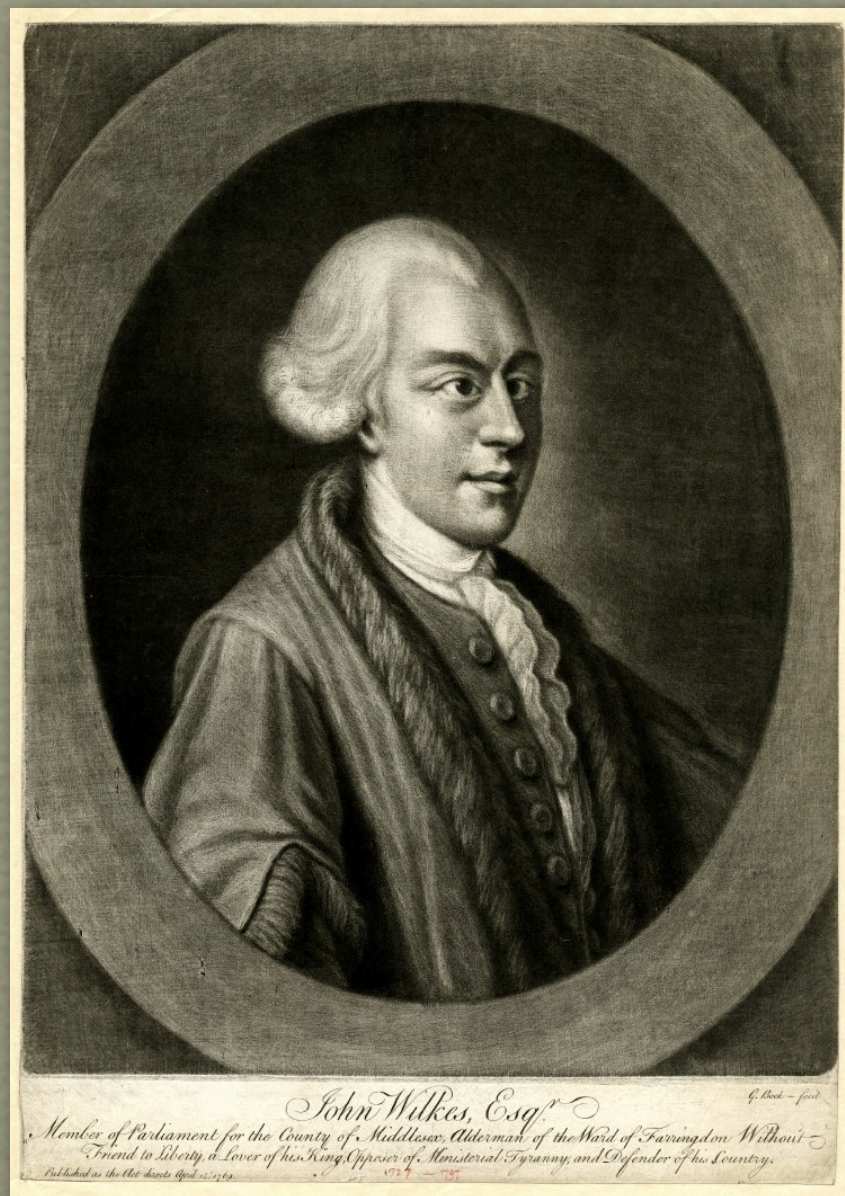


18th Century Material Culture

John Wilkes & Liberty



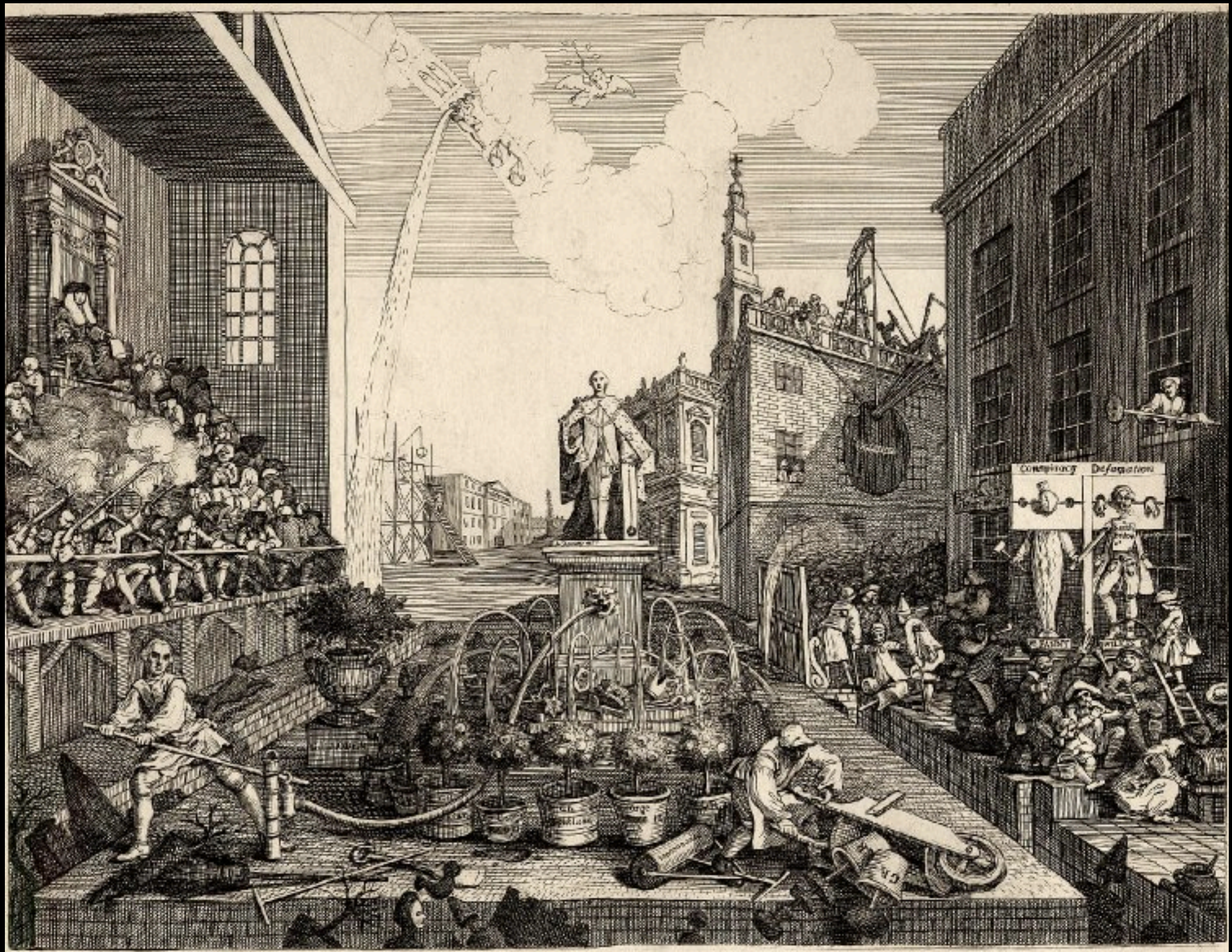
I762 - I765



"THE SCOTCH DAMIEN"

1762

(The British Museum)



"The Times Plate 2"
1762
(The British Museum)



"The Grand Triumvirate, or Champions of Liberty"
c. 1762 - 1763
(The British Museum)



JOHN BULL'S HOUSE sett in FLAMES

John Bull's house in flames, to whom is this saying?
That's what we're to tell you, There look at them blowing
New last Land is done for, and all the worlds going.
Let them puff with Stink-pots, these Blasters are Bet.
For we're true English Cocks, & we will keep our PITT.
He's our Holmston the Tarrs cry, So, So, leave him higher,
Steady, Steady, I warrant he puts out the Fire.
From some folks, & some how, See Reynard has Slipp'd.
Tally O, hark to Boob-y, See some body's Stripp'd.

This is done for full-filling the Scripture no Doubt,
For naked we came in Good Lord, & naked we Go out.
This Scene cries Eternus all Sinner's Surprises.
The Taste I find for Folks to Show their Alses.
But how came these Flames?—I was told by a Scot
In the Welch Lady's Bed Room at first they broke out.
In the Stewards some say, was the first Smoake & Smother
For some will say one thing, and some say another
price 6.

Some talk that the Bellows man first had a sight out,
Blew it up,—and then run away by the Light out.
There's rare Help you see though, on Honest John's side.
Behold who we wanted a Top for a GUIDE.
Come Countrymen Give your Buckshot's pour in.
Make room for Jack's Friends, we must have some more in.
Attend with your Engines, All hands Labour hearty,
Save, Save, John Bull's House, Quench the Fire of Party.
Printed, the City of London, Sep. 2. 1762

2. Sept. 1762

“JOHN BULL'S HOUSE sett in FLAMES”

1762

(The British Museum)

*The occasion of this paper was Hogarth's Print called The Times.
Mr. Pitt is a principal Figure in this ludicrous Piece.
Churchill's satirical Epit. to Hogarth is little more than a
paraphrase of the following paper*

THE NORTH BRITON

N U M B E R . XVII.

WILLIAM HOGARTH,
ESQUIRE,



Cut in Wood, from the
LIFE.

*Its proper power to hurt each creature feels,
Bulls aim their horns, and asses lift their heels.*

POPE.

SATURDAY, MAY the 21st, 1763.

THE humorous Mr. Hogarth, the supposed author of the *Analysis of beauty*, has at last entered the list of politicians, and has given us a print of *The Times*. Words are man's province, Pope says; but they are not Mr. Hogarth's province. He somewhere mentions his being indebted to a friend for a third part of the *wording*: that is his phrase. We all titter the instant he takes up a *pen*, but we tremble when we see the *pencil* in his hand. I will do him the justice to say, that he possesses the rare talent of gibbeting in colours, and in most of his works has been a very good moral satirist. His fort is there, and he should have kept to it. When he has at any time

“THE NORTH BRITON NUMBER XVII”

1763

(The British Museum)



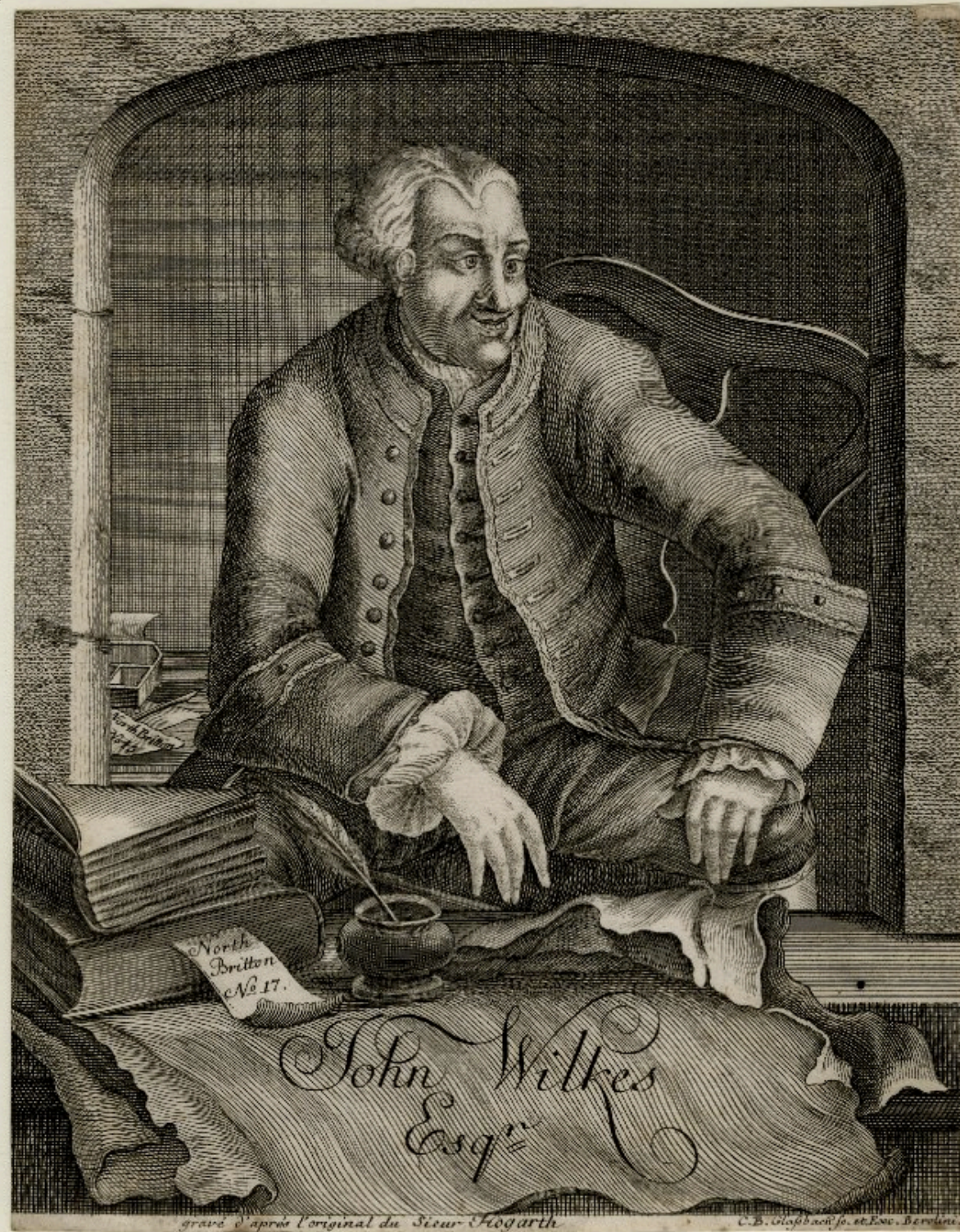
Liberty Badges
c. 1763
(The British Museum)



“John Wilkes Esqr.”
by William Hogarth
(The British Museum)



“John Wilkes Esqr.”
 by William Hogarth
 (The British Museum)



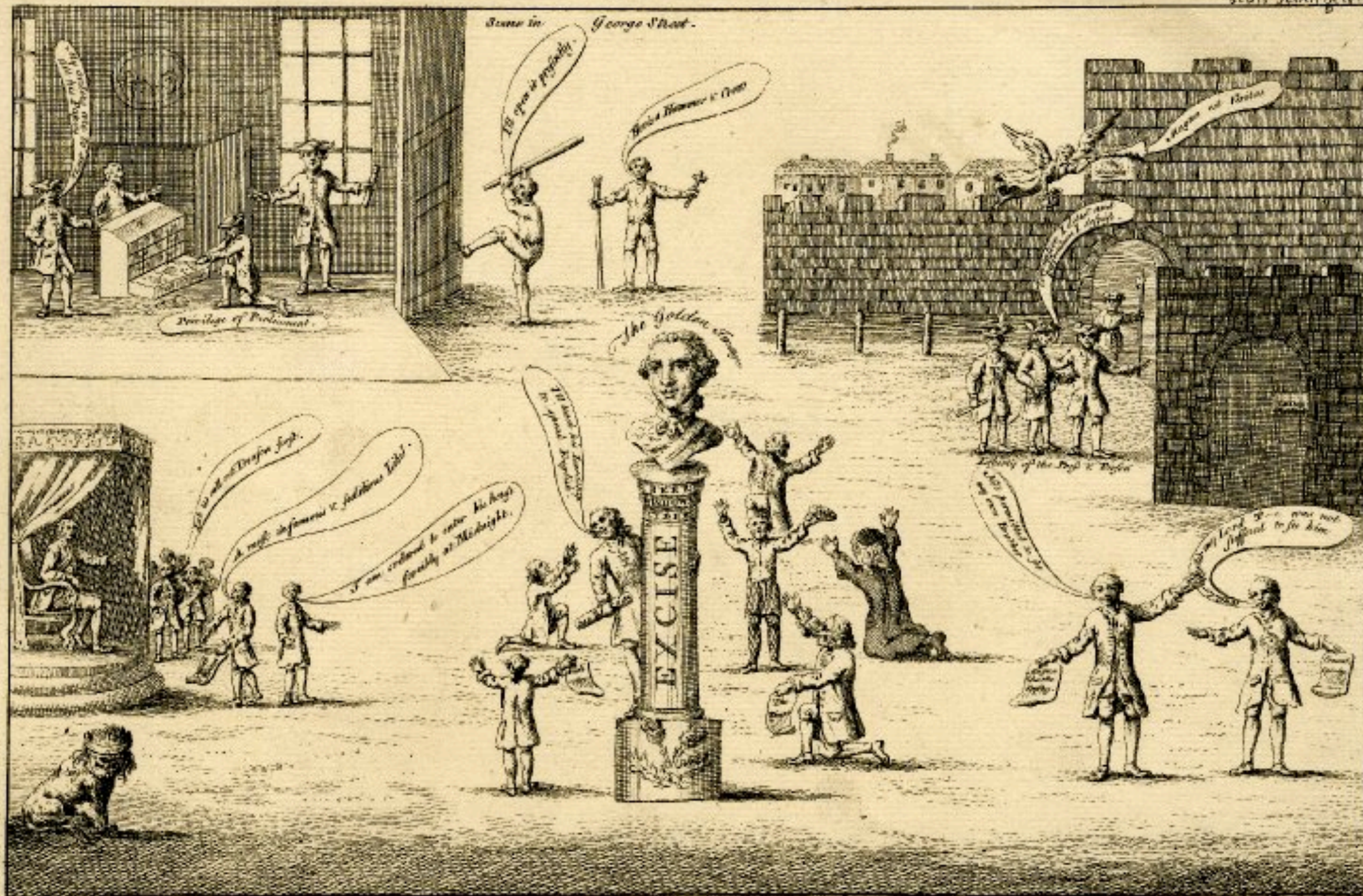
WILLIAM HOGARTH

CHRISTIAN BENJAMIN GLASSBACH

"John Wilkes Esqr."
1763
(The British Museum)

- DANIEL cast into the DEN of LIONS, or TRUE BLUE will never stain.

Scots Scotland No 6



Wilkes house forcibly entered 30 Ap.
 Then the Residents & Princes sought to find Occasion against Daniel concerning the Kingdom; but they could find none occasion for Fault, forasmuch
 as he was faithful, neither was there any Error or Fault found in him: Dan. Chap. VI. Verse 4.
 — To John Wilkes Esq., This Plate is humbly dedicated.
 May. 1763.

“DANIEL cast into the DEN of LIONS, or TRUE BLUE will never stain”

1763
 (The British Museum)



Printed by C. Duncanson. North Briton and Scots Scourge. Apr. 23. 1763.

See Gents Mag 1763 p. 299

WILKES, and LIBERTY. A New Song.

To the Tune of, *Cherry-Chace*.

I.

IN *George-street, Westminster*, there liv'd,
A Man of patriot Fame,
And there perhaps he liveth still,
And JOHN WILKES is his Name.

II.

To all the *Scots* he Hatred bore,
Which grew to such a Pitch,
He would not with *Ld Bute* shake Hands,
He would not catch the ITCH.

III.

His Pen was like a two-edg'd Sword,
His Wit was sharp and pat;
And *keen North Britons* he could write,
But not a Word of that.

IV.

The muckle *Laird* grew wan at this,
And try'd a thousand Ways,
But could not win him to himself,
As ev'ry *Briton* says.

V.

This touch'd his Pride. --- All in the Night
His *Mirmydons* he sent,
To take the *Culprit* safe in Hold,
He order'd; and they went. Apr. 29. 1763

VI.

The TOWER then receiv'd the Guest, Apr. 30
But he car'd not a F---t a;
They soon were glad to let him go, May 6
By Dint of MAGNA CHARTA.

VII.

The muckle *Laird* then gang'd his Gait,
Alas, he could not stay!
A *Cat* will mew, as *Shakespear* says,
A *Dog* will have his Day.

VIII.

Beware, *gude Laird*, --- for tho' this Work
By other's Hands is done;
So bunglingly 'tis brought about,
We ken 'tis all thine own.

IX.

God prosper long our noble King,
And keep us bold and free;
So quaff the Bowl, and let us sing
To WILKES and LIBERTY.

May. 1763.

"John Wilkes Esqr. & Liberty"
"Wilkes, and Liberty. A New Song" 1763
(The British Museum)



WILKES, and LIBERTY. A New Song.

To the Tune of, *Gee ho Dobbin.*

WHEN *Scottish* Oppression rear'd up its d—n'd Head,
And *Old English* Liberty almost was dead;
Brave WILKES, like a true *English* Member arose,
And thunder'd Defiance against *England's* Foes,
O sweet Liberty! WILKES and Liberty!
Old English Liberty, O!

With Truth on his Side, the great Friend of his Cause,
He wrote for the Good of his Country and Laws;
No Pension could buy him — no Title or Place,
Could tempt him his Country, or self, to debate.
O sweet Liberty! WILKES and Liberty!
Old English Liberty, O!

To daunt him in vain with Confinement they try'd,
But ah his great Soul e'en the Tower defy'd; *30 April*
“Conduct me, kind Sir (to the Jailor he said)
“Where never *Scotch* Rebel, or Traitor, has laid.”
O sweet Liberty! WILKES and Liberty!
Old English Liberty, O!

But the Jailor knew well it was not in his Power,
To find such a Place any-where in the Tower;
So begg'd, if he could, he'd the Lodging think well on,
Although it smelt strongly of *Scotch* and *Rebellion*.
O brave Liberty! WILKES and Liberty!
Old English Liberty, O!

The Friend of his Cause, noble TEMPLE appear'd,
(Brave TEMPLE, by each *English* Bosom rever'd) *30 April*
But such was their Power — or rather their Spite,
That his Lordship of *Wilkes* could not gain the least Sight
O poor Liberty! WILKES and Liberty!
Old English Liberty, O!

One would think then by this, and indeed with some Reason,
That poor Colonel *Wilkes* had been guilty of Treason,
For sure such good People as now are in Power,
Would ne'er send an innocent Man to the Tower.
O poor Liberty! WILKES and Liberty!
Old English Liberty, O!

To *Westminster* then they the Traitor convey'd, *May 3*
The Traitor! What Traitor? Why *Wilkes*, as they said,
But when he came there they were all in a Pother,
And they look'd, like a Parcel of Fools, at each other.
O poor Liberty! WILKES and Liberty?
Old English Liberty, O!

Then back to the Tower they whirl'd him along, *May 3*
Midst the shouts and applause of a well-judging Throng
While the Dupes of Oppression debated, I trow, Sir,
Most wisely in private on what they should do, Sir.
O poor Liberty! WILKES and Liberty!
Old English Liberty, O!

Three Days had claps'd when to *Westminster-Hall*,
They brought him again, midst the Plaudits of all;
When *Wisdom* and *Pratt* soon decided the Case, *May 6*
And *Wilkes* was discharg'd without Guilt or Disgrace.
O brave Liberty! WILKES and Liberty!
Old English Liberty, O!

Triumphant they bore him along through the Crowd,
From true *English* Voices Joy eccho'd aloud:
A Fig then for *Sawney*, his Malice is vain,
We have *Wilkes* — aye and *Wilkes* has his Freedom again
O brave Liberty! WILKES and Liberty!
Old English Liberty, O!

May 1763.

Sold by E. SUMPTER, Three Doors from Shoe-Lane, Fleetstreet: Where may be had, The *British Antidote* to Caledonian Poison. 2 Vols. Price 5s.

“WILKES, and LIBERTY, A New Song”

1763

(The British Museum)



"WILKES, and LIBERTY, A New Song"

1763

(The British Museum)



*But humbly entreats you will now condescend,
To tell at what price he can make you a friend.
He only implores you will lay down your pen,
And say, on your Honour, you'll not write again.*
Temple.

Wilkes

*The empire of Canada lies at your feet,
To plunder and fleece — what a delicate treat
But if a round sum in the dark you should like
Not offensive, now! that bargain I'll strike!*

L^d Bute.

*Ashamed of such meanness, disdaining their gold,
Wilks answers thus, as I'm credibly told,
"Away, vile corrupter! I'll take no such thing,
I'll be true to Old England the Whigs, and the King!"*

1763. Bute's fall. 24. 25. 1763. Wilkes comm. to House. 24. 25.

John Wilkes Esqr.
1763
(The British Museum)



"Canada or the Tower"
c. 1763
(The British Museum)



SAWNEY turn'd BARBER.

My Eye that's the Barber!

I. WELL, Wonders sure will never cease, Thank G—d we've got a <i>glorious</i> Peace; That <i>Commerce</i>, <i>Arts</i>, and <i>Wealth</i> increafe, We owe to <i>Scot</i> the BARBER. But this you'll say is all a Hum, He oft' has whip'd <i>Britannia's</i> Bum, But see his <i>Finger</i> and his <i>Thumb</i>, He now has turn'd her BARBER. II. In vain may <i>WILKES</i> for <i>Glory</i> strive, And keep the <i>Patriot</i> alive, Poor <i>Liberty</i> can never thrive, Since <i>Sawney's</i> turn'd the BARBER. The witty World has caught the Whim, He cuts so close, he shaves so trim, The Devil cannot cope with him, With <i>Sawney</i> <i>Scot</i> the BARBER. III. His Trade is grown to such a pitch, No wonder now he's got so rich, So let th'industrious catch the <i>Itch</i>, And that will be the BARBER.	He 'as trim'd the <i>Nation</i>, trim'd the <i>K—</i>, Both <i>France</i> and <i>Spain</i> his Praises ring, And blythely well all <i>Scotchmen</i> sing Since <i>Sawney</i> turn'd the BARBER. IV. The greatest <i>Lady</i> in the Land, Can see with Pleasure <i>Sawney</i> stand, And <i>lather</i> muckly at command, And that she thinks the BARBER. So clean he moves his Instrument, The Nation stares at the Event, And ev'ry Man wou'd be content, Were he like <i>Scot</i> the BARBER. V. Can Thistles in <i>Old England</i> grow, I mean the <i>Scotch</i>; once 'twas not so; Which makes each <i>BRITON</i> cry, <i>Ob! Ob!</i> How closely shaves the BARBER. But tho' he here can trim so well, The Devil other Tales can tell, So soon may <i>SAWNEY</i> shave in Hell, "My Eye! 'twill be the BARBER."
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"Sawney turn'd Barber"

1763

(The British Museum)



S A W N E Y turn'd B A R B E R.

"Sawney turn'd Barber"
1763
(The British Museum)



Representing the HEROES of the Times supposed to be concerned in the GRAND POLITICAL UPROAR. April 1763.

*Britons behold the hated Monster rise,
That Tyrant calls a General Excise;
With horror view his wide extended jaws,
And Magna Charta in his fatal Claws;
But Wilkes still fortified against a Booby,
Attacks the Monster and his venal Tribe.*

*Churchill to English Freedom ever true,
Leads his Firelock at the hirling Crew;
Before him strait the flunkey Briton falls,
And Auditor aloud for mercy calls;
Newcastle's Duke & noble Temple too,
Supporting Churchill, Wilkes & Liberty.*

*While Cumberland before Britannia stands,
And royal York the Spaniards rage commands,
Mean time the Patriot Pitt in vain explores
The Discord that averts on England's shores;
On either hand we Booby robes from power,
While France & Spain bemean this wofull hour.*

*The angry Fox still keeps himself in play,
And grows at what the Sons of Satire say;
Above behold where Spite & Envy agitate,
Their venom on the Wounds they cannot hate,
But to Minerva with her Spear & shield,
Parts from the Sheet & makes the Harpers quill.*

“Representing the HEROES of the TIMES”

1763

(The British Museum)

1763. To the
The DEVILS TRIUMPHANT or the MESSENGERS in the SUDS.



*To Sons of the Type over this Scene in Guildhall,
The Devils Triumphant and Messengers Fall.
The Rights of the Peas have asserted have been
By two honest Lawyers, the great Pratt and Glynn!
Messengers - Curriogton, Maury, Wilson, Blackmore.*

*Who wisely have pleaded fair Liberty's suit,
In spite of pale Monmouth and proud Johnny Boot,
While Norton confounded is hiding his Face,
Ashamed at defending so wretched a Cause.*

*Then Britons rejoice at those Laurels obtain'd,
While Welles stands your Friend they will never be stain'd,
He boldly continues to brandish the Quill,
And the last drop of Ink is resolving to spill.*

5. July 1763

"THE DEVILS TRIUMPHANT or the MESSENGERS in the SUDS"

1763

(The British Museum)



“An Answer to the Print of JOHN WILKES ESQR. by Wm HOGARTH”
1763
(The British Museum)



The POLITICAL MOUSE-TRAP; Or, A Great * * * * * in an Uproar.

Addressed to the RAT-KILLER of St. JAMES'S.
A new Song, To the Tune of, *There was an Old Woman at Grimstone.*

WHEN a certain great * * * * *
Was alarm'd at a Mouse, *with* * * * * *
They vow'd that they'd quickly * * * * * him:
But one Mr. * * * * *
(A wife One, for certain)
Declar'd it was wisest to kill him.

Resolved on the Fate
Of this Mouse, he went strait
For a Pistol, to shoot him outright;
And hoping the Creature
Was fearful by Nature,
The Hero was eager to fight.

Then, armed Cap-a-pe,
With a Pistol went he;
(Egad 'twas a Scene of high Mirth)
To shoot the poor Mouse,
And * * * * * him the * * * * *
He resolv'd to * * * * * him the Earth.

This Method, they say,
Is a short and sure Way,
If a * * * * * should be troubled with Mice;
Without any Flurry,
Kill 'em all in a Hurry,
And then they're * * * * * in a trice.

Then find out a Cat
To destroy this old RAT,
And soon put an End to this Trouble;
For Reason will tell it
(Unless you * * * * * it)
That the Fear of a Mouse is a Bubble.

If this * * * * * should contain
Such Creatures again,
It is easy enough to out-root 'em;
Were they twenty and more,
Nay, twice twenty score,
Send for brave Mr. * * * * * to shoot 'em.

Then talk ye no more
Of your Marksmen of yore,
Of a more skilful Marksman I tell you;
'Squire * * * * * by Name,
Has a much better Aim,
For he shot a poor Mouse in the Belly. 16 Nov. 1763.

But why's this great * * * * *
So vex'd at a Mouse?
Aye—tell me the Reason of that:
I think, at this Time,
(For the Sake of a Rhime)
They might easily smell out a RAT.

This RAT, as they say,
Has, by Night and by Day,
Been gnawing the Heart of the Nation:
Then why should they all
Strive a Mouse to enthrall,
When a RAT causes all their Vexation?

Sold by E. Sumpster, three doors from Shot Lane, where may be had The British Antidote to Gilded Poison, 2 Vols.

“THE POLITICAL MOUSE - TRAP”

1763

(The British Museum)



"THE POLITICAL MOUSE - TRAP"

1763

(The British Museum)



“John Wilkes Esqr.”
by Robert Edge Pine
(Palace of Westminster)



“John Wilkes Esqr.”
by Robert Edge Pine
(Bonham’s Auctions)



“John Wilkes Esqr.”
by Richard Purcell after Robert Edge Pine 1764
(The British Museum)



“John Wilkes Esqr.”
1764
(The British Museum)



“John Wilkes Esqr.”
by James Watson after Robert Edge Pine 1764
(The British Museum)



“John Wilkes Esqr.”
after Robert Edge Pine 1764
(G.S. Theberge Collection)



J. Collett inv. et del.

Out of Place and Unpension'd.

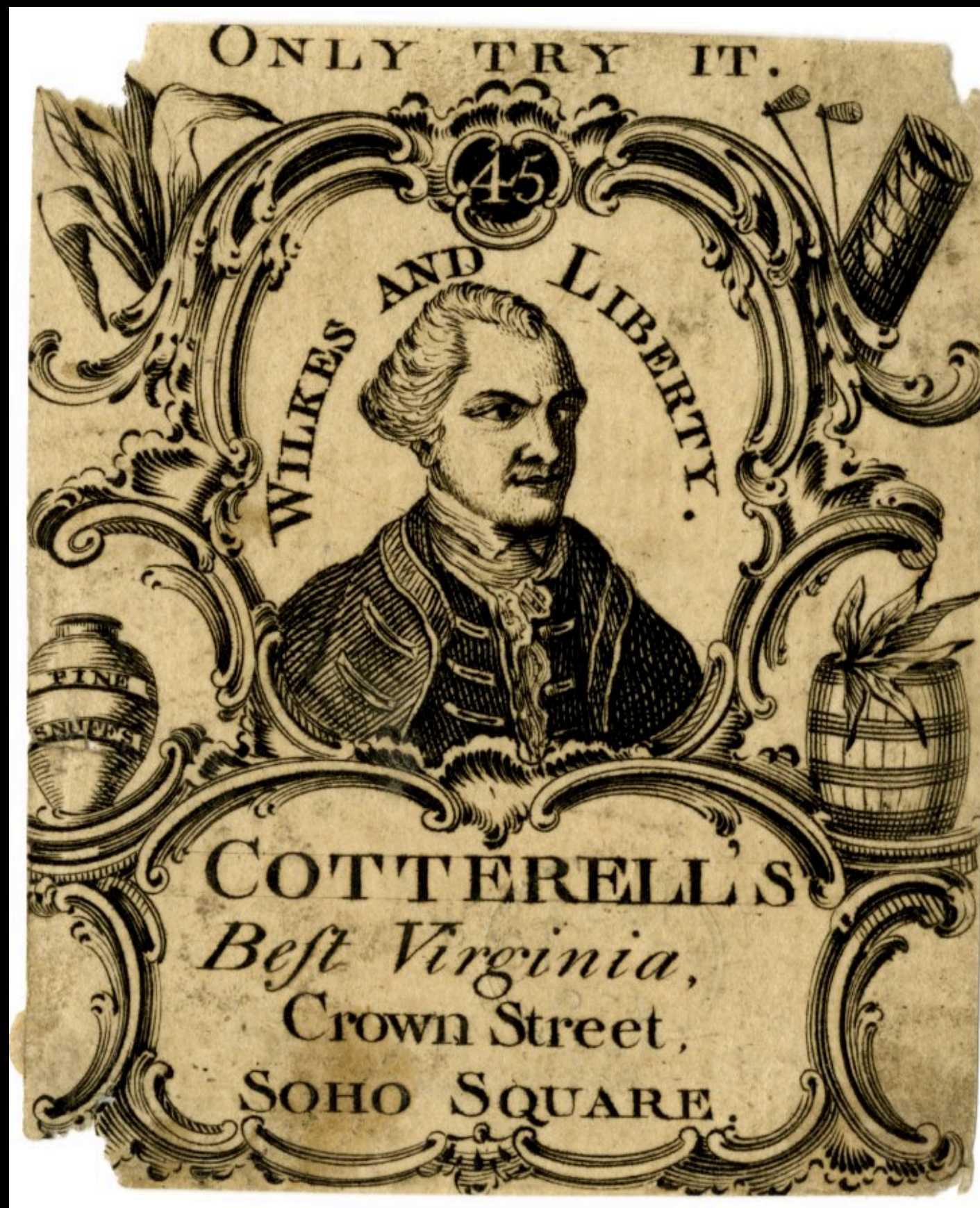
Published as the Act directs, Nov: 9th 1769 by Jn: Smith, N^o. 33 in Cheap-side, & Rob: Sayer, N^o. 53 in Fleet-Street London.

“Out of Place and Unpension’d”
by Jno. Smith, & Robert Sayer 1769
(Lewis Walpole Library)



JOHN WILKES Esq.
Four times Elected, Member of Parliament for the County of Middlesex, Alderman of the Ward of Farringdon Without.
Louder. Painted for Sayer at 37.53 in Fleet Street. 119

“John Wilkes Esqr.”
published by Robert Sayer
(The British Museum)



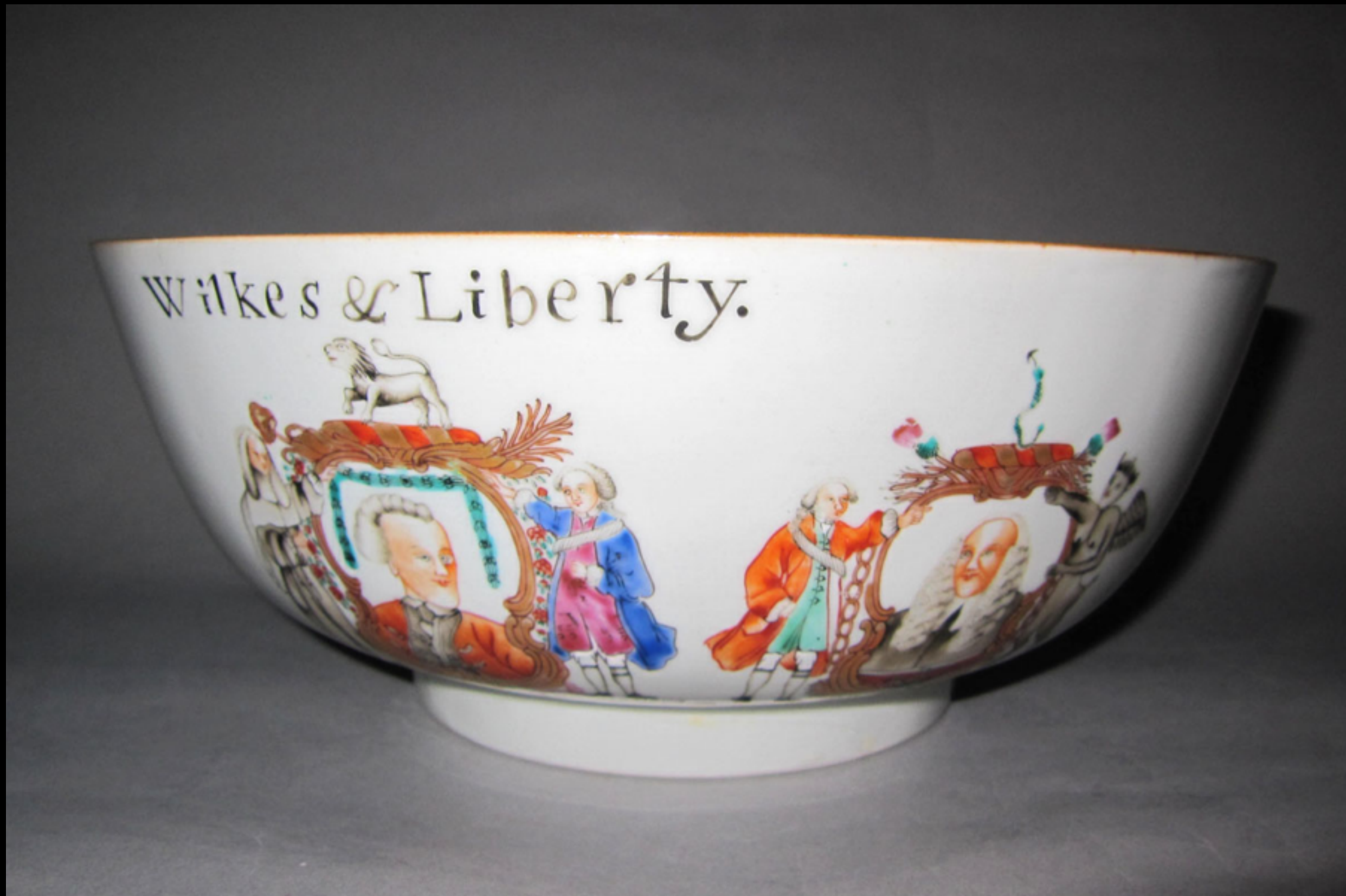
Cotterell's Tobacco Trade Card Featuring John Wilkes Esqr.
by William Sharp
(The British Museum)



Jingdezhen China "Wilkes & Liberty" Porcelain Punch Bowl

c. 1770 - 1775

(The British Museum)



Jingdezhen China "Wilkes & Liberty" Porcelain Punch Bowl
c. 1770 - 1775
(Winterthur)



Jingdezhen China "Wilkes & Liberty" Porcelain Punch Bowl

c. 1770 - 1775
(Winterthur)



Jingdezhen China "Arms of Liberty" Porcelain Punch Bowl
c. 1770 - 1775



Jingdezhen China "Arms of Liberty" Porcelain Punch Bowl

c. 1770 - 1775
(Winterthur)



Jingdezhen China "Arms of Liberty" Porcelain Punch Bowl

c. 1770 - 1775
(Winterthur)



Punch Bowl after Hogarth
c. 1764 - 1770
(The British Museum)



Jingdezhen China "Liberty" Porcelain Punch Bowl

c. 1770 - 1775
(Winterthur)



Jingdezhen China "Liberty" Porcelain Punch Bowl

c. 1770 - 1775
(Winterthur)



Jingdezhen China "Liberty" Porcelain Punch Bowl

c. 1770 - 1775
(Winterthur)



Lambeth Punch Bowl
"Wilkes And Liberty: No Bu**"
(The British Museum)



Delft Plate
“45 Always: For Liberty”
(Chipstone Foundation)



Staffordshire or Yorkshire "Wilkes & Liberty" Creamware Teapot
c. 1765 - 1770
(Winterthur)



Staffordshire or Yorkshire "Wilkes & Liberty" Creamware Teapot
c. 1765 - 1770
(Winterthur)



Staffordshire or Yorkshire "Wilkes & Liberty" Creamware Teapot
c. 1765 - 1770
(Temple Newsam House, Leeds, England)



Jingdezhen China "Arms & Liberty" Porcelain Spoon Tray

c. 1770 - 1775
(Winterthur)



Enamel Box with Likeness of John Wilkes Esqr.
Birmingham c. 1765
(The British Museum)



Derby Porcelain Figure of John Wilkes Esqr.
c. 1764
(The British Museum)



Brass TieBack
Birmingham, England c. 1768 - 1797
(Winterthur)

1765 - 1769

The TRIUMPH of LIBERTY:
A Hieroglyphical, Congratulatory Epistle

from John  Wilkes Esq. to John  Williams on the Applause
he Receiv'd at his Public Exhibition in Old Palace Yard, on Thursday
Feb.^y 14th being the 45th day of the Year 1765.

My Friend

I with the utmost Pleasure Receiv'd & Agreeable the
unward Satisfaction & felt on Reading the Contents, nothing could
Equall the Cause of LIBERTY and my Country which I
I ways did & sh^d espouse, nothing g^{ve} me such unexpressive
joy. I hea^d there are some Advocates for the good Old Cause, and I
I spite of Scotch pride or Power, the Liberty of the Press so very
my Fellow Country tot^{ly} abol^d; a Privilege
English I Boasted of super^{ior} our other Nations.
I by Congratulate on the Success I've hitherto met with, and Sincerely
wish it may continue I doubt know^{ing} the Honest
of my Country who are I ready & protect y^e injured
and oppose the Com^{bin}ations of Weak or Wicked of State, an
ev^{ident} proof of w^h shown by the^r Behaviour in
Palace Yard where I'm firmly persuaded had the Origin of
Scotch been he wou'd have shared the same fate, b^{ut} the Un-
-ani^{ous} Voice of the Comfort I myself w^{ith} these
Reflections and persevere on the Cause of LIBERTY, for my own
Part I'm extremely happy in Xile, Regretting nothing
the Absence of my Friends, and hoping to see y^e
Tranquillity sh^d again Restored to m^y Native
Country, and our Enemies promoted to a higher Station, on Tower
and and the whole Tribe of Rebel Scotch driven
their Northern Climate, the other side the Tweed.

I am Sir I^r Sincere Wthcher

I. WILKS. 1765.

"The TRIUMPH of LIBERTY"

1765

(The British Museum)



1765
 THE TIMES PAST, PRESENT, and to COME.

HISTORICAL EXPLANATIONS.

Ayliffe Executed at Tyburn First by a Gent.
 Hyde and Fox when called in days of Old
 Their sinking Carcasses like Butchers Sold
 Each serv'd Alternate the Lascivious Dame
 Alike their merd Poverty, and Fame
 Alike their Fate. Ah why unlike their Fate?
 One Villain hangs the other, Rot's the State,
 With Erround Pride his Fathers heavy Load
 Power got by Lust, with boundless wealth combines
 And like to B — in all a first Rate, Patriot Shames.

3

Sir Walter Raleigh the Great, lost his life by the Intrigue
 of Gondomar the Spanish & Scurvill, the Scotch Favorite,
 in the Reign of James Stuart the first. The Spaniard
 compassed his Death, and the Scot got his Estate.

2

The Following Lines by C. C.

Proud Buckingham for Law too might's grown
 A Patriot Dagger prob'd, and from the Throne
 Sever'd its Mission; in succeeding times
 May all these Favorites who Adopt his Crimes,
 Partake his Fate, and every Villain find
 The keen, deep, Searchings of a Edmon's Steel

3

Jefferies & George made Lord Chief Justice of the
 Kings Bench by Charles 2^d. Again says of him A Man
 fit for the purposes of the Court without Honour or Conscience
 — equivalent to the last degree, ever ready to betray his Duty
 and the Interest of Justice, & the Kingdom, to recommend
 himself to THOSE who were in POWER. He fill a Sacrifice
 to an uncorrupt People in the Reign of James the second.

4

Pryme, Balbrick, & Burton fined by the Star Chamber
 5000 Pounds each, condemn'd to lose their Ears in the
 Pillory and to be imprisoned for life for acting in Defence
 of Liberty, afterwards released by the House of Commons with
 a Reward of 4000 Pounds each when popular Liberty, got the
 better of Raging Tyranny, in the time of Charles Stuart the 1st.

5

William Laud, Archbishop of Canterbury, Justly suffered Death
 in the Reign of Charles the 1st by Imprisonment of the Com-
 mons, for unjustly persecuting the Friends and Adversaries
 of Liberty. He was the Chief Author under that King, of
 all the troubles of those times, by Supporting the Arbitrary
 principles which the Court strove to establish.

6

“THE TIMES PAST, PRESENT and to COME”

c. 1765

(The British Museum)

THE PILLORY TRIUMPHANT.



16 Feb. 1765.

The PILLORY TRIUMPHANT: Or, No. 45 for ever. (Tune, *There was a jovial Beggar, &c.*)

I.
YE Sons of Wilkes and Liberty,
Who late delug'd the Land;
The glorious FORTY-FIVE are coming
This anniversary Day;
And in Old Palace Yard drudge, drudge, &c.

II.
As John's MARTIN to her Castle
Unfetter'd march'd in Chains,
Ah! who like me don't wish to see
Some Ghost thus in his Haunts?
Then in Old Palace Yard, &c.

III.
Behold the Lamb, fresh and green,
Adorn'd all in royal Blue;
The naughty Knight drudge in His
In bluish, dinky, and dinky,
Then in Old Palace Yard, &c.

IV.
High mounted on the Gibbet view
The Son and Son's Wife;
But where's the Parliament, my Lady?
The Son should have his Mine,
Then in Old Palace Yard, &c.

V.
What Anarchism's been proved?
Affairs in the City;
How, how, O JEWELRY! and two pence,
The Noble we deprecate,
Then in Old Palace Yard, &c.

VI.
Look up and look with Gull and Shave,
Ye who infuse the Cure,
With WILLIAM and his high House Lords,
The Gallows greet the you,
Then in Old Palace Yard, &c.

VII.
Where wicked Men—of Society
To those the Land cutler'd,
As Guardians of our Liberties,
The People was first delug'd,
Then in Old Palace Yard, &c.

VIII.
But now the Year is approach'd,
The Year when we be free,
The Year when copper-currency shall,
And Justice be a Job,
Then in Old Palace Yard, &c.

IX.
Is not the getting Knight Value
Still more to make us land,
Our Liberty is a Liberty born,
And will our Rights defend,
Then in Old Palace Yard, &c.

X.
For Ages still might England live,
In Spite of STUART Arts,
We'd have Henry find us new in rule,
With better Heads and Hearts,
Then in Old Palace Yard, &c.

Sold by E. SUMPTER, at the Bible and Crown, facing SALISBURY-COURT, FLEET-STREET, and at all the Printers and Pamphlet Shops in LONDON and WESTMINSTER. Price 6d. plain, or 1s. coloured.
Where may also be had, The CHOICE SPIRITS MUSEUM, being a Collection of Songs by H. HOWARD, elegantly printed in Quarto.

"The PILLORY TRIUMPHANT: Or, No. 45 for ever."

London 1765
(The British Museum)

PITT and PROTEUS, or a POLITICAL FLIGHT to the MOON.



QUEM DEUS VULT PERDERE, PRIUS DEMENTAT.

PITT and PROTEUS.

Mutatas dicere formas.

CHOUSING, cheating, chopping, changing,
Proteus round the World was ranging;
When a Blast from Rumour came,
Reverberating Chaffin's Name;
Fam'd also for Transformations,
Tares, Talmings, Tricks, Tergiversations.
Proteus, pleas'd at the Report,
Push'd presently to Court;
When, clapping on a Highland Suit
To gain the Countenance of Pitt,
He came and fill'd the Ring.

Then turning round and speaking loud,
He challenged Challenge from the Crowd.
"My Lord, if you're a Man, turn out;
With Plume and all I've had a Bout;
And Charles could match me to a Hair;
In clanging into Ball and Bar:
"The Deuce is in't, if you can be
"A Match for Proteus more than he?"
In Phœbus's Presence then, we're told,
Ev'n Pitt's Chiefs were aw'd, of old,
When Jove's Rod, to crown the Jest,
Gap'd, gulph'd, and swallow'd down the rest.
The Ring was clear'd, and Pitt began,
In Form and Presence of a Man;
Appearing in his public Glory
A Comet, and a Ring-Tail too.

Deceit'd himself to Deceit's Bally,
And tumbled the Nose of German Cully;
Then ceas'd at once from talking big,
And turn'd a worming, whining Whig;
Clad with the Ruse Prolixities
For German Generals and Connections;
Unhid what'er he hid before,
And bore the form of Man no more.
Through th' Objects of the Swart Creation,
He next began his Transformation;
By Turns was Hag, Dog, Cur and Beggar,
A Ruffian Bear, a Prudish Eagle,
An English War-Horse at full Speed,
A prancing Hanoverian Steed;
The British Lion, now, he roar'd;
Now, as a Smithfield Bull-dog, he roar'd.

Now a CAMELION changing Colour;
A ravenous COMMERCE se'er the fuller;
From Beast to Bird, to Fish from Fowl,
A Bullard now, and now an Owl;
A Trout expecting to be pickled;
A Salmon—Pity 'twas not pickled!
And if he saw the — but frills,
Was first a scurrying Crocodile.
While thus he play'd at fall and looke,
A Fox had mark'd him for a Goose;
When, lifted up, he took his Flight,
A new Machine, a Paper Kite!
Fall to which Tail was tied a Taper,
In Lancers also made of Paper,
Lend! how thin change am'd the —

Ev'n Ball, who guided here and there,
This Puff-blow Patriot in the Air;
Blazing, a Meteor in the Skies,
Amusement to the vulgar Eyes.
Of gazing Gulls and credulous Crows,
Who for their Favourite in the Clouds;
And think by him to steer secure,
Their ministerial Cynicure!
But should he on our Noddies fall,
God bless us! 'twere the Devil and all!
For Proteus, struck with Shame and Wonder,
Ow'd his Defeat and truckles under.

"PITT and PROTEUS on a POLITICAL FLIGHT to the MOON"

1767

(The British Museum)

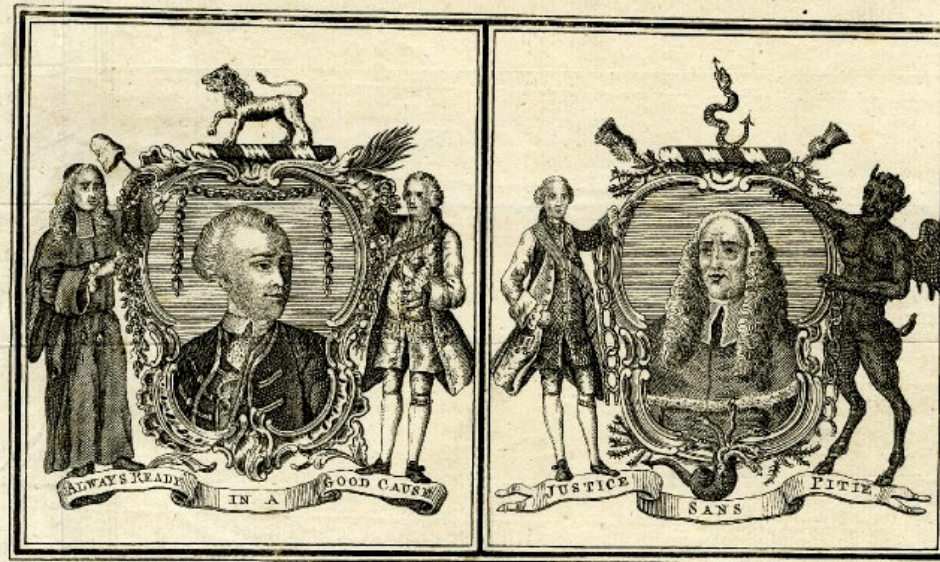


“JOHN WILKES Esqr.”
1768
(The British Museum)



“English Liberty established, or a Mirrour for Posterity: John Wilkes”
“To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex” 1768
(The British Museum)

ARMS of LIBERTY and SLAVERY.



Published according to Act of Parliament.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER every kind of opposition from the tools of ministerial power, and every hour of delay which could be gained by the chicane of law, I find myself at last happy, even under this day's severe sentence, that by the unanimous determination of all the Judges of the Court of King's Bench I am restored to my birth-right, to the noble liberties and privileges of an Englishman: The *outlawry*, which is now reversed, has appeared clearly to be an act of equal injustice and cruelty, from the very beginning erroneous and illegal. In the whole progress of ministerial vengeance against me for several years, I have shewn, to the conviction of all mankind, that my enemies have trampled on the laws, and been actuated by the spirit of tyranny and arbitrary power. The *General Warrant*, under which I was first apprehended, has been adjudged illegal. The *seizure of my papers* was condemned judicially. The *outlawry*, so long the topic of virulent abuse, is at last declared to have been contrary to law; and on the ground first taken by my learned counsel, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, is formally reversed. It still remains in this public cause that the justice of the nation should have place against the first and great delinquent, the late secretary of State, Lord Halifax, not so much for the punishment he has merited, as for the example of terror to any present or future minister, who might otherwise be tempted to invade the sacred liberties of our country. I pledge myself to you that my strongest efforts shall be exerted to carry this through with a spirit and firmness becoming an affair of national consequence, yet without the smallest degree of private rancour or malice, which neither my long and hard imprisonment, nor the past provocation, shall make me harbour against any man.

After this tedious and harsh confinement, I hope, Gentlemen, to pass the rest of my life a free-man among you, my free-born countrymen, and give me leave to declare, that on every emergency, whenever the rights of the people are attacked, I shall be ready to stand forwards and to risk all for what is nearest to my heart, the freedom of England. In this glorious cause we are equally engag'd. We have only one common interest, that of our country, its laws and liberties, and in consequence the preservation of our sovereign and the Brunswick line. These objects

we will steadily pursue, and freedom shall not perish among us, neither by the treachery and corruption of ministers, nor by the fate of arms, while we remain men and Englishmen.

I observe, Gentlemen, in the speech of the Lords Commissioners at the opening of this Parliament, that *no matters of general business* are to come on this Session. Before the winter I beg to be honoured with your commands for the next Session, on any points of importance which you may judge proper to be submitted to the great council of the nation, either respecting the kingdom in general, or our county in particular. In all our common concerns I entreat for myself your candour and indulgence, of which I feel that I stand in great need. My views, however, will be approv'd by you, for they shall be public-spirited, and in no instance selfish or partial. I wou'd not for a moment lie under the suspicion of a mean, private, interested plan of conduct, or personal ambition. I am determined to remain entirely independent, uncorrupted, even unbiass'd in an improper manner, and never to accept from the crown either place, pension, gratuity, or emolument of any kind. I will live and die in your service, a private gentleman, perfectly free, under no control but the laws, under no influence but yours, and I hope, by your favour and kindness, one of the Representatives in Parliament for the county of Middlesex. On these terms only I expect through life the continuance of your support, as well as the favourable opinion of you, and all other good men, the friends of liberty and of my country.

I am,

With gratitude and esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

Your faithful and obedient humble Servant

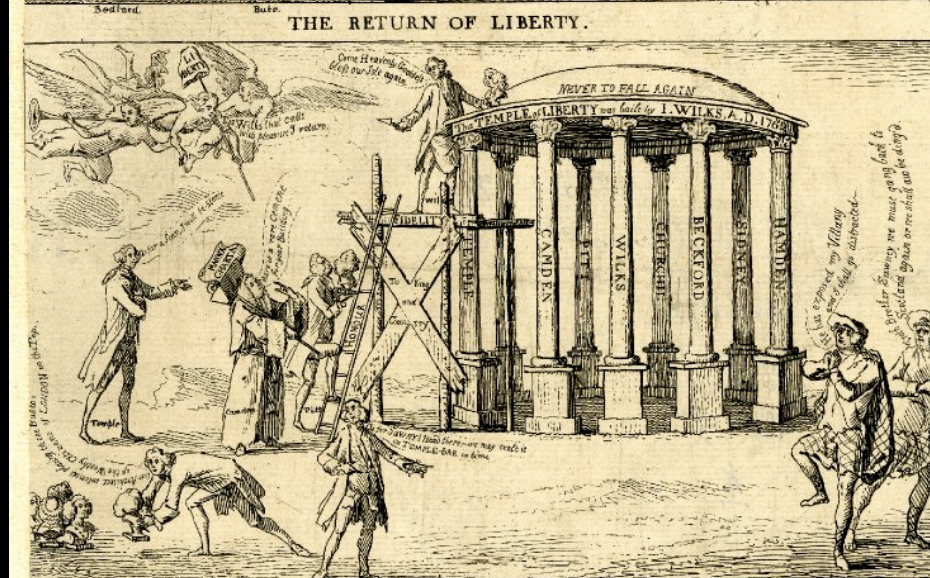
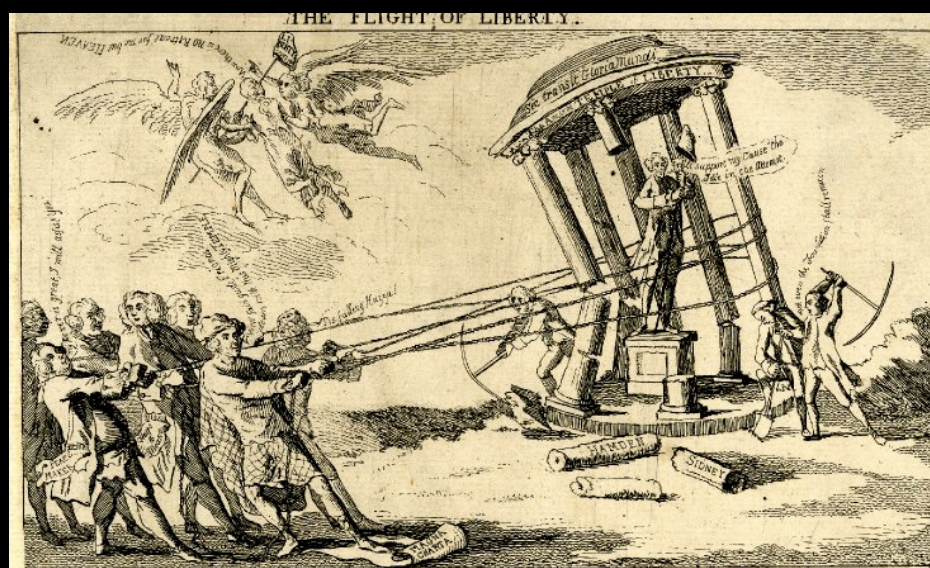
King's-Bench Prison,
Saturday, June 18. 1768.

John Wilkes

"Arms of Liberty and Slavery"

"To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middlesex" 1768

(The British Museum)



published as the Act directs by J. Williams N. 36. Fleet Street. — price 2

March 1768

LIBERTY REVIVED.

Tenax propositi.

I.
WHEN BULL and his Faction had ravag'd the Land,
And Old English Liberty hardly could stand,
Then WILKES, the TRUE CHAMPION of FREEDOM, arose,
Determin'd to combat his Country's dread Foes.
Derry Down, &c.

II.
Notwithstanding their Power, their Craft, and their Spite,
Their Turning and Winding to prove Wrong was Right,
For his Country's Good still resolv'd to proceed,
He defy'd the bare Bums that came wigg'ing from Tweed.

III.
When they found him so staunch in his Country's Cause,
To each one explaining the Sense of our Laws,
They rav'd, and they rag'd, and they made a great Pother,
And star'd, like Jack Puddings, each one at the other.

IV.
Straight a Party was formed by SAWNEY the Scot;
By St. Andrew they swore, that WILKES should go to pot;
Yet, in spite of their Malice and d—d Combination,
He his Honour maintained to all their Vexation.

V.
D—n, M—n and K—l, the Scum of the Nation,
By Perjury, Fraud, and by Assassination,
With a B—sh—p, a J—dge, fully bent on his Fall,
Got England's Friend banish'd for—nothing at all.

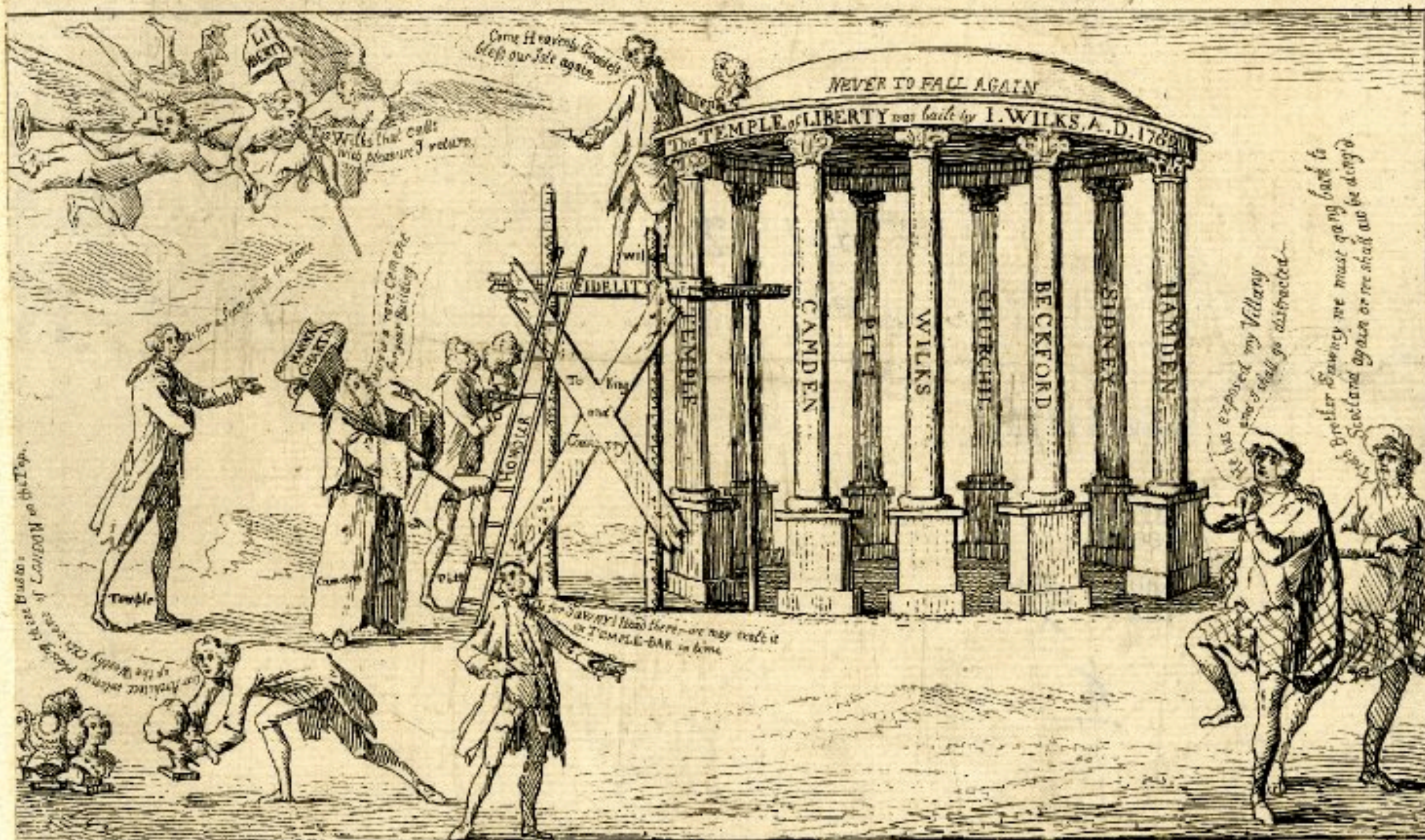
VI.
Britannia was sad when she heard of his Fate,
And LIBERTY groan'd at her wofull Estate:
In vain did they groan, and in vain did they sigh,
In vain was their Sorrow, for WILKES was not by.

VII.
At last he's return'd to his own native Isle, *March 1768*
And the Genius of Britain comes forth with a Smile:
FREEDOM lifts up her Head, crown'd with Laurels again;
For WILKES, she is sure, will her Honour maintain.

VIII.
Ye Livery of London, mind what you're about;
Think who should be in, and who should be out:
On your Choice now your City, your Charter depend;
And WILKES is the Man will your Freedom defend.
Derry Down, &c.

“Liberty Revived”
1768
(The British Museum)

THE RETURN OF LIBERTY.



published as the Act directs by J. Williams N° 38, Fleet Street. Price 6

March 1768

"Liberty Revived"
1768
(The British Museum)

ARMS granted to JOHN WILKES, Esq;
 THE ASSERTOR OF BRITISH FREEDOM,
 At the United Request of the PEOPLE of ENGLAND.
 BY LIBERTY KING AT ARMS.



E X P L A N A T I O N .

A R M S .

1. A General Warrant torn to rags;
 and, 2, A Bunch of broken Keys, de-
 noting the Ruin of arbitrary Power.

3. The Tower of London, the Gates
 wide open, with a Flag bearing the
 white Horse (the Arms of the illustrious
 House of Hanover) and MAGNA CHARTA,
 denoting Freedom to all loyal Subjects
 and Friends to the Constitution; the
 words HABEAS CORPUS, under the open
 Gates, imply, that no British Subject
 can be imprisoned contrary to Law.

4, 5. Two Messengers in Mourning,
 with a Handkerchief in one Hand,
 lamenting their lost Places; and in the

other Hand, a Staff with a Greyhound
 on it, denoting their Offices.

S U P P O R T E R S .

6. An English Mastiff, expressive of
 Fidelity, Constancy, and Watchfulness;
 the regal Crown in his Paw, denotes
 Loyalty.

7. An English Game-Cock, an Em-
 blem of British Courage, never to be
 subdued but by Death.

C R E S T .

8. An Esquire's Helmet.

9. The Cap of Liberty, the indis-
 putable Right of every Englishman,
 from the Prince to the Peasant.

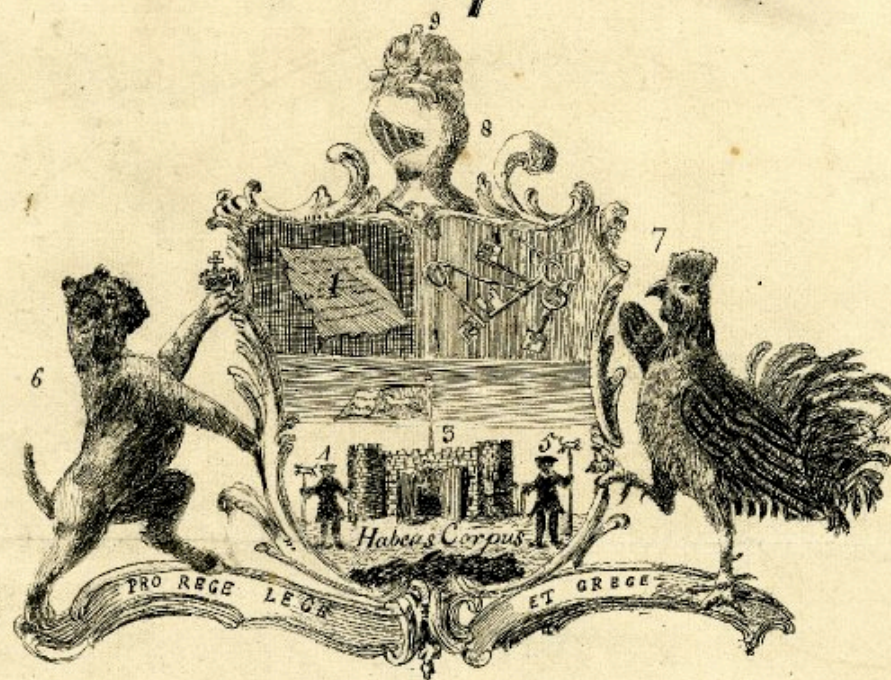
VIVANT REX ET REGINA.

“Arms granted to John Wilkes, Esq.”

1768

(The British Museum)

Arms granted to Joⁿ Wickes
Esq.



Explication

ARMS

A R I N S

1. A General Warrant torn to rags; &c.
2. A Bunch of broken Keys, denoting the Ruin of Arbitrary Power.
3. The tower of London the Gates made open with a Key bearing the White Horse (the Arms of the illustrious house of Hanover) & Magna Charta consisting freedoms to all loyal Subjects & friends to the constitution; the Habeas Corpus, under the open Gates imply that no British Subject can be imprisoned contrary to Law, &c. Two Men pergers on. Mourning with a Handkerchief in one hand lamenting their lost Liberties & on the other hand a staff with a Greenbush end denoting their Offices

S U P P O R T E R S.

6. An English Musket, expressive of Trusting
Constancy & Waterfurn is, the royal Crown
in his hands denotes Loyalty

7. An English Game Cock & an Emblem of
British Courage, must be subdued but by Death

£ R £ \$ D

9 The Cap of Liberty the Indisputable
Rights of every Englishman, from the
Prince to the Peasant.

Posthumous revealed 8 June, 1766

“Arms Granted to John Wilkes Esqr.”

1768

(The British Museum)



NB The Portrait of Mr. Wilkes, cut round the circle serves for a Watch Paper.
Security for the Subject, against General Warrants & Seizure of Papers.

Part of Mr. Wilkes's Speech to the Court of Common Pleas.
I pleaded not only the cause, of all Persons and Gentlemen, but what touched me more sensibly, of the Lower and intermediate Class of the People, because they stood in most need of Protection.

Mr. Wilkes's address of thanks to his Electors.
To the Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders, of the County of
MIDDLESEX,
Gentlemen.

Most gratefully sensible of those generous and patriotic Principles, which have induced you to Elect me your Representative in Parliament, I entreat you to accept of my best Endeavours to assist the Joy which inspires me on so interesting, so affecting an Occasion. The personal regard you have shown me, indeed, confers on me an Obligation, the due Sense of which I too cordially feel to find words to describe. I can not forbear congratulating you, as the most distinguished of Englishmen, on the honourable Proof you have given, that the genuine Spirit of Independence, the true Love of your Country, for which the County of Middlesex has for Ages been so eminently conspicuous, still glow in your bosoms with unremitting Ardour, still shine forth with undiminished Lustre. Let the Sons of Vanity bow the Knee to the Idol of avarice, but rest not their sacrifice every Virtue at the Shrine of Corruption. Let them call their pusillanimity, Prudence, while they ignominiously kiss the Rod of Power and tamely stoop to the Yoke of a craftful, Menstrer insidiously prepare, and arbitrarily impose. You, Gentlemen, have shown that you are neither to be deceived nor enslaved. In proving yourselves Enemies to ministerial Persecution, the Eyes of the whole Kingdom, of the whole World are upon you, as the first and firmest Defenders of public Liberty. Happily shall I think myself, if fired by your Example, the Efforts of my warmest Zeal may be deemed an adequate return for the favours you have bestowed on me, but however inefficient my Abilities, my Will to serve you is unbounded, as it is unalterable. Engaged as I have long been in the glorious Cause of Freedom, I beg you to consider my past Conduct as an earnest of the future, and to look on me as a Man, whose primary View will ever regard the Rights and Privileges of his fellow Countrymen in general, and whose secondary Views shall be attentively fixed on the Liberty, Advantage, and Prosperity of the County of Middlesex. Let me therefore desire of you, Gentlemen, to favour me from time to time with such Instructions as may best enable me to accomplish those Ends, resting assured of always finding me devoted to your Service, and that the happiest Moments of my Life will be those in which I am employed in maintaining the Civil and Religious Rights of Englishmen, and in promoting the Interests of my Constituents.

I am with the truest respect,

Gentlemen,
Your Obliged,
And faithful humble Servant,

John Wilkes.

Tuesday, March 29.

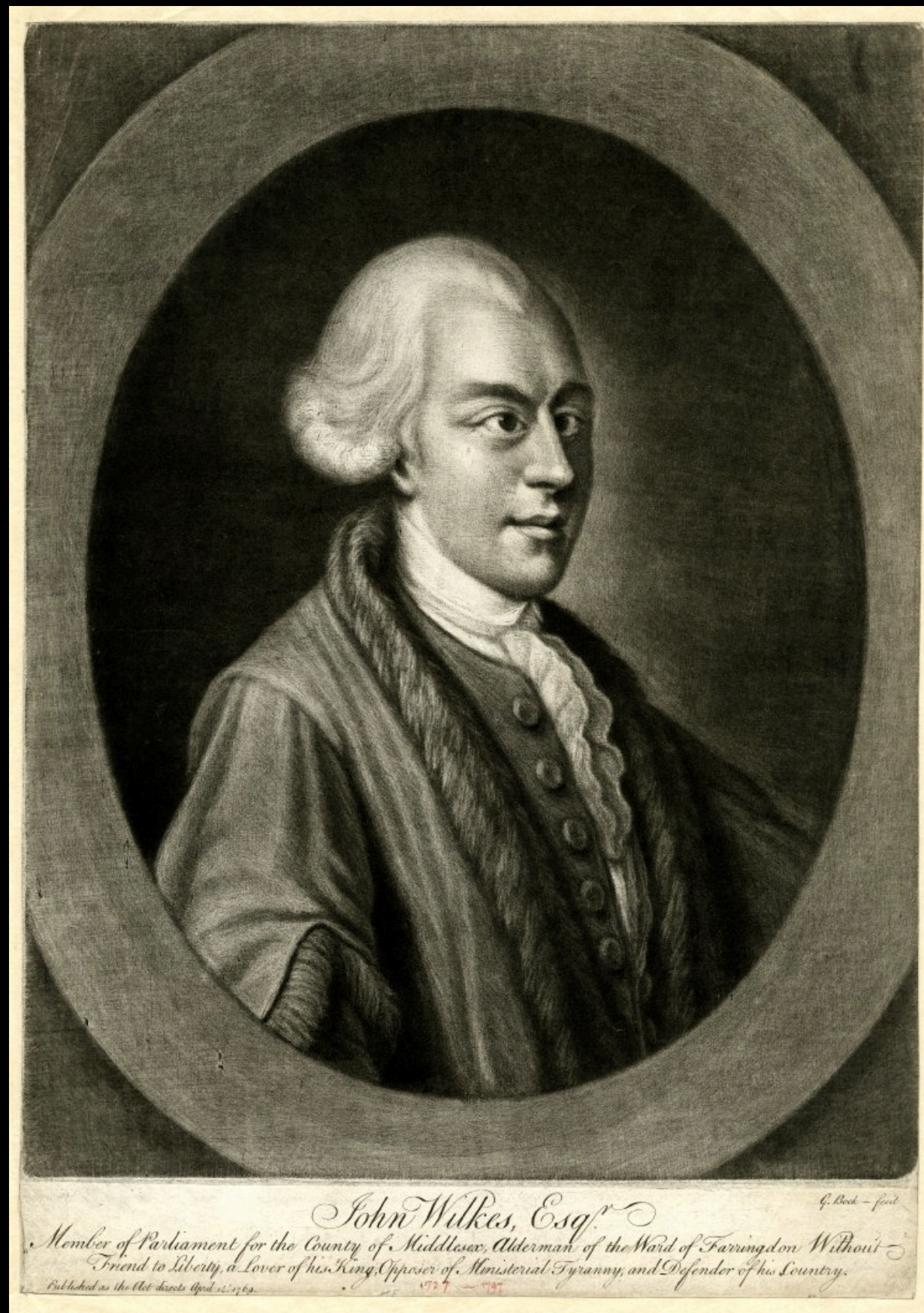
"NB The Portrait of Mr. Wilkes, cut round..."

1768

(The British Museum)



“John Wilkes Esq; before the Court of King's Bench”
1768
(The British Museum)



“John Wilkes Esqr.”
1769
(The British Museum)



Epigram 3. of the 1. Book of Martial, Imitated.

To John Wilkes, Esq. Alderman
of Farringdon *First:* Ward without.

O Thou! acknowledg'd Great as well as Good,
Wilkes, who so long has stem'd Corruption's Flood,
And nobly thy fall'n Country's Champion stood,

Second.

Stain'd with no selfish Wish, no thought impure —
Who dare be Honest, and who dare be Poor,
What could thy Virtues to the ***** allure?

Third.

Where Faction, Fraud, & Lust of Lucre reign —
How weak must be thy Patriot cares! how vain!
Thou was thrice freely CHOSE, but to be OUT again.



Published according to Act of Parliam. April. 1769.

Wilkes election declared void 15. April 1769

“Epigram 3.d of the 1.o Book of Martial, Imitated”

1769

(The British Museum)



The HUMBLE PETITION of the FREEHOLDERS of the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX.

To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

W E, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, beg leave, with all affectionate submission and humility, to throw ourselves at your Royal feet, and humbly to implore your paternal attention to those Grievances, of which this County and the whole nation complain, and those fearful Apprehensions with which the whole British empire is most justly alarmed.

With great grief and sorrow, we have long beheld the endeavours of certain evil minded persons, who attempt to infuse into your Royal mind, notions and opinions of the most dangerous and pernicious tendency, and who promote and counsel such measures as cannot fail to destroy that harmony and confidence, which should ever subsist between a just and virtuous Prince and a free and loyal people.

For this dissatisfied purpose, they have introduced into every part of the Administration of our happy, legal constitution, a certain unlimited and indefinite discretionary power; to prevent which is the sole aim of all our laws, and was the sole cause of all those disturbances and revolutions, which formerly distracted this unhappy country; for our ancestors, by their own fatal experience, well knew that, in a state where discretion begins, law, liberty, and safety end. Under the pretence of this discretion, or, as it was formerly and has been lately called — law of state—we have seen

English subjects, and even a member of the British legislature, arrested by virtue of a general warrant, issued by a Secretary of State, contrary to the law of the land—

Their houses rifled and plundered, their papers seized, and used as evidence upon trial—

Their bodies committed to close imprisonment—

The Habeas Corpus eluded—

Trial by Jury discontinued, and the first law-officer of the Crown publicly insinuating that juries are not to be trusted—

Printers punished by the Ministry in the Supreme Court without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all—

The remedy of the law for false imprisonment barred and defeated—

The plaintiff and his attorney, for their appeal to the law of the land, punished by expenses and imprisonment, and made by forced engagements to desist from the legal claim—

A writing determined to be a libel by a court where it was not cognizable in the first instance; contrary to law, because all appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior courts and juries influenced by such predetermination—

A person condemned in the said court as the author of the supposed libel unheard, without defence or trial—

Unjust treatment of petitions, by selecting only such parts as might be wrested to criminate the petitioner, and refusing to hear those which might procure him redress—

The thanks of one branch of the legislature

proposed by a Minister to be given to an acknowledged offender for his offence, with the declared intention of screening him from law—

Attachments wrested from their original intent of removing obstructions to the proceedings of Law, to punish, by sentence of arbitrary fine and imprisonment, without trial or appeal, supposed offences committed out of court—

Perpetual imprisonment of an Englishman without trial, conviction, or sentence, by the same mode of attachment wherein the same person is at once party, accuser, judge, and jury—

Instead of the ancient and legal civil police, the military introduced at every opportunity, unnecessarily and unlawfully patrolling the streets, to the alarm and terror of the inhabitants—

The lives of many of your Majesty's innocent subjects destroyed by military execution—

Such military execution solemnly adjudged to be legal.

Murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded—

The civil magistracy rendered contemptible, by the appointment of improper and incapable persons—

The civil magistrates tampered with by administration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge their duty—

Mobs and riots hired and raised by the ministry, in order to justify and recommend their own illegal proceedings, and to prejudice your Majesty's mind by false insinuations against the loyalty of your Majesty's subjects—

The freedom of election violated by corrupt and undue influence, by unpunished violence and murder—

The just verdicts of juries, and the opinion of the judges, over-ruled by false representations to your Majesty; and the determinations of the law set aside by new, unprecedented, and dangerous means; thereby leaving the guilty without restraint, and the injured without redress, and the lives of your Majesty's subjects, at the mercy of every ruffian protected by administration—

Obsolete and vexatious claims of the crown set on foot for partial and election purposes—

Partial attacks on the Liberty of the Press: The most daring and pernicious libels against the constitution, and against the liberty of the subject, being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest libel against a Minister is punished with the utmost rigour—

Wicked attempts to encrease and establish a standing army, by endeavouring to vest in the crown an unlimited power over the militia; which, should they succeed, must, sooner or later, subvert the constitution, by augmenting the power of administration in proportion to their delinquency—

Repeated endeavours to diminish the importance of members of parliament individually, in order to render them more dependent on administration collectively. Even threats having been employed by ministers to suppress the freedom of debates; and the wrath of Parliament denounced against measures authorized by the law of the land—

Resolutions of one branch of the legislature, set up as the law of the land, being a direct usurpation of the rights of the two other branches,

and therefore a manifest infringement of the Constitution—

Public money shamefully squandered and unaccounted for, and all enquiry into the cause of arrears into the civil list prevented by the Ministry.

Inquiry into a Pay-master's public accounts stopped in the Exchequer, though the sums unaccounted for by that Pay-master amount to above forty millions sterling—

Public loans perverted to private Ministerial purposes—

Prostitution of public honours and rewards to men who can neither plead public virtue nor services—

Irreligion and immorality, so eminently discountenanced by your Majesty's Royal Example, encouraged by Administration both by example and precept.

The same discretion has been extended by the same evil counsellors to your Majesty's dominions in America, and has produced to our suffering fellow-subjects in that part of the world, grievances and apprehensions similar to those of which we complain at home.

Most gracious Sovereign,

SUCH are the Grievances and Apprehensions which have long discontented and disturbed the greatest and best part of your Majesty's loyal subjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your Royal Repose, though ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your Majesty's service, and for the constitution as by law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a constitutional remedy by the means of our own representatives. But our legal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us by the unprecedented seating of a candidate, who was never chosen by the county, and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his seat in parliament, under the pretence of an insignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a Minister, that whoever opposed our choice, though but with four votes, should be declared Member for the county: We see ourselves, by this last act, deprived, even of the franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject state of slavery, and left without hopes or means of redress but from your Majesty or God.

Deign then Most Gracious Sovereign, to listen to the prayer of the most faithful of your Majesty's subjects; and to banish from your royal favour, trust, and confidence, for ever, those evil and pernicious counsellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your Majesty's most sincere and dutiful subjects, and whose suggestions tend to deprive your people of their dearest and most essential rights, and who have traitorously dared to depart from the spirit and letter of those laws which have secured the crown of these realms to the House of Brunswick, in which we make our most earnest prayers to God, that it may continue unshaken to the latest posterity.

(Copy) Signed by 1565 Freeholders.

Frontispiece to the Middlesex Petition 1769
"The Humble Petition of the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex"
(The British Museum)



To the KING's Most Excellent Majesty. The HUMBLE PETITION of the FREEHOLDERS of the County of MIDDLESEX.

Most Gracious Sovereign.
WEB, your Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Freeholders of the County of Middlesex, beg Leave, with all affectionate Submission and Humility, to throw ourselves at your Royal Feet, and humbly to implore your paternal Attention to those Grievances, of which this County and the whole Nation complain, and those fearful Apprehensions, with which the whole British Empire is most justly alarmed.

With great Grief and Sorrow, we have long beheld the Endeavours of certain evil-minded Persons, who attempt to insinuate into your Royal Mind, Notions and Opinions of the most dangerous and pernicious Tendency, and who promote and counsel such Measures as cannot fail to destroy that Harmony and Confidence, which should ever subsist between a just and virtuous Prince and a free and loyal People.

For this dissatisfied Purpose, they have introduced into every Part of the Administration of our happy, legal Constitution, a certain unlimited and indefinite discretionary Power; to prevent which is the sole Aim of all our Laws, and was the sole Cause of all those Disturbances and Revolutions, which formerly distracted this unhappy Country; for our Ancestors, by their own fatal Experience, well knew that, in a State where Discretion begins, Law, Liberty, and Safety end. Under the Pretence of this Discretion, or, as it was formerly and has been lately called—Law of State—we have seen

English Subjects, and even a Member of the British Legislature, arrested by Virtue of a General Warrant, issued by a Secretary of State, contrary to the Law of the Land—
 Their Houses rifled and plundered, their Papers seized, and used as Evidence upon Trial—
 Their Bodies committed to close Imprisonment—
 The Habeas Corpus eluded—

Trial by Jury discountenanced, and the first Law Officer of the Crown publicly insinuating that Juries are not to be trusted—
 Printers punished by the Ministry in the supreme Court without a Trial by their Equals, without any Trial at all—
 The Remedy of the Law for false Imprisonment barred and defeated—

The Plaintiff and his Attorney, for their Appeal to the Law of the Land, punished by Expenses and Imprisonment, and made by forced Engagements to desist from their legal Claim—
 A Writing determined to be a Libel by a Court where it was not cognizable in the first Instance; contrary to Law, because all Appeal is thereby cut off, and inferior Courts and Juries influenced by such Pre-determination—
 A Person condemned in the said Court as the Author of the supposed Libel unheard, without Defence or Trial—
 Unjust Treatment of Petitioners, by selecting only such Parts as might be wrested to criminate the Petitioner, and refusing to hear those which might procure him Redress—
 The Division of one Branch of the Legislature, proposed

by a Minister to be given to an acknowledged Offender for his Offence, with the declared Intention of freeing him from Law—
 Attachments wrested from their original Intent of removing Obstructions to the Proceedings of Law, to punish, by Sentence of arbitrary Fine and Imprisonment, without Trial or Appeal, supposed Offences committed out of Court—
 Perpetual Imprisonment of an Englishman without Trial, Conviction or Sentence, by the same Mode of Attachment, wherein the same Person is at once Party, Accuser, Judge, and Jury—

Instead of the ancient and legal Civil Police, the Military introduced at every Opportunity, unnecessarily and unlawfully patrolling the Streets, to the Alarm and Terror of the Inhabitant—
 The Lives of many of your Majesty's innocent Subjects destroyed by Military Execution—
 Such Military Execution solemnly adjudged to be legal—
 Murder abetted, encouraged, and rewarded—
 The Civil Magistracy rendered contemptible by the Appointment of improper and incapable Persons—
 The Civil Magistracy tampered with by Administration, and neglecting and refusing to discharge their Duty—
 Mobs and Riots hired and raised by the Ministry, in order to justify and recommend their own illegal Proceedings, and to prejudice your Majesty's Mind by false insinuations against the Loyalty of your Majesty's Subjects—
 The Freedom of Election violated by corrupt and undue Influence, by unpunished Violence and Murder—
 The just Verdicts of Juries, and the Opinion of the Judges, over-ruled by false Representations to your Majesty; and the Determinations of the Law set aside by new, unprecedented, and dangerous Means; thereby leaving the Guilty without Restraint, and the Injured without Redress, and the Lives of your Majesty's Subjects at the Mercy of every Russian protected by Administration—
 Obsolete and vexatious Claims of the Crown set on Foot for Partial and Election Purposes—
 Partial Attacks on the Liberty of the Press: The most daring and pernicious Libels against the Constitution, and against the Liberty of the Subject, being allowed to pass unnoticed, whilst the slightest Libel against a Minister is punished with the utmost Rigour—
 Wicked Attempts to increase and establish a Standing Army, by endeavouring to vest in the Crown an unlimited Power over the Militia; which, should they succeed, must, sooner or later, subvert the Constitution, by augmenting the Power of Administration in Proportion to their Disinquiry—
 Repeated Endeavours to diminish the Importance of Members of Parliament individually, in order to render them more dependent on Administration collectively. Even Threats having been employed by Ministers to suppress the Freedom of Debate; and the Wrath of Parliament denounced against Measures authorized by the Law of the Land—

Resolutions of one Branch of the Legislature, set up as the Law of the Land, being a direct Usurpation of the Rights of the two other Branches, and therefore a manifest Infringement of the Constitution—
 Public Money shamefully squandered and unaccounted for, and all Inquiry into the Cause of Arrears in the Civil List prevented by the Ministry—
 Inquiry into a Pay-master's public Accounts stopped in the Exchequer, though the Sums unaccounted for by this Pay-master amount to above Forty Millions Sterling—
 Public Loans perverted to private Ministerial Purposes—
 Prostitution of public Honours and Rewards to Men who can neither plead public Virtue nor Services—
 Irreligion and Immorality, so eminently discountenanced by your Majesty's Royal Example, encouraged by Administration both by Example and Precept.

The same Discretion has been extended by the same evil Counsellors to your Majesty's Dominions in America, and has produced to our suffering Fellow-Subjects in that Part of the World, Grievances and Apprehensions similar to those of which we complain at Home—

Most Gracious Sovereign.
SUCH are the Grievances and Apprehensions which have long discontented and disturbed the greatest and best Part of your Majesty's loyal Subjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your Royal Repose, though ready to lay down our Lives and Fortunes for your Majesty's Service, and for the Constitution as by Law established, we have waited patiently, expecting a Constitutional Remedy by the Means of our own Representatives: But our legal and free Choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the Right of Election, now finally taken from us by the unprecedented seating of a Candidate who was never chosen by the County, and who even to become a Candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his seat in Parliament, under the Pretence of an insignificant Place, invited thereto by the prior Declaration of a Minister, that whoever opposed our Choice, though with but four Votes, should be declared Member for the County.

We see ourselves, by this last Act, deprived even of the Franchises of Englishmen, reduced to the most abject State of Slavery, and left without Hopes or Means of Redress, but from your Majesty or God.

Design then, Most Gracious Sovereign, to listen to the Prayer of the most faithful of your Majesty's Subjects; and to hand us from your Royal Favour, Trust, and Confidence, for ever, those evil and pernicious Counsellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the Affection of your Majesty's most sincere and dutiful Subjects, and whose Suggestions tend to deprive your People of their dearest and most essential Rights, and who have traitorously dared to depart from the Spirit and Letter of those Laws, which have secured the Crown of these Realms to the House of Brunswick, in which we make our most earnest Prayers to God, that it may continue unshaken to thy latest Posterity.

(Copy) Signed by 1553 Freeholders

"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty..."

1769

(The British Museum)

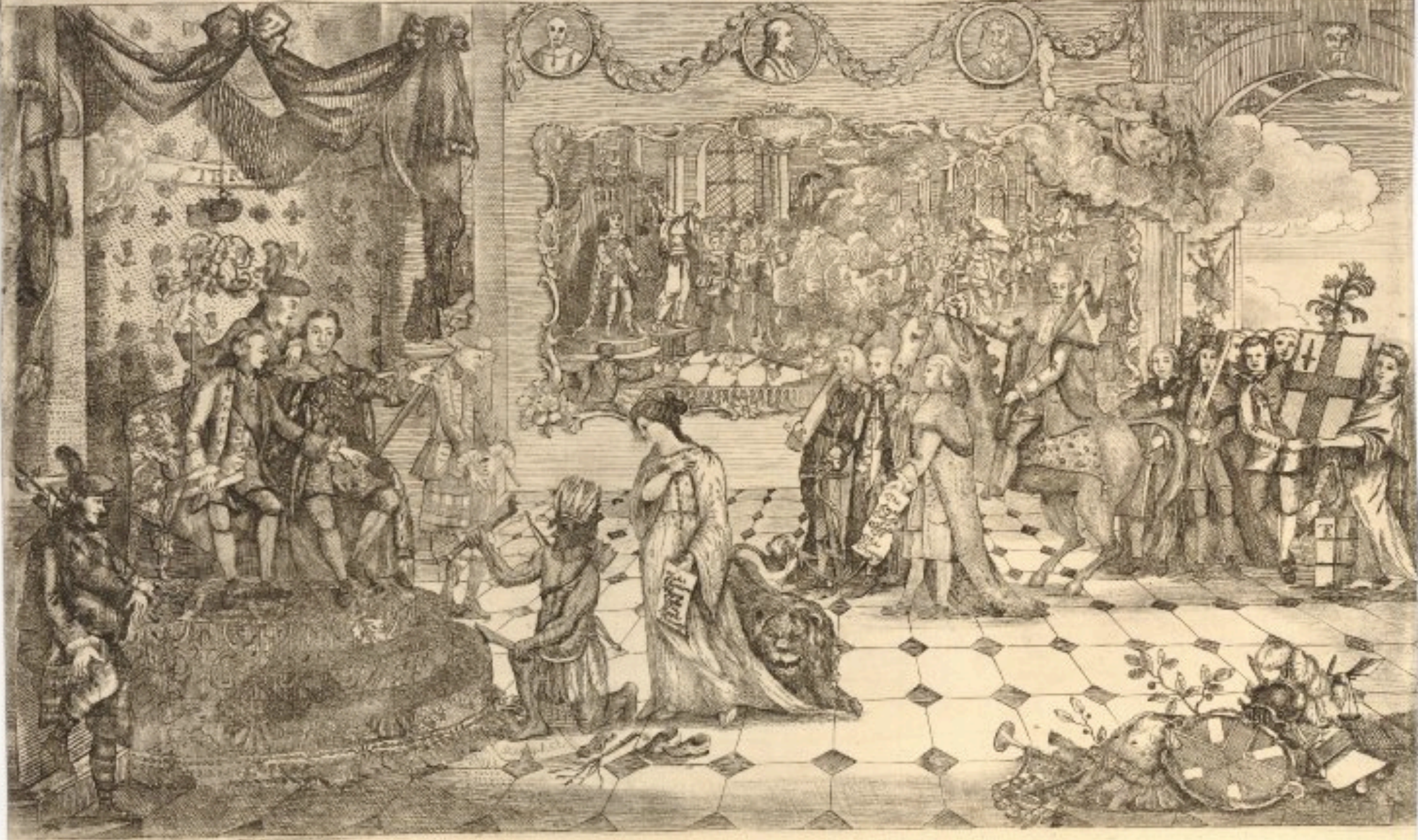


"To the King's Most Excellent Majesty..."

1769

(The British Museum)

The TRIUMVERATE or BRITANIA in *DISTRESS*.



TO THE
Glorious SONS of FREEDOM, at the LONDON-TAVERN,
Who nobly defended the Rights of their Country against an Arbitrary Administration,

This PLATE is humbly INSCRIBED,

By their humble Servants,

“The TRIUMVERARATE or BRITANIA in DISTRESS”

1769

(The British Museum)



"A NEW EPISTLE FROM TO JOHN ESQR"

1769

(The British Museum)



John Glynn, John Wilkes and John Horne Tooke
by Richard Houston 1769



“Mr. Serjeant Glyn, John Wilkes Esqr., The Revd Mr. John Horne”
by Richard Houston, Published by Rober Sayer 1769
(The British Museum)

The “St. George’s Field Massacre” London 10 May, 1768



Inscribed to His MOST SACRED MAJESTY GEORGE the Third
the FATHER of his PEOPLE.

THE MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION

On a Tomb-Stone erected over the Grave of Mr. WILLIAM ALLEN junior, in the Church-Yard of St. Mary, NEWINGTON, SURRY.

N O R T H

Sacred to the Memory of
WILLIAM ALLEN,
An Englishman of unspotted Life and amiable
Disposition,
Who was intemperately murdered near St. George's Fields,
The 10th Day of May 1768,
By Scottish Detachments from the Army.
His discordant Parents, Inhabitants of the Parish,
Candid this Tomb to be erected to an only Son,
Lost to them and to the World, in his Twentieth Year,
As a Monument of his Fears, and their Affliction.

E A S T.

O, Earth! Cover not this my Blind, Inc.
Joh. xvi. 23.

S O U T H

An ELEGY, wrote on making the Incriptions on the Tomb-Stone erected in Newington Church-Yard,
to the Memory of WILLIAM ALLEN junior.

WEST.

Take away the wicked from before the King, and his Throne
shall be established in Righteousness. Prov. xxv. 5.

On the Top of the Monument is the following Inscription:
Here also lies interred, the Remains of SARAH NEWSHAM,
The only remaining Child of WILLIAM ALLEN,
Who survived a few Months the cruel Death of her beloved Brother.
She died December the 7th, 1768, aged 13 Years.

THE malicious and base reports, so industriously propagated by some of the most of the pre-
sent ministry, tending to depreciate the character of my only and justly beloved son, who
was wickedly murdered on the bloody 10th of May last, give me unexpressed grief, and none but
a tender parent's heart can feel for me under such a loss.

They insinuate, that my son was a forward youth, riotous, and accessory to his own unhappy death.
I beg leave to reply, that my son was a young man, of about twenty years of age, was industri-
ous in business, sober, temperate, of exemplary conduct and behaviour, as all the neighbourhood
will readily attest; among whom he was held in great esteem, for his sedentary, humane, and be-
coming behaviour; but this vile report poisons the industry of some to endeavour to gloss over the
illegal, arbitrary, and military measures of the dreadful day above-mentioned.

I now beg leave to acquaint the public with the situation and conduct of my late son on that
fateful day. He had been about my business, returned, covered with his mother, and was then
going to the stables; but seeing an unusual movement among the people, ran with one John Atkins
across the way, and there stood not more than 30 yards from my dwelling-house, and more than
200 yards from that part of the prison surrounded by the soldiers. When there, at the end of the
almshouse wall next my house, they saw some soldiers pursue a man (our William Barclay) across
the Westminster road, the Hay-market, and Newington road, into Mr. Hindle's cow-lane. On
fixing this, my son with John Atkins followed into the cow-lane, merely to see the event; and
entered the cow-lane at a side door in Horse-monger lane, to see whether the soldiers had caught
William Barclay.

They were no sooner entered, than one of the soldiers said, "D—n you, you are one of them
—I have been looking for, and do—n you, I'll shoot you." Another said, "D—n you, you are
—him," or some such words; on which he levelled his piece, and fired, and the ball went through
his body; and he was flung through the wall, as may be seen by Mr. Lownd's the fargos's depo-
sition, given in the prison presented by the rev. Dr. Fife on that occasion.

My two daughters, across the way to the doorway of the first house in Horse-monger lane, fell
down, and expired. Awful thoughts! Heart-rending reflections! How dreadful is it that any power
should thus force and glut itself with the blood of the innocent!

As now it can be judged, the time from my son's going from his own comfortable mother to his
being brought home dead, was not more than two minutes. Thus he fell a passive victim to the
blood-thirsty Scotch regiment.

Who felt, gave them orders to fire, or to pursue and fire in horse-lane
on a narrow, steep bank, where they could easily have taken a horse and rider, and then, Alexander Mac-

ray, and the justices then present, can best inform you. His blood cries aloud for vengeance; but every
effort to bring the authors to deserved punishment has been fruitlessly made void. I desire to leave
my cause with God.

The above is the fact, and nothing but the fact; and God give repentance to all projectors and
perpetrators of these horrid cruelties!

James Esdaile, Blackman Street, Blackwall.

OBSERVATIONS.

DEVIL.

WHEN a man becomes a member of a particular political society, he gives up that so-
ciety the right of reverencing any injury done to him as an individual. The highest wrong a
parent can suffer, is the uncontrived loss of an affectionate and virtuous son. This is the case of Mr.
Allen, who has no more the comfort of an only son of the greatest hopes. It was generally believed,
that he was murdered by one MacLachlan a Scottish soldier, of the third regiment. The father pro-
ceeded. Administration undertook the defence of the soldiers; the justice of the robbery, Mr. Mathews,
the deputy solicitor, Mr. Francis, and Mr. Baskin of the Crown-office, attended the trial, and it
is said, paid the whole expence for the prisoner out of the treasury to the amount of two thousand
pounds sterling. The defence set up was, that young Allen was not killed by MacLachlan, but by an-
other Scottish soldier of the same regiment, one MacLachlan, who confessed it at the time on the
cathart, as the justice says, though he owns he took no one step against a person, who declared him-
self a murderer in the most explicit terms in this magistrate, Green as a murderer the law. The per-
fect innocence of the young man, as to the charge of being concerned in any riot or tumult, is un-
iversally acknowledged, and a more general good character is no where to be found. This Mac-
Lachlan soon made his escape, therefore was a delinquent as well as a murderer; yet he has had a
discharge from him, with an allowance of one shilling a day, instead of a proclamation issued with a
reward to apprehend him as a delinquent and a murderer. These facts are fairly stated. Now I ask, if
it is possible for an administration to wound, deny the fundamental principles of all government;
or to give more clearly, that there is now no dissent upon this fact of murders, for the life of the
father, and if a participation of power, in such hands, does not threaten a dissolution of our con-
stitution, and of our civil liberty!

"THE SCOTCH VICTORY"

1768

(The British Museum)



Inscrib'd to His MOST SACRED MAJESTY GEORGE the Third
the FATHER of his PEOPLE.

"THE SCOTCH VICTORY"

1768

(The British Museum)

THE SCOTCH VICTORY



Allen shot in

St. George's fields May. 1768.

May. 1768

To the Earl of
this Plate is Humbly

Protector of our Liberties
Inscribed by &c
L. Junius Brutus

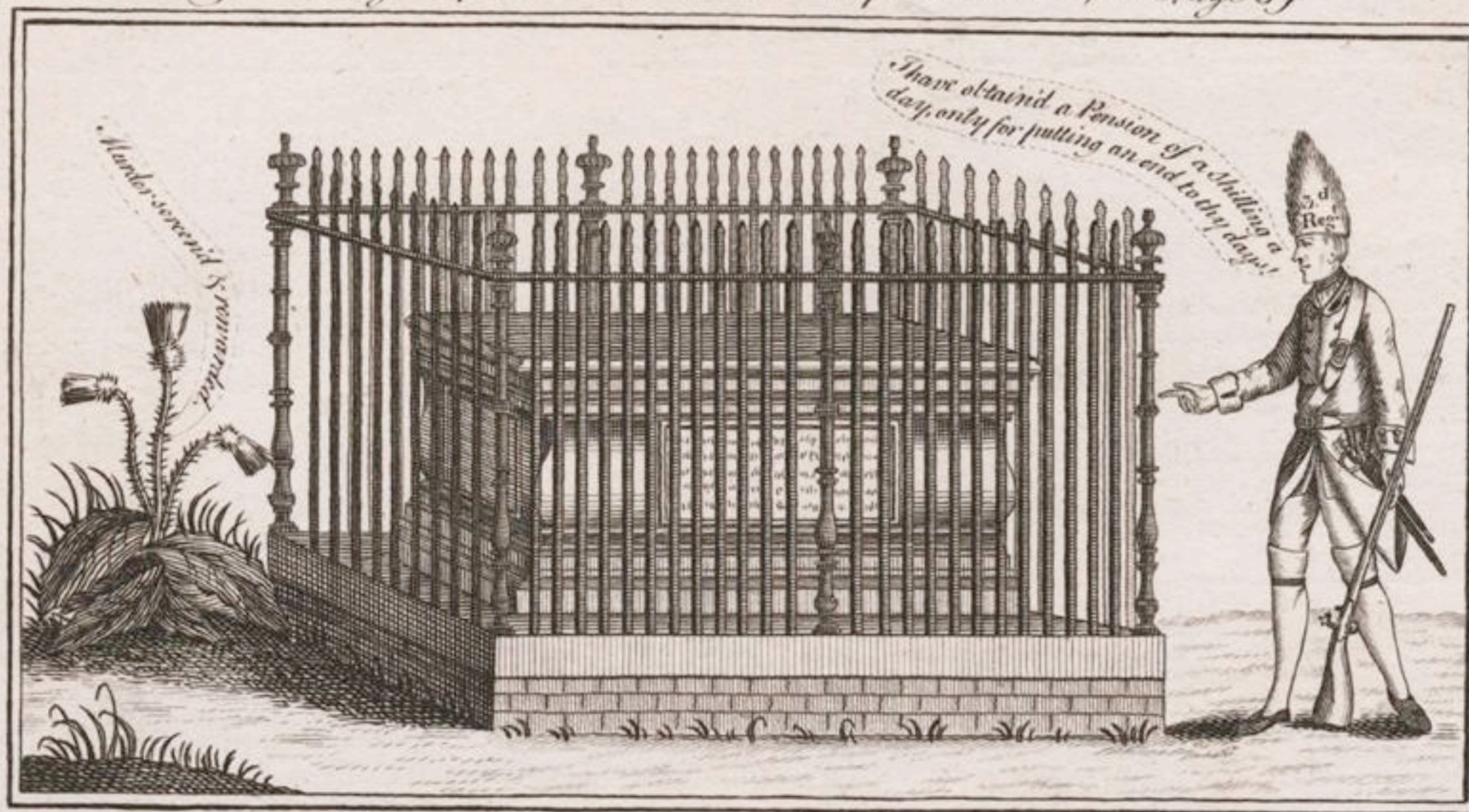


“THE SCOTCH VICTORY”

1768

(Lewis Walpole Library)

*A Monument erected over the Grave of M^r. Allen, Junior, in the Church Yard of
St. Mary, Newington, for the remarkable Inscription thereon, see Page 39.*



Engraved for the Oxford Magazine

“A Monument Erected over the Grave of Mr. Allen, Junior, in the Church Yard of St. Mary Newington ”
by English School
(Lewis Walpole Library)



“A Monument Erected over the Grave of Mr. Allen, Junior, in the Church Yard of St. Mary Newington”
by English School
(Lewis Walpole Library)

1768
Design'd & Engrav'd for the Political Register.



J. Harley MP Justice, Gilliam
The Pillars of the State.
Harley's Trial for High Treason

"The Pillars of the State"
by English School / "Design'd & Engrav'd for the Political Register" 1768
(Lewis Walpole Library)



“The Pillars of the State”
by English School / “Design’d & Engrav’d for the Political Register” 1768
(Lewis Walpole Library)

The Political Coal-Heavers.

Oxford Magazine. 1769

June



D. Grafton. I. Wilkes. M. Laughton. who shot Allen.
 *Convicted of murdering Gen Clarke in a mob & hanged. Via Junius, Vol. 1, p. 118.

"The Political Coal-Heavers"
 1769
 (The British Museum)

I770 - I774



John Wilkes Esqr.
1770
(The British Museum)



“John Wilkes” by Franz Deissig
1770
(The British Museum)



"The CHANDLER'S SHOP GOSSIPS, or WONDERFUL NEWS"
by Carington Bowles c. 1770
(Colonial Williamsburg)



“THE CHILDREN OF LIBERTY”

by S. Hooper 1771

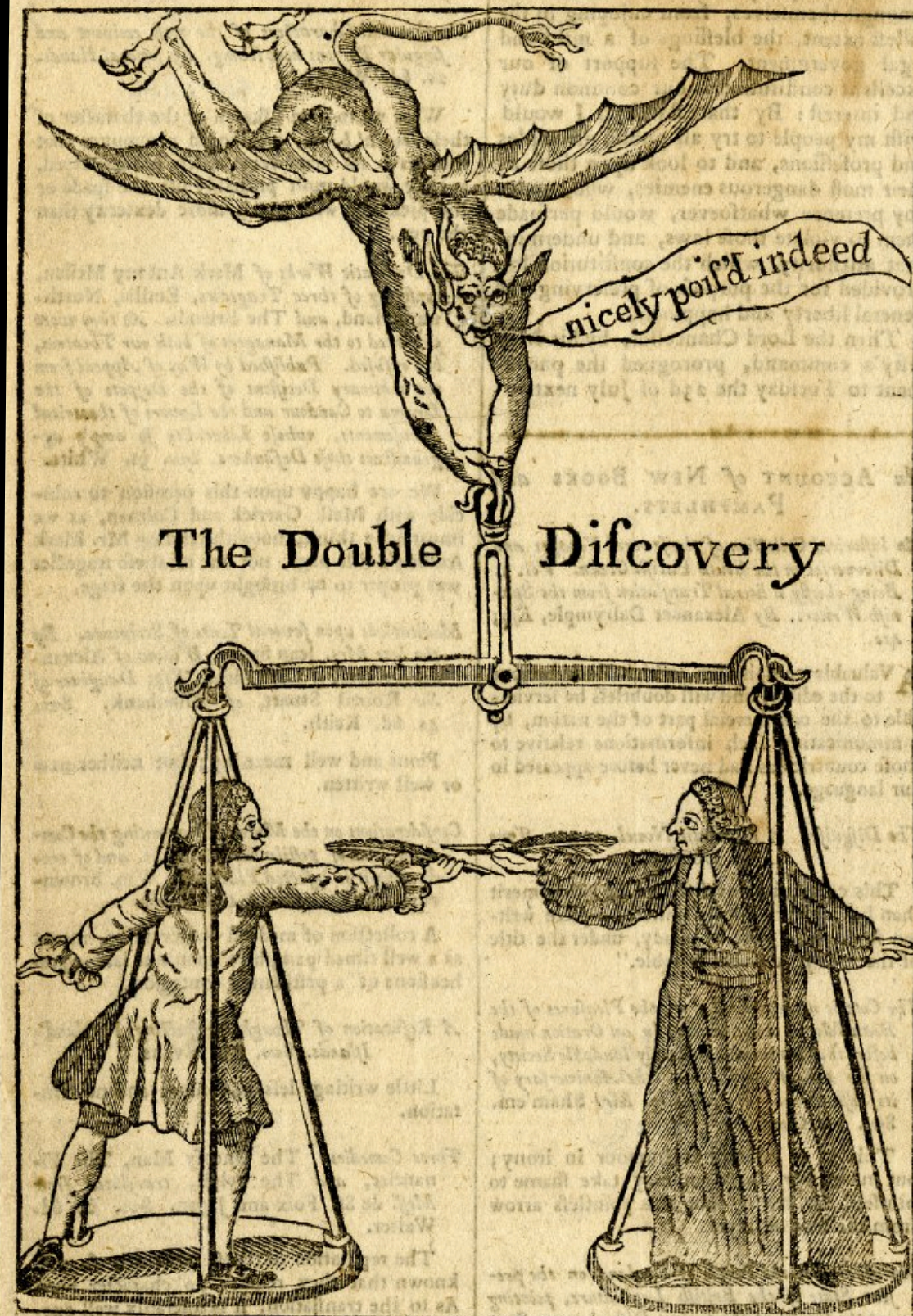
(European Political Print Collection - American Antiquarian Society)



"A New Method of MACARONY MAKING as practised at BOSTON"



“A New Method of MACARONY MAKING as practised at BOSTON in NORTH AMERICA”
by Carington Bowles 1774
(The British Museum)



The Double Discovery

No. 4861

T. & C. Mag. 1771 p. 262.

1770

"The Double Discovery"

1771

(The British Museum)



The Excursion to Cain Wood.



N^o 3 The NUPTIALS of MISS EPICENTE D'EON.

The Sex of Miss Epicene being incontestably determined by the Birth of a Male Child without the intervention of a husband, she is elected Queen of the Amazons, & chooses for her Royal Consort the Guardian and Protector of Liberty; but as they are proceeding to celebrate the Nuptial Rites in the Temple of the Amazons, Don Quixotte appears, defies the future husband to single Combat disputes his Right to her Person & declares that Miss Epicene is a Virgin, though Sancho Panza is all the time in dispute with Fanny the trusty Wine Merchant (now Her Amazonian Majesty's Standard-bearer) about the honour of being Foster-father to the Young Prince her Son.

Pub^d by the Art Director July 1771.

"No. 3 The NUPTIALS of MISS EPICENTE D'EON"

1771

(The British Museum)

A PRIVATE ORDINATION.



It is true, I have suffered the infectious hand of a Bishop to be waved over me: whose imposition, like the sop given to Judas, is only a signal for the Devil to enter: it is true, that usually at that touch—sequuntur pudor verumque, fidesque. In quorum subeunt locum fraudes, dolique, insidiaeque, &c. &c.

1772.

"A PRIVATE ORDINATION"

1771

(The British Museum)

1771.

WILKES

Oct.
Town & Country Mag. N^o XXX. Vol. III.



Nash.

Sawbridge

Cross

The City Race

Townsend

Ball & Mayor

Hudjey

Banks.

"The City Race"
1771
(The British Museum)



THE CITY CHANTERS,

"THE CITY CHANTERS"
by Samuel Okey after John Collet 1771
(The British Museum)



Detail: "THE CITY CHANTERS"
by Samuel Okey after John Collet 1771
(Lewis Walpole Library)



Detail: "THE CITY CHANTERS"
by Samuel Okey after John Collet 1771
(Lewis Walpole Library)



Detail: "THE CITY CHANTERS"
by Samuel Okey after John Collet 1771
(Lewis Walpole Library)



Detail: "THE CITY CHANTERS"
by Samuel Okey after John Collet 1771
(Lewis Walpole Library)



Detail: "THE CITY CHANTERS"
by Samuel Okey after John Collet 1771
(Lewis Walpole Library)



“A Part of The New COMMITY of Inquiry”

1771

(The British Museum)

Watkin Lewes Esq. presenting the Addresses from the Counties of Pembroke, Carmarthen, & Cardigan, to the Lord Mayor, Alderman Wilkes, & Alderman Oliver in the Tower.



*Thus Ancient Britons, generous, bold & free,
Untaught at Court to bend the supple Knee,
Corruption's Shrine with honest Pride disdain,
And only bow to Freedom's Patriot Train.*

“Watkin Lewes Esqr. presenting the Addresses from the Counties...”

1771
(The British Museum)

PATRIOTICK METEORS

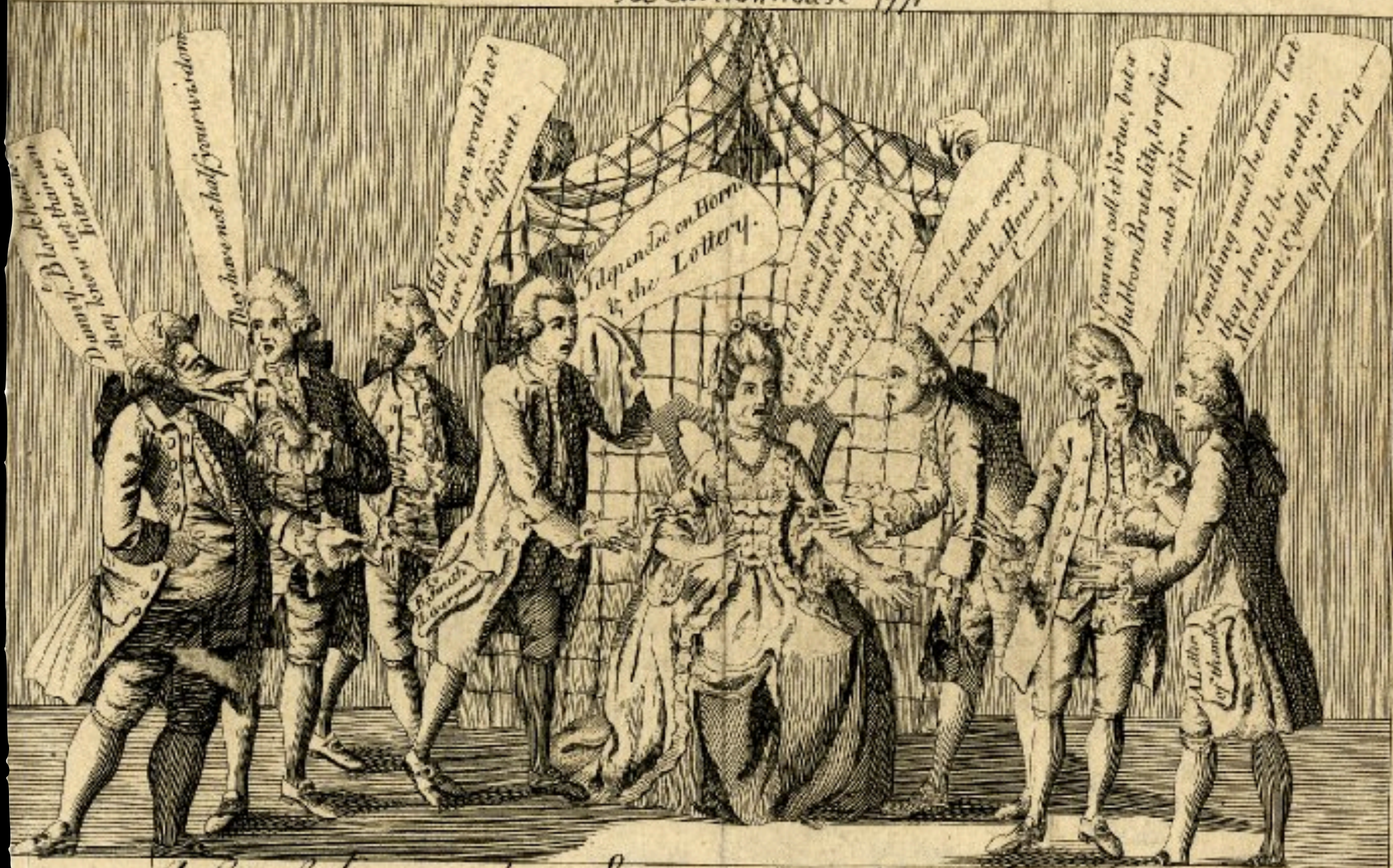


Exitus acta probat

"PATRIOTIC METEORS"

1771
(The British Museum)

See Carlton House 1771



A Confab on the Event of a late Election.

"A Confab on the Event of a late Election"

1771

(The British Museum)



The Excursion to Cain Wood.

"The Excursion to Cain Wood"

1771

(The British Museum)



C.J. Fox.
THE YOUNG POLITICIAN

Published according to Act by H. Brier London.

“THE YOUNG POLITICIAN”

1771
 (The British Museum)

Oxford Mag. Dec. 1771

CHARAC -

-TERESTICKS.



“CHARAC - TERESTICKS”

1771

(The British Museum)



*The Wind, L. M. from N. Deion at
the English Hotel at Calais
N. 1. M. 2. a. Arriving at
the Standard of Liberty
the Madings of the Time
N. 2. B. ... at the
Bloodsuckers publick office*

N^o. 1.
**THE RAPE OF MISS DEON
FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND.**

*N. 3. L. ... at the Magazine
of Sophisticated Wido
N. 4. L. ... de Coffee House
or office of Policies
N. 5. Mother Cole's near
the Lock-Hospital.*

Enlèvement de M^{lle}. Deon

Le tems dont le pouvoir dévoile les se-
crets les plus cachés, l'étant mis en scène
d' Eclaircir si Mr. Deon est chevalier
ou chevaliere, rencontre ce héros problématique sous le portique de L' hôtel D' Angleterre à Calais; le vieillard le saisit, & a la faveur d' un coup de vent S. E. il transporte son nouveau Ganimede sur les Rives d' albion; on voit le groupe dans les airs se peësir d' arriver, l' un portant l' autre, tandis que les amis du beau cavalier se préparent a le recevoir au rivage, sur une convenue. L'homme au telescope est un fidèle marchand de vin composé en Angleterre, le fatras a sa gauche est un honnête Procureur, Ennemi des affaires embrouillées; le faune qui tient le bâton surmonté d'un bonnet,, signifie la liberté, et son bon lustré Défenseur Wilks; les deux femmes a pieds de biche, sont renommées pour prétendre que m^{lle}. Deon ne l'est point

"THE RAPE OF MISS DEO FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND"

1771

(The British Museum)

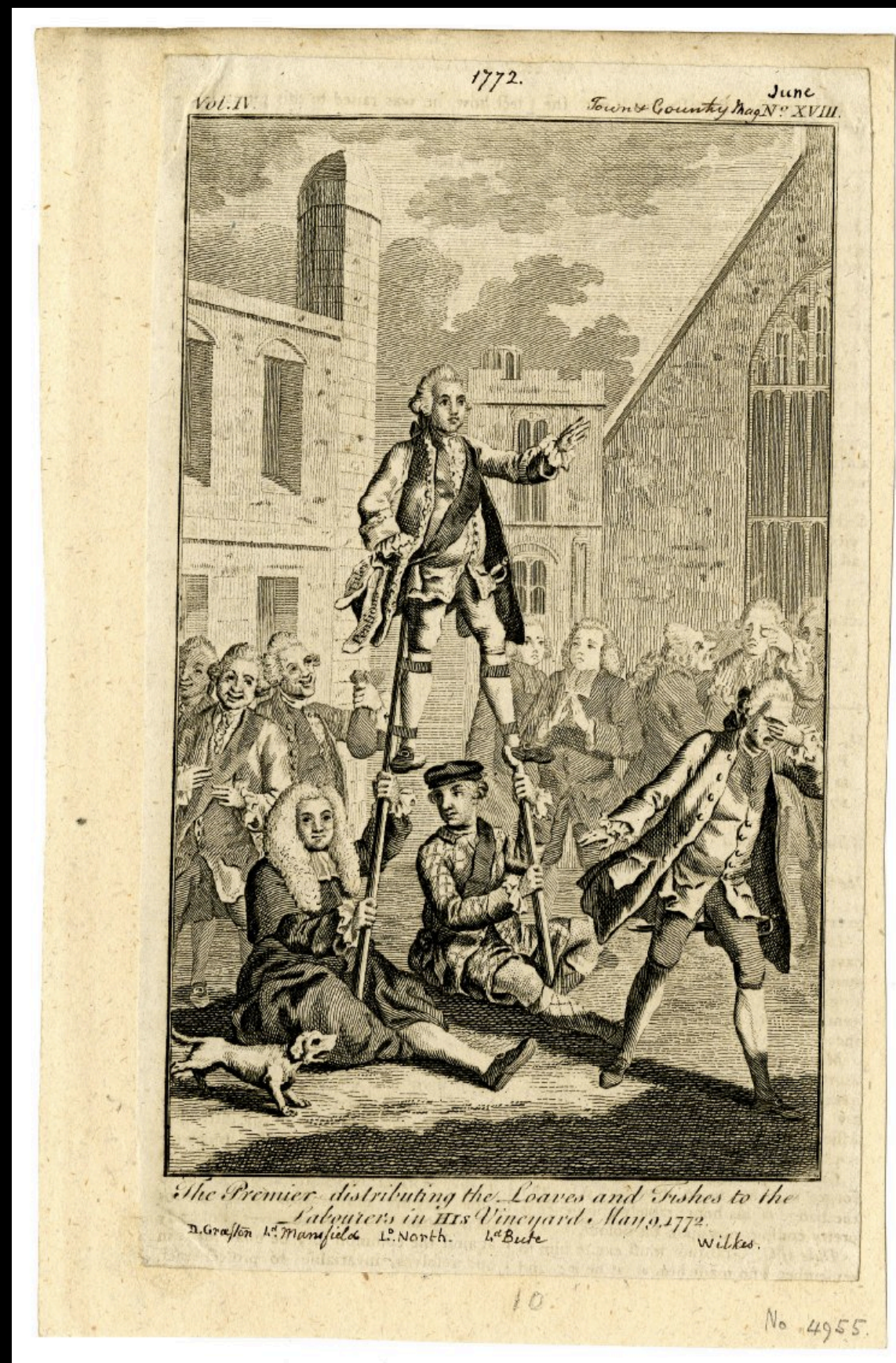


The Patriots deceived, or Townsend triumphant.

No. 4967

"The Patriots deceived, or Townsend triumphant"

1772
(The British Museum)



“The Premier distributing the Loaves and Fishes to the Laborers in Hi Vineyard”

1772
(The British Museum)



The CITY PATRIOTS, a Picture of the Times.

“THE CITY PATRIOTS, a Picture of the Times”

1773
(The British Museum)

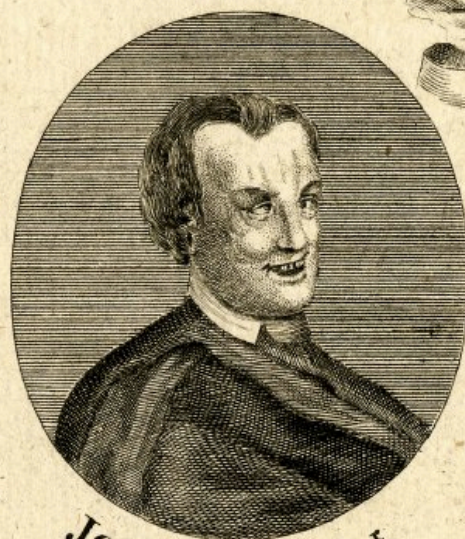
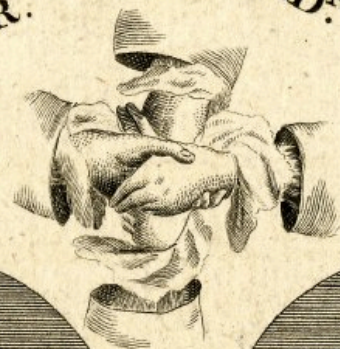
Worthies.



WAT TYLER.



ALD.ⁿ BECKFORD.



JOHN CADE Esq.



JOHN WILKES Esq.

These are thy Gods O Britain.

“Worthies” “These are thy Gods O Britain”

1773
(The British Museum)



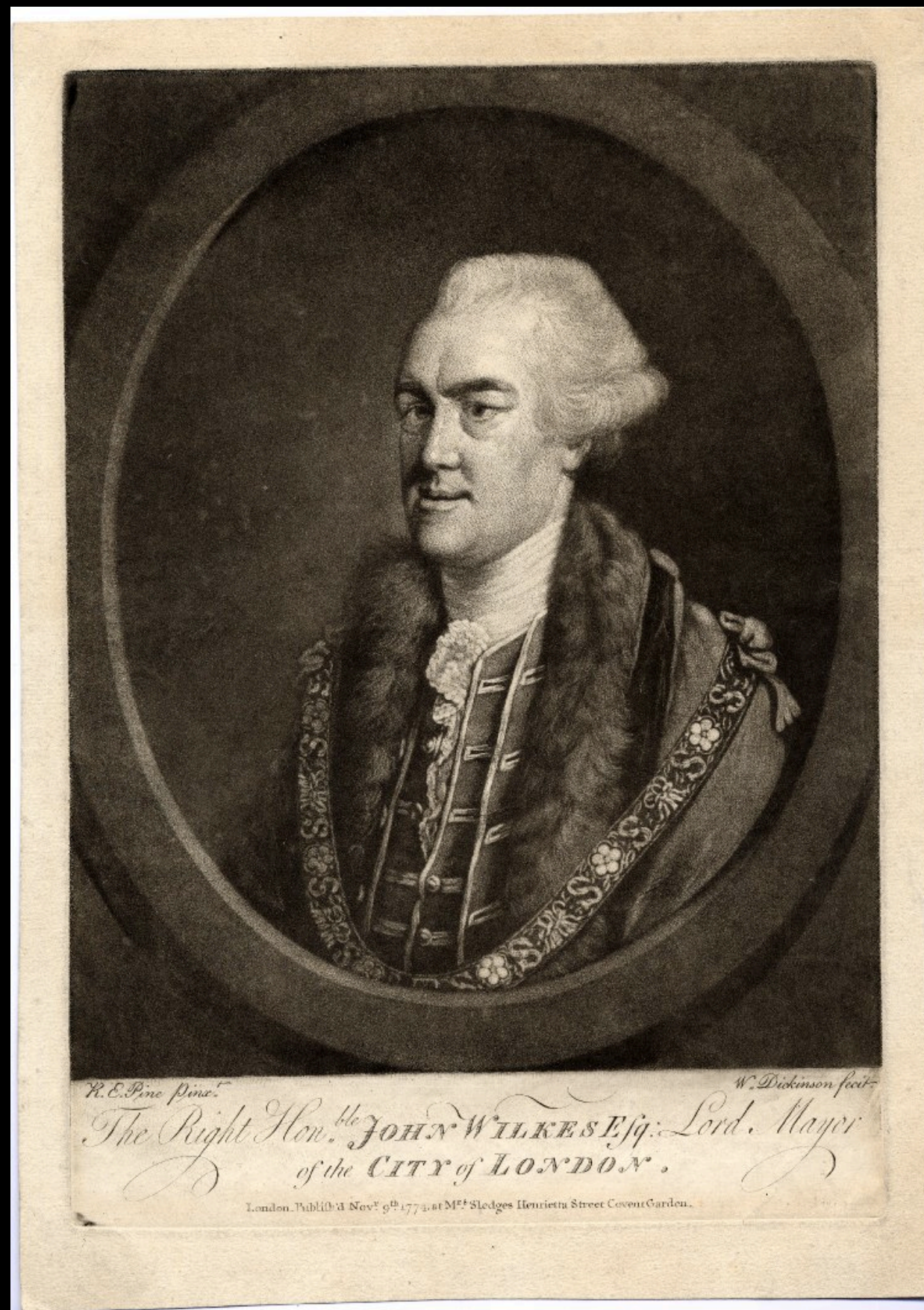
"Bull's Triumph"
1773
(The British Museum)



“SR. EPICURE GUZZLE ENJOYING his BOTTLE after DINNER”
by William Humphrey 1773
(The British Museum)



John Wilkes Esqr. & The North Briton No. 45
by Thomas Hudson c. 1774



“John Wilkes Esqr. Lord Mayor of the CITY of LONDON”

1774
(The British Museum)

The Colofous of the North; or The Striding Boreas.



*See our Colofous strides with Trophies crown'd.
And Monsters in Corruption's Stream abound.*

1774
No. 5242

"The Colossus of the North; or The Striding Boreas"

1774
(The British Museum)



The Whitehall Pump. Westminster Mag. Apr. 1774.

"The Whitehall Pump"
1774
(The British Museum)

BM 5236



The Dissolution of P...t.

1774

"The Disolution of P...t." (Parliament)

1774

(European Political Print Collection - American Antiquarian Society)



*The very Wise Aldermen of Gotham,
Scratching for a Mayor.*

"The very Wise Alderman of Gotham, Scratching for a Mayor"

1774
(The British Museum)



"The Cup Presented to Mr. Wilkes by the City of London in 1772"

1774
(The British Museum)



"The Cup Presented to Mr. Wilkes by the City of London in 1772"

1774
(The British Museum)



“THE RIGHT HON^{ble} JOHN WILES ESQ^r, LORD MAYOR of the CITY of LONDON”
by Carington Bowles
(Bonhams - William H. Guthman Collection)

1775 - 1780

AMERICA in FLAMES.



Town & Country Mag. Dec. 1774 No. 5282.

"AMERICA IN FLAMES"

1775

(The British Museum)



“LIBERTY” Sleeve Button Excavated at Fort Montgomery along the Hudson, New York
Built by the Continentals in 1776 & Captured & Burned by the British in 1777
(Fort Montgomery Park, New York)



Copyright Fort Ticonderoga Museum

“Wilkes & Liberty 45” Glass Sleeve Button
Recovered at Fort Ticonderoga
(Fort Ticonderoga)



"Wilke's & Liberty" Sleeve Button Insert
Found in the Barracks of Trenton, New Jersey



"45" Sleeve Buttons
(Westmoreland County Historical Society)



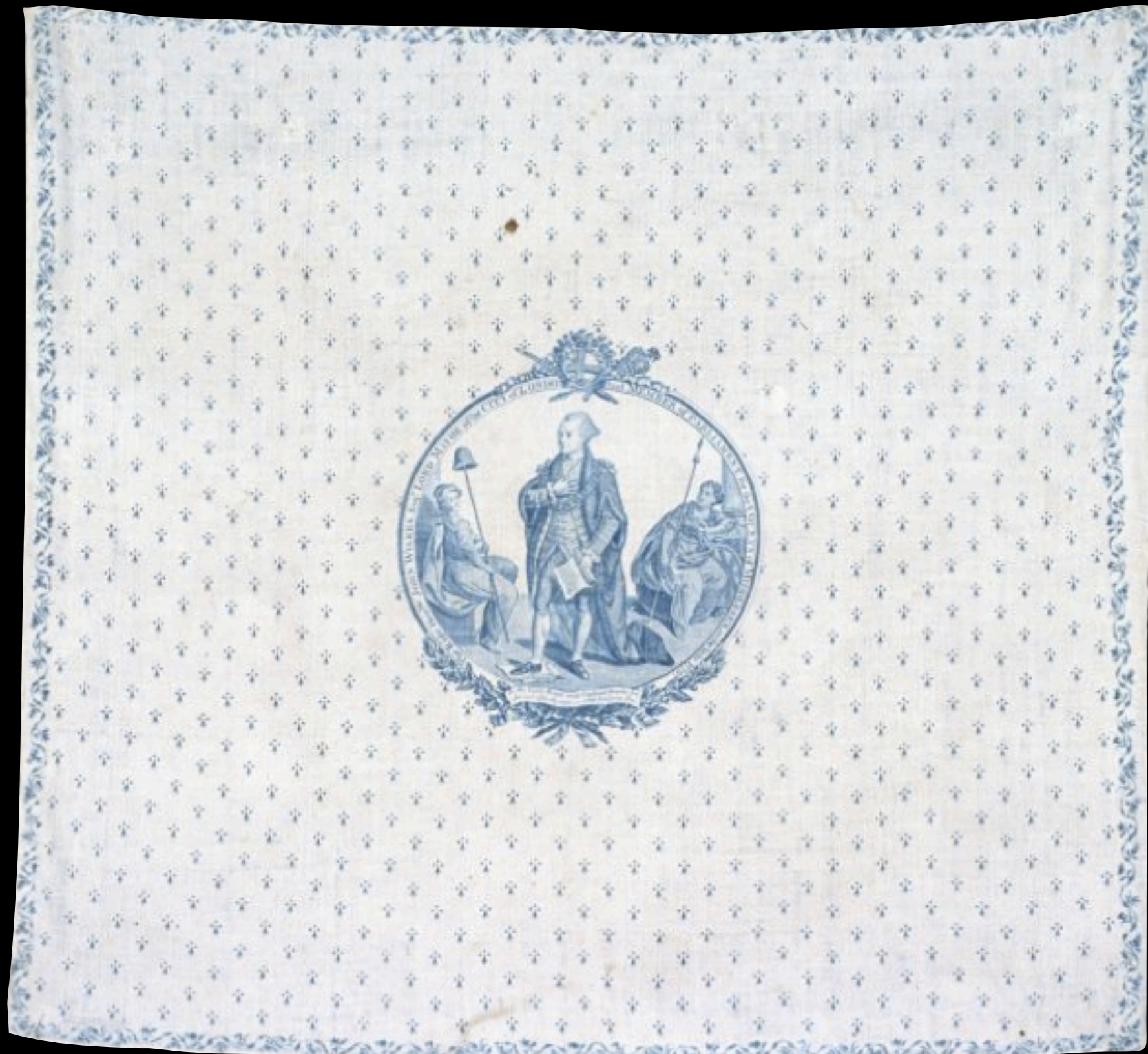
"45" Sleeve Button
(Private Collection)



Wilkes & Liberty 45 Sleeve Button
(Private Collection)



Wilkes & Liberty 45 Sleeve Button
(Private Collection)



English Handkerchief, "The Right Hon.ble John Wilkes, Esq.r"
Printed Linen 1775
(The British Museum)



"THE DINNER AT THE MANSION HOUSE"
April 17, 1775
(The British Museum)



“The Council of the Rulers, & the Elders against the Tribe of Ye Americanites”

1775
(The British Museum)



"The Council of the Rulers, & the Elders against the Tribe of Ye Americanites"

1775
(The British Museum)



“The Council of the Rulers, & the Elders against the Tribe of Ye Americanites”

1775
(The British Museum)



Mary Wilkes & John Wilkes
by Johann Zoffany c. 1779

THE MINIGOAT.

*Come & purchase your Taffie, dainty Cakes, & fine Fruit.
 Here will give you Less, Prices, Neat & handsome to boot.*



*From their Caerparan spot of snow,
 From Clinns of hospitable
 Where Paps themselves in flat beds grow,
 A Minigoat I came.*

*From lands where shores grow yet unknown,
 Where goats & deers small strong,
 Where bucks run short, bare tails dark brown,
 And horns not over long.*

"THE MINIGOAT"
 1780
 (The British Museum)



BILLIARDS.

London: Published & Sold, 1780, by W. & D. Colclough, N. 10, N. 11, Broad-Street.

"BILLIARDS"
1780
(The British Museum)



THE FEAST OF THE GODS.

An explanatory KEY may be had with this Paper.

Published according to Act of Parliament, by G. Kearsley, at N° 56, in Fleet Street, London July 28th 1780.

“THE FEAST OF THE GODS”
1780
(The British Museum)



London. J. Smith.

Public Ordinary

London, Published as the Sixteenth Part of the Series of Engravings, by Robert Willington, at F. H. in Great Britain.

"Public Ordinary"
1780
(The British Museum)



“The Young Politicians” (Reading The North Briton 45)
by Carington Bowles
(The British Museum)

1781 - 1784



Etching of John Wilkes Esqr.
1781
(The British Museum)



"PATRIOTS ST. EUSTATIA"
1781
(The British Museum)



W. Baskin del.

THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

W. Baskin del.

LONDON, PRINTED BY H. K. 1781.

W. Baskin del.

“THE COFFEE - HOUSE”
1781
(The British Museum)



Caricature of "J. Wilkes"
1782
(The British Museum)



"BRITANIA'S ASSASINATION"
1782
(The British Museum)



Pub. by J. Smith, at the Theatre, No. 1, The Strand, for sale.

BANCO to the KNAVE.

... 1782

“BANCO to the KNAVE”
1782
(The British Museum)



"A Sunday Concert"
1782
(The British Museum)



The DOCTER Himself Pouring out His whole Soul for 1^s
How fluent Nonsense Trickles from His Tongue
How Sweet his Lectures neither S. d. nor Sung FORGE
London Published as the Act Directs Feb^y 12 1783 by R. Ruston W³ Bridge St. Ludgate Hill

"The DOCTER Himself Outing out His whole Soul for 1s"
 1783
 (The British Museum)



“MASTER BILLY’S PROCESSION TO GROCERS HALL”

1784
(The British Museum)

THE NEW COALITION.



O rare Forty five!
O dear Prerogative!

The Wolf shall dwell with the Lamb, & the Leopard
shall lie down with the Kid; & the Calf & the young Lion
& the Fatling together; & a little Child shall lead them.

Pubd May 1st 1784 by J. COOKE, Petter Lane

Isaiah. Chap. xi. V. xvi.

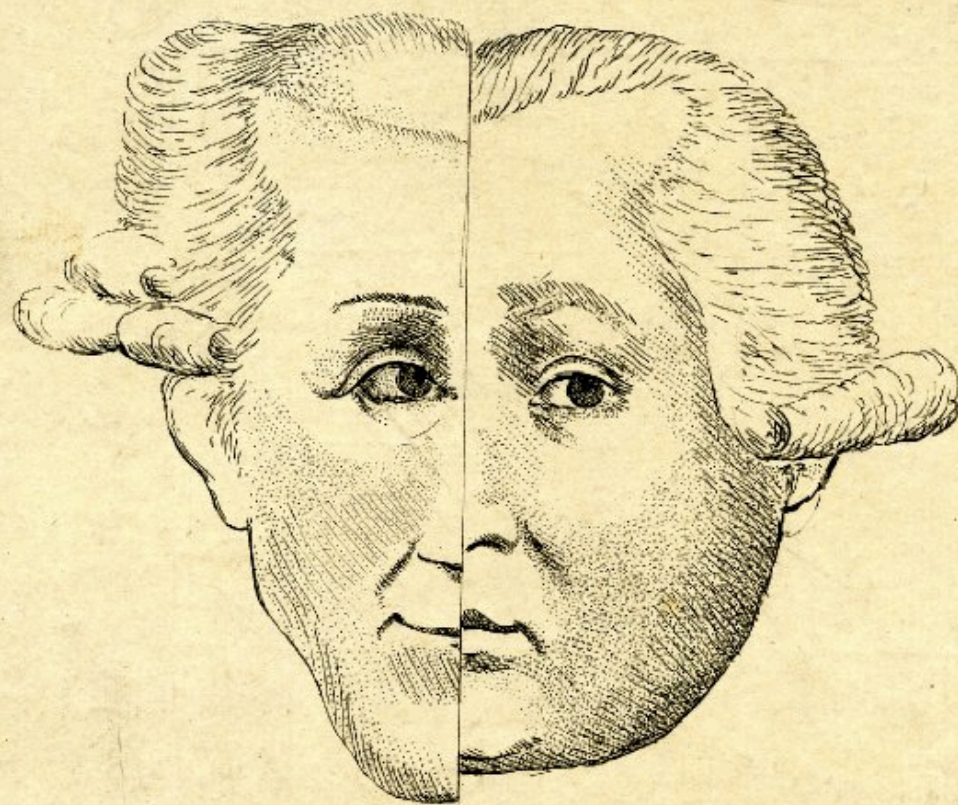
West. Elect. P. 317. 324. 139.

"THE NEW COALITION"

1784

(The British Museum)

A NEW COALITION MASK,



*Now Jack & George together is found.
The people may weep for it is a verry bad Sign.
For Jacky's determin'd to have some more pelf.
Let who will starve, he will serve himself.*

Publ May 1784 by Edward Sharkey, 21, St. James's Lane

"A NEW COALITION MASK"

1784

(The British Museum)



Par nobile.

"Par Nobile"
1785
(The British Museum)

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