biased Judgment is a Friend to the Liberty of the Press and an enemy to any Restraint upon it. Surely all the independent Whigs, to a Man, are of this Opinion. By an Independent Whig, I mean one whose Principles lead him to be firmly attached to the prefent happy Establishment, both in Church and State, and whose Fidelity to the royal Family is so staunch and riveted as not to be called in Question, tho' his Mind is not overswayed, or rather necessitated, by the extraordinary weight of lucrative Posts or Pensions. The dread of Infamy hath certainly been of great use to the Cause of Virtue, and is a stronger Curb upon the Passions and Appetites of fome Men than any other Consideration moral or religious. Whenever, therefore, the Talent of Satire is made use of to restrain Men by the fear of Shame from immoral Actions, which either do or do not fall under the Cognizance of the Law, it is properly, and justly, and commendably applied: On the contrary, to condemn all Satire is in effect the fame thing as countenancing Vice by screening it from Reproach and the just Indignation of Mankind. The use of Satire was of great Service to the Patriot Whigs in the Reign of King Charles and King James the fecond, as well as in that of Queen Anne. They afferted the Freedom of Writing against Wicked Ministers; and tho' they knew it would fignify nothing to accuse them publicly whilft they were in the Zenith of their Power, they made use of Satire to prepare the Way and alarm the People against their Defigns. If men in Power were always Men of Integrity, we might venture to trust them with the Direction of the Press, and there would be no Occasion to plead against the Restraint of it; but as they have Vices like their Fellows, fo it very often happens that the best intended and the most valuable Writings are the Objects of their Refentment, because opposite to their own Tempers or Designs. In short, I think, every Man of common Sense will judge that he is an Enemy to his King and Country who pleads for any Restraint upon the Press; but by the Press, when Nonfense, inconsistencies, or personal Reflections are writ, if despised, they die of

course; if Truth, solid Arguments, and elegant, just Sentiments are published, they should meet with Applause rather than Censure; if Sense and Nonsense are blended, then, by the free use of the Press, which is open to all, the Inconfistencies of the Writer may be made apparent; but to grant a Liberty only for Praise, Flattery, and Panegyric, with a Restraint on everything which happens to be offensive and disagreeable to those who are at any Time in Power, is abfurd, fervile, and ridiculous; upon which, I beg leave to quote one Observation of the ingenious Mr. Gordon, in his excellent Discourses upon Tacitus. "In truth," fays he, where no Liberty is allowed to speak of Governors besides that of praising them, their Praises will be little believed; their Tenderness and Aversion to have their Conduct examined will be apt to prompt People to think their Conduct guilty or weak, to suspect their Management and Defigns to be worfe perhaps than they are, and to become turbulent and feditious, rather than be forced to be filent.

I shall conclude with a Citation from *Tacitus*, pat to the Purpose:

Socordiam eorum inridere libet, qui praesenti potentia credunt extingui posse etiam sequentia aevi memoriam: Nam contra punitis ingeniis gliscit auctoritas, neque aliud externi reges, aut qui eadem saevitia usi sunt, nisi dedecus sibi, atque illis gloriam peperere.

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HIS is to give Notice, that George Brownell continues his School, at the House where he now lives in Broadstreet.

O be Sold by John Kelly of the City of New-York, Two hundred Acres of Land at Seatauket in Suffok County.