

THE
CORNISH-HUG:
 OR, THE
 Wrestlers against the Government.

BEING

INSTRUCTIONS Given of *Leftwithiel*, on *Wednesday*
 the 10th of *December* 1701, by the High Sheriff of the
 County of *Cornwall*, In his own Name, and the Name of
 the Gentlemen and Freeholders of the said County, to the
 Honourable *John Granville* and *James Buller* Esqrs, who
 were then Chosen Knights for the said County in the en-
 suing PARLIAMENT.

The Whole being Answer'd Paragraph by Paragraph.

Gentlemen,
THE general and chearful Concurrence of the Coun-
 try, in choosing You their Representatives, is an
 evident Sign, how much they rely on Your Firmness and
 Fidelity to the Established Religion and Government.

into your peculiar Care in Parliament, The Preservation
 of our Establish'd Religion, his Majesty's Sacred Person
 and Dignity; And, to Support Him and His Right a-
 gainst the French King, and all other Opposers what-
 soever.

ANSWER.

ANSWER.

Could Mr. G-ll, the High Sheriff of Cornwall, have
 been perswaded to have given himself the trouble of
 reading Advices to Members of Parliament from other
 Counties and Corporations, he would have alter'd the
 manner, as well as the stile of his Instructions, since there
 is but one Borough, and that *Abingdon* in their Address
 to *Simon Harcourt* Esq; that has aim'd at Singularity, be-
 sides his own wise County. I could never have thought
 Cornish Gentlemen went hand in hand with *Abingdon*
 Statesmen, and have shewn so little defence for the Estab-
 lish'd Religion and Government, as to make them the Pre-
 tences for their choice, when the following Paragraphs
 make appear that they aim at nothing more then the
 Subversion of Both. The two worthy Members may
 have signaliz'd themselves by their Firmness and Fidelity
 to this present Majesty, and the Protestant Religion,
 but the Divisions their Electors are for promoting in the
 Kingdom, and the seeds of Dissention they are for sow-
 ing between both Houses of Parliament, make it very
 Evident that the design of Choosing them, was different
 from those that ought to be put in Practice by good Church
 of England Men, or good Subjects.

Instructions.

2. Nothing can be a greater Instance of the Esteem we
 have for You, than the greatness of the Trust we repose
 in You. And that the World may see our Opinion in
 some Particulars, which seem to Us of present Impor-
 tance to the King and his Realm, We desire You to take

2. The trust that is repos'd in these two Gentlemen is
 undeniably very great, as the things which are requir'd
 of 'em are of the highest Importance. But how can
 they be for supporting his Majesty's Right against the
 French King and all other Opposers, when they are in-
 structed to do those very things which the French King
 would desire of 'em, and which, if Report speaks Truth
 of the prevalence of his *Louis d'ors* in a late Session; he
 has made it his endeavour to bring about by his Agents
 and Emissaries. *England* must be divided within it self
 before he can compass his Ends, and Disagreements
 must be fomented among our selves at home, in order
 to bring in his Missionary Dragoons from abroad; nor
 is there any doubt but the French Gazateer will pay his
 particular Respects in his next Pacquet of News from
Paris to this Country, and Harangue 'em with the same
 Compliments as a while since he very honestly pay'd
 to the Worshipful Burrough of *Abingdon*. These Electors
 deserve as well, being as much in his Master's Interests
 as they can be for the Hearts of 'em, and Monsieur
Grill's Health with will be drunk at *Versailles* and *St Ger-
 mains*, as often as ever Monsieur *Shaccoo's* or the *Poussin*
Doctors has, for this Noble Exploit of his in endeavour-
 ing to set the Lords and Commons together by the Ears
 again.

Instructions.

3. And we being of Opinion, That the last Parlia-
 ment was entirely in the King and Kingdom's Interest,
 we recommend it to you to Enquire, who were the Ad-
 visers of its Dissolution, in so difficult a Juncture.

A N



ANSWER.

3. Had these Gentlemen and Freeholders been Masters of any Civility, they would have prefer'd the King's Opinion before their own, for without doubt had his Majesty had the same Sentiments of the last Parliament, as they have, and though some Gentlemen (who are known as well as suspected to be otherwise) entirely in his Interest, he would scarce have given his consent to a Dissolution. His Majesty has so just a Repute amongst the European Princes, for his great Wisdom and Penetration of Judgment, that he needed no advice in affairs he was so conversant in, or if he pleased to accept of it as conformable to those unerring observations he is so deservedly celebrated for, the deference which all Christendom pays to his wise Consultations, are more than sufficient to excuse those whom he consulted. The almost unanimous Applause of the People of England in their Loyal Addresses, and their hearty concurrence in choosing such Members as should be most Instrumental in promoting the Nations Interest, and restoring the Balance of Europe to its Antient State, stands so much on the side of those that were for a New Parliament, that if any should be so hardy as to set up for Accusers of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, they need not stand in fear of not being acquitted by a very great Majority.

Instructions.

4. And we being also of Opinion, That the Honour and Interest of all the Commons of England is highly concern'd, that Impeachments, the great Bulwark of the Liberties of the People, be not rendred Ineffectual; we desire that the Impeach'd Lords be brought to Legal Tryals.

ANSWER.

4. No one in his Senses disputes the Commons Right of Impeachment, but he must be necessarily out of his, that would require the Exercise of such a Right without any just Grounds for Prosecution, since it would be very injurious to the Honour of that Venerable Assembly should Malice get the upper hand of Justice, or Appearances, tho' never so trifling, give way to that which is real. Two of the Impeach'd Lords have already stood their Trials, and have had the honour of a Legal Acquittal, and the other two are ready to distinguish themselves by an honourable Discharge, as soon as those who have the power to call 'em to account shall think it convenient, or can produce any thing against 'em, tho' in my poor opinion, I should think it more highly concern'd the Honour as well as Interest of a Kingdom whose Princes have been Arbiters of Europe, and will still continue so without Civil Dissensions within it self, first to provide against the common Enemies of Europe's Repose, and be in readiness against the Attacks of an Insolent and Powerful Neighbour, before our Representatives enquire into Domestick Mismanagements. Those, if there are any such Greivances in the present Administration, may be postpon'd to a fitter Opportunity, and suspended till such a time as our present Apprehensions shall either vanish, or we be happily secur'd against 'em; but an opportunity once lost of putting our selves in such a posture of Defence, as is necessary, may without the intervention of a Divine Assistance be wholly Irretrievable,

Instructions.

5. And further, We desire You to Examine the Accounts of all those who have been Entrusted with parliamentary Taxes, granted, for carrying on the late War. And to Enquire, whether the present Debt the Nation lies under proceeds from a real Deficiency in those Funds; or, from any private Persons having Enrich'd themselves at the Expence of the Publick: That so all those, who have been guilty of Mismanagement; may,

for a Terror to others, be brought to Condign Punishment; And We encourag'd to pay with Chearfulness, those Supplies which you shall think Necessary for the Support of the Government.

ANSWER.

5. The Bill of Accounts had pass'd the House of Lords the last Session of Parliament, had not that August Body thought themselves more immediately concern'd in the Vindication of Gentlemen that were altogether Innocent, and the small Progress that has been made for these Ten Years last past by our Commissioners that actually had Salaries, starts up such Difficulties as could not easily be conquer'd by those that had none, and makes it more than probable, that the time allow'd for a whole Session would scarce bring it to Perfection. But would any Man whose House is actually on Fire, be so regardless at this unhappy Juncture, as to let it burn on to dispute with his Neighbour about some trivial Privileges; or any Man breathing, who had any Guts in his Brains, be intermeddling with other Peoples Affairs while his own, for want of a due Precaution, were in the utmost confusion? Not but that it would be very Adviseable and Conducive to the Publick Good to make a due enquiry into the Disbursements of those Sums that have been Collected for our common Security, and those who have ill employ'd our Treasure are Responsible to those that gave it, but when Hannibal was almost at the Gates of Rome, the Romans thought it high time to lay aside all private Animosities, and apply themselves unanimously towards the Expulsion of that barbarous Enemy, and as our Case is much the same in relation to the Neighbourhood of the French King, it is but necessary we take the same measures in order to our Mutual Protection. Time will present it self a more convenient Season for a due Inquest into the Proceedings of the Treasury and Exchequer, and to punish those Mismanagements which should they fall under our more immediate enquiry, would wholly retard those high Designs which his Majesty has concerted with those Princes who are in Alliance with him for the Preservation of Europe.

Instructions.

6. We also recommend to Your particular Care, the Trade of this Country; especially the Encouragement of Our Fishery and Tyn, upon which the Value of our Land does chiefly depend.

ANSWER.

6. So much for these Instructions which have been given against the Interest of the Nation in general, now for that which Relates to that of the County in particular. They seem'd to have nothing like a profitable Thought before, but Worthy Gentlemen, they will close their Unfavoury Address with a Ticklers to their own Advantage. Whatever hast their Members may make towards the Prosecution of the Impeach'd Lords, the business of Deficient Funds, and the Advisers of the late Dissolution, they must be sure not to forget the great Concern of their Fishery and Tyn. No certainly if the Value of their Land depends upon 'em, their Representatives will take a more than ordinary Care of those VVeighty and Important Affairs. But if a Man should ask 'em where would be their Land to Cultivate and Improve, should the Nations Representatives take the former part of their Advice, or suffer the French King to possess himself of their Estates? Or in what Places their Mines and Fishery were to be found; after he had sent some Troops into Cornwall? I am perswaded they must go a great way farther in search of 'em, than the County which they are so very ready from this impertinent Advice to get ridd of.