nothing unworthy of it.

They therefore begin their Articles with pretending I affronted them, thereby to deprive me of their Protection.

Besides, it ill agrees with their Penetration, to be impos'd on by any Thing so ridiculous; which, since they all conceiv'd great Indignation at, I can't imagine whom I could awe thereby, into a most tame and servile Submission: For if they did not believe it, they stand convicted of Falshood; for then it could by no Means over-awe them; and if they did believe it, it so exposes their Stupidity, that the House of † Fools is fitter for them, than the least Pretence to Sense and Penetration.

However, they are positive I have publickly and frequently made such Declarations; which, if true, as it is in it self void of common Sense, and what none but an Idiot could be guilty of, I am almost asham'd to give them a serious Answer to, or to observe, that these frequent publick Declarations, not a Gentleman of the Council \* ever heard me once to make, or any Thing like it, tho' some of them are generally with me, as appears by their Answer; and which alone is enough to destroy so wild an Accusation.

But

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\* See the Council's Answer to this Article.

† In Amsterdam there is a House for Idiots.

\* See the Council's Answer to this Article.



But they having since taken Depositions to support their Articles, I am oblig'd to observe, (instead of a Train of Evidence to support an Article that stands in so much Need of it, to be credited) they muster up but one who pretends he ever heard it; and he goes but half the Article, and mentions but one of those great Persons whom they so honourably link together; and he † is a Wretch too low for my Conversation, whose Character in the Interrogatories prepar'd for him, would have been expos'd, if he had not avoided'em by slipping off the Island.

Another, indeed, tells you something of such a Story; a Creature still meaner and baser than the other, but he reports only on Hearsay, and says one that is dead told him so; and which, in all Probability, he never reported, 'till the Gentleman was past contradicting him.

Mr. Watkins's Deposition, and the Interrogatory, No. 116, put to Col. George Gamble, are, I suppose, design'd to strengthen the Charge which they had so little Pretence for; but as the first is rather a Compliment to me, than otherwise, and the last very wide from their Article, and what, if true, is no Fault, and no Ways either names, or can be suppos'd to relate to those great Personages; the Mention of whom, gave them such Indignation

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† John Barnes.



dignation to beget such an Article, I shall trouble myself no farther about it, only ask them,

Since they stand convicted of wilful Lying in the Beginning of their Articles, by having no Pretence to say I have publickly and frequently made such Declarations, when they bring but one Witness (and he eminent for swearing at Randum) that will pretend to attest any Thing like it; whether they do not give the World just Reason to suspect the rest of their confident Assertions to be equally false and infamous?

#### ARTICLE II.

That he did menace and otherwise endeavour to scare, frighten, and discourage Witnesses from testifying the Truth in the Case of *Edward Chester*, Sen. of the Town of *St. John's*, Merchant, then under Prosecution for the Death of one *Thomas Sawyer*; and that because their Testimonies tended clearly to prove, that the said *Sawyer* dy'd a natural Death: And that he did likewise attempt, by his Presence, and all the Artifices he was Master of, to determine and oblige the Coroner's Inquest to find, that the said *Sawyer* dy'd by a Blow upon his Head with a Tankard, given to him by the said *Chester*, and that contrary to a Train of the clearest Evidences imaginable: And that he did threaten and ill-use the Justices who bail'd the said *Chester*, tho' done after it was found by the Coroner's In-



quest, that the said *Sawyer* dy'd a natural Death ; and did immediately turn out the Deputy Provost-Marshal, for shewing the said *Chester* some common Civilities. And all this at a Time when the General had vow'd and threaten'd the Ruin of the said *Chester*, upon the most groundless Displeasure conceiv'd against the said *Chester*.

## A N S W E R II.

*The second Article is so clearly answer'd by the Council of the Island, there is little worth Observation in it, but the full Tide of Malice and Ingratitude that runs thro' it ; the Charge is no less than thirsting after innocent Blood ; which (long after) the Gentlemen of the Council are so little conscious of. They confess they agreed to what I did, and think no more than my Duty ; and if the Case had not appear'd very plain to them, they would much rather have wash'd their Hands, than bore a Share of this imputed Gilt.*

*Several People swore, indeed, very freely for this Gentleman ; but I had lately so strong a Proof of their Inclination to bring off their Country-men, they having clear'd Mr. Poxton of the barbarous Murder of Col. Johnson, who had been their chief Governor ; for which, her Majesty directed, that he should have no Employment for ever in the Island. That it appear'd plainly my Duty*  
to



to be very careful that none of the Subjects of the Queen, my Mistress, might be murder'd with Impunity.

But all my Care has been insufficient; two || Gentlemen eminent for the Inoffensiveness of their Conversation, having since been barbarously kill'd; but the Fury of Inquest would not bring in who kill'd them, tho' it was notorious to the whole Island; but by thus bringing off one another, they laugh at the Laws, despise its Penalties, and do any Wickedness they are inclin'd to.

And when I add to that the certain Information I receiv'd, that a Jury regularly chosen, were dismiss'd, to chuse another that were Friends to the Person charg'd with the Murder, I had double Reason to be cautious; for if there was so clear a Train of Evidences for him, as they say he had, what Occasion was there for that Precaution, or to summon a Jury perfectly dependant \* on him.

The Coroner also, as well as several other Persons, thought him guilty †; whose Depositions I have, as well as some others of the same Opinion; but it has since appear'd, this Gentleman, who would seem thus wrong'd, purchas'd of the Coroner the seasonable Favour of

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|| Major Wickham, and Capt. William Macklemore.

\* Mr. Chester being Agent to the African Company, by which they were most of them in his Debt.

† See the Depositions of John Wickham and Samuel Wickham.



of dismissing an impartial Jury, whose Verdict he had so much Reason to apprehend.

Were not these strong Grounds of Suspicion? And few Judges are arraign'd for the Phrases they express themselves in, to Men indicted for such Crimes; but there is nothing these People will not carp at; and the Pardon which I afterwards, on the Solicitation of him and his Family, granted him, explains in this Case how sad a Fellow he is, and how strangely he swallows Lies, Oaths, and Inconsistencies; and tho' I shall frequently have Occasion to talk with him, (for he swears whatever he can imagine may prejudice me) 'tis here necessary to expose him, to pull out his Sting, that he may do no future Mischief. In his Deposition relating to this Article, he acknowledges he had call'd me scandalous Names in his own House; and that he own'd it to my Face for endeavouring, as he says, to take away his Life. What a sad Fellow is this, that will own he call'd a Chief Magistrate such Names as he himself acknowledges to be scandalous, for doing his Duty, and trying him for a Murder, which he thought it worth his While to bribe the Coroner to get a new Inquest, which he depended would not bring him in guilty of?

But he says I design'd to humble him, if the Blow he gave did not murder the Man, which I enquir'd into, but did not determine.



He certainly had Reason to be humble on such strong Suspicion and Probabilities of his being guilty of an Action which I should never have given him a Pardon for, had it been evident.

But this ingrateful silly Fellow says, that I urg'd him to take his Pardon, that it might be in no Body's Power to injure him; and that 'twas but at last I prevail'd with him to accept it. Yet, in the next Breath, he says, I expected a Present, and endeavour'd to get some Nigroes of him.

Thus one Minute I force it on him, and the next I sell it to him: And 'tis very particular I should think he would give me a Bribe for what he could with Difficulty be perswaded to take gratis.

Yet here he seems to have some Qualm on his Conscience, and does not stretch it so far as to say, I took any; but without that, there is a dreadful Load of Ingratitude and Perjury, for one Deposition. But he seems to think it not enough, without casting Reflections on a \* Family which will be a Glory to the English Nation as long as we shall remain a People.

But what he says being inconsistent and ridiculous, and much of a Piece with the 58th Deposition, where he swears I would give

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\* The Duke of Marlborough's and Lord Godolphin's, &c.



give him Bills on my Lord Treasurer for any Sum, if he would give me Half when paid, I shall adjourn any farther Debate with that mad Man, 'till I consider on that Head, having already said enough, join'd to the Depositions and the Answer of the † Council, to wash my self clean of this.

### ARTICLE III.

That he commanded and endeavour'd to compel several Persons to give him an Account, and discover by what Title they held their Estates; and that by Ways and Methods not only unheard of, but likewise abhorr'd in Law; and particularly he commanded Col. Christopher Codrington, by a Precept sign'd by the said Col. Parke, immediately upon Sight, or Receipt of the said Precept, to give him the said General an Account how, and by what Authority, he the said Codrington did hold the Island of Barbuda: Tho' the said Codrington's Father and Uncle had been in the undisturb'd Possession of the said Island for five and twenty Years, and upwards, and claim'd the same by several Patents pass'd in due Form.

### ANSWER III.

The third Article charges me with seeking after Mens Estates; and that, by Methods



unheard of; nay, abhorr'd by the Laws. Such hard Words are every Article cramm'd with; but the greatest Instance they can bring of it, is questioning Col. Codrington's Right to a whole Island, and his appointing a Deputy-Governor there.

Which Island, by the Queen's Commission, I being chief Governor of, it had been a Neglect of Duty to her Majesty, if I had not enquir'd into her Right, and asserted it. After which, for the Sake of Peace, I proceeded no farther, than to enter it in Council, that the Lords of Trade might see it, and her Majesty be Judge of her own Title and Prerogative, and where it would have appear'd, tho' they had never complain'd.

Thus they are not only angry for my Zeal for her Majesty and her Service, but very wisely complain of it to her: But these People are under the Fatality of eternal Lying, and as constantly being convicted of it: Their Charge runs in the Plural Number, as if it was a general Calamity; and they particularize only about Col. Codrington; and with how little Reason, I have already shewn.

They have, in almost two Years, been able to muster up but one more, and that owns it was an Escheat, which being a known Perquisite to the Governors, I have, by the express Words of my Commission, as much Right to, as any of my Predecessors; but



but this Man they bring for them, gives a Proof of my good Nature; that I not only gave him the Refusal, but would have sold it him † for very little, which was more than I was oblig'd to.

But the compelling People to give Accounts, in a Manner not only unheard, but abhorr'd by the Law, gives a frightful Idea; and all that reads it, must believe I dragoon'd them, or by Force seiz'd on their Deeds, Records, or other Papers, that proves their Titles to their Estates; but their own Depositions clearing me from so vile a Charge, I shall only observe, that the next \* Heir of Col. Christopher Codrington, who is now in Possession of that Island, acknowledges, in the Council's Answer to that Article, how far I am from being guilty of that Accusation.

#### ARTICLE IV.

That he has several Times employ'd Parties of arm'd Soldiers, not only in the Business properly belonging to Constables, Custom-House Officers, and other Civil Officers, but likewise in the highest Act of Violence, Force, and Injustice, particularly in ejecting Persons out of their Freeholds and Possessions; and in order to it, breaking open Doors and Windows.

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ART I-

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† See the Council's Answer to this Article.

\* Col. Will. Codrington. See the Council's Answer sign'd by him.



## ARTICLE V.

That when the then Assembly of the said Island of *Antegoa* most humbly represented this as a Grievance like to produce such dismal melancholy Consequences, that in Duty to their Country they could not sit silent under, and pray'd his Excellency to redress, as much as possible, such past Disorders and high Acts of Violence, and prevent the like for the future ; he, by his Message, in Answer to the Assembly's Address, told them, *they had nothing to do with it*, which oblig'd the Assembly, in their next Message to him, to assert that undoubted Privilege of their House, to enquire into, examine, and represent Grievances to him and his Council, for Redress. He, in Answer to the said Message, flatly declar'd, *he knew no Privileges they had* ; and that in a very few Days after, he dissolv'd the said Assembly, for no other Reason, but for their insisting on their Privileges, clearly invested in the Assembly of the said Island, as indispensibly necessary to the Ends for which Assemblies were first settled, and made a Part of the Legislature.

## ANSWER IV, V.

*The fourth and fifth Articles charge me with the highest Acts of Violence, Force, and Injustice, with turning who I pleas'd out of their Freeholds and Possessions, with arm'd Soldiers ;*



diers; and they are so liberal of such inhuman Epithets, it's scarce possible to believe there is nothing in them, 'till a full Examination of them makes it evident, that they sling them about at all Adventures; or if ever they distinguish the Use of them, it is to deal them most plentifully where there is no Occasion, that at least some Part of their heavy Outcries may be believ'd; else is it possible, that the real Fact which they thus loudly complain of, this melancholy Story, as they call it, whose dismal Consequences they could no longer sit silent under, should be only a charitable Order for a few of her Majesty's poor Soldiers to lye under Cover, in an open uninhabited Shed, of eight Foot square, not worth forty Skillings, and which was twice forfeited to her Majesty by the known Laws of the Island, and only pretended to by an infamous † Woman in foul Language, which the Soldiers might possibly return in kind; and which I offer'd to pay her ten Fold for, if she could make out any Right to.

But the whole Constitution, or Legislature, as they express it, being struck at, by my denying them so essential Privilege as their having any Thing to do with this scandalous Woman, and their squeeking for their Privileges, when they would engross the whole Prerogative, turns on them the barefac'd Iniquity of their Complaint



If this Woman had been a Servant to any Member of their House, for any Occasion whatsoever, they might have said it affected them; or had any of them pretended to the House, there had been some Shadow of a Pre-  
tence to bear the Cause.

But to assume to themselves a Power of determining Disputes in Law, no Ways concerning them, sets aside the Course of Justice, ingrosses the executive Power, and makes all the Courts of Law and Equity to center in themselves, (and be altogether as useless as they would have her Majesty, in attempting to make a Cypher of him she honours to represent her.) Which, how much they deserve, appears by their giving Sentence in a Cause no Ways before them, on hearing one Party, without regarding the other; and by their continuing obstinate after they were answer'd to a Demonstration by a Crowd of Witnesses, and by the Council, as appears by the Minutes.

Equally honest is their Assertion, that I deny'd that their Assembly had any Privileges, and that I flatly declar'd, as they very elegantly express it, that I knew of no Privileges they had; when, long before, I fully explain'd my self thereon; and which they never would have been so foolish as to mention, if they had not depended the Weight of Lies they loaded me with would have sunk me before I had an Opportunity to answer:



swer : For these are the very Words of the Message, in Answer to this Complaint, from the Minutes of the Council, of the 11th of June 1708.

‘ As to my telling you I knew of no Privileges you had, ’twas not that I thought you had none, but that I was a Stranger to them, and knew not what they were ; and presently after follows, ‘ I should be very glad to allow you to have all the Privileges the House of Commons have, provided you would ask for no more.

For their hearing such Causes as these, their assuming to themselves a Power to take up Vessels, their agreeing for them, and passing Warrants for their Payment, their recommending all Officers, from the Judges to the Gunner, and paying none but whom they recommend, are such essential Parts of the executive Power, that the Parliament of Forty One never pretended they had any Right to ; and few will believe their Liberties to be in Danger, when I deny’d the Assembly nothing claim’d by the British Parliament, whose Privileges are the Envy of all other Parts of the Christian World : But with them prevaricating is a venial Crime.

#### ARTICLE VI.

That he issu’d out Writs for the Election of a new Assembly ; by which Writs, the Persons to be elected, were to be Freeholders of the Division or Town where elected,



elected, contrary to former Usage, grounded upon his and former Generals Commissions, whereby the Electors were to be Freeholders; but no such Qualification requir'd in the Elected.

A N S W E R VI.

*The sixth Article accuses me of altering of the Writs for electing the Members of the Assembly. But the Minutes of the Council of the 17th of February 1707, plainly prove the Writs were order'd in Council; and the Answer of Col. George Gamble to the Interrogatory on that Affair, fully proves what Share I had in it; and that in altering the Writs, I acted as I was oblig'd to do by Law.*

*What Mr. Kerby swears for them in their Deposition, No. 91, only shews what Sort of Man he is, who, while Secretary, betrays what he pretends he was intrusted with; but as the Law is the Guide which regulates my Actions, I am little concern'd at such Things; nor will it ever be thought a Fault in a Chief Governor, by all legal Ways, to endeavour to prevent a turbulent, factious Person from troubling the State, and having it in his Power to obstruct what is for her Majesty's Service and Interest.*

*And the Interrogatory they put to one of the Members of the Council, when they were fishing for Proofs for this Fault, and making him discover on Oath our private Conver-*

Conver-



Conversation, according to their laudable Custom, only informs them, that I really look'd on that Gentleman \* they made such a Stir about, to be an Incendiary, and the prime Cause of all the Troubles of this Island.

Thus have they been labouring to prove, that I acted the Part of a good and exact Governor, by endeavouring to keep out of their Assembly, (but by legal Ways only) one who I had Reason to believe could so influence 'em, that they would prefer Faction to the Interest of her Majesty and their Country; which the Effect has prov'd too true, they having since neither rais'd any Tax to pay their Debts, or made any Provision for the poor Soldiers her Majesty sent for their Protection.

#### ARTICLE VII.

That he did take upon himself to determine the Validity of Elections of Members of the Assembly, particularly in the Case of Capt. *Edward Perry*, whom he refus'd to admit to take the Oaths, which all Members of the Assembly must, before they can sit as a House, and admitted one *James Nisbett* in his Room, tho' the Assembly had determin'd the said Election in Favour of Capt. *Edward Perry*,

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\* Capt. Edward Perry.



*Perry*, which rais'd that just Jealousy in the Assembly of their Constitutions, being invaded to so high a Degree, that without having their Privileges asserted, and declar'd, (being indispensibly necessary to the great Ends for which our Assemblies have, and shall be call'd, *viz. Making Laws, Statutes, and Ordinances for the publick Peace, Welfare, and good Government of the said Islands*) they could not esteem themselves the Representatives of the People, nor discharge the high Trust repos'd in them; and that in a few Days that Assembly was dissolv'd, without having it in their Power (by Reason of the aforesaid Obstructions given them by the General) to provide for Payment of the publick Debts, or any other Way to take Care of the Credit, Security, and Welfare of the Island, as they were well-dispos'd to have done; and that he hath given the same Obstructions to this present Assembly, call'd in a Month, or thereabouts, after the last mention'd Dissolution, and continu'd in his obstinate Denial of the just and undoubted Privileges of the Assembly; by which Means, and for that no Assembly has been call'd for these nine Weeks last past, this Colony is left destitute of suitable Provision, in its greatest Concerns, to this Day.



A N S W E R VII.

The seventh Article continues the Cry of their Constitution being invaded in so high a Degree, that the Government must go to Ruin and sink, 'till their Privileges are asserted; and they instance in the Case of Capt. Perry, whom I refus'd to admit to take the Oaths, and admitted one Capt. James Nisbett in his Room.

Now, as this Article informs you, I, by my Place, administer the Oaths to the Members of the Assembly, before they sit there, as the Lord High Steward does in England, before they make a House, and chuse a Speaker, and am equally oblig'd to administer the Oaths, agreeable to the Return of the proper Officer. Nor can I swear in any other Person, if I had ever so great an Inclination to it. So plainly was I oblig'd to swear in this Nisbett. And how hard is my Fate, to be loaded with the very Reproaches for doing my Duty, which I could only deserve, if I did as they would have me! For I told them, in express Words, as appears in all the Minutes relating to this Affair, That tho' I was oblig'd to swear in whoever the Sheriff returns, yet, if, on any Complaint or Petition to them, they should adjudge any other Person duly elected, I would administer the Oaths to whoever was adjudg'd so by their House.

They



They complain farther, That the Assembly was in few Days after dissolv'd, which, to be sure, was a great Breach of their Privileges, when they had so many weighty Affairs before them. But what Good could I hope would be done by such mad Men, as rav'd at me for swearing in such Members as were return'd by the Sberiff? But with their usual good Understanding, they unluckily give themselves the Reason why I dissolv'd them.

Because they could not esteem themselves Representatives of the People, nor would do the Business, which, as the Peoples Representatives, they ought to do, while they were under such Jealousies of their Constitutions.

So plain was the Necessity of dissolving them, when they would proceed on no Business, nor take Care of any of those weighty Affairs which they say the People they represented chose them for, and which the Council unanimously advis'd me to.

The last Complaint in this Article, is so dark, it is plain, when they made it, they did not desire it should be understood. They word it, That I have given the same Obstructions to the present Assembly, and continu'd in my obstinate Denyal of the just and undoubted Privileges of the Assembly.

If they would have it understood, by the same Obstructions, the same Dispute about swearing in Mr. Perry, as the Complaint seems to imply, the foregoing Answer would  
serve



serve it, and save me the Trouble of exposing them for the greatest Piece of Folly such a Body of Men were perhaps ever guilty of; and which you will easily believe, when you find that they themselves are asham'd to own it, and call it only in general, an undoubted Privilege; without which they cannot proceed to do the Queen's and the Island's Business.

The Fact is thus: It has been the Custom, (as appears by the Minutes of the Council and Assembly) that all Bills, after they were pass'd, should be sign'd by me and the Speaker of the Assembly, before they were transmitted to England; and the Manner was, when the Speaker came to me with any Bills, we sign'd them together, and, in Point of Rank, I sign'd first.

But being at St. Christopher's at the Opening of this Assembly, and while several Bills were gone thro' in it, the Lieutenant-Governor and Council sent to the Assembly to sign them, in order to send them to me; which they refus'd to do, 'till I had pass'd several other Bills that were before them; making their own Speaker's signing any Bill the Fiat, that made it a Law, without which, it should have no Force, tho' pass'd both Houses, and agreed to by me; which, in their own Stile, was so barefac'd an Attempt on the first Branch of her Majesty's Sovereignty over them, and of an Independency  
from



from the Crown of England, that no one, that had the Honour of her Majesty's Commission, could by any Means consent to.

And tho' they will sometimes say, They don't pretend to her Majesty's negative Voice, the Militia and Tax-Acts which they pass'd, and the Council and I agreed to without any Amendments, not being own'd by them for a Law, because not sign'd by their Speaker, does fully prove their assuming to themselves that Power which is not only much superior to the House of Commons's in England, but to her Majesty's, altho' they had not resolv'd with what Title they will dignify and distinguish it; which the Council's Answer expressly says, no Assembly before thought of: Yet, without it, they would neither quarter Soldiers, nor pay their publick Debts, and retrieve their Credit, then expiring by their † late Composition, and which is now so perfectly destroy'd, by their declaring they will raise no Money 'till they stand possess'd of these Prerogatives, which they call Privileges, that no one, on any Account, will trust them.

But in Justice to them, I must observe, they have some Remains of Modesty, and decently conceal from her Majesty, that their Quarrel

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† They paid the Country Debts in Sugar, at 20 s. per Cent. when they might have been bought for 12 s. 6 d. with Goods, and 10 s. with ready Money.



rel with me, was, for my not complimenting them with her chief Prerogative; and that they had ventur'd losing her Majesty's Island, starving her Soldiers, and destroying the Chartel, to gain it from me, when they had in vain attempted to bribe me, by assuring me, as they express'd it, of suitable Returns of Gratitude.

But the Lords of Trade having determin'd this Controversy, and declar'd, I acted agreeable to the Trust repos'd in me by her Majesty, in preserving her negative Voice and Assent to the passing of all Laws; and that it was an undutiful Attempt in the People here, to endeavour to wrest it from her, being what none of her other Subjects ever pretended to; it is evident, by their so resolutely demanding of her Majesty so undoubted and essential a Part of her Authority and Dominion over them, as one of their unquestionable Privileges, that they are either no Judges of their Privileges, or pretend to claim what they know they have no Pretence for; and that the Misery of the Soldiers, Loss of their Credit, Neglect of the Fortifications, and manifest Danger of the Enemy they have been so frequently expos'd to, and the long Disuse of Assemblies, are wholly and solely owing either to their ignorant Obstinacy, or daring Impudence; and I am inclin'd to believe it is the latter, it being scarce credible the Ringleaders of the Faction  
I  
could



could believe her Majesty had so little Power over 'em, tho' they might earnestly desire it.

I know not where more properly to range two Depositions relating to the sitting of Assemblies; the one is made by Mr. Crump, and the other only attested by him; which last equals any of their Articles in wilful, notorious, premeditated Lying; and if the one was not display'd by the other, and pretty eminently contradicted by it self, without their designing it, I should scarce be so free with them as to give them their just Epithets, how much Provocation soever I have to be liberal in the Return of them.

\* Mr. Crump, in the first, is upon his Oath, and owns, That we being in Apprehension of an Enemy, I desir'd him to tell the Members of the Assembly, That if they would lay aside their Claim, or Dispute, about the negative Voice, I would forthwith call them: And as this is out of the Mouth of a publick Enemy, who thereby acknowleges, I took more Care of them, than they did of themselves, by offering what more probably they should have desir'd; I have thus far no Reason to be dissatisfy'd with him, and it would have look'd tolerably honest, had he  
not

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\* Speaker of the Assembly, and a chief Fomenter of the action.



not fell a Canting, and added in the next Line, he had good Reason to believe, that by the said Dispute mention'd by me, I meant whether he or I should sign first; as if it was a trivial Dispute of Rank or Order. He says, he did accordingly endeavour such a Meeting, and thereby seems to insinuate, or give Leave to think, that for his Part, he might be against their insisting on it, tho' he is no farther pleas'd to explain himself. But he says, he took the Answers of the Members in Writing, for the greater Certainty, without telling their Resolution, only that in general they declar'd, they were for meeting in any Manner, but did not know what I meant by the negative Voice. What could be expected of Men that could be so wilfully ignorant, as not to own they understood what had been so long disputed? And for which, I had too often told them, I could not convene them; and which they had on the — Day of — resolv'd not to recede from, and which their Speaker, in this very Deposition, declares he understood, and therefore was capable of explaining to 'em.

But to put it past Dispute how little they inclin'd to meet, notwithstanding their present Danger, he owns, the Majority would not meet without this Proviso, That I remov'd the ordinary Guards from the Town, by whom they said they had been insulted and assaulted.



But since a Court of Inquisition has been erected, and my Enemy, Col. Jones, has examin'd into the Behaviour of the Soldiers, even to the paying for a Pint of Milk, and no Complaint having ever been made to the said Court or Colonel, that any one Member of either Council or Assembly, or any one Gentleman of the Island, had ever been either assaulted or insulted by any Soldier since they have been here; what could I imagine by such a Request, but that they design'd to do publickly what they had miscarry'd in by † Night-Work? Which, as I had often been warn'd of, (this Gentleman palliating my design'd Murder, by calling it calmly a Wound I receiv'd in the Highway by some unknown Person, as if it was no more than a Quarrel or Rencounter, added to the Attempt which God Almighty has since brought to Light, of a \* Gentleman of the Assembly, and other his Friends, probably of the same Body, endeavouring to hire a Soldier a second Time to shoot me) displays what they then too probably design'd; but Men who could speak so slightingly of Assassination, and bring in false Witnesses to accuse them that

search'd

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† He was shot out of a Cane Piece on the High Road, thro' the Arm, as he was coming to his own House from a Gentleman's where he din'd.

\* Mr. Jacob Mozgon.



search'd for the Ruffians, as if they had not only been innocent, but as if the Action was not worth enquiring after, must curdle the Blood, and create a Horror in thinking of 'em.

Of this Nature is their Depositions, No. 59, 60, 70. the first is sufficiently expos'd by the Deposition of the Marshal; † and in the last, they directly turn the Charge on me, tho' nothing can be more ridiculous. Ought not Murderers and Assassins to be search'd after in suspected Places, for Fear of disturbing any one that is ill or asleep? And if this Woman was ill, the Doors should have been open'd, and then there would have been no Occasion given to break them; which, after all, was not done. They only say, they push'd at, and kick'd against it. But what Occasion was there for a Fright, if there was no Fear of finding the Person they search'd after?

Some People are more inclinable to be frighten'd than others; and if this Woman was so, I don't know who could help or prevent it, or be oblig'd to answer for it. Her Husband says, she told him her first Fright proceeded as much from Apprehension of his giving some Language which might be provoking; and she might probably know him to be apt to give Language no Body would bear, else here is so little Rudeness in the Action, it could fright no Body.

† See Mr. Ayon's Deposition.



They accuse a Gentleman only of saying, Don't tell me of a Wife, let her open the Door. Where, if an Oath were not join'd to it, the Wonder would rather be, that they said no more, since they were so long opening the Door. But at this Rate, no Execution could be serv'd, or any Offender taken, for Fear of some Woman's Miscarriage; but if the Officers were blameable for the Manner of discharging their Duty, is that more my Fault than it is a Sheriff's, when his Officers are insolent? And who ever was accus'd for such People, especially if they were never complain'd of? Which is exactly my Case, and what therefore can no Ways affect me. However, the Fact alledg'd, is most notoriously false; the very † Fellow that made the Deposition, having declar'd her past Recovery before this happen'd.

But the Assassination-Affair leads me to those Depositions, before I ended with the Address I mention'd, as attested by Mr. Crump, mark'd No. 95, which I before observ'd so very eminent, for being cramm'd with more Falsities, perhaps, than such a Body of Men in any Age were almost known to be guilty of.

It



It begins with saying, They had assur'd me, by their Speaker, that they were willing to lay aside the Dispute of the Manner of passing Laws, when Mr. Crump directly swears, That they pretended they did not know what I meant about the Dispute of the negative Voice: So very far were they from quitting it, and their modest Demand of sending the ordinary Guard out of Town, they pass by. The next Thing they say, is, That when they attended me in Council, by my Order, and I again propos'd that Matter, they were determin'd to have agreed to it. When all the Council are my Witnesses, I adjourn'd them, because they would not agree to it.

Their third Assertion is, That they met in Bayer's Pasture, as an Assembly; which is also notoriously false. The Act of regulating of general Elections, appointing the Members of the Assembly and Council to be present; but neither as a Council, or as an Assembly: Nor did they pretend to do any Business, or make any Adjournment, or were prorogu'd as an Assembly must have been.

#### ARTICLE VIII.

That he, by Menaces, Promises, and all other Artifices us'd by him and his Emissaries, hath endeavour'd, these two last Elections of the Assembly, to overawe, impeach, and hinder the Freedom of Elections; and hath frequently de-



clar'd his high and severe Repentment against a great many Persons who voted for such Men to be their Representatives, whom they thought dispos'd and capable faithfully to serve their Queen and Country.

#### A N S W E R VIII.

*The eighth Article of my over-awing Elections, can be inserted for no other Reason, than to irritate every English-Man against me, for violating what they are all so fond of; else my being at St. Christopher's before the calling the Assembly was propos'd, and several Weeks after they sat, makes it impossible they should not know that this Article, as the Council words it, is notoriously false; and that the Minutes prove it so.*

*But since in all the Time, between the framing this Article, and their taking Depositions, they could not muster up one to give any Countenance to the Charge, and all the Interrogatories they have put, being fresh Proofs against them; the Reason is evident, that they dropt the Way of Proceeding they began with, of bringing Proofs to their respective Articles, because they had no Shadow of a Proof for many of them.*

#### A R T I C L E IX.

*That he hath been all along guilty of a most unsoldierly Neglect in Time of War, and in the Neighbourhood of a most powerful and watchful Enemy, (nay, even*



even when there was a Fleet of *French* Men of War at *Martinico*) and Advice of a Descent threaten'd on this Island from thence; insomuch that the Militia of the said Island had quite forgot the Use and Exercise of their Arms, in which they had been brought to a great Perfection, by the Care and Diligence of former Generals. That at that very Time of imminent Danger, he not only left the Fort of *Monk's-Hill*, (which had been fortify'd at an immense Charge to the Island, for securing the Wives, Children, and most valuable Effects, at the first appearing of an Enemy) destitute of Men, Ammunition, and Provisions, and all other Things necessary for its Defence; but likewise did throw the great Guns from off the Walls of an Outwork of the said Fortification, which otherwise would have been of great Service for the commanding of *Falmouth* Harbour, and two great Roads that lead into the Heart of the Country, without the Advice of the Council: And at that Time was wholly taken up in intrenching and fortifying the Town of *St. John's*, a Place not to be made tenable with any Charge, altho' the whole Strength of the Island had been employ'd upon it for any length of Time, much less in so short a Time, as we had Reason to depend upon, when we



expected the Enemy every Day ; and that by Reason of the neighbouring Hills which command it, and the great Extent of its Trenches ; not to be garnish'd with treble the Number of Men that were then upon, or can be muster'd in the said Island ; and that he did then not only order the afore-mention'd great Guns to be thrown off the Walls of the said Outworks of *Monk's-Hill*, and almost all the other great Guns from all the other Landing-places in the Island, to be drawn to *St. John's* ; but likewise order'd all the Troops, both Regular and Militia, upon an Alarm, to march to *St. John's*, the standing Guards not excepted ; so that by his Conduct, the Landing was to have been yielded to the Enemy without the least Dispute. And all this, not only without the Advice or Consent of any Council, but likewise contrary to the Opinion of a Council of Officers, and contrary to the constant Practice of former Times : Experience having taught us to receive them at landing, if possible, and give them the warmest Reception we can ; and when outdone by Numbers, or otherwise, to retreat to the next Pass, and there make a Stand ; and by By-ways and Ambuscades, to annoy, and continually harrass the Enemy ; and at last, after loosing the rest of the Island Foot by  
Foot,



Foot, that the Bulk of the Troops retreat to *Monk's-Hill*, by such Paths as would be hard for the Enemy to find out, which might be easily made thro' the Woods: Whilst drawing all the Men and great Guns to *St. John's*, look'd like a Design of surrendering the Island, and every Person so shut up within the Trenches of *St. John's*, at first Push.

#### A N S W E R IX.

The ninth Article, which is a very long one, and relates to the military State of the Island, loads me with Variety of Charges, but unluckily proves themselves by no Means competent Judges; they having in one Year quite forgot the Use and Exercise of their Arms, in which they had arriv'd to a great Perfection: So inveterate are they against me, they chuse to own themselves the most stupid Part of the Creation, to forget what is impossible they should, rather than acknowledge how ignorant and unsoldierlike I found them.

The only Thing possible to be true in what they say, and which I am very sorry I must agree with them in, is, that when we were like to be attack'd by a very watchful powerful Enemy, I found my self at the Head of a Handful of such raw undisciplin'd Men, who, as themselves express it, knew not the Use or Exercise of their Arms.



However, I was so unsoldierlike, as they word it, to have my Time wholly taken up in intrenching and fortifying St. John's. It is very amazing they should own themselves they knew not the very Use of their Arms, and should at the same Time complain I made Lines to defend them. But, say these Soldiers, the Lines were too large to be defended by three times the Number of Men. But they are too stupid to be argu'd with: If they were not able to defend a strong Line, well mounted with Cannon, with an Addition of 2000\* Carriole Nigroes, who could have been made useful behind it, how could they be able to give them Battel? Especially since the Men that came to attack them, very probably knew something of Discipline, and the Use of their Arms, and therefore would, without their great Superiority, be in the Field by much an Over-match for them.

Yet these are the Men that were to face an Enemy, and to prevent their landing, tho' under the Cover of their great Guns and small Arms from their Sloops; but they say, Experience has taught them to endeavour to receive the Enemy at Landing; and when outdone by Numbers, or otherwise, to retreat by By-Ways to harass the Enemy, and at last to lose the Island Foot by Foot. And I  
must

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\* These born in the Plantations.



must agree with them, they did lose the Island so before, when they had half as many Men more; and that they did harrass the Enemy by running away so fast from one Place to another, by By-Ways they were better acquainted with than the Enemy, 'till they lost the Island to them; and having this woful Precedent, I was by no Means inclin'd to have the Island lost so again.

But on full Consideration, I am afraid the last Thing they say, is too likely; not in the Design, but in the Consequence; that if these Men had been in the Town, rather than fight and defend it, they would have surrender'd me and themselves to their Enemy at the first Push, when they had no By-ways left them to run away as they us'd to do. Which, altho' no General can ever prevent, who is so unhappy as to be at the Head of such Men, and might have been my Misfortune, yet I always will do my Duty, whether any Body else does theirs or no.

And I thought it more for her Majesty's Honour, to endeavour to preserve the Town and Islands in the best Manner I could, than abandon it, and leave it open to the Enemy, (tho', as they prophecy'd, I might lose it at last) and is much preferable to running away from one Wood to another, by By-Paths, to preserve a wretched Life, which no brave Man will ever put in Competition with his Honour.



It is scarce worth While to answer their Objections about the Situation of the Town : I did not build it ; and my Business was to make the Best of it. There are indeed two Hills near it, but 'till they had brought Cannon Ashore, and mounted them, which would have took up more Time than these Gentlemen would have run from one Wood to another, and lost the Island in, they would not have look'd on the Town ; and after they had lost so much Time, and mounted their Guns, from a Battery on Church-Hill, in the Town, I could have annoy'd them as much as they could us ; and the Earth being a strong Clay, the Bullets would have lodg'd in the Rampart, and thrown no Part of it down ; and I took such Care in laying out the Meanders of the Line, that not any Part of it is enfiladed by either of those Hills ; and if they had continu'd firing from the Hill, the Houses being all Timber, the Bullets would only have bor'd 'em, and gone thro' ; and tho' they had brought Bombs, which they certainly would not, as not knowing they should have any Occasion for them, yet they would have done little Harm, the Streets being broad, and unpav'd, and every House, almost, having a Cistern of Water : But these Gentlemen preferr'd hiding themselves in By-Paths, and deserting the Defence of their chief Town and Country, to a Cannona-  
ding, which they had a great Horror for ;  
and



and for Men to be so much afraid of what there is so little Danger in, proves too plainly how unfit they were to meet a superior Enemy, when they knew not how to use or exercise the Arms they were to fight them with.

But this Line, they say, could not be made tenable, tho' the whole Strength of the Island should be employ'd for any Length of Time; which at first seems strange, considering that in three Weeks Time, with only three Negroes out of every Hundred, I made the Line quite round the Town; and which, if they would have allow'd but one in ten of their Negroes to have work'd on, I would have made it as strong as the Lines in Flanders. So far was I from requiring all their Negroes, or any considerable Length of Time to make it in. Yet, after all, what they say, may be true; for no Place, within the Reach of a Cannonading, can, by any Art, be made tenable to Men that will not stand it. And tho' very few are kill'd by Cannonading, yet unknown Woods, that are only to be come at by By-Paths, are certainly something safer.

However, after all, the fortifying the Town, was done by an Act of the Assembly and Council, and which they and the Inhabitants would have had Occasion to say, look'd like a Design to betray them, had I refus'd it; and if they will be still angry, that  
it



it was my Opinion a fortify'd Town makes a better Figure, and may make better Conditions with an Enemy, than a Town that is unfortify'd, they will make themselves farther laugh'd at.

The Expression of throwing great Guns from an Outwork, shews their military Knowledge and Discipline to be much of a Piece. But they after explain them to mean drawing off the Cannon from Monk's-Hill to St. John's; my Care of which great Guns, many of these very Gentlemen, when in the Assembly, thank'd me for.

How little capable Monk's-Hill is of being made defensible, the Certificate of Col. † Lilly, her Majesty's Engineer, will make appear; on which, the Assembly resolv'd to proceed no more on the Fortification of it. And so far are they from having any Reason on this Account to complain of me, the Minutes of the Council, and the Affidavits, will prove I as well deserve her Majesty's Favour, as the utmost Care, and indefatigable doing one's Duty can intitle any Man to that Honour.

And I have, with much Sorrow, found it so little in the Power of a Chief Governor to order what Quantity of Negroes is necessary to make such Works as might defy an Enemy in this Part of the World, and maintain her Majesty's Honour, by protecting her Colonies, and preserving her Revenue, which was not only sunk in Nevis and St. Christopher's

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† See Col. Lilly's Report about the Forts and Fortifications, and Address of Thanks of the Assembly.



pher's, which were lost in my Predecessor's Time; but 300000 l. begg'd of her Majesty to help make good such Losses: And by the Minutes of the Council it will appear amazing to the intelligent World, that I should so often beg, as for an Alms, that they would spare three or four Negroes more out of a hundred from making Sugar, to be employ'd on Works to preserve themselves and Families from the Fate of their near Neighbours, which they had then so melancholy a Prospect of.

Before I quit this Article, I must observe one Reason, why the Militia is in no better Order? The Poor are so oppress'd by the Rich, who have a Mind to their Land, they are forc'd to sell it to 'em, and leave the Island. Thus Dickenfon's-Bay, which formerly furnish'd a Company of fifty or sixty Men, has now but five; || Dr. Mackinnen having, by one Means or another, got all those poor People's Lands into his Possession; and so the Island is much weaker in People, than it was forty Years ago, and will decline every Day: And as every Body, almost, must be an Officer, there are no Soldiers to discipline; of which Lieut. Col. William Codrington's Company, in Col. Edward Byam's Regiment, is an eminent Instance, which consisted but of four Men, viz. himself, his Lieu-  
K tenant,

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|| One of those that were under Prosecution here for Rebellion and Murder of Col. Parke, whereof he was a chief Instrument.



tenant, and Ensign, and one private Man; two others, indeed, he said belong'd it, but they were sick, or off the Island. This I would have gladly regulated, and have put the four Regiments into one, which then would have been but a very small one, and their Royal Regiment of Carbineers into a Troop of Dragoons, which would have been but a very weak one; but this would have rais'd a Hurrican greater than any their Clime is us'd to; and so to break into their Constitution, and rob them of their Honours, would have been worse than delivering them to the French; and all the Punishment in the World would have been less than I had deserv'd.

To my issuing Orders contrary to their Council of War, that is, to the Opinion of eight Militia Captains, and four Field-Officers, the Council † tells you, 'tis untrue, I never order'd it; but I should very ill have kept up the Dignity of my Post, and shew'd I had learn'd very little of the greatest Captain\* of this Age, had I given up my Opinion to Officers so much younger, and I may add, with Modesty, less experienc'd than my self, because they differ'd with me.

These are the Gentlemen who bring their Opinions in their Depositions, No. 100, 133, 134, 135, 136, and 137, to convict me; but

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† See the Council's Answer.

\* The Duke of Marlborough.



but as the Interrogatories exhibited to them, expos'd their Arrogance, so the Minutes of the Council answers whatsoever relates to Col. Byam's Opinion, which I have plac'd one against the other, and sufficiently exposes his, and the Opinion of the other Officers, in so evident a Case.

So abundantly do they prove: I took much more Care of 'em, than they did of themselves, which added to the Pains I took in acting the Engineer for their Works, and Overseer for their Negroes, and riding twenty Miles a Day in this hot Country, might make me expect other Thanks than a Charge of High-Treason, in designing to deliver them to the French: For which, whether they deserve not to be branded as they do their Negroes, for so barefac'd and false an Accusation, and such monstrous Ingratitude, I leave the impartial World to determine.

#### ARTICLE X.

That he has frequently and publickly declar'd, in the Court of Chancery, where he sits as Chancellor, that he would be guided by no Laws or Precedents whatsoever, in making his Decrees; but that either as to the Merits of the Cause, or the Proofs, he will judge as he thinks reasonable and equitable, if it were against all Law, and the constant Current of the Precedents of the High Court of Chancery of England; so that



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he is rather a Law-Giver, than a Judge :  
And that he hath made good his Declara-  
tion, his arbitrary, illegal, and un-  
just Decrees will sufficiently make out  
and evince, tho' he has pronounc'd but  
very few : And that he hath drawn al-  
most all Businefs into Chancery, where  
there is not the least Colour of Equity,  
almost to the total exterminating of the  
Common-Law, and eluding the Fruits of  
all Judgments, especially considering that  
our Executions upon Judgments at Com-  
mon-Law, are very dilatory ; and that  
he has granted frequently general In-  
junctions, to hinder and stop Persons  
from prosecuting any Action or Actions,  
Suit or Suits whatsoever, at Common-  
Law, tho' the Bill upon which the In-  
junction has been granted, has been only  
for one particular single Matter ; and  
commonly granted Injunctions, before  
any Bill fil'd ; and has bought in Bonds  
for a third, or half the Value of the  
Debt, when the Obligee has been barr'd  
his Remedy at Common-Law, by In-  
junctions out of the Chancery : All which  
Conduct, Behaviour, and Proceedings of  
his, as Chancellor, have been Matter of  
the greatest Horror to all Men of Judg-  
ment, when they consider that every  
Man's Estate, nay, and Person, must be  
subjected by these Means to such a Man's



unparallell'd and unjusti able Passions  
and Resentments, and that unfatiable  
Avarice which has so strongly and clear-  
ly discover'd it self in all his Administra-  
tion.

A N S W E R X.

*The tenth Article removes from the Camp  
to the Bench, where they are very angry that  
I should declare in Chancery I would judge  
according to Reason and Equity. Was that  
ever before thought a Fault? Is it not the  
Business of that Court to soften the Rough-  
ness of the Law, nay, to decree quite contra-  
ry, when Reason requires it? And has it not  
its Name of Equity from thence?*

*But they add, I will not be govern'd by  
the Precedents of the Courts of Chancery in  
England; which cannot be true, it being  
my Custom to send over to England any in-  
tricate Cases, as the Council † observes in  
their Answer: And so little Reason had they  
for this Article, when they made it, that the  
Council declares, I never pronounc'd but one  
Decree, in which they were my Assistants;  
and that it was reasonable, equitable, and just,  
notwithstanding the hard Titles they load it  
with.*

*As to my being arbitrary, altho' I am sole  
Judge, I call'd the Lieutenant-Governor and  
Council to my Assistance, who all agreed with  
me; and I presume none deserves that Epi-*

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† See the Council's Answer.



thet, who, instead of assuming more Power than the Law allows them, are contented with less than they may use ; but it did indeed seem to them very abominable, and, as they express it, without any Precedent, that a Stranger that came out of England should recover his Money from an Inhabitant, and that he should be forc'd to pay it : And when they consider'd this Inhabitant was then my intimate Friend, and the Chief Justice of the Island, and one of their most considerable Men, they immediately form themselves into Cabals ; and in Proportion to the Greatness of their Debts, they conceiv'd great Horror, in apprehending they might be made to pay them ; and accordingly made their Subscriptions † for Money, to get me remov'd.

Their Charge of my saying, I would act reasonable and equitable, if it were against all the Precedents of the Court of Chancery of England, is perfectly Jesuitical, I have so often heard Mr. Nevin quote that for Law, which I knew was not. I have had great Reason to say, I would never make any Decree against Reason, Equity, and my Conscience, on his, or any of their asserting, the Cause they pleaded, was just, and according to the Law of England : And where any Causes have appear'd very intricate, I have sent them Home, to be determin'd from thence ;



thence ; so far am I herein from being opi-  
nated ; for I never pretended to be a  
Lawyer ; and notwithstanding all my Care,  
I may sometimes have been deceiv'd by them,  
when they have confidently attested that for  
Law which was not so, and which I could  
not contradict them in : For which very Rea-  
son I have kept the closer to what my Con-  
science dictated was reasonable and just.

Nor is it my Business to justify here every  
Decree they find Fault with. I have sel-  
dom known a Cause the Lawyers of either  
Side could not represent fair, 'till they are  
reply'd to ; and if any of my Decrees are  
faulty, why do they not appeal from 'em ?  
Which, if they had, and any of 'em had  
been revers'd, at what Rate would they  
have bellow'd ? Tho' that would be what  
the greatest Men the Chancery boasts of,  
frequently meet with in the House of Lords,  
tho' they are on the Spot, with all their Argu-  
ments to maintain 'em ; and for which, if  
they were thought criminal, the Great Seal  
might go a begging, 'till it had brought with  
it Infallibility.

It's Bribery alone that corrupts the Bench ;  
for Partiality may be alledg'd by whoever  
looses the Cause ; and I will venture a Pro-  
phesy, that whoever will sit in Chancery in  
these little Islands, that are join'd so closely  
in Alliance together, and who shall deter-  
mine Causes without regarding the Rank of



the Person he offends, shall, in one Year, be as uneasy as I am, unless it shall be found to be for her Majesty's Service better to support him.

But they having so often mention'd my low Opinion of their Laws, I will freely acknowledge it, and which the Minutes of the Council prove I have frequently press'd them to alter; and by giving an Instance of two or three of 'em, the Reason why I did so, will appear: They pass'd an Act of the 22d of December 1698, part of which is very good, for you soon obtain Judgment. Were you then ever the nearer to your Money? But when Execution is taken out, you are to give twenty Days Notice before you can levy it; in which Time the Debtor may remove his Cattel and Household-Goods; for you are not suffer'd, under eighteen Months, to serve the Execution on his Negroes, which are the essential and valuable Parts of the Estates in this Country. And as the Act sets forth what shall be lyable to be seiz'd on the first, second, and third Executions, and what Time shall be between each, and every Time gives twenty Days Notice, the Debtor may remove what he pleases, in the Interim, and bring them Home when the Execution is return'd. But what is still worse, if you catch any Thing, the Law says it must be apprais'd by two Planters and two Merchants, and they must all meet and agree, or it's no



Appraisement ; and the Penalty, if they do not meet, is but forty Shillings ; and they are generally so related to one another, or are so ty'd by Parties or Interest, that a Man must be very unfortunate, who cannot influence one of the four, either not to meet, or not to agree if he does.

To secure themselves farther from being forc'd to pay against their Inclination, the Person of a Free-holder is so sacred, it can be no more (on any such Account medled with) than the first Peer of England ; and about ten Pounds will buy such a Freehold ; but they'll tell you, he can't go off the Island without giving Security to pay his Debts : And why need he, since they can neither imprison him, nor recover them ; but if he would, what should hinder his buying a Boat, and going away in it to the French, Danish, or Dutch Islands, which surround, and are in Sight of us ; and which is often done by Malefactors. So impossible is it to recover Money any Way, but by Chancery, in this Country.

There is another Act altogether as abominable ; and I will venture to say, neither any Christian or civiliz'd Heathen-State, did ever suffer any Thing so immoral, to bear the Name and the Pretence of a Law. The Title of the Act is, ——— by which they having Power to sell Land to pay publick Dues ; the chief Men in the Island join'd in  
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a Confederacy to buy 'em, which grew thereby so large, 'twas in Vain to complain against it, there being few considerable Estates, of which some Part is not from the Spoils of the Fatherless, or the Absent, and the Rights of Widows: Nay, so barefac'd was this Combination of Injustice, they agreed among themselves not to outbid one another; so pretending to buy, they took from the Children the Possessions of their Fathers, and in Vain cry'd out against that which the sacred Name of the Law was prostituted to debar them from.

Thus \* four hundred Acres of Land in the Heart of the Country, has been sold for twenty Pounds, when one Acre of it is worth the Money; and the Orphan sees it kept from him under the vile Pretence of its being legally sold.

But such Things as these are contrary to the Equity of the English Law, which it was purposely calculated to evade, and to dispossess absent People, as well as Orphans, of their Free-holds, who knew nothing of the Matter: But besides the natural Injustice, as it is contrary to the Law of England,

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\* Amongst a great many others, the present Col. Francis Phipps, being then an Orphan, and absent, they sold 460 Acres of the best Land in the Country, which belong'd to him, to pay the publick Dues, when ten Acres honestly sold, would have more than paid what was due to the Country.



land, I presume it is in it self void ; and I don't question but these injur'd Orphans will find Relief from the fundamental Laws of their Mother Kindom, which their clandestine Acts will never be able to evade ; and which what Government soever shall here encourage, will be look'd on with Horror by the Complainants against me ; yet a Man of Honour would rather be so honourably bated by them, than be their Darling, for countenancing such scandalous Practises.

Another of their Complaints against me, about Proceedings in Chancery, contrary to their Law, is, for allowing the Seal of the Prerogative-Court of Canterbury, as Evidence before me, when their Acts allow the Seal of every petty Corporation. Although I am, by Instructions from the Lords Committee for Trade and Plantations, dated June the 26th, 1717, order'd to govern myself in Relation to Probates of Wills, by their annex'd Opinion of Sir Edward Northey's, of March the 28th, 1717, wherein he says, " That when Letters of Administration arrive at the Plantations, under the Seal of the Prerogative-Court, they are to be allow'd there ; and the Authority of the Administration, constituted in the Plantation from that Time, ceases : And he also says, " That Debts due in England, must be paid out of the Estate here, in the Order the Law allows of ; they would have  
as



as great a Horror for the Lords of Trade, and Sir Edward Northey, for their Instruction, and his Opinion, as they have of me, if the Law afore-mention'd, of the 22d of December 1698, did not secure 'em from the Effects of a hundred such Instructions and Opinions; while they cannot be made to pay any Body, unless they please; which they never do please to do to a Stranger, it being an avow'd Maxim, never to give any Cause, how just soever, on the Behalf of a Stranger, against an Inhabitant.

Thus, if endeavouring to make new Laws to compel them to pay their Debts whether they will or no, is a Fault, I plead guilty; and if it is criminal to take the Part of the Fatherless and the Widow, to plead for them who have no Money to pay others to plead for 'em, and to remember the Interest of the British Crown and Nation, and her Majesty's Subjects there, be criminal, I will own I am so; for I have declar'd my Abhorrence of such Laws, and such partial Practices; and that they ought to be repeal'd; and I shall always endeavour it, whatsoever Capacity I am in.

I have already shew'd, that altho' I should be mistaken either in Law, which I understand not, or in Equity, wherein I pretend not to be infallible, it by no Means makes me an unjust Judge; and if they dislike any of my Decrees, they may appeal from them; and



and if any of them should be repeal'd, as  
what frequently happens to much greater  
Men, I must submit to it: And I have  
therefore no Reason to enter into the Merits  
of such Cause I have made a Decree on;  
and shall only make some Observations on  
those Insinuations of Corruptions they bring  
against me, and which I would willingly  
have a Cambysis for my Judge, if they can  
make appear: Of which, Lieut. Col. Wil-  
liam C——— makes the greatest Figure.  
But tho' he is a Gentleman infamous for se-  
veral Villanies, and for counterfeiting my  
Hand, and false indorsing of a Cocket,  
therefore not very like to be scrupulous in  
any Thing, yet he neither pretends I took a  
Bribe, or ask'd one, or shew'd any Inclination  
that Way: He only tells a Discourse  
which he had with another Gentleman, and  
says, the Reason he believ'd what that Gen-  
tleman said, was by my Direction, was be-  
cause he said he came from the House of  
Capt. Roach, where he had left me; but, as  
it appears that I have not for a Twelvemonth  
past been at the said Roach's House, and  
that therefore none could from thence come  
from me, the Reason ceases, why he him-  
self believ'd it. And tho' a Gentleman did  
come from him to me, that, and all the  
long Story of my keeping the Will, or refu-  
sing the proving of it, is so abominably false,  
as is prov'd by the Depositions, N<sup>o</sup>. 198, 183, †  
that



that I am sorry I am forc'd to expose a Member of the Council; but one who will be guilty of such Practices as he hath been us'd to, would be to blame to stick at any Thing for a good Estate.

The buying up of Debts at half, or one third Part of their Value, especially after an Injunction, makes an ill Sound; and it must look ill in England, (where these little Islands are so little known) for the Chancellor to meddle with the Causes that come before him any other than in a judicial Way.

Whatsoever comes before my Lord Chancellor, is determin'd by him, and there the Matter Ends. But People are here so thin, and they are so near related, every Body is concern'd for one Side or the other; and if it is possible to make up any Cause without a Decree, I save the making many Enemies, which otherwise is inevitable; and tho' I would rather offend every Person in the Government, than fail in my Duty to the Queen, or act against my Conscience; yet, as Things have of late been manag'd, I have been forc'd to take more Care to disoblige no Body, than otherwise I should, and which it would be for her Majesty's Interest, if none of her Governors lay under the Necessity of doing.

And as there is scarce a Dispute, but a Complaint comes to me of it before they go to Law, I endeavour to prevent it if I can; and when I cannot, he that has the least, or no Money to manage his Suit, continues his

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Complaint ; and I very often make up such Causes, before they run the Lengths of the Law, and save those Charges, which the Practitioners here don't thank me for.

This was the Case of Pellachio, the Jew ; he was involv'd in Law without a Penny of Money, and subsisted on Charity : The Debt was just, but he could not go on in the Prosecution ; so he came raving to me, tells me his Circumstances, and how near he is starving, when he had a just Debt ow'd him, which if he had but any Part of, he said he knew how to get his Living.

I compassionating his Case, and being urg'd by him to use my Interest with Redwood, his Debtor, who pretended to have a Respect for me, I sent for him, and did all I could to help him ; but Redwood having no Money, (which is far from being unusual in this Country, the Gentlemen of best Estates frequently not being able to command twenty Shillings ; but the Wants of this poor Fellow were not to be so satisfy'd) I was forc'd therefore to use my Interest to make it up, and took Redwood's Bond for 120l. I let him have 60l. in Money, and he was to have the rest as I receiv'd it from Redwood ; and how much he thought himself oblig'd to me for it, the Deposition, || N<sup>o</sup>. 115, demonstrates, in Spight of the Designs of my Enemies, who there appear, endeavouring to bribe him to swear

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|| See the Depositions of Mr. Joseph French and Grace Porter.



swear against me; nor 'till he was dead, and past contradicting them, would they dare to traduce a Charity which to his Death he acknowledg'd. But this is not the first Time they made Use of dead Evidence for the same Reason.

I take this to be so fully answer'd, that I need not observe sixty Pounds in Specie is worth ninety in Sugar, with 10 l. per Cent. the Country Interest, is a hundred; so I could have got but twenty Pounds, had the Money been paid when due, which is against the most establish'd Rules of the Country. But as great Part of it is not yet paid, I had been no Gainer, were it even as they represent it, as 'tis evidently the contrary, for I only let him have the sixty Pounds in Part, 'till Redwood paid the rest.

Such Trifles are they forc'd to accuse me of; and by such do they prove they have nothing of any Weight to lay to my Charge! and these two are so scarce, they have but one Story more, since I came to my Government, and that but of 29 l. 14 s. 6 d. which, if as they represent it, would be no Manner of Fault, it being my Duty, as Ordinary, to administer for such as die intestate, and have made no Will, and have no Relations. To such a Pass are they reduc'd for Complaints; but they having thereby shewn my Generosity on this Occasion, this also turns to my Advantage; and as the Depositions



tions, † No. 188, 192, fully proves I take no Fee, nor directly or indirectly make any Profit or Advantage by my Trouble in Chancery. It is beyond all Contradiction, I deserve much more Commendation, than a Judge that is only honest; as a Man of Honour that is lavish of his Life for the Service of his Queen and Country, is to be preferr'd before him that sits supinely at Home; of whom, the best is, That he does no Mischief.

#### ARTICLE XI.

That he has several Times threaten'd to displace and turn out Judges of the Common Law, particularly *Samuel Watkins*, Esq; chief Justice of the Courts of Common Pleas for both the Precincts of this Island, and that, upon notoriously false and forg'd Complaints; but truly, for not being applicable to all his Purposes, tho' never so contrary to Law and Justice: And that he has commanded, by unwarrantable and unprecedented Mandamus's, the said chief Justice *Watkins* to sign such Procefs, as was directly contrary to the Law of *England* and this Island.

#### ANSWER XI.

The eleventh Article complains of my threatenning to turn out Judges; and they so Jesuitically word it, as if I had turn'd out *Mr. Watkins*, whom they clamour so much about; when the Council declares, I

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† See the Depositions of *Will. Kenedy* and *Tho. Kerby*.



neither turn'd out him, or so much as any one Justice of the Peace, since I came to my Government.

The latter Part of the Charge, is still more false; for I was so far from forcing Mr. Wattkins, by an unprecedented and unwarrantable Mandamus, to sign any Process, that no Mandamus was ever issu'd during my Administration: This being only sign'd, and the Matter being made up between the Parties, it never issu'd. But it being the unanimous Opinion of the Council, as they themselves acknowledge in their Answer, I must have sign'd it, tho' I had been of a different Opinion; and it could be no more a Fault in me, than it was in Mr. Wattkins, who voluntarily sign'd it, on hearing the Council's Opinion. And what in this Article is very particular, is, That the same Gentlemen who were Complainants against Mr. Wattkins, have sign'd this Article against me.

But that Gentleman having, by a Deposition, No. 128, endeavour'd to appear hardly us'd, I shall a little clear up that Complaint. He says, That several Times, when he and I were only together, I was pleas'd to blame him for suffering the Lawyers, particularly Mr. Nevin, to use such Freedoms at the Bar as reflected on the Honour of the Court; and as I several Times talk'd to him of it alone, which could not be with a Design to affront him,



him, it must be suppos'd I did so, because I had several such Informations.

And besides, I had Reason to believe it, by Mr. Nevin's insolent Behaviour even before me in Chancery. The Justices, indeed, might have given him such a Certificate, for they had been long us'd to allow him the same Freedom of Language in the Courts, which he took every Evening with them in the Taverns; which being derogatory to her Majesty's Dignity, as represented in her Courts, I endeavour'd to remedy.

As to the Petition of Mr. Mallet, † I was so far from countenancing it, that, in the publick Court, I severely check'd him for it; and for what he might afterwards say to Mr. Wattkins to excuse himself, I neither know, nor is it of any Moment, he being so very sad a Fellow, that he would say, or swear, or do any Thing. I had us'd him with great Civility, on Account of a pretended Letter he brought me from Mr. Godolphin; which afterwards appearing to be forg'd, and he so worthless a Fellow, I took no farther Notice of him. After which, he publish'd another very scandalous Libel, which, when he was taken up for, he accus'd Jeffery Duncomb, Dr. Mackinnen, and Mr. Wattkins of, on Oath; and afterwards thought it worth while on Oath, again, to contradict, to oblige them.

† A Practitioner of the Law.



And tho' Mr. Wattkins did lay down, and might have heard I would turn him out, I never declar'd any Thing like it, and should have no more turn'd him out, for joining with the Faction, then forming against me, than any other of that Party: Not one of whom, I have ever since put out of the Commission of the Peace, or any Post or Command. But on the contrary, I have fill'd up Vacancies with those that have sign'd against me, where I found them qualify'd.

Indeed had I not found him chief Justice, I should never have made him one. So barbarous an Action as murdering a Man, who was unarm'd, would have made him appear to me, not very fit to sit as chief Justice in Cases of Blood, especially in a Country where Murder is never known to be punish'd, if the Murderer is a Man of any Consideration. But this Gentleman laid down, as others had done, in hopes the Merit of it would purchase a Reversion of mighty Favour from my Successor; for the Courts being just ended, and the Profits of his Place ceasing, it being six Months before they were to open again, he depended, before that, the Money they had collect'd, would so back their clandestine Articles, that I should be condemn'd, and remov'd without being heard, and he have his Places return'd him in Triumph.



## ARTICLE XII.

That he has been manifestly guilty of the Breach of his Oath taken by him, pursuant to the Acts of Trade, in that after he had certain Information, that a considerable Quantity of Brandy had been imported into this Island, contrary to the Directions and Purport of the said Acts of Trade; and also where the said Brandy was lodg'd; and had, according to his laudable Custom, clapt Parties of arm'd Soldiers upon the Doors, and other Passages of the House or Cellar where the Brandy was. He afterwards, in few Hours, order'd the Soldiers to be taken off; and, by Agreement, suffer'd the same to be carry'd away by *Edward Chester*, Sen. Owner of the said Brandy; and after, oblig'd him to allow him in Account 150 l. current Money of this Island, for his third Part of the Seizure, as chief Governor.

## ANSWER XII.

*The twelfth Article charges me with direct Perjury, about a Parcel of Brandy. The Charge is double: That I clapt arm'd Soldiers, according to my laudable Custom, at the Doors where it was; and afterwards agreed for 150 l. to let it go.*

*If on an Information of prohibited Goods being landed, I was by Oath, as they say, oblig'd to seize them, how could I with*



two Waiters do it, without planting Centries at suspected Places, 'till the Search was made for them? Especially in a Country where the civil Officers, as the Council informs you, will so seldom do their Duty: And how necessary all this Care was, appears, (when on their Clamour against the Soldiers, I remov'd them.) The Brandy was immediately convey'd away, as may well be suppos'd, since it never was found, altho' I gave Warrants to the Naval Officer and Collector to break open Doors, and make all imaginable Search for it.

What then could I do more in the Matter? Had I refus'd the Officers Warrants to search for them, they might have suspected I was not inclin'd to seize them; but they must then allow me to be highly good-natur'd, when they suppose me thus to act against my Interest: So does their Charge of my neglecting my Duty prove, I did more than do it, when my Care extended to place Soldiers, when I wanted Waiters to prevent these unlawful Goods being carry'd off. But it's hard to know what they find Fault with, besides my Zeal in Discharge of my Duty, which will always be to them a Grievance.

But I had, say they, afterwards, one hundred and fifty Pounds Bribe from Mr. Chester; I would fain know for what? Scarce for granting Warrants for Seizure of some Parcels of Brandy, or placing  
Soldiers



Soldiers to prevent his running them, nor for drawing off the Soldiers, while the Collector and Naval Officer made the Search. Such a Bribe would have been wrong made, for Mr. Chester should have given it to his Emmissaries, that oblig'd me to it by their Clamour and Out-cries of arm'd Soldiers, meddling with civil Affairs, and frightening them in their Houses; for so they stile my diligent placing Centries at suspected Ware-houses, 'till the Brandy was search'd for, and word it my laudable Manner of using the Military Power.

With such base Language do these Gentlemen treat me, first for my Care to make this Seizure, and then of Bribery, when they prevented it.

If they continue still to say I had 150 l. for it, the Council observes to you, the Seizure would have been of much greater Value; and 'till they recant their charging me with insatiable Avarice, and own they have therein abus'd me, 'tis impossible any one can believe I should give away 1000 l. for 150 l. against what they say is my very Nature and Temper; and the 150 l. was demanded of Mr. Chester as a Debt justly due to me, long before the Brandy was seiz'd; and the Accounts be settled with me, where I oblig'd him to pay it me, was several Months after the Search for the Brandy. This is a new Way of giving Bribes.



As to Mr. Chester's Deposition relating hereto, his Malice for my continual interrupting him in his clandestine Trade, is so inveterate, there is no Ingratitude he will not own; no Falshood, tho' never so improbable and ridiculous, that he will not run into! as his own Account before-mention'd, and the † Deposition relating to it, fully prove. The 150l. he paid me, was for so much justly due to me from him, which he had cheated me of in a former Account.

But this Gentleman, I believe, is fond of being thought the very Epitome of Ingratitude, and forswears himself to purchase the Character; and likewise pays the same Price of Perjury, to be thought so honest as to refuse giving me one half of such Money, as my Lord High Treasurer should pay on such Bills as I should draw on him, especially since he swears I could draw for what Sum I pleas'd. Was there ever such an Idiot? If the Exchequer in England was so entirely at my Service, in all Probability, it might have been worth more to me than this petty Government; but if Mr. Nevin, the Achitophel of his Party, had not been as infatuated as himself, they might with a small Alteration in his Deposition, have corrected its Impossibilities.

Had he said, I told him I could draw Bills on my Lord Treasurer for any Sums,  
and

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† See Mr. John Brett's Deposition.



and would give him Bills, if he would give me one half, it might have look'd as if I thought him Fool enough to part with his Money for a fine Story, which he might get again as he could: But he does me the Favour to swear, I desir'd not the Money, 'till such Bills were paid; which since I could not expect before Later Lammas, I only wish him Joy of so much Honesty as to refuse such a Proffer, so plainly prov'd by his Deposition.

But to dispatch this Gentleman and his Perjuries, which are so many, I am tir'd with convicting him of them. I will here observe, That in the sixteenth Article, he again comes in to prove, I took a Bribe of him of ten Barrels of Flower, † for which I forgave a Ship and Cargo, forfeited to me by Law, by the Loss of her Register; and had the Fact been as he swears it, he again would have given another Instance of my good Nature and Generosity, in so easily compounding so considerable a Forfeiture. But the Fact is quite otherwise, and the very Mr. Roach they appeal to in the Article, (who indeed is a Gentleman of a very good Character) declares on his Oath, That the Flower was so damnify'd, and good for nothing, that Mr. Chester would set no Price on it, when I would have paid for it; and indeed it prov'd so very bad, that

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† See Capt. John Roach's Deposition.



that the Negroes it was design'd for, would not eat it, tho' the Hurricane had left them very little Provision.

Besides, this Flower was long after I had took no Advantage of the forfeited Vessel; but I have observ'd how fearful this Gentleman always is, of being thought capable of the least Gratitude; or he would never have complain'd of me, for not doing, what has been practis'd by all my Predecessors, and which has been worth much more to them than their Salaries.

But it's condemning the Innocent with the Guilty; and the Accidents of Trade are already so many, that the fair Trader, after he has escap'd the Danger of the Seas and Enemy, need not be liable to be undone by a Fellow's forgetting his Register, or a Rascal's privately shipping some prohibited Commodity without his Merchant's, or any other Freighter's Knowledge or Advantage; for either of these, as the Law now stands, both Ship and Cargo are forfeited; which is so great a Hardship and Discouragement to Trade, as it could not be design'd by any Legislature; so it highly deserves their Consideration, either to amend or repeal, and is what may save many an innocent Family from Ruin, which I should be glad to be the Occasion of, by thus observing, tho' it would take the best Perquisite from all Governors; and which altho' Col. Christopher  
Co-



Codrington made many a thousand Pounds of, I never got a Half-penny by.

ARTICLE XIII.

That he has order'd several groundless and unwarrantable Seizures to be made, where no Offence has been committed, upon full Assurance, that he had made and appointed such Judges of the Admiralty, as would not fail to condemn them with or without Cause; and other Seizures to be made, which never have been so much as inform'd against, much less condemn'd, and particularly sixteen Firkins of Butter, belonging to John Barbotaine, of the Town of St. John's, Merchant.

ANSWER XIII.

The thirteenth Article is full fraught with general Charges, but barren in Particulars; groundless and unwarrantable Seizures, without any Offence, Information, or Condemnation, is but Part of the Charge. The Bench of Justice is corrupted, and Judges put in, to condemn all that come before them.

But common Sense is a rare Commodity with them; for what Occasion can I have to make Seizures, without Information or Condemnation, if I have made such Judges as will condemn any Thing? Yet nothing so ridiculous, as their Instance to prove this Outcry and Injury done Mr. Barbotaine, in  
Rela-



Relation to sixteen Firkins of his Butter. The Seizure was occasion'd by its being stopp'd going on Board a French Flag of Truce, contrary to Law, and which therefore no Body car'd to own; and the † Gentleman they mention, as so wrong'd, declares on Oath, he never demanded them from the Collector; who informs you they lay in the Queen's Ware-house 'till they were spoil'd, which need not be long in this hot Country; and this is all they have to support so heinous a Crime.

And as every single Fact they are pleas'd to find Fault with, they falsely express in the plural Number, to give a better Colour to them; so in this Article of my appointing of Judges for my Purpose, they must be understood to mean Mr. Pember, who is her Majesty's Attorney-General, and the only Judge of the Admiralty I ever made, there being a Vacancy at that Time; of whom, in Justice, I am oblig'd to say,

That he is a Gentleman of a good Family, and bred to the Law, of as sober and good a Character as any Person whatsoever in the Government, and came over with his Family in as handsome a Manner, as any ever came into these Islands.

## ARTICLE

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† See Mr. John Barbotain's Deposition.



#### ARTICLE XIV.

That he, by an Order of his, directed to the Officer appointed for collecting of Powder, from the Vessels arriving in this Island, did exempt the Sloops belonging to it from the Payment of Powder, tho' the said Duty of Powder was impos'd by an Act or Statute of the Commander in chief, the Council and Assembly of this Island, indifferently upon all Vessels arriving in this Island, and without any Manner of Exception whatsoever; the which Order, contains a *Non-Obstante* of any Act or Order to the contrary. And then, upon his groundless Displeasure conceiv'd against the People of this Island, did, by a contrary Order, command the said Officers to exact the same of all Vessels, without Exception; which is the most bare-fac'd and bold dispensing with, and trampling on the Laws, that ever was attempted by any Subject.

#### ANSWER XIV.

*The fourteenth Article is indeed very solemn, and of such Moment it looks, as if it was to determine the Dispute between us: The Charge is, of assuming a dispensing Power, and for trampling on the Laws in a most bare-fac'd Manner; a Crime Kings lost their Crowns for pretending to; and*  
*which*



which it's strange Subjects should dare venture upon.

But is it possible to believe, in the Instance this Article gives of my dispensing with the Powder-Act, that these very Gentlemen, who make this so heinous a Crime in me, petition'd me to do it; and that the whole Council and Assembly, agreeable to their own Constitution and Custom, \* address'd to excuse the Sloops of this Island from paying this Duty, to encourage their Navigation; and it appearing to me, that there was a sufficient Quantity of Powder in the Stores, and that on such Occasions, the Generals were us'd to grant such Petitions, I consented to it? And I appeal to all who are acquainted by History with the Actions of past Ages, or know any Thing of the present, whether ever any one Part of any Legislature propos'd to another Part of it, any Thing for their own Good, and after blam'd them for consenting to it: Or if such a Thing had ever been done, what the rest of the World has thought of them. Which is exactly the present Case.

For when they afterwards say, on my groundless Displeasure I made the Island-Sloops to pay that Duty as usual, they don't say, that was a dispensing with the Laws, but unkind in me to put them in Execution:  
And

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\* See the Messages and Answers pass'd between the Council and Assembly, relating to this Affair.



And thus my not taking it, and taking it, are each made criminal, when they are distinct Instances of my Care of them; for the Order for receiving the Powder, as usual, expresses the Occasion to be, that the Hurricane had spoil'd a great Quantity of Powder: So plainly was the Reason ceas'd, on which I made an Order to excuse it.

It is indeed possible, that some who have sign'd the Articles, may not know this; but for those Gentlemen of the Assembly, who in their Address beg for this Exemption of their Sloops, and for my Favour in complying with it, to repay me in the Language of this Article, no one can think of them, but with Horror.

#### ARTICLE XV.

That he has heighten'd all his own Fees, some of them very near double, to what was exacted by any former Generals; and that not only without the Consent of, but also without so much as communicating the same to the Council of this Island.

#### ANSWER XV.

The fifteenth Article accuses me of taking extravagant Fees, which is sufficiently confuted by the Affidavit of the Secretary, † that they amounted not to forty Pistoles per Annum for this Island; and the other Fees, which are less both in this, and the other Islands, I have given away to the Under-  
Offi-

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† Thomas Kerby.



Officers, to encourage them in their Duty ; and I would have given these Fees to the Secretary here, as well as I did to the other Deputy Secretaries of the other Island, had he not been too deeply engag'd in the Faction against me, to expect any Favour.

By my Instructions, the Council is to settle all Fees : Pursuant to which, the Council and Assembly of St. Christopher's settled the Fees at my first coming ; and I have since govern'd my self by the Table of Fees they made.

#### ARTICLE XVI.

That upon the Arrival of the Brigantine *Anne*, some time in the Month of September, 1717, which in a violent Storm was overfet, and a Wreck for several Days, and so forc'd into this Island, tho' design'd for *Barbadoes* ; he told Mr. *Chester*, Sen. who (upon an Application to him from the Master of the said Brigantine, as a Friend and Correspondent of the Owners) waited upon his Excellency to have a new Register, (the former being lost in the said violent Storm) That it lay in his Power to seize her, and refus'd at that Time to grant a Register ; but order'd the said *Chester* to come again, which accordingly the said *Chester* did ; and then he told the said *Chester*, that it was an Act of Favour, and that he did expect, and must have, a Present from  
the



the said *Chester* ; and thereupon granted a Register ; and in some few Days after that, did ask the said *Chester*, in Presence of Capt. *John Roach*, for what he had promis'd him upon the above Account, and accordingly had ten Barrels of Flower.

A N S W E R XVI.

*This Article I dispatch'd with the twelfth.*

A R T I C L E XVII.

That he has made and appointed Justices of the Peace of the meanest and lowest Rank, and most wretched Character, who dare not do their Duty where it is the most clear and unquestionable, without the General's Direction and Approbation.

A N S W E R XVII.

*The seventeenth Article I cannot deny : I have sign'd of Course, the Commissions for the Peace, to all that were in it at my Arrival : To the low, mean, and wretched Characters of some of whom, I am oblig'd to make no Defence ; and which, if fairly drawn, would make it less wonderful, they sign'd such scandalous Articles. And here they prove how grossly they bely'd me, when they accus'd me of being arbitrary ; they not pretending I have put out one Justice of the Peace for signing these Articles against me, nor have I put one in, but on the Council's Recommendation, as they acknowledge in*



*their Answers, which is a full Justification to me, who cannot possibly be so well acquainted as they are with every Inhabitant's Character.*

*And I know not whether the Answer of the Council, or their not attempting to prove this Article in their Crowd of Depositions, does most expose them, either as Trifles or Lies.*

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

That he hath given the Command of one of his Privateer-Sloops to one *John Ham*, a Man notoriously known to be guilty of Piracy and all manner of Villanies; and particularly of a most barbarous and treacherous Murder of five or six *Spaniards* in cold Blood, whom he had invited to an Entertainment at his own House. Since which Time the said *Ham* never durst appear in the Islands of *Antegoa*, *Nevis*, *St. Christopher's*, or *Montserrat*, or any where, but in such Places where Justice could not reach him, 'till the Arrival of our present General, who, as it is universally reported, has given him the said *Ham* his Pardon.

#### ANSWER XVIII.

*The eighteenth Article relates to one Ham, that I made Master of a Privateer-Sloop; and I think it is a very odd one: The Courage of such Men is what they are generally more famous for, than their Morality; and tho' I will not justify his killing any*  
Spa-



Spaniard in cool Blood, to escape the perpetual Slavery all their Prisoners are doom'd to, yet Liberty is so dear to all Mankind, more might be said to excuse the great Price be paid for it, than twenty other Crimes very little complain'd against, which are daily acted, without either Provocation or Temptation.

The rest of the Story the Council's Answer proves to be false: He liv'd at St. Christopher's before I came to the Government, and liv'd there long since this Action, and frequently comes to this Island; so that if he is guilty of breaking any Law, he may be try'd for it; and 'tis long since he has been out of my Service: Nor have any been able to give one Instance, that I ever protected any Man from the Laws; and this Fellow having a Commission from my Predecessor, since the committing the Fault he is now accus'd of, shews the Malice of the Article.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

That he has frequently and publickly declar'd his implacable Malice against the Island of *Antegoa*, and particularly once at the House of Col. *Francis Rogers*, did declare, That were it not for a few Friends, he would send the Island of *Antegoa* to the Devil. So that it must be obvious to every common Understanding, that the Island of *Antegoa* must be in a wretched Condition, especially if we



should be attack'd by an Enemy, which we are threaten'd almost every Year.

ARTICLE XX.

That he did publickly declare and swear, at the House of Col. *John Lucy Blackman*, that if he knew any Person that was going Home to complain of him to the Queen, he would clap them up in a Dungeon, and there they should perish, and there was more Ways to kill a Dog than one; and repeated the same at other Times, and upon several other Occasions; so that it seem'd a fix'd Resolution, and no Escape of Passion.

ANSWER XIX, XX.

*The nineteenth and twentieth Articles are so foolish, they expose themselves without any Answer: The turning of a Word ever so little, may give so contrary a Sense to any Thing, it may put the World in an Uproar: On which Account, nothing is held more scandalous, than the betraying Conversation; but the † Affidavits concerning it, and the Answer of the Council proves them so very unlikely, I should be asham'd to spend any more Time about them, if the Depositions and Interrogatories they have took, and forc'd me to take, on this Occasion, did not oblige me to it.*

*They say, I have frequently and publickly declar'd my implacable Malice against the*  
of

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† See the Depositions of Col. George Gamble, Col. Francis Rogers, and Mr. Joseph French.



Island of Antegoa ; and that at the House of Col. Francis Rogers, I said, " Were it not for my Friends, I would send the Island to the Devil." Was ever People so ridiculous ? I have, (say they) frequently shew'd my implacable Malice against the Island ; and to prove how frequently I have shewn such implacable Malice, they give one Instance ; and they repeat something like what I might say, to prove a fix'd implacable Malice ; for neither at any other Time, or any other Place, do they pretend to prove that their Scurrility, their Lies, their Perjuries, or Assassination, have provok'd me to any Expressions that might naturally be expected from such Usage.

But it's obvious, say they, to any common Understanding, that the Island must be in a very wretched Condition, especially if it should be attack'd by the Enemy ; and I must agree with them, the Island is in a very wretched Condition, by having so many Inhabitants of so little Virtue, Morality, Modesty, or Discretion, to be lead by such Tools into a Faction, and to say, and swear, and attempt any Villany to support it.

And as they generally charge me with the contrary of what I am eminent for ; so the Credit I have done their Island by the Houses I have built in their Town, which before was a Scandal to Strangers, and which, by the Fate of Builders, I shall be a very considerable



rable Loser by, are but indifferent Proofs of my implacable Malice to the Island; and that I would deliver it up, (as they would insinuate) if they were attack'd, to an Enemy, when I have a greater Interest in it, and should lose more thereby, than nineteen Parts in twenty of the Petitioners.

So they unluckily tell a Story of what I should say at Col. Blackman's, to prove the Arbitrariness of my Disposition, which gave me Occasion to prove, 'tis so far from being my Temper, that not one Inhabitant has been put into the Stocks or Pillory, or whip'd, or duck'd, ever since I came to the Government. †

And their saying on this Occasion, that I had said the ridiculous Words the twentieth Article mentions, at other Times than at Col. Blackman's, and on several other Occasions, when they have not muster'd up any one Deposition to prove such a Charge, shews that Lying is so habitual to 'em, they willingly are guilty of it in every Article: But their 12th, 13th, and 14th Depositions, about the Discourse of Whipping, do so widely differ, it might learn them, if they had common Sense, that since the Words they say are different, and consequently, where they differ, cannot be the same Words I said. The repeating Conversation by different

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† This, Mr. Wattkins and Mr. Duncomb (the Persons who made the Affidavits to support this Article) confess on their Oaths, in the Interrogatories exhibited to them on this Occasion.



ferent People, and altering, or tearing out any Word, turns it from its true Sense ; and I believe few People can speak so well, that one or both those Persons would not make ridiculous, should they be oblig'd to repeat it.

#### ARTICLE XXI.

That he hath exacted the tenth Part of all Prizes taken by private Men of War, for granting them Commissions ; and that he refus'd to grant Commissions to several Persons, unless they had contracted and agreed with him to pay him 10 *per Cent.* of all their Prizes, for their Commissions, or at least a full Equivalent.

#### ARTICLE XXII.

That it has been his common Practice, to strole and ramble at Night up and down the Streets of St. John's, and from House to House, listening and Eves-dropping, and that in different Disguises, tho' very well known in all of them, and so expos'd to all the World, bringing thereby his Person and Authority in Contempt ; and that in these his Nights Rambles, he did always go privately arm'd with a small Ponyard, and a Case of Pocket-Pistols, well knowing that his scandalous Purposes and Designs must expose him to very notable Dangers.



ANSWER XXI, XXII.

The twenty first Article charges me with exacting 10 per Cent. from Prizes, and refusing to give Commissions to such Privateers as would not allow it me; but as the Instance they pretend to give of it is by † Capt. Roach, and by their very Depositions prov'd to be before the late Act took Place, that cuts off the Lord High-Admiral's Tenths. This Article has no more in it than the rest.

But as the best Actions are often made appear the contrary, or at least call'd so by them, my fitting out several Privateers for the Service of the Islands, and at the Request of the Council, when there was no Man of War to guard it, is the Foundation of this Calumny: My Share came, indeed, to above 10 per Cent. and still I was a Loser by it; which being too ridiculous to find Fault with, is thus represented; and how much it was a Service to the Island, the Council, in their Answer, prove for me.

They end their Articles so whimsically, one can hardly refrain laughing at them; and I wish they had explain'd why they are so angry at my strolling up and down the Streets a Eves-dropping, as they term it; and 'tis strange, if they saw me, I had no such Salutation from their Windows, as my Ponyard and Pocket-Pistols would have been little Defence against.

Thus

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|| See his Deposition on this Occasion.



Thus they represent an Action the greatest Heroes have glory'd in, and which the Historians of all Ages have thought worth recording to their Honour, whose Steps I shall always endeavour to tread, and will be a Glory to me, notwithstanding this Article.

You may easily imagine, that a Sea-port Town in the West-Indies, full of Punch-Houses and Taverns, cramm'd with Soldiers and Privateers, to be very licentious; and the greatest Care and Pains is wanted to make it habitable, and to preserve the Peace, that the sober Inhabitants may not be insulted or disturb'd. And this Fault they accuse me of, has so reform'd the Town, that whereas formerly, almost every Night, some Body was wounded, or Murder was cry'd out in their Streets, they are now as quiet as London within her Walls.

But before this could be brought to pass, I went the Rounds oftener than the Watch; and when they set Spyes to give them Notice of my coming, I would, in a Centinel-Habit, or in Cloaths they did not expect me in, go round the Town 'till I had cur'd all their Disorders, by finding out all their Contrivances, breaking up their Riots, and preventing them; which this Article thus rewards me for.

It is very particular, that they attempted to bring no Proof to confirm this Article; and



and I know not whether to attribute it to a new Modesty, or a confirm'd Impudence; but if it is the first, and that none of them in particular had Forehead enough, so basely to abuse the Care I took of them in a Body, they are arriv'd to a prodigious Height in it; they all attesting to what they cannot pretend to prove, and to what they could neither bring a Deposition or Story to countenance; which, tho' it may seem a giving up their Cause, is little Amends to me for the innumerable Aspersions they have loaded me with, and the Trouble and Charge they have put me to.

Since their taking the publick Depositions, they have taken some private ones; and one in Relation to this Article from Capt. B—— P—— worded with all the Art that Men who have so desperate a Cause, could contrive: He says, he has seen me in Disguises; and having sworn that, and to what else he thought might be of Service to them, he slipp'd off the Island, that I might not interrogate him; and hath shew'd, that the Disguise he has seen me in, was no other than what I have own'd in this Article; and that he was one of the Persons I took with me, and therefore a Witness of my extraordinary Care of this ungrateful People; but of nothing I would not have gladly known; for the Malice of that Gentleman is so finely spun



Spun in his Deposition, it is past a Controversy, that if he knew any Thing ill of me, he would reveal it; and it's my Happiness and my Honour, that I have done nothing I am asham'd of, or that (when they who are as intimate with me as he was, turns treacherous) their revealing can hurt me.

But I find more Qualifications are requir'd to form a compleat Villain, than is generally thought. He that will lye with Reputation, must know something of Nature, and be a Master of Reason; he must not be ignorant of the different Bounds of Probability, Possibility, and Likelihood; for a Lyar, who would avoid that Character, must seldom, very seldom, interfere with any of them, and must shun all that is improbable; but if he touches on an Impossibility, his Reputation's gone, and he ruins the Cause he engages in, for Want of being Master of his Profession.

Thus, had this Gentleman known my Commission gives me no Power to pardon Murder, he would not have took away from himself the Power of serving the Party he is enter'd in, by swearing an Impossibility, which convicts himself of Perjury. But I have more than sufficiently expos'd this Article, and the Gentleman they brought in to support it; for Truth has a Brightness will always break out, and to that I owe the  
Victory.



*Victory. I hope the impartial World will give me over their first Set of Articles.*

*To the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.*

*The humble Petition and Address of the Under-subscribing Members of the Assembly, Gentlemen, Merchants, Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of your Majesty's Island of Antegoa.*

**W**E your Majesty's most dutiful and most obedient Subjects, the subscribing Petitioners, most humbly beg Leave to assure your sacred Majesty of our sincere, ardent, and inviolable Zeal, Fidelity, and Affection to your Majesty's Person, Government, and Service, and of our unexpressible Satisfaction upon every fresh Information of the great and illustrious Actions, that add fresh Lustre to the best of Queens, and particularly your Majesty's unweary'd and successful Endeavours, to relieve all Persons who suffer by Tyranny and arbitrary Will and Pleasure, which gives your Petitioners full Assurance, that your Majesty will not suffer your Petitioners to groan *any longer* under the Mis-Government and continu'd Insults of our present chief Governor, *Daniel Parke, Esq;* and leave us expos'd to such imminent Danger by his  
Neg-



Neglect of the proper Means for our common Defence against the Enemies, who are so powerful, watchful, and settled at so small a Distance from us; and therefore, that your Majesty may clearly see how miserable still we continue to be under the Government of Col. Parke, since we have sent over our Petition and Address to your Majesty, and Articles against him, we humbly beg Leave to lay before your Majesty the following Instances of the said chief Governor's Administration, and our unhappy Circumstances under the same.

Your Petitioners farther humbly beg Leave to lay before your Majesty the following Particulars of our said chief Governor's Administration, which have happen'd since the Departure of the Gentlemen by whom we sent our first Address to your Majesty, and Articles against the said Governor.

*Their nine additional Articles are usher'd in with a Compliment to a Queen, whom all her Subjects have Reason to bless God for, and who justly is the Darling and Delight of her People.*

*But they approach her Majesty in a Manner she is not us'd to from her Subjects. And because she had not pass'd Sentence on their asserting; I deserv'd it, nor condemn'd me,*



me without answering for my self, they desire she will no longer let them groan under my Government and Insults; insinuating, that she ought before to have redress'd the Oppression and Tyranny they say they lay under, and have secur'd them against the Dangers of being deliver'd up to an Enemy they were in such Danger, and were so much afraid of.

If these People do continue still to trifle with her Majesty, while they thus upbraid her, it's so long before she relieves them; and if the pretended Oppression of their Governor appears only to be his maintaining her Dignity and Laws, which they thus complain against him for, is it not evident the Affront is to her Majesty, in the Person of her Governor; and that they would not, if they could help it, have her reign over them, or to constitute any Magistrate, who would not let them do whatsoever they pleas'd? And these additional Articles prove themselves the genuine Off-spring of the same Parents that begot the first, by a peculiar Cast of Ridiculousness, and Turn of Impudence, none but themselves ever arriv'd to.

A R T I -



## ARTICLE I.

That the said chief Governor hath appointed one of his Creatures, who came over a private Man in the Regiment now station'd in the Leeward Islands, Provost-Marshal in the said Island, and that without the said Marshal's giving any Security, as he ought to do, by a Statute of this Island of *Antegoa*, being a publick Officer for the Service of your Majesty and your People : That the said pretended Marshal executes all the Governor's Commands, without Reserve ; which is very agreeable to what the said chief Governor has frequently declar'd, That he would suffer no Marshal to act, who would not at all Times impanel such Juries as he should direct.

## ANSWER I.

*The first begins, with saying, I appointed one that came over a private Man in the Regiment, Provost-Marshal. Had he not been a Gentleman, and qualify'd for the Office, they would have alledg'd it ; but since they cannot pretend either, they undervalue him : And it is, indeed, amongst them, much more reputable, to breed their Children to the meanest and lowest Employes, than to carry Arms as a Cadet, and to rise in the Service of her*  
Ma-



Majesty and their Country, by their Courage and Merit.

They farther say, the said Marshal gave no Security, by which they insinuate he could not; but as their own Deposition, N<sup>o</sup>. 72, contradicts that Insinuation, so the whole also is false; for he gave Security on my making him Marshal of this Island; but he enter'd not his Security, 'till I had made him Marshal of all the Islands in the Government. So very considerable a Ground of Complaint this appears, and which Piece of Form, if he had not punctually comply'd with, might be a Fault in him; but how it could in me, who might know nothing of it, few of themselves can find out.

They end this Article with saying, That the Marshal executes all my Commands without Reserve, which is agreeable to what I frequently declar'd; that I would suffer no Marshal to act, who would not impanel such Furies as I would direct.

Which Words, their Deposition, No. 26, is to confirm; but as I remember not any Discourse like it, and having so lately prov'd how the Change of a Word alters the Sense of any Thing, I think it needs no Notice, 'till they attempt to prove he has chose any Fury who have acted contrary to their Duty, and that I could have any Benefit thereby.

'Till



'Till when, or 'till some other Fault in the Execution of his Office is prov'd on him, he will not be thought, at † Home, the worse Marshal, for endeavouring to put the Laws in Execution, which is the greatest Grievance any one can be guilty of; but if his executing my Commands is (as they word it) agreeable to what I said about the Furies, I am content, the one shall explain the other; for as all their Depositions are not able to prove I either order'd, or he executed any Command of mine, but according to Law, and if what I said relating to the Furies is agreeable (as they say) thereto, it's plain, I expected he should act no otherwise than according to Law.

#### ARTICLE II.

That he the said chief Governor, and the Captain of Grenadiers of the said Regiment, with their drawn Swords, at the Head of a Party of Soldiers, with Arms loaden, and presented, enter'd the House of Mr. Edward Chester, Senior, and violently seiz'd on some Gentlemen, (then there by the said Chester's Invitation) sitting in a peaceable and friendly Manner, who were, by the said chief Governor's Commands, hurry'd to Goal.

#### ANSWER II.

The second of these Articles is strengthen'd with about twenty Depositions; but

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† In London, or Great-Britain; the common Phrase for expressing it in all the Colonies Abroad.



if they could get twenty more, they will not be able to prove an Impossibility, or make a Thing not to be what it is. The Riot is so plainly prov'd by the Depositions of so many disinterested Persons, \* that what is sworn by the Criminals, in Excuse for themselves, or by their Servants or Relations, can never clear 'em of it; and it must be something surprizing, that they have the Impudence to make an Article, and impeach me for preserving the Peace they so notoriously broke, and her Majesty's Authority, they so audaciously insulted, and for endeavouring to disperse a riotous Assembly, compos'd of such People, who, the Deposition, No. 89, † proves, scarce made a Secret of their design'd Assassination; and which the Providence of Almighty God has preserv'd me from, tho' I have been three times shot at.

And as the Deposition, No. 24, || shews how far I was from being accessory to the Fines laid on the Rioters, and how cautiously I acted on that Affair; so they give an imminent Instance of my Moderation and Humanity, in offering, on my own Accord, (to Men that deserv'd so little at my Hands) to pardon and forgive them their Fines, on their acknowledging their Offence. Which

Puncto

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\* See the Depositions of Col. Thomas Long, Col. Thomas Morris, Col. Thomas Newel, and Mr. Ayon. This is sworn to very positively by a great many others of good Reputation; but, for Brevity's Sake, are omitted.

† Of Mr. Gouffe Bonin.    || Of Thomas Gateward, Esq;