Cato's LETTER

Bishop of ROCHESTER.

Let his Habitation be desolate, and let no Man dwell therein: And his Bishoprick let another take.

SIR,

N my last I sent you a faithful and impartial Abstract of Cato's late Reasonings for Parliamentary Proceedings in an extraordinary manner, upon extraordinary Occasions; which in the Case of the South Sea Affair were so highly applauded, that they have established his Reputation, and made him a very popular Writer ever fince. It was then esteem'd no Invasion of our Liberties, no dangerous Precedence of our Constitution dent, nor any Breach of our Constitution, to punish a Sett of Men, who were thought to have conspired against the Publick, though they did not come within the Reach of any written Law: On the contrary it was urged, that it was consistent with the first Principals of all Justice, and with the great original Law of Nature and Nations, that it was absolutely necessary to proceed in such an extraordinary Method upon emergent Occasions; and that it was nothing less than Treason, and Conspiring against the State, to fusfer publick Traitors and Confiprators to go unpunished, notwithstanding that they may have evaded the strict Letter of present Laws.

It is therefore matter of just Astonishment, to hear some Men, who are foremost in their Clamours at that Time, and loudest in their Demands for Justice by such Methods, as loud and forward against punishing the present Conspirators in the same Manner; and to oppose these Arguments now with equal Zeal and Industry, with which they contended for them then. Then it was Patriotism, Publick Spiritedness, and Love of our Country; Now, striking at Fundamentals, invading our Liberties, and destroying the Rights of the Subject. I cannot therefore do a more proper thing at this Jun-cture, than to review the Conduct of some of these Parricides; which will prove undeniably, that if these Arguments were good and valid against the late South Sea Directors, they are much more fo against' the prefent Conspirators; this being a much more extraordinary Occasion, and consequently requiring more extraordinary Rigour and To maintain the contrary, is to maintain that the Injury of a Part is as fatal, as the total Destruction of the Whole; or that he bad Effects of the South Sea Scheme, accompanied with all its most terrible Ag-

gravations, can be put in Comparison with the late execrable Design, of subverting our whole established Constitution both in Church and State, of affaffinating the Perfons of his facred Majesty, his Family and his ablest Minister; and involving, not only their own Country, but all Europe, in Blood and Confusion.

If this is not an extraordinary Occasion for exemplary Justice and Severity, there never was, nor ever will be, an extraordinary Oceasion in the World; for that there has been such an execrable Design, can be doubted by no one (unless he be determined against Conviction) who has read the Report of the Committee, appointed by the House of Commons to enquire into that Affair; which contains the strongest Evidence, and most irrefragable and concurrent Testimonies, that fuch an horrid Conspiracy has been carry'd on by Persons of Figure and Distinction, in Conjunction with Traitors Abroad, and their Adherents at Home. I cannot forbear observing here, what every body acknowledges, that this REPORT is drawn up with fuch Elegance, Perspicuity and Address, as can scarce be equall'd in any Instance of so intricate and perplexed a Nature. A Performance that breaths the Spirit, and shews the Genius of Mr. PUL-TENEY.

CATO argues, That "An Attempt to destroy the Chief Magistrate of a Com-" monwealth, or the General of an Army " in the Field—are certainly Treasons e", very where." In this Conspiracy, the Lives of Both have been attempted. Plunkett. in one of his Letters, offers to take off King GEORGE by hook or by crook, and proposes shooting the Ld. CADOGAN; which latter, or some other Method of deftroying him, is confirmed by Evidence vi-

va voce, upon Layer's Tryal.

But what shocks me most, is to find a Reverend B-p (wearing the Character of a Protestant) at the Head of a Conspiracy to overthrow the Church of England, the great Bulwark of the Protestant Religion, which he has at the same time engaged himself to maintain; to dethrone and murther a King, whom he has often in the most solemn manner sworn to support; and all this in favour of a Popish Pretender, whom he has as often and as solemnly abju-

To find this Reverend Father of our Church leagued with perjured Traitors and common Affaffins; and to behold One; whose Profession is Peace and Quietness, become the chief Promoter of Rebellion, the Patron of Blood and Confusion! This is a Crime that as yet wants a Name.

What Punishment can be found out that is adequate to such enormous Offences, or fufficient to avenge his injured Country; and to wipe away the Scandal which his Behaviour has reflected upon our excellent Church, upon Christianity, and upon all.

Religion?

If we revive the Conduct of this wicked Man as it now appears, it must strike us with the most melancholly Apprehensions for the cause of all Goodness, Faith and Moral Honesty, as well as Religion: For what can we think fecure, when we behold fuch daring Impleties transacted under the Difguile of the most fanctified Habit, and the very Being of our Church, undermined by one of its warmest pretended Patrons?

It appears, That he had contracted a great Intimacy and Familiarity with General Dillon, a professed Papist, who was openly in Arms against King William in Ireland, and is the Pretender's most industrious Agent, in exciting a Rebellion in these King-

It appears, That he advised the said Dillon to press the folliciting Supplies; andowns that he has been desired to undertake that Province himself, but that he had hitherto declined it; not from such restraints as should naturally have arisen in the Mind of one of his Character and Function, but merely on account of some ill Success and Mismanagement, in which he owns he had been deeply concerned.

It appears, That he advised Dillon to use the same Caution which he himself took, of not trusting any thing of Importance to the Post; and acted within the Shelter and Safeguard of the Laws, that he might the more fecurely subvert our Happy Consti-

It appears, That this great Caution made him so extremely careful, as not to let even the Man he trusted most have one Line of his own Hand-writing; which shews that he was folicitous, not to avoid the Guilt of Treason, but only to escape the Punishment due to it, by faving himself from the Danger of legal Conviction.

It appears, that he has holden Correfpondence with the Rebel Marr, who fo lately was in Arms against His Majesty, and has since had a Post of the greatest Confidence and Trust near the Pretender.

It appears, That he lamented the loss of that favourable Opportunity (of the King's visiting his German Dominions); encouraging, at the same time, the Pretender to hope for another as favourable.

It appears, I be this other favourable Opportunity, was to have been that of the late Elections; and it is observable, that the two most Riotous Elections of any throughout the Kingdom, were that of Westminson, a place under the immediate Influence of this B—p; and that of Coventry, which was animated by Carte, one of his Agents, and one employed by him. in managing his treasonable Correspondence.

It appears, That he tells him (the Pretender) as foon as God would restore himto his Health, he would use it towards the Profecution of his Treasons; and in the mean time defires leave to withdraw himfelf feemingly from any Engagements of that kind, that he might return with greater Zeal and Activity to destroy the Church and State, by placing a Popish Pretender on the Throne, in Violation of the most sacred Oaths so frequently taken by him.

In general, it appears, That he has had the Principal Hand in contriving and carrying on this horrid Conspiracy; and that the Pretender and his Agents relied chiefly on his Assistance for the Success of it.

If it be still insisted on, that he ought to be legally convicted by the ordinary Methods of Justice, I reply in the Words of Cato, with which I shall conclude this Let-

"Questions of this Kind belong, ad aliud " examen, and ought be brought before an higher Tribunal; the Legislature are the " only proper and fafe Judges; what is " done against all, should be judged by all; Nor are their Resolutions to be confined " by any other Rule, than quid est utile, quid honestum, general Justice, and the general Good. Religion, Virtue, Common Sense, and the Publick Peace and Fe-" licity, are the only Council to be admit-" ted either for the Publick or the Prisoner. "The Conspirator against Mankind ought " to know, that no Subterfuges or Tergi-

versations; no knavish Subtilties, or pedantick Quirks of Lawyers; no Evalions, no Skulkings behind known Statutes; " no Combinations or pretended Commi-" ffions, fhall be able to skreen or protect

" him from Publick Justice.

"He ought to know, that there is a " Power in Being that can follow him thro' ", all his dark Labyrinths and doubling " Mæanders, — a Power confin'd by no "Limitation, but that of publick Justice " and the publick Good; a Power that does not follow Precedents, but makes them; a Power, which has this for its

" Principle, that extraordinary Crimes " ought not to be tried by ordinary Rules, " and that unprecedented Villanies ought to

" have unprecedented Punishments.

I am your Humble Servant, Dicephilus.

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