

LONDON:

'rinted for J. PEELE; and Sold by J. OSBORN, at the Golden Bail, in Pater-Nefter Row.

M DCC XLVU.



Earl of S-----, &c. &e. My LORD. F thele Papers be of any Use to the Public, they cannot be unacceptable to a were public Spirit. I therefore infcribe them to your Lordship. In writing them, in publishing them, in dedicating them, P had, I have, no View but to the Public; no perfonal Purpoles, no narrow Self-interest to ferve; unless it be accounted a selfish Ambition to aim at Aanding we. the Education of one, which all Men esteem; a Subject of great Rank, great Talents, with fuitable Zeal and Appli-What will not fuch Parts cation. and fuch Activity accomplish? I with

HTO

0

Q.J. .. . E -97.01

Ξ

your Lordship Joy of such fair Be-HIN TRAUKITARE STEININGS **Binnings:** I with the Public Joy of your Lordthip. May your Time and Abilities be ever employed, as they are now employed, for the Benefit of your Country!

IF in to many Occupations, and a fider to much Fatigue, your Lordfhip has any Leifure to look into the following Sheets, you will find in them a locarty Concern for Truth and Liberty: If you please to read this thort Adlivers, you will find in it a fincere Regard for your Lordfhip.

You will not therefore, 11 hope, be imposed to perceive your Patronaige equalted, for these Reasons only, without your Permission, even withown your Knowlege, to a Work composed by one, who, not having the wrot your Acquainsance, assumes at or publicly subicribing himsles,

Dar Lordsuir's

4 • . .

Melt Hampie, and

Mel Obeliant Science, Las

*



HE following Papers were produced, feveral of them occafionally published, during the late Rebellion. Many more are added upon Subjects very interefting to all Proteftant

Readers, and all true Englishmen.

THE late Rebellion, like the former, was nurtured and defended by the fame' impious Politions, which had been poifoning the Minds of Men for near a Century before the Revolution; often revived, and confidently propagated, fince the Revolution; and at all times peftilent to Civil Liberty and Human Reason, as well as to-Religion. Transubstantiation is not a tigh-" er

er Infult upon Christianity and Common-Senfe, than are the Doctrines of Indefeafible Hereditary Right, and of unconditional Obedience to the Will of, a Royal Madman, impioully stiled God's Vicegerent, whilft he is violating all the Laws of God, and defacing God's Works. To warrant, by God's Word, fuch godlefs Flattery and Outrages, was obvious Blasphemy, as it was in the Flatterers to call themfelves God's Ministers, or to throw God's Judgments, as they generally did, at all rational and godly Gainfayers. Nor can there be a more manifest Engine of spiritual Mountebankry, in the whole Trade of spiritual Mountebanks, than to monopolize the Terrors of the Lord, and to inflict his Wrath where-ever they point their Spleen. It is the common Track of all Impostors, as well as of all Enthuliafts; the common Theme and Policy of all who claim implicit Belief; the Creed of all implicit Believers. It is indeed the fure Art and Mystery of governing and pillaging Mankind. When Men are thoroughly intoxicated and terrified, they are not only eafily en-flaved, but rejoice in their Slavery. Such complete Slaves are thenceforward the seady Instruments of universal Slavery, zealous

ii.

ous to fubdue, to afflict, and to damn all that are Free and Rational.

THE beft Minds, when deluded, are capable of doing the greatest Mischief. In the Work of Perfecution (the most impious and most aggravated Wickedness under the Sun) Men of Confeience are often the keenest Destroyers of Men of Conscience: The best Men then murder the beft; contrary to their Meaning, and at their own Peril. They think themfelves the only true Servants of the Living Gods. in deltroying his only true Servants. They are thus blindly led by Impostors to dely Almighty God out of Zeal for him, and to undo and kill their Brethren out of pure Love to them. Who will ferve Satan lukewarmly, when by it he concludes that he is ferving God? 1.1

A L L fincere Perfecutors are Madmen. Their Fury is bent against Confcience, because Confcience condemns their Fury. Whatever Cause, or Cant, is recommended by hely Men, will by holy Dupes be esteemed Holy: And then 'tis glorious to fight for it; it is Martyrdom to die for it. Can shere be a greater Impostor than the Pope? Yet all good Catholics are Champions unto Death for kim.

A 2

Ì₽

iĦ

I F in England, and in our English Schools, we could fuppofe a Spirit fo incredibly wicked to reign, that our Youth were taught to be Jacobites there, or, coming thither Jacobites, they were rather further hardened. than untaught; that in Places of Learning. they were improved in Ignorance; poifoned with impious Principles, by those who taught Religion; and animated to Rebellion and Perjury, by fuch as were largely encouraged, and nobly endowed, to propagate Peace and Loyalty; would it not look as if we were threatened with Perdition as a Nation; and that an utter Diffolution of Society must follow fuch an utter Disfolution of Religion and Morals? Would it found credible, that fuch flocking Profligacy thould be fliled Religion, fuch godle's Profligates the Ministers of God? That fuch profane Falshoods should be derived from the Gospel of Truth; such hellish Frauds from the Simplicity of God's Word; fuch unexampled Cruelty from the Meekneis of Christianity; and fuch endless Darkness and Difficulty be found in the revealed Will of God, by Men who . profess themselves called by the Holy Ghost to clear and explain it?

A N

AN University is an Affociation of Schools and Schoolmasters: Can any thing be more preposterous and daring, than for fuch Men, Tutors of Boys, Teachers of Words, and dry Science, Men generally aukward and unpractifed in the World, to fet up for governing the World? Laud was a bigotted Prieft, raifed by a bigotted Prince above himfelf, and unnaturally aided by him to fet the Mitre above the Crown, in Return for his fetting the Crown above the Law. The Clergy in his time, by his Craft and Affiftance, ftrove to engrofs all Civil Employments. When Dr. Juxon was made Lord Treasurer, upon this strange Promotion, Mr. Garrard tells Lord Wentworth, Lord Deputy of Ire-land, "That the Clergy were to elated, " on joining the white Sleeves to the white " Staff, that they were fure of more eccle-" fiaftical Ministers of State; Bishop Wren " to be Secretary of State, Bishop Ban-" creft Changellor of the Exchequer ; and " the Master of the Rolls was proposed to " be supplied out of the Clergy." Mr. Garrard further observes to Lord Went-worth; "That they were grown to foolish " at Oxford, as to have a Queftion pro-" posed there about the Legality of Ship-" Money ; A 2

vi

Money; and another Question about the *Tumults in Scotland, whether the new Charch Semuce there was a just Cause of Scondal.*This was setting up for Umpire between King and People, or rather over both, and for supreme Legislators*.

In Confequence of this Phrenfy, every Parish Prieft was a Limb and Mouthsman of the Legislature, or rather a Champion against Law itself. Harrison, Parson of Creek in Northamptonsbire, under this Possession, appeared at the Bar of the Common Pleas, and boldly arraigned Judge Hutton, then string there, as guilty of High Treason, for giving bis Opinion against Ship-Money. This mad Priest, when committed for this Outrage, justified what he had done, "as done in Defence of the King's supreme Power, such as he afferted was

• In the latter, End of Queen Anne's Time, when the Jacobite Priefts were raging with the Fanaticism of Divine Right in Popish Princes, and the like impious Cant of Faction, a Gentleman of Distinction recommended a young Clergyman to Archbishop Tennifor for a small Preferment; and was surprifed to hearhis Grace ask, with ap earnest Look, Whether the soung Man had not gat the Plague? The old Primate quickly explained himself, by adding; "He has some in of the Tokons upon him; he comes from O---d."

" held

" held by all Ortbodex Divines (fpecial " Judges1) to be inherent in the King, " who had Power to tax his Subjects in " whatever Sums he thought fit — That " all Statutes were but Acts of Favour " from the King, fuch as he might break " or recal at his Pleafure." The fame impious Phrenfy then poffeffed the Body of the Clergy, or was more impioufly counterfeited by them: For they, at the fame time, maintained a Tenet directly contradictory; namely, " That the Clergy had " a Power independent upon the Crown." — They were obliged to the Revolution, and the Hanover Succeffion, for reftoring the Conftitution, Christianity, and common Senfe.

Or the fame impious Tendency was their implacable Rage againft Diffenters, their Fines, Gaols, and penal Laws :--Anablurd, as well as a godlefs Spirit! They might as rationally have contended for a Uniformity of Faces, Features, and Fashions, as for a Uniformity of Confeiences; and a Canon for Conformity of Looks and Drefs would have appeared no incredible Stretch of the then Clerical Policy : Nor would it have proved any unufual Strain of prieftly Perfuation, to have heard an Orthodox A 4

Prieft, zealous againft private Confcience, cry with Indignation, "Men and Brethren, "why, O ftubborn and accurfed, change "ye not your Stature and Afpect, and "conform yourfelves to the Orthodox "Standard of Looks and Size, without "which there is no Salvation!" The Man who has no Confcience, is qualified to deal rigoroufly with Confcience: And no Man is fit to be a Perfecutor but an Impoftor or an Enthuliaft.

Dr. BYFIELD, a noted Empiric, famous in his Day for haranguing in Coffee-houses upon Religion, and thence gaining a Croud of Cultomers for his Sal Volatile, used to urge the best Argument that ever was offered for Perfecution: " Reafon, he faid, was an impotent Way " of Conversion: so was Tenderness and " Mercy : Did God Almighty reafon with " St. Paul, when he meant to convert " him, or did he spare him? No, fays the Doctor; in order effectually to convince him. He knock'd him down." To make this " Reafoning complete and unanfwerable, the Doctor need only have added, that every Perfecutor has the Power and Wifdom of God; the only Principle that can ground the Claim of Infallibility upon the Claim of

viii

of Spiritual Power in mortal Man. This is the only confiftent Contradiction, or rather. Blaiphemy: Any Polition flort of this is Impudence and Jargon. It is an Indication of being real Papifis, yet renouncing Popery.

FATHER Francis Macedo, a Portuguele Jefuit, famous for Fecundity of Brain and Books, composed a Volume in Praife of the Inquilition 1 and in it discovers God to have been the fre Inquilitor. Under that Character he represents the Almighty fitting upon Adam and Eve, in Paradife; next upon Cain, out of Paradife, afterwards upon the Founders of the Tower of Babel. The difcerning Father finds St. Peter to have been an Inquifitor in the New Testament, exerciting Inquisitorial Vengeance upon Ananias and Sapphira. He maintains that St. Peter transmitted this Power to the Popes, and they to St. Daminie. So daringly do felfish or crazy Divines find facred Warrant for Rogueries and for Iniquity, too flagrant and barbarous to come from any Spirit but their own, or that of Moloch. As confiftent, and not more impious, was the Reafoning of the Thief under Sentence of Death, when he told the Ordinarys that God was the Fa-A 5 1.5 ther ther of Felony; for he had taught the Yeus to rob the Egyptians.

HELL is the laft Inquisition of Popery, its last and eternal Penalty for any Offence against the Church: Nor does that Church know a more heinous Offence than *Reason* and Conficience, except Property and Power in the Hands of the Lasty. As Hell is her Inquisition to come, the courcides a temporary Hell in her present Judgments and Toranny: And for the greater Reinforcement and Terror, the Judgments of God are boldly usurped, and confidently applied: — The usual Policy of all pious Craftimen, as well as of those of Rome!

HERE in England, in fome former Reigns, when Paffive Obedience was the courtly Flattery of pious Sycophants, when. Self-defence was Rebellion, and Truth was ·Treason, Divine Judgments were denounced against all who contradicted the Blasphemers Strains in Fashion Did a lawless Sentence pass By a corrupt Tribuñal upon a worthy Man, obnoxious to the Court? It was a Judgment upon him, for having maintained Law against arbitrary Will, and preferred equal and manly Liberty to beattly Vafialage. The Verdict of a packed Jury, the Breath of a fervilo Lawyer, the Difpleature ٥f 4

of an angry Tyrant, were all the Heralds of Wrath Divine; and the God of Mercy was reprefented as afflicting and cruthing his best Servants. Every Patriot was a Republican; all Republicans were Rebels; all Rebels were damned. Confcientious Men were Fanatics : Rational Inquirers were Freethinkers : Both Sorts were out of the Pale of the modifh Orthodoxy, and therefore in the Clutches of Satan. Forthe most trifling Pleasure and Humours of fuch Divines, the Divine Judgments were feen inflicted : Men have died before their Time for not making Bows at Church. and broken their Legs in a Froft, or loft their Eyes by an Inflammation, or their Children in the Small Pox, or their Lands in. a Law-fuit, or their Cattle in the Murrain, or a Ditch ; all for obftinately refufing to perceive Sanctity in a Garment, though worn by a Prieft; or in a Table, though. placed at the most religious End of the Church; or in Forms and Repetitions, however eftablished by human Laws, and declared to be decent and edifying by learned. Men, lifted to prove them lawful.

I HAVE largely, I hope clearly, difcourfed in the following Sheets, of the Rafhness and Folly of playing thus wan-A 6. tonly.

tonly with the Divine' Judgments. Let me add here, that the Application of God's Judgments is generally a Contradiction to the Character of his Wifdom, and Justice, and Goodnefs, and indeed of all his Attributes: It is furely an Infult upon all the Reafon of Man. But Enthuliasts confider themfelves as the only Favourites of God, and his Providence only exerted for them. Pious Impostors only attend to the Gratification of their Craft and Paffions. The Mate of a Ship impioufly affronted a Catholic Miffionary on board, by queftion-ing the Truth of a Miracle wrought by the .Parings of St. Francis's Toe-nails. The Missionary threatened the Mate with some Divine Vengeance, which foon overtook the unbelieving Blasphemer; for in some Weeks after he fell over a Gun, and broke his Shin. The Miffionary perceived a dreadful Judgment in this fmall Accident, and glorified St. Francis. The holy, hot Fanatic was convinced, that the Almighty was as angry at the Mate as he himfelf himfelf was : The blind Monk thought, that he himfelf only faw clearly. But the Jefuits in India, Men of Science, and profeffed Aftronomers, were great Knaves, and wilful Impostors, when they urged an . Ecliple

xii

Eclipfe of the Sun as a Miraclé wrought in favour of their Mission, and a Judgment fent against Gainfayers.

I r was a very curious Judgment which a holy Minister of the Kirk faw falling upon a Lady in his Parish. He had pressed her to drink 'a Glass of his Raisin-Wine: She found it four, made Faces at it, but drank it, and got the Colic. The Lord bath visited her, quoth his Gravity, for turning up her Nose at God's good Creature. So he called his bad Vinegar.

THERE is no End of Difputes and Heats upon Religious Subjects, of great or of fmall Moment. Every Man's Way of Worship is best in his own Opinion; and all are, or feem, in fome Sort defenfible. Let every Man enjoy his own. If he be in Earnest in it, he cannot offend that Divine Being, who, having created us all frail, will make Allowances for human Frailties. The Man who prays from the Heart, furely cannot offend him, in whatever indelicate Language he does it. The Man who has studied a politer Phrase, must please him by fludying to pleafe him : But let him not condemn another, who exercises equal Devotion in a ruder Stile.

PLINY

PLINY the Orator, in his Panegyric upon Trajan, has made a just Differention upon this Head, fuch a one as would have done Credit to our feuaboling Divines, and even cured them of their Squabbling, had they been bleffed with as much Temper and Differnment as this candid Heathen. He mentions it " as worthy of Ob-" Iervation, that the Deities themfelves are " not fo much delighted with elegant " Strains of Speech from those who wor-" fhip them, as with Probity and Devout-" nefs." He adds, " That fuch who fre-" quent their Temples with righteous and " fincere Hearts, are better accepted there, " than they who offer composed Forms." Animadverto etiam Deos ipjos non tam accuratis adorantium Precibus, quam Innocentia et Sanctitate Letari ; gratioremque exiftimari qui Delubris eorum puram castamque Mentem, quam qui meditatum Carmen inzulerit.

PLINY fpeaks the Voice of Reafon, concerning the Manner of Worshiping the Divine Being: And found Reafon is always a found Rule, the only Rule to know his Will, when he has given us no other. With any Mode of Worship composed by God, every reasonable Man will: com-

riv

comply. With Forms composed by Men, he obliges no Man to comply. Private Conscience is the fafeft Guide. Every Thing is finful to those who think it finfal. No *fincere* Christian, therefore, can be a *Schifmatic*: In joining in a Worship which his Heart condemns, he condemns himself, and God will condemn him. Every Christian is the best Judge, what it is that does, or that does not, edify him.

To fay that Forms are effential, is as ridiculous, as it would be uncharitable to fay, that we cannot be faved without them. The Norjuring Part of the Jacobite Clergy. (perhaps the most innocent Part of them) maintain a most abfurd, antichristian, and finatical Polition, that without the Form of a Bishop's Hand, no Man, however pious or learned, can preach the Gofpel. or administer the Ordinances; and that whoever has passed through that Form, however ignorant or wicked, is a Minister of Chrift. Neither can this Form be obmined, without an swful Declaration, which I doubt no Man in his Senfes could make, with a fafe Confcience, " that in applying for it he is called by the Holy " Ghot." as the build that is

Br

By what certain Proof can any Man know, that he has this Call? Whoever afferts it, is a bold Man : Whoever believes him, is a credulous Man. It has been often the Cant of Hypocrites, often the Cry of Fanatics. Men do not need an extraordinary Call from God, to get a Livelihood, to accumulate Wealth, and to raife their Rents. Their Care and Induftry to ferve themfelves do not infer an immediate Commission from him. The humble, the charitable Chriftian makes no fuch high Claims. Selfish, fierce, and ambitious Professors, generally do. Had that hot-headed Zealot, Dr. Sucheverel, any Call from Heaven to revile the Government, and rail at Protestant Diffenters? Whoever wants a meek Spirit, cannot have God's Spirit, a Spirit always pure and peaceable. Wrath, and Pride, and Railing, are fure Marks of an opposite Spirit. By their Fruits you shall know them. If their Hearts be haughty and uncharitable, their Behaviour imperious, their Language paffionate, or petulant; their Call is manifeitly not from God, but from their own ungodly Paffions.

I T wants little Difcernment to conclude, that any Man, manifestly addicted to this World,

. World, came not from that above, and that he cannot be a proper Inftrument for earrying other Men thither. He who is bitter and peevish towards Men, and treats any Man with Rancour or Indecency, is only the Herald of his own Wrath and Illmanners, and can never be an Advocate for Truth or Religion: It is base enough to vent his Spite, and difplay his favage Breeding; and 'tis foolifh enough to think, by doing fo, to ferve or entertain Mankind : But it is downright Affurance or Crazinefs, to warrant his Brutality and Spleen with the unnatural Pretence of God's Glory, or the Love of Truth. When I fee Abufe, 111nature, and Infolence, in the Writings of a Divine, I confider him as a Layman spoiled, and pity any Caufe in fuch Hands. Saucy Language and Invective are not apt to convince: They prove nothing but an angry Spirit, and an ill-bred Man. Railing for Truth and Religion is a backward Way of propagating either. What would a sensible Pagan fay of fuch fierce Writers, but that they were pious Wafps; not Preachers, but Scolders of the Word? Surely Good-nature (to fay nothing of Good-breeding) is infeparable from Chriflianity; nor can that be Religion, which wants

xvii

wants Meeknels and Humanity. But as Superfition is a Subfitute for Religion and Virtue, and eafily practifed by the most virious; Scurrility and Wrath pass with Enthuliasts for Zeal; and they assume a high Character, whils they act a mean Part in a vulgar Strain.

As to the Doctrines combated in the following Papers, the Doctrines of Popery, or those taken from Popery, and tending to support it, I think it of infinite Concern to Society to have them clearly difplayed and exposed; fince they strike at the very Bcing, at least at the Well-being, of Society. They manifeftly debauch weak Heads, and inflame weak Minds. They are the Pillars and Prompters of Superstition. What Friend, Follower, or Well-wisher, would the Pope, or King James, or the Descendants of King James, have found in these Kingdoms, but for the Prevalence and Poison of fuch Doctrines, the Cant of Infallibility, and of Indefeafible Hereditary Right, and other fuch factious, fenfeles By-words of Superstition and Party?

I HOPE I have demonstrated, how repugnant to Religion, to Liberty and Property; indeed, how frightful to Britons, and all Rational Men, the Pretensions of King

King James and of Popery are; Pretenfions evidently founded upon Impiety, Fraud, and endless Contradictions. Can there be higher Nonfense, or a stronger Doctrine of Impiety and Immorality, than that any Man has any Right to violate a Truft; nay, that fuch Right is Hereditarv and Unalienable? It might be maintained, and maintained with higher Confiftency, that if the Arch-fiend were mortal, and had Defcendants, he and they would be intitled to Hereditary, Satanic Misrule in the Kingdom of Darkness, He is originally from Heaven, and justly banished elfewhere: He and his Fellow-fiends, ever raging against the Divine Being, for their just Expulsion and Torment, are faid to be inceffantly plotting and ftriving for Re-admission, and confequently for overturning all the Laws and Government of Heaven. Were any of the Inhabitants there, infenfible and unworthy of their happy Lot, disposed to join in the horrid Treason, would they not merit the fame Vengeance ?

T we most promising Method of makeing People Jacobites, is to make them Papilts; and then no Nonfense can shock them. It will be then safe, nay, acceptable, to tell them, that King James is a ruling ruling Hierarch above, complimented with a larger Dominion in the Sky, than what he loft below it. Nor would fuch a Pofition be more abfurd and incredible than what Pope Leo (diftinguished and worfhiped in the Roman Church, by the Title of Saint Leo) has afferted; namely, that God bas taken St. PETER into the FELLOWSHIP of the INDIVISIBLE Trinity. Neither is this Blasshemy and Impossibility more glaring than those of Transubstantiation, of the Pope's Infallibility, &c. &c. &c.

Ir King James had Numbers adhering to his Caufe, the Thing is not strange, nor withour Example. Faction, and Fraud, and Superfition, can always do Wonders amongst the Populace every-where : The Death of Nero, that Imperial Butcher, and Monster in all Bestiality, though it was a Bleffing to the Roman Empire, and a Relief to Mankind, was lamented by the , Rabble at Rome, and long lamented. Nay, they treated him as a Deity, reared Altars to him, and appointed him Sacrifices and ministring Priefts. Neither was Nero a worfe Character than feveral of the Popes, and Popifh Saints. I think King James was believed to have worked Miracles when he

XX

he was dead : Probably he may, in time, be fainted. He had many Qualifications for an eminent Popifh Saint, finall Capacity, blind Credulity, Zeal without Knowlege, above all Oaths and Faith to Heretics, devoted to all the Calls of Popery, and to all the Craft of Popifh Priefts.

EVERY genuine Papift must hate every heretical Government, confequently this Government. Every converted Papist is therefore an Enemy to the Government. Difaffection prompted by Bigotry, and the Craft of Impostors, is the most dangerous Difaffection. He must be a Traitor at the Peril of his Salvation : What can be a stronger Motive? This shews the dangerous Tendency, and michievous Effect, of separation makes Men Dupes to Deceivers; who, where-ever Reason is confulted, or Religion is interpreted by Reason, can never mislead those who adhere to either.

I BLESS God, no Time was ever known which afforded Reason more Scope, or Confcience more Ease, than the present Time; a very improper Time, therefore, for the late Adventurer. Had he come in an Age when Gods and Heroes sprang out of the Earth; when Goddess courted or stole. the

the Embraces of Men, who, though mortal, were beautiful and ftrong; and when a jolly Trojan could rival Mars; had he. arrived amongft a People void of Eyes and Laws, and affured them, " That he had " come from afat for their Good; that he " was a near Relation of Jupiter, the chief " Ruler of the Skies, who, out of Kind-" nefs to the Nation, had fent this his. " Kinfman to be their King ;" he might perhaps have found Admission from a People living in Blindneis, and prone to Superstition. But to come recommended by the Pope, the Enemy of our Religion; by France, the fworn Foe to our Liberty and Laws; or to recommend himfelf, as the Grandson of King James ; was to frighten, rather than to gain, free and difcerning Protestants, who hated Popery and France, had bravely expelled King James as a Bigot, and an Oppreffor, and folemnly abjured for ever all his Popish Descendants.

WONDERFUL is the Force, father the Enchantment of Party. It finds Crimes in Virtues, when Virtue is against Party: It fees Virtue in Crimes, where Crimes favour Party. At best, it less the Horror of the most horrible Crimes. What can be more fo, than unprovoked Difaffection,

ххй

PRBFACE. xxiii

fection, Perjury, and Rebellion? Compared with those, what are Felony and Robbery_ more than venial Offences? Yet many, who abhor Røbbers and Felons, pay great. Honour to Traitors, and justify Perjury and Treason: Whilft a Person forsworn in a. private Caufe, in which one Man fuffers, is detefted, a Berson who takes a false Oath to the Community, and is thence an i Enemy to every Man in it, is often careffed, and deemed the more worthy of public Truft for betraying the Public : Numbers defend the dreadful Treachery : General Practice makes it at least less hideous. fometimes popular. I have heard of famous Communities, where Oaths to the Government were never forgiven, when taken to be kept, but popular when broken as foon as taken ; and taken in order to be broken. Yet a more harmless Character, that of a Knight of the Poft, was by no means honourable there, unless when employed for the Service of Party; and then it was meritorious. What ought ... what can, alarm Society more, than fuch . a Spirit? What can be more threatening to Society than fuch Practices? What more alarming to Protestants, than the Advances of Popery?

دية

WHAT

WHATEVER favours the Progress of Popery, must be dreadful to all fincere, to all thinking Protestants. What can be more fo, than the bold and impious Claim in Priests to fave and to damn; or, indeed, to do any thing, which any Man elfe cannot do, when called or permitted by the Civil Power? This is downright Popery, the very Pith and Vitals of Popery. Whoever afferts it, is at best an unfound Protestant, a Papist without the Name, or perhers the Intention. Apoltolic Succeffion is another wild Claim maintained by fuch visionary Men, Protestants in Name: A Claim to fucceed the Apolles in being very unlike the Apoftles; not in working Miracles; not in wandering over the World, in Poverty, Humility, Diftrefs, and Danger, to preach the Gofpel where it is not known; but in telling People over and over what they already know ; in uttering Words which any Man may utter; in reading Books which any Man may read; in performing Actions which any Man may perform; and in deriving great Revenues, Pride and Pomp from the poor, humble, despised Apoliles. Neither is the Crazinels and Contradiction of fuch a Claim the worft Part of it. It is the Broadway to Popery, and 4.24

xxiv

and is Popery. Without deriving themfelves from Rome, they think that they cannot derive themfelves from the Apoftles. To be thoroughly confiftent, they mult go back to Rome. Whoever allows Apoftolic Succession to the Church of Rome, condemns Protestants, declares them Schifmatics, and himfelf to be no Protestant.

THIS Claim of Apoltolic Succession, at best wild and falle, comes with the better Grace from the Church of Rome, as that Church pretends to work Miracles : A Power which she proves by afferting it, and by curfing all fuch as deny it. Just fo the proves Transubstantiation, Infallibility, and all her other Nonfenfe, and pious Impossibilities. In truth, all her priestly Power, all Power over the Soul, except that of rational Conviction, implies Infallibility, and is downright Nonfenfe, or downright Craft. These are the great Props of Popery. What can never be proved, ought never to be believed. What will not bear Examination, ought to be rejected abfolutely, or mult be fwallowed implicitly. How can the Heart of Man confent to what the Mind of Man canaet copceive? Lay afide year' Reason, and be convinced by our Authority, is a Precept truly

truly Popish: That is, put out your Eyes, and we will show you rare Sights. Yet this is the Spirit and Strain of Popery, and of such as embrace its Principles, without adopting or owning its Name. Widely opposite is the Principle of genuine Protestants; "Nothing to be admitted without "Evidence; no Evidence inconfistent " with Reason."

But, dropping all further Purfuit of this Subject here, I leave my Readers to their own Reflections upon it, and upon every other Subject handled in the enfuing Papers: In them I hope they will find nothing unworthy of a good Protestant, and a good Subject.

Is amongst one Sort of Readers I have fome Energies, it is my Misfortune, but their Fault. In all my Writings I have treated Religion, not only with Decency, but with true Respect; as I have Superflirion, Bigotry, and ecclesiastical Craft, with Freedom; fince these are the Bane of Reafon, and confequently of Religion, which is always perverted and lost when Reafon is banished. Where this great Standard of all Things is gone, the Fraud and Interest of particular Men become the general Law, and ensure the Bondage of all Men. When

xxvi

When Men, interefted in difguifing Religion, interested in making it subservient to their own Ends and Paffions, cannot defend their religious Opinions by Reafon, they will facrifice the Reason of all Men to their Opinions: And then they need not reafon, but hang and burn. Power in Things purely spiritual, is and must be fpiritual, or rather fecular Tyranny. Whoever can perfuade others, that what he fays comes from God, that what he does is warranted by God, fets himfelf up for God, and becomes in Effect the Object of their Worship. From this wild Claim, dreadful and mif-shapen as it is, the Raman Babel hath arisen, with all the bloated, the barbarous and contagious Train of Imposure and Tyranny; the People blind; chained, and flarving; their Mafters gorged and triumphant, and Christianity turned into Cant, Commerce, Jugging and Cruel-ty: And the fame Claim would have even ry where the fame Effect, to exterminate Religion, and to inflave Men. It is the great Foundation, as of Popery, fo of Mahometifm, and of all Imposture, of all spiritual Empire. × .

UPON this Subject, where nothing too frong can be faid, I have faid no more b 2 than than what many of the Clergy have faid ; no more than what all the Clergy have fubmitted to, declared, and fworn. I have written against all Clerical Power : They have renounced it upon Oath. Can they be decently offended with me, for juftifying their Oath, and them for taking it ? I have done no more than the ableft and beft of their Body, and confequently the greateft Ornaments to it, Chillingworth, Tillot-, fon, Whitebeot, Burnet, Wake, with many more venerable Fathers, fome still remaining, have done.

WHOEVER maintains contrary Principles, is not a true Member of this Proteftant Church, is not a good Subject.

I HAVE dealt freely with Superflition, which is religious Fear without Ground, and religious Folly without End, an Indignity to the Deity, a Forfeiture of right Reason, and an utter Departure from true Religion: None but such as are Slaves to Superflition, or would gain by Superflition, can be offended with me, for exposing fo odious, fo gross, fo dangerous, an Evil.

I HAVE dealt freely with Bigots, four, narrow Men, who would contract the noble diffusive Spirit of Christianity, would make the Deity delight, as they do, in Peevish-

xxix

Peevifhness, Grimace and Jargon, in Cant and Sound, in Sternhold and Hopkins.

I HAVE been free, very free with the Perfecutor, that is, with the Bigot in Wrath, and armed to deftroy: An infernal Infirument under a celeftial Difguife, damning human Souls, butchering human Bodies, yet blafphemoufly preaching Salvation and Mercy. What a diabolical Groupe of Hypocrify, Cruelty, and atheiftical Zeal! Whoever would influence or alter religious Opinions, by Gaols and Fines, or, which is a further Strain of the fame impious Policy, by Torture and Execution, hath already renounced the Spirit of Chriflianity, difowned Confcience, mocks God; deifies himfelf, and proclaims everlafting War amongft Men.

THESE are the three peftilent Foes which I have chiefly attacked, Superfition, its Child Bigotry, and the baneful Iffue of both, PERSECUTION. Can three more furious, more defolating Curfes, vifit thole who dwell upon the Earth? What Havock they would make, is notorious from what they have made. In being a declared Enemy to thefe, I am but a Champion for Religion, and human Society; and thereb 3

fore a good Subject in Church and State. I have never used any Clergyman indecently, much lefs any of them ill; however fome of them have used me. With many of them I live upon good Terms: Nor would I hurt even those, who have fo little of the Gospel Spirit as to hurt others for differing from them. I fincerely regard our religious Establishment. Though far from perfect, it is the best I know: I truly effeem all the worthy Members of it : all who have the Temper of Chrislians, and the Manners of Gentlemen. As to those who diffinguish themfelves by Scurrility and Perjury (if there be any fuch); Men who pervert the Dignity of Preaching into Scolding; who take Oaths to the Government, and act like Traitors to it; no one who regards God and the Government, can reverence them : What good Chriftian, what loyal Subject can?

To conclude this Head, I shall take upon me to aver, That, in whatever I have written of the Church and the Clergy, I have the Bible, Reason, the Law of the Land, together with the best, and most learned, of the Clergy, on my fide.

I muft

I must caution, and assure my Readers, that, whatever Afperity they find in these Papers against Popery, I bear no Ill-will, not the least Difguit, to the Perion of any Papift, nor would I hurt any Papift for being fuch. Some of them are my Friends; I know many worthy, many well-bred, Men amongst them; and I am forry from my Soul, to fee any of them subject to the Witchcraft of their Religion, to the blinding Influence of their Priefts, and to to furious a Faith. I would gladly reconcile them to this free, this mild Government, by befeeching them to confider, how differently every Popifs Government uses Protestants, from what this Government uses Papifts; that every Man in every Country thinks his own Religion as good as they think theirs : And then what would be the dreadful, the barbarous and defolating Confequence, if every Man were to punish every Man for any Religion 🤌

I would likewife observe to my Readers, that, whatever I have faid against Nonresidence, I heartily effecting many Nonresidents. The thing is furely, hable to Cenfure and Complaint, or Hut. Exceptions may be allowed for Men of superior. Meb 4 rit.

rit. In fuch Merit I always comprife Moderation, mutual Charity, and universal Benevolence; Principles which I perceive with Pleafure prevailing amongst the prefent Clergy. The chief amongst them for Confeience and Character, defpile the Narrowness, the unchristian Fierceness, and Party Spirit, fo long and fo lamentably reigning amongst their Predecessors, perverting and poisoning most Part of the Nation, reviling and perfecuting the other; maintaining Systems of Craziness and Contradiction, miftaking Rage and Nonfenfe for Religion, and fathering upon the God of Wildom Prieftly Folly, Fanaticifm, and Dreams.

I never had any Quarrel to any Clergyman, who had none to Confcience and the Government; and I defire to keep Peace with all of them, who keep their Oaths. Even to fuch as have ufed me fcurriloufly, I have made no fuitable Returns, nor any Return but that of Pity and Silencé, with my unfeigned good Wifhes, that, if they would not condefcend to the Temper of Chriftians, they would at leaft afpire to the Language and Decency of Gentlemen. Neither do I boaft of fuch Forbearance as Matter of Merit. I blefs God, it is natural

xxxii

P R E F A C E. xxxiii

tural to me. I should be very forry to be angry at any worthy Man: I should be ashamed to be angry at a worthless and despicable Man: Hatred I bear to no Man. Perfonal Diftaste is an unmanly, indeed a fcandalous Motive for writing. I have no Difgust to Papists, but should grieve to fee Popery increase. That Men, who call themselves Protestants, should contribute to that Increase, is a melancholy Confideration: The Fact is too true.

WHOEVER promotes Superfition, promotes Popery: Whoever contends for Power in Priests, is an Advocate for the Papal Power: Whoever afferts, that Prefbyterians (that is, Protestants) are worke than Papists, is himself no Protestant; nay, is directly ferving the Caufe of Popery. Yet this has been the Style, and conftant Cry, of those, who called themselves the only true Churchmen, for more than a Century; and by it they have directly encouraged weak People (and, God knows, in these Points most People are weak) to embrace Popery. By this falle Cry they have promoted the Popish Caule much more fuccessfully, than all the fecret Popish Millionaries have been able, or ever will be able, to do, by all their mean Converts cheated.

cheated or bribed into Popery in Lanes and Corners, chiefly from Stables, Sculleries, and the Rabble.

PANEGYBICS upon Popery by Proteftant Divines, have been a common, nay, a fashionable Monster: Writings against Popery by the same Hands (for that Monster too has fometimes, nay, often, been seen) were not so monstrous. An Epicure, who praises Luxury, or an Indulgence in Meats, Drinks, and Women, may very consistently blame, and except to, particular Dishes, Liquors, and Ladies 5 yet be still a thorough Epicure.

THE

XXXIV

[xxxv]



тне

CONTENTS.

- NUmber I. A View of the Romish Church, in her Heads, Theology, Canons, Miracles, and Saints; taken chiefly from her own Witters and Champions, Page 1
- Number II. An Idea of the French Government. The Spirit of Popery, how terrible to Proteftants, 9
- Number 11I. Further Observations upon the French Government. The Excellence of our own, confessed by French Writers, 17
- Number IV. Perfecution and Cruelty, Marks of Apoftafy from Christianity. The Doctrine of Transubstantiation, how impious and impossible. The Inconsistency, Impotence, and Absurdity of all Popish Miracles, 23
- Number V. The natural and dreadful Confequences attending the Succefs of the Rebellion, 33
- Number VI. The Views of the Pretender not to be difguifed. His Defence an Infuit, 41

xxxvi The CONTENTS.

- Number VII The Norman Invasion, how fanguinary and fatal to England. The Invader how faitbless and barbarous to Englishmen, Page 49
- Number VIII. The curious Speech of a fugitive Proreftant-Popish-Jacabice Priest to Lewis the Well-beloved, 60
- Number IX. The Loyalty of Papiffs never to be trusted by Protestants. Religion and Liberty inevitable Sacrifices to a Popifh Revolution, 70
- Number X. Remarks upon the Appeal of the Pretender (young or old) to the People, 78
- Number XI. Popery tried by Christianity and Reason, and proved an Enemy to both, 94.
- Number XII. Warning to Britons upon the prefent Rebellion supported by France, 100
 - Number XIII. The flocking Antipathy of Popers to Common Senfe and Christian Charity, 108
 - Number XIV. Dialogue Letween a Nuble Convert and bis late Confessor, 112
 - Number XV. Cortinuation of the fame, '128
 - Number XVI. Continuation of the fame, 136

The CONTENTS. XXXVII

Number XVII. Remainder of a Dialogue between a Noble Convers and bis late Confessor Page 145

- Number XVIII. King James II. bis difgraceful Reign. His Impotence and Cruelty. He expofes and depofes bimfelf, 154
- Number XIX. How boldly the Popifb Clergy abuse their Followers, by teaching them to deny with a Curse the most obvious Impieties of their Church, 164

Number XX. The fame Subject continued, 176

Number XXI. A feasonable and curious Quotation taken from one of the Political Discourses upon Sallust the Roman Historian, 185

Number XXII. The Quaker's Advice to the young Presender, 193

Number XXIII. Tb: intimate Refemblance between the Popific Clergy, and those of modern Paganisfm in the East, 202

Number XXIV. Sect. I. Of the many good Sermons preached and published against the Rebellion. A Sermon of fingular Tendency, by an emimens Hand: The strange Dostrines advanced, and she observable Omissions, in it. 213

XXXVIII THE CONTENTS.

Number XXV. Seft.II. Our National Sins no ways analogous to thife of the Jews, nor meriting equal Punifoment. The Rafbnefs and Danger of afcertaining and applying Divine Judgments. Page 231

- Sect. III. The impious Behaviour of the difaffected Clergy, formerly, how liable to Divine Judgment. Their pefilent Flattery to bad Princes, their Enmity to the beft. Their inflaving Do-Grine. How unfit to be Teachers; and how they advanced Irreligion, 242
- Sect. IV. The paffionate and ridiculous Application of Divine Judgments, by visionary, selfifs, and factious Spirits. It is urged for Argumens where Reason is wanting, 254

Sect. V. The Religion of the Multitude rarely the Effect of Examination and Inquiry, but of Accident and Habit. The mischievous Tendency of blind Belief, 265

Number XXVI. The free Use of Reason the beff Cure for Bigotry, and the Violence of Enthufiasm, . 279

Number XXVII. Observations upon the Clergy's incredible Canon, injoining an Oath to an Et Cætera, in the Reign of King Charles I. 287

XXVIII: Confiderations upon the mischievous Tendency of Libels; chiefly public Libels, 294

The CONTENTS. XXXIX

- Number XXIX. The Subject of Libels continued, Page 311
 - Number XXX. The Subject of Libels continued and concluded, 323
 - Number XXXI. The Absurdity of Jacobitifm, the Impiety of Popery, and the Enthusias of Party, 337

Number XXXII. The Letter of Monfieur D'Argenion to Mynheer Van Hocy, and that of the Mynheer to the Duke of Newcassle, paraphrased, 54



THE





ТНЕ

INDEPENDENTWHIG.

NUMBER I.

A View of the Romith Church, in her Heads, Theology, Canons, Miracles, and Saints; taken chiefly from her own Writers and Champions.



Am well pleafed with the feafonable public Zeal against the double-headed Tyranny with which we are threatened. I therefore here prefent the Public with such a Display of Popery,

Ac-

as may ferve to roufe the most stupid and lukewarm Protestants, and undeceive Papists, who are kept by their Priests from the true Knowlege of it.

Vor. IV.

B

According to the Popish Historians, and even by the Testimony of the best and ablest Popish Writers, no Throne, no Pagan Throne, was ever filled with such Monsters of Immorality as the *Papal* Throne; Monsters most detestably wicked in themselves, and the constant Authors of universal Wickedness, Imposture, Delusion, Oppreffion, Robbery, Tyranny, Murder, and Massacre; pestilent Enemies to all good Men, and to whatever was good in the World.

THESE Popes even bear Testimony against one another: Stephen VII. thought his Predecessor Formosius so horrid a Criminal, that he had him pulled out of his Grave, and his Body thrown into the Tyber. Stephen himself was strangled as a Criminal equally horrible.

 $B \land R O N I US$, that great Advocate for Popery, to which he often factifices Truth and Hiftory, declares *Pope Sergius* to have been the most abominable of Men, living in a Brothel, particularly with two celebrated Harlots, Mother and Daughter, who governed the Pope, and the *Roman* Church, and made the most of both. By one of these Harlots he had a Son, who came to be Pope by the Name of *John* XI.; a Pope who lived in Inceft with his own Mother. Her Name was *Marozia*, a Lady of uncommon Fortune, Mistrefs To two Popes, one of them her Son.

ł

JOHN

2

70 HN XII. professed the Black Art, and paid Divine Worship to Venus and Jupiter : He debauched Ladies on the Steps of the Altar, and was famous for all diabolical Exceffes. This infernal Father of Chriftendom was deposed by a Council fummoned and fupported by the Emperor Otho. A Deposition which the same keen Churchman Baronius is not ashamed to censure as an Act of Prefumption, as paffing Judgment, upon one whom no Man on Earth had a Right to judge. So that he was accounted a regular and genuine Pope; and if he was, why may not the worft and most accurfed Being be one?

RONIFACE VII. murdered Benedict VI. in order to fucceed him; and they were commonly expelling and butchering one another. -Cardinal Benno mentions one Gerard Brazeta who was appointed and paid as Poisoner-General to the Holy See, and who poifoned Seven or Eight Popes, at the Inftigation of fuch as wanted " to be Popes. These Popes were in Truth such Sons of Perdition, that even Baronius owns' " the End of the World to have been then " thought at hand, as no Time had produced fuch " Monfters, and fo many Scenes of Horror."

THE famous Hildebrand, Gregory VII. filled all Germany with Blood, and Fire, and Famine; and carried every Curfe of human Tyranny, and diabolical Pride, as far as they could go. Matthew B 2 Parisz

Paris, a Papist and Ecclesiastic, calls Innocent III. a Lion in Cruelty, and a Blood-sucker in Avarice. Observe, that this was the Pope who oppressed and plundered this poor Nation so long and so unmercifully, during the miserable Reign of Henry III. Benedict XII. purchased a Lady of Condition and Beauty from her Family for so much ready Money. She was Sister to the celebrated Petrarch. Lucretia, Daughter to Alexander VI. was likewise his Mistress, and Mistress to his Son Cafar Borgia, as also Wise to another of his Sons,

-Pontificis Filia, Sponsa, Nurus.

INNOCENT VIII. left Sixteen Children. I need not fay, all fpurious; for no Pope can marry. Leo X. boafted " what Treafure the " Church had derived from the Fable of Chrift." Paul III. not only lay with his Daughter, but, to have her all to himfelf, poifoned her Husband.

CAN That be the Church of God, which hath fuch Heads? Does it become the Champions of that Church to reproach the Reformation as derived from the Lewdnefs of Harry VIII.? And can the humble and merciful *Jefus* own fuch polluted, fuch bloody Succeffors? Have fuch carnal, fuch worldly, and fuch devilish Abominations, any thing to do with Religion, or spiritual Characters, The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 5 Characters, but to difgrace and extirpate both?

IF we defcend from the Heads of that Church to her great Champions and Supports, the Schoolmen; the Extravagancies and Fooleries of the latter are incredible. They are the Metaphylics of the Heathen Philosopher Aristotle, prostituted to maintain the lying Claims of Churchmen : What is incredible, is explained by what is impoffible; and what is impossible, is maintained by what is unintelligible: Imposture is founded upon Subtleties; Nonsense defended by Sophistry; Contradiction by Names and Authority; and a monitrous Theology is recommended under barbarous Terms. Here follow a few of the important Points there difcuffed, "Whether it be poffible " for the Deity to become feminine? Whether " the Foreskin of our Saviour (cut off in Cir-" cumcifion) be yet taken in the Eucharift, where " he is supposed to be swallowed Whole? Whe-" ther the Body of Christ comes into the Ele-" ments of Bread and Wine by the way of " Deduction, or of Re-production; or if his " Body hid been made of Flint, how it could " have been crucified?"

THESE are fome of the deep Queffions amongst their principal Theologians, and are called Divinity; as if the further from Common B₃ Senfe,

Sense, the nearer to Religion; and the more mad, the more Orthodox.

THE Catholic Canons are of a Piece with the Catholic Theology, shameles, immoral, and extravagant. It is a System of Chimeras, extracted from the Authority and Writings of old Popes and Doctors: the Dreams and Diffinctions of Pedants, and the Decretals of defigning Pontiffs, fet up against the Civil Law, Reason and Morality. They affert, for inftance, that Meum and Tuum, and the Afcertaining of Property, was introduced by Injustice and Violence; and that, according to the wifest of all the antient Sages, all Things are common amongst Friends, especially Women: That the Crimes and Failings of the Pope are as excufable, as the Robberies committed by the Hebrews upon the Egyptians. By the fame Ecclefisitical Laws, and for the fake of Ecclefisitical Men, Lewdness and Adultery are treated rather as Levities than Crimes, and stiled lucky Adventures, Leve peccatum, & quod Galli vocant BONAM FORTUNAM, Gallantries.

THE Miracles of Rome are fo numerous and impudent, fo ridiculous, and fo impossible, that Preseftants, as well as fensible Turks and Heathens, would think them invented to difgrace the Roman Church, did not the Roman Church avow and affirm them; none of them performed before Hezetics, who only want them, but only before Catholics,

tholics, who want them not; never worked in Public to render them uncontefted, but in Cor-. ners and Chapels, as if on purpose to raise Sufpicion about them.

In the Lives of the Popith Saints, all published by Authority, are found the following Miracles gravely afferted, with a Thousand others equally ridiculous: The Bleffed Virgin visiting Friers in the Night: Felus Chrift playing at Cards with a Nun in her Cell, courting Nuns, and marrying Nuns, his Virgin Mother being the Match-maker : Beafts and Birds adoring the Hoft: The Devil bearing Teltimony for the Church against Heretics: An Oven hested with Snow by St. Patrick ; and a Pound of Honey converted into a Pound of Butter, to please his Nutle: St. Anthony preaching to the Fifnes, St. Francis to the Beafts; and neither Congregation willing to depart, till the Saints had bleffed them: The wet Habits of Friers hung upon the Sun-beams: The Monks enter tained in Heaven under the Bleffed Virgin's Robes: A Nun fweetening a Veffel of four Wine, and her Image upon an empty Tub filling it with Oil, and continuing it full for fome Months, for the Use of the Convent : Sr. Dominic forcing the Devil, in the Shape of a Monkey, to hold his Candle, till Satan's Fingers were burnt to the Bone: A Ship carrying the Body of a dead Saint, piloted by a Raven, for many Leagues: The Bleffed Bà

7

Bleffed Virgin's fuccessful Dispute with forme Devils in Behalf of a lewd Priest, who had been assiduous in his Devotions to her.

THESE ftrange Dreams, full of Nonfense and Blasphemy, are the great Proofs, that the *Roman* Church is the true Church. But these Fooleries and Frauds, however subversive of Religion, and the genuine Marks of Imposture, are pardonable, in comparison of her bloody and perfecuting Spirit, the Consequence of her cruel want of *Charity*, the most fignal Christian Virtue. She damns all who are not of her horrid Communion, and murders, or would murder, all that she damns; Witness her universal Practice, and constant Massacres, at Paris, in Ireland, her Crusades against the best Christians, the daily Fires of the Inquisition, and the Burnings in Smithfield, especially under Queen Mary.

BE warned, O Protestants; continue what ye are, Christians and Freemen: Your All is at Stake, Liberty, Property, Conscience: Abhor the Harlot, and oppose the Tool of the Harlot.



NUMBER

đ



NUMBER II.

An Idea of the French Government. The Spirit of Popery, how terrible to Protestants.

THERE offer fome further Thoughts upon Popery: as also upon the French Government. Ours is a Government by Laws: Theirs is a Government by Will. By whatever Pre-faces or Pretences the King recommends his Laws, bis own Will and Pleafure is the last and ftrongeft : This is his conftant Stile to his Parliament, which is only an Affembly of the Judges of the feveral Courts of Justice, all the King's immediate Creatures, created by him, paid by him, and commanded by him. The General States of the Realm, reprefenting the Kingdom, and refembling our Parliaments, are long fince laid aude there. The King has no other Rule or Limitation in raifing Money, formerly raifed only by the States, than his Humour and Paffions, or those of his Ministers. A mean Capacity, or Bit WARE:

want of Capacity, Royal Folly, or Royal Frenzy, are no Difqualifications. His Will is still facred, however extravagantly or stupidly exerted; and still his Pleafure is his Law.

HENRT IV. with all his great Abilities, had no more Power than his weak Son Lewis XIII. nor was ever half fo copioufly flattered. His Grandfon, Lewis XIV. had he fludied to give Proof (as indeed he needed not) how little he refembled his Grandfather, could not have done it more effectually than in his revoking the Ediff of Nantz: An Act of fuch inimitable Treachery, as could not be charged upon the most faithlefs Pagan Princes; of fuch prodigious Cruely, as was never matched by Nero; of fuch amazing Folly, as would have put the Emperor Clandius out of Countenance.

THIS too fhewsfully, how little the Promifes and Oaths of Popifh Princes are to be relied on: They are rather Snares and Wiles, and when they are most plausible, and found the strongest, generally infer the most Danger. He had not only frequently ratified that facred Edict, which was the *inviolable Band* of the inward Peace of France, but in all his Infringements of it (which might proceed from his Weakness, or the subdolous Advice of his Ministers) he always declared, that he would preferve it *inviolable*.

Ďп

DID not our late King 7 ames fay, and promile, and iwear every Thing, take every Oath, fubmit to every Engagement; yet the next Moment violate them all openly, as if they had been Words of Courfe, by which he had meant nothing but Deceit and Infult? I will be bold to add, as an alarming. Proof how little Protestants can trust any Security or Affurance from Papiftsi that, had King Famer been fincere and willing to observe his Oaths and Promises, his Religion. or, which is the fame thing, his Priefts, who led him by his Bigetry, would not have permitted him. What was an Oath to the Caufe of Religion? And why should he, how durst he, keep an Oath fo pernicious to the Church, and given for the Security and Success of Herefy? Such Reafoning, from the Keepers of his Coefcience, would have convinced him of the great Guilt. of observing an Oath to Heretics, and of the great Meric of breaking it. It was Lawful, and even Polities to take its as by it he fulled his Proteftanc Subjects into Security ; but it was abfolutely necessary, and his Duty, to break it, as it was injurious to his Friends the Papifts, and obftructed the Growth of Popery.

The Question is not Whether it be a Doctrine of Popery, to be Faith with Heretics ? I think it a medles Queition : The proper Que. fion is, Whether the Papilts have ever done it, B 6 at

at least upon Principle, or longer than Times and Necessity forced them? History and universal Experience are Demonstrations, that they never did.

THE Edict of Nantz, the wife Work of Henry the Great, was an Eye-fore to the Papifts from the Beginning, though the furest and only Remedy for the long and furious Civil Wars in France; but Bigotry was too ftrong for public Peace, for Chriftian Charity, and all human-Wildom. The Extirpation of Protestants, however accompanied with War and Defolation, was the great Point in View, and the affiduous. Drift of Papifts. The perpetual Pursuit of that Court (constantly Bigotted after the Death of Henry) was therefore to deftroy that perpetual Edict; for fuch it was in the Name, Tenor, and Defign of it. After continual Breaches madein it, Lewis XIV. had the Honour to finish its Destruction, when he found, that the Bigotry, Perjury, and Tyranny of King James, co-operating with his own, made it fafe for him to do it. Yet James was not then afhamed to contend for Liberty of Confcience to all Sects here, on purpose to enable Popery to devour them all :-A black Snare, worthy of that Religion, but eafily feen through, and fruftrated with great Spirit by those whom it was spread to destroy.

QUEEN

QUEEN Mary was raifed to the Throne by Protestants; gave them all fair Words, and Royal Assuration Assuration and the great and constant Business, nay, the Glory of her Reign, to burns Protestants. She proved so faithless and furious a Bigot, that the most bloody Bigot of his Time, her Husband, Philip II. was, or pretended to be, assured of her Fury, and bore his Testimony against it.

THE Behaviour of that perjur'd Tyrant to his Subjects in the Low Countries, is another Infance of the Mockery of the Faith of a Popiflu Prince. He had folemnly foorn at the Altar tomaintain them in all their Privileges (and furely Religion is the tendereft of all) and immediately after manifested the fame Contempt for their Priwileges, and his own Oath, as he did for their Perfons and Properties, feizing the one, and butchering the other, with infinite Wantonnefs and Cruelry. His Defence was (Pray mind his Defence !) " That the Pope had absolved him " from his Oath to Heretics."

CAN Protestants possibly trust Papists, when the Papists, even with good Intentions, can be under no Tye to Protestants? Who is it that governs them in all Points of Religion, but their Priests? The Priest may be Taid to give them their Religion: For all that they have, or can have, is upon his Word; even the Books that

that they read, they read by his Permittion, and are permitted to hear no Arguments but his Arguments.

As the Papifts are guided implicitly by their Priefts, so are their Priefts by the Pope. Can any Man of Common Senfe keep his Countenance, and fay, that the Pope, or Popilh Priefts, are Friends to this Protestant Establishment, or to this Protestant Royal Family? The Popish Laity are, by being Papifts, obliged to love or hate by the Direction of the Popish Clergy. Have the Popish Clergy ever hesitated to propagate their Faith by Fire and Sword, and to employ both against Protestants, whenever they had Power, Opportunity, or even Temptation? Where-ever they fail to execute such Treason and Cruelty, it is where they date not : Nor. have they non can they have, any other Refinaint. Where Violence is like to fucceed, and promifes. them the Abalement of Heretics, the Extinction of Herefy, and the Exaltation of Poperv, it is impious in them not to exercise Violence.

ALL their Declarations of being peaceably difpofed, and Enemies to public Difturbances, are infidious: Perhaps too they may be in Earneft just at the Time when they fay fo: But when Opportunity offers; when their Bigotry is awakened by the Call of their Priefts; when the Caufe of Religion is to be ferved, Heaven opened to the

the Zealous and Active, and Hell to the Backward and Slow; dare they reason, or hesitate, and look on with Unconcern? Dare they then preach Peace and Submission to an Heretical Government?

THERE are, doubtless, God forbid that I fhould deny but there are, worthy, moderate, and peaceable Men amongst the Papists. Nature. hath formed them like other Men: But their Religion is stronger than Nature; and their Priefs having the Direction of their Religion. have of Course the Management of their Confcience, and can roule it or calm it at Pleasure. What will not a Man do for his Soul? And who is to advise a Papist but his Priest? If he be affured, that Rebellion and Treason are his Duty, will he paufe to commit them, when by them he faves his Soul, or damns it by his Refulal? Will he fcruple to burn a Heretic, though a Kiniman, or a Neighbour, when ex-, cited by the fame Premium, and the fam Terrors?

I AM far from calling for any Hardships upon Papists: It is none to be upon our Guard against them. They are the professed Subjects of the Pope: The Pope is a professed Enemy to our Constitution: Can they be, will be fuffer them to be, Friends to it? They are assiduous in making Converts to their Superstition: I wish others were

were equally fo in recovering fuch, and expoling the fraudulent and miferable Arguments of the Perverters. To me it feems Blafphemy againft God, to make Nonfenfe, and Self-Contradiction, neceffary to pleafe him; fuch as Tranfubfeantiation, and making the Salvation of Souls depend upon the Word or Confent of a Prieft: It feems a Denial of Jefus Chrift, to kill or punifh Men in his Name, for taking the beft Courfe they can to ferve him, though it were even a foolifh one. It feems an abolifhing of civil Society and Morality, to perfecute, or even to tax and mark Men for differing in Opinion from one another, or to fettle penal Opinions by a Majority, or by the Power of One, or by any Power whatfoever.

THAT of the Pope is established in Fraud and Blood, trampling upon the Scriptures of Truth, the Power and Mercies of God, and the Reason of Man; supported by Fear and Ignorance, by egregious Nonsense, Impudence, sale Terrors, and real Cruelties.



NUMBER



NUMBER III.

Further Observations upon the French Government. The Excellence of our own, confess'd by French Writers.

THE French Government, though a mild one for an arbitrary one, is yet a very terrible one to an Englifbman. All the Advantages in it are not comparable to one fingle Advantage in ours; I mean the Act of Habeas Corpus, which fecures, at leaft refcues, you from all wanton and oppreffive Imprisonment. In France, by the Word of a Minister, the greatest, the most innocent Subject, may, from Caprice, or a Whifper, or the Pique of a Miftrefs, be committed to a Dungeon for his Life, or the best Part of it, or as long as the Minister, or his Mistrefs or Minion, pleafes. Some have been thus that up in difmal Durance and Solitude for Years together, though no Harm was meant them; not for any

any Offence, real or imaginary, but only through Miftake and Likenels of Names. Thus a Minifter has fometimes committed his Favourites, and useful Agents, who lay in Mifery for Years, and might have perished in it, had not Accidents contributed to undeceive him. I think it is Cardinal de Retz that fays (I am 'fure it is fome good French Author), that he always dreaded the Favour of being removed from a bad to a better Apartment in the Bassile, because in the Pasfages there were Trap-Doors suspected, and armed Wheels beneath, where a Prisoner was in an Instant for minced and grinded as to leave behind him no Memorial of his Person.

NEXT to their arbitrary Impriforments, come their arbitrary Banifhments; and for finall Offences they are often inflicted, as well as for great. If any Member of the Parliament have the Honour and Courage freely to remonstrate against registring an oppressive Edist (for no Edist is valid, unless registred by the Parliament) a few Lines presently dispatch him from his Seat there, and from the City, into Exile: How far and how long, depends, like all Things elfe, upon the Anger or Mercy of the Monarch, or of those who direct the Monarch.

SUCH Orders, called Letters of the Signet, lie in the Hands of the Ministers, as well as in those of the Under-Governors of Provinces, to be used

ar

at their Difcretion, frequently to gratify their own Vengeance. Is an Intendant piqued against any Man of Quality; or a Minister against a Prefident of Parliament? Such a Letter is strait fent to him, and he inftantly from Home, fometimes into a remote Province. Is the Governor's Lady, or Daughter, difgufted at another Lady in the Place, finer and more admired than herfelf? Her Punishment is decreed, and the poor Rival fent a Wandering; a Crime is eafily forged, and the Sufferer has no Remedy. The Imalleft Affront to a Monk in Favour (and Monks, God knows, are foon offended !) finds the fame Compensation ; a Victim must be offered to bis boly Rage. I faw, at Vannes in Bretagne, a Lady in Years, banifhed thither from her Family in Perigard (fome Hundreds of Miles off) for speaking flightly of that libidinous Impostor the Jefuit Girard, famous for his pretended Devotion, and real Debauchery, committed with the devout Damfel Cadiere.

THE Abule of railing and finking the French Coin, at the Pleafure of the French King, is most alarming to all Men of Property: An industrious Merchant lies down to Reft, happy in his Wealth, perhaps Twenty or Thirty thousand Pounds, the just Effects of his Industry; and wakes next Morning reduced to Half, stripped by the Edict of a Night. When the King's Coffers were filled

ed with the Money of his Subjects, and he had Payments to make, he raifed the Coin to an enormous Value: When his Finances were exhaulted, and he wanted to replenish them from the Purses of his Subjects, he sunk the Coin extravagantly low. How would the English relish or bear such Grinding and Robbery?

THE French King levies Money, and raifes Taxes, at his Pleafure; and punifhes fuch Officers of Juffice in Parliament, as dare difpute his Pleafure. He furnifhes the Farmers of his Revenue (generally Upftarts and Bloodfuckers) with all his boundle's Power to raife it how they can. Nor can we be furprifed at any the most mercile's Treatment from fuch Sons of Rapine, thus armed with fovereign Power to fpoil and opprefs. It is common to fee a whole Village ftripped of all the Effects and Furniture in it; nay, to fee the very Houfes pulled down, the Roofs and Timbers catried off, and the wretched Inhabitants expoled naked to wander and ftarve.

HAS not the English Freeholder, Farmer, Manufacturer, Caufe to blefs his own Government, and different happy Lot? Thefe have no arbitrary Demands to apprehend, and know to a Farthing what they have to pay, long before the Payment is asked. If they be injured in their Portion of Payment, they have eafy Recourfe to Tribunals and Protectors of their own, generally

Į.

rally their Neighbours, who will chufe to do them Justice, or dare not refuse it.

A FRENCH Gentleman, who travelled through England after the Peace of Utrecht. - fays in his Travels, which are printed, " That " he believes that there is no Instance in any Na-"tion whatloever, of lo great a Revenue railed " with fo much Eafe to the Subject, at fo " fmall an Expence to the Public, and with fo " little Danger to the Liberties of the People." A remarkable Testimony from a Frenchman! What is more remarkable, he is fpeaking of an English Tax much decried, our Excises. He adds. "What an Army of Officers does the French " King employ, only for his Duty upon Salt, in " the feveral Provinces? What an Army in his " Customs ? The Excise in England (fays he) is « collected with all possible Ease, whilst in « France, they are every Day making terrible « Examples, banging, confiscating, and tearing " the poor People to Pieces." Mind this, O my Fellow Citizens! Learn to love your own defirable Condition, and to hate the Parricides, who would labout to make you fick of it, and willing to risk or change it. This Author observes, candidly, " That the Tyranny of Farmers of the Revenue, " who exact Payment with Rigour, is not felt in " England, as it fadly is in France."

« IN

" In all the Cities and great walled Towns in " France (fays another French Author of Quality, and great Family) there are armed Men poster ed at the Gates by the Farmers of the Reve-" nue, to examine all who pais. If any one is " found defrauding the Excife, perhaps under " Half-a-Crown, the Offender, if a Man, is fent " to the Gallies; if a Woman, and poor, the is " whipped by the Hangman; if the have an " Eftate, the forfeits it all, or most of it, and ^{ce} lies at the Mercy of a brutal Farmer. If a " Man of the first Fashion, a great Lord, should " be found, after severe Searches, to have in his " Baggage a Pound of Salt, of about a Penny " Lofs to the Farmer, his Lordship's whole " Equipage is forfeited, his Perfon is imprifoned, " and he is fined in a great Sum."

REMEMBER this, O Britom ! Rejoice and' tremble !



NUMBER



NUMBER IV.

Persecution and Cruelty, Marks of Apostasy from Christianity. The Doctrine of Transubstantiation, how impious and impossible. The Inconsistency, Impotence, and Absurdity of all Popish Miracles.

A RELIGION which damns all Others, exposes itself at first Sight to be sufpected of Imposture, as it breathes a Spirit so opposite to the Spirit of the Gospel. Nothing but the clearest and most express Warrant from the Mouth of God, can excuse any Man for pronouncing such a horrid Sentence against another Man: The very Name of the Man, as well as the Name of his Maker, ought to be seen in that Warrant. No less Authority will do: Whoever pretends to it, impiously apes the Almighty; prefumes to do, in the Name of God, what God himself never did; and impudently practises a Cheat covered and

and recommended under the Name and Attri- butes of Truth and Piety.

THESE blafpheming Impostors usurp the Place of Almighty God, and act like Satan in it. They turn Religion into a Trade, and damn all that refuse to deal with Them, and Them only. This Charm and the Gains they make of it, are Symptoms of a Spirit truly Worldly and Devilis, of wicked Combination and Mountebankry, destructive of all Religion, and of all human Liberty; a Design which none but the most unrelenting Tyrants can Attempt, and which the most successful Tyranny can never Accomplish.

IT is against common Reason, 'tis against the Wildom and Mercy of God, and indeed against all his Attributes, and very Effence, to prefume, that he divefts himfelf (All wife and Infallible as he is!) of his indifpensable Power of eternal Rewards and Punishments, which He only is able to inflict and beftow; and transfers the fame to any frail human Creature, fubject to conftant Weakness, Passions, and Folly, as all human Creatures are. To suppose that he does fo, is an Imputation of Wantonnels or Frenzy, upon the Deity, as if he contrived to make Sport of the Creation, and render Men Dupes and Shaves to one another; as if he delighted in exalting Pride, and oppreffing Innocence; delighted

ed in the Tyranny and wicked Craft of One or a Few; and in the Delution and Vaffalage of all the Reft.

WHOM has the Almighty created refembling himfelf, able to dictate, without Opposition, in his Name, or to exercise his infinite Power without Appeal ? How much the Popes are unlike him, or rather, how profanely most of them have belyed him, and how abfolutely renounced his Rules and Laws, I have fhewn in a former. The best of them were Counterfeits. all Usurpers, affuming all Earthly, indeed all Heavenly Power, to which no earthly Creature was equal, or indeed had any Pretence. Did it appear upon their Election, that they had then gained one Ability or Talent, which they had not before, or loft one Failing which they had before? The Father of Christendom, the infallible Guide of Christians, the unerring Vicar of Iefus Chrift, inftead of better, grew generally worfe more addicted to finful Pursuits, more Proud. more Unforgiving, more Craving, lefs Merciful, and lefs and lefs refembled our Bleffed Saviour. The fame Behaviour, (ftill continued, or a worfe). inferred the fame Character still to continue, or to grow worfe, and confequently the Vanity and extreme Impropriety, and even Forgery of his new Titles. His Infallibility was a flagrant Jefc and Imposition. As Infallibility implies the pre-VOL. IV. C lenr

fent Aid of the Divine Spirit, which does not hefitate, nor proceed by Examination, nor ftay for better Lights; it was plain that the Pope had no fuch Aid; for he always acted in Form in all perplexed Queftions, called Confiftories from time to time; confulted learned Men; put off the Decifion from Year to Year; fometimes durft not decide at all, and fometimes decided wrong: At leaft, the next *infallible* Head (his Succeffor) was in the Wrong, by deciding it a contrary Way. For it, was no new Thing for Pope to contradict Pope, and to curfe one another, each of them always first invoking the Holy Ghoft.

THE Infallibility of Councils is equally ridiculous; and so were many of their Decisions, generally carried by Balloting, often by Faction, fometimes by Fighting; the Members curfing and contradicting one another; and guided, or rather infatuated and inflamed, by the worst and most unchristian Passions.

INFALLIBILITY is not to be found amongft Men; it is one of the Perfections of God, peculiar and incommunicable; whoever claims it, may with the fame Crazinefs, or from the fame Craft and impious Purpofe, claim Omnipotence. Whoever is fubject to Sin, is fubject to Error: Are not all Men fubject to Sin? Haye there been greater Sinners than the Popes? And And are Offenders against the Majefty of God, and the Purity of the Gospel, proper Vehicles of Godlike Infallibility, or proper Explainers of the Gospel, of itself so plain as to want no Explanation, at least for Gospel Ends; and it is profaned, when wrested to any other! Who can discover the Simplicity of the Gospel in the various and intricate Grimaces of the Massistications, or any of the meek Gospel Spirit in such as follow the Massistications?

THE Mass, like the Whole of Popery, is invented and calculated for the Exaltation and Profit of the Popifh Clergy, and to bind, and blind, and plunder the Laity. What can be added to the Imposture of creating God by confectating Bread, but that it is the higheft Blasphemy that ever shocked the Reason of Man, or gave the Lye to Demonstration, and the Five Senfes? Other Impoftors have devifed lying Genealogies for the Eternal Being, related false Wonders about him, pretended great Interest in him, with a Power to mollify or inflame him, and got a good Livelihood out of him, with fuitable Reverence from Dupes and the Rabble, and were always striving to frighten such as they could not perfuade nor plague; but none of them pretended to make the Deity by a Word. To Papilb Chears, faifly call'd Catholics, the Glory hath been referved of furpassing the highest Cheats in Pagan-C 2

Paganism, as well as the highest Cruelty and the most extravagant Forgeries of Pagans. Holy Lyes and holy Rage, generally found necessfary to support all pions Impostures, are effentially fo to uphold the greatest of all.

FOR a Creature to create the Eternal Creator of all Things, is a wonderful Falshood to affert, and impossible to be believed, as it is a Contradiction too glaring to be conceived by the Heart of Man, or to be uttered by any Mouth, where the Mind is not first awed by Terrors, or intoxicated by Delufions, or corrupted by Craft. Can they believe in God, who affert, that the One God can be eaten Whole by Millions, every Day, can be created and re-. merved and multiplied daily, and still remain One God? Yet, with these Omnipotent Blasphemers, it is Atheifm to deny his Multiplication; fo that it is at once Atheifm to doubt his Unity, and Atheifm to deny that he may be new-created every Hour, and a Box of confectated Wafers contains a Hoft of Gods, all one and the fame God. Could the Wit of Demonsinvent higher or more profane Mockery? Nor would it be higher Mockery in these shameless Conjurers to pretend to annihilate their Creator. They might wreft a Text as literally to their Purpole. Has not our Bleffed Sayiour faid to his Disciples, A little while,

•

while, and ye *fhall not fee me*? A Text tending as much to the Power of the Priest in *unmaking*. God, as the other Text, from whence they would derive Power to *make* God.

WHAT reasonable Man, what Christian Maily would be of a Church where this is the prime Article of Faith, and where Damnation is denounced against all who doubt it? Who would hear, much less follow, such dreadful Guidess who maintain such impious Contradictions, and burn all who will not profess a facred Lye and Impossibility, which is an Affront to the Deity, an Infult upon the Almighty, or rather a Denial of his Existence?

A PIECE of Bread, Bread to the Sight, Bread, to the Touch, Tafte and Smell, becomes at once, in the Logic of Priefts, and by their Legerdemain, the Almighty and Immutable God, and is fliced into infinite Gods: Though they impudently maintain, that they believe no more than One God; yet would burn you alive, if your queftion'd daily their Power and Practice of creating Gods without Number.

THEY practile the fame barefaced Inconfiftency in their Treatment of Saints, Male and Female; fome of them Idiots, many of them Murderers, most of them Mad, all unbleffed with Christian Charity. They fear and adore C 3 these

these Saints; pray to these Saints; compliment these Saints with Offerings and Divine Praises; ascribe Divine Attributes, Power and Miracles to these Saints; yet deny that they worship Saints.

METHINKS that Men thus Omnipotent, poffefs'd with Power to Damn and Save, and enabled by the Deity to make their Maker, fhould condefcend, for the Conviction of Gainfayers, to do fome Miracles of a lower and eafier Nature; fuch as the creating a Fly, or ordering a dead Infect to live; fuch as animating a Corpfe, as well as deifying a Wafer; ordering a common Lock to open, or a common Door to fhut, as readily as they do the mighty Gates of Heaven and Hell; for thefe laft are Miracles which they pretend to work daily.

THEY indeed tell us of other Miracles wrought by their Saints; but we defire to fee them wrought. Nor can they with any Face complain of our want of Faith, whilft we reafonably complain of their want of Miracles. What lefs than Miracles can prove the miraculous Power which they pretend to exercife, their marvellous Mysteries, and incredible Operations? If they can damn a Heretic by a Word, why not imprifon and punish him by the fame Word? If they can open Heaven to a suffering Catholic, perhaps imprifoned for the meritorious Offence of committing

ting Treafon for the Service of the Holy Church; sgainft an heretical State, why not order the Prifone Doors to fly open, to the Releafment of the pious Catholic, and to the Confusion of his heretical Judges and Perfecutors? Why not award Heretics to Death, by the Word of Command, as well as to Hell? Why not command Heretics to the Stake and the Gallows, or command the Stake and the Gallows, or command the Stake and the Gallows to burn or hang Heretics? Such Exertion of Power and Orthodoxy would foon frighten Herefy out of the Land, and re-eftablish the Catholic Faith, Unity and Revenues, with Renown and Triumph.

A FAMOUS Impostor amongst the Fewin, and one of their Meffiabs (for the poor People have had many, and none without Followers) Sabatai Sevi by Name, the Deliverer of Ifrael by Profession, undertook to restore the whole Nation to Canaan, with a high Hand, and heavenly Power and Wonders. He gain'd eafy Belief and numerous Adherents, fome of them in' the Stile of Prophets, confirming his Divine Miffion, and foretelling miraculous Effects and Events forthwith to enfue. Great Commotions followed : the Turkifb Divan was alarmed, and fent for the Impostor : He was put in Irons, yet still afferted his own Divine Character; though he, who' was to geleafe and re-eftablish a Nation, couldnot release himself. His bewitched Followers! CA tool

· +

too still believed in him, averred what MF nacles he wrought, and prophetied that he was to dethrone the Grand Seignior, and even to drag him along in Chains. That Monarch ordered him into his Prefence, and with Imperial Breview offered him his Choice, either to work a prefent Miracle, or to turn Turk, or to be impaled alive. Sabatai, unable to comply with the first, and not liking the third, made no Scruple of the fecond; be declared himself a Mahometan without Hefitation, and thenceforward laboured to convert the Fews to Mahometi/m, a Change he alleged neceffarily previous to their final Restoration. As a Proof of the ftrange Force of Delufion, his Followers still believed in him, even after such open, fuch avowed Apostafy: They faid Sabatai was carried up into Heaven, and a Damon had affumed the Shape and white Hair of the old Man, on purpole to difgrace him.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION is the most wonderful Miracle that ever was wrought; and if it be falle, the pretended Authors of it are the greatest Impostors that ever pretended to Miracles, as all Impostors do. I would only have such as pretend to maintain it, either to abjure their daring Pretences, or to work a *small* Miracle. If they perform any Miracle before camgetent Witneffes, we Protestants may venture to turn Papifls: If they can work none, we ought

to expect their. Conversion to Prosestantifm. We have no Authority but their Word for the mighty Miracle of Transubstantiation; Human Reason, and the Five Senses, which alone attest and confirm other Miracles, contradict this. We offer them no painful Alternative; we call for no Impaling, no Racks, nor Dungeons; though these be their last and most conclusive Arguments to us.



NUMBER V.

The natural and dreadful Confequences attending the Success of the Rebellion.

IN the Midft of all our public Difficulties, and the Evils that threaten us (I hope only for a fhort Time) it must give high Joy, and equal Hopes, to all Britons and Protestants, to behold fuch an universal, such an ardent Spirit in Protestants and Britons, upon the present Trial and Exigency; with fuch a glorious Abhorrence of the desperate Attempts, and bloody Designs, of our Enemies abroad and at home.

C 5,

Тны

THE very Attempt to change the Government, is a Proof of the Excellence and Freedom of the Government. If our Government were wretched and weak, and the Subjects opprefied and miferable, *France* would be the first to fupport an opprefive Government, and Rrengthen the Opprefion. As the Administration is just, and the People free, *France* will never cease plotting and labouring the Destructionof Government and People. If in our prefent Situation we are dreadful to *France*; if we thwart her perfidious Counfels, and cripple her Tyranny, will not *France* strive to difable, to enflave, and to ruin, her capital and most formidable Foe ?

THIS is her prefent Scheme; *fbe* is purfuing ber Interest, let *us* pursue *eurs*; if *fbe* fucceed, we are undone; if we prevail, *fbe* is funk; the must truckle to Terms of our imposing; and thus humbling herself to her Neighbours, whom. the has long infuked, against all Shame, and contrary to all Faith, the must accept such a Peace as they will grant her.

To carry her Point, the chufes a Perfon very proper for her Purpofes, if they fucceed; but very proper likewife to mar their Succefs, by letting; us fee our notorious and alarming Danger, in impofing upon us for our King a Nurfling of the Pope, a Pupil of her own, bred in Romifb blind-Bigotry, nuttured in all the Principles of lawlefs-Sway;,

Sway; one defitute of all Property, fublifting by Food and Raiment from *France*, taught by his Father, and his own Fate, to hate us; and now armed to punifh us, or rather to defiroy us.

Ir hath been truly observed, that whoever comes from Banishment to Sovereignty, will exercife it with infinite Havock and Cruelty: He hath fuffered fupreme Injury, and must be fatisfied with equal Vengeance. Whoever forced him out, or kept him out, is his rightful Victim : Life and Property are claimed together. Great Property is always certain Guilt in the Eye of a Tyrant; and it is easy to prove it forfeited, by calling the Owner a Traitor : What numberlefs Sacrifices, what copious Forfeitures, must this devoted Nation furnish out? A Nation almost all Heretics; all Enemies to the Tyranny of France, thence all proper Objects of Slaughter and Bondage; all accurfed by Rome, therefore worthy of Fire and Extirpation.

W E must even pay France for keeping this our Enemy, for his Education, and for all the Efforts made for him against us; for her Expence and Supplies in the last Rebellion, in the present Rebellion, and ever fince the Revolution; pay her for establishing him our Tyrant, and ever afterwards as the Deputy of France: For, if he do not enflave us, he cannot reign over us; and as he cannot enflave us, without the Power of C 6

£

Brance, we must be Slaves, in Reality, to France; in Name, to her Viceroy, who will have the Honour to be the chief Slave, and confequently the most Contemptible, as all are who wear a Crown by foreign Permission, and reign by Command.

To answer all the Demands of France, all his own Demands (which will still be as great and real, as if he were a real King) together with the Demands of his needy and craving Followers, who will plead their Wants of Wealth and Land, as abundant Titles to both, especially when forfeited to the Ulurper by Reliftance and Herefy; all the Effates and Treasure of Heretics and Rebels, will hardly fuffice. Even. the Bank of England, and all the public Funds, are all juftly liable to Forfeiture, as they wereeftablished to keep him out, and to fecure Rebels and Heretics against his coming in. What can be more obvious, what more tempting, to be fo feized, and fo distributed? What more agreeable to the Maxims of France and Rome in. particular, and to the Maxims of Popifh and Arbitrary Sway in general? The Church Preferments, fo long poffels'd by an heretical Clergy, • the Church-Lands, fo facrilegioufly ulurped by the heretical Laity, Gentry and Nobility, will be hardly fufficient to gratify the Hopes, and to compenface the Merits of an Army of Confession, holy Men

Men, who have laboured inceffantly, wrote and railed, curfed the Heretics, and flarved for above half a Century, in the bleffed View of feeing an obstinate Nation ruined, as well as damn'd Protestants in the Flames, and the Holy Church in Triumph:

THE old Laws must likewise fuccumb and bend to new Masters. Who will dare to hold up an Act of Parliament against the Mass? What Heretic venture to plead for Heretics? What Protestant Lawyer (if any Protestants be left, or one Protestant Law) will venture to affront the Pope, or a popif Sovereign, by defending Liberty, Law, and Conscience, in Opposition to Powers who hold Liberty to be Rebellion, Law to be Treason, and Conscience to be Schifmatical and Damnable; all to be punish'd with a high Hand, and instantly rooted out, or Grushed by Fire and Sword?

ABLOODY Hoft of Robbers from the Woods and Bogs of Ireland, Droves of Savages from the Rocks and Caverns of the Highlands, void of Letters, and even of Humanity, armed with Ignorance, Brutality, and barbarous Zeal, must be turned into an Army, to fecure a violent Establishment by Acts of Violence; crazy Monks, without Mercy or Knowlege, must be our Teachers, to instruct us in the Guilt of Christian Charisy, and the Danger of Human Reason: A new Nobility of Upstarts, Eugi-

Fugitives, and Outlaws, raifed from Obscurity; chiefly known for their Barbarity, original Macs and O's, shall swagger (I had almost faid wellow) in the highest Stations and Dignities, bear the grandest Titles, without being able to read them, and fink and defile them by wearing them. The old Nobility must be estinguished, or beg, or perish; or, which is worse, be Converts, and feed upon the Bounty of an Usurper, at least subfiss at his Mercy.

SUCH wide and wasting Violence, and these dreadful Changes, are rather certain than improbable. The Inwader knows, that all able, all wealthy, all differing Men; all fober and religious Men; all who love Liberty Sacred and Civil, their Property, their Bible, and their Confeience, must necessfarily hate his Person, and abhor his Education, his Principles and Dependencies. They can never be fast till he be defeated : He can never thoroughly succeed till they be thoroughly deftroyed.

CONFUSION, Extirpation, and Maffacre, are the known, the approved, the tried Meafures of Popery, and of popifh Tyrants. They think that by Cruelty to Heretics, they do Service to God and themfelves: The more Cruelty the more Service. This Principle juftifies all Rigour and Acts of Rage and Perfidy, and even confectates them all as boly and merisorions. 8. Charles.

- Charles the IXth of France, in Obedience to the Dictates of his Raith, by a long Train of fair Ufage, kind Words, and a thouland Careffes to the Hrgonots, deluded the Heads of them to Paris : where he renewed and enlarged all his friendly Professions, distinguished them as his most welcome Guefts at the Wedding of his Sifter, betrothed to their Chief, the King of Navarre: granted them many Favours, and pretended to be guided by the Counfels of their favourite Leader, the selebrated Admiral de Caligni. When he had thus drawn the Principals of the Religion together, and lulled them into due Security (for when they were prepared and armed, a small Number of them was dreadful to any Number of their. Enemies) he ordered them all to be maffacred at once, upon a Signal given: He was himfelf a keen Instrument in the Massacre. The Tyrant, as cruel as faithlefs, not only animated and applauded the most eager Murderers, but shot from his Window fuch of the innocent betrayed Victims as were like to escape their Butchers, theraging Catholics. The Carnage was purfued at: the fame Hour all over France. An Hundred thousand Protestants fell Sacrifices to the Moloch of Popery, and to the Maxims of French Tyranny. The Pope, one of the ableft that ever filled the papal Chair, but still a Pope, approved all the. bloody Guilt, all the infernal Slaughter, and par-ticularly.

4

ticularly the Murder of Coligni, one of the first Heads in Christendom for War and Counsel, but unpardonably zealous for the Gospel of Christ, and the Rights of Men.

IN one of the Croifades against the Waldenses, Two hundred thousand Souls in one City were doomed at once to Sword and Fire, though many of them were Papists. The Lay-Commander, a Man of great Quality, was for faving those of his own Communion; but a Monk, commistion'd by the Pope, infisted that the Slaughter should be general, and left to God the Care of his own.

WHAT was the Irif Maffacre; but an Effort of Irifb Papifts, to reftore Popery? Popery, and the Spirit of Popery, is still the fame. King Fames, in Ireland, enabled the wild bigotted Irifb. the old Murderers in the Year 1641, or their murdering Descendants, universally to plunder the Protestants there, to divest them of Land, Dwelling, and daily Bread, and to force Numbers of them to starve, or to beg their Bread in England and Scotland. It was natural to fear that the worft was not paft, that the Lives of Protestants would foon follow their Property, and another Carnage would complete the Restoration of Popery. The King, who had Weakness enough to go. fuch dreadful Lengths, had Bigotry enough (the most mischievous Weakness of all !) to have gone:

gone Lengths ftill more dreadful, mad as he was for Popery and lawle's Power; fince he was perfuaded, that they fupported each other: The only found Judgment which he feems ever to have made.



NUMBER VI.

The Views of the Pretender not to be difguifed. His Defence an Infult.

T H É young Pretender is not the less an Invader for his coming accompanied with so few Persons. If all that are now about him had come from Abroad with him, he would not have been more an Usurper, or they greater Enemies. The Natives are always the greatest Enemies. The Natives are always the greatest Enemies to their Country, when they are Enemies. The Twrks are not fiercer Enemies to Christians, than the Popils Irils and the Popils Highlanders are to English Protestants. If they have, besides, long smarted as Fugitives, Traitors, and banished Outlaws, do they not return with heightened Rage, with Vengeance still more direful

direful and bloody? Or, though they have never been Abroad, nor felt the Punishment and Ignominy of Traiters; yet, if they have nourithed continual Rancour against the Government, been continually bent upon its Overthrow, and long fought its Ruin, are they not habitual and ardent Fees to all that love and fupport it? Can any Croud of Intruders from Abroad be conceived more fierce or implacable? Could a Herc' of invading Tartars have proved more eager Thieves, more merciles Butchers and Plunderers, than the wild Clans following the Young Pretender? There is one Good refulting from all this thocking Evil; namely, that it is fo flocking, and that by it he gives us a Sample of his Government, and of bis Notions of Government. This is fo glaring, that they who are not alarmed by it, deferve the sharpest Whips, and the heaviest Chains, without Redemption or End.

DOES he talk of a Free Parliament? Mockery and Infult! Never was a more Free Parliament than ours, or fo much Property in any Parliament. There are feveral fingle Members in either Houfe, able to buy every Follower he has, with all their Chiefs. I could name to him the Lady of one Member, who has more Wealth upon her Toilet than would cloathe bis Army, much better than they now are, after all their boundlefs Plunder.

WHAT

WHAT English County, or even what small Borough, would own him, or his Writ, or chule a Man fit for his Purpole? He can have no Prospect of any Parliament, but a Parliament of Highland-Robbers, or Iri/b Rapperees, at beft fuch as they shall choose and admit. What Parliament can he pollibly have, but a Parliament like his Army, composed of Indigents, Outlaws, and Savages? What other Parliament would ferve bis Turn? He cannot but fee the Dread and Antipathy of the Nation, flaming fiercely from every Corner of it against him: Yet he has the Modefty and Confiftency to talk of a new Parliament. The whole Nation are his Enemies, except fome unnatural Desperadoes, in it; nor can be ever hope for any Parliament but a Parliament of Defperadoes, fuch as the Nation will never choose. Does he mean to have a Free Parliament chofen by Force? This was the Scheme of his pretended Grandfather; who, like a true Tyrant, robbed the Electors of their Charters, and filled them with Creatures of his own : But even his own Creatures, abhorring his Religion and his Tyranmy, abandoned the Bigot and the Tyrant. Is better to be hoped from this proferibed Invader ?

PARLIAMENTS, he knows, found charmingly to English Ears; and therefore tries with that Sound to charm Englishmen: Bur, whilf they

they have the Thing itself, they will not be mocked with the Grimace, and mere Sound.

HE comes from Rome, to protect the Englifb Church: from France, to defend English Liberty: 2 Papift, to protect Protestants. Can there be greater or more infulting Drollery? We enjoy more Liberty than any, than all, the Nations of the Earth ever enjoy'd, now or heretofore. We enjoy Religion in higher Perfection than ever, because every Man enjoys his own Religion. The Church is more fecure than ever, because ber Sons do not difgrace her by feeking to perfecute Dissenters, nor endanger her by the falle factions Cry of her Danger. His Majesty protects Property, and defends the Laws; his Subjects love and truft him. Never were there known fuch ardent, fuch active Proofs of popular Confidence in a Prince.

HERE is a System of national Felicity, a System unparallel'd thoughout the World! A Change from this System implies a Fall to final Milery and Destruction. The Bait of a new Parliament is an old Snare, the Cant of a Pretender. His Religion and Principles (Popils and Arbitrary) are our Dread and Abomination: He is a Stranger in his Person; his Counsellors and Exiles are starving and desperate Outlaws; his Measures are barbarous; his Soldiers are Savages. If he negarded Parliaments, he would have staid till the

the Parliament had fent for him. He has intruded against the Voice of Parliament, and of the Nation, the loud and repeated Voice of both. He tramples upon Law, he plunders Property, he imprisons and executes Men, he commits universal Spoil, yet talks of Right; he profanes the Name of Authority, and jests with that of Parliament. Did his pretended Grandfather love Parliaments? Would he be advised by Parliaments? Or did he keep his Oaths to Parliaments?

HIS very Claim, the Claim of Descent, is a Defiance of Parliament, and Law, and Oaths. If the Parliament can exclude one King, and choose another, then is his Claim by Blood a Bawble; nay, 'is Treason against the Constitution. But, if that Claim prevail, then there is an End of Parliaments, and a Man may deftrow a Nation, because he is called, or calls himself, King of it, or because his Ancestors, nay, because his pretended Ancestors, were Kings of it. If no Disqualification can disable him, then a Person unfit for the loweft Office in Life is fit for the higheft; one that is dumb may utter Laws; a deaf Man may liften to Counfel, and bear Petitions; a frantic Enthusiast may dictate in Religion; and an Idiot, or, which is worfe, a wilful and perjured Tyrant, may govern the State.

SUCH is his latent Claim; it must be fuch; and he dare neither give it up, nor explicitly affere

affert it. The Parliament, many, all Parliaments have fettled the Succeffion, as it is now fettled; forced to do fo by the Perfidy, the Bigotry, the Frenzy and Tyranny of his pretended Grandfather. Yet he mocks those that will be mocked, with an Appeal to Parliament. He does not, he dares not describe what fort of Parliament he means, how chosen, and how primcipled; neither need he describe it; we can gues his Meaning: He must either have no Parliament, or one worle than none. In the Members, a desperate Fortune, and an implacable Spirit, will be the first Qualification; blind Bigetry, the next; and an abandoned Submiffion to his Will, the last and greatest, recommended by the other two.

So that, whether he fhould have fuch a Parliament, or no Parliament, there will be an End of genuine Parliaments. And then — what follows? Ask him, and he will not tell you: But I will, and all Men thay guess; even whatever be pleafes, final Bondage, and the Inquifition; Monks and Fraud thiumphant, Conficience oppress'd, the Bible banish'd, Popery and Flames in Fashion, and Protestants burned, or their Bodies fecured at the Expence of their Faith, and their Souls. Here is a Catalogue of Woes, dreadful ones, yet not all. Behold them, Britons, abhor them, and prevent them.

A POPISH Government, and a Protestant Parliament, are a Contradiction: They are Fire. and Water to each other. A Popis Parliament, in a Protestant Country, is equally impossible. Will he declare himself a Protestant? He darea not. Nor shall we believe him, if he do. The most furious Papists are his keenest Emissaries; the most active to poison and pervert Protestants: The grosself Papists, almost Savages, are armed for him, and for our Destruction.

ARE these Tokens of his being a Protestant, or inclined to be? His pretended Grandfather long feigned himself a Protestant: His pretended Grand Uncle carried on the Fraud to his Death. Both of them continually nurtur'd Popery, and betray'd the Protestants; one of them openly attempted their Destruction.

W E have already a Protestant King, one of our own seeking and approving, never suspected of Popery, or of any Frand, or of any Equivocation; his Progeny all Protestants by Principle and Education: Shall we risk a desperate Change, because the young Pretender talks civilly, and makes Promises? Are not all his Actions lawless, most of them barbarous? And is Success likely to mend such a wild lawless Adventurer? He labours to be Master by Violence. What he gains by Violence, he must keep by Violence; and can never be safe, till all Men be undone, till

till Will determine Law, and the Sword decide Property.

SUCH is thy threatened Fate, O England! Roufe, and extirpate the Parricides that threaten it. The Spirit of the Nation hath loudly difplayed itfelf, and glorioufly from Sea to Sea, with noble Ardor and Difdain, against a -wanton Intruder, against Savage Traitors, and a Rebellion umprovoked. What remains but to nourish and pursue that glorious Spirit? The Alternative is short, To fave all, or to lose all, To destroy, or be destroyed.

IN my next, I shall illustrate and confirm all that I have here advanced, by an Example out of the History of *England*.



NUMBER



NUMBER VII.

The Norman Invasion, how fanguinary and fatal to England. The Invader how faithless and barbarous to Englishmen.

IN the following Extracts from the Reign, or rather the Usurpation and Tyranny of William the Norman, we have a Specimen of what may as reasonably be dreaded from the Pretender (either old or young) who like the other Invader, claims an airy ficitious Right, and would affert it by Force, against Law and Religion; and, to enjoy it, would make three Kingdoms perjur'd Slaves or Victims.

WILLIAM the Norman, improperly call'd Conqueror, invaded England at the Head of Forces mix'd and collected from many Countries, most of them needy Adventurers, allured by Promifes of Plunder and Settlements in this Kingdomswhich, when subdued, was to be turned into. Spoil, and parted amongst the Spoilers, with Vol. IV. D proper

proper Preference and Allotment to the principal Spoiler. It was an Attempt as defperate as wicked; and they might all have probably perifhed in it, though they were victorious at first, had not the Clergy deferted the Common Caufe, and broken their Engagement to the Nobility and the Londoners, purely to make early Court to the Ufurper, and to gain proper Advantages to themfelves, whatever became of the reft. The Cafe, I blefs God, is different now, and we have a different Clergy, who being convinced, that they have a Common Interest with the Laity in the Caufe of Liberty, join cordially with them, and have borne an illustrious Testimony against unnatural Rebels and barbarous Ufurpation.

YET, with all the Advantage of this fatal Defection, he could never have fucceeded, had he not fubmitted to Conditions. He found himself encompassed with fo many Distresses, and still threatened with fo many more, that, to prevent Famine, and to divert the continual Demands of his Followers, he agreed to Terms, the more readily, as he intended to keep none. He swore to the English, upon receiving the Crown from them, to preferve all their Laws and Liberties. He added many magnificent Promises, which, with his fair Behaviour, disposed them frankly to truft him.

His

His Deceit lasted not long, but gave way to his innate Appetite for Power, and to his devouring Avarice. He had another constant Stimulation to rob and oppress, from the restless Discontents and Importunities of his Comrades in the Usurpation, calling upon him for Donatives and Gratifications, boldly pleading their many Wants and many Services, together with his Promises and Treaty with them. To answer all their Demands, and all his own, he had no other Resource but to rob the English, and, by perjuring himself to them, be able to keep bis Faith with his Brother Robbers; besides, he took Tyranny to be his best Policy, to disable the Oppressed from avenging their Oppression.

THIS is the eternal Overfight and falle Craft of Tyrants; as if a People wealthy and well protected (Bleffings that naturally difpose them to be content) were more to be feared by their Protector, than a People plundered and desperate. The Dread of lawless Power may reduce the Bodies of Men, perhaps their Lips; to acquiesce; but their Spirits will remain the more ulcerated and implacable.

It is plain, that William the Norman came into England a determined Enemy to the English. He was in his own Nature a Tyrant, as almost all that aim at Conquest are, and engaged by Compact to exercise endless Tyranny: Yet he swore D 2 and

and-promifed, and made fair Professions; talked of his pretended Title, and Kindred to the Throne, and referred all his Pretensions to the Decision of the English, in other Words, to a Free Parliament, who to be fure must act from pure Conviction with Norman Swords at their Throats.

HE was obliged to impoverish the whole Nation to gratify those, who, upon that Condition only, joined with him in invading the Nation. His Course of Reigning was therefore naturally a Course of Plunder, and of Cruelty to such as dared to complain of being plundered: Complaint was a Proof of Disaffection, and the Complainers were hanged as Traitors. The first Tax that he railed was oppressive and arbitrary, and levied with all the Exceffes of Rigour; the whole contrary to his Oath. The Motives for it were equally odious, as it was for Money to pay his Confederate Spoilers ; a doleful Reafon to the poor Natives : Yet all this was not the worft : He had fuch Contempt for his Honour and his Oath, as well as for his Subjects, that not a Farthing of this terrible Tax was paid to the Normans, though for them only he avowed to have railed it. He kept the whole to himfelf, as a Fund against the miserable People from whom he had fqueez'd it; miferable indeed, thus mocked and drained, yet liable to be again equally drained, upon the fame Pretence.

HITHERTO

HITHERTO he had robbed them but in Part: He next proceeds to ftrip them to the Skin, upon a Charge against them, founded upon downright Impudence, namely, their Adherence to their late lawful King, Harold the Second, when they had no other to adhere to. Had that brave Prince been alive, the English Throne would not have been defiled by the rough William, who had no Peace whilst the English had any Land: No Argument will do against a naked Sword. He feized a great Number of Estatess with as little Ceremony as Mercy.

WHEN by this, and every furious Opprefilions' he had made the miferable Nation flark-mad, his next Step was to punifh them for being fo. He, therefore, befides infinite Vengeance, corporal' and capital, at once feized into his own Hands all Baronies, and all Fiefs of the Crown, whatfoever. Thus he reduced all the Nobility and Landholders in England to Nakednefs and want of Bread. Their Mifery, which feem'd complete, had yet a heavy Aggravation, and they had another flocking Scene to behold: Their Effates were granted to the Favourites and Champions of the Ufurper, desperate Adventurers, and the needy Hunters of Fortune.

THESE Upftarts and Spoilers were incredibly exalted. Some of them rioted in the Revenues of whole Counties; many of them counted their D 3 Manors

2

Manors by Hundreds. Others were made Lords of Cities, others Proprietors of great Towns; the reft commanded firong Forts and Cafiles, now purpofely built to infure the everlasting Bondage of the wretched English. All these losty Upstarts had it now in their Option, to flarve, or to feed, the genuine Lords and Owners; I mean, such of them as the cruel Mercy of the Invader had left to live bereft of Dignity and Bread.

THESE new Lords, governed by the Maxims and Spirit of their Mafter, admitting none to hold under them but their own Adherents, England was in a direct Way to lofe its Name, which was abfurdly derived from any Number of Slaves and Beggars.

THIS wonderful Revolution of Ranks and Property, fo univerfal and fo fudden, as hardly to be matched in any Country, under any Tyrant, upon any Provocation, contracted fresh Guilt and Horror from the infidious Behaviour of the Usurper just before. It was unusually soft, and even fatherly. He seemed to affect Popularity. He had relaxed the severe Exercise of Power, recalled Exiles, released Prisoners; shewn Tenderness to the English, and punished the infolent Normans. He had again talked of calling a Free Parliament, and even affembled from all Parts of the Kingdom, such Men of Note for Quality and Knowlege as were

۰.

were fittest to acquaint him with the national Enstorms and Laws.

THIS Change of Behaviour in him cheated the poor English, and recovered the Tyrant their Hearts. In him it was all a faithlefs Feint, the Effect of his prefent Dread from an actual Invafion in the North, from Denmark. As foon as he had bribed away that Peril, by Money to the Danifb General, he strait returned to his Rage, heightened by this last Danger. Besides all the human Victims to his Fury, he vented it upon-Buildings and the Soil. In the best Part of the North, for Sixty Miles together, he foread Defolation to complete, that in all that Tract not a-Tree or Shrub was left; not a Houfe or Church, nor Subfiftence for Man or Beaft. He was indeed least merciful to fuch as he did not forthwith deftroy, but left to the Pangs of Famines. to feek Relief from Carrion, from the most loathsome Infects and Vermin, and from the Fleib of one another, till they at last expired, bereft of that borrible Food. The whole Region was convered into so absolute a Defert, that for many Years together the Marks of the Plough were not-feen in ir.

WHEN William had as it were extinguished the English Nobility and Landholders, he extended his favage Scheme to the English Clergy, despiling their Privileges, trampling upon their D 4 Charters,

Charters, and fubjecting them to what Burdens he pleafed. Where they fubmitted, he ufed them like Slaves, and half-ftarved them; where they afferted their Rights, he treated them like Traitors, ftripped them of their Freeholds, and put Normans in their room. Most of the Army too was quartered upon them. He caufed all religious Houses to be fearched, and feized all the Wealth in them; for That was what be wanted, though he pretended to look for concealed Rebels and Traitors. It proved a lucrative Search to him, as he spared nothing that was valuables the rich Ornaments of their Saints and Shrines, their mass Plate, nor any of their precious Furniture, however confectated to holy Purposes.

WITH all this Outrage upon Clergymen, he had no Aversian to the Clergy. For, like many other cruel Men, he was a great Bigot, full of Reverence, and even of Liberality, to Monks. William hated the English Clergy because they were Englishmen (just as any Popish Tyrant will always hate English Protestants). His Harred and Mistrust of them was so excessive, that by Juggling with the Pope (the Father and Encourager of all Mischief and Impiety) he procured his Confent to deprive all the obnoxious Dignitaries at a Blow. Some he banished, others he imprisoned, and supplied all the Vacancies with Strangers, Creatures of bis own, or of the Pope. Such

SUCH was the Return which he made to the Englift Clergy, for their early Submiffion to him and their Treachery to their Country. A different Spirit, because a different Religion, actuates our modern Clergy, who oppose the Advances of a Foreign Toke and Foreign Superstition, with true English Courage and true Protestant Zeal.

H 1 s whole Reign was a Series of Robbery and Cruelty. He was fo fingularly abhorred, that when a whole Army of Confpirators was formed to deftroy him, not a fingle Confpirator was found to inform him of his Danger. He faw it before be heard of it, and had no Refource but to offer them their own Terms, and implicitly fubmitted to the Meaneft. He owned all their Reproaches to be juft, condemned himfelf and all his barbarous, faithlefs Tyranny, folemnly promifed a thorough Reformation, and gave them his Soulfor a Pledge. He took an awful Oath, upon the Holy Gofpel, and exprefly fubmitted to be damned, if he failed, for the future, to rule according to the known Laws of England:

THUS he ftripped them of their Fears, as' he did the credulous Fools their Followers of their Weapons; the only avenging Devils that he dreaded. The Leaders broke their Army, againft all Senfe, and he his Oath, againft all Confcience and Shame. Nay, bis Oath did but whet bis Vengeance. They who had been the Witneffes D & and and Depositaries of his facramental Engagement, first felt his Perjury and Revenge, and he pursued the Slaughter with profuse Barbarity, which was more bitterly felt by such whom he starved in Dungeons and Exile, than by those whom he only butchered. The Massack was extensive and unrelenting. This was rash Rage against true Policy. A Prince who acts like a Destroyer, is in perpetual Danger of being destroyed. William had one constant Encouragement to the blackest Perjury and Tyranny, the Pope's Warrant and Absolution: A Consideration worthy of the Thoughts and Abborrence of all Englishmen at this Day !

His conftant Perfidy, Oppression and Cruelty, begot more Conspiracies, and these fresh Barbarity and Carnage. Suspicion was a Proof of Guilt, and whomsoever he disliked, he suspected; fo that having Criminals without Number, he made Vistims without Mercy. Hanging was the gentless Punissment: To be banished and starved was accounted a Favour. Numbers perissed in loathseme Dungeons: Many had their Eyes pulled out; many had their Feet and Hands lopped off, and both Sorts were left with the Burden of Life and Carcasses, without Organs to guide and support Life.

AFTER he had long waded in Blood, fhed all the beft, and thinned the Nation, at leaft of its

its English Inhabitants, he fet himfelf to accumulate Money, and fpared no Oppreffion, nor Device to opprefs. It was a Course not of Taxing and Collecting, but of Rapine and Grinding. He had got a Kingdom by Robbery and Slaugh ter, and afterwards intenfly and eagerly purfued the Trade. He came to the Kingdom by Force and Treachery, and he ruled it as he got it. Neither did the confuming Tyranny cease with him : His Son Rufus was rather worfe than he; indeed a wolfib Tyrant. Several of the lame Line were as bad. They claimed the Kingdom as their Property, and a Right to it from Conquest. It had been much the fame thing to the Nation, , had they claimed it by Divine Right, only the latter must be owned better calculated for Delufion and Tyranny, as it carries a more awful Sound, and derives itself from Heaven. We know what dreadful Conclusions were forged for unlimited Servitude, during the arbitrary Times when it was in Fashion here.

GOD and his Majesty defend us from such Times, and from all fuch as would revive them J

P.S. IN this Character of William, called the Conqueror, I have taken the Facts and Circumstances as I found them in History; so far am I from inventing either, to ferve any Purpole of m/

D 6

my own. That he is not generally feen in fo black a Light, I conceive to be owing to the favourable Account given of him by Sir William Temple; a Performance unworthy of fo able and candid a Writer.



NUMBER VIII.

The curious Speech of a Fugitive Protestant-Popish-Jacobite Priest to Lewis the Well-beloved.

THE following Speech in French is handed about in MS. at Paris, and commended for its Smartnefs and Eloquence. His Excellency Mynheer Van Hoey has fent a Copy of it to the Hague: An important Piece of Intelligence from fuch an able Hand! A Friend of mine having transmitted a Transcript of it to me, I think it well worth the Perufal of English Readers. In order to be quite exact in my Translation of it, I have even preferved some Gallicifms, that none of the Pith and Scope of so curious a Piece might be lost.

Mt

Mr. KELLY, the Nonjuror, Secretary to the late Bifhop Atterbury, now Envoy from the Young Pretender in Scotland to the King of France, his Speech to that Monarch.

SIRE,

I HAVE the Honour to wait upon your Majefty from my Royal Mafter, the Prince Regent, and am fully inftructed by him (your Minifters, Sire, have feen my Inftructions) to difplay to your Majefty what a profound and lively Senfe he fofters in his princely Heart, of your generous Friendship to bimself and his Cause; of your bountiful and feasonable Affistance; and of your Cordiality in continuing to affist him; Affistance, Sire, so fignal and successful, as to have railed him from a forsaken Wanderer, to command an Army, to the Possefilt of almoss all ene Kingdom, and to the fair Hopes of another.

HIS R. H. Sire, is fo paffionately penetrated with a Spirit of Gratitude towards your Majefty, his gracious Benefactor and Founder, that he ardently longs to publish his Gratitude to your Majefty before the Face of the whole World, by returning you your own Gift again, and laying his crown at your Feet. A Title to it he had before, but,

but, at best, disputed, always ineffectual: Your Majesty, Sire, in giving him Poffession; has, as it were, substantially purchased the Title to yourself. His highest Ambition wilt be, to have the Honour to wear, for your Majesty's U/e, a Crown conferred upon him by your Majesty's Bounty.

For this pleafing Reafon, Sire, he earneftly applies to your Majefty, to facilitate to him the Means of thus fignalizing his Thanks to your Majefty. Be pleafed, Sire, to enable him to a final Triumph; fince he cannot, he will not, triumph finally, but for your Majefty.

H E has the Honour, Sire, to offer other Views of Advantage to your Majelty, from such a happy, such a feasonable Revolution in England; as that vain, ill-judging Nation, long infatuated with the deceitful and dangerous Pride of Liberty, and with a damnable Antipathy to the true Apostolic Church, shall then no longer obstruct your Majesty's paternal Schemes for the Glory of your Crown, and for the just Abasement of such Princes and States, as would, for narrow Interests and prefumptuous Ends of their own, dare to dispute your Majesty's wife Measures for your own Honour and their Humiliation.

HIS R. H. Sire, incapable of the low Policy of fuch ungenerous *Caution* and *Neutrality*, will ambitioufly feek his own Glory in advancing that of your Majefty, in *humbling all* who are to *blind*

1

as to refuse to receive Laws from so great a Monarch. In such Affistance given to your Maje-, fty, Sire, for such laudable and pacific Ends, his R. H. besides the Reasonableness of paying a just Debt, will have the Pleasure and Merit of imitating the Examples of his Royal Grandfather, and his Royal Grand Uncle (of pious Memory) in their Behaviour towards your Majesty's Great Grandfather, Lewis the Great, a glorious Champion against Schismatics and Commonwealths, and against all who stood so obstinately in Defence of their own pretended Rights, as not to fubmit them to his Godlike Power.

HIS R.H. Sire, hath planned out Measures for effectually reducing untractable Spirits, when, by your Majesty's Favour, he is once settled. He likewife hopes and even intreats, your Majefiy's Concurrence in this his noble Defign : He the lefs doubts your Aid, Sire, as it is a Common Caufe, almost equally interesting to both your Majefty and himfelf. He purposes to begin with Perfuafions and gentle Methods, and is fo moderate as to be content with all his Subjects who will embrace the Apostolic System of the Nonjurors (of whom, Sire, I have the Honour to be one) 'neither can our Faith or Discipline, though we be. Protestants, offend your Majesty, fince they to intimately fquare with those of the Gallican Church, which we have been ambitious to resemble.

femble and imitate, in all her effential Tenets and Practices, "Prayers for the Dead; Adoration of "the Hoft; the Invocation of Saints; the Fire of "Purgatory; the Power of Priefts to open the "Gates of Heaven and Hell; the Doctrines of "Auricular Confession, Prieftly Absolution, "Chrism, Penance, Altars, and the Unbloody "Sacrifice thereon; but above all, the princely "Power, and indelible Character, with their an-"interrupted Apostolic Succession, of Bishops and "Priefts."

W E hold too, Sire, the Divine Hereditary Right and irrefifible Authority of Kings. We deteft Schifmatics, and confider the prefent Clergy as Intruders, Presbyterians, and Time-fervers, ever fince the Revolution; and we reclaim the Church Lands from the facrilegious Ufurpers of them.

These Catholic Principles, Sire, will, we hope, warrant us, in the equitable Eyes of your Majesty, for assuming, as we do, the Title of the Catholic Church of Great Britain. These Catholic Principles, Sire, and our steady Loyalty, have so endeared us to his R. H. the P. R. that he profesfeth to have our Restoration at Heart, as much as we have his. We burn, Sire, with servent Zeah, to see the Churches gloriously filled with a flaunch Apostolic Ministry, Confessors, who have a common

mon Claim, common Sufferings, and a common Interest with himself.

H E hopes, Sire, that your Majefty will gracioufly pleafe to behold *bim*, with fympathizing Eyes, in the fame tender and juft Light as he doth *us*, engaged, Sire, in a Caufe in which your Majefty has an equal Concern with himfelf; fince, as he will rule by you, Sire, he will be ever animated with the fame glowing Ambition to rule for yow, Sire, according to the illuftrious Precedent fet him by his laft and beft Predeceffors.

IT is thus, Sire, that his R. H. has the pleafing Prospect of leffening, in Part, that immense Heap of Obligations, which have been to long and fo plentifully fhowering upon bim and his House from the august House of France, particularly by yourfelf, Sire, the Reprefentative and living Glory of that Imperial House. As to the literal Method of discharging those Debts, he has the-Honour to leave it intirely, Sire, to your Majesty's Wildom and Discretion; determined, as he is, when all is paid, fill to confider himfelf your Debtor, and the Debt itself as immortal and irredeemable. For your prefent Security, Sire, he offers your Majefty his Heart and his Kingdoms, which are indeed already yours; and he gracioully configns to me, Sire, the Glory of making your Majesty that Offer.

LT

· IT transports my Soul, Sire, and even foftens it, as your Majesty may be pleased to perceive by these fincere Tears, to foresee, as I do, with an unchangeable Hope, the bleffed Time approaching, when your Majesty shall have given to England a new Face, fixed the true Heir upon the Throne, and Uniformity in the Church; when the Hierarchy shall no longer be invaded and defiled by Schifmatics, nor infolent Republicans limit and affront the Crown; when Church and Monarchy shall go Hand in Hand, and give Laws without Controul, except when honoured with your Majesty's enlightening Commands, or warned by your wife Measures : Both Church and State will be the Work of your own Hands. Condefcend, Sire, to enable us to complete your own glorious Work. Be, Sire, be, to our Three Kingdoms what you are fo confpicuoufly to France, Louis the Well-belowed

YOUR Majefty's great Wildom will acquaint you, Sire, that prefent Success depends upon prefent Supplies. The usurped Government in England grows every Day more formidable, especially at Sea, at your Majesty's grievous Expence, and to our lamentable Missfortune. It wounds us, Sire, it wounds us with Grief, to see Merchants and Republicans so boldly seizing the Ships and Wealth of so great a Monarch. Be speedy, Sire, to avenge yourself and us; shorten their faucy Triumph

Triumph and immoderate Gains, and give them a rightful Governor; a Governor of your own, who will cure them of their drunken Infolence from Wealth, and of their wild Wantonness from Liberty; teach them, Sire, proper Respect for your Majesty, with due Loyalty and Obedience to his R. H. your Majesty's grateful Ward and faithful Ally.

I T will doubtles touch your Royal Heart, Sire, with the most pleasing Sensations; to hear the agreeable Information which I have the Honour to communicate to your Majesty, that there is an intire and equitable Plan fixed for fecuring the Royal Throne, as foon as it is recovered. All who served or favoured the Usurpation, are, not only never to be trussed, but to be dispatched and forfeited, like the Regicides, Sire, at the last Restoration. They are, however, to be treated in the mean time with gentle Language, and even to be fed with fair Hopes, fince it would be premature and imprudent to terrify them into more desperate Measures of Defence than they are even now taking.

Succession, are to be diverted of all their usurped Emoluments; their Ministry will be declared Schifmatical, and all their Ordinations null. Many of the Church Lands will be refumed, most of them perhaps forfeited, and the reft purchased. Thus, Sire, the Church will be brought to flourish with the Monarchy, and to crush all Sectaries, and all Republicans. For, at present, alas! none but Presbyterians govern the Church; none but Republicans-administer the Monarchy.

PERMIT me, Sire, to acquaint your Majefty with one fuccessful Stroke of our Policy, which bath done us marvellous Service. We have convinced all our Adherents, that the prefent complying Churchmen, Bilbops and Clergy, are Presbyterians; and that Presbyterians are much wor le Christians than Papifts, a Nick-name which Schifmatics give to Catholics. In this Step, Sire, we do but confirm our Efteem and Charity for the Gallican Church, with which we have long studied to unite our own, and even agreed to a Scheme for that Purpole; a Scheme which Mr. Lelly, a celebrated Champion of ours, had the honeft Boldness to present to an English Convocation in the Reign of Queen Anne.

W E have, Sire, many Writers, and many Books ready written, to prove all our Claims, as foon as we can Master the Kingdom, and the Prefs; Paffive Obedience, and indefeafible Right, fhall.

Thall be again our constant, and our affectionate Themes, loudly and awfully echoed by every Divine from every Pulpit; Doctrines, Sire, ever dear to his R. H.'s beft Predeceffors, and tenderly nourified by them. We fhall produce, Sire, voluminous Histories (purposely composed) to prove the Succeffion of the Stuarts from the antient Monarchical House of Noab, and that the faid Succeffion was never interrupted, whatever Breaches Time and Violence, Neceffity and Accidents, may have made in it. An egregious Performance this, Sire, worthy of the Countenance of all rightful Kings, and of all offended Patriots who oppose Kings whem they cannot apprave.

It is the firm Purpole of his R. H. (for to him his Royal Father, your Majefty knows, will relign) it is, Sire, his fixed Refolution, to revive, and even to *fharpen* the old Laws, and to reign with Vigour, like an *abfolute Mafter*, at least by the Direction of the greatest of all. For it will be, Sire, his Study and his Pride, always to reign according to your Model, and by your fage Counfel; and to fhew himfelf worthy of fuch a revered, fuch a *fuperior* Pattern and Director.

SUCH, Sire, are the Sentiments, Views, Hopes, and Situation of his R. H. the P. R. Heaven and your Majesty have rendered him hitherto victorious. He hopes that the greatest King

King upon Earth will concur with the King of Heaven, in accomplifying a Work fo favoured and forwarded by both.

I SHALL impatiently wait, Sire, for the Honour of your Majefty's Commands, and still more impatiently for the Execution of them from your Majefty's Ministers.



NUMBER IX.

The Loyalty of Papists never to be trusted by Protestants. Religion and Liberty inevitable Sacrifices to a Popish Revolution.

IN the latter End of the Year 1639. in the Irifh Parliament, the Irifh Popifh Members, who were many, were extremely forward to fhew themfelves well affected and zealous Subjects, and concurred unanimoufly in a Vote for Four Subfidies to the King. In the Middle of the Year 1641, the Irifh rebel against the King, they massacre all his Protestant Subjects, and are led and animated in all their brutal Outrages, by these

these very Papifs Members, lately to complaifant, foloyal, and to zealous for the King, now defying his Authority, overturning the Government, and butchering his only true Subjects.

It is remarkable enough, that to able a Man as the Earl of Strafford (he was then only Lord Wentworth, and Lord Deputy, but was afterwards Earl of Strafford, the Name which he is chiefly known by) then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, had, but the Year before, in all his Difpatches from thence flourished, in high Strains, upon the Loyalty and Affection of the native Irifb: He even upbraids the Scoke, then forced by Oppression into Arms, with the exemplary and peaceable Behaviour of the Irifb.

THIS Representation that great Man partly meant as a Compliment upon his own Management, and, probably, found it well-pleasing at Court, where Popery was too much in Fashion, and the Irifb too much carefied for being Papists, especially by the Queen, who governed the Spirit of the King. He too, tho' a Protestant, was partial to Popery, as a Religion favourable to bigb Monarchy, such as, it cannot be denied, he was fond of. Yet the differing Lord Lieutenant is so candid as to warn the King against employing the Earl of Antrim to quell the Troubles in Scotland, as the King was inclined he should; for this Popis Earl was then in great Favour with the

the King, and even with Archbishop Land. "I reither hope much (fays the fagacious Wentroorth) from his Parts, nor from his Power, nor from his Affections.—As he is a Papist, and Grandson to that famous Rebel, the Earl of Tyrome, he is not to be trusted with any Store of Arms which he is now applying for."

IN another Letter to the King, about raifing Forces in Ireland against Scotland, "He be-"feeches his Majesty, not to grant the Earl of "Antrim a Troop (which he would furely bea "Suitor for) as a Thing which would prove very "unpopular to all the English, from his Religion, "his Race, his Unfitness for Trust, his interest-"ed Views, his evil and traiterous Defigns, &." Besides, Lord Strafford, in all his Letters, treats him as a very weak, vain Man.

After all this weighty Warning, the King is still favourable to this Popifb Earl, talks of his free and noble Spirit, at that Conjuncture, and recommends him to the Lord Lieutenant, as worthy to be trusted and employed. His Majesty, foon after, in a Letter to Strafford, tells him, " I " should be glad you could find some way to " furnish the Earl of Antrim with Arms, though " he be a Roman Catholic; for he may be of Use " to me at this Time, to let loose upon the Earl " of Argyle."

AN_

ANTR I M, thus encouraged, applied for Six thousand Arms, and even purposed to put the Forces he railed under the Command of his Coufin O Neal. " I am aftonished, says Lord " Strafford, with his Lordship's Purpose, Colonel " O Neal, understood to be in his Heart and Af-" fections a Traitor ! What a Profpect for all " us English here, to fee Six thousand Men " (Irish Papists) armed with our own Weapons " (ourfelves by that means turned naked) Men " led by Tyrone's Grandchild, the Son of old " Randal Mac Donald, in the fame Country, " formerly the very Heart and Strength of those " mighty, long, lafting Rebellions?"

Bur though the Lord Lieutenant had excellently exposed the Danger of arming Lord An. trim, the milled King orders him to give the Earl all poffible Affiftance, and even to give him a Commission under the Great Seal, to levy Forces. An Army of Iri/b Papifts were accordingly railed, and officer'd by a favage Lift of frightful Names, Macs and O's, all of rebellious Race; all, two Years after, bloody Butchers in the Irifb Rebellion, and, even now, all ready to begin it, with a Commission from his Majesty, turned against himself, as well as against his Subjects. At best the Earl of Antrim did no Service to the King; he had other Aims, though he had not Capacity, nor, just then, an Opportuni-Vol. IV. E ťŸ.

ty, to puffue them. He took the first Opportunity, and most barbarously improved it; yet, after the Restoration, he pleaded King *Charles the First*'s Commission for all he did, and actually got a Pardon from King *Charles the Second*, I think, upon that Plea.

ONE thing is extremely remarkable. It appears to be the Opinion of Lord Strafford, that before the Earl of Argyle declared himself, and took the Covenant, his Country was given away by the King to the Earl of Antrim and others.

IF King Charles the First, fo true a Protestant, was thus perniciously milled and betraved by Papifts; what Wonder that Charles the Second, a real Papif, the more dangerous and guilty as he was a pretended Protestant, a Prince of fuch loofe Principles, and a Libertine in Life, was as fond of Popery as he was of arbitrary Power, a known Foe to Law and Virtue, and Protestants: a known Diffembler, partial to Papifts, their conftant Friend and Dupe? He was in all their Measures hearty; though he was too lazy and timid, and too much devoted to Voluptuoufnefs, to risk his Eafe and Pleafures, and Crown, by openly declaring for the Pope, and introducing Popill Superfition barefaced, both to odious to the English.

His Brother, whole Zeal, like his Blindnefs, was extreme, tried the mad Experiment, and madly

madly perished in the Trial. He was baffled and deposed; and furely it was worse than Death, to fall from a Throne, to live upon Alms from the Enemy of the English Name.

His pretended Son is a faturnine Bigot, full of the Dreams of his Divine Right, which implies blind Slavery in his Subjects : He is drunk with fell Vengeance against them for the damnable Crimes of Sacrilege and Rebellion, in renourcing him and his Oracle and Prompter, the Pope, What Hope can be conceived of his Off-foring? Neither he nor they dare, if they would, abjure the Pope or arbitrary Power. Without the Pope they may want Bread, and hereditary Right implies a Right to be arbitrary. The Blood they pretend to is but a difcouraging Recommendation, yet they have no other.

IT mult appear groß Mockery, Mockery even to barbarous Highlanders, to employ fuch bloody Savages, to rob the Property and to confine and murder the Perfons of Men, under the crazy Pretence of reftoring Liberty. The great Grievance is, that Liberty is too fix'd and flourishing; that it tramples upon Superstition and Tyranny, and muft be pull'd down before these can be set up.

By what Law does the Invader pretend to come in, but that he has Right against Law, and to deftroy Law? His Intrusion, by all the Steps of Violence and Blood, infers that no Violence Can

can difqualify him, nor could difqualify his pretended Father; that therefore he hath, and his pretended Father had, a Right to rule by Violence, and that no Man in the Three Nations, nor the Three Nations themfelves, have any Right to oppose Violence. Concise Reasoning! "All " that is in them, all the Lives, all the Property " in them, are mine by Right, and I will take " it by Force."

His Auxiliaries from Abroad are as (hocking as his Claims at Home, the Power of France, the Curfes and Demands of the Pope. France pants for our Deftruction, and mows that the fure Way to deftroy us, is to enflave us; to render us forlorn and even double Slaves at once m French and Papal Tyranny; nay, Slaves at fecond Hand to a King of Straw, a Royal Shadow, fet up by Rome and the House of Boarbon. What dare he refuse to his Masters and Creators? His own Bigotry, his Hatred of Protestants, his Dread of Liberty, and the Merit of extirpating Herely, will all excite him to execute his Deputation with Zeal. Religion, Liberty, Trade, all odious to his Masters and to himself, must fall fudden Sacrifices to their joint Policy and Zeal.

WHAT think you, Englishmen, Protestants and Freemen, of the shocking Scene? For all this is no more than the necessary Effects and matural Operations of Popery and Tyranny. Gratian, the

the famous Canonift, the great Oracle of the Vatican, maintains, "That a Christian City (or "Community) may be totally and lawfully "burned for a few Heretics dwelling in it." This Decision, so positive and bloody, is but agreeable to the universal Spirit and Practice of Popery. Nor can there be such a thorough renouncing of *Christ* by the Arongest Words of Apostafy, as the Butchering of Men and Christians in bis Name, and blasphermoully urging bis Authority.

IF the Herely of a few draws down and warrants this fiery Doom upon a Community, What hath a whole Nation of Heresics to expect? What indeed, but inceffant Fires, and Furnaces feven Times heated?

Take Warning, O Britons ! when your Government is gone, your Liberty is gone, and your Religion must follow. Foreign Politics, and indefeafible Right, will, mass, foon fwallow your dear Liberty, and all your Fortunes: Papal Zeal, for ever burning and bloody, must, will, furloufby extinguish your Religion, and burn your Perfons and Bibles. Remember Queen Mary: Remember the, French and Irish Massaces: Remember the Spanish Inquisition, with the unrelenting Racks and Flames there: Remember the swift and inhuman Destruction every-where brought upon Protestants by Popery; and may God give you Understanding in all Things!

E 2

NUMBER



NUMBER X.

Remarks upon the Appeal of the Pretender (young or old) to the People.

B Y the Stile of the Pretender's Declaration he feems to rely, for his principal Support, upon the Stupidity and Infatuation of the Nation. He fays, " his only Intention is, to reinflate bis " Subjects in the full Enjoyment of their Reli-" gion, Laws and Liberties." When we are in the most copious Possifier of all these Blessings, even to Profusion and Satiety, beyond all the Nations of the Earth, he comes from Rome, where Religion is founded in Fraud, Rapine and Cruelty, to reinflate us Protestants in the full Enjoyment of our Religion, which is accurfed by Rome, and we are damned by Rome for holding it.

JUST fo Queen Mary reinstated her Subjects in the full Enjoyment of their Religion, by fetting up the Papifis to burn the Protestants, and pursued this her motherly Goodness and Protection of them

them in all their Rights, to the End of her detestable Life. She promised as fair as he does, promised the very same Things, and professed the fame public Spirit.

W HAT Reason can we have to believe that be will not follow ber catholic Example, educated, as he is, in the fame catholic Principles, which eternally infer the fame catholic Spirit? Before we can take his Word, he must fhew us, what he never can fhew, that ever a Popish Prince kept his Engagements to Protestant Subjects, or that the Genius of Popery, and the Maxims of the Pope, will fuffer him to keep them. Did his pretended Father keep them? He does not pretend to fay that he did; he cannot pretend to fay it: He knows that he did not; yet does not condemn, nor even censure him, for not doing it; nor for breaking all his folemn Oaths, and invading alf our Rights.

WHAT therefore does he mean by his Intention ⁶⁴ to reinftate his Subjects in the Enjoymen: ⁶⁴ of all their Rights?" I doubt he hath a *double* Meaning; first to mislead, if he can, such as already enjoy all their Rights; when at the fame Time he intends, as his Education and Religion direct him, to spoil them of all. He would draw them the while to think that they are wrong'd of their Right, and he comes to reftore them. Thus he gives weak Minds Hopes, E-4 in

in order to bring them to give him Admittance; and then, when they have made bim Master, he will teach them what their Rights are; namely, to be redeemed from Herefy, and to be forced, for their Good, into the Bosom of the Catholic Church; to be ruled by an bereditary, indefeasible Sovereign, who will recal them from the Guilt of Rebellion, and rule them by the falurary Laws of absolute Monarchy. Liberty, as it is now understood and practifed, can be none of their Rights, as by it his Father was dethroned, and himself fiands excluded.

HE therefore cannot mean Englifb Protestant Liberty: If he did, his Declaration would be ridiculous; for what People upon Earth have so much Liberty as we? His present Attempt would, for the same Reason, be a Contradiction; since, whils we enjoy our present Liberty, be can never reign. As little can he mean the present Protestant Religion, which excluded bis Father for ever, and bim from ever succeeding his Father.

THIS Language and these Promises are therefore mere Mockery to all Men of Sense, and Sugar-Plums to Children and Fools. It is equally absurd and deceitful to call us *bis Subjects*: He is an *Exile* by Law, and can have no Subjects. We are not, we form to be *bis* Subjects. By calling us *bis Subjects* he difowns the Law; yet, mock-

. mocking Sovereignty, and deriding us, he offers us a gracious Impoffibility, of *reinflating* us in what we never wanted; what we enjoy above all Men, our Religion, Laws and Liberties.

Is not this pleafant? His Father ran Headlong to deftroy all thefe, the Moment after he had fworn to preferve them all: King William reftored them: King George has enlarged them; and fteadily preferves them. In what Senfe are they to be reinflated, but by being re-deftroyed? As he is the visionary Representative of all his Subjects, that is, of all us, who are not his Subjects, by reinflating himfelf he concludes that we fhall all be reinftated, for we are all his.

NEITHER are fuch extravagant Doctrines and Demands unlike those preach'd up by the Court Sycophants in his Father's Time, and too' long before. It would be endless to cite Quotations and Sermons, and the Abufes then put upon God's Word, on this Subject, by Men profanely calling themselves Religious, and prostituteing the Name of Protestants to Popish Purposes. One Illustration shall suffice here out of Thousa fands. Doctor Ball, Master of the Temple; taking for his Text the Words of our bleffed Saviour, "Render unto Cafar the Things that are Ca-" far's," defired his Audience to observe, that the Words were RENDER unto Cafar, BOR GINE unto Calar; for that all was Cafar's E 5 before.

before. The courtly Doctor goes on to fhew all Men, that no Man had a Right to any Thing 5 that whatever Men had was Cefar's, and Cefar ad a Right to all Things.

I N E E D hardly add, that by Cafar the Doctor meant King *fames*, or King *Charles* (I forget which) Princes not very *Cafarean*, but greedy of all the Rights which Doctor *Ball* conferred upon *Cafar*; nor had be any other Reafon for fo conferring them. Had it been neceffary to have derived these Princes from the Blood of *Cafar*, 'tis not improbable that the courteous Divine would have invented a lineal Descent from bim, found a Text for it, and branded as *Atbeifts* all who diffuted it.

I GANNOT but here remark, with Concern, that the Divines of those Days, even some able Divines, whilf they contended against the Frauds and Horrors of Popery with irressifiele Force and Success, yet with strange Inconsistency, and strange Zeal, maintained the wild Tenets of *indefeasible Right*, and *blind Bondage* to the Will of a Tyrant; even of a *Popilb* Tyrant. It is one of the many and mighty Blessings attending the Revolution and Protestant Succession, that our Divines breathe a different Spirit, and contend, like good *Englishmen*, for Civil Liberty; and, like good Christians, for Liberty of Conting

Ŧ

fcience, _____ Doctrines odious and decried in former Reigns.

THE Pretender therefore, by Religion, Laws and Liberties, means fuch as his pretended Father, King James, pleafed to allow his Subjects; for he strove to extinguish all the Laws of Religion and Liberty, which they claimed to themfelves. By these Laws and Liberties, therefore, be cannot intend, and therefore we cannot understand him to intend, Ours. His Words are manifest Cant, the Cant of all Invaders. Who, that invades a Country, would not flatter it toobtain it? There is not a Tyrant in Europe but pretends to allow his Slaves great Rights and Privileges, and profess how tenderly he will maintain them in fuch. Old Louis, in every Stephe took, and in every Edict he published, purpolely to deftroy the Edict of Nantz (and he was continually, by all Steps and Edicts, pulhing that perfidious Defign) was careful constantly to declare, " That he would never violate the " Edict of Nantz," which he still faithlesly stiled the perpetual, the irrevocable Edict.

THE only literal Meaning which the Pretender's Words will bear, is a Meaning which he will not publicly own, nor like to have it difcovered. "To reinftate all his Subjects in the "Enjoyment of their Religion, Laws and Liberties," is a very proper Declaration and En-E 6. eouragement.

couragement to most of those who own *bim* for *their* Sovereign; to all bigotted Papists and hotheaded Nonjurors; to desperate Out-laws, starving Exiles, favage Highlanders, and *Irifb* Rapparees; to all who claim Estates, forfeited by their own, or their Father's Treason; and to all Traitors who gasp for the Estates and Properties of all real and true Subjects, who incur the Treason of opposing *them*.

To all that hungry Hoft fuch a Promife is a delicious Bait; a Redemption from Mifery; a Call to Happinefs; an Invitation to take Poffeffion of the promifed Land, with all its Wealth, and Milk and Honey. But it is a terrible Denunciation of Woe to us, the prefent Poffeffors, to be ftripped and extirpated, deftroyed or expelled, like the accurfed Philiftines: For, as God gave Canaan to the Jews, the Pope can give England to the Cathelics; just as he did Half the Globe to the Spaniards, who have rendered it, by every Effort of favage Cruelty and devouring Tyranny, almoft as wafte as when God first created it.

By the fame Rule of just Construction we find what he means by removing the Encroachments made upon a FREE People. These Encroachments are the Revolution, the Protessant Succession, the Dissipation of Popery, the Restraints upon Papists, the Settlement of Herefy, the

the Exclusion of Catholic Princes, and our Refiftance of Catholic Tyranny.

THESE are Encroachments and Grievances with a Witnefs; terrible Grievances to the Pope; terrible Encroachments upon the Pope's Pupil. Can he come, encouraged by the Pope, to mend the Condition of Protestants? For, by the Pope's Encouragement he comes, armed with the Pope's Bleffing upon his Popilh Endeavours, and with the Pope's Curfe against Protestants. Can he come by the Aid of France and Spain, to increase the Happinels and Strength, and to improve the Liberties of Englishmen? For, by the Aid of these Catholic Powers, he comes a med against England.

H 1 s Promifes therefore, in any other Stile, are Derifion————His Argument from Succefs, is a moft rafh and profane Argument, moft ufed to wicked Purpofes, and to colour wicked . Courfes: The blackeft Criminals have at all Times urged it, as often as they have been fuccefsful: By the fame Argument, Providence hath been much longer against him and his Family than for them : They have been Fifty-feven Years in Exile, and he hath had a Mock-Reign of a few Months over Out-laws in Arms. We, who oppose him, can more justly urge his own best Argument against him; we act under the Gospel and the Law, in Conformity to both, and have the.

the best Claim to Favour from Providence. We therefore faithfully trust to Providence, and own ourselves indebted to it for the *Revolution* and *Protestant Succession*, as we hope foon to be for bis utter Defeat and final Expulsion. Why fuch a Defeat hath not happened fooner, all Men lament, and most Men forefaw.

IF he reason confistently, he must confess, that Providence hath forsaken him, and forced him to fly from the fame antient Capital. How he got thither we all know, and he ought with Compunction to recollect. It was by the Treachery of Parricides in Authority, Men always gently used, faithfully protected, and even favoured by the Government.

H $_{\rm E}$ made War upon his Majefty, and his Majefty's beft Subjects, by the Aid of the worff-He did it by Surprize, at the Head of Barbarians and Rebels unprovoked, all of them mercifully ufed; many of them pardoned for former Treafons; many of them trufted; fome of them preferred by his Majefty, ungratefully and unnaturally turning his own Arms againft him; unfurnifhed with any Plea from Opprefilion, any Perfecution for Confcience, any Encroachment upon the Laws, any Alarm from Arbitrary Power; under the moft legal, the gentleft Adminifration; in full Poffeffion of Liberty, furfeited with it, unworthy of it, and wantoning in it.

Such

SUCH is the mad, the unhallowed Spirit and Character of this Rebellion, and fuch Glory does it reflect upon the *Revolution*, which was only an Effort and Scheme of *Self-Defence*, or rather, of *Self-Prefervation*, against a crazy Tyrant's defying Oaths, rending Piecemeal the Laws of God and Man, and making War upon Law and Conscience, and human Society.

EQUALLY unfortunate is he in his Attack upon the Government, from the Faults found with it. The mildest Government is always the most boldly blamed; Fulness of Liberty is conftantly exposed to the Abuse of Liberty ; like Health and Wealth, and all other worldly Bleffings : Ambition and Difcontent will readily find Grievances, or as readily make them. Nay, the necessary Defence of Society is a Grievance to those who want to distress Society, or even to alter it for Ends of their own. Places and Employments, which are infeparable from Society, as without them it cannot be governed, are Grievances to fuch who want them and cannot get them; and the Poffeffion of them is the fureft Cure for railing at them. The Abuse of Parliaments comes with an evil and ill-judged Grace from bis Penand is a prepofterous Grievance out of his Mouth. King James hectored and defied Parliaments, would have extinguished Parliaments, and fet up his:

his weak Will, that is, Popery and Tyranny, in the Room of Law, of Gofpel, and of Parliaments. The Excellency of our Laws is a Proof of the Excellency of our Parliaments, and a glorious Defence of them; neither can they have higher Praife, than that the Pretender and other Papifts diflike them.

PENAL Laws are the stale Common-Place of all difaffected Men, and the eternal Subject of their Investives, because they fet Bounds to their Fury. It is natural fot Rebels to rail at the Laws that hamper and hang them. I wonder that the Pretender's Manifesto should venture to mention Penal Laws, when before the Revolution almost every Penal Law was wrefted into a Capital Law: Even the Defence of Law was made Capital; and fo worthy an Englishman, and fo great a Man as Algernoon Sidney, was arraigned for Libelling; for, fo that excellent Book of his in Defence of Liberty against Tyranny, fince printed and read with Applaufe, was then called : and that true Patriot was executed for publishing it. though it never went out of his Clofet, nor was proved to be his Hand-writing. Harmles Words and Conversation became the Objects of Penal Laws, which were virulently firetched to make public Martyrs. I doubt it is the greateft Miffortune of this Government, that Penal Laws have been to little exerted; we fee the Numbers and

7

The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 89 and Boldnefs of Papifts: Pray God we may not feel it.

HE talks idly and loofely about former Milcarriages under King James, and the Outcries against them. He calls Outrages and Tyranny Miscarriages; the Invasion and Suspension of the Laws; the High Commission, an Inquisition fet up to deftroy this Protestant Church; the exacting of Money from the Subjects, without Law, and against Law; the Imprisonment of the Bishops of the Church, a Third of the Bench at once, for their modest Petition to be relieved from crying Oppression; an Army maintained against Parliament and People; many of the Officers Papists, commissioned against Law; many of them Irif Papifts, the Butchers of Protefants in AI! or forung from fuch Butchers, and fill raging with the fame Spirit of Butchery; Cities and Boroughs robbed of their Charters, their dear Birthright! Parliaments extinguished; Protestants displaced and oppressed; fome burned, many banished; Popish Priests governing public Councils; Popery itfelf advancing with dreadful Strides, already poffels'd of the Throne, and just invading the Church; barefaced Tyranny fet up; Fefferies, and the other Inftruments of Tyranny, wantoning in Oppreffion, fporting with the Lives and Fortunes of Men, and wading in Blood: All these frightful and confurning Woes; all this Train.

Train of Horrors, he calls Miscarriages; neither does he call them by this gentle Name explicitly, but only for Argument-fake, *suppofes* them, and boldly adds, that "They have been more "than atomed for by an Exile of his Family "during Fifty-feven Years."

THIS may pass for Reasoning amongst Banditti; Ruffians, desperate Partizans, and the Enthusiasts of Party; amongst favage Papists, attending him from Ignorance, Bogs and Mountains; but it is an Insult upon Common Sense; the more so, because he does not once blame King James for having committed such a Group of Tyrannical Excesses: So far is he from declaring that he is forry for them, assumed of them, and that they shall never be repeated; though had he so declared, we should not have so believed: His Religion permits him to promise fair, but damns him if he keeps his Promises.

By this odd Language, and as odd Silence, we may clearly fee what be intends, and what we may certainly expect, even to fee all reverfed that was done at and fince the Revolution, and all revived that was done before. What that was I have just shewed, and could still shew more tragically, had I Time to retail here all the Doings of James II. whose whose History is but one continued Strain of Perfidy, Perjury, Bigotry

gotry and Tyranny; a little Heart full of great Ambition; a weak Head; and neither Head nor Heart in his own keeping.

I T feems we have had an unlawful Government ever fince the Revolution. Unhappily for him, this his Complaint hurts him bitterly. It is certain, that we have enjoy'd more Felicity and Liberty, fince the Revolution, than this Nation ever knew fince it was a Nation. It is certain, that Tyranny was never carried to fuch a Height as before the Revolution under bis pretended Father.

HERE is a Choice offered us, to continue what we are, Happy and Free; or, to relapie into the Servitude and Toke put upon the Necks of our Forefathers by his Father. We have a hopeful Specimen, from his Son's Behaviour in Scotland, what we may affuredly hope for in England. There he rules by wanton Will, by Sword and Target, chiefly by the Aid and Counfels of Mountaineers, who neither obey Law, nor can read it. These are his Measures of Government, for which he has full Powers from his Father at Rome. Whilft he is openly trampling upon all Laws, and all that Free Parliaments have done, and is acting what every Parliament must abhor, he mocks us with an Appeal to a Free Parliament : So acted and fo talked King James, but would never fland the Trial. His whole Truft was in

in an Iri/b Army, as that of his Son is in one like it.

THE Argument from Providence, taken from his Success, is equally ridiculous. Hath Providence led him to Victory, and the antient Capital of Scotland? Then Providence justifies lawless Invasion and Outrages, and the Violence of the Sword against the facred Sanction of Laws.

WITH the fame Inconfiftency and Impotence, he talks of the milerable Situation of the Kingdom at Home and Abroad. Who hath convibuted fo highly as himfelf to make it miferable? Before he embroiled us, we rioted in Eafe and Plenty; this gauled his great Patron, who therefore fent him to reduce Free Britons to the Condition of his own Subjects, who are hungy Slaves: nor is there fo fure a Way to exalt France as to fink and inflave Britain. Without this Defign we should not have had this Visit. It is the Interest of France, and therefore the Buliness of France, to undo us. This is the Use the means to make of the Pretender; it is the Ufe which the made of King Charles and King Fames; who, from powerful Independent Sovereigns, demeaned themfelves to be the Deputies and Coadjutors of the French King, to enthral Europe; a Task never to be effected till they had enthralled their People. They became the Inftruments and Confederates of France against their own Subiccu.

jects. Thence arifes the Zeal of France to eftablifh, or, if you will, to reinftate the Pretender, as of a Race propitions to France: Thence her Hatred to King William, to King George, and to Liberty; and thence her Partiality and Succours to the Pretender. If France, apprehended any Good from England, France, far from helping him, would help England againft him.

THIS is, at prefent, the Perfusion of every true Englifbman, and juftly fills them All with their prefent universal hostile Hatred to France; and to the Pretender, as the Implement of France. The same Persuasion endears to them, with seasonable and unexampled Affection, their own excellent and matchless Constitution, and their own brave and excellent King George : God bless and prosper him, and blass the Devices of his Enemies!



NUMBER



NUMBER XI.

Popery tried by Christianity and Reason, and proved an Enemy to both.

7 HATEVER tends to the general Good of Men, will eafily be believed to come from God. Whatever only promotes the Intereft of particular Men, especially if it be burdensome and iniurious to the reft of Men, is only the Contrivance of particular Men, and can never come from God, who made all Men, and is no Respecter of Perfons. To fay, that he countenances any narrow, felfish Craft, to cheat and plunder, and oppress All for the fake of a Few, or of Many, is not only to belye, but to blafpheme him; as, if the all-wife Creator of Men, and Preferver of Heaven and Earth, could descend to low Confederacies and Imposture, the more detestable and impious, for profanely ulurping the Name of Piety.

ISHALL

I SHALL not here enter into a Difplay of the infinite Machinery of Popery, obvioufly framed to cheat and engrofs the World, to mock God, and to rob and abufe Men. I fhall at prefent inquire a little into the Notions of Charity entertained by the Romifb Church.

IF the want that great Characterifical Grace, the wants Christianity. Alms and Partiality to thole of her own Fraternity, are only Flattery for Flattery, the Wages of Credulity and Bondage, all to keep her Dupes in good Humour, at the Expence of Truth and their Eye-fight.

THE genuine Trial of Charity is, to apply it to People of a different Persuasion. If it shew Mercy, and Tenderness, and good Will, there; and hope the Salvation of their Souls, though it condemn their Opinions; it is genuine, it is Christian Charity. But where it hates, and damns, and persecutes all others; it renounces Christianity, and bears the blackest Mark of Imposture; at best, of Fanaticism.

It is a preposterous Notion of God, who formed us all, to conceive, that he is addicted to Modes, and guided by Names and Caprice; and that he hates, and will damn, any human Soul for *firiving* to *please* him the *beft* Way it can; much lefs for difliking any Worship, which, however followed and magnified, feems more likely to offend and contradict, than to please the

the Almighty God, if it be no-where commanded in his Word, but rather clearly forbidden there. How can a Man, who has read the Second Commandment, bow to an Image, much lefs pray to it? He, who contradicts this Divine Command, is a daring Impostor, a Revolter from God, and a Tyrant to Men. His Guilt and Tyranny are still greater, if he curse or punish any Man for obeying God, rather than Men. By it he avows himself an Idolater, a Champion for Idolatry, an Apostate from God, and an implacable Foe to all who worship God in Spirit and in Truth.

I F an uncharitable Sentence could be warranted in any Christian, it would furely be warranted against fuch, who contradict the most explicit, the most positive Laws of God; and at the same time pretend to be his only Followers and Favourites; and therefore deny his Mercy and Salvation to all human Race befides. If ever Perfecution can be justified, it is fo, when 'tis inflicted upon Persecutors. Do not they, who are armed to deftroy all, invite Deftruftion from all? Are they, who want all Charity, and fhew no Mercy, intitled to Mercy or Charity? Whoever follows Reason, and the Bible, is an Object of Horror and Vengeance to Papifts, who lock up the Scriptures, and banifs the Use of Reason: Popery damns all who adhere to either, burns all

all that it damns, and thus exposes itself to be used by others, as it always uses others.

THE Plea, that They only are in the Right, and all others in the Wrong, is the stale Plea of all Perfecutors and Fanatics, from the Pope down to Muggleton; and may be turned by every one upon every one. Muggleton was as free of his Damnation to all who would not believe implicitly in him, as his Holines's could be: He even endowed his Wife Mary with the Power of damning. And doubtles the Sentence of that curfing Pair would have proved equally tragical with that of the Pope, had their Means been equal.

A L L these profane Curfers, whether they act from Craziness or Craft, set up at once for Omnipotence, and indeed for all the Attributes of God, in attempting to do what God never did, by fixing all the endless Roamings of the human Soul, and obliging all Men to reafon and to dream alike, with Faculties infinitely unlike. What two Men upon Earth had ever exactly the fame Perfon, Features, Senfations, and Perceptions? Are not the Speculations of Men still more various, infinitely more wandering and unfixed? And what can be more frantic, than to blame Men for differing, when Nature itfelf, and confequently Necessity, hath made them to differ? To curfe Men for so differing, is profane; to torture and burn them for it, is diabolical. VOL. IV. PERSE-F

PERSECUTORS therefore, having renomced Christianity and Reason, ought to be renounced by both. Persecution is deftructive of human Society. Men eternally differing in Notions one from another, muft, when thus animated, for ever be deftroying one another: And, to drive all fuch Difference out of the World, there must be but one Man left in it. This is the only, and the last, certain Expedient. So that Persecution infers the Extirpation of Men, is well as of Religion and Reason; at least, unles all Men furtender themselves implicitly to Hypocrify, and to eternal Vasfalage.

SUCH are the Genius, fuch the Principles, and fuch the everlasting Practices, of Popery Papists are bound in Conficience to destroy us Protestants. He is no Catholic who will not destroy Herely, and confequently Heretics; and he, who is not a Catholic, is, according to Catholic Charity, fursty dammed.

COULD the Wit of Man, could the Malice of Judas, or of Satan, frame a more flocking System, a more dreadful Conspiracy against human Reason, human Society, human Peace, Religion, and the Lives of Men ?

SUCH a thocking System, such a dreadful Confpiracy, is Popery, yet Papists call themselves the only Christians. To profess the Name of Christ to believe in him, to imitate him, and die for him

him, is all nothing, without being a *Papift*; nay, you are damned for all this, unlesyou are a *Papift*; damned in the next World, and burned in this. Had *Popery* been contrived by the bittereft, and most fanguinary Enemies of *Popery*, it could not have been contrived more *Paocking* and incredible, than it really is.

YET this dreadful Picture, this devilifh Spirit of Popery, are to far from provoking its Votaries to abhor. it, much lefs to forfake it, that the more dreadful it is, the more They reverence it; they awfully admire, .nay, .naver, its trighaft Extravagances, which therefore hold them failt the fafter. Their Priefts are Mafters of their Senfes. Who, that believes his Senfes, can believe what contradicts them all, believe an Impoffibility, Transubstantiation? Their Priefts govern them by their Fears. Their Priefts can damn or fave them; at best they cannot be faved without their Priefts. Dare they after, this contradict their Priefts?



NUMBER



NUMBER XII.

Warning to Britons, upon the present Rebellion supported by France.

A FRENCH Invation implies a French Con-queft; Conqueft implies Servitude. He must be fit for Bedlam who dreams that France can mean any thing but our Defolation and Ruin by endeavouring to force a King upon us, or that they even mean that he shall be King, whatever Mock-Royalty they nominally give him. It is their own Interest and Dominion only that they feek, to mafter and crush us for beating and difappointing them : They know that they can never flourish and domineer till they have impoverished and oppressed us: And none but an absolute Creature of theirs, one pliable into every Form and Impression, obsequious to their Dictates, and fupple to their Will, can ferve them by domineering over Us.

IF they found fuch Complaifance from King Charles II. without any Claim to the Merit of reftoring

floring him: If that Prince shewed to little Gratitude to the English Nation, for their Zeal and Generofity in recalling him, as to factifice, as he did during his whole Reign, fo loyal a People to the unjust Views and pernicious Ambition of France, and but seemed a Protestant the better to betray his Protestant Subjects. If King 7amer II. blindly and ungratefully followed the fame Courfe, and whilft he had the aukward Ambition of aiming at absolute Power here, yet was meanly subservient to the Dictates and Grandeur of France, still more meanly owning the Sovereignty of the Pope; though neither France nor the Pope had any Share in giving him his Crown. If both these Princes, only for the fake of makeing their weak and depraved Will a Law to their good Protestant Subjects, truckled to the Will and Craft of France and Rome, what is to be expected from one who has no Support but theirs, no Principles but those of Popery and Tyranny; or, if he had other and better Principles, dares not maintain them, though he may be allowed to profess them, and practife Guile the better to ferve the Purpofes of these his Protectors. and his own Purpoles?

A RULER imposed upon a Country may claim Right, but will rule by Force where his Right is not owned. They who help him to rule will rule for him, and be his Masters, though be

F 3.

he bear the Name. Neither he nor they will truft a People whom they have once forced. He will not be suffered to trust them if he would. For then he ceases to be independent of those who imposed him. Whoever call in Ouestion his Right, will pay for their Saucinefs with their Lives. The Laws that oppofe it will be Treafon: The Acts of Violence that fupport it will be called Laws, and the Sword will direct, as well as execute, the Process. Hungry Harpies will be craving after Prey; Vengeance will be hunting for Victims; to, gorge both Sorts, the Rich and the Guiltless must perifh. Whereever there is Property there will be Guilt : All Men will be exposed to suffer, the Best most: Suffering will be followed with Complaint, Complaints with Punishment. Wife Men will excite lealousy: Great Men will be the Objects of Fear: And as Discontents will be constantly and plentifully furnished; fresh Terrors to extinguish them will continually be increased, and continually be renewing fuch Difcontents.

HERE is a dreadful Series and Intercourfe of Enmity, where one Side only is armed, and void of Mercy; as the other is of Help and Hope. Title, Quality, Fortune, will be obnoxious and marked; every Virtue will become a Snare, and whatever furnished out the Eafe and Ornament of Life, will become a Call for taking

The INDEPENDENT WHIG, 103-

taking Life away. The Industry of Years, the Acquifition of Ages, the Fruits of a Thousand Cares, will be fwept away in a Moment, all to reward the guilty Authors of fuch horrible Iniquity and Combustion. Such will be the Penalty exacted for the Guilt of Fortune and Merit; fuch the Price imposed upon public Ruin; a Price always paying, but never finally paid till All is paid. The Course of Law and even of Nature will be inverted, Nobility demeaned; Meannefs exalted; Worth punished; Guilt rewarded: Whatever was once Law will be Treafon; whatever was once Treafon will be Law.

THUS tragical and perifhing muft be the State of *England*. What muft be the State Abroad, but that all *Europe* muft follow the general Servitude begun here; and thus deprived of its chief Protection and Refource, forrowfully bear the Yoke of a reftlefs Nation, eager to put Chains on all others, though they bear the heavieft themfelves?

THEY had never accomplified the grand Defign, without the Help of the two Royal Brothers, the English Monarchs above-mentioned. For, though France made them not, she moulded and managed them. Far from attending to the Call of National Interest and Honour, and afferting the Glory of the English Diadem, by preferving the Balance, and checking the En-F 4. eroachments

104 The Independent Whig.

croachments of France; the Two Royal Brothers encouraged all her Encroachments upon all her Neighbours, upon the Empire, upon Spain, and upon the Dutch, our more intimate Neighbours and Fellow-Protestants; nay, affisted to exterminate the whole Dutch Nation, in order to make England a more contiguous Member of the French Monarchy, to which the English Monarchs were become mean Pensioners and Auxiliaries, with the preposterous Pride of aiming themsfelves at absolute Power over free Subjects, who were too proud to be Slaves, especially second-hand Slaves to France.

THE Monarchs of England defcended to be the unnatural Inftrument of exalting France, and were the Authors of all the Expence, answerable for all the dreadful Wars in Europe ever fince. A Frown from a King of Great Britain would have made the Grand Monarch a very harmless Neighbour. Would Edward III. would Henry V. nay, would Oliver Cromwell, in King Charless Place, have fuffered him to spoil his weakest Neighbours, or once to have displayed the Flowerde-luce upon the Rhine or Mofelle? Oliver kept him in constant Awe; though, for his own Ends, fuch was the unhappy Situation of an Ufurper, he allowed him too much Line. The Two Brothers lacquied to him as their Superior, took his Hire, and, as it were, wore his Livery, and encou-

encouraged him in all his perfidious, in all his barbarous Invalions.

I T was this, this infamous Acquiefcence and Venality from hence, that made him the Terror, the Oppreffor of Europe, and raifed his Vanity, and his Power with it, so high, that it required a William III. and a Duke of Marlborough to tame him and take him down. That these two great Genius's in State and War did not thoroughly humble him, was owing to the devilish Spirit of Party, which generally destroys a Country by a Pretence of faving it.

FRANCE knows that in order to enflave Europe the must begin with Great Britain. Great Britain ought to know, all wife Men in it do know, that England has nothing but Chains and Milery to hope from the Policy and Friendthip of France. This is a dreadful Profpect to Britons and Protestants, and the only one, if the fucceed. Ought it not to be the first and last Resolution of Englishmen and Protestants, that the thall not? What Indignation must they nor naturally feel against the perfidious, the infolent, and fanguinary Efforts of France, and against all who impioufly take Part with France? Her Partizans here, if there be any fuch, must be the most unnatural of all Parricides: A glorious Spirit appears amongst all Classes of Men, in spite of all the late Pains taken, all the traiterous Mifre. F٢ prefentations

prefentations uled to prevent it, to damp it, and to turn the Refentment of Englishmen upon the Guardians of Brgland, without fbaring the Highift.

THE last Revolution was a manifelt Deliverance from Popery and Tyramy. This would be as manifest a Delivery into both. King Fames deposed himfelf : He would abolish Parliaments, he would establish Popery; his Will was to be a Law to his Subjects ; their Confeiences muft fubmit to his Bigotry. These were Grievances int deed, not made, nor to be apgravated, but felt. No wonder he at once loft Lords and Commons-Army, Clergy and People. He had incited and even warranted them to defert him, and effectually warned them never to truft him more, whom no Oaths nor Laws could bind, and who had fet up Superstition against the Gospel, Jesuitism against the English Hierarchy, Acts of State framed by his Popifh Wife, and his Popifh Priefts (all carefully tutor'd by France) against Acts of Parliament.

WHAT are the Grievances at prefent? War and Taxes, and Foreign Sublidies: Heavy Evils without doubt. But, from what Caufes, and when did they begin? Were they not all derived from the fame Root, from the fame Quarter and devilish Policy, from whence we are just now threatened with Relief? They all eame from.

Franc,

France, and from the pernicious Subferviency of our former Princes to France. All that was facred and valuable to England was then facrificed to France; English Honour, the Religion, the Trade of England, with a Balance of Millions yearly in favour of France. These are, most probably, the intended Blessings under which we are to be reinstated by the Revolution now threatened.

RELIGION too often follows Power, or is, changed and fubverted by Power. France, byextending her Sway, will extend Popery; and if by planting a French Deputy upon the Englifo-Throne, fhe can mafter this great Source and Afylum of Protefrantifm, Religion will too narturally end, where there is an End of Liberty.

WHAT can be a more alarming Call, what amore interesting Quarrel? It is literally pro Aris-& Focis, for whatever concerns God of Conscience, whatever concerns our Liberties and Fortunes, to keep them or to lose them; nay, tokeep them or lose them for ever, is the Dispute. Our Enemies will be as eager to keep Footing, as to gain it. If present Defence and Spirit bewanting, future Remedies will probably be ineffectual.

WHAT can be a more fentible Infult, or higher Provocation, than that a Nation, whom we have always beaten, and are now beating, flould dare E 6.

108 The Independent Whie.

to face our Coafts, and audacioufly threaten to conquer us, and even to rule us by a Deputy? Indeed, if they carry this Point, they carry all. If they fail in this, they fail in all. The Decifion is fhort and comprehensible on both Sides. If the fucceed, we are undone: If the miscarry, the is finally baffled and vanquished.



NUMBER XIII.

The shocking Antipathy of Popery to Common Sense and Christian Charity.

T H E further Entbusia/m departs from Reason, the more secure it is against Reason. Moderate Nonsense, Nonsense that comes near the Reach of Reason, may be cured by Reason; but downright Nonsense and Contradiction is an Overmatch for all the Reason of Mankind, especially when such Nonsense is accounted sacred, and Reason reckoned profane. Popilo Crast is aware of all this; it knows where its chief Strength lies, and Bever cheats by halves. Its Delusion is above all human

human Comprehension, and scorns Argument as the Work of *carnal Reason*, perhaps a Temptation from Satan.

By the fame Craft and Fanaticism, the Scriptures may be grofly abuled by fuch as think that they believe the Scriptures; Cruelty may be made to pass for Charity; Imposfure for Instruction; and the Gospel itself for a Book altogether unintelligible, and even dangerous, without the Explication of the Priest; who therefore carefully keeps it from his poor Dupes, and lets them have neither a New Testament nor a Saviour, but what are of his own making.

THEIR Tenets, like their Miracles, are foolifh enough to raife Laughter, were it not for their Cruelty, which is without Bounds, and, but for the daily Practice of it, would be beyond Belief. Whatever Follies and Extravagancies are found in all other Religions, come far fhort of those in *Popery*, all wonderfully improved by all the Visions of *dreaming Monks*, and by all the adopted Drolleries of *Paganifm*.

BUT, referving the Fooleries of Popery for another Paper, I shall observe here the mad Assurance of Papists, in damining at once whole Nations and Empires; indeed all that are not perverted into their own Complication of Frands, Nonsense, Fanaticism, Contradiction, Hypocristy, and Cruelty. A Pagan, perverted into Popery, is to A

sio The Independent Wing.

be pitied; yet, to make fuch *Profelytes*, is the great Boast and Pursuit of their *Missionaries*, who thence make them Ten times more the Children of <u>Delusion</u>.

Father Alexander de Rhodes, makes a bold, and, I think, an impious Observation concerning the Chinese, though he makes it from what he thinks a Spirit of Piety. After he has computed the Number of Souls in that immense Empire to be Two bundred and Fifty Millions, he adds, with a Sigh, That at least Five Millions of them are damned every sear. That is, the whole Nation are as furely damned as they die, and as fast as they die. Helas! Fay fourvent fait le Compte, que tous les ans au moins cinque Millions desserved.

WOULD any rational Man, can any Chrifian Man, be of the fame Religion with this blafphemous Enthufiaft, or bear to fee fuch Blafphemy and Enthufiafm propagated in the World? Such a Principle charged upon Christianity would deter all who consult Reason, and honour the Deity, from embracing it. Who, that does either, can believe that all the Souls whom God creates, or hath created, are damned, unless they learn the Popifb Creed, which, perhaps, they never heard, or, perhaps, wanted Capacity to underftand; or thought themselves not obliged to believe upon the Word of a Miffionary? Could it be The TREMPENDENT WHICHIE

be half to great a Grime to deny the Existence of a Deity, as to conceive the Deity to be such a cruel, such a diabelical Being ?.

THAT crazy Father adds, "That yet we re-"main with our Arms acrofs, whilft *Jefus Chrift* "fuffers fuch a mighty Reproach." A mighty Reproach! Who is it that offers it, except this Father, and fuch *Enthufiafts* or *Impostors*, who turn God into a *Tyrant*, and *Religion* into *Blaf*phemy?

FATHER Dandini breathes the fame Antichriftian Spirit, which is indeed the Spirit of that Church. He was Miffionary and Apostolic Nuncio to the poor Christian Maronites upon Mount Lebeson. He fays, that they defer the Baptism of their Children till they are Fifty or Sixty Days old: and then adds these horrible, these Antichristian Words: It thence happens, that they (the poor Infants, guiltless, and incapable of Guilt) die with the Loss of their Souls. Such Madmen and Blasphemers are called Teachers! What Tyrent, what Demon, was ever charged with such transcendent Cruelty, as is here charged appen the Father of Mercies and of Men ?

CAN Protestants be too often warned against this restless, this bloody Imposture, which abolistness Truth and Reason, and the Mercies of God; an Imposture which protestes to banish. Scrip-

Scripture, enflave Conficience, and perfecute Proseftants; to usurp their Wealth; to damm their Souls, and to burn their Bodies and Bibles.



NUMBER XIV.

Dialogue between a Noble Convert and his late Confessor.

Conf. M Y Lord, I am forry, ferioufly forry, for the Danger of your Soul, from your Wavering in the Faith.

Lord. FATHER, I doubt I shall increase your Sorrow when I assure you, that I do not waver-I think my Soul fafe in my prefent Faith.

C. THIS fatal Change touches my Heart.

L. I DARE fay it does -You have loft m, and I have found my felf.

C. My Lord, you have made a fad Change, and you are the chief Lofer-by it.

L. ONE of us is—I have gained my Senfes, and you have loft the keeping of them:

C. THAT Gain, I fear, will prove your Perdition-Would your Lordship trust to the Guideance

ance of your Senfes, rather than to the Guidance of the Church?

L. You mean to your Guidance; for you Priefts call your felves the CHURCH. Do you, or do any of you, permit your Followers to know any Thing of the Church, or of Religion, but what you tell them?

C. W E tell you what are the Duties of Religion, and teach you how to practife them: Your Senfes may deceive you.

L. OR fhew us that you do—An unpardonable Offence and Prefumption!

C. IN that very Thing they deceive you, and ruin you, by depriving you of our Guidance.—

L. AND in this very thing you deceive us, by depriving us of the Guidance of our Senfes.

C. A L A S! my Lord, they are dangerous Guides ! They are Snares, by which Satan leads us into all Error and Peril, with our own Confent and Approbation.

L. THAT were dreadful indeed, if it were true!-But, Father, I beg your Pardon, I cannot take your Word; for you are pleading your own Caufe. I am maintaining the U/e and Clearnels of my Senfes, in all Duties Moral, Civil, and Religious. My Senfes can have no Intereft in mifleading me; nay, 'tis their Intereft to lead me right; for they are part of me, and in acting for me they act for themfelves: Neither can they hurt

4

114 The Independent Whig:

hurt me without hurting themselves.—And if you have any Interest in view, different from that ofour Senses, as it is manifest you have; it is likewise manifest, that it cannot be our Interest.

C. How, my Lord! Are not we your spiritual Guides, engaged in your Interest, your best Interest, the Interest of your Soul?

L. WHAT! against my Senfes?

C. YES; I have told your Lordship, that your Senses may prove a Snare, and a false Light.

L. You have, indeed, often told me fo; and I, too long, believed you: But I now plainly perceive that my Senfes are my best Prefervatives against Snares and false Lights. Suppose my spiritual Director imposes upon me, and carries on Designs against me for his own Advantage (Father, such Things have been!) how am I to detect him, and escape his Frauds? Must I not consult and follow my Senses?

C. IF your Lordship will be making uncharitable Suppositions --

L. FATHER, do not force me into a Detail of the *Cheats* and *Combinations*, and *Ufurpations* of you *Romifb* Priefts — You know I have lately read fome of your Hiftory.

C. W E are not exempt from human Frailty.

L. 'T is too foft a Name for fuch Doings-But, if you are subject to these terrible Frailties (and

(and furely, fpiritual Fraud and Villainy are the greatest of all) are you proper Guides to conduct us to Heaven? Or can we be so injurious to God and Religion, as to think you have any Credit there?

C. M x Lord, had not even the bleffed Apofiles their Infirmities?

L. Not fuch as I mentioned—They were the best Teachers, because they were the best of Men. They wrought Miracles publicly, which were therefore never suspected of Forgery—They claimed no Power, but Persuasion. They did not turn the Souls of Men into Commodities of Price, nor Salvation into a Market—They neither fold, nor faid, Masses.

C. PERHAPS they might not celebrate public Devotion just in the *fame Form* that we down. But our *Forms* are still *Apostolic*, because framed and injoined by the *Church*—For the *Model* and *Direction of Religion* are left by the *Apostles* to the *Church*; and therefore whatever the *Church* does is *Apostleit*.

L. HOWEVER unlike the Apofiles it be, it is well for you, that those fulls and true Followers of Chrift are above all Vengeance: And whoever is not, is no Follower of his. What dreadful Examples they might make of you, for your infinite Slander upon them? Did the Apafilas convey to you what they had not themfelves, nor

116 The Independent Whig.

nor fought; and what their Master had not, Wealth and worldly Dominion?

C. My Lord, nothing is perfect at first; m Institution ever was.

L. How, Father? Could not he, who was perfect, make his own Institution perfect !

C. IT is plain he did not: He left it to his Apofiles to improve it, and they to us, their Succeffors.

L. So you were to complete what they did not, what the Son of God and his chosen Twelve did not?

C. H E left us to explain his Will, and to perform his Ordinances.

L. As if he could not himfelf explain what himfelf revealed and dictated. And as to his Ordimances, as they were the Means of Edification to all, they were left to all alike. The particular Modes of administring them were framed and limited by the Confent of Societies, and the Policy of States.

C. CAN your Lordship possibly think show valid without us?

L. G o D forbid that I did not—What a shocking Notion it would convey of the Father of Wifdom, and of Mercies, and of Men, to suppose him to leave the Salvation of Mon, whom he has made and redeemed, to the Mercy, and Diferetion,

The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 117 tion, and Defigns of Monks, pathonate and greedy Monks ?

C. WHAT Defigns can they have, but to fave Men ?

L. YES; to enflave Men, and to enrich them felves-Have they not, under all the Pows of Powersy, engroffed, and are still engroffing, endless Wealth ? Do they not labour to govern the World, which they have renounced ? And are these (piritual Men exempt from the Works of the Flefb ?

C. I HAVE owned to your Lordship, that we have human Frailties like other Men.

L. IF you be like other Men, frail and fallible (for the former will for ever imply the latter) how are you better qualified than any others to fave all ?

C. BECAUSE we have a Commiffion-

L. FROM one another, to ferve yourfelves, by felling the Favours of Heaven: For you do nothing for nothing; and whatever you have, you are still craving for more-Can Men be more sbufed, or the Almighty more belyed, than to suppose that any Set of Men, efpecially the melf worldly of all Men, the most vain, prend and vindictive, and equally vicious, should be trusted with a Power to fave all Men? This would be to make the Almighty their Confederate in a Frand

C. WHAT-

C. WHATEVER mean Opinion your Lotthip has lately conceived of us, we have his Committion.

L. You fay that you have, and never was any Thing more untruly faid, even by you. Chrift bad the Hooffles, "Go and fpeak to all Na-" tions." But what are you the better for that? He did not apply himself to you, Father Ambrole, and direct you "to count your Beads, or " fay Mels, nor order me, Lord-, to pay you " for your Pains."

C. I HOPE, my Lord, he hath not left the Christian Plock without Christian Guides.

L. No, he left them the Bible.

C. THE Bible! Alas, what a Nofe of Wax?

L. You make it fo, and pervent it abominably, to warrant all your Impieties, Contradictions, Frands, and Ufurpations:

C. A HEAVY Charge! What Impieties, my Lord? What Contradictions, Frauds, and Ufurp. ations ?

L. WHATEVER you allome, without Warrant, is Ufurpation. The Scriptures gave you "neither Lands, nor Dominions, nor Titles.

C. Is not the Labourer worthy of his Hire?

L. No, if he be not hired, and yet would meafure his own Wages -Father, you no longer labour for me, and I shall no longer give you Hire.

C. HATH

The Independent Whig. 119

C. HATH not the Protestant Church of England Ministers; and have not these Ministers a stated Livelihood?

L. YES, the Law gives it them.—The King is, by the Law, *fupreme Head* of the Church; and it is the King that executes the Laws. An ecclefiaftical Establishment infers the Necessity of ecclessifical Revenues.

C. I BELIEVE fome of them claim a Right more than merely legal.

L. I HOPE but few. They who do fo belong to yow, rather than to us. If they be in earnest, they are Enthusiasts, and to be pitted: If they be not in earnest, they are Imposfors; a worse Character, and undeferving of Pity.

C. WHAT your Lordhip advances is true of Heretics, who can claim no Divine-Miffion, and confequently no Divine Succeffien.

L. THEY may claim both as well, and as much as *Catholics* do. Calling Men Héretics is only calling Names, and fhewing Spite or Folly. They are chiefly Madmen or Impostors, who featter and apply fuch Names. Perhaps there is not a Man in the World but who is a Heretic to every other Man. Thinking and Imagination have no Standard; they are as various as Tafte, Features, and Complexion.

C. THEN you reject the Authority of the Church to fettle Faith.

L. İf

Ĺ

L. IF by the Charch you mean the Clergy, I do intirely. With your Church the most profame Extravagancies pass for Faith. What can be more to than the unfizeable Monster of Transibfantiation, which alone contains all Impiety and Imposture, all Assurance and Nonsense?

C. I SHALL not enter into any Discussion or Defence of the profound Mystery of Transubstantiation.

L. I WOULD not have you—It has been often, and lately, well exposed;—but you must not renounce such gainful and flattering Blasshemy, which sets you above God, and makes Men your Slaves, Body and Soul, by frightening them out of their Senses. Men that can make God, may well set up to rule in bis stead; may well give away and direct both the upper and mether World, much more this little one that lies be rween them.

C. My Lord, this pierces me-

L. I DOUBT it does not change you.

C. My Lord, I own it does not. But furely, if God inftitutes Priefts, he gives them forme Power, Power to be useful.

L. HE never gave you any Power; and whereever you have it, you make it only useful to yourfelves, and by it deftroy Many, and deceive All—All Men have Power to be useful to one another.

The Independent Whig. 121

C. Is your Lordship then against all Pries?

L. AGAINST all that would enthral and deceive me.

C. I AM glad you allow that fome do not.

L. IMEAN that our own do not.

C. My Lord, are they exempt from Error?

L. No Man is; but if they deceive us, 'tis our own Fault They are of our own Choice and Effablishment. We allow them no Power, but that of Persua fion and the Law of the Land.

C. Do they not claim the Power of making one another?

L. WE give them that Power, as we suppose them best acquainted with one another. — We even appoint and limit the Manner of applying and exercising it.—

C. Is there not fuch a Thing as Abfolution amongst you?

L. Y Es, the Prieft tells the People, what the Word of God tells both him and them, and what any of us could tell them, if the Law appointed us, " That God pardons and abfolves " Sinners who truly repent." May not any Chriflian declare as much?

C. IT is a very fingular Absolution which Heretics and Laymen can pronounce.

L. OF Heretics I have fpoke already: And as, to Laymen, why may they not (if appointed thereunto) read out of a Book, what God has plainly VoL. IV. G written

á

122 The Inpependent Whig.

written in bis Book, or what any other Book takes out of God's Book.

C. ARE not the Clergy only fo appointed?

L. THE Law may appoint any Man;—it even declares what is Scripture; why not declare too, who is to read the Scripture, and to do all the Duties of Religion?

C. THIS is discharging all Clergymen at once.

L. W HY fo? Whoever does the Offices of Religion, as the Law appoints him, will be a Clergyman in the Eye and Language of the Law. The leaving you, the Romifb Clergy, to be Mafters in Religion, has made you Masters of Mankind.

C. So the Law is to take care of your Souls. -

L. I T appoints us Teachers, and leaves us the Bible to teach them and us too. We dread Forcers of Faith, and all who would punish us for not having Theirs.

C. O MY Lord, confider what a Relief Absalution is to a doubting and despairing Soul.

L. OUR Absolution is fufficient, and the only one; any other is Imposition and Tyranny. Where God pardons, can you, dare you, condemn? Where God condemns, can you, dare you punish?

C. WE know who are proper Objects of his Mercy, and who of his Wrath --

L. WHAT then? Can you obstruct his Wrath or Mercy from reaching such Objects ?

C. W E.

C. W E can labour to baften his Mercy, or to avert his Wrath.

L. So can I and every Man labour; — but neither you nor I can inform God, or help him by our Instruction. — To the Submiffive and Liberal, be they ever fuch Offenders, your Abfolution is ready; and you damn the most Innocent; who refuses to obey and pay. What can be more impudent and profane? There are no fuch impious Doings amongst Protestants.

C. My Lord, pray confider-

L. I DO, Father; how tender you are upon this Article?—It is indeed of high Moment to your *Craft*, to be *thought* to carry the Fate of human Souls in your own Hands, to *damn* and *fave* Men, and to *manage* your *Maker*;—but, Father, it is dreadful Imposfure and Blasphemy; as your Penalties and Severities are dreadful Cruelty.

C. I. DO not wonder to find your Lordship, when you had gone so far, going still further, and declaring against Church Discipline too.

L. FATHER, if by Church Difcipline you mean Punishment for Errors (which are generally involuntary, else Men would not fuffer for them) I think it diabolical; and if there be a Hell upon Earth, it is your Inquisition; a lying, bloody, fiery, torturing Tribunal, fet up to guard Craft against Conficience, and, under the cheating Name of the Holy Office, fatal to all Trath and Religion.

G 2

C. PER-

124 The Independent Whig.

C. PERHAPS in *fome* Countries it *may* be carried too far; I with it were not. There are many *Catholis* Countries where it never *was*, nor *would be* fuffered.

C. THEY may have forfeited their Right to

L. By being *Heretics*. A fair Confeffion! If you had not made it, we know your Meaning. At leaft I do, who have converted with you often upon the Subject.

C. Is the World to be over-run with Heretics, without Restraint or Remedy?

L. CAN Fire and Sword remedy or reftrain Opinion? Or ought fuch Remedies ever to be tried? Heretics may be good Subjects to a State as well as good Christians, and thence merit the Protection of it. Have Catholics always been fo?

C. Y E \$, to Catholic States.

L: A

L. A GOOD Hint, Father — But often not then. Have not Cathglis Priefts frequently plagued, fometimes murdered Catholic Princes? And were they not prompted to it by the Heads of the Catholic Church ?

C. EXPLANATIONS may be offered -----

L. To justify the Church in her greatest Foulwess and Enormities. You know the connot err, and all her Frands and Massacres are Holy.

C. My Lord, Times and Circumstances, and the Infolence of Heretics----

L. SANCTIFY what never can be defended.—The Butchery of Heretics is a just Sacrifice to the offended Catholic Church.—What do we deferve, Father, we English Heretics?

C. INEVER heard an English Catholic with you the leaft Violence; they abhor it.

L. I KN OW the fensible Lay Catholics do-But what if the Pope should decree our Chastifement (I will not call it by the worst Name) and you Priests, sworn blindly to obey bim, and warmed with your own Zeal, should urge the Damnation of disobeying the Pope?

C. My Lord, I cannot suppose any such Thing.

L. FATHER, I will not prefs you—I know you must either evade the Question, or give an *infincere* Answer. For the same Reason I shall not perplex you with Questions about the Govern.

Ģ3

ment, and the prefent Attempts against it. Only I would be you constantly to believe, that they will be blassed, and then you will be under no Temptation to promote them.

C. My Lord, I love Peace, and am in no Plot.

L. PERSIST there. Give me leave, however, to tell you what an unfortunate Faith you hold. It flatters you with your own Importance, even to Blajphemy. For, not to meddle with the glaring, bold, and wonderful Lye of Infallibility (an incommunicable Attribute of the Omnipotent and Omniprefent God, never to be found in frail Men) can there be greater Blafphemy than your Doctrine of making your Maker, and that of difpofing of Heaven and Hell, and the Souls of Men ?

C. Do not your Clergy affert the real Prefence in the Sacrament, after they have bleffed the Elements?

L. THEY who mean more than the Divine Bleffing and Efficacy of that Holy Ordinance upon their Souls, are not *Protestants.*—Then, Father, your Antichristian Principles of punishing Men for religious Opinions, Principles so destructive of Religion and human Society, make you dreadful, not to say odious, to all Men who follow Reason and the Gospel.

C. THE

The Independent Whig. 127

C. THE Policy of the Church was devifed for the Prefervation of the Church; which cannot be done without Power, nor Power be exerted without Penalties.

L. THERE is no fuch Policy in the Gospel, no Church Power, no Civil Penalties.

C. IT was found neceffary-----

L. Not by Chrift, nor by his Apostles. Was it not Apostafy to relinquish and contradict their Example?

C. HAVE not the Protestant Clergy been for whol/ome Severities?

L. No true Protestants—Bigots and Apoftates, if you please—And such, if there be any such remaining, the civil Power curbs, as it should the Ecclessifies every where. They are too subject to Zeal without Knowlege. Our present Clergy, especially their Chiefs, are famous for Moderation. This is true Christian Meric. Whatever be the Cause, let them have their due Praise.



G A

NUMBER





NUMBER XV.

Continuation of a Dialogue between a Noble Convert and bis late Confeffor.

Conf. M Y Lord, Heretics must not precend

Lord. As much as you do, and as reafonably to do Mifchief.——Suppose they were to retaliate upon you, to entertain no Charity; to keep no Faith towards you, and to return your own wholfome Severities upon you; to fet up an Inquifition, to imprison and torture, confiscate and burn Catholics, as Catholics do Protestants; and, in short, none of you were suffered to live unmolested amongst them, — with what Face could you complain?

C. THEY themselves own, that Salvation is to be had in our Church; we deny it to them. Is not this a Proof that we are the only Orshodox Church ?

L. IT

L. IT is an evident Proof of the contrary. That Church which wants Charity, wants Christianity. Whoever has most Charity is the best Christian. Men had better be without Religion, than Savages for it. The most barbarous Solis, Turks and Tartars, flatter themselves, and damn all others, in the same Stile. The most flaming Enthusiasts, such as took Madne's for Religion, have boldly claimed an exclusive Heaven, and wantonly configned all the rest of the World to Hell.

C. My Lord, we would punish and suppress all such Enthusiasts.

L. AND do yourfelves just what they do. This demaing Spirit is a Sign that Religion is perverted into Faction, and that they who possibles it would frighten Men, in order to enflave them. It is a studied France to acquire Dominion and Money, and a plain Renouncing of the Spirit of Christ. I wonder how a Man, who finds himself possible with fuch a Spirit, can have Peace of Mind, or expect Favour from God or Man.---But Euthusiasts can reconcile Contradictions. All Uncharitableness tends to Perfecution; and 'is high Assurance in a Man of a perfecuting Spirit, to offer to make Converts. If ever any Man could warrant Perfecution, the Perfecutor Warrants it against himself.

Gs

С. Му

130 The Independent Whig.

C. My Lord, I have faid nothing to provoke you to all this Bitterne's against the Catholic Church; I only alleged, that you Protestants gave it the Preference to your own.

L. No. we do not : We fay that votits is a corrupt, idolatrons, and Autichriftian Church ; but we are not bold enough to confine the Mercies of God, which are infinite; and therefore allow his infinite Mercies to extend even to uncharitable Papifts, who are the more to be pitied for their cruel Want of Charity. So that, in allowing Salvation to be fiad in your Church, we make a Compliment to our own, by owning, that it abounds in Charity. Father, I have been the longer upon this Head, because I know it to be your great Bait to catch old Women, Children, and the Rabble. Your Argument is thocking to common Senfe. The mon I think of you and your Church, the gladder I am to have left you. Where has God faid, that he will damn any Man for not going to Mali, or for diffenting from any religious Mode, or any clerical Inftitution?

C. My Lord, must not the Church be supported with proper Sanctions and Terrors?

L. You fupport yours with dreadful ones indeed; but the Church of Chrift abhors all furch. If you claim any fuch, he difclaims you. Dungeons, Flames, and Tortures, are no Legacy from bim; nor can there be a ftronger Proof that

that any Church is not from God, than that the exercises any Vengeance and Fury in bis Name. There cannot be a higher Infult upon the Name of Chrift, nor a greater Affront to the Reason of Men, than the alleging a Warrant from that holy, meek, and humble Name, for any fort of Severity, much more for any Cruelty, or even for any Share of Power or Pride.

C. WHAT thinks your Lordinip of the Jewild Church? Did not the Almighty environ her with Authority and Penalties?

L. YES; but the Civil Miglitrate had the Application of them; and God always fpeaks to the Priefts by Moles, his Reprefentative. Father, how do you like the Example? Befides. every Ceremony, and the whole Jewilb Difcipline, were precifely defcribed and limited by God himfelf, and nothing left to the Direction of the Priefts, not even their own Garments, nor the Utenfils of Sacrifice, nor the Forms at the Altar. Can you fhew any fuch Authority for your endless Grimaces, or for any of your pious Tricks and Postures? Did the wife God indite your mothy Mafs? Did the God of Mercy frame your Inquisition, or command you to murder or forture your Fellow-Creatures, for Words and Forms, and Opinions, which are for the most part involuntary, and often thought godly, and therefore indifpensable? But pray, Father, why G 6 do

-

do you urge Judaifm ? Is it not abolifhed? And do not you burn Jews?

C. I OWN Judaifm to be abolished; but I deny that we burn Jews, or any body else.

L. How! Are not both Jews and Chriftians burned in Catholic Countries every Day?

C. IT is done by the Civil Power—we wash our Hands of it; — nay, we bear our ftrongest Testimony against it, and even beleech the Civil Magistrate, in the Bowels of Jesus Christ, not to hurt Life or Limb of Heretics condemned.

L. IMPUDENT Mockery of God and Man! If the Magistrate did not burn the Heretic, you would soon burn the Magistrate as a Favourer of Heretics. Such an Atheistical Stretch of Hypocrify is beyond any of the Frauds or Barbarities of Paganism, and new in the Creation till devised by *Catholic* Priests.

C. I OWN the Severity of the Inquisition may be carried too far.

L. How gently spoken of such an infernal Tribunal?

C. IT is not, perhaps, to be justified in all Points.—But it is always represented worse than it is.

L. FATHER, it cannot; the most innocent Man is obnoxious to it; the most pious Man is most obnoxious; all that he hath is feized as soon as he is accused; and his Family, without being accused

accused at all, are left to perish. He is fecured in a difmal Dungeon, bereft of all Comfort, furrounded with all Terrors, with the Menaces of the Rack, and continual Alarms from the Gaoler to prepare for it. After lying many Months in this hideous Situation, under dreadful Tumult of Mind, without knowing for what Offence (for no Witneffes appear) he must at last accuse and convict himfelf: Though he cannot, he muft confels unknown Guilt, by the Force of Torture, all his Limbs disjointed, his Bowels burft with a Torrent of Water, poured into him by Force, and all Vent carefully ftopp'd; his Back broken. his Feet foorched up to a Scroll; and againft Relief from Death, an attending Physician declares how much more he can bear. After feveral Repetitions of the Rack, always a full Hour at a Time, he must invent Crimes against himself. and then be configned to perifh in Flames, often made flow to prolong the Torture. Neither, for all these his hellish Sufferings, must his nearest Relations, his tender Wife or Infants, venture to bewail him, much lefs complain for him; unlefs they have a Mind to undergo the very fame. During all this frightful Process, the poor Victim is deafened with the Cry of the Mercies of the Holy Office : For fo thefe bloody Hypocrites call their Slaughter-Howle.

and the second
C. My

C. My Lord, it is full Holy, though it may be ffretched the far.

L. T'HAT is indeed firinge: How can like a Complication of Avarice, Fraud, and Blood be Holy?

C. To prevent Souls from going altray by punifilitie those that do.

L. Monitroits Position! Who but such who make a Market of Souls can maintain it? Adother, and in equal Horror, attends all this Group of Horrors; — the wretched Martyr is continually tempted to damn his Soul, by fattificing his Conference to Yave himself from the Flames.

C. CAN a Man damn his Soul by reconciling -himfelf to the Catholic Church?

L. CATHOLIC Church! Priefly Chit! It is a Confpiracy against God and Man; fuch a System of Fraud and Crulety, as notice but the Enemies of God and Man could invent. Could the Devil devile, or inflict any Thing more devilish the Inquisition?

C: M'r Lord, I am against its Excesses; but we there no Terrors, no Restraint to be laid upon Herely, to secure the Catholic Church from its Raviges?

L. TRUTH, and Senfe, and Conficience, are Herefy in the Eye of your Church; and a Reftraint upon these is Impiety and Tyranny in

any

The MORPENDENT WHIG. 135

any Church. The imalieft Penalty upon Confcience implies the higheft and laft Penalty, which must be exerted when imalier Penalties fail; fo naturally do *Racks* and *Flames* follow *Fines* and *Gaols*.

C. How is Offimacy to be conquered?

L. By Perfuation, or not at all. But what you often call Obstinacy, I call Reason and Piety. With you all steady Protestants are obstinate Heretics; and you have often kindled your Fires, even here in England, to punish their Obstinacy. Nay, when some of them, terrified by Flames, have declared themselves Catholics, you have burned them, left they should relapse. Father, with what Face can you tempt any Protestant line your Church?

C. BECAUSE it is the only true Church.

L. THEN there never was, there never can be, a faite Church. The Truth is, the Profelytes you gain (generally the Loweft and the most Ignorant of the People) you gain by dowinight Faithcods.

C. THAT, my Lord, is a very heavy Charge.

L. THE more fo for being true, your Conversions, like your Mirables, are done in Corners, and wrought upon none but the Superfittious and Blind.

C. My Lord, we make Converts by bringing them into new Light.

L. So

136 The Independent Whic:

L. So fay the Mahometans, and fo fay all Impostors; and fo all misled Enthusiasts believe. Transfuhstantiation, and other lying Wonders, are some of your new Lights. That all Protestans are damned, is another of your new Lights; with other the like Antichristian and damnable Positions.



NUMBER XVI.

Continuation of a Dialogue between a Noble Convert and his late Confessor.

Conf. W E do maintain that ours is the Cathelic, that is, the Univerfal Church of Chrift.

Lord. ANOTHER falle Light as obvious and shameless as the rest.

C. IT is what your Lordship once believed.

L. THE more Fool I. I may thank you; I took your Word for all Things, and trufted in you implicitly: I heard nothing but what you told me; I read nothing but what you permitted me.

· C. SURE-

C. SURELY I put the best Books into your Hands.

L. THE beft to blind my Eyes: The Lives of your crazy Saints, and their ridiculous Miracles; Panegyricks upon Popery, and Invectives againft Protestants. Don't you remember, when I had a mind to look into the Works of Lecke and Tillotfon, and Hoadly, as Writers remarkable for found Reasoning and Candor, you told me that Tillotfon was an Atheist, Locke a Hobbist, and Hoadly a Presbyterian, a Name that you had taught me to detest. And when I was curious to see Milton, and asked you about him, you faid he had a Devil.

C. I SPOKE but the Senfe of the Church.

L. THE Universal Church?

C. YES, my Lord. That fhe is Univerfal, is as true as that her being fo is a Proof that fhe is the only Church of God.

L. MAHOMET may offer the fame Proof for his Church. His hath more Members, and more Unity, than yours; and is lefs bloody. She tolerates all Sects, even all Sects of Christians; and you deftroy all, or terrify them into Hypocrites, many into Atheilm; fuch especially, who judging of all Religion by yours, rather than believe fuch a Chaos of Nonsense, Contradictions, Pride, Lust and Rapine, Fraud and Cruelty, to be from God, conclude that there is none.

C. My

. . . 🛋

C. My Lord, there are Men of Parts and Learning in our Church; if they faw or thought her fuch a Monster, would they continue in her?

L. Y Es, they must, or be undone and deftroyed. Befides, Learning is often found accompanied with Enthuliafin, as well as with other Weaknefs and Follies. Monfieur Paschal, a learned, candid, and acute Writer, as any of his Age, to prove the Church of Rome the true Church, from her possessing the pretended Power of Miracles, is fo simple as to urge the Blood of Januarius melting annually upon the Anniversary of his Martyrdom.

C. O My Lord! Is not that wonderful?

L. I'r is wonderfully alleged. Father, I have feen that falle Miracle, which is work'd to mo End builto cheat the Pcople, and to feed Monks. None are fuffered to examine it, and all the reft believed it before. It is like all the reft of yours, a ridiculous Forgery !

C. WHAT! All our Minacles Forgeries, my Lord?

L. FATHER, I have but one Rule to guide me: As there is no Use of Miracles, but to convince Unbelievers, they ought to be worked chiefly, if not only, before Unbelievers. Strange Feats, faid to be done, but done in Hugger-mtigger, amongst interested Men and Bigots, will always pass for Cheats amongst Men of Sense. The

The Vial faid to contain the Blood of *Januarius*, is carefully and leifurely heated with the warm Hands of the officiating Friars; and fometimes, with all that Help, the Miracle is very dilatory in appearing.

C. My Lord, Heretics are to hardened as not to fee, and even diffown what they really ice.

L. THEY must fee what is done before their Eyes, unless they put them out. Befides, their Curiofity would prompt them to fee, to fay nothing of their Intereft. Father, work me but one fair Miracle, and I will return to you again, without another Argument.

C. My Lord, did I ever pretend to work any?

L. You are for ever urging thole of your Church, and they are one of the great Topicks of your Reaching with the Wretches you convert; and, whilft you millead them with what is falle, you conceal from them, and utterly deny, what is notorioufly true.

C. My Lord, what do we deny that is true?

L. EVERY Thing that flews the Deformity and cruel Spirit of your Church. I shall not repeat your many and continued Missepresentations to myself; but I cannot forget your Behaviour to my Servants, as I have fince learned.

C. I HOPE, my Lord, I have done my Duty towards your Servants.

L. YES, the Duty of a Romifb Emiffary. When you were converting my Poftillion Natt (for John the Coachman was too hard for you, and laughed at your precious Relique of a Cord from St. Peter's Drag net, by which you would fain have convinced him that all Proteftants were damned) as poor Natt, who was of Irifb Proteftant Parents, abhored the Irifb Maffaces, you affured him folemnly, that it was all a vile Forgery, malicioufly framed to blacken the Catholics. You wept for the poor perfecuted Catholic Church, herfelf the most merciful, the most charitable, Church in the whole World, and an utter Enemy to all Perfecution.

C. I GAVE him a true Account.

L. A MOVING one you did, and by it melted the Heart of Natt. This, with your pious Kindnefs in refcuing his boor Soul from Damnation, finished his Conversion.

C. I BLESS God, he perfeveres in it.

L. You keep him in it. The like Rhetoric made the Dairy-maid your Convert. You found her one Sunday Morning reading Fox's Acts and Monuments, and fhedding Tears over the Memory of the Protestant Martyrs burned in Queen Mary's Reign.—You too fhed Tears, to fee fuch an innocent Soul fo milled: You conceived a paffionate Kindnels for her Soul, tenderly undertook to fave it; then defended the poor, belyed, meek

meek Church, and that pious Queen, who had, fore against her Will, seen her Council condemn so many of her poor Subjects, tho' Heretics, for Treason against her Person. To confirm the Maid, and effectually to ensure her Salvation, you gave her a Bead of St. Bridger's, one that the Devil, abhorring its intrinsic Value, had often stole away, but was always forced to bring back again: A further Proof of its Value, from its Power over the Devil.

C. My Lord, you are pleased to laugh at my poor plous Endeavours to do Good.

L. I wISH I could call them poor. My poor Servants, for you have perverted three or four of them, are to bewitched with the Raree-shews and Symphonies in the Mass, and with your Absolution, which fets their Confeiences fo much at reft, let them wrong me as much, and commit as great Diforders as they will, in my Family or out of it, that I doubt they have taken leave of our Church (which affords them no such Shews nor Comfort) for ever.

C. My Lord, you yourfelf found Comfort amongst us once, and then you difliked the Religion in Fashion.

L. I OWN it: You taught me to abhor it, and to adore yours; and you did fo, by the fame fraudulent Wiles and Mifreprefentations. You perfuaded me, particularly, that the Pope did not

pre-

4

pretend to give away Kingdoms; but fludied, like a Father, the Peace of Society. My Parson has fince fhewn me a Decree of the Council of *Lateran*, under *Innocent* III. expressly ordaining, That the Pope shall discharge the Subjects of an heretical Prince from their Allegiance and give away his Kingdom to a Catholic Prince, in order to exterminate Heretics: A devilish Power, which the Pope hath often exerted, and still pretends to.

C. THE Thing has been fubject to Dispute-

L. To a knavish Distinction rather.—" The. " Pope, fays Bellarmin, allows you to obey your " King; but when he is a Heretic he is no longer " your King."

C. My Lord, this is at least fair Warning.

L. Y E s, and we take it—Nor, amongft all the juft Prejudices againft your Church (and God knows they are many and fhocking !) need there be a greater than your treating, as your Head and fovereign Director, an old frail Friar, complimenting him with Infallibility, and the Attributes of God; invefting him with the Power of God, to damn and fave; and, as the fame Bellarmin maintains, to make Virtue to be Vice, and Vice to be Virtue. What Blasphemy! Many Popes have been Monsters in all Wickednefs and Pollution, chosen by Harlots, and living in Brothels: All of them subject to common Frailties;

ties; fome of them downright Changelings; none of them, amidit all this wonderful Power, able to reftore a loft Tooth, or to cure his own Cough.

C. M.y. Lord, the Abule of Authority doth. not infer its Nullity.

L. YEs certainly, in fuch extravagant and impious Trufts as cannot but be abused.

C. WILL your Lordship allow no Head to the Church?

L. YES furely; Chrift and his Word; and, under him, the Chriftian Heads of Society.

C. ARE fuch Heads likely to be free from. Error?

L. THEX will certainly err the lefs, for not pretending to be free from Error.—No Church in the World has ever produced fuch tragical Abominations as your *infallible* Church has produced; but you keep most of these carefully concealed from your poor blind Dupes; I know it by Experience: And such of your Impostures and Fooleries as you cannot conceal, you disguise and adorn as holy Mysteries.

C. My Lord, I hope it is lawful to revere Mysteries ---

L. Nor fuch as cannot come from God. You may as well bring your Gun-powder Treason out of the Gospel, as your Transubstrantiation.

C. WE

C. WE are unjustly reproached with that Treason.

L. So you have often told me, and fo you are all inftructed to tell your Bubbles—Juft as, for the Credit of your Church, you perfuade most of your Popish Thieves to die innocent— I know fomething of your Policy in that Matter.

C. SURELY your Lordship knows the Gunpowder Treason to be a Trick of State.

L. Y E s, one of your Tricks of State; fo do you. The Evidence was all from those of your own Communion; — many died justifying it; none denied it: — But when it was found that a Design to blow up the Three Estates of the Realm; a Design concerted by Papists, all Men of Condition, some of them of great Quality, and approved by all the Heads of the Papists, brought a horrible Stain upon Popery, then your Preachers, and Confession, and Writers, were taught boldly to deny it.

C. My Lord, I always thought it too bad to be probable.

L. WHAT think you of the Massacre of Paris?

C. INEVER justified it.

L. THE Pope did; — therefore you muft-Then there is that of which we have fpoken, the Inquifition, I think the worft of all. A horrible Tribunal ! fettled for the conftant Execution of Cruelty and Fraud: You are far from giving up that.

NUMBER

The Independent Whig. 145



NUMBER XVII.

Remainder of a Dialogue between a Noble Convert and his late Confeffor.

Conf. MY Lord, I have blamed its Exceffes— Lord. WITHOUT naming them.— Father, the Thing itfelf is an Excefs, an infernal Excefs. You know the Whole of it as well as I do; but dare not own it, in any of its juft Colours, to your English Penitents. You cannot but remember what you told my Bricklayer's Labourer when he broke his Leg, and you, in the poor Fellow's Affright and Diftrefs, plied him about his being a Heretic, and infinuated to him, that this was the Caufe of fo heavy a Judgment upon him.

C. PERHAPS it would have been well for him if he himfelf had believed fo.

L. Y Es; then you would have had him fure. I fay you must remember, that when you were haranguing to him upon the matchless Charity Vol. IV. H^{2n^2} and

and tender Mercies of the Catholic Church, in order to bring him into it, and the poor Man mentioned the Inquisition, of which it feems he had read a good deal more than you cared he fhould, you cried out, with Hands lifted up : and a heavy Sigh, "O the flagitious Malice of Men!" -Then turning to the poor Man, you added, "You see, dear Child, how one fatal Error " brings on another, and many. Had you been " of the Church, you would have found how " grievoufly the Church is wronged." You then affured him, that the Inquisition was a Criminal Court, fet up chiefly by the State, againft apostate Infidel Moors and Jews, who were all public Traitors; but that it never hurt any good Catholic; or, which is the fame Thing, any good Christian.

C. WAS there not great Truth in this?

L. THERE was great Truth concealed — Was this a Picture of the Inquisition?

C. I THINK it was pretty near the Matter.

L. Nor the leaft Refemblance. Your Authority, with your gracious and devout Manner, stagger'd the weak Fellow, and you might have probably got him over: But my old Steward, Goulding, over-hearing you when you leaft thought of it, asked you, with a great Zounds, "Are not "the Inquifitors all Priefts, and the only Matters there; and are not all Protestants burnable by "the

"the Laws and conftant Practice of the Inquifi-"tion?"—A Queftion which you chofe not to anfwer, but went away, pitying, as you went, the poor paffionate Man for curfing fo abominably. Goulding replied, "Whoever it is that curfes, by "-I know who it is that lyes." You then complained of Perfecution, and retired.

C. YOUR Lordship is very particular.

L. I HAD it from La Trappe, my Valet de Chambre, whom you once attacked, but foon gave over.—He produced you Monf. Daillé and Dr. Tillotfon—No wonder the latter is fo great an Atheift. I cannot fay but I then first began to doubt, next to examine; and whoever does both will foon leave you. A Church of fuch a lying, cruel, damning, burning Spirit, ought to be the Abhorrence of all Men.

C. COULD you not leave us without becomeing our Enemy?

L. AN Enemy to your System I own I am, without any Prejudices purely personal. All that jeave you are in your Opinion certainly damned, tho' they left you upon the fullest Inquiry and Conviction.

C. IT is possible that they may be too rash, whatever they think.

L. THEY can never be too hafty in going over to you, but are always rafh in deferting you. Nothing can be more diffioneft than this your

Con-

Conduct; you pretend to convince People by Reafon and the Bible, but will you fuffer them to be *re-convinc*'d when they find ever so just Cause from both to leave you?

C. WHEN they are in the right Way, my Lord, we are willing to keep them there. Are we to be blamed?

L. Y E s, if you would keep them against their Conficience, when you had gained them by appealing to their Conficience. They must then follow you, and obey you, and renounce their Reason, their Conficience, and their Bible. This is enfnaring and enflaving Men, and not converting them.

C. THEIR Confeience may millead them, and often does.

L. IF they mean confcientioufly it is fufficient, and God will pardon their involuntary Mistakes. Conversion, not founded upon Confcience and Conviction, is Hypocrify or Servitude. The Truth is, as you teach an *implicit Faith*, that is, *Religion without Reason*; and as *Ignorance* is confessed to be *the Mather of Devotion*, that is, of *Devotion without Sense*, you hold your Followers not by Conviction, which only can make People religious, and keep them fo; but by the Force of Superstition, by fairy Menaces, or by temporal Terrors; all which keep them fast in your Chains. Your true Catholics are not Followers of Christ, but

but Followers of you. He who is not a Chriftian by Conviction is no Christian; and Conviction implies Reason.

C. WE deny no Man the Use of his Reason.

L. WHEN he uses it not against you, nor in religious Points. But dare a Spaniard, dare an Italian, dare any Papist whatsoever, reason with you upon Religion, and oppose his Doubts to your Dictates? If any Man dares to do so Abroad the Inquisition waits for him with all its Flames and Rage. If any Man thwarts your Authority and Tenets even here, he will have Hell set open to swallow him, and all its Furies let loose upon him.

C. ARE Men always to wander in Uncertainty?

L. YES, till they are fixed by Conviction and Conficience.

C. WHAT if they never fix?

L. IF they never do, no Man can force them; they must be left to God. Better their Minds wander (a Thing that hurts no Man) than be cowed, and their Bodies punished or enflaved.

C. Is it not a great Bleffing to be reftrained from foul Error?

L. No Error is foul if it be harmlefs; befides, if what would reftrain Error, would alfo reftrain Reafon and Truth (the genuine End of all your Reftraints) I deteft the impious Policy. H 3 The

The nobleft Notions of God appear atheiftical to all Bigots; and all Bigots are Perfecutors. *Socrates* was put to Death for his rational Sentiments of the Deity; nor was he the laft. The wifeft Men are often facrificed to what mad Zealots call Holy. It was Capital in *Egypt* to kill one of their facred Beafts, a Wolf, a Crocodile, or a Cat.

C. Do we, my Lord, defend heathen Idolatry and heathen Cruelty?

L. No, you only imitate them, and exceed them: Thefe Heathens, though mad enough to deftroy fuch, who hurt their ravenous Objects of Worship, were not fo mad as to kill or punish Men for refusing to worship them.

C. My Lord, what wild Beafts do we worfhip?

L. You worfhip worfe Objects, Ignatius Loyola, and that most bloody Priest, Dominic, Founder of the Inquisition. What ravenous Beast ever proved such a Pest to Society as Thomas à Becket did to England?

C. H E was indeed paffionately zealous for the Church.

L. FOR Popery, and for Tyranny in his own Perfon; a lawlefs and vindictive Incendiary, who defied the Laws of the Land, and even those of the living God.

C. YOUR

C. YOUR Lordship is assuredly too just to think him an Atheist.

L. I THINK him worfe; as no Atheist ever did so much Mischief. Under that Character a Man can never do much, but will rather frighten Men than convert them. But Becket played the Devil by affecting Saintship; and, to the eternal Infamy of your Church, obtained it: The dead Traitor had more Oblations paid him, than our blefsed Redeemer and his blefsed Mother.

C. My Lord, this is a wide Field your Lordthip is got into, and ----

L. FATHER, I fee that you are tired, and fo am I-Let me, however, offer to your Confideration a Paffage from the judicious Plutarch: Speaking of human Sacrifices offer'd to Saturn by the Carthaginians, during a Famine, Five humdred at once, Two hundred of them pick'd from the beft Families, the reft Voluntiers from amongft the Citizens, he asks, "Whether that People had " not acted more wifely, if they had chofen for " their Legiflator a Critias or Diagoras, both " known Asheiffs, than to have establish'd fuch " a fanguinary Institution?"

C. WHAT would your Lordfhip infer from all this to our prefent Purposes? Not surely, that Catholics are worse than Atheists!_____

L. THE Word Catholic hath a folema, indeed a deceitful Sound, and is very boldly affum'd, H 4 to

to exclude all other Christians from Christ's Church and from the Benefit of his Death: But it is of a Piece with the devilish Spirit of Popery, which avowedly damns, and, where it cans actually destroys all those of a different Faith. This, Father, you cannot deny.

C. W E would willingly fave all Men.

L. AN D allow none to be faved but yourfelves—Thofe who will not fubmit to your Terms of Salvation, must be Victims and Fuel to the Inquifition.

C. STILL, my Lord, this is not Athei/m.-

L. IT is buman Sacrifice, and worfe than Atheifm ----- Nor can I conceive fo wicked, fo dreadful a Being, in the whole Compass of Nature, as a Papist heated with Bigotry and Vengeance, and acting up to the Rigor of Popifh Principles-Is a Devil worfe than an Inquifitor, who is only a Punisber for Religion, or a Persecutor, acting in his higheft Sphere?----What a peftilent Ingredient must a zealous Papist be in a Community of Protestants ?---His Zeal makes him a bufy Seducer; and every Perfon feduced is, must be, a keen Enemy to the Community. And as the Seducers are many and indefatigable, the Seduced are without Number. Let the Legiflature attend to this. Moreover, the Confcience of every Convert to Popery is the Pope's, and obliges him to hate all who abjure the Pope and the

the Pope's Pupil. Yet what tender Ufage you all find, Father, under this Government! Dare any Popifh State be guilty of the like Tenderneis to Protestants?

C. My Lord, your Lordship will allow-

L. FATHER, I will allow nothing to the Temper of you and your Converts. — I know how determined, how ready you all are, and for What. You and they are all warm Zealots. They are mostly as poor as ignorant, and subject to none of those Pauses which retard Men of Fortune and Families, and who have fome Sense, in spight of Bigotry.—I know your Ardour and Influence, and the Spirit of your Religion, so well, that I often rejoice and wonder, that I am not hang'd. Ah! Father, had I been advised or frightened by you (for you importunately tried both Ways) where must I have been?

C. IF not here, I hope in Heaven.----

L. By your Help and that of Mr. Ketch.— After all, as much as I dread Popery, I am not for deftroying Papifts, though they have always, and every-where, fhewn us the Way, and wantonly tempted us to follow them in it.—But I am earneftly for difabling Popery from deftroying Protestants; and if fome fuch Scheme is not effectually purfued, I shall think the Parliament in a Lethargy, the Government infatuated, and the Nation desperate.—

Ηç

ADIEU,

ADIEU, Father, I shall be glad to see you fometimes.—But no Whispering, no Closeting, no dark Applications to my Family.—I shall heartily endeavour to reclaim those of them whom you have already poison'd.



NUMBER XVIII.

King James II. his difgraceful Reign. His Impotence and Cruelty. He exposes and deposes himself.

A N hereditary Right to preferve the Laws, is inherent in all lawful Kings; an hereditary Claim to break the Laws, is a Forfeiture of all kingly Right. Indefeatible hereditary Right is Jargon, the Cant of Ufurpers and Impoftors, to cheat the Many, and to abufe all Men.

BLOOD is only one Qualification in a Prince, and not the higheft; Juftice and Capacity are the Greateft and the Beft. As the Prince may be a Child, and yet muft reign like a Man, becaufe he reigns over Men, the Laws muft govern thofe who govern the Prince; elfe the Will of his Ministers,

The Inpependent WHIG. 154

nifters, or bis Playfellows, must be the Law. If he prove a Lunatic, the next of Kin, or a Council, must rule in his stead. He who hath no Sense cannot exercise Government, which is the Direction of the public Sense. He who wants Justice and Integrity, and regards not Oaths and Laws, is at least under equal Disability. This is moral, as well as political Lunacy; therefore a moral and political Disqualification.

WHOEVER is intrusted with Government, having the Interests of all Men under his Direction, has the highest Occasion for a good Heart, as well as a found Head: But where the Laws prevail, tho' he be weak, yet by letting the Laws take place, his Government may be easy. If he be wilful, as well as weak, yet will needs be wifer than the Law, dispense with Law, and set up his own Humour, his Peevishness, or his Superstition, for Law, he becomes a public Enemy, a Tyrant, who depose himself.

SUCH a public Enemy was King James, an obstinate Bigot, a perjured Oppressfor, an open Foe to the Laws and to his People: He therefore regularly dethroned himself. He can fearce be faid to have ever filled the Throne: He began to forfeit it e'er he was warm in it. The English Throne, established and limited by Laws, ceased to be *his*, when he became a Tyrant in H 6 it.

it. Whilf he held it, he held it not for himfelf, but for miferable Monks and hot-headed Zealots, who fet up a Government againft Law, a Religion againft Senfe, and the Shadow of a King to fupport both. He never had much Underftanding; what little he had he forfeited, and with it his Crown, to the Infatuation of Popery.

A. WEAK Man makes a very good Papift, indeed the beft; but a weak Papift makes a wretched King. I own, that a Man of Senfe may be a Papift; but I deny, that he makes use of his Senfe: The Grimace and Frauds of Priests blind him, and fairy Terrors awe him.

KING James, the Weakest of his Race, (tho' not the Worst nor the Falsest) yet strove for some Time to diffemble; but wanting Capacity even for that (which requires so little, and is often sound in the silliest Women) soon exposed his Heart quite bare, contracted with Bigotry, panting for Tyranny, and cankered with Rage.

H E had professed fairly, promised strongly, sworn solemnly, to maintain Religion and Law; because his Priest told him, that Falshood and Perjury were necessary to advance their Cause, and seasonable to lull their Enemies alleep: For what Falshood, what Villainy, what Cruelty, will not such Priests promote, to serve their pestilent Cause? When his Priests thought their Point

Point fure, they taught him to throw off the Cloke of Deceit and Perjury, roundly to affert the determined Tyrant, and the implacable Bigot.

H $\underline{\mathbf{E}}$ thus called upon the Nation to turn him out of it, or rather fled from the Nation. He ran to the French King, the inveterate Enemy to his People, for Succour against his People. It was upon Promife of Affistance from that King, that both this Bigot, and the abandoned Voluptuary his Brother, had ventured to enflave this Free Nation.

LEWIS XIV. was as dark a Zealot as James II. with no exalted Genius; but judging the Ruin of England to be for the Glory of France, fent Forces to King James; then in Ireland, who put himfelf at the Head of these and his Irish Troops: He indeed continued at their Head, for he was the first that ran away.

A G A I N he took Refuge in France, where he remained, defpiled, to the End of his Life; the more for his continual Solicitations to France, to force bim and Slavery upon England: For, rather than England should remain free, he would have enflaved it as the Deputy of France.

HAD he an hereditary Right to facrifice England to France? Can the Heart of Man conceive, that any Man, with any Name, has a Right to violate any Truft? Hath Folly a Right to dictate to Wifdom; Perjury, Pride and Opprefilion, to abolish

s

abolifh wholfome Laws; Fraud and Imposture to crush Truth and Religion?

IN Ireland his Government was as brutal as the Manners of the native Savages there: He fet out with deceitful Promifes, as he had done here; and continued repeating them all the while that he was breaking them. One conftant Declaration of his was most ridiculous, especially as he imagined it to be deep and wife, and as his Flatterers applauded it for its Candor: "That he "would make no Distinction between his Popifo " and his Protestant Subjects." A Declaration (if not a Blunder) terrible to Protestants, who faw him thus, contrary to his Oath taken to maintain them in their Religion and Laws, declare equal Favour to their barbarous bloody Enemies, who in fact reaped all his Favours.

H E was fo notorioufly fhamelefs in his Breach of Faith to Protestants, and in his bigotted Partiality to the Iri/b, that, by a Set of infamous perjured Iri/b Judges, he difcharged all the Charters of the Kingdom in a Term or Two. The Effates of the Protestants, Nobles and Commons, were by the fame Judges furrendered as fast as claimed by any of the wild Iri/b, who had long forfeited them by Rebellion and Massacre. The Protestant Proprietors, who had earned them by their Blood and Money, improved them by their long Industry, and held them by Acts of Settle-

Settlement, were thrust out of their Freeholds and Bread by the brutal Butchers of their Predeceffors, of their Parents and Kindred.

BUT as Process at Law, however sudden and arbitrary, was too flow, an Irifb Parliament of the furious Natives, chosen by the King's new Charters, or rather by his Direction and Nomination, did, in a solemn Act, confilcate most of the Estates of the Protestants in the whole Kingdom, and condemned the Owners to die as Traitors. They were all thus charged with Treason, and all in a Lump condemned to Death and Forfeiture; for they were declared convicted of High Treason, tho' never tried, nor even summoned. The frighten'd Victims had many of them recourse to England for Bread; and Families of fair Fortunes in Ireland saw themselves reduced, for Support, to Alms and parochial Collections in England.

THIS was adjudging awhole Protestant Kingdom, at once, to Execution and Destruction. It comprehended near Fisteen hundred of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Men of Fortune, all faid in the Act to have been attainted and convicted, and were therefore adjudged to Death and Confiscation. To render the deadly Snare the more fatal and fecure, no Copy of the inhuman Act was fuffered to be iffued for four Months.

AFTER this Flight of Tyranny (fo wild and metciles!) no other Excels of it need be wondered

dered at. Subjects were imprifoned; their Money, Horfes, Houfes, and Furniture feized, by a mere Order from the King; fometimes a mere verbal Order. And *James*, one of the weakeft Men in the Kingdom, and as blind a Bigot as the blindeft, acted like the confirmed Mafter of the Perfons and Property of all Men in it; yet was himfelf all the while the wretched Property and tame Inftrument of the Pope, and even of his own Priefts. Whilft it was made Treafon and Death for Five Protestants to be feen together, even in Churches, the King's Chaplains, in their public Sermons, maintained to his Face the Pope's abfolute Sovereignty over Kings.

STRANGE Inconfiftency! for a frail, vicious, filly Man to claim Godlike Power over God's Creatures, made after God's Image (many of them wifer and better, few worfe or weaker than himfelf;) yet confefs himfelf the implicit Vaffal of an ufurping Impostor at *Rome*, cheating the World with pious Cant and Mountebankry, impudently boasting lying Wonders, and subsisting by manifest Frauds!

CAN there be a greater Demonstration, that Power without Controul belongs to no human Creature; than that such as have most loudly claimed it over all, were unblessed with any superior Capacity, or any better Morals than the rest? Is it conceivable, that the God of Wisdom should

fhould adjudge the Government of the World to fuch as have none; the Care of Men to fuch as opprefs Men; fhould convey his own Power to those who abuse it, or invest with a facred Character Men who fwear fally by his holy Name, or injure and cheat in it?

KING James delighted in lawlefs Proceedings, merely becaufe they were lawlefs. Even when the Law would have ferved him in fome of his Meafures, it was anfwered, That the King would be ferved his own Way; which was a Confeffion. That he would abolifh Law.

FAMES, when Duke of York, and High Commissioner in Scotland, had given a Specimen of his Spirit and Government fufficient to deter all Men from ever withing him upon the Throne. He opposed and defeated, or cancelled, every good Law: He promoted all that were tyrannical and bad: He had the Earl of Argyll condemned to die, because he would not forfwear himfelf. The Earl was a good Proteftant, had a great Estate, great Interest and Abilities; all dreadful Eye-fores to the fmall Spirit and great Bigotry of the Duke of Tork. His Royal Highness besides, delighting in frequent Victims and Executions at Edinburgh, diftinguilhed himfelf by a Symptom of Cruelty almost peculiar to himfelf, and almost always avoided by the most cruel Princes, by fuch as were proverhial

verbial for Cruelty, even by Nero. James, befides encouraging the Use of the Rack, to force Confessions from such who were obnoxious to the Tyranny of the Times, fat pleased with the shocking Spectacle of seeing Men racked, their Bones crushed, broken, and bursting with their Blood through the Flesh: A horrid Sight to Britons ! A hopeful Successfor to the British Crown ! It was a Sight singular in Britain, and even at Rome, under the Tyranny of the Cæssars, for near a Century after the Usurpation of the First Cæssar. That Monster Domitian was the first of the Roman Imperial Tyrants that ventured upon it.

· NEITHER did any of these Imperial Tyrants ever exercise such a Piece of Tyranny as was exercifed in Scotland under Charles the Second. Befides all the daily Oppreffions and Barbarities upon the Presbyterians there (forced out of their Efta. blifh'd Church, and fiercely perfecuted) to oblige the Court, especially James the King's Brother, there was an Order of Council for placing Soldiers on the public Roads, with Instructions to ask fuch as paffed by, infnaring Questions, about the King and Religion; and if they appeared to be Presbyterians (People confcientioufly tender in the Point of Religion and Oaths) and refused the Teft offered them by the Soldiers, the Soldiers had express Orders to put them to prefent Death. ---- A

------A Stretch of Tyranny unmatched by the most decried Tyrants!

THESE were fome of the Milcarriages, before the Revolution, fuch as the prefent Invader *supposes* to have happened, without owning any; and he claims the fame Right and Power claimed by King James, nor offers one Limitation or Amendment. The Government ever fince then, that Government, from which has been derived fuch a Series of Ease and Liberty, and fuch an utter Absence of all violent Measures, as are matchless in History from the Creation; has, be fays, been all Usurpation. It has been indeed a total Deviation from the Government of bis Anceftors, a Government which be comes to reftore. To prove his Right and Defcent, and to recommend his future Measures, he invades the Kingdom, defies the Laws, robs, ravages, and goes to Ma(s.

THESE are the Proofs which he gives of his Lineal Claim, and he is welcome to the Fame of them. He, and his barbarous Train, act as if they fludied and were paid to make themfelves odious to Heaven and Earth, and were industrioufly calling for quick and fignal Vengeance from both. I blefs God it haftens apace;—let us pray for its fudden Completion.

NUMBER

164 The Independent Whig.



NUMBER XIX.

How boldly the Popish Clergy abuse their Followers, by teaching them to deny with a Curse, the most obvious Impieties of their Church.

I HAVE lately read a very feafonable Pamphlet, of real Ufe, good Senfe and Knowlege, called An Inquiry how far Papifts ought to be treated here as good Subjects, and how far they are chargeable with the Tenets commonly imputed to them. It is written in answer to a Popifh Pamphlet, carefully distributed, full of glaring Deceit, boldly denying all the detestable Tenets and Horrors of Popery; and, still further to cheat the Ignorant, denying them with a Curfe, as Peter did his Master, and with the same Sincerity. For Example:

CURSED be be (fays the Popish Apologist) that commits Idolatry, that prays to Images or Relics, or worships them, for Gods. To this Curie,

Curfe, and to all that follow, he makes his milerable Votaries fay, Amen.

THIS founds firong, and is indeed firong Fraud. Do not Papifts adore Relics? Do they not openly worfhip Images, and pray to Saints? as the Author of the Inquiry clearly proves. Yes; but it feems that this is no Idulatry, for they do not worfhip them as Gods; that is, they do not call them God Jehovah, nor God the Creater of all Things; they only invoke them as Deputy Deities, generally in the fame high devotional Strain: And fuch Divine Invocation, implying a Divine Prerogative to relieve and fave the Invoker, is a Declaration of Deity in the Being invoked: It is therefore Idolatry, when made to any Being except the Supreme.

THEY ascribe Godlike Power to their most ridiculous Relics, Stocks and Stones, old Iron, Bones, Nails and Hair, by making them work Miracles, heal the Sick, raife the Dead, and exert the like Acts and Attributes of Omnipotence. Neither do they pray to their Saints as only Mediators and Interceffors with God, as is fometimes pretended; they pray to them directly, and for what none but the Godhead only can grant, all the Bleffings of this Life and the next. This is all obvious in their Breviaries and Catesbifms, where Prayers are framed immediately to the Saints, and in a Stile as high and rapturous

25

as to God himfelf, as is at Length explained in the *Inquiry*.

THIS Apologist pronounces another bold Curfe upon every Godde [s-Wor/hiper, who believes the Virgin Mary to be more than a Creature. I must own, that amongst all the Extravagances of the Papists, I never knew a Papist deny that God created the Virgin Mary; but I never heard of a Papist who did not treat her beyond the Quality of a Creature, and with all the awful Epithets of a Deity. They all pray to her, they all worship her. Is fuch Divine Treatment due to any Creature?

BUT there follows a Referve that justifies all; ---- Curfed is he who homours her, worfhips her, or puts his Iruft in her as much as in God. A curious Come-off! He makes his Votaries own. that the Omnipotent God is *superior* to one of his Creatures; but still they are to adore and invoke this human Creature with the Worship and Language due only to God, her Creator. They implore her in Form, " to deliver them from Sin, " to protect them from Evil, and to receive them " at the Hour of Death." What could they ask more of their Maker? Is not all this treating her as a Deity, a Sovereign Deity? Did the blindeft Heathens ever apply-fuch Strains of Adoration to any of their Deities, even to the Higheft of all, **Fupiter Optimus Maximus !**

THE Curfe is, however, repeated upon him who believes her above her Son, or that the can in any Thing command him. Above her Son, is an odd Phrafe, but hath its Art and Meaning here. --It founds as if they denied the Idolatry of worfhiping her as well as the Son. We know it to be Idolatry to worfhip her at all, and we know that they worfhip her. This is enough to fix the Charge upon them.--Or, that the can in any Thing command him. If the can protect and pardon Sinners, and receive their Souls into eternal Blifs, without him, the need not command him; the hath thus fufficient Godlike Power without him. But, if I am not mittaken, I have feen a Popifb Prayer, invoking the Virgin to command her Son, in Terms, Impera Filio tuo: Nor can fuch Language appear ftrange in Popery.

THE next Curfe is upon him who believes the Angels and Saints in Heaven to be his Redeemers, who prays to them as fuch, or who gives God's Honour to them, or to any Creature whatfoever. Was ever fuch mock Defence! We do not charge them with believing Saints and Angels to be their Redeemers, but with worthiping Saints and Angels: Nor can they deny that they do. It is the conftant Practice of their Church, and it is injoined by the Authority of the Church, to worfbip and invoke the Angels, who are always in the Prefence of the Lord, and willingly watch 3

for our Security, which is committed to them. They are also ordered to invoke the dead Saints, and to reverence their Relics. All this is amply proved in the Inquiry.

TIS a milerable Subterfuge to fay, that they reverence the Deity more, or, in their own Words, that they do not give God's Honour to them; and yet, in reality, they do it, by putting them in God's Stead, and complimenting them with God's Power. Out of the vilest amongst dead Men they chufe their beavenly Protectors and Idols. The implacable Traitor, Becker, had infinitely more Worship and Oblations paid him than all the Hoft of Heaven ; not only than Fefus Chrift, but even than the Mother of Chrift, though fhe was then infinitely more revered than the Deity. Indeed, for many Centuries, confummate Madness, or confummate Villainy, was the chief Recommendation to Saintship; and the blackeft Character upon Earth, the Roman Pontiffs prefumed to furnish Heaven with such Rivals to the Deity, as were too infamous to live amongit It is certain, that many who had adorned Men. Gibbets, or deferved them, helped to fwell the Roman Calendar, and were complimented with a Seat on the Right-hand of God, with the Title of His chief Favourites and Counsellors.

<u>م</u>

THE pleafantest Curse follows: Cursed be be that worsbigs any Breaden God, or makes Gods of the

the empty Elements of Bread and Wine. A fafe Curfe! Well may the Framer of it make his true Catholic fay Amen to it! Before it is confecrated 'tis not God; and he deferves to be curfed who will worfhip bare Bread as God. After it is confecrated 'tis God, our Bleffed Saviour in Perfon; and who can be curfed who worfhips our Bleffed Saviour?

THIS Fallacy is too gross; but a gross Impoflure will bear no better. A Wafer is no God; but a few Words and Grimaces of the Prieft make it a God; whilft, to Tafte and Touch, and Sight, and Smell, 'tis still a Wafer. Weigh it, diffect it, separate and examine its Parts, 'tis a manifest Composition of Flouer and Water, just as it was before. But you are damned if you believe Demonstration. These very Particles of Water and Flouer are, in spite of Demonstration, changed in an Instant, without the least Alteration, into the whole Body of $\mathcal{J}efus$; and, tho' there be but one $\mathcal{J}efus$, be is multiplied into Millions every Day.

Ar this Rate a Prieft has Power over God himfelf, and more Power than God himfelf can have; for God cannot reconcile Contradictions, nor convert Bread into Fleih and Blood, whilft it continues ftill to be Bread. There never was fuch an impudent Imposture in all the Visions and Chimeras of Pagani/m. The many Transforma-Vol. IV. I tions

tions of *Vifinum*, God of the *Indian Bramins*, into a Fifh, a Hog, a Lion, a Bramin, a Flying Horfe, are credible Impoffibilities, compared to Transubstantiation, the highest Affront to the Eyes and Reason of Man, and the most shocking Indigmity to the Deity, every offered or invented by the most daring Impostors known amongst Men.

THE next Curfe is not more modelt or fincere :- Curfed is be that believes, that Priests can forgive Sins, whether the Sinner repents or no; or that any Power in Heaven or Earth can forgive Sins, without a hearty Repentance, &cc.

A REPENTING Sinner has fatisfying Affurance, from the Word of God, that " God for-" gives all who truly repent." The Almighty does not add, That he wants the Interpolition of a Prieft. His Mercy is not mock Mercy, to be awakened or applied at the Request of the Priest; the All-feeing Eye needs no Voucher for the Sincerity of the Sinner's Heart. When the Framer of the Curfes denies, that any Power in Heaven or Earth can forgive Sins without Repentance, be feems to put God upon the fame Foot with the Prieft, and difables him equally with the Prieft from bestowing Mercy. Surely the Almighty can pardon, if he will, even the Impenitent; but a Priest cannot pardon the Penitent, already pardoned by God, who does not create Souls to be the Vaffals of Priefts; lefs still their Dupes and Property.

I F

IF Repentance opens Heaven to Sinners, as God himfelf has told us it does, all the Use of a Prieft to a Sinner, dying or living, is to exhore him to repent; an Office to be performed by any pious Relation or Friend. Yet, for affert. ing this Truth in a Popi/b Country, you would be burned alive in the Inquisition. But such bloody Cruelty is never to be owned in England, at least this is not the Time; therefore careful Hypocrify, and all falle Softenings, are to be employed.

IKNOW not how this Cafuift can exempt the Council of Trent from his Curle. Those Reverend Faith-makers have decreed Absolution from a Priest to be a Judicial Alt, that is, final and peremptory. A most blasphemous Decree! divefting the Almighty of his Prerogetive, and conferring it upon a Prieft; yet a Decree naturally made by Priests. The Fathers of that Council were chiefly the Pope's Implements and Regifters; and it was too truly faid, that the Holy Ghoft was, from time to time, conveyed from Rome to Trent in a Portmantua.

THIS Popilb Advocate yields too much; yet I doubt not but he knows what he does. A Popifb Difpenfation to deceive Protestants is no new Thing; and I defy the ableft Miffionary to convert any fenfible, well-informed Protestant to Popery, without deceiving him. He dare not tell

12

tell all; no, not to Papifis. I doubt few Papifis know that it is another decreed Point and Doctrine of the Church of Rome, That, in performing the Office of the Sacrament, of any Sacrament, the Words and Geftures and Operations of the Prieft, however full and formal they be, yet are of none Effect, without his Intention accompanying them. No; the most momentous Ordinance of Religion is invalid and none, unless the Prieft pleases to make it so, by intending it to be fo.

As these Sacraments, Seven in Number, are all neceffary to Salvation, and the Prieftly Performance neceffary to the Sacrament, fo is his Intention and good Pleafure neceffary to make a Sacrament; and the eternal Fate of immortal Souls depends upon *bis* Caprice. An impious, or a revengeful Prieft (both very common Characters) may damn his whole Flock. Is not this representing the good God as a terrible Tyrant to his Creatures, and a Confederate with cruel Impostors?

THUS high is the Power of Priefts carried in that godlefs, that apoftate Church, where it is fafer to be a Traitor, a Sodomite, a Poifoner, or an Affaffin, than to follow *Chrift* and Confcience, in Oppofition to Fraud and Idolatry. Yet a Prieft of that very Church ventures, in this enlightened Country, to reprefent the *Romifb* Priefts as Lambs, Lovers

Lovers of Truth, and claiming no other Privilege, no Power, no offenfive Weapons. Even the Pope is a difiniterefted Soul; and curfed is be who believes that there is Authority in the Pope to forgive Sins, or to give Leave to commit Sins, for a Sum of Money. The Pope needs not pretend to it; he has other Pretences, even when Money is the Motive. Offenders fubmit, they beg Pardon, and the Money convinces him that they are fincere. There is a Rate for Sins, according to the Quality of each, fixed in the Office of the Rota at Rome, where the most heinous and hideous are not excepted, even the Murder of a Parent, or the Debauching of a Sister.

T H i s pecuniary Traffic for Sins is claimed and practified by the Priefts, under the foft Title of Commutations; and why not by the higheft of all Priefts, the Sovereign Pontiff? Whoever takes Money to abfolve Sinners, gives them Leave, nay Encouragement, to commit Sin; and the Pope, for a round Sum, given not to him, but to the Church, though he fingers it all, grants Indulgences for many Generations: And becaufe this is not called Abfolution nor Forgivenels, but is only an Exemption from Perdition, and equally effectual with Abfolution, therefore this candid Defender of Popery curfes all who believe that the Pope claims Authority to forgive Sins for a Sum

Sum of Money; or any Prieft to grant prefent Absolution for future Sina,

MIND what Art and Referve in the Expresfion, Present Sing, and Sins in Time to come ! Does not the Pope make a Market of the Sins and Souls of Men? And do not the Priefts (his Brokers, and their own) retale Pardons, for a Price, to Sinners and their Heirs? What fet the Reformation on foot in Germany, but the fcandalous Traffic of Indulgences, fold openly at Wirsemberg by the Pope's infamous Agents, the ftrolling Friars, living in Debauchery, practiling all Frauds and Falshoods to cheat People of their Money, by fuch tempting Baits as the Pope's infallible Receipts for Salvation? They were fold in Parcels to the best Bidders, who, to make the most of their Bargain, hired the popular preaching Friars to extol their fublime Excellency as infallible Paffports to Heaven, and to revile and frighten all who hefitated a Moment to fave their Souls by fo cheap a Commodity.

THE Curles go on: Curled is be that contemns the Word of God, or hides it from the Reople, on defign to keep them from the Knowlege of their Duty, and to preferve them in Ignarance and Error.

"HERE, fays the Author of the Inquiry, is a "most shameful Account of the Papists hiding "the Scriptures from the People. The Que-"ftion

** ftion is, Why are the Scriptures kept at all from " the People ? The Answer, continues he, is, that " they do not so keep them for this or that paret ticular Purpole. It may be fo; but you may " have other Purposes, other Ends, other De-" figns, all bad in themselves."------ He then fnews, "That the free Use of the Bible is re-" Arained from the People by the Authority of st the Council of Trest, and the Conftitution of " Pope Pius IV. and that the fame Reftraint exst tends to every particular Layman, without " Leave from the Bifbop or Inquifitor; nor then " without the Advice of the Minister or Confefs for, nor after all this, without a Licence in " Form; and whoever prefumes to read or have " the Bible without fuch Licence, cannot receive " Absolution of his Sins, unless he first furrenders up his Bible to the Ordinary."

AFTER fome lively and unanfwerable Expoftulations, our Proteftant Author adds upon this Head: "Now, if for thefe, or for fuch-like Rea-"fons, you do in fact hide the Scriptures from "the People, is it not a most fnameful Chi-"canery, folemnly to curfe those who hide them for other Reasons? —A Man charged for robbing on the Highway, to clear himfelf, withes "that he may be hang'd if ever he robbed on "Defign to keep People from travelling fuch a "particular Road, or from travelling with Mos-I 4.

" ney about them; but still he is a Robber, "which is what he is charged with."

IN my next I shall continue the Chace of this Romifb Fox, with the Affistance of my Protestant Coadjutor.



Number XX.

The same Subject continued.

I PROCEED to examine the Sincerity and good Faith of the Catholic Curfes. I find them all worded with notable Craft, to deceive the Ignorant, but with equal Assurance; fince the Deceit is obvious to-every differenting Reader, as the Author of the Inquiry has demonstrated.

THE Tenth in Order is, Curfed is be that undervalues the Word of God, or that, forfaking Scripture, chufes rather to follow human Traditions than it. Whatever the Popifh Clergy do in this Respect, 'tis not fafe to own, that they esteem the Traditions of Men more highly than the Word of God. If they value such Traditions as highly as they do God's Word, they flight and undervalue

"Value that Word. The Author of the Inquiry fhews, that the Council of Trens injoins " these "Traditions to be received and reverenced with "equal Affection of filial Piety with the Scrip-" tures of Truth." Molt of the Popifb Traditions are fabulous, many of them ridiculous, great Part of them framed by Priefts, and injoined by prieftly Authority for prieftly Ends; few of them inftructive, all precarious; yet all reverenced by the Papifts as much as Scripture.

IT is Cant to deny that they reverence Traditions more than Scripture : That they do it at all -Crime enough ; nor dare they plead Not guilty. It is indeed much fafer, in their Church, to negleft the Scripture, than their prieftly Traditions and Impositions. Without being obliged to know, or fuffered to know, one Chapter in the Bibles "tis dangerous (often capital) to omit or neglect: the Injunctions of their Priests, tho' not one of them be found in the Bible. Penance, Auricular Confession, Absolution, Transubstantiation, Infallibility, Purgatory, the Power of Priefts to damn and fave, to open the Gates of Heaven and Hell, are all fo many human and prieftly Devices, or rather Frauds, to rule the World, and to cheat the Creation : Not one of them mentioned or meant in Scripture, yet all guarded with Sword and Fire; and all who dare doubt or deny them, tor-

15

tured

T78 The Widnessdent Weig.

tured and burnt in this World, and doomed to eternal Burning in the next.

THEN, as they command and practife openly what no Scripture commands, they notorioufly flight and omit Duties which the Scripture explicitly injoins. Our Saviour commands, that all fbould drink of the Cap of his Blood. In the Popi/b Sacrament there is no Cup, at least none for the People: The Priest keeps all that to himfelf, as if he thought it enough for the Laity to be half Christians. St. Paul makes it a Mark of Apostaly to forbid to marry. The Romifb Clergy are all forbid to marry. St. Paul makes it another Mark of Apola (y " to abitain from Meats, " which God hath commanded to be received " with Thankfgiving." The Popi/b Church forbids the Use of Meats for a great Part of the Year ; but, for Money, permits you the Use of them during the strictest Fast in the Year. The Apostle condemns the Worship of Saints as a Doctrine of Devils. The Papifts are more copious, more affiduous in their Devotions to Saints, than to all the Three Perfons in the Godhead.

THE Curfe about the Ten Commandments is expressed in the same equivocal Way. I shall take no further Notice of it here, than that I wonder the Commandments should at all be brought into it, since the Second explicitly forbids what the *Papifts* fo grofly practife, the Worship

fhip of Images; or (which is just the fame Thing) the Worship of the Persons represented by the Images. Their poor People, always ignorant, only worship what they see; and if they worshiped a Saint or an Angel in Person, they would be still Idolaters.

THE fmall, but well-meant Craft in the next Curfe, is plain enough to be diverting.-Curfed is he that preaches to the People in unknown Tongues, such as they understand not; or uses any other Means to keep them in Ignorance. Pray observe: Nobody charges them with preaching in an unknown Tongue; the Charge is, That they pray in an unknown Tongue; and the Charge is true. They dare not deny it by the most elusive Terms which they can invent. Their Practice init is in direct Defiance of Scripture, which largely condemns it; of common Senfe, which it affronts; and of all the Purpoles of rational Devotion, which it can never raife. Can there be any Edification where there is no Knowlege? For aught the People know, the Prieft, in the Mafs, may be applying to Mahomet, or to Simon Magus. All that they hear from him is a doleful Tone; all that they fee in him is Bowings, Turnings, Grimaces, and making Mouths. By these Tricks and Accents he may amaze them. and warm them, and fo he might by the Words. 16 of:

of Petronius Arbiter, or any other profane Strains, fanatically and wailingly pronounced.

CAN there be greater Impiety, or a higher Infult upon true Piety and the Understandings of Christians, than thus daringly to debar them from the Duty of praying for themselves and their own Souls, yet to mock them with the Appearance of doing it? Can there be more fuccessful Means used, by Art and Imposture, to keep the People in Ignorance? Fi, fa, fame, or any other Jargon, would be as edifying.

IN the Romifb Church, Ignorance is allowed to be the Mother of Devotion; and 'tis carefully cultivated there, as the firft Foundation and Elements of popular Superfition, and of Papal Tyranny, to which all Religion, all Reafon and Conficience, muft be enflaved or facrificed. In that Church the Inftruction, the Correction, the Commands of the Priefts, are all authoritative and uncontroulable; to contradict him is Herefy; Herefy is Death and Damnation. Where profound Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion, blind Submiffion is naturally her Daughter.

THIS laft Curfe, equivocal as it is, I doubt involves the Framer of it in it; nor can any thing but Ignorance clear him of it; a Plea which I doubt he cannot offer.

As the Aim of this good Catholic is to conceal and deny all the real Deformities and Hor-

tors of Popery, he would feem to deny the Pope's dispensing Power: — Cursed be be that believes that the Pope can give to any, upon any Account what seever, Dispensation to lye or swear failing; or, that it is lawful for any, at the last Hour, to protest himself innocent, in case be be guilty.

THERE is great Boldness in this Curse; for, tho' the Pope must be a Madman if he averred, in these unwary Words, that he could encourage any Man to (wear fally, and to lye, he notorioully claims a Power to difpense with Oaths, the most awful and important Oaths, all Oaths and Engagements to Princes and States, and all Oaths . and Engagements from Princes and States. For many Centuries fucceffively (in the dark Ages, when the Papal Power flourished most) hardly a Year passed but his Holiness discharged some Sovereign from his Oath to his People, or fome-People from their Oath to their Sovereign, as often as his Wrath or his Avarice prompted him : for one or other, or both, of these pious Motives, generally fwayed the holy Father. He frequently tempted and incenfed Prince and People to violate Laws and Oaths, and to opprefs one another. He particularly warranted the repeated Perjuries of our Henry III. who was continually opprefling the Nation, and as often frightened by the Barons into Oaths and Conceffions; then as readily

readily discharged by the Pope from fulfilling them, but never without a competent Price.

THIS Practice was as common in most Catholic Countries, as horrible in all. The Popes were for ever dispensing with Laws, Oaths, Canons, and even with their own Decrees; and they had a Non-obstante to all Engagements, Secular and Sacred, to God and Man. Was not all this owning, as well as practifing, Di/pensations to lye, and to [wear fally? " It is as easy to grant " a Dispensation to Sin for the future, as to ab-" folve for Sin that is paft," as the Author of the Inquiry truly observes.

CURSED is he that believes it lawful for any, at the last Hour, to protest himself innocent, in case be be guilty.

" A y E, fays the Author of the Inquiry, or at " any Hour. But when a Man is abfolved from "his Guilt by a Prieft, is he then guilty?"-When the Prieft has reftored him to a State of Innocence, he will think it just to affert his Innocence.

ALL the other Curfes are excellently explained, and the Drift and Artifices of the Framer fairly exposed, by the Author of the Inquiry; for there are feveral more Curfes that I have for that Reason omitted. It is remarkable, that after the Framer of the Curfes had denied or difguiled the most shocking Politions and Practices

tices of Popery, he yet adds the following and last Curse: Cursed are we, if, in faying Amen to any of these Curses, we use any Equivocation or mental Refervation, or do not affent to them in the common and obvious Sense of the Words.

To all which I answer, Lord have Mercy upon us ! The full and particular Answer to that, and to them all, I leave to the differing Inquirer, who handles this last, as he has the rest, with proper Difference and Strength.

I END where the Protestant Author begins. He tells us, that this Popifh Performance is called, A Vindication of the Roman Catholics, being their most solemn Declaration of their utter Abborrence of the following Tenets vulgarly laid to their Charge : And then follow the Curfes. He favs. that it was first published in order to introduce Popery here, in the Beginning of the Reign of the late King James, of whole deteltable Government, blind Popifh Bigotry, and furious Tyranny, I have lately given a fhort but true Account. It was reprinted at London, by the prefent Popish titular Bishop of London, in the Year 1742, when an Invation was defigned against England in favour of the Pretender. It was again republished "at a Time when a Popish Prince " was attempting to drive out a Protestant one ! " a Time when Popery was thought likely to " get into Power! a Time when Papifts began " to

" to think themselves secure of gaining their "Ends."

THE professed Purpole of this Popifh Pamphlet is to perfuade Protestants, that Papifts merit equal Protections as equally good Subjects. Strange Affurance, after all that Protestants have fuffered from Papifts! Can Protestants ever forget the Popish Fires and Protestant Victims under Queen Mary, with their inceffant, perfidious, and bloody Plots ever fince, to reftore Popery here: the dreadful Confpiracy to extirpate this whole Protestant State by Gunpowder; the Irifb Massacre, fomented by the Pope, and the Popish Priests the keenest Butchers in it; the Massacre of Paris, approved and hallowed by the Pope; the daily Butcheries in the Inquistion; no Faith to be kept with Protestants; all Protestants perfecuted, robbed, starved, and slaughtered, in all Popish Countries where Popish Priests have any Credit; all Protestants extirpated in all Countries where Popish Priests have Sway; the Spirit of Popery still the fame, fanguinary and devouring; , the Popish Emissaries ever busy, deluding and perverting the Simple and Credulous, daily making Profelytes, every Profelyte an Enemy to their Country, ready to turn against it, and zealous to deftroy it?

NUMBER

NUMBER XXI.

The following Quotation is taken from one of the Political Difcourfes upon Sallust the Roman Historian: It is the Fourth Section of the Difcourfe, Of the Mutability of Government. The Passage is extremely curious, and, I think, feafonable.

"T HE Settlement made by the Jefuits, upon the River Paraguay in America, is extremely remarkable. These good Fathers, every-where indefatigable in improving their Apostolic Talents, and turning Souls into Ecclesiastical Traffic and Power, began there, by drawing together, into one fixed Habitation, about Fifty Families of wandering Indians, whom they had perfuaded to take their Word implicitly for whatever they told them : '' For

" For this is what they call Conversion; and is, " indeed, the true Art of making Catholics, who have no other Ground for their Faith, but the " Affertions of their Priefts.

"FROM this Beginning, and fuch Encouragement, the affiduous Fathers, ranging the Country, and dazling the flupid Savages with their fining Beads, charming them with their pious Tales and Grimaces, their tuneful Devotions and high Proteffions, made fuch a Harveft of Converts as to form a Common-Wealth, or rather an Empire of Souls: For every Convert is a Subject most blindly obedient.

" The holy Fathers, not Fifty in Number, " are thus Sovereigns of a noble Country, larger ss than fome Kingdoms, and better peopled. It is divided into feveral large Diftricts, each of " them governed by a fingle Jefuit, who is, as " it were, a provincial Prince; but more power-44 ful and revered, and better obeyed, than any " European, or even any Eastern Monarch. His "Word is not only a Law, but an Oracle; his * Nod infers supreme Command : He is abso-" lute Lord of Life and Death, and Property; " may inflict capital Punishment for the lightest " Offence: and is more dreaded, therefore more " obeyed, than the Deity. His first Ministers se and Officers, Civil and Military, are doomed " by

⁴⁶ by him to the meaneft Punifhments, and whip-⁴⁷ ped not only like common Slaves, but like ⁴⁶ common Felons: Nor is this all their Punifh-⁴⁶ ment, at leaft all their Abafement, which to ⁴⁷ a Man of Spirit is the worft Punifhment. ⁴⁶ Whilft they are yet marked and mangled with ⁴⁶ the Laft, they run (Colonels and Captains run) ⁴⁶ and kneel before their holy Sovereign, con-⁴⁶ demn, themfelves for having incurred his pious ⁴⁶ Dipleafure, and humbly killing his reverend ⁴⁶ Sleeve, thank him for the fatherly Honour he ⁴⁶ has done them, in correcting them like Dogs.

"So much Tameness and Vassalage is part, and an important Article, of their Conversion. "They are even pleased with their Servitude, and care not what they do and suffer here, for the mighty Treasures of Joy and Liberty which are minuted to them hereaster by the good Father, who gives them all that he has to give in the mext World, and, by way of Barter and Amends, "takes all that they have in the prefent.

" T_H E: poor Indians cultivate the Ground, " dig and plough, and reap and fow; they make " Stuffs, and other Manufactures; they rear " Fowls, they breed Cartle, they carry Burdens, " and labour hard above Ground, as well as un-" der it, where, in Sweat and Darknefs, and in " Peril of perifhing, they drudge in the Mines: " Yet, with all this Industry, they carn nothing, " nothing

4

" nothing for themselves: All their Earnings, all " the Profit and Advantages, appertain not to " them, but folely to the good Father, their fpi-" ritual Sovereign, who rewards them to the full " with what cofts him nothing; Bleffings, and " Maffes, and diffant Prospects. Their Grain and " Manufactures are all carried into his Ware-" bouses, their Cattle and Fowls into his Yards. " their Gold and Silver into his Treasury : They · · · dare not wear a Rag of their own fpinning, nor " tafte a Grain of their own fowing, nor a Bit of " Meat of their own feeding, nor touch the Me-" tal of their own producing; nor fo much as an " Egg from the Hens they rear : They them-" felves are fed and fublified, from Day to Day, " by a limited Allowance, furnished them by the " Appointment, and at the Mercy, of their great " Lord, a small Priest.

"YET, under all these Discouragements (which are none to them, who seem to have factificed their Feeling, as well as wheir Reason, to the Sorcery of Superstition) they are diligent and laborious to the last Degree, and vie with one another for the high Price and Distinction bestowed by the Father upon such as excel most in their Work and Industry, even the bewitching Honour of kissing his Sleeve. The fecond Commandment in their Table of Duties is, To fear the Jesuit, and obey him; as the "two

⁴⁴ two next are much akin to it, and of the like ⁴⁴ Tendency, even, To fludy Humility, and to con-⁴⁵ terms all worldly Goods. The Precept, of fear-⁴⁶ ing God, feems to be prefixed for Form, and in ⁴⁶ Policy only, fince it is impossible there fhould ⁴⁶ be any Knowlege of God where the Exercise ⁴⁶ of Reason is not known, nor permitted; nor ⁴⁶ can God be faid to be regarded by those who ⁴⁶ use the Images of God like Beasts.

" ALL these Stores and Warehouses, so much " Grain, fo many Manufactures, fo much Gold " and Silver, fo many Commodities, from fo " fine, to large, and to plentiful a Country, " abounding in Mines, in Rivers, and Meadows " full of Horles and Sheep and Black Cattle, of " Timber and Fruit-Trees, of Flax and Indigo, " Hemp and Cotton, Sugar, Drugs, and Medi-" cinal Herbs, must enable these good Fathers, " who have renounced all Wealth, and the "World itfelf, to carry on an infinite and most " lucrative Trade, in which, though they have " vowed Poverty, they are extremely active, " and confequently must make that Je/uitical "Government a most powerful one. It hash "Advantages which no other Government ever " had; an absolute Independency upon its Peo-" ple, or their Purfes; the whole Wealth of the " Country in its present Rossession; the People " abfolutely fubmillive, and religned to its good SE Plea-

"Pleasure, and all its Calls; no Factions; not a Malecontent; an Army of Sixty thousand Man, all tame and tractable, devoted to blind Obedience, commanded in Chief by a *Jesuit*, and obstinately averse to be commanded by any other General; a vast Revenue of many Millions; no Trouble in Taxing, no Time so loss in collecting Taxes.

" SUCH a Government, whill it proceeds se upon the fame Principles, is unchangeable. " No wonder these Jesuis ate extremely jealous « and tender, not only in keeping the poor Indier ans Slaves to Ignorance and Bigotry, in order " to keep them Slaves to themfelves; but in con-* cealing fo much Empire and Wealth from all " the World, especially from Spain, from whence " they were fent, at the Expence of that Crown. se to convert the Indians, and make them Sub-« jects to the Spanifb Monarchy. The good Fa-" there are fo far from meaning any fuch Thing, " that they not only carefully avoid teaching them se the Spanish Tongue, but preis'it upon them as " a Point of Confcience, not to converse with s the Spaniards. It any Spaniard happens to " come amongst them (a Thing which the Fe-" fuits are to far from encouraging, that they « care not to fee it) he is indeed civilly used, but « carefully confined within the Walls of their ho-" In Citadel, the Presbytery; or K, by earnest « In-

Intreaty, he obtain Leave to walk through the
Town, he is closely guarded by the *Jefuit* at
his Side, and fees not an *Indian* in the Streets;
for the *Indians* are ordered to fhut themfelves
up, and fasten their Doors, upon any such
Occasion.

BESIDES, these vigilant Fathers keep Five
or Six thousand Mene employed in feveral
Detachments (Apostolic Troops!) to watch
and fcour the Frontiers, in order to cut off all
Intercourse with the neighbouring Countries,
not yet subjected to the good Fathers. Towards one of their Frontiers patricularly, left
the rich Mines in it might invite a Settlement
from abroad, they have destroyed all the Horse,
in order to discourage any such Settlement.
For these felf-denying Friars, who are fworn
to Poverty, have an ardent Zeal to fecure all
these wealthy Mines to themselves for Religious Uses.

"THESE poor, rich, humble, fovereign Miffionaries, as they are Mafters of fuch immenfe Wealth, all confectated to their own Ule, that is, to the Ule of Religion, make a proper Difplay of it. The Churches are fpacious, mignificent in their Structure, and fet off with all Pomp and Decorations, grand Porticoes and Colomades, rich Altars, adorned with Bas Reliefs, Pictures in Frames of maffy

" maffy Gold, and Saints of folid Silver, the "Foot and Sides covered with Cloth of Gold, and the Pedeftals with Plates of Gold; the Tabernacle made of Gold; the Pyx or Box for the Sacrament, of Gold, fet round with Emeraids and other Jewels; the Veffels and Candefticks made of Gold; the Whole, when illuminated, making a Shew almost beyond Belief. A proper Bait for the Eyes of deluded *Indians*, who, by fuch fine Sights, and the picous Mountebankry attending them, are retained in due Awe and Wonder!

"THE princely Perfon of the poor Jefuit is fuitably lodged in a fpacious Palace, containing grand Apartments, furnished with many Pictures and Images, with proper Lodgings for his Train of Officers and Domeftics; the Quadrangles and Gardens all in Proportion; the whole Court making a Square of some Miles. Obferve, That all the many, opulent Warehouses belonging to the holy disinterested Man are contained in it.

"SUCH is the Situation, fuch the State and inimitable Authority, of every *Jefnit* in Paraguay. There are but Forty odd of these Monks in all that great Tract of Country, and in it they have above a Million of Souls, not only to obey them, but to worship them; nor do these, their sightless and abject Slaves, know there is any

" any other God: For where the true God is ever fo little known no Man will worfhip Friars, who always paint him as like themfelves, as they themfelves are, in reality, unlike him."

CARE A TABLE OF CARE AND CARE

NUMBER XXII.

The Quaker's Advice to the young Protender.

Young Man,

THY venturing thyfelf into Britain hath produced a Discovery, which ought to wound thee with fore Remorfe; namely, that however forry and wretched the Friends whom thou haft picked up in Scotland are, even barbarous Highlanders, Strangers to Humanity and our Language, Enemies to our Religion and Laws; ye, thou hast no better Friends in Eugland, none who are bleffed either with Religion, or with Property, or with Senfe. Neither canft thou wonder at it. Thou art an Outlaw, and canft hope no fincere Affistance but from such as are as desperate as thyself. Whoever joins with thee, VOL. IV. K 10

or ftands up for thee, by doing to forfeits all he hath, whether thou doft mifcarry or fucceed. If thou faileft, he is forfeited and hanged: If thou carrieft thy Point, all that he hath is thine, or ao thy Mercy. For whether thou becomeft Mafter by Force, or by Claim of Inheritance, it will be equally treasonable to contend with thee, when thou art Mafter. Thou needeft only fanctify thy Ufurpation with the profane Colour of Divine Right, and then all thy Violence is Law.

ALL the Laws in being are against thee. Canst thou give us any fatisfying Reason, why all our Laws, and with them our Conscience, our Bible and our Property, should be facrificed to thy Will? What is it to us that thou calless thy Name STUART? A Name that will gain thee no Man that was not bewitched to thee before, by desperate Superstition, or desperate Ambition, or a desperate Fortune.

UNDER thy pretended Grandfather (to go no further back) we had a Struggle for our All; and by God's Bieffing and the Affiftance of William the Valiant Prince of Orange, our Struggle was fuccessful; as we trust, in God, our present Struggle will be. God hath bleffed us with another William; we trust another Deliverer, a Hero and a Protestant, like his renowned Namefake; a Youth inured to Dangers and Battles, and ennobled by them; the Champion of Free-

men,

men, the Scourge of Rebels, the Terror of France, and thy Terror. Thou flyest before him, thou and the desperate Host : We firmly hope that thy Flight will foon be final. We have now, as we had then, the zealous Concurrence of all Ranks of Protestants, Churchmen and Dif-Nor do we fear the Power and Malice lenters. of the Papifts, thy only unchangeable Friends, and our unchangeable Enemies. Thou haft no Argument to offer but thy Will, and thy Sword : And this was thy pretended Grandfather's best Argument. The Defence of our Religion and our Laws (the only Glory of a King and his only Support) was to far from his Heart, that though he promifed and fwore to preferve both inviolably, he openly strove to excirpate one and to abolish the other.

WHAT canft thou promife that he did not fwear? And what were his Oaths and all his Engagements to his Protestant Subjects, but Snares laid to lull them fast afleep, and then to deftroy them before they were thoroughly awake? His mad and ungodly Zeal hurried him too fast. He would not allow his People fufficient Time to be well deceived. His facred Oaths were violated almost as foon as made. Verily, he broke fome Parts of his Oath before he took it, by feizing the Revenues to be fettled by Parliament before she Parliament had granted them; and then asked the

K 2

the Parliament to grant him what he had feized. His blind Bigotry to Popery (as Bigotry is always without Bounds in a narrow Genius) made the Protestant Faith, as well as the English Councils, odious to him. He was blindly led by the Jesuits, and other Emission from Rome, particularly by an idolatrous Woman of that Communion, his Italian Wife. His whole Conduct was fuch, fo perfidious, so precipitate and arbitrary, that whoever is not for ever warned by it against Popery in their Princes, and against a Popish Prince on the English Throne, will never take any Warning, never be a real Englishman.

THOU canft not deceive us with thy Premises; we shall not trust thee even upon thy Oath. We know how Papists reason, and how easily Popish Priests can absolve Popist Princes. No Oath must be kept that mars the Catbolic Faith, and Catbolic Tyranny. Neither canst thou convince any reasonable Man, that ever Popery prevailed without Tyranny, or that any Tyranny was complete without Popery in any State called Christian: Nor canst thou prove, that ever any Popish Prince kept Faith with a Protestant People.

BUT thou hast indeed in Fact dispensed with thyself from imposing upon us, by any artful faithless Engagements in form, to maintain our Rights; whether from thy own Modesty, that thou

thou wilt not profess what thou art far from inrending; or that thy Priefts do not think it good Policy to feek by fair Means, what they hope, and perhaps make thee hope, to gain for thee and themselves by a ftrong Hand. Thou didft therefore mock the People of Glafgow, with notable Bitternefs, when in Defence of the Demands of thy wild Mountain-men, fent to rob them of a great Sum, thou toldeft them, " Thou " wouldest maintain them in all their Rights;" when, in Fact, thou walt convincing them, that they had NONE. The good People of Scotland may fay the fame Thing to Thee, and yer drive thee out of their Country the Day after. Had not the Men of Glalgow a Right to their own Money ? Pray, what Right hadfe thou to it, befides the great Swords of thy half-naked Highlanders, who make no Distinction between Robbery and Right, and are therefore proper Defenders of thine?

THY Mockery of poor Men in Diftrefs was still more bitter, when thou didit acquaint the forlorn Inhabitants of that City (trembling with the Daggers of Savages at their Throats) with what great Succe/s thou hadft had, and " how " it became them to be glad, that thou hadfe " had fo much." As thou wast stripping them with an unfeeling Heart (for Heretics deferve no Pity) couldst thou thus banter them too with an

an unmoved Countenance? Whatever thou didft mean, or howfoever thou didft look, thy whole Conduct, and thy Words, on this Occasion, furnish an instructive Lesson to every Briton, and will, I hope, make as deep and proper Imprefsions upon *ell Britons*, as they did, and do, and fill shall upon me.

YOUNG Man, I pray thee, who fent for thee, and what didit thou come for? That thou comeft in the Name of thy Father may be a Plea in the Mouth of a Child; but inftead of an Argument for thee, rather excites an Alarm againft thee. Thy Father is a Name of Contempt and Aversion to Protestants and Englishmen; and none but the Ungodly, the Unenlightened Dwellers upon the Mountains, have invited thee or stood by thee; Sons of Belial and of Blood, chofen to support thy Reign by committing univerfal Plunder, and cutting Throats. Or if France and Spain and Rome espouse thy Caule, can it be any other than the Caufe of Babylon and of Antichrift? Canft thou conceive a Caufe more odious, more execrable and alarming to the Ears of Englishmen and Protestants ?

W HAT comest thou for? Is it to reftere thy Father to what he never had, a Crown? Thy Father is debarred from the Crown; and common Fame fays, is as much unqualified as difqualified for it. And how well qualified thou art,

art, let the Laws declare, together with thy lawlefs Intrusion, and the barbarian Rule exercifed by thee and thy Savages in Scotland. We know of no Restoring in England but what we dread to see restored, Popery and Slavery. Is it becaule thy pretended Grandfather attempted to eftablish both, that thy Father pretends to fucceed him? Thy true Errand is to abolifh our dear and facred Birthright, the matchless Bleffings of Liberty, with all the Laws that fecure these heavenly Bleffings, as also the illuftrious Protestant King, who secures all these Laws. The Laws are the Rule of his Reign; as Veracity and Magnanimity are the Rules of his Life. He never, in one Instance, deceived his Subjects; never wronged, never defrauded, much less oppressed, one single Subject. His Heart is too manly to be false. He abhors Popery, as it promotes Contradiction and Falfehood, and infpires Cruelty and Deceit, with Perjury and Tyranny, the true Marks of the Beaft and her Followers!

W HAT thinkeft thou of thy pretended Grandfather? What thinkeft thou of thy Father and thyfelf, and of what thou art now doing and purfuing? Was the Reign of King James any more like the Reign of King George, than infolent and mercilefs Oppression is like fatherly Protection; than mean Detect (very mean in a K 4 King)

King) is like princely Sincerity and the open Spirit of a Man; or than diabolical Perjury is like the pious and heroic Adherence of our Great King to Faith and Oaths?

How doft thou like this Explanation and true Comparison? What is in thy Father to recommend him to Englishmen and Protestants? Is it the Blood of thy presended Grandfather? This is a Distinction that would do him or thee but little good: None but Enthusias regard it: We true Protestants and Englishmen disown it. I doubt many defpise it. Dost thou hope to bring it into Esteem, and with it thy Popery and thy murdering Robbers, half-clad Highlanders, in Inorted Blankets?

W HATEVER Name thou doft affume, thou art an U/urper: Whatever Title thou doft claim, thou haft in reality none but Violence. Thy Succeis must be our Destruction — With what Face canst thou desire a Free People to be Slaves to an Outlaw and an Exile? The Laws, the Laws of God and Man, are on our Side: By these Laws thou art a Criminal condemned. Thou art indeed a desperate Adventurer. All thy Way is paved with Guilt and Danger. Dost thou set up thyself, or the Phantom thy Father, both Strangers, both Outlaws, against the Peace and Felicity of Three great Kingdoms? Must He or Thou reign, though They perish; as furely they must,

Ł

mult, if either of you do? This argues a defperate Spirit. It is bidding Defiance to the Living God: It is denouncing Perdition to his Creatures.

WHENEVER this Nation hath wanted a King, they have chofen a King. William the Third; the late King George; and this King George, came all to the Throne by the Invitation and Authority of Parliament. These "Kings we know; but, What art thou? Surely not a King, but a very strange Character, a Wanderer and a Robber, attempting to feize a Kingdom. Thy Abettors and Followers fuit thy Perfon and Fortune. Any one of them though unable to read thy affumed Title, might, with equal Pretences, produce a longer Genealogy for himfelf than thine, and as founding. For, according to thy Example and Demand, every Man that can, may rob and master human Society.

I BLESS God, we want not a King: If we did, we fhould never chuse nor admit thee. I bless God, we have a good and a gracious King, a just and a brave King. Is it likely, that we shall change him for one descended from thy pretended Grandfather? So thou mayest depart. God bless King George; God bless and multiply his Race; God protect his Family and these Nations, and blast the Hopes of all Pretenders. K 5

.

with the Devices of all Papifts, at home and abroad.

O YOUNG Man! this is the warm and devout Prayer (however thou mayft diflike it) of thy upright Monitor,

> A True Englifoman, and A Plain Chriftian, fiiled A QUAKER.

HOLOROM ZODE ODE ODE

NUMBER XXIII.

The intimate Refemblance between the Popish Clergy, and those of modern Paganism in the East.

THE learned Dr. Middleton hath, with unantwerable Strength and Clearnefs, demonfirated at large the Conformity of Popery to antient Paganifm. I shall here shew the intimate Refemblance between the Popish Clergy and those of modern Paganism in the East; and I shall take my Proofs from Popish Authors only, even the Eastern Missionaries, Authors highly esteemed, and their Works highly approved by the Romish Church.

THE Bonzes, Lamas, Talapois, are much the fame Sort of Priefts with different Names in differ-

different Countries in the East; Bonnes in Japan and China, Lamas in Tartary, Talapois in Siam. They profess to adore Two Divinities, Fo and OMIT.O, Father and Son, and hold, that the Invocation of these Two is sufficient to explate all Crimes the most enormous, and to procure their Votmies a happy Regeneration, or Renascience, according to their Notions of Transmigration.

THEY have a Table of Five very laudable, moral Precepts, or Commandments: First, To do no Murder. Secondly, Not to commit Adultry. Thirdly, Not to covet. Fourthly, Not to bear Falle Witnels. Fifthly, Not to practife Intemperance. But above all, they recommend Alms-detds, especially to themselves; and preach up the Duty of furnishing the Priests with Wealth and all Things; of obeying them in all Things; and of building them Temples; "Since (they "allege) that it is by Their Prayers, and by the "Penance which they impose, that you are re-"deemed from eternal Torments."

WHAT unlimited Power mult not fuch revered Impostors gain over their blind Followers? The Soul of a Man they hold goes, when he dies, into some other Creature, a better or a worse, according to his Merit or Defaults; and this Character of him depends upon the Word and Pleasure of the Priests.

K 6

A PAGAN, who thought himself dying, fent for a Romifb Miffionary. "Father, fays the " poor Man, the Bonzes, who know perfectly " what passes in the other World, and our Lot " after Death, affure me, that as I lived a Pen-" fioner upon the Emperor's Bounty, I shall be " transformed at my Death into a Post-horse, to " carry his Difpatches into the Provinces. They " exhort me therefore to beware of starting and " frumbling, biting and kicking; but to be obe-" dient and fubmiffive, to run chearfully, and " to eat fparingly. Thus, they fay, I shall earn " the Compatition of the Gods, who often bring " a Man of Quality, and a great Mandarin, out " of a dumb Beaft. Now, Father, my next " State startles me, and I dread the Thought. " In my Sleep I find myfelf already faddled, trem-" bling, and ready to fly at the first Lash of the " Post-boy; I wake in Sweat and Horror, and " continue to fanly myfelf a Horfe. I am told, " Father, that in your Religion there is more " Tendernels, that by it Men in this World con-" tinue Men in t'other; and I would rather be " a Chriftian than a Beaft."

IT is Father Le Comte who tells this Story, without seeing the obvious Analogy between the Bonzes of China and the Bonzes of Rome. Father Du Halde, who repeats it from him, as little sees how naturally his own Reflections upon these

these Eastern Cheats return upon the Cheats of his own Order, and upon all the Orders of his Church. " It is manifest, fays he, that if the " Chimefes be thus Bubbles, and the Believers of " a Doctrine fo abfurd and ridiculous, as that of " the Metempfychofis; the Bonzes, who fo zeal-" oully fpread it, derive no small Advantage " from it. It marvelously supports all the " Rogueries which they employ to extort Alms-" gifts, and to swell their Revenues. As they " come from the lowest Populace, and are " inured from their Infancy to an idle Profef-" fion, they find that this Doctrine warrants all " the Tricks and Frauds which they practife to " excite the Liberality of the People."

W HAT a true Picture of the Popifh Monks! This lying Doctrine, and all the knavifh Devices of the Bonzes, however copious, impudent and lucrative, are barren, impotent and modeft, compared to Purgatory, Transubstantiation; the Penances, Absolutions, and all the infinite and incredible Rogueries of the Pope and the other Romis Bonzes. Those in the East must be owned to be tolerable Proficients in all the Arts of pious Knavery, their Intrusion into Courts, their Flatteries to great Men, their Cajoleries to weak Women; their Gravity, Hypocrify and eternal Avarice; nightly Devotions, Austerities, Fastings and Mortifications; their Pilgrim-

Pilgrimages; the Magnificence and Decorations of their Temples; their many Poftures, Genuflections and Proftrations; their Incenfe, Perfumes, and Wax-Candles; their Idols, Pictures and endles's Repetitions: For in all these Tricks they abound, as those of *Rame* do. But in all these Grimaces and Efforts of Fraud, though full and fond of them, they are but Babes to their elder Brothers of *Rame*.

THE fame Le Comte fays, he faw "a young "Bonze, of a very genteel Air, and of a proper "Addrefs to deceive the Crowd, in the Middle "of a Town fhut in and ftanding upright, in a "clofe Chair, driven thick all round with long "inon Nails, the fharp Ends inward; fo that " he

⁶⁶ he could no way lean against it without a ⁶⁷ Thousand Wounds. Two Fellows whom he ⁶⁴ had hired, carried him from Door to Door; ⁶⁴ and at every Door he made his Speech: You ⁶⁴ fee me thus inclosed and tortured for the Good ⁶⁴ of your Souls: Nor will I ever relinquish this ⁶⁵ my Prison, till you have bought all these my ⁶⁴ Nails. Each Nail will cost but Six-pence; a ⁶⁵ small Price for such a Treasure of Benedictions ⁶⁶ as it brings! In purchasing them you will do ⁶⁶ an Act of beavenly Merit, not to us the ⁶⁵ BONZES, but to the God FO, to whose Ha-⁶⁶ nour we BONZES are building a Temple."

O BSERVE that the holy Penitent had above Two thousand of these Nails to fell. By this precious Commodity, though he lost fome Blood he got Money, with the Odour of Sanctity, perhaps more Mistreffes, and notable Credit with his Order, as well as to it.

THE Nails had certainly an intrinsic Value, however far short of their religious Value. But how superior is the intrinsic Value of a Thousand Masser; and who but Priests can retail them for a single Farthing? Do not the Popish Priests likewise turn into ready Money all the Supernumerary Merit and Sufferings of their Saints and Confessions? According to their Doctrine and Marketing, all rigid Disciplinarians and Martyrs are so many new Redeemers of Souls, and so many

many Benefactors to the Monks, who turn their Blood and Penance into ready Cafh.,

LET them produce what Inftances of Superfittion they can (be the fame ever fo extravagant, ever fo fcandalous and blafphemous) from the Fooleries and Frauds of the Pagans, the moft idolatrous Pagans, and of all the Pagan Priefthood; the Whole will come infinitely fhort of their own. And as to prieftly Tyranny, Cruelty and national Havock, Popery has committed more in a Day than Paganifm in a Thoufand Years. All the Roguery and Rapine of the *Bonzes* have not vifibly leffened the mighty Numbers of People in *China*; Numbers, perhaps, equal to all thofe upon the reft of the Globe.

A MERICA, which, though called but a Quarter of the World, is almost a Half, swarmed once in many Parts of it with Inhabitants, but is now nigh defolate, many of its best Regions utterly defolate, rendered fo by Catholic Cruelty. Spain, by the Expulsion of the industrious Moors, fome Millions, first and last, and by the daily Butcheries of the Inquisition for fome Centuries, has long found a very natural Return of Beggary and dismal Solitude, instead of Multitudes and Plenty; many of her fertile Plains as defert as her most barren Mountains; and nothing profpering but Priests, who mar and damp, and banish all Prosperity, and blast all the Blessings of Nature, Nature, as they thwart and curfe all the Wifdom and Virtue of Man. In France, and all over Christendom, their Outrages, Devastations, their Antichristian Spirit and boundless Cruelties, are fadly remembered and felt.

As to the lewd Arts and Debaucheries of the Bonzes with Women, and one another, their Monasteries, and their Tricks to maintain them; their Hermitages and priestly Retreats; their hard-hearted Unconcern for all the rest of the World, even for Parents and Relations: All these, the common Curses of Priesterast every where, are still more visible in the Popish Countries of Europe, more prevalent and more pernicious.

THE Popish Missionaries in the East mention with Horror the Use which Libertines, Priests and other Fanatics, make of the Doctrine of Transmigration, in order to commit Whoredom and Self-Murder. Such a one need only represent to a young Nymph, tender of her Person, and loth to prostitute it, that her Body is hardly any Part of her, at least the meanest Parts a transient Covering and Vehicle, soon of itself to periss, the Slave and Off-cast of the Soul, and not to be regarded : And having thus taught her to despise her Person, he enjoys it. If she still refuse, he has another Argument, "That in her " last State she had promised him to be his, and "then,

" then, by dying, deprived him of his Right;" which he therefore claims, and often regains in her prefent State.

No doubt fuch Craft and Lewdnefs are abominable, but not peculiar to the Eaftern Bonzes. Many Debaucheries, more hideous, have been practifed by our Remifb Bonzes, and by Artifices as impious; all under the Cloke of Religion: Witnefs Father Girard, Confessor and spiritual Director to Madamoifelle Cadiere, famous as he is for making a Bawd of Devotion to debauch her Person, and turning her frantic spiritual Raptures into Raptures of real Carnality. Any lewd Priest having the blind Guidance of a fine Lady's Conficience, may too easily guide her into his own Arms.

NEITHER were the antient Pagan Priefts the only facerdotal Procurers for the God of their Temple, or the only ones who gratified their own infamous Paffion, by pretending to carry a lovely Lady to the Embraces of the Idol. It is no more than what the *Romifb* Priefts have done, under the Name and pretended Demand of fome popular Saint. And when a bleffed Saint condefcended to vifit a charming She-Votary, long his paffionate Adorer, could fhe help being transported with fo heavenly a Favour, or be either incredulous or unthankful to the holy Inftru-

Infirument who managed the Amour and procured it?

FETZER, a visionary Monk in Swiffer. land, just before the Reformation, was visited. as he for fome time verily believed, by the Virgin Mary in Perfon, in all her Glory, attended by Angels. The awful, but fond Apparition, gave him several wonderful Marks of Distin-Gion, and even promifed him every Favour but the laft. Some of these Favours seemed too painful and butcherly to come from the Oueen of Heaven, and by cruelly piercing his Feet and Hands with a Knife (in order to honour him with our Saviour's Wounds upon the Crofs) the poor deluded Dotard, after feveral Vilits, much Suffering, and long Belief, was at last undeceived, and discovered the supposed Virgin speaking in. the Voice of the Sub-prior, the Contriver and chief Manager of the infernal Cheat, though the whole Convent was engaged in it. The Contrivers had all formally renounced God under their Hands, in order to learn Sorcery. To prevent all Inquiry, they feveral times gave their poor Victim Poilon, without Success. The holy Reprobates were foon after burned at the Stake .

Iт

• The whole Story is well told by Bishop Barnet in his Travels. He extracted it from the Record of

It is observable, that this diabolical Plot was framed out of pious Zeal to advance the Glory and Interest of the holy Order: And the General of the Order, who had laboured in vain to prevent the Discovery of the facred Villainy, was supposed to have died broken-hearted, or by his own Hands, because the Discovery was made, and the atheistical Zealots executed.

As to the Austerities which cost fome of the crazy Bonzes, and their as crazy Followers their Lives, for which the Missionaries charge them with promoting Self-Murder; the Charge comes with great Impropriety and want of Modesty from them. The Romis Church has produced many fuch Self-Murders (I wish that fhe had never produced any other:) Many of her Votaries have emaciated, starved, and even destroyed themselves with the mad Rigor of Penance.

HER Policy is fuch, that whilft fhe indulges the most Voluptuous and Licentious in all their Excesses (for a proper Confideration!) fhe encourages the most fhocking Austerities, even the incredible ones of *La Trappe*, where the miserable Devotees daily accelerate their own Death. Such Saint-like Men bring her Credit: Debauched

of the Process, still kept at *Bern*, and signed by the Notaries of the Delegates appointed by the Pope to sry the Friars.

ed Men bring her Money: And whatever Men fuffer, however they fin, fhe thrives by the great Bleffings of Wealth, and Fraud, and Tyranny.



NUMBER XXIV.

Of the many good Sermons preached and published against the Rebellion. A Sermon of singular Tendency, by on eminent Hand: The strange Dostrines advanced, and the observable Omissions, in it.

SECT. I.

A MONGST the many good Sermons (fome of them excellent ones) published upon the *prefent* Conjuncture, I have feen one from an eminent Hand, which would ferve upon any public Conjuncture, and expose the Author to no Hazard, whatsoever the Issue happened to be. He leaves others to rouse and alarm, to inflame the Heart, to paint the Horrors of Popery and Tyranny, and to defy all the Patrons and Powers

Powers of either. He deals chiefly in Generals, about the Vices and Apostafy of the *Jews*, the Calamities following the same, and the Warning we should take from thence.

H E likewife enters into our own Hiftory; gives us Examples of our own happy Efesspes by the kind Interpolitions of Providence, in the Midft of furrounding Dangers; and fays as much of our prefent Danger as became a prudent Preacher, unwilling to lofe old Friends, or to make new Enemies. Perhaps his Performance might have been fironger and lefs guarded, had he poltponed it till the Rebellion had been extinguifhed: A Precaution which a renowned Doctor took during the former Rebellion Thirty Years ago. After the Rebellion was over he published a good Sermon against Rebellion, and by it merited his firft Dignity in the Church.

Pulpit to mention it, especially with fuch pompous Abhorrence. Are all Men to expect Divine Judgments for what all Men condemn? Is the wife God to afflict a whole People, becaufe a libertine Poet writes a licentious Ode?

WHEN he represents Blassemy as swarming from the Press, and only quotes a rash Rhapfody, universally condemned, as much as the Writer of it was pitied; the Terrors which he had raised, vanish in Consolation from the probable Hopes that he can quote no more, or none fo terrible.

WHAT other Productions from the Prefs he means. I know not. Sure he is too candid to mean all that offend the hot Men and Bigots amongst the Clergy, who are apt to blacken the Beft, when the Beft thwart them. I have feen bitter Invectives from many of them, fome of them of Name and Distinction, against the faireft Reafoning, against Christian Charity and Moderation; 2gainst all Men who differed from them in their most narrow Conceits, and most interested Schemes. Locke has been reviled as a Socinian, for his noble Attempts to improve buman Reason, and even for thewing the Reasonablene(s of Christianity; Tillotfon as an Atheist, for his Rational Divinity; Hoadly as a Presbyterian, for supporting the established Episcopal Church upon the Principles of the Constitution. All

All these, and many more, have been mercilesly used only for their eminent Merit, for their calm Tempers, their charitable Principles, and their invincible Reasoning.

THE Preacher knew, that the most opprobrious Names, even these of Athesist and Blasphemer. are often no more than Names of Abufe, scolding Terms, thrown at Random, often failly, by angry Bigots, fometimes by grave Impostors, upon Men who love Truth, and therefore feek it and defend it, for its own fake only, without other View, Claim or Reward. By-words and Prejudices govern the Many of all Conditions. Credulity paffes for Conformity, Antipathy for Zeal. The Fox-hunter (a High-churchman) in one of Mr. Addison's Freeholders, boasts how happy they were in that County, for that they had not a Presbyterian in it, except the Bishop; and how popular, a keen Spaniel of his was amongst the Country Gentlemen, for having once almost worried a Diffenting Teacher.

N E V E R was Man more fcurrilously and more bitterly treated by passion bitterly treated by passion bitterly treated by passion, that Divine Reafoner, Mr. Chillingworth. His Arguments were stilled fubtle Atheifm; his Defence of Reason declared worfe than Popery, at least as bad; "For what "Advantage would it be to the Protestant Cause, "were the Pope deposed from his infallible "Chair,

" Chair, if *Reafon* be inthroned in it?" fays Dr Cheynell: "This, faid he, will only ferve to " advance Socinianism."

CHILLINGWORTH had other Revilers without Number: But Cheynell was the most remarkable. He was perfonally kind to him, yet refused to bury him, but eagerly buried his Book.

W HEN the Preacher quotes one blafphemous Performance, yet talks of others, he leaves his Hearers and Readers to guefs what they are; and they who have heard very good ones, nay the beft railed at by Men whom they implicitly believe, will fix the Imputation there. Books that expofe Ecclefiaftical Craft and Encroachment, which are furely as mifchievous Weeds as ever choaked the Field of the Gofpel, are vehemently decried by weak or defigning Men, and treated as furioufly as ever *Chillingworth's* Book³ were treated. And as Men have been often re_ viled as Atheifts for defending God's Truth againft Impoftors; the Nation has been threatened with God's Wrath for encouraging fuch Truth.

LIBERTY will always be abufed moft, where it abounds moft. But no Abufe of it can atome for its Lofs. Reafon and true Religion will always gain by Liberty, and be able to defend themfelves against all Attacks: Folly, Virulence and Scurrility, when discharged against Vol. IV. L them,

à

them, will only ferve to fhew their Strength and Beauty: Even Blafphemy will appear more deteftable, when examined by Reafon. They who admired the *Te Deum* moft, faw the Burlefque of it. with the moft Indignation; and any one will fee, by comparing them, the Impotence as well as Impiety of the Attempt.

ARE we to bear our Testimony against prevailing Corruptions, and to fee none amongft the Clergy? The Preacher is filent upon this Head. Is it not a great Corruption, this which I have mentioned, the virulent Behaviour of fome of them (I fear I might fay many of them) towards such as differ from them, even in Matters of Confcience, and fuch as blame and would amend the most unwarrantable Parts of their Conduct? How barbaroully have they used the Advocates for Toleration and diffusive Christian Charity ? Strange Unchristian Proceedings ! By defending the most indefensible Things, Perfecution, fecular Pride and Power in fpiritual Hands (the conftant Curfe and Bane of Religion in all Ages, the Parent of the Inquisition, and even of Popery) they forfeited the Character of Christian Teachers; and by debafing Religion into Party, were justly confidered, not as Preachers of Chrift, but of Faction. Could there be a worfe Spirit, or greater Corruption? And could the Preacher inadvertently omit them ? Could. be

he conceive them to be the lefs provoking to God, becaufe they came from the Clergy ?

W As it not natural, at least was it not just, in the Preacher, when he was complaining of public Corruptions, to have inquired into those of his own Order, whether many of them be not flack in the Performance of their Duty; many too indifferent about it; many of them performing none; yet all zealous to claim Dignity from their Cloth, and Divine Respect to their Persons," though nothing Divine appear in their Practices Not a Word of Non-Refidence! Is not Non-Refidence a very crying Corruption, yet what more common; to undertake the Care, that is, the Salvation of Souls, to be paid for it, often greatly paid, to answer to God for it, yet transfer that interesting, that awful Trust to another, difcouraged by finall Wages not to perform it?

Is this a Way to prevent the Growth of Popery (of which the Preacher complains) or to procure Reverence to Churchmen? Is this an Expedient to prevent the Growth of Irreligion, if there be any Teachers of Religion, who convert Religion into Commerce, and profitute a facred Truft to worldly Ends, to Voluptuoufnefs, Avarice, Strife? These are they who make Unbelievers. The want of Respect to such irreligious Teachers will never pais for Irreligion with any Man, who has Religion or common Senfe: And

L 2

And it is too common a Practice for Clergymen who exercise the least Religion, to complain loudest of the Want of it in others. Or, is it not rather Artifice, to hide such Want in themselves?

I DWELL no longer here upon the great Corruption of Non-Refidence, fo introductive to all other Corruptions, especially to all Corruptions in Religion and good Morals, and confequently the greatest that affect and ruin human Society. Let me observe to the candid Chriftian Reader, that our Preacher, who puts on such Concern for Religion, and against Irreligion, fays not a Syllable about this prevailing, this irreligious Custom, much less against it. So far is he from raising any Alarm, or apprehending Divine Judgments for such unballowed Neglect of Divine Duties, Neglect fo affrontful to God, and pernicious to Man.

H is Cenfure of the Errors and Faults of the Clergy would have appeared candid, after he had been praifing them for their Defence of the Doctrines of the Reformation in King James's Time: And it would have looked equally candid in him, had he owned the Heat and perfecuting Spirit of the Clergy before and after the Revolution, with their mad Partiality to a Popifh Succeffor, and their having helped him to deftroy the Nation and themfelves. As it did the Clergy Ho-

Honour at home and abroad, to have behaved like Englishmen in King James's Time, it would have been for the Credit of the Preacher, had he owned their great Weaknels and Iniquity in having flattered that King and his Brother, in their worst and most unprotestant Measures, and fanctified all their lawlefs, ungodly Doings: Threatening and godlefs Flattery ! Big with terrible Confequences, almost fatal to the Nation, furely more interesting to us, in this Generation, than the Backflidings of the Jews fome Thoufand Years ago!

- WHAT he fays about the Jews is as foreign to us as their Constitution and Government were to ours. They worthiped Idols, graven Images, and strange Gods, and thus provoked the true God. These are not the Sins of Engblomen, at least of those who adhere to our prefent English Government; and I hope the Nation in general will not be doomed to the heavy Judgments of a just God; for the Idolatry of Papifts, and the Rebellion of apoftate Protestants.

THE Preacher therefore in vain roules Ter-- ror from falle Objects. An honeft and well-affected Citizen of London, of Edinburgh, of Carlifle, or of Sarum, or any where, I hope, is not threatened with Divine Judgment, because the Ruffians in the Highlands have renounced God

·La

God and the King. This would be firange Divinity: I with it were lefs urged. It can ferve no Intereft but the Intereft of Craft, or of Enthufiafm: And generally, from one or other of these Motives, the awful, the infortutable Judgements of God-are boldly denounced and applied. This Rashness, indeed Impiety, has been often exposed, and always will be, as often as 'tis attacked, yet is always confidently refumed by Demagogues, Fanatics and Craftsmen.

THE Nonjurors have been threatening the Nation with Divine Judgments, ever fince the Revolution. The People and Clergy are by them declared to be in a State of Schilm and Damnation; the Kingdom under an Ufurpation, and both King and Subjects intitled to God's avengeing Wrath : A Doom particularly denounced by Dr. Brett, whole Popish Doctrine of authoritative Absolution, was moved to be approved by the Convocation in a late Reign, and no Cenfure paffed upon the Motion. I know not that our Preacher was then a Member of it: He was certainly one foon afterwards, one of the zealous Committee for centuring and milreprefenting that truly Protestant and Christian Sermon of Bishop Hoadly, defending Christ's own Doctrine, that " His Kingdom is not of this World." Not a Word from that pious Synod against the Nonjurors Clergy, nor against the other, Incendiary Preach-God ٠...·

Preachers, who raifed the former Rebellion; for far from threatening them with Judgments!

ONE Comfort, however, the Preacher finds in the general Aversion of the Nation to Popery. but a Comfort that hath an Abatement in it, namely, "That a Fear of Popery is not always " a Concern for the Purity of the Golpel, but " a Fear merely of the Powers of a Popilb " Church." Strange Reafoning in an Englifbman, and a Protestant Preacher! Whatever fincere Protestant knows Popery, must fear it; whoever fears it, will oppole it. Whoever oppoles Popery, ferves the Interest of the Gospel, and of Liberty, and confequently ferves his Country, both in its spiritual and temporal Interest. What would the Preacher have more? Can he himfelf do more? Or ought he to miltruft the Intentions of any Man in ferving fo just, fo Divine a Caufe? How would he like to be charged with a bad Defign, or with an hypocritical Meaning; in this or any other of his pious Labours? Does not he himfelf fear Popery? So much the greater Caufe have his Readers to fear it: As Cate pertinently faid to Cafar, in relation to Catiline's Confpiracy, which Calar fecretly encouraged, yet publickly railed at the Confeirators, whilft he was striving to fave them from capital Punifhment, by artfully transferring the prefent Dread of the Senators upon other Objects.

L 4

If

IF Popery be the Bane of the Gofpel, as I think it is; he who affaults Popery is an Inftrument to reftore the Purity of the Gofpel. Popery is worfe than no Religion, as our beft Divines allow and affert; and its bitter, unfociable burning, damning Spirit, is pernicious to all Religion, to Reafon, Peace and Mercy. Ought not Religion, ought not Reafon and Humanity all juftly to fear, what they all have Caufe to abhor, and what deftroys them all, the Power of a Popilo Church? And can there be higher Merit than exposing and crufhing the most dreadful Devices and Engines of human Milery?

THE Preacher feems fond of this unfair, inconclusive Reasoning, and adds, that " those " who have the least Religion, have reason to be " apprehenfive of Ecclefiastical Courts and Inqui-" fitions, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF "POPERY." I hope he will not deny, that all who have any Religion, or the most Religion, have ample and equal Caufe for fuch Apprehenfions. Does he know any thing more terrible, more diabolical, than the Inquisition, to any reafonable Man, who would not fhipwreck his Confcience, his Liberty, his Life and Fortune? It is fo far from being chiefly terrible to Men of little or no Religion, that fuch only are the fafeft from it. Men of no Confcience will fubmit to any System, take any Oaths, and die for no Creed.

¥

Creed. The greatest Atheists are known to be the most cruel Inquisitors: The greatest Hypoorizes are generally the loudest Professors every. where; and he who has the least Religion on Honesty, is generally the readient to charge others with the Want of them.

BUT in this (that is, in the Apprehention of the Inquifition, under the Direction of Popery) fays the Preacher, still more strangely, there is no Vietus or Merit. Surely there is fittle Candor! and great want of Charity in this Affertion. Tá there no Virtue in Anxiety for public and private Liberty; in a Paffion to fave our Country, in an Abhorrence of Slavery, Imposture, Idolatry, Perfecution? No Merit in the Love of Fruth and Freedom, in refcuing and defending all' that is dear to Men and Society? If the Preacher thinks all this not to be Religion, namely, to love, to ferve, and to endeavour to fave the Public, by opposing and pulling down what destroys the Public, and extirpates Religion itself, . he had better have kept his Opinion to himfelf.

WHAT higher Virtue can be required in Society? What better Religion in any Member of it, than a warm Zeal for his Country, its Religion and Liberties, and a fuitable Detertation of Slavery, Imposture and Idolatry? Will he oppole to fo much uleful Merit, dry Speculations, Monkish Distinctions, and the Repetition of Creeds? Will he fet up any narrow Bigot against fo noble a Character; a Character jufily efteemed beyond all others in all free, police and rational Nations ? The antient Greeks and Remans never inquired, concerning a Friend to the State, a Hero in the Field, a Patriot in the Senate, what Form of Prayer he used, or what Mode of Worthip he practifed, or what Articles of Belief he professed? His public Services, his virtuous Dealings, were all that the Public wanted from him; and whoever had Virtue was reckoned to have Religion.

VIRTUE is Religion, at leaft the furefit Proof and Indication of it: Whoever has Virtue is a good Citizen and a good Man: Nor need Society or his Neighbours inquire further about him. The contrary Reafoning firikes at the very Root of Religion itfelf, and of all private and focial Virtue: Thus the beft Man may be faid to be juft only from Dread of the Laws; the beft Women to be chafte from Fear of Obloquy; the most pious Preachers to be diffusifed in A II V 2 Hypo-

1

Hypocrites, only courting Preferment, or popular Applause; the bravest Soldiers animated by nothing but the Love of Glory or of Pay; and the most devout Christian by the Terrors of Damnation.

ARISTIDES, Epaminondas, Scipio, Paulus Æmilius, Cato, Cicero, all Friends to Mankind, all virtuous Benefactors to their Country, naturally loved Liberty, naturally abhorred Tyranny; ani^{*} mated to both by a Principle of Virtue. Was not this Religion ? Will it be faid, that they acted againft Tyrants, only from their Fear of Tyranny, and from no Regard for Liberty? And was it a lucky Circumstance to Rome and Athens, that Tyranny had fomething in it to be feared by Men, who had no Impulse but what led them to Virtue and the public Good?

THE Wife, the Juft, and the Brave, have at all times been the Averfion of Bigots and Craftsmen, two Characters ever famous for little Service to Mankind, yet always loudeft to profes it. What Exploits did the common Tribe of enthufiaftic Saints and defigning Faith-Makers, 'ever perform for the Age they lived in, but to darken; divide and enthral it?

"ECELESIASTICAL Courts and Inqui-"fitions, under the Direction of Popery," is a fuspicious, at best an odd Phrase, though perhaps not odd from him. He is noted for his Zeal for L 6 Eccle-

Ecclefiaftical Powers, and for Penalties upon fuch as differ from him, even in Religious Modes and Triffes invented by Men: He is a known Advocate for fevere Laws against Tender Confciences. who boggle at Forms and Rituals, though agreeing with himfelf in all fundamental Principles, and equal to himfelf in all Points of Morality. He is therefore a Champion for SOME Ecclefiaftical Courts and Inquifitions; and whoever is for any, where Conficience is concerned, is for the worst and the bighest, fince where small Pemalties do not avail, the greatest must be applied. Nor doth it import the poor Sufferer, by what Name his Sufferings are called, or under whale Direction he fuffers.

ALL Persecution is a Departure from Chriftianity, and the Bane of it. All Perfecutors are alike; and where they are equally Mafters, would go equal Lengths. They would be all Inquisi-In this Protestant Country they have fortors. merly rioted in Fury and Oppression, in Fines and Dungeons, by the mad Affiftance of the then Civil Magifirate, who favoured Popery, becaufe Popery was the Support of Tyranny. That they failed in this their natural Progress to erect an Inquisition, was owing to Christian Checks from the Civil Power better directed. Such Ecelefieffical Inquisitions under THE DIRECTION OF POPERY know no Bounds, because they own ì.

1

00

The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 229.

no Controul: They are independent upon, and absolute over, the Civil Power: An Independency long claimed, and sometimes confidently usurped in this free Protestant Country, even fince it enjoyed its highest Freedom, derived from the Revolution.

A G A IN ST Ecclefiastical Inquisitions, even under the Direction of Popery, the Preacher fays nothing: Though it fell (o naturally in his Way, at this alarming Conjuncture, when Popery was making hideous Advances to devour us, he only adds, very coolly, with the cautious Softening of a perbaps, and a may be, that " it is a happy Cir-" cumftance at prefent, that there is fomething " in Popery, for those to be afraid of, who have " no Regard for Religion."

I THOUGHT that almost every Thing in Popery was dreadful and shocking to those who have the mass Religion. The Doctrines of Popery are Antichristian, robbing the Almighty of his highest Attributes, and vessing them blasphemously in Impostors: The Powers of Popery are Murderous and Implacable: The Worship of Popery is Bussionery and Idolatry. Popery pretends to make God, and eat him: Popery locks up God's Word: Popery butchers Protestants. Such is the Religion of Popery; such are the *Ecclessifical Courts and Inquisitions*, under the Direction of Popery.

317-01 L 1

OUR

OUR Author has therefore judiciously difco vered that there is, or rather fuggefts, that there may be, fomething in Popery to be feared. I hope he would not restrain it to fuch as have no Regard to Religion. He would have done well, and it lay directly in his Way, to have told us, how dreadful the Whole of Popery was to every Man of any Religion, or of any Senfe. It is the only Sermon which I have feen upon this awakening Occasion, where the Horrors of Poperv were not the just and chief Scope and Theme of the Preacher. I have feen many excellent ones from many of our Prelates, many excellent ones from the inferior Clergy, with great Pleafure and Edification, all full of tremendous Descriptions of Popery, and of warm Indignation against it, pertinently adapted to the Time, and to the People.





NUMBER XXV.

Our National Sins no wife analogous to those of the Jews, nor meriting equal Punishment. The Rashmess and Danger of ascertaining and applying Divine Judgments.

SECT. IL

THE Preacher referred to in my former, urges the Idolatry of the Jews, and the Judgments following it, in order by them to awaken ws; ws, who have nothing fimilar to the Jews, and do not run after falle Gods. Another Preacher in his Sermon upon the General Faft, has unanfwerably fhewn us the Vanity and Danger of fuch idle Reafonings and falle Comparifons.

⁴⁶ FROM the Character given of the Holy ⁴⁷ Scriptures, of the Old Teftament, in feveral ⁴⁷ Places of the Apoftolic Writings, Men, he ⁴⁶ fays, have not only been accuftomed to regu-⁴⁶ late God's Proceeding with Particulars, but ⁴⁷ alfo

" also to judge of the Fate of Kingdoms and So-" cieties, upon their Ideas of his Administration " of the *fewifb* Commonwealth. This, faith " he, hath been the Source of numberles Super-" fitions, burtful both to Religion and Govern-" ment; fome even derogatory to 'the fuffice of " God, others to the Rights of Mankind; but " all of them violating the rational Conclusions " of that Learning and Instruction we are bid " to feel for in Scripture, which is fo abundant-" ly able to make us wife unto Salvation"

HE proceeds to acquaint us, that though, in the Jewifb Difpensation, God might, with the highest Justice, punish the Children for the Crimes of their Fathers, yet in the prefent Disposition of Things, such a Dispensation would, according to all our Ideas of Right, internth on that Divine Attribute (the Justice of God.) He then thews how much " the Title of the Lord's Aneinted " given to the Jewifb Kings, who were pointed " out by Name by God himfelf, and anointed " by the express Direction of God himself, has ", been perverted by Court-Flatterers, to fup-" port modern Tyranny, and fo became a prin-" cipal Prop of that abfurd and destructive " Doctrine of Divine, Indefeasible, Hereditary " Rights"

ALL this is true and plain, and justifies what the Author had faid before, that " to conclude " of

" of God's Dealings with States and Societles, " from his Difpensations to the Jewilb People, " will be the Occasion of our turning to our De-" Infion that Scripture, which was written for " our Instruction ; at this Juncture, fays he, it " would be turning it to our apparent Damage." " Religion (fays he afterwards) was, amongst " the Tews, incorporated with their Society, and " had a public Part. Hence Vice and Impiety " became public Crimes, and, as fuch, were fe-" verely punished on the State. But the Chri-" frian Religion has no public Part; it hath not " the State for its Subjects. Hence Vice and " Impiety are not now public Crimes, but only " private Crimes." He concludes therefore, as reasonably as charitably, "that Great Britain, " in its present Circumstances, may reason-" ably afpire to the diffinguished Protection of " Heaven,"

It is a daring Undertaking, to fettle the Judgments of an infinitely wife, juft, and merciful God; to afcertain what they are, or where it is that they fall. I hope and believe, that no National Calamity can be called a *Judgment* from God; fince, during fuch, the most Innocent are feen to fuffer equally with the most Guilty, often more; fomerimes the Guilty efcape, and the Innocent perish. Can we suppose, dare we prefume, that bis unerring Justice makes no Distinction between.

tween Guilt and Innocence, and weighs not exactly the Degrees of both \ge It feems to be an Affront to the Almighty, and a Denial of his Providence, to maintain the contrary. It reprefents Religion to be without Senfe, and the great Judge of all the Earth to be void of Equity.

ENTHUSIASTS, who fee the Almighty pleafed or angry, just as they themfelves are, may arm him with Vengeance against Times which they diflike, and against Perfons whom they hate: They may even behold him flaving the Cattle and defolating the Soil, and confidentby afcribe all this general undiffinguishing Havock to the Sins of particular Men. Impoftors, fuch as Romifo Monks, may represent him as actuated with human Paffions, and themfelves directing and reftraining his Paffions; represent him launceing his Judgments, and themfelves flopping his Hand; thus guiding and controuling the Almighty, and thence governing his Creatures. But a Protestant Divine scattering Judgments makes a very Unprotoftant Figure, and borrows the Colours and Character of a Popif Prieft, who controuls the Deity, creates his CreatOP, eats his Creator, and directs his Creator whom to punish and whom to damn; whom to protect and whom to fave; forefees Judgments, applies Judgments, and charms away Judgments.

THERE

THERE cannot be a more lucrative Branch of Prieftcraft than a Monopoly of Divine Judgements. It infers the fovereign Direction of Superfitition, of vain Credulity, of pannic Fears, and of all the unaccountable Whims and Weakneffes of the poor human Soul, the conftant and liberal Bubble of fuch pious Traders.

As the lefuits were buly in advancing this their Staple spiritual Traffic amongst the poor -Indians, the Dutch, who are themselves keen Traders, but Traders of another Sort, were too hard even for these vigilant Fathers. The Apoftolic Factors taking a pious, knavish Advantage of an approaching Eclipte of the Sun, threatened the poor Savages (led by the Light of Nature to defpife the Ablurdities of Popery) " that God, " at the Request of his Monitors, the Fathers, " would visit them for their Obstinacy, with a " dreadful Warning: The Sun fhould be dark-" ened in the Midft of his Career and Glory, " as a Mark of Divine Wrath, and a Prefage of " Divine Vengeance to follow." The Indians acquainted the Dutch with the terrible Threats of the Fathers. " Bid them, faid the fly Ho. " GAN MOGANS, put off this Prefage of " their mighty Judgment for a fingle Day, and " we will be their Converts as well as you." The Indians made the Jesuits the fair Offer: The

The Holy Dealers in Judgments were taken in their own Snare.

OUR Preacher plainly infinuates, that Judgements threatened us, and approached us, for the Depravity of certain Opinions and Writings; a Sort of Sins which infer but few Sinners, at least in Comparison of the Nation.

THE Number of Authors, good and bad, is but a Handful when compared with the People. I have heard that a few righteous Men may fave * Nation; but never, that a few Sinners will damn a Nation. All Nations are Sinners at all Times; and ours particularly; elfe our Common Prayer is very rashly framed. But still we are not greater Sinners than any of our Neighbouring Nations: Yet these Nations are not all visited with Highlanders; though some of these Nations entertain very great Sinners, even scribbling Sinners, as fcurrilous and licentious as ours! France abounds with more Deifts, or (which is the fame Thing in the Eyes of Bigots) At beifts, than any Country in Europe; yet France is too hard for its Neighbours, and even affifts the Highlanders : There are more blafphemous Songs made in a Year, and fung every Day in Paris, than were ever made in England fince the Begining of Time. This cannot be owing to want of Power in France, either Civil or Religious. No The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 237. No Ecclefiaftical Courts are wanting there, no Power in King or Clergy!

W E are certainly less corrupt, less debauched, than we were immediately after the Reftoration. Was the Reftoration a Judgment? Was not *Charles* II. our *most Religious*, as well as most Gracious King; and had he not that Character given him by the Clergy? Or was his Reftoration, at first at least, reckoned a Curfe by any but a few Enthusiasts, chiefly Fifth-Monarchy-Men? But Enthusiasts are not confined to any Party; they are found in all Sects, amongst Churchmen, as well as amongst Differences; and Enthusiasts will be always fpying Judgments falling, or ready to fall, upon such who thwart their Favourite Notions and Pursuits.

As pious Enthulialts act, fo do pious Impoftors, with Zeal equally ftrong, though not equally fincere, generally with more Art. We can therefore never fee, never expect a Time, when fuch Men will not be boldly denouncing God's Judgments. Mankind will never be without Sin: The Crazy and Artful will always make Mankind worfe than they are, and will be always threatening them with Judgments. Here/y is the great Cry of the Romi/b Craftímen; who confidently denounce God's Judgments against all that entertain it. Most of those who are Heresics to Rome, are Heretics or Schifmatics to one another,

another, all threatening one another with the fame awful Vengeance. This Confideration alone is fufficient to fhew the extreme Rafhnefs or Knavery of those who fcatter and apply fuch Names, and the extreme Folly of those who are affected by them.

THE Arians were charged by the Orthodox with denying our bleffed Saviour, God the Son, his due Share of the Godhead: They were threatened with Divine Vengeance for fuch damn. ing Herefy, and found their Accusers the keen Executors of that Vengeance. The Orthodox had Divine Vengeance equally denounced against them by the Arians, for denying due Honour to God the Father, and felt in their Turn that Vengeance inflicted on them without Mercy or Measure, by the Denouncers. Both Sides thought themselves bound to punish as well as to accuse. Here was a Source of Rancour without End; of Blood, which has fcatce ever ceafed to run: All the natural Confequence of Zealots interpreting Judgments! For they who prefume to foretel them, do often call for them, generally inflict them, or fuborn others to do fo.

DID the Highlanders come commissioned from God, as well as from the Pretender, to scourge a Nation who had renounced the Pretender, and were praying to God against the Highlanders? What Part of the Jewish Story is analogous to this? Had any of our Prelates, like the Prelate Astron, fet

fet up molten Images, or a golden Calf; for the Englift to worfhip? I do not find that one Magiftrate, or one Inhabitant of Glafgow, had paid the leaft Divine Worfhip to Baal Peor, or any Burgefs of Dumfreis, made his Children pais through the Fire to Molech: Yet both thefe Towns were terribly ravaged by the barbarous Rebels. The Barbarians are now routed by the Sword of our young Jofbua, whole Hand, firengthened by the Lord Jekovah, hath prevailed against those reprobate Philiftines. It is hoped that their own Rocks and Dens will yield up the profane Tribe to the avenging Rod of Justice.

But whatever they fuffer (and they who made fo many fuffer fo grievoully, cannot fuffer too much) their Sufferings and Punishment cannot properly be called a Judgment; fince fome of them are more innocent than others, did lefs harm, and meant none, nay meant well, thought themfelves affertings a just Cause and doing their Duty. Such is the Force of Prejudice, handed down from Father to Son, and reckoned Honour and Loyalty; and fuch is the Power of Delusion in believing what they are taught by Impostors, whom they account pious, and who perhaps think themfelves fo.

THIS Plea, which the Frame and Safety of human Society cannot allow to pails at the civil Tri-

Tribunal, as by it the greatest Malefactors, and worft Parricides would escape the Cenfure of Society, and thus be enabled and even encouraged to deftroy Society; will yet find Allowance at the Divine Tribunal, where all Hearts are open, and no Deceit can be hid. Guilt may be fo difguifed, fo befriended and defended, as to . appear innocent, fometimes meritorious, in the Eyes of Men : Such were human Sacrifices of old; fuch the lafting Tyranny and Cheats of Rome, with all other pious Fury and Fraud everywhere : Rebellion against the best Government, and Paffive Obedience to the most lawless Tyranny. Innocence and Virtue may be fo mifrepresented, so traduced, and so painted by Art and Malice, as to be odious, perfecuted and murdered, often with popular Applaufe; witnefs our bleffed Saviour, and the first Martyrs, with all the fucceeding Victims to Priefts and Tyrants ; Sir Jobs Oldcaftle and Admiral Coligni. I have heard Dr. Tillot fon reviled, Dr. Sacheverel adored; King James extolled, King William curfed.

W **z** can never know that God fends his Judgments, when he does not tell us: It is great Prefumption in us to pretend to tell, when He does not tell. If we might with Modefty make any Conjecture, it feems probable, that his extraordinary temporal Interpolition with Divine tem-

temporal Punishment, is in Cases where human Laws are not, or cannot be exerted. This is, Deo dignus vindice nodus.

AMONGST feveral popular Topics for invoking Divine Vengeance, and applying it to Things below, I have often thought that the black Behaviour of the high Clergy for near a hundred Years before the Revolution, and long after, was an obvious and tempting one; I mean their unchriftian Enmity to Confcience and Differents, and their infamous Doctrines of Slavery. They fet our Princes (the weakeft and the worft) above Law; made them the only Authors and abfolute Mafters of Law, confequently of the Lives and Properties of Men, and prompted them to Perjury in order to exert Tyranny.

THEY were not alhamed to extol James I. (the weakeft, the falleft, and the most heartless Prince that ever misbecame a Crown) as the Solemon of the Age, the Pattern of Learning and of Religion, acting by the Wildom, and speaking by the Spirit of God: Wicked and pernicious Flattery, and the Confequences terrible! The vain Monarch, a constant Bubble, and the fure Property of Flatterers and Favourites, claimed despotic Sway; claimed to set a fide Parliaments, or to over-rule their Counfels, to levy Money without them, and to govern by Proclamations.

VOL. IV.

М

SECT,

SECT. III.

The impious Behaviour of the difaffected Clergy, formerly, how liable to Divine Judgment. Their pestilent Flattery to had Princes, their Enmity to the Best. Their enflaving Dostrine. How unfit to he Teachers; and how they advanced Irreligion.

H IS Son prompted by the fame pious Flatterers, and delighting in the fame impious lying Doctrines, grafped the fame lawle's Authority. He hugged and exalted the Preaching Parafites, who reprefented him facred and irrefiftible as the Godhead, the Laws as Sedition, his People as Slaves. Such of the Clergy as adhered to Liberty and the Laws, and venuered to maintain them, were the conftant Objects of his Frowns and Indignation, and perfecuted without Mercy by their more fashionable Brethren.

I ENTER not into the Particulars of his Reign, no Part of it wife, the greatest Part of it arbitrary and wicked, the last Part of it miferable. For a great Share of the Mifchief, of the Violence and the Mifery of it, the Clergy were answerable, as they animated and justified him in all

all his lawless Pretensions, and all his violent Doings. His cruel Death, though immediately chargeable upon a usurping Army, the only Authors of it, was for almost a Century charged as a Crime upon the Nation, and the Nation confantly threatened with Judgments for it. even after all were dead, who either faw it, or confented to it. This was the Language of the difaffected Clergy (I mean difaffected to the Constitution) till the Revolution, and by all the Difaffected to the Revolution ever fince. Not a Word of any Judgment upon themfelves, who had all along led these weak, depraved Princes to their Destruction, with pious false Strains of Loyalty in their Mouths, the Word of God perverted, Liberty fpurned under Foot, the Laws facrificed to Will and Luft, the Crown milled, and its worft Enemies, the Preachers, careffed.

How frequent and faihionable Ecclefiaftical Perjury became after the Revolution; how much it was foftered and propagated in Places of Learning, by learned and holy Men; how zealoufly, how fiercely and induftrioufly King *William* and the late King *George* were opposed, blackened and even marked for Deftruction, for the glorious Offence of faving and fecuring our Religion, our Liberty, and our All; all this chiefly by Reverend Men, who had taken the most for lemn Oaths to be true and faithful to these Princes,

our temporal Redeemers; and how highly they cherisched and practifed all Disloyalty, Perjury and Rebellion; all Men remember, and it is schocking to Memory: Surely it could never escape that of our Preacher. Nor eould the $\mathcal{J}ewist$ Story furnisch him with a more schocking Instance of National Ingratitude and Revolt against God, or of more impious Defiance of the Almighty and his Judgments. Yet here our prudent Preacher neither roules popular Indignation, nor perceives any Divine Vengeance threatened.

WITH what Face could fuch Men appear in a Pulpit, as Teachers of Religion, they whom the most emphatic Ties of Religion could not bind; they who diftinguished themselves by the blackeft Perjury; they who promoted Perjury by Doctrine, as well as by Example; they to whom Perjury was Merit and a Recommendation, and who railed at all fuch as refused to be perjured? What bold Mockery in fuch profane Reprobates, to pretend to Divine Right, or to any Respect amongst Men, or to any Reputation from a Phantom of Orthodoxy? Could they who violated the most facred Oaths, be influenced by any Principles, Orthodox or Moral? Yet who fo craving after high Respect, fo loud for Ortho- . doxy, so void of Charity, so prone to damn Men, or fo unfit to fave Men? They were even wicked

wicked in affuming any favourable Character; as they did it to deceive others, by difguiling their own Iniquity. 'Could fuch Men recommend a good Life, when they were daily renouncing the Precepts of the Gospel, and propagating the most hideous Morals, Perjury, Rebellion, Treafon? What availed their Orthodoxy if they really had it, fince it reftrained them not from defying all the Laws of God and Man? They were implacable to pious Diffenters, and to all moderate and charitable Churchmen : And Orthodoxy without Charity is a Contradiction, and difgraces itfelf.

WHAT faved Religion, thus abandoned and perverted by its pretended Guides, but the mighty Bleffing of Liberty, which left us the full Use of our Reafon, our Bibles, and our Confciences; the natural Bleffings of the Revolution? No wonder they hated it, devoutly damned it, fwore to it, and laboured to overturn it, with all the heavenly Bleffings derived from it, particularly, the highest and best, Liberty of Confcience and Civil Liberty. What faved the Credit and Character of the Church, but the found Principles, virtuous 'Lives and Christian Charity of Tillot for, Tennison, Burnet, Lloyd, and Wake, and other Low-Churchmen, all hated and libelled by fuch as called themfelves the only true Churchmen, chiefly diftinguished by the great Characteristicks of

M 2

of Perjury and Perfecution? Even the Differenters contributed by their Religious Loyalty and fober Lives, to preferve the National Religion, and confequently the Church, from perifhing by the defperate Impiety and Immoralities of her own apoftate Sons.

Dr. HICKES, who knew them well, fays, " That those Clergy have set open the Flood-" gates to a Deluge of Atheilm and Impiety;" and he owns the Charge brought against them, that " their Behaviour had made Men sceptical, " and gone further towards eradicating all the " Nótions of a Deity, than all the Labours of " Mr. Hobbes-Made fome Men fuspect Re-" ligion as a Cheat, and laid them under a " Temptation to call the Whole of Religion in " Queftion." Yet the fame learned Man, who was a flaming Enthuliast for Party, turns this Reproach into a Compliment, and thanks God, that the main Bady of the Clergy were Facobites in their Hearts, Nor was it at all strange, to hear fuch an impious Strain from this Reverend Divine, thus to thank God for the Perjury of the Clergy. Mr. Lefly defied the Parliament to make makes them worfe than Atheifts, as " they mock-" ed God to his Face, fince it was better, fays " he, to have no God at all, than fet up one to " laugh at him."

ICOULD

I COULD bring many other Teltamonics against them from the best Men amongst them, even from their most favourite Authors, particularly from Bishop Kenn; a Non-fivestring Jacobite, and a fad Spectator of their Apostafy from Conscience and Oaths, the facted and tremendous Pledges of Conscience; Kenn, their avowed Monitor, full of paternal Investives against their ungodly Conduct, and of warth Sighs for it. But their atheistical Carriage was too notorious to want Proof.

WHERE they prefided in the celebrated Nurferies of Education, their first Care was to corrupt and poilon the Minds of Youth (often of the first Quality in the Nation, a dreadful Prefage to their Country!) and to teach them for their first Lessons, nay as a first Principle, to banish Confcience, to hate the Government, and to defy the Living God, by swearing fally by his Name. We may guess the lamentable Effects of this upon the Minds of Youth.

THIS was the forlorn, this the impious State of many of the difaffacted Clergy, within the Memory of Man. Could they be more ripe for Divine Judgments, or could there be a more cogent Call to threaten them with fuch? Could any public Difafter befalling the Jews fome Thoufand Years ago, be of fuch an alarming Example to Englifbmes? The Jews, ftiff-necked, difobe-M 4

dient and ungrateful as they were, incurred not more aggravated Guilt. Idolatry, their moft enormous Crime, inferred wrong Conceptions of the Deity; and their Ignorance (though their own Fault) was fome Extenuation. Under right Notions of the true God, they could never have worfhiped falfe Gods.

OUR Cafe was, perhaps, more crying: In the midft of the Sun-fhine of the Gospel, in this Christian Country, many who preached it renounced in Practice (the most effectual Way of renouncing) all the most effential Precepts of the Gospel, as they did those of the Constitution, and were at once Traitors to Religion and the State. Neither was their Apoltaly more notorious than their Hypocrify: Whilft thus they lived in open practical Atheifm, they loudly complained of the natural Effects of their own atheiffical Doings, the Growth of Irreligion, and the Danger of the Church. Who were, who could be, fuch fuccessful Promoters of all Impiety as themselves? Who, who but they could so effe-Aually endanger any Christian Church? Without Confcience, which is the Seat and Centre of Religion, there can be no Religion. Befides their own want of Confcience, they would allow none to other Men, and were implacable, indeed profeffed Enemies to tender Consciences: A fad Proof. 122 -

The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 249 Proof, that they were themselves unacquainted with any such Tenderness!

THE Cry of Atheilm, a Cry much in their Mouths, as ill became them. Men who live as if there were no God, are the most likely to difbelieve the Being of a God. And by this Rule, they themfelves had the best Claim to that Character, which they to freely bestowed upon Men unrefembling themfelves. It was therefore no wonder to hear Dr. Hickes call Dr. Tillotfon an Atbeift, and publish him in Print as the gravest Atbeift that ever lived. For Hickes, though he had not taken the Oaths, was as furious a Jacobite as those that had. He entertained all their uncharitable Fierceness and infamous Principles; and I do not believe that any Set of Men. not owning the Remilb Communion, ever entertained to bad Principles, or laboured to vehemently to introduce every public Crime and Curfe, Invation from France, the Reftoration of a Popifh Tyrant, the Deposition, nay the Assaffination of. a Protestant Hero and Deliverer, with the Refettlement of the worst Parts of Popery, and the Exertion of all Barbarity against Protestant Diffenters.

Mr. COLLIER had the Traiterous Affilrance and Impiety, to exercise openly in the Face of the Day and the Crowd, one of the mostdangerous and detestable Articles, or rather Abo- M_5 minations.

2 50 The Independent Whic.

minations of Popery, in abolving at the Gallows an Affaffin hanged for a Confpiracy to have mardered King William. That Divine thus committed fuch an Infult upon the Godhead and the Government; as was new in the Creation, at leaft in the Eyes of Englishmen. What were all the Offensive Drolleries of the Stage, which Mr. Collier has passionately treated as profane, compared to the Devilish Crimes of Treason, Civil War, National Defolation, Popish Tyranny, and the Murder of a King, all pardoned by Mr. Collier in the Person of a bloody Traitor?

ALL this shews, that our Préacher might have found National Provocations at least as shocking as those of the *Jews*, nearer Home, and not so long ago; such dreadful Provocations to God as must make the Ears of a Chriflian to tingle. Here he had ample Room in have displayed his Discensment, his Judgments; and his Eloquence, upon such as deserved them. A contemptible Libel is a contemptible Topic for so able a Preacher.

HERE too he had an ample Field for Panegyric upon the prefent Clergy, who have glorioully departed from the Corruption, Difloyalty; Uncharitablentis, and all the profligate Principles of the former; their fincere Zeal for this Protestant King, Church and Government, their Abhorrence of Popery, and their Algerity to des fend

fend it, their excellent Sermons, and all the soble Testimonies they have so seasonably bornes

FOR myfelf, I truly honour, I thall ever benour, all fuch of them as have thus diftinghtfhed themfelves; as I thall ever heartily defpife all mean halting Temperizers, and thoroughly deteft all Particides, who longed for a Change, and withed our Mifery complete, by the Success of the Rebels, whom Gody of his infinite Mercy to this Nation, difappoint and confound I and in order to it, difclose and punish all their fector Abertoss and Favourers !

BUT I return to fay fomething more of the Half-Protestant Clengy before the Revolution; and then proceed upon the Behaviour of these after it.

THESE profiture Preachers, formerly, furmendered the poor People, who fed them, to Beggary and Slavery, and the Crowns, which promoted and enriched them, to Delufion, desperate Courses, and final Ruin. I own, there were then, and always, excellent Men amongst the Clergy, but i what an unequal Portion of the Clergy they then were, any Man that can read may fee. One Thing was very remarkable and. very fhameful (if any Thing could have been fo to Men fo loft to Truth and Shame) whilft they were zealoufly dooming all Men to be abfolute-Slaves to the Sovereign, they excepted themfelves, M 6

feives, and confidently afferted an independent Power in themfelves; a Power defiructive of Sovereignty as well as of Liberty.

WHO were the greatest Sinners then in the Nation, and who is properly the Subjects of Divine Judgments? But they who most freely featter fuch Judgments, never fix them where most due. Could there be a more National, a more Crying Sin, than fuch an open, fuch a perpicious Attack upon the Happinels of all Men, upon their Laws, Liberty and Confcience? Could there be higher Mockery of God, than to preach up Tyranny (the Root and Engine of all Evil under the Sun) as the Ordinance of God? To leave it implicitly to the Will of a weak, paffionate, or debauched Man, to make and unmake Laws, to exalt the worft Men, and to reward the best with Gaols and Gibbets? To damn the best and only Remedy against the most direful Curfe that can befal Society? To compliment a Prince void of Probity and Morals, a Charles II. with the Modelling or Mangling of the Conflictution, and with the Fate and Fortune of all Men?

WHEN fuch Parasites (the more malignant as well as more inexcusable for their holy Character) had tempted their Sovereign to provoke his Subjects to rebel, it was high Affurance in them to condemn Rebellion, to condemn what they

-----.

they had really caused. They were the original Incendiaries, and laid the Train. Rebellion was but the Explosion, and naturally followed.

THE fame Incendiaries, who led, or rather drove, our Princes into violent and defpotic Counfels, before the Revolution, incenfed the People into unprovoked Difaffection, after it. They mifreprefented the Public Saviour as a Public Ufurper. They took all Oaths: They taught their Hearers to break.all, and fhewed them the Way.

W HAT could be a more hideous Iniquity, a more threatening Curfe, a bolder Difowning of the Living God; a more impious Infult upon the Reafon of Man; a more dangerous Affault upon Civil Society, or a more defperate Renouncing of all Morals, and Defiance of all Shame?

WAS not National Perjury a Crime terribly complex, pregnant with Guilt and Woe, a National Provocation of Divine Juffice? Yet upon this alarming Subject Auditories were rarely roufed. What is ftill more monftrous, Perjury was accounted Merit: And whilf the most confcientious Different, religiously true to the Government and his Oath, was traduced and damned; a perjured High-Churchman, brutal and debauched, was a Favourite Character.

SECT.

SECT. IV.

The palsionate and ridiculous Application of Divine Judgments, by visionary, felfish, and fattious Spirits. It is urged for Argument where Reafon is conting.

COULD there be a broader Way to National Perdition, than what I have above specified? Or could the Terrors of Divine Vengeance be more feasionably urged? Yet this was a Topic not in fashion, and whoever would have prefumed to have urged it, would have not only passed, but been damned, for a Falfe Brother.

VERY different Offences, none againft God, but high ones againft themfelves, were the Burden of their Outcries for Divine Wrath; airy Notions, crabbed, unmeaning Diffinctions; Tithes given by Men, not allowed to be of Right Divine; Rituals, Poftures, Cloth and Colours; Blood fhed an hundred Years ago; a vitions Jácobite Priefthood, not respected as the Vicegerents of God, though daily forswearing by his holy Name, and propagating Perjury and Treafon: For such impious Crimes as these, public Woes and Wrath Divine were usually denounced, and feen just approaching.

It may be easily remembered what a maligmant Spirit possified the then bigotted, factions Clengy in the former Rebellion; how little the Duty of Loyalty, and their facred Oaths; influenced fuch Mens Could there be a greater Sinperfonal or national? Yet I do not remember, that it was then the common Subject of Declamation from the Pulpit, or menaced with Divine Judgments.

THE Ministers of the Kirk of Scotland, an Hundred Years ago, threatened all who took not the Covenant, or forlook it, with the fearful Judgments of the Lord; and were wonderfully suick-fighted in perceiving the fame dreadfully overtaking all Backflider's; that is, all who would not form their Opinions, their Religion and their Policies, just according to the fierce Humours and narrow Pattern of the Saints. The Englifts Clergy reviled the Saints, as Traitors and Hypocrites, and derived all National Judgments from the Sins, the Frenzy and Rebellion of the Saints. configning them freely to eternal Wrath, as the Saints did these their Enemies, returning Carle for Curfe, as well as angry Names, Lordly Prelates, Priefts of Baal, Dumb Dogs, and Perfecutors of the Brethren.

THE Almighty was claimed as a partial Champion on either Side: Both Sides defended Injustice by Religions inground Christianity whilst they

they wounded Charity, befought the merciful God, in Wrath, to blaft one another, and applied the Divine Thunder with infernal Fury. The Grofs of both Parties blindly believed, and devoutly confirmed the Voice and impious Cenfure of their lying Leaders: And the fame Eyes who clearly faw Roguery and Fanaticifm in the oppofite Party, perceived not the fame Roguery and Fanaticifm as obvious in their own:

COULD there be more Antichriftian Bigots than fuch Clergymen, on both Sides? What would become of Religion, and of Mankind, were fuch Madmen left to govern them? Yet, who fo eager as these Madmen to govern the World, Religion, and Human-kind?

A CLERGYMAN in the Weft, hearing that a Farmer in the Village had perifhed by Lightening, cried, with Extafy and uplifted Hands, "The "Lord will be glorified in all his Doings: This "Man was an unchangeable *Anabaptift*, and "could not be brought into the Way of Salva-"tion. Whither he is gone, I do not fay; but "I would not follow him for the Empire of the Globe." He fcarce had finifhed this pious uncharitable Rant, before he was told, that Sympfon the Parifh-Clerk, a zealous Churchman, who fuited proper Pfalms to Jacobite Holy-Days, had fallen even as the Farmer had fallen, clofe by his Side, and by the fame Stroke-----" The Lord "giveth, The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 257 "giveth, faid the good Doctor, and the Lord taketh away: Bleffed be the Name of the Lord."

T H I S gloomy Bigot and Party-man (for he had been on both Sides, though ftrongly fuspected to be ftill of that which he had upon Oath renounced) treated the great Sovereign of universal Nature, like a Party-man, narrow and prejudiced as himself! He prefumed to apply everlasting Mercy and everlasting Wrath, just according to the Measure of his own Peevishness and Partiality.

T H E S E Dealers in Judgments never fee, nor apprehend any, for their own Enormities and Exceffes, however fcandalous, however affecting the Public Weal. They generally apply them to Perfons and Opinions, which they themfelves diflike; to Opinions which difcredit and crofs their interested Maxims; to Perfons who expose clerical Faults, and call for clerical Amendment, and therefore are proper Objects of clerical Vengeance, confequently of Divine Judgment. All fuch Reformers are terrible Atheifts and unpardonable Sinners, and with John Hu/s, our Crammer and Ridley, configned to temporal and eternal Flames; the best Men curfed and martyred by the worft.

THIS Wantonnels in applying at random the awful Judgments of God, where he himfelf does

does not declare them fuch, would appear as ridiculous as it is bold (generally blafphemous) were it not for the dangerous and cruel Ufe, which the pretended and defigning Explainers make of it. For, it is a special Market for Craftsfmen.

A N idle, romping School-boy trod upon his Grandmother's Toe, and put a capital Corn into a raging Fit. The old Woman loft all Temper, and in a Fury as bitter as her Pain, told him, "That the Lord would requite him." The Lad, in infinite Confusion and Affright, had Recourfe to his Heels, and fprang down Stairs in fluch a Hurry, that he fell and broke his Leg. "Did I "not tell you fo, Sirrab?" fays his Grandmother, falling into a fresh Paffion with him for his Milfortune. She, however, prayed the Almighty to forgive the poor Child, and to correct him no further; "For that She had forgiven him."

VICE is usually followed by Misfortunes: Evil Doings, both in a Nation and in the Individuals of a Nation, produce evil Confequences and punifh themfelves. Debauchery brings Difentes, as Idleness and Profusion do Penury. That all Evil is displeasing to God, we all know, and he is no Respecter of Persons. Doubtless he confiders and hates Crimes according to their Maligmity and Degrees. As nothing can hurt Him, it is probable, that the Men who offend him most, are

are they who do most Hurt to one another ; that confequently, all Oppreffors, all Perfecutors and Deceivers, are the most odious in his Eyes: That mental Errors and erroneous Worship, well meant, cannot displease him; and that Sincerity in Devotion, is ever acceptable to him; that no Religion but that which plagues and punishes Men (as all cheating Religions do) can be offerifive to him; that Living well, and Doing well to one another, are the capital Duties amongfis Men, and the most acceptable to God: That whoever does these Duties, need fear no Judgements.

As to Words and Professions and Symbols, it is in the Power of the worlt Men to utter and performance, however folemn and seemingly devout, are no Proofs of a fincere or devout Heart. The greatest Impostors are always the most pompous, pathetic and grave.

- Ir was a rational and an honeft Answer, which the Oracle returned to a State of Greece, going to War with another Greek State, and defiring to know, what they mult do to make Apollo their Friend? " If you will but act like honeft Men, " and fight like brave Men, Apollo will always " be your Friend," replied Apollo' Prieft, tho' generally a Lyar, and always a Cheat: Yet in the Language of these Cheats, Heaven was conflantly

ftantly interpoling and fending down Judgments, in *their* Defence, upon all Lovers of Truth, who profanely laughed at their Trade, and detefted their Impofture.

A N Emperor of China was fuperfitioufly alarmed to fee a Mulberry-Tree in his Garden covered with Leaves in the Space of Seven Days; then wither and lofe them all, in Three Days more. The folemn prophefying Bigots about him, increafed his Panic with a doleful Tale of terrible Judgments to enfue. His Minifter, to whom he communicated his Fears, and the terrible Prefages of his pious Fortune-Tellers, calmed his Mind with the Argument of an honeft and a rational Man: "Virtue, faid he, rules all Pre-"fages, and renders them Good or Evil: Go-"vern your Subjects with Equity, and nothing " can fhake your Reporte."

A PAGAN Prieft of old, and Interpreter of Omens (which all Men alike mifunderftand and mifconftrue) would on fuch an Occation have filled the Temples with the Smoke of Incenfe, which had fignified no more than fo much Air; or made them flow with the Blood of Victims; of juft as much Use as fo much Water: A Popifh Prieft would have enjoined Fafts, Proceffions, Masse and Penance; proper Means to make the People idle, superstitious, and Idolaters of their Priefts; but, above all, Riches and Oblations

lations to the Church, fresh Honours and Prerogatives to the Clergy, with the Lives and Estates of all such as had offended the Clergy, consudtheir Lyes, laughed at their Grimaces, and detested their bold Mockery of God and Man.

SUCH are the Profit and Advantages accruing to crafty Men from the Syftem of Judgements; no wonder it is never dropped; a System which makes Priefts the Privy Counfellors of the Almighty, the Oracles of his Will, the Heralds of his Wrath, the Interceffors for his Mercy. armed with a Divine Claim to all Means of fupporting their Dignity, and executing this their high Deputation below; a Claim to princely Revenues, implicit Reverence, all fecular Authority, Ecclefiastical Courts and Inquisitions; Powers to crush all Gainfayers, and all fuch as prefumed to think or to dream contrary to their Standard of thinking and dreaming; a Prefumption which. in the Cry of Craftimen, will always be the crying Profanenels and great Curfe of the Age, and always be drawing down Judgments upon the Nation.

THIS Cry answers another End, equally wicked; it constantly ferves the outrageous Spirit of Faction. The Decay of Religion and the Contempt of the Clergy, was a popular Engine in Queen Anne's Time, employed to change the whole Administration (the most Glorious that ever

ever England had feen) and threatened the moft destructive Change that ever England could fee. The Convocation were loudest in the Cry, and drew up an Invective against all the fober Part of the Nation; indeed a Libel against the Nation itself, under the Charge of growing Irreligion and Infidelity; a Charge full of Fallhood, Bitternels and Calumny; chiefly composed by a lively. learned and reftlefs Incendiary, nurtured in Faction, and hardened in Perjury, afterwards convicted of Treason and banished for it, yet reckoned a Champion for the Church against Religion and Morals; supported and lamented as a Confessor, after he was condemned as a Parricide; and adored as a Martyr, though he died in the Service of Rebellion.

YET it has been common to hear this Incendiary, with all this complex Guilt, applauded as a Paftoral Pattern, by Men of the fame Spirit; and I have lately feen a Panegyric in the public Papers, upon a dead Vicar in Kest, for having strictly adhered to the Difcipline of that Incendiary, and thence fhewn himfelf worthy of fuch a Patron: As if Treason and Perjury were no Seain upon a Bishop, much less a Disqualification for a Bishoprick. Hath there been more abandom ed Cafuiftry found amongst the Jesuits?

No Wonder that in a Libel from bim there were palpable Falfifications in Fact, and not a Sca-

Sentence of fair Truth; yet his Brethven concurred irreligioufly and factioufly with the Libeller. They were most incenfed against what had gained Glory to the Nation and apparently made it prosper, namely a Toleration to Tender Conficiences. They therefore reviled the Ministry, who supported it, and misrepresented them as little better than Atheists.

I WILL not charge our Preacher with any fuch Intention, when, complaining of the prevailing Impiety, Blasphemy; and undifguised Profamenels, appearing, as he fays, in many Instances; he Edds, " how deplorable must the State of a " Nation be, when Men find Encouragement " to provide fuch Entertainment for the Na-" tion!"

HE had just mentioned the Burlesque upon the Te Deum, which was not encouraged by the Nation, but universally decried, as I have before observed. He had therefore no Cause to deplore the State or Taste of the Nation upon that Score. It is strange that he gives no more Instances of the Prevalence of Blasphemy, when he says, Blasphemy swARMS. The mad Books about the Trinity are not blasphemous, but only the different Guesses of Men about a Myssery, which no Man can explain. No wonder they eternally vary in their eternal Explanations.

HI

HE does not, he fays, condemn a fober Inaviry into the Truth of Religion ; but I prefume he will take upon him to judge whether it be fober or zo, and readily condemn it, if it appear to him not to be fober. It will be easy, perhaps good Policy, to call it ludicrous and profane, though the Author meant fincerely, and ftudied Decency. Suppose the Objections be ever to candid and ftrong; will a Zealot like them the better for that Character? Perhaps their very Strength may be the greatest Crime : They may be therefore faulty, because there is no Fault to be defcried in them; and they may be punishable for being unanswerable. Calvin needed not have burned Servetus (and probably, for his own Reputation, would not) could he have answered him.

WHATEVER there is in Religion agreeable to eternal Reason, every reasonable Man will embrace and defend. Whatever is against Reason it is pardonable to doubt; it is reasonable to examine. Every Man will readily consent to what is obviously his Interest. There is no Merit, but rather Blindness and Folly and infinite Danger, in resting our Faith upon Names and Authority. Implicit Belief is Credulity, which subverts Religion, and establishes Priestly Tyranny.

SECT.

SECT. V.

The Religion of the Multitude rarely the Effect of Examination and Inquiry, but of Accident and Habit. The mischievous Tendency of blind Belief.

FALSE, fcurrilous and foolifh Attacks upon Religion, will be ineffectual, fcorned and shocking. The Many will always have Religion, which is rarely gained by Inquiry, but generally taken implicitly, and retained by Rote: There are few that have not fome System of Speculations, which is Religion to them, and answers the Purposes of Religion to Society, as it infers an Awe of a superior Power. At worst, every Man professes Morality, which is the furest Demonstration of having Religion, and is itself Religion; generally found the pureft, as it is not tainted with Superstition and Craft, two pestilent Ingredients that pervert Religion into Farce and Inte-Religion fo perverted is none, or worfe reft. than none.

Is a Papift the better Neighbour for believing the huge Lyes of Transubstantiation and Infallibility; when by the fame Spirit and Authority which perfuades him to think that he believes N Im-

VOL. IV.

Impoffibilities (for the Thing is impoffible) he is led to punish and destroy his Neighbours for not doing what they cannot do, or for not professing what their Conscience abhors?

I WOULD much rather confide in a Man who does not believe a future State, than in one who trufts to Abfolution for gaining him overlafting Blifs. The former has the Motives of natural Honefty, Credit and Friendship amongst his Neighbours, with Security from Starving, Stripes and Infamy, to hold both his Heart and his Hand from Enormities. The latter, though he believes that his Sins will damn him, will commit the worft, if by committing the worft he can induce his Prieft to abfolve and fave him. To murder Heretics, is Merit; to murder an heretical Prince, is the highest Merit. No temporal Reward that the Jefuits could have given, would have tempted Ravillac to have stabled Henry IV. of France : But he was effectually tempted with an Affurance of a Retribution in Paradife, which no worldly Power could have offered him.

THE Religion of most Nations is rather Chance and a Lot, than a Choice; much less the Effect of anxious Examination. It descends from the Parents, like the National Language; and all Nations think their own the best, though not one in many Thousands can prove it to be so,

to. even where it is fo. They never once doubt it, yet pay great Sums to certain Perfons to maintain to them what they are already fure of, and for repeating to them what they already know; nay, what they would kill any one for calling in queftion; or, that would charge them with queftioning.

THE Christian Populace, I doubt, would have been mostly Mahometans, had they been born Mahometans: The Mahometans would have been English Christians, had they been born Englishmen; the Jews been perfecuting Catholics, and the Catholics perfecuting Fews, had their Births been exchanged. A late Grand Monarque, if born amongst Hugonots, in lower Life, and with a better Education, would have been a zealous Calvinist, or probably scared into Popery by the converting Dragoons. Daniel Burge/s might have been a Cardinal; Richard Baxter a mortified Capuchin; George Fox Pope of Rome; Archbishop Land a keen Son of the Kirk; Dr. Sacheverel a raging Faquir, scattering Death and Damnation; and our Preacher an accomplished Mufti.

IT is impossible and against Nature, to settle a Uniformity of Opinions any more than of Taftes, Faces and Complexions. Where the most cruel and wicked Pains are taken about it, and the most knavish and fanguinary Instru-N 2 ments

ments employed to effect it, Succels is most notorioufly wanted. Cruelty to increase Religion, mars Religion. Violent Methods ufed against Atheism, make Atheists (if there be any fuch) and teach them to diffemble and to hide their Sentiments. You cannot confute what they do not own, and they continue incurable by not daring to confess and to reason. The best Men often bear this Brand, who feeing Impoltors impofing the holy Name of Religion upon their own Pursuit of Power and Gain, by bearing their Testimony against such Impiety, provoke the Impostors to render them odious to Bigots and to the grois Vulgar, who always believe what their own Impostors tell them, and never fee further than their own Impostors let them. The Cry of Craft becomes the Cry of the Vulgar: He is always an Atheist whom the Craftsmen pronounce to be fo; and then Curles, Dungcons and Flames, are proper Punifhment for Atheifm.

WHERE is there less Religion than where Religion is most awfully guarded, with all human Restraints and Terrors, by all the Arts of Men, and all the Malice of Devils; by lying Miracles, stupendous Ignorance, a tame, stupid and zealous Populace, a riotous omnipotent Priesthood, vessed with boundless Power and Wealth? In the most Catholic Countries you find

١

find pompous, deceitful Devotion; no rational Piety; no Signs of the plain Religion of the Gofpel; the Spirit of the Gofpel difowned and extinct; the very first Principles and Sources of Religion fhut up and held in Chains; Freedom of Opinion, Tender Confciences, Voluntary Worship, all accounted the most heinous Crimes against Religious Men, damned and punished with Racks and Fire; Idolatry the only Devotion in fashion; and more Safety in living a Sodomite and a Murderer, than a pious Diffenter.

MEN of Inquiry and Penetration cannot be Papists; and, finding no Religion to be better than Popery (fince a Man who has no Religion, has no Temptation to do Milchief for Religion) fuch Men are of Course led towards Atheiim. For I fincerely believe, that few Men were ever led into it: An eternal Power cloathed with all fuitable Attributes, is evident from the Light of Nature. Who would not rather believe that there was no God, than a God who did or delighted in Cruelty and Folly, or impowered any Men, under any Pretence or Name, to chear and inthral all Men, or to afflict and torture any Man? The Name of Atheili given to Men of fair Characters, noted for Parts and Knowlege, as it often is by Bigots and Knaves, ceafes to be odious in the Eyes of many, and becomes fometimes eligible and pleafing in those of most. Тниз

N 2

THUS Religion is banished out of the World under Colour of fecuring Religion in it. This Security, in truth, is all meant, not for Religion but for Religious Men, impudently fo called by themfelves, hypocritically by all whom they terrify, and flavishly by all whom they bewitch. By this felfifh, cruel, impious Policy, they who have the Affurance to fend Miffionaries to convert Nations, warn all difcerning Nations never to be converted. But they trust to the Lyes of their Priefis, and to the Ignorance or Credulity of the People. They dare tell no People, however flupid, that when once they become Catholics, they must become Slaves, be plundered. and oppressed to support and exalt their Catholic Perverters; that they must not entertain the molt rational Thought; but, if they change their Opinion, must either be Hypocrites, or burned for their Sincerity. This is the eternal Fate and Difgrace of all who hold perfecuting Principles, that none who do fo can offer to make Converts with any Confiftency or Honefty; or with any Success, when once they are known: This is the just Curfe always attending Perfecutors.

THE Many, efpecially the mere Vulgar, will have the Religion in fashion, and always believe that to be Religion, which their Priests tell them is fo. Men of free Opinions will always be

be charged by Bigots and the Croud, with having no Religion: Though without Freedom of Opinion there can be no rational Religion: Opinions taken upon Truft, as they are void of Reason, do no Credit to Religion, nor ought to be received, much lefs reverenced, for such

It is therefore a Liberty belonging to all Men, to examine by Reafon what is proposed to them for Religion: If they find it true, they will embrace it; if it appear faile or foolish, they ought not. It is repugnant to our Idea of Gods that he can injoin what is not true, or expect from Man to affent to what the best Light, which God has given to Man, cannot comprehend.

THERE can be no Merit, but, on the contrary, great Folly, in fwallowing any Notions implicitly: They may be falle as well as true; and he who takes the Word of another for any Thing which he tells him, may as well take his Word for all that he tells him, and thence become the Slave and Property of his Leader. If we once give up Reafon, there is no End of Wandering and Mifguidance; and the Difufe of Reason encourages and even invites false Lights and falle Teachers. Even before we can believe God's Word we must know it to be his: nor is there any fure Rule to know it by but Reafon. When it appears to Reafon, that it is N 4 God's

God's Word, the Reafon of Man muft affent to it. If we believe it upon the Authority of Men, we can never be certain but that Men may deceive us.

THENCEFORWARD it is not Reafon, nor Religion, that governs you, but they who are Guides in Religion, and may, if they will, make your Religion, a Religion to their own Purpofes, as the Popifh Priefts literally do. You are then abfolutely at their Mercy, what to believe, what to fear, and what to adore. This is the great Source of Popery. They who affume the abfolute Explanation of Scripture, are in effect the Makers of Scripture; as the fovereign Explanation of Laws implies Law-making. Both thefe Powers eftablifh Tyranny at once. No Papift can he faid to have any Religion. He fays after the Prieft by Rote, and is the Prieft's Bubble and Slave.

SUCH Credulity has been indeed the grand. Source of the most crying and defolating Evils that have laid waste the Creation, and afflicted and enflaved Men; the Source of all Idolatry, pious Frauds, and Perfecution; of Tyranny, and of (what comprehends them all) Popery.

THE Pagans adored as Deities the Hoft of Heaven, infernal Spirits, Beafts wild and tame, devouring Serpents, Birds of Prey, flinking Herbs and Difeafes; all upon the Credit of lying

The Independent Whig. 273 lying Priefts, and by the fenfelefs Force of Fashion.

THE Papifts worthing Bread and Bones, and Dead Men: And the Impostors, their Priest, who poifon and bewitch them with fuch Trumpery, Mischief and Nonsense, as if it were all real Religion, pais with their blind Votaries as Vice Gods, who can do whatever God himfelf can do, blefs and curfe, blaft and profper, fave and damn, and dispose of Heaven and Earth.

OUGHT fuch Blindness, fuch Fraud and Villainy, to be called Religion? Yet have the Papifts any other? Are they, can they be, the better for fo devilish a Religion, that keeps them in all Groffness and Ignorance, and prompts them to all Impiety, and to the worft Barbarities? Are they better Subjects for being ready at the Prieft's Command, to rebel against their Prince, to depose and stab, and murder him; nay, for thinking fuch horrible Crimes to be meritorious? Can they be good Neighbours, who hate and damn, persecute and kill their Neighbours, for following Reafon and Confcience; and worfhiping God, as God requires to be worfhiped, in Spirit and in Truth?

Is their Religion any Reffraint from Crimes. when it prompts them to commit the highest, and abfolves them from all Guilt when they have contracted the most hideous? This very Power Nr of

of Abfolution ufurped by their Clergy, is a Diffolution of Religion itfelf, and defeats all its Purpofes and Influence. What Criminal, threatened with Damnation, and the Gallows juft expecting him, will not be forry to be fo near Pain and Death, and uncéafing Torménts after Death? Yet for this mechanical Sorrow, or even for profeffing it, all his Guilt is difcharged, and he thus more encouraged to contract a frefh Score, not the less fecure from being ever fo black. Still a new Pardon is ready upon every new Peril, which will naturally lead him to apply for it, and to declare his Fitnels to receive it.

HERE is an everlafting Warrant for everlafting Tranfgreffion; and every fuch Warrant a certain Incitement to Sin. The Religion of Popery, therefore, acting up to all its Principles, far from being a Check to Crimes, is a Call to all Crimes and Immorality; nay, an Office for all Mifchief, all Cruelty, and all Abominations; and thus dreadfully may every Religion be perverted, where the Priefts claim fuch abfolving Power, and thus abufe it.

THAT there are not more Milchiefs daily flowing from this horrid Fountain (as God knows there have been, and are, too many and too dreadful) must be ascribed to natural Impulse, to innate Tenderness, the Child of Humanity,

manity, not quite extinguished, nor hardened even by Craft into Brutality and Curlty. A Papift, left to Nature and the Rules of Honour, - is capable of high Generofity, Truft and Friendthip: But the best-hearted Papist, under the Influence of his Prieft, inflamed by falle Fears or falfe Hopes (the ftronger with Bigots for being false) Heaven opened to receive and reward him, if he be obedient, and Hell to fwallow and burn him, if difobedient; will zealoufly facrifice all, Faith and Friendship, and perpetrate the most inhuman, the most infamous Enormities.

THE nobleft, the most religious Character. charged with Herefy, is horrible to all who are taught to hate Heretics; as the Papifis are earneftly taught; and where Paradife is the Reward of destroying Heretics, there will be Numbers ready to earn it. When the Pope had damned the poor pious Albigenfes, the Proto-martyrs of the Reformation, and had published a Croifade against them, half a Million of Men, drunk with Zeal, thirfting for Blood, and urged by murdering Monks, took Arms to defiroy those Primitive Chriftians. The most vicious and profligate Criminals, the most abandoned Outlaws and desperate Cut-throats, were the keeneft Adventurers and deepeft in the Slaughter, as by it they gained a plenary Pardon for all their Sins.

et list in , an impiceable Emmy us fulleficients N 6

COULD there be a more awakening Call to Mankind, to combine together for the utter Extirpation of fuch a hellifh Hierarchy? Can all the infernal Spirits together, boaft fuch Myriads of Murders, fuch fuccefsful Outrages againft Men and the Creation, in a Thoufand Years, as the more infernal Spirit of Popery has produced and gloried in, every Century? Yet fo blinding is Superfitition, fo bewitching is Prieftcraft, that the Father of the Affaffins of Chriftians was reverenced as the Father of Chriftendom, and adored like a God: *Rome*, the Sink of Abominations, the Seminary of Frauds, Sodomy, Cruelty and Tyranny, paffed for the *Holy City*. What Mockery of God! what Infatuation in Men!

COULD the Want of Religion have thus intoxicated, thus enflaved, thus butchered Mankind, thus defaced the Creation, thus maftered, or banifhed Reafon? It does not appear that the greateft Difturbers and Pefts of the World, have been fo from want of Religion. Most of them were Slaves to Superstition, Tyrants to their Fellow-Creatures, fome of them Sacrificers of Men; and, which is much the fame Thing, most of them Perfecutors of Confcience.

FERDINANDO the Catholic had great Zeal, without common Honefty. *Philip* IL was drenched in Perfidy, Inceft and Blood; a bigo:ed Papift, an implacable Enemy to Protestants;

2

a flaming Patron of the Inquifition; an eager Burner of Jews and Heretics. His Son made his Kingdom a Defert, by the Expulsion of the Moors, his most industrious Subjects, not made idle by keeping Holy Days. This weak Prince, in fpight of all Warning from his wifest Nobles, gave way to Bigotry, to the lying inflammatory Invectives of the Clergy, threatening him with terrible Judgments, and rousing him by forged Miracles, particularly of a Bell, which being a good Catholic, rang to the fame Tune of its own accord.

LEWIS the Eleventh of France was drunk with Superflition; a Bigot to Saints and Relics : faithlefs to God and Man; a Tyrant to his People. Whilft he was once treating of a Peace with Charles Duke of Burgundy, who from eternal Experience knew that no Treaty would bind him, the Duke infifted that, befides the ufual Oath on fuch Occasions, Lewis should swear by Sr. Claude. Lewis, who would readily invoke God and Angels, and all the other Saints in Paradife, to any Falshood, shewed an utter Averfion to forswear himself by St. Claude. He had a notable Reason for this Distinction and Difficulty : There was a current Tradition, which he firmly believed, " That whoever fwore falfly by " that Saint, would infallibly die within the "Year." A Succeffor of his, wanting his Sagacity

gacity and Courage, furpaffed him in Bigoty. To prove himfelf a complete Bigot, he acted like a miferable Politician, by lightening his Country of a Million of People; as bad a Neighbour as a King; a perfidious and extensive Ravager, without other Check than the Safety of his Perfon; for, though he was lavish of Blood, he had none of his own to spare.

HAD these Tyrants wanted Religion (for their Superstition passed with themselves for such, as it does with all Men who have it) would they, could they, have done more Mischies? I think it evident, that they would have done less, had their Bigotry been less. Bigotry justifees every Iniquity: Absolution discharges all.



NUMBER

The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 279



NUMBER XXVI.

The free Use of Reason the best Cure for Bigotry, and the Violence of Enthusiasm.

I KNOW no poffible Harm that the free Exercise of Reason can do to the World. It may, it must, on the contrary, do much Good. It is the Perversion of it that only can do Hurt; but still the Cure is to be found in itself: And the Abuse of it does not condemn it. What has been more abused and perverted than Religion, chiefly by the professed Teachers of Religion? Now, whether Religion perverted, or Reason perverted, do most Mischief, let the Observation of all Men, and the Experience of all Times, declare.

By what I have faid, the Thing, metbinks, may be decided. The Many are never Freethinkers. The Tribe of Felons, of Robbers and Murderers, never are: They generally live in the common Profession, and die in the common Devo-

Devotion. Where Reafon is most firetched it can never produce the Evils which pious Craft, particularly Abfolution and facerdoral Power, have constantly produced.

IT is remarkable, that all the noted Railers against Reason and Free Inquiry into Things Religious, have been undifcerning Bigots, or interested and deligning Impostors, Persecutors of , Confcience, and fuch who would monopolize the Rule of Conscience; Land with his hot-headed Brethren and Followers: Sheldon and the other debauched Court-Clergy after the Reftoration; fuch four Men as Dr. South, and fuch crazy ones as Dr. Sacheverel, fince the Revolution : Whilst all the great Men and great Divines of those Times, and of all Times, have diftinguished themfelves by their free Sentiments, and encouraged the fame Freedom in others; Lord Veralam, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Lord Falkland, Lord Shaftesbury, Chillingworth, Taylor, Tilletfon, Cudworth, Whitchcote, Bayle, Locke, Fleetwood, Newton, Trenchard, and all others of their difcerning candid Spirit, all Friends to Mankind, all hated by Bigots.

DID thefe great and good Men ever promote Animolity and Strife, for Speculations, Ceremonies and Trifles? The Good of Mankind was their grand Aim and Study; the Improvement of Realon, the Empire of Christian Charity, and uniThe INDEPENDENT WHIG. 281 universal Benevolence, the Motives and Objects of their Pursuit.

IT would make a curious, ufeful, and, I think, an eafy Inquiry, what little Good, and what mighty Mifchief has been in all Ages done by Bigotry, compared with what little Harm, and what great Good, are neceffarily done by Free Inquiry, or if you will, *Freethinking*. By the Witchcraft of Bigotry you fee Christians fet against Christians: Nation against Nation; Countries enflaved; Perfecution reigning; Communities exhausted, flaughtered or starving; Learning and Liberty banished; their Champions martyred; and a few gloomy Tyrants, without Bowels, grinding and terrifying all Men, without Mercy.

FREEDOM of Opinion would prevent or remove all these tragical Curses, and is therefore always itself decried and cursed by those who do or would inflict them. Let Free Inquiry take place, what a surprizing glorious Change would appear all over the World, and as it were a new Creation, the Beauty of Liberty, the Force of Truth, captivating every rational Beholder, and fcattering their mortal Enemies; Monks and Delusion, and every Deformity flying; all the Contradictions, all the Cheats, all the Terrors of Popery disppearing, with all the Popish Trumpery whatfoever; infallible Frailty; a Deity of Dough;

Dough; flinking Relics, without any Originals; Saints without Holinefs, often without Exiftence; Objects of Worthip created by Carpenters; travelling Houfes; failing Milftones; talking Stone, and dancing Timber; the Inquifition funk in utter Darknefs, the Inquifitors trembling and feeking to hide themfelves in their own late Dungeons: The Turks laughing at Mahomet; the Catholics at his Holinefs, and our Protestane Papifts at St. Atterbury and St. Land.

THERE are no Freethinkers in Lapland os the Highlands. Savages who make no Inquiry, have no Scruples. Bigots are Savages in Religion, and the ready Authors of all Mischief and Confusion.

THE Ruffians now in Arms against their King and Country, are led into Rebellion by Authority, as well as for Pay and Plunder. Common Sense and very small Reflection, would change their Hearts, make them ashamed of their Crime, reconcile them to their Duty, and arm them against their Idol, and against those who have feduced them to worship him. They would soon perceive that it is crying Wickedness and Phrensy, in needy, uninformed Mountainers, to destroy what the Representatives of the Kingdom have established, and over and over confirmed. They would know that the late King James was a perjured Tyrant, the blind Tool of France and Rome.

Rome, and an Enemy to his People; that he had robbed them of their Property, and traiteroufly broke all the Laws that fecured their Religion and Liberty, and Fortune: That as he acted like a Beaft of Prey, it was as neceffary and as right to expel him, as to expel a foreign Enemy: That an hereditary Right to be lawlefs is impious Cant, which extinguithes Religion and human Society: That every State has inherent in it a Right of Self-prefervation, confequently of combating Force with Force: a Right exerted at the Revolution; and 'tis Treation to question it, Rebellion to rife against it.

BUT, alas! the very Redemption from Slavery, procured us by the Revolution, these wild Metr, cheated by their Priofts, and awed by their Chiefs, believe to be Oppression, and commence Rebels to overthrow public Liberty, the highest national Blessing, but represented to them as intolerable Slavery. Under this Blindness, they who are miserable Vassis to their Chiefs, and miserably oppressed by them, follow their Chiefs to oppress the Public and all Men, preposterously professing to refcue the Public and all Men from Oppression: A wonderful Contradiction naturally arising from a Composition of Infatuation and Impudence! The former always swallows what the latter afferts.

WERE

WERE the unfortunate furious Clans guided only by the Light of Nature (ever ex.inguifhed by falfe Guides) they would be quiet, contented Subjects to the King, and throw off their real Tyrants, the Chiefs. Such would be their Happinefs in thinking and judging for themfelves; and fuch too would be the Happinefs of their Neighbours and the whole Kingdom: Such is their prefent Mifery, Slavery and Rebellion; fuch too the Misfortune of the Kingdom, in blindly following the Guidance and mifchievous Tuition of others, who ferve their own Ends, and gratify their Ambition and Rage, by the Blood and Blindnefs of their credulous and bewitched Followers.

I DO not remember one unprovoked War, or Rebellion, or Sedition, raifed by Men, who thought for themselves, and weighed Right and Wrong. There never have been, there never can be many fuch. They who think not for themselves are no Thinkers at all: They who let others think for them, are the blind Followers of others. And thus Men of Craft govern all the reft, not only Fools, but Men of good natural Sense, who not exercising their own Reafon, cannot be faid to have their own Religion; as I have just illustrated in the Example of the Highlanders: Quibus non Judicium non Odism, nis indita et jussa

Тнв

THE fame is true of fuch as rebelled against the late King, who, no more than his Son, ever broke a Law, or ever oppressed a Subject. Apostate Priests belyed his Reign, blackened his Character, incensed their Dupes and the Rabble, and blowed the Trumpet of Rebellion.

THE great and confuming Curfe of Perfecution, as wafteful a Calamity as Rebellion, and generally foringing from the fame bewitching Craft, and the fame implicit Credulity, had never banifhed Humanity, thinned the World, filenced the Gofpel, mocked God, overturned Religion, and affronted common Senfe, but for fuch magical Imposture nurturing popular Infatuation. No Man would have hated, much lefs hurt another for a Mistake in counting his Fingers, or for a Blunder in his Fancy, no more than in his Dreams, which are the Fancies of Sleep; had not Craft told Simplicity that certain Damnation attended fuch heinous involuntary Errors.

TRANSUBSTANTIATION, and other Positions, equally impossible to be true, never to be explained, therefore never to be believed, were yet made Articles of Faith; such Articles as none but Hypocrites or Fools could subficulte; so that they who had least Religion had most Orthodoxy; and such Articles as they who had most Conscience, or any, were burned for not fub-

112.1

fubscribing; so that such as had least Orthodoxy, had most Religion.

THE Light of Nature never taught any Man to plague another for living under a different Roof on a Sunday, no more than any other Day, or for his different Pofture at Dinner, or for eating none, or for eating Apples inftead of Onions, or for praying in a Barn, and making no Bows to either End of it. But Catholic Guides, who put out the natural Sight of Man, to make Men fee clearer, first intoxicated Mankind, then domineering over them, have fet City against City, Neighbour against Neighbour, the Son against the Father; and in the Name of Charity made Men cut one another's Throats.

THE great Obstacle and Terror of their Catholic Impostors, is Freedom of Inquiry, which implies the Strength and Exercise of Reason: A formidable Foe, indeed ! No wonder they are for ever attacking it, and for ever trying to weaken and destroy it, by all the Arts of Calumny, all the Efforts of Malice. By implicite Belief, without Examination, the Catholic Impostors reign and prosper, and Catholic Communities are kept in gross Ignorance, heavy Chains and utter Misery.

NUMBER



NUMBER XXVII.

To what I have faid above upon the Exceffes and Unchristian Spirit of the Clergy in the Reign of King Charles I. I shall add the following Observations upon their incredible Canon, injoining an Oath to an Et Cætera.

THE Englife Convocation at that Time, amongst their other Antichristian Measures, scarce credible, too wicked for the wickedest Tyrants and Perfecutors till then, injoined an Oath, by which besides other Extravagancies, all Ministers were to swear to an Et Cætera. You were to swear "never to consent to an Altera-"tion of the present Government of the Church to y Archbishops, Bishops, Deans, Archdeacons, Et Cætera." If you refused this monstrous Oath, you were to be forsfeited and starved.

7

STRANGE.

STRANGE, unchriftian Proceeding! Could there be greater Injustice, indeed greater Folly, than for the King to confirm it ? It was not only an Oath, which no Man of strict Confeience could take, " to fwear to he knew not what;" but by it the King gave up his Power and Supremacy. It was the King and Parliament that made and confequently governed the Church; fo that in agreeing to this Canon and Oath, he gave away his own Prerogative, and factificed the Rights and Power of Parliament, as he had indeed Parliaments themfelves. It was encouraging univerfal Perjury; as it certainly is fuch, to fweat at random to what is not explained, nor even expressed. It was forcing Men to swear to what they difliked or might come to diflike, and never to change what many thought grievous and even finful. It was taking an Oath to refift King and Parliament, whenever they, who had formed the Church, should attempt to change or reform it. It was engaging by an Oath to be Rebels, whenever the Supreme Power should alter or intermeddle in Church-Matters. It was giving up the Right of the Subject to petition for Redress of Grievance, at a Time when the Administration of the Church was one of the principal Grievances of the Nation: A Grievance fo sharp, so general, and so resented, that the Motion

tion to impeach Archbishop Land, found not one negative Voice *.

THE Government of the Church, by this Oath, never to be altered, was then, and had been long oppressive and barbarous, and the Morals as well as the Doctrines of many of the Clergy, very flocking. Could these Men. fo fond of affuming a Divine Right, be faid to feel the smallest Influence of the Divine Spirit amongst them, whilst they were indulging their Pride and Paffion against the soberest and most ferious Christians, reproaching them, and expoling them to popular Hate, to Fines, Prifons, and the Want of Bread, all for a Ceremony, a Posture, or a Garment? Could Truth or Virtue be found in those Men, who justified Falshoods out of the Divine Word; told the King, who was fworn to rule by Laws, that he was bound by no Law, and damned the Subject for defending his Property, when it was affaulted againft all Law.

THE private Manners of many of the Clergy were then so corrupt and scandalous, that the Accusations and Petitions, and Charges against their ill Lives, sent up to Parliament, and many of them published, are too long as well as too shocking to be repeated. I shall only add, that

> • See Lord Falkland's Speech in Rufbeworth. Vol. IV: O

it

it is hardly credible how infufficient, how vicious, how fuperfittious, many of them were; and the more fo, the more conforming, and always the bittereft Enemies to Non-Conformifus.

In these Men were the Men in Fashion and Favour with the King, it is no Compliment to him, or them, that they were fo by the most pestilent and falsest of all Flattery, as well as through his great Weakness in believing and carefling them. It shewed what best pleased him, not the Observance of his Oath, not the Execution of lawful Power, not the Protection of his Subjects in their lawful Rights, but the Exertion of a Power without Bounds. against Law and Oaths and the Rights of his People, all by the Perfusion and Flattery of the Clergy, in Return for his extreme Complacency to them. Had he used them, as he did his other Subjects, they would have convinced him that they were the worft Subjects he had.

WHAT was this but a Spirit of Tyranny ia him? And what Sort of Men, what Sort of Chriftians were they, who flattered and encouraged this Spirit, fo deftructive to Chriftians and Men? It was a perfidious Compliment even in them; fince whilft they allowed and even animated him to fleece the Laity at his Pleafure, he was not to lay a Finger upon any of their meaneft Claims; and they claimed, even exercised over the Laity aff

an Usurpation equal, nay superior to his, not only over a good Measure of their Property, but an undivided Sovereignty over their Minds.

WHEN this their Spirit, and his, was fo anparent in their Actions, as well as in their Declarations, how could either he or they be popular, or even tolerable, to a Free People, daily incenfed by both, for depriving them of their precious Freedom of Body, Property and Confcience? And under fuch Circumstances, fo much Suffering on one Side, fo much Encroachment and Violence on the other, how could fuch an Oath be relified or received, an Oath big with Abfurdity, Perjury and Treason; impossible to be kepr or underftood, deifying the Handiworks of Men, and defying the Legislature? It could not fail of giving a fresh and terrible Alarm, and heighten popular Difguits, already extremely high. Nay, the Bishops would needs oblige the Clergy to fwear to the Approbation of Ship-Money, and all fuch lawlefs Measures of the Court.

THE High-Commission Court acted with the Rage and Inhumanity of Inquisitors. The Sabbath was violated by Authority and Royal Command, at the Suit of the Clergy. The soberest and most holy Ministers were branded with the Name of Puritans, perfecuted and turned out of the Ministry and Bread.

0 2

How

How little Religion was concerned or aimed at in these Practices and Proceedings of Churchmen, was manifest; fince hardly a Drunkard, or an Idler, Non-Resident, or an Ignorant amongst the Clergy, was turned out, though many such there were, as was too fully proved soon after, whils the most learned, the most exemplary, diligent and most scrupulous Teachers, were daily difgraced, stripped and undone.

THE more Wealth or Power in Priefts, always the lefs Morals. It is then not Morality, or Knowlege, or any good Quality, that recommends Men to their Favour, but Acquiefcence in Modes and Difcipline, and Zeal for a Party.

THIS Was too manifest at that Time, and gave infinite Scandal to all sober Men, to see Ministers of Parts and Piety, punished, filenced and undone; and such as were very vicious and loose, very ignorant and insufficient, careffed and preferred. For Fasting and Praying, and a religious Observance of a religious Day, Men were subjected to Gaols and Fines, and the Fury of the High-Commission and Episcopal Courts; perfecuted and undone for not reading and publishing Orders for profaning the Sabbath, or not paying Worship to an Altar.

THE Exercises of Piety and Devotion were fuppressed, such as Lectures and Asternoon-Sermons.

mons, and Expositions of Scripture on the Lord's-Day. The Communion-Table of Protestants was turned into an Altar, conformably to the Superflition of the Papifts: Bowings were practifed towards it, and recommended as an Effential in Religion : Pictures were fet up in Churches, with other terrible Symptoms to the Reformed Religion, and fo many apparent Advances towards Popery. What availed it, that they who made them, difavowed the Imputation of Popery. when they thus purfued its Spirit and its Practices? What is Popery, the dangerous Part of Popery, but its Idolatry and superstitious Rites, and chiefly its Power ulurped over Confciences? Even the Superstitions, the Fooleries of Popery, are fo far formidable as they tend to introduce Papal. Power; fince Priefts have always directed Superstition fo as to profit by it.

It is worthy of Observation, that after the Overthrow of the Church and Monarchy, many of the Episcopal Clergy not only figned the Engagement, to be true and faithful to the Commonwealth, as then established without a King or House of Lords, but printed and published their Reasons for doing fo. In this Proceeding they easted and affisted their Conficiences with a Diftinction, between a Government de Facto, and one de Jure. A Distinction against Conficience, and of great Service to Faction and Perjury O a after

after the Revolution in 1688. 'Tis equally remarkable, that the Presbyterian Ministers refused fo to subscribe the above Engagement, and many of them published their Reasons for such their Refusal; yet were boldly branded, after the Restoration, as *Republicans*, by the very Men who had sworn to be true to the *Republic*.



NUMBER XXVIII.

Confiderations upon the mischievous Tendency of Libels; chiefly public Libels.

U PON this Subject I expect to find the more Candour and Attention, as the common Danger has calmed the Minds of Men, and almost filenced the Clamour of Party. Falle Zeal and Difaffection are driven into Cabals in Corners; and I hope that common Senfe will be heard in the Caufe of National Peace and Union.

I T cannot but be a pardonable Attempt, to prevent or allay popular Heats unjuftly raifed, and indu-

industriously kept up, such as turn the Head and inflame the Heart, and weaken Society by dividing it: to remove pernicious Prejudices, to reconcile Men to their common Interest, to abate their Wrath and Disgusts, inspired by such as would millead them, against those who never hurt them.

I F their Paffions be kindled, and their Minds racked to no Purpole, or for an ill Purpole, are not the Authors of fuch Pain and Disquiet to be confidered by them as dangerous Seducers and Firebrands, who would gain Credit or Profit at their Expence, govern them by imposing upon them, teaze them with falle Fears and Information, and difturb the Public for private Ends? It is not for the Credit of any Man, to defame King, Lords and Commons, because a Libeller bids him, and to regard his Character and Authority more than those of the Legislature.

ONE who lives by a Paper, or ftrives to ferve the Views of a Faction by it, will be apt to confider, not what is true and right, but what is taking and gainful; and, under the Temptation of multiplying Lyes, to multiply Loaves and Readers. If it be popular to rail at public Men and public Measures, it cannot be expected that he will take the unpopular Side and make their Panegyric, even when they most deferve it. It is more probable, that he will rail at their best O 4 Actions,

Actions, if their best Actions be ill understood, and therefore unpopular, and will study to make them so, if in doing it he can but raile the Name and Sale of his Paper.

THIS generally is the Policy and Temper of fuch Writers. They are the Swifs of Interest and Party, and with loud Pretences to Independency, are Slaves to the popular Cry, Slaves to their own Passions, Slaves to a Spirit of their own raifing or fostering. What Party-writer dare, if he would, do Justice to a worthy Character obnoxious to his Party, or own that there are any fuch? What mercenary Writer will venture to tell any Truth, which is likely to fink the Sale of his Paper, or to imother any fafe Falification which tends to raife it? It is the great Drift, therefore the confrant Practice, of both Sorts, to humour their Readers, to incense and millead them; to magnify their own Favourites. to blacken and traduce their Opponents, to fee nothing but Excellency and Merit in the former. to allow nothing but Folly or Malignity in the latter.

I F we were to take the Word of the Examiner, a very witty, but very unfair and bitter Paper in the late Queen's Time, we must believe and wonder, as doubtless the Author meant his Readers should, that Lord Cowper had started at once from an Attorney's Clerk, to a Lord Chancellor;

cellor; from transcribing Briefs, to keep the Great Seal, and to prefide on the Bench; that a Page was converted into a Captain-General, and that the Duke of Marlborough had been railed from carrying his Mafter's Train, to the Command of the Confederate Army. We have seen, fays that lively Writer, mentioning, or rather inventing the wild Marvels of the Whig Ministry, who were to be represented as having done nothing but what was wild and marvellous; We have seen Footmen remov'd from behind the Coach into the Infide; and the Livery left off for the lac'd Coat. Frinces have been made out of Pages, Chancellors out of. Clerks, and the White Staff and Blue Ribbon bestow'd as Play-Things upon the Laquey and By-blow .

WAs this Author to be credited in recounting any Party-Matter, or in drawing any Party-Character? He might with equal Truth and Confiftency, though not with equal Policy, have informed his Readers, that they had feen Wonders ftill greater, "A Presbyterian retrieving the Ho-" nour of the Church; a Diffenter, from taking " Notes at a Conventicle, dictating at the Coun-" cil-Table, and governing, a High-Church " Queen, by the Merit of his fuperior Zeal for " the Hierarchy; that they had feen a Barrifter

Vide Examiner, Monday, January 12. 1712.

0 5

« help--

⁴⁶ helping the Crown to an Heir; the Islue of a ⁴⁷ Lawyer's Daughter ruling Three Kingdoms; ⁴⁶ the Grand-daughter of Chancellor Hyde hold-⁴⁷ ing the Sceptre by Hereditary and Divine ⁴⁶ Right; a God's Vicegerent upon Earth de-⁴⁶ fcended from a Wiltsbire Justice of the ⁴⁶ Peace!"

SUCH ugly, or fuch ludierous Lights, can much Spite and a little Wit, throw upon the higheft and the nobleft Characters; and so easy it is to make an ill Draught of the beft, yet one more pleafing to Hl-nature and Ignorance than if it were just! This is a Work fitting every mean, every licentious, Genius; 'tis not strange that it draws many Adventurers, who, to succeed, need only invent and rail, crack Jests without Wit, argue without Sense, and affert without Truth.

THIS was hiterally the Undertaking, thefe literally the Talents of Dyer and Roper, Co-tem_ poraries with the Examiner, and, without a Grain of his Wit, as much read as he. Their Ribaldry, their blunt Abufe and wooden Satire, had many Admirers: They diverted Ale-houfes, and kept alive the Rage of Party, which is too eafily kept alive, when fuch Wretches can ferve the Turn. Their Reviling was called Smartnefs; their perfonal Rancour was Love for their Country; their flupid Gueffes, fhewed their Sagacity; their Forgery of Facts, good Intelligence: Even their Contradictions

٠.

The Independent WHIG. 299

tradictions and Impossibilities were swallowed as Facts and Signs of deep Forefight. All who had fo nobly and for fo many Years supported the Throne, were Enemies to Monarchy: The Bishops were pulling down the Church: The Diffenters governed all Things, though none of them were employed : The Whigs were bringing in the Pretender, as the Prelates were Presbytery. There were no Jacobites in the Three Kingdoms; or the Jacobites were the Queen's best Friends, even when they thought themfelves ftrong enough to place him upon her Throne, and had actually attempted it. The Dutch were our worft Enemies; the French our truest Friends: Popery was better than Presbytery. The Duke of Marlborough was neither a General nor a Soldier, but certainly a Coward; Lord Somers was a Sharer with Kid the Pirate; and a Lunatic from Oxford was the Saviour of the Church.

T HE SE were the then prevailing Doctrines and Politions; this the popular Syltem of political Belief, and these milerable Authors the popular Directors in Politics. Ought not such Extravagances, boldly published, greedily credited, and producing so much Heat and Delusion and ill Blood, to serve as a Warning to all People that can but read and remember, how rash and dangerous it is to trust, and how much they ought to despise, false, hot, and abusive Writers, who O 6

fcatter Calumny, Imposture and Ribaldry, only to ferve the Interest of a Party, or their own. Interest; who for this End stick at no Abuse, no Falshood, and even torture Facts into Falsehood, and Merit into Dispraise; who advancenot what is true and healing, but what is mischievous and pleasing. The poor People are always their Bubbles and Property, and they live and prosper by deceiving them.

NOTHING is more to the Difgrace of fuch Libels and Libellers, than that they are most loud and current during public Diftraction and Diftrefs; that they thrive best when the Public fuffers most, and when public Diftraction prevails. Popular Difcontents are their Nourishment, and they the Fuel of public Difcontents, which formetimes have no other.

A FRENCH Quack in London, when the Plague raged at Mar/eilles, and was terribly apprehended here, fwore, " that if the Plague did " but come hinher, he fhould furely make his " Fortune." Had the fame narrow, unfeeling Genius been a Penman in purfuit of Fortune, or a Firebrand of Party, he would have rejoiced in popular Commotions and the Prospect of a Civil War; a Season when Pamphlets swarm most, and Invectives fly faster; when Fury and Uproar prevail, Law is despifed, the still Voice of Reason

Reafon not heard, and all Enormities are encouraged by Impunity.

I'r would furely fpoil the Pleafure of a good Citizen, when he is reading any lying and angry Libel, to confider, that it is written purpofely to deceive him, to make him a bad Neighbour and a bad Subject; that it robs him of two valuable Things, his Time and Tranquility, and supposes him to be a Dupe and in Leading-strings.

WHAT can be a greater Crime, what can argue a worfe Spirit, than, for Vengeance, for a Peny, or a Place, to propagate Difcord and Falfhood? Not to care who is hurt, or what Mifchief be done, fo the Author be gratified, and the Paper fell? This is a Proceeding too heinous to be aggravated, fcarce credible, yet too common.

A PUBLIC Libel admits but of one Alleviation; I mean, when, with all its mifchievous Tendency, it is produced without Malice. It was natural to pity the poor offending Author, who excusing himfelf to a Secretary of State, for abufing the Government, faid, " He did it " from no Ill-will, but only for Bread." When the Secretary asked him, Why ke did not them chafe to write for the Government? " Alas, my " Lord, faid the fcared Calumniator, I fhall then " want Bread, for then nobody will buy what I " write."

IT

It was not Ambition, it was not Ill nature, that guided *bis* Pen; and if he did any Harm, he meant none. But when Rancour and Rage, or a greedy Spirit, arms the Hand of an Author; when he openly defies Authority, belyes and blackens those who bear it, and vilifies all their Measures, not because they are wrong, though he may fay fo, but because they are theirs; they only who are influenced and milled by him, are intitled to Pity, but he himself to none.

MONSIEUR Patin, an eminent and witty Phyfician at Paris, who had long feen the Falfities and Calumnies foread by the Writers of News and Politics, gives them a Character fuitable to his Indignation ; Genus hominum audasiffimum, mendacissimum, avidissimum ut Rem faciant, "A most shameles, a most lying Tribe; " most abandoned in Pursuit of the Peny." They indeed rarely confider what is Right or Wrong, but what will take. Is any good Man unpopular, or to be made fo? They cry him down; and then let him be ever fo able, ever fo virtuous, he is guilty and foolifh. Is a worthlefs Man popular, or is it worth while to make him fo? They cry him up; and he has at once all Merit, and every fine Quality. The fame Pens which libelled a Tennison deified a Sacheverell.

Is

Is the popular Humour for War? Or does a Cry for War answer any End of Sedition or Gain ? Does it hurt a Man or a Party they hate? Or does it gratify the Men and Party they espoule? Or does it quicken the Sale of a Libel? They are prefently loud for War, be it ever fo unfeafonable, ever fo ruinous, and inveigh against all pacific Men and Counfels. Is the Sound of Peace in fashion, or ferves any of the narrow and paffionate Purpofes abovementioned? They are vehement Advocates for Peace, let it be ever fo premature, and the Terms ever fo fcandalous: They then vilify all the Managers and all the Advantages of the War, and extol all who would make a ruinous Peace. Is the Peace folid and honourable, and they difpleafed and difappointed ? It must be shewn in hideous Colours, and the People taught to hate it, and all that had any Hand in it.

FOR, as all their Strength and Hopes lie in the Credulity and Mutability of the People, they always appeal to them, because they are always fure to deceive them. They have two short Maxims: Whatever those whom they diflike attempt, is bad; though it were to fave the Nation: Whatever promotes their Party or their Paper, is good; though it threaten National Destruction. The fame Pens which had inculcated Passive Obedience to a weak Prince, barbarously tram-

trampling upon all Law, excited Rebellion against an able Prince ruling benevolently by Law-Could there be more daring Impiety, or more shocking Affurance? And ought such memorable Affurance and Impiety ever to be forgot?

W HAT could the People think of fuch milesable Guides, or of themfelves, for not detefting them? They indeed reap their chief Security from Oblivion. They bounce and rail for a Day: Their Productions are read and thrownalide: It is forgot that every next Production of theirs contradicts their laft. They praife and revile, they revile and praife, the fame Man in the flort Revolution of a Moon, as if they changed with it; yet their Inconfiftency is not minded, because their past Labours are not remembered. Such Labours furvive not their Date, and like the Infects of a Day, as they were formed for the Day, they die with it.

UNHAPPILY for one of these transfernt Writers, who trufted to his Talent in well siming a Thing, as the Phrase is, a Reader of his caught him cruelly mangling in one Paper, a Character upon which he had lately beftowed much Incense in another. This the Gentleman happened to semember, though it was several Days before, and knowing him, asked him, how could so much late Merit deserve so much present Satire. How ! says the Author; have you not heard the News ? He

He has (naming a very honourable Perfon and curfing him) " He has taken a Place, and We " are all juft where we were." He meant, befides himfelf, many other Candidates for Places, who had long inveighed at all Placemen, in hopes to remove and fucceed them.

THIS is another shameless Practice of such unfair and paffionate Writers, to represent all Places as odious and even criminal, whilft they themfelves are thirsting after them, and only rail at them because they cannot get them. This is always a proper Answer to such maglignant Railers, and ought to be a constant Antidote against their Malignity: Nor can there be a greater Difgrace to their Readers, than to be at all influenced by fuch ridiculous Prejudice and Railing. Without the Eftablishment of Employments, of Places and Diffinction, no human Society can be established, no more than without Magistracy and Laws. Both these imply Places as well as Priority: And none but a mere Mob, nor even a Mob without Intexication. can dream of fubfilting without the Degrees of Higher and Lower, without Places and Inequality, and without Government, or dream of preferving Government without Governors, without Men in Place and Office : For the chief Governor does but hold the chief Place. Where there are Laws, they must be executed; where there is Autho-

Authority, it must be administered; nor can either be done without Hands, without Ministers and Officers, nor are these to be had without Support, without Places and Recompences.

ALL this is fo plain, that it is almost a Shame to prove it; but it is a greater Shame to those who make it necessary, and no small one to such as want such Proof.

HUMAN Paffions are too powerful for the human Understanding: Where Difgusts are strong, Reason is weak. When we are brought to diflike the Persons of Men we diflike their good Fortune. When we come to envy their Fortune, we diflike their Persons; and whatever they have, whatever they do, we are apt to hate, when we hate them. In this unhappy Turn and Imbecillity in human Nature, lies the great Encouragement and Strength of Libellers. They perceive how easy it is to make Men think ill of one another; how natural it is to wish ill where we think ill, and to fall into the strongest Prejudices for the fillieft Reasons.

A N ancient Baronet in Lincolnshire, who was fond of Nottingham Ale beyond all other Liquors, though no Enemy to any, yet would never taste a Drop of it, nor bear to hear it proposed, after the Lord Chancellor Finch, who had made a very just Decree in his Disfavour, was created Earl of Nottingham. From that Moment and for

for ever, he conceived an inveterate Aversion to that Ale and that Place, and, whenever he mentioned it, he called it in spite *Snottingham*; therefore often mentioned it.

WE ought to be the more upon our Guard against hasty Censure and unreasonable Piques, as we are prone to them. We ought to judge of Men and their Conduct with the more Caution, because we are apt to do it with Prejudice. This is the Voice of Humanity; this is but Christian Charity. We should read all Writers with Caution, but cannot arm ourselves with too much, when we read Party-Writers, or too fcrupulously consider their Drift and Motives.

EVERY Reader of those warm Orators, fhould ask himfelf, whether they do not fpeak from the Paffions as well as to the Paffions; whether Men in a Flame can reason candidly, or fee clearly; whether an angry Man can reprefent fairly; whether what gives most Offence, would give any, if it came from a different Quarter and different Men: Whether public Complaints be not often breathed from Griefs which the Public does not feel, and might not be removed by a Remedy which would not make the Public eafier: Whether one who gets a Peny, by confuring the Ministry, or hopes for a Place by a Change of Ministers, knows State Affairs better, or would conduct them better, than they, or would lofe

lofe a Peny by praising them, though they ever fo manifeftly deferved his Praife: Whether one who collects News knows more of the Condition of Chriftendom, than the Secretary of State; whether either the Dealer in News or in Politicks, would hurt his Paper by generous Truth and Observation, or would not rather promote it by Misrepresentations, and by ill-natured and random Censure?

WHOEVER is the Author of Slander and Invective, usurps the Place of Justice, awards Judgment, and inflicts perforal Punishment; a most unnatural Judge, governed by his own Evidence, decreeing in Wrath, and condemning without hearing! Cicero observing and centuring the scandalous, perfonal Invectives allowed at Athens, even upon the Stage, fays, it was perhaps " excutable thus to lafh popular Incendi-" aries, and the Sons of Sedition *, though it " had been still better to have left them to the " Judgment of the Tribunal, than that of a Sa-" tirift. But to fuffer fuch Invectives against " Men in Authority, was unpardonable." He mentions Pericles, who held the chief. The fame great Author fays, that to vilify and depreciate fuch as were intrusted with the Administration of the Roman State, was an Attack upon

• Populares homines, improbos, in Repub. feditiofos. the The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 309 the State itself, and confequently liable to the fame Conftruction and Punishment *.

THESE fcandalous Scurrilities upon the Perfons of Men, intolerable in any State, could not be always borne even in that of Athens. Even the Athenians, fond of Licentioufnefs beyond any civilized Nation, were forced to reftrain it by a Law. Horace, no Enemy to juft Satire, obferves, that its Exceffes upon the Stage were fo violent, as to require-fuch Reftraint, as the natural Effect and Cure of Liberty abufed \ddagger . If this Law, then and therefore made by the Areopagus, cramped the Spirit of the Comic and other Writers, whom had they to thank but themfelves?

It was high Time to have recourse to such a Check, when Alcibiades, for want of a Redress from Law, for an Attack upon his Character in the Poems of Eupolis, redressed himfelf by drowning the Poet: Terrible Vengeance, as unjustifiable as what provoked it, but not furprising from a Man of his great Spirit,

* Majestatem minuere, est de dignitate, aut amplitudine, aut potestate populi, aut eorum quibus populus potestatem dedit, aliquid derogare. Cic. de Invent. L. 2.

1 ---- In vitium libertas excidit, et vim Dignam lege regi --- Hor. 44 Art. Poet.

great

great Quality, and public Dignity, exposed to public Scorn in a wanton Lampoon! Both acted arbitrarily: Eupolis fetting himself up for a Judge and a Doer of Justice, affaulted the Reputation of Alcibiades: Just fo reasoned Alcibiades *, and took away the Life of Eupolis.

THUS ended the invective Strains of the Greek Poets; and ended in Difgrace, as they had been exerted without Mercy or Bounds §. As their Licentiousness had been extreme and shocking, the Law was awful, and its Penalties dreadful: By it the Offenders were to be cudgelled; nay, cudgelled to Death +.

MACHIAVE L's Diffinction between public Calumny and public Acculation, will always be juft. Acculation infers Facts and Proofs, and proceeds by them. Calumny supposes every Thing, and proves nothing: The less it demonstrates, the more it can invent, and charge the highest Guilt upon the greatest Innocence. It is generally addressed to the Vulgar, and conceived

Doluere cruento

Dente lacessiti. Hor . Epist. ad August.

J Turpiter obticuit, sublato jure nocendi.

Hor. de Art. Poet.

'n

+ --- Formidine fuftis Ad bene dicendum reducti. Hor. Epifi. ad Aug. The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 312 in vulgar Strains, fuch as none but the Vulgar can approve or answer.

As the Poor are apt to envy the Rich, Men of Ambition to emulate Men in Power, the Unfortunate fuch as flourish, 'tis natural for mean Souls to bear Spite to fuch as do not refemble them, and for bad Characters to traduce good. This Trade they easily monopolize. Such as they rival cannot rival them, and therefore they are unanfwerable. Language like their own, which is the only proper Language for them, is what no Gentleman can return them. No wellbred Man is a Match for a Scold, nor will envy shim the Credit of excelling in his Profession.



NUMBER XXIX.

The Subject of Libels continued.

THE first Step to Knowlege is to be fensible that we want it; and we must perceive the Use of it before we know its Value. The first Step to guard ourselves against Prejudices, is to be fure that we are subject to them. The next Reflection ought to be, that it is as unjust in

us to bear Prejudices against others, as it is in others to bear Prejudices against us.

IF none but benevolent Thoughts were entertained, no malevalent Courfes would be followed. Neighbours would not treat Neighbours with odious Names, nor charge those Names and fuch who bear them, with criminal Meanings, which are confidently imputed by one Side, yet never owned by the other. Indeed, the whole Drift of fuch Names is to promote Bitternels and Strife. They are like Weapons offensive, returning Wound for Wound, the Reproach of Fool for that of Knave, and Nickname for Nickname. A Tory is a guilty Character to a Whig; a Whig is equally to to a Tory; yet each is pleafed with his own: They differ only in the Construction, and are guarded by ftrong Prejudices against making a true one, but so pleased with such Prejudices, that they would be forry to lofe them. They find Delight in bating the opposite Characters, and in effecting their own: A Temper proper to perpetuate Piques and Fewds, and Proof against all Cure! The Spirit of Faction is civil Rage not yet kindled into civil War, but ripe for it, supporting itself, and annoying its Opponents by any Means, however unfair and barbarous. So it do but fucceed, it cares not how; and in order to it, its great Aim will be to

The Independent Whig. 212 to make the People hate and love improper Objects upon falle Grounds.

IT is a much easier Task to raise a Party-foirit than to lay it, to inflame than to calm and extinguifh. Very mean Inftruments ferve to excite Mutiny in an Army, and Difcontents and Sedition in a Community, fuch as the ableft Generals and the wifeit Magistrates cannot prevent nor compose. Two common Soldiers railed such a furious Uproar in a Roman Army, as threatened the Destruction of the Commanders, and even of the Emperor; nor did it end without infinite Cruelty and Slaughter. Yet the Incendiaries worked up the Soldiers to all this Rage and Diforder, chiefly by aggravating the common and neceffary Lot of Soldiers, that "they were fub-" iest to Duty and Danger, and had no more " Pay than they were promifed." Afterwards indeed, to feed their mad Rage, they invented many Calumnies, which all paffed with the blind Croud for Truth and friendly Information, and produced the Murder of many of their Officers, the ableft and most vigilant. Yet fo many Victims not fatisfying the Incendiaries, who ftill thirsted for more Blood, especially that of the General, one of them openly charged him with the Affailination of a dear Brother, whom he never had: And nothing but this Discovery, that the Affaffination was all imaginary and framed, VOL. IV. P and

and that the Brother was just created, as well as just killed, faved the General from a real one *.

ALL Crouds, in Cities as well as in Camps, are credulous, violent, eafily milled, hard to be undeceived. Whilf their Seducer is their Idol, any Man who would difabule them is confidered as their Enemy, and in danger of being their Victim. Their Prejudice is blind to both, and teaches them, that in all this Folly and Mifchief they are well advifed, and righteoully employed.

THE drunken Mob, who demolifhed Houfes of public Worship in the late Queen's Time, thought fuch brutal Impiety the Work of God, and the crazy Ecclefiastic, whose Phrensy inspired them, God's best Ambassador. They adored this wretched popular Meteor, and hated as he did, and because he did, the most amiable Names and Characters then in being, all moderate Men; nay, Moderation itself.

NEITHER is much Art required in firing the Many: Every Society, every Condition of Life, will readily find Evils and Inconveniences to complain of, Loffes and Difappointments, public Calamities, fevere Laws and Taxes. Whoever rails loudeft against those Evils, however neceffary and inevitable, is fure to be beft

* See Tacitus, Annal I.

heard

heard by those who lie under them, and will be reckoned their special Friend; though, far from bringing them any Relief, he only aggravates their Sufferings by teazing and probing a Wound which he knows he cannot heal: And could fuch at love him for being milled by him, fee through his evil Purposes or Folly, they would foon change their Fondness for him into another Pasfion, and bear with Patience what they muss be it ever so disagreeable, and they ever so angry. But he trufts to their Rage, which he can so easily rouse, and fears not their Reason, which they so feldom use, and he takes care they shall not.

HUMAN Society cannot fublist but at the Expence of Particulars, who must part with their Blood as well as their Money, when public Wantor Diftrefs calls for either or both. It would be a defireable Bleffing to be exempt from Taxes and all public Burdens, were the Public fecure without them-But, to be difcharged from them, when the Public must fink or perish for want of them, would be facrificing All to fave a Part, which yet could not be fo faved. Pericles told the Athenians, during the War with Lacedamon, when the Plague and other Misfortunes had made them tired of the War, and uneafy with him, their General, that " it was better " for private Men to fuffer when the Public " profpered, than for private Men to profper P 2 " when

" when the Public was in a State of Decay; be-" caufe the private Ruin even of thriving Men " is neceffarily implied in the Ruin of the Pub-" lic; but when the Public flouristics, private S Men are the more likely to flourist."

As Sickness and Sorrow and Death are the Lot and Conditions of natural Life; Impolitions, Preffures and Payment are the inleparable Terms of civil and focial Life. These however are all obvious Themes for Declamation, for tragical Strains, and fine Fuel for the Paffions, which are to awake and tender upon this Head, that very coarie Clamour, and the most abfurd Orators, are able to to fire them, especially those of the unobserving Multitude, too eafily incenfed with the Sounds of Property and Liberty, even when most deceitfully and idly echoed. The prefent Pique and Senfation animates them, and when their Blood boils, no great Art is required to keep up the Ferment. A dull lying Libel, or a miferable Couplet will do: For the prefent State of Things feems always the worft to those who diflike it.

WAT Tyler's chief Argument to his Swarm of Levellers, was fuch a Couplet:

When Adam delved, and Eve span, When was then a Gentleman 3

Nor

Nor needed he any other to convince them, that they were all as good as their Betters, and that there ought to be neither bigher nor lower amongit the Sons of Adam. In the Tumult of their Rage they were not aware, that if fome were not above others, none could be fafe, however obvious their own prefent Proceedings made · this Observation.

IT may feem wonderful that any Number of Men, much more that an Hundred thousand Men, should be found in a civilized Country, all accustomed to the Conditions of Subordina-- tion and Society, yet all at once renouncing those · Conditions and all Subordination, all agreeing to - level all Diffinction, to open all the Gaols, to fet free and employ all Criminals, to murder all Judges, Magistrates, and all Men of Rank: to kill and rob all the Industrious and Wealthy, to deftroy all their Wealth, to burn all Records, all Archives, and Writings, and thence abolifh all Knowlege, and to cancel all Laws and Reftraints whatfoever ! Yet this Spirit, raifed by - mean Incendiaries, Wat Tyler and a few more, feized the Commonalty every-where; and the Commonalty, in order to remove Grievances, ran into Perdition.

GRILVANCES is a Word of endless Exstent; and Meaning; nor, where it fignifies any Thing belides the Breach of Laws is it poffible

P 2

to

to fix it. The Imprilonment of Perfons, the Seizure of Property, Taxes imposed, Lives taken away, or attempted, all against Law, are Grievances, and dreadful ones; tragically felt here before the Revolution, now happily abolifhed ; but again furioufly threatening us. Under his prefent Majesty we suffer no Grievance which Law forbids, and we enjoy all Protection and Security which Law requires or Humanity dictates. One of the most threatening Grievances to a State, is public Ingratitude for public Benefits. The next to it, and the Effect of it, is Licentiousnes; and both of them infer or prefage all other Grievances: Ungrateful and licentious Language is followed naturally and too fast by ungrateful and licentious Actions: Men from faying what they pleafe will foon learn to no what they pleafe; and the one is often intended to introduce the other.

THERE were many public Grievances in Wat Tyler's Time; but his own was only pervioual, the Infult of a brutal Tax-gatherer upon his Daughter: Wet he became the Idol of the Multitude; he was regarded as their Deliverer, whill he was leading them to Outrages, Poverty and the Gallows, and under the Cry of Oppreffion -was promoting public and private Deftruction. Wis Pollowers were too bland and raging to ask thim grithensleves; "whether the Rights and "Liber-

"Liberties of Englifhmen could fubfift; whether human Society could fubfift, upon fuch Terms, by the Exercife of favage Violence, by canceling all Rights, and by diffolving all Society?" We may eafily conceive how, under fuch Rage and Infatuation; fuch Fondnefs for him, and Hatred to their Superiors, they would have treated any Man attempting to fhew them into what a Gulph he was leading them.

THE Confequence of this mad Infurrection was a natural one, a Cloud of Martyrs to their own Folly, and a wanton Increase of Power to the vicious Court of *Richard* II. wantoning before in the Abuse of Power.

As the Tyranny of a Prince is Licentioufnefs in one; Licentioufnefs in the People is the Tyranny of All over their Governors and one another; and both Prince and People, by grafping at more Power and more Liberty than they can manage, lofe what they have. If it be Madnefs in a Prince to feek to be lawlefs, as I think it is, and do not remember one Prince finding Happinefs in that unhappy Purfuit; it is rather more Madnefs in the People to feek to be Licentious. Single Tyranny may laft fome time, and often does long; but Licentioufnefs, which is popular Tyranny, muft foon deftroy itfelf, and generally leads to what feems moft oppofite to it, fingle Tyranny.

P 4

WHEN

WHRN All are Mafters there can be no Security, confequently no true Liberty to any, much lefs any Concord amongst all. Some Subordination will foon be found necessary, and then he who can influence most by cajoling best, will foon come to fway all. And as the Many are always blind to their Favourite, as well as to those who are not fo, they will be apt, in their headstrong Partiality to a new Idol, and in their furious Antipathy to his Opponents, to compliment him with fo much Power (perhaps more than what they deposed, or would depose, his Predecessor for claiming) that the same People who before thought all Subjection to be Slavery, will find themfelves Slaves inftead of Subjects. and probably not perceive the Difference till 'tis too late to make it.

Ir is with Liberty, as 'tis with Power: It is always unfafe when it is exceffive. The fame Limits that feparate Power and Liberty fecure both. Liberty is Power in the Hands of the People; Power is Liberty in the Hands of the Prince. Unbounded Liberty is as dangerous as unbounded Power; dangerous to the People, as well as to the Prince; and there is as much an End of Liberty when the People can do what they pleafe, as when the Prince can. He who domineers over his Superiors is as much a Tyrant, as he who does fo over his Inferiors; or more

more a Tyrant, as the one only abules his Truft, the other both abules and usurps it.

NONE of the Twrki/b Emperors, terribly arbitrary as they are, ever did, or ordered Things more extravagantly arbitrary, than the ragged Leaders of the Rabble did 'at Confantinople in depoling their late Emperor, and for fome time afterwards, under the prefent. One of them who owed a little Money to a Butcher (for a Debt from a Beggat could not be great) obliged the new Grand Seignior and the Divan, where this Ragamuffin was then Omfilipotent, to invest his Creditor the Butcher with the Principality of Wallachia. It was found Advice from the Chamof Tartary to the Emperor and his Ministers, upon this Occasion, to humour the dirty popular Chiefs, to let them do and fay, fwagger and dictate as they pleafed, as the fureft way of readering them contemptible to the Populace. They became to in a fhort Time, and then due Vengeance overtook them.

THE fame Laws which intitle the People to Protection from the Crown, intitle the Crown to Obedience and Reverence from the People, whilf the Perfon who wears it observes these Laws. Proportionable Respect is by the same Laws due to all the subordinate Magistrates and Ministers of the Crown, who square their Conduct by the Law: To insult them is to defy Law and Justice.

PS

222 The Indersnoent Whig.

As 'tis Defamation against the People to call in question their just Rights; 'tis defaming the Crown and its Ministers, 10 vilify and traduce them in the Exercise of their Regal and Ministerial Rights.

THE memeft Tradefman has a just Claim of Damages for frandalizing him in his Dealings, and hurting his Credit. Is these no Crime in alarming the Public, by falle Imputations and Calumnies wantonly thrown upon public Counfels and public Men? Can Trade go on, fays an industrious Citizen very justly, if Men in Trade are exposed to be undone by Scandal and Mifrepresentation ? No. The lowest Tradesman-is sherefore intitled to Damages and Amends for Alperfions upon his Character. Now as he who expects Justice should do Justice, would it not -appear very unjust, and even surprising, to hear any of those Tradefmen, to tender of their own Character, afperfing and blackening that of their Governors with equal Freedom and Folly, or chearfully liftening to those who do? They would profecute any Man for once treating shem with the fame Freedom and Acrimony. Could fuch Traducers decently complain if they were profecuted for throwing their Invectives upon the first Names in the Nation?

CAN there be more partial Dealing than this, or ftronger Proof of a prejudiced Spirit, and of Liberty

Liberty abused? Few Men practise what even Children know, that "we ought to do to every "Man what we would have all Men do to us." Surely the Character of a Privy Counsellor is as much the Care of the Law, as the Character of a Tradesman. Let me add another Observation equally true and important, that "the surest Way " to lose Liberty is to abuse it."

NUMBER XXX.

The Subject of Libels continued and concluded.

R U D E Behaviour is allowed by all to be inexcutable; yet it is by many often justified, when they fee it used towards such as they diflike. Rude Writing, still more unpardonable, is excused and commended, if it annoy those whom we wish to see annoyed. Thus what is univerfally condemned is occasionally approved. We always find a Plea for what we love or hate, and Reason is pressed into the Service of the Pasfiops. It is not always true, that those who P 6 love

love the Treafon hate the Traitor, at leaft whilft he is committing it. They then chiefly begin to hate him, when they no longer want him. It is the fame with Men of brutal Manners, whether exercised with their Tongues or their Pens. Those who are pleased with their foul Occupation will not immediately find their Persons odious.

I HAVE feen with Concern a very fenfible Man not only pleafed with a very ugly, very unlike Character, merely because he hated the Perfon for whom it was drawn, but heard him commend the miserable Man who drew it, though he well knew him to be animated by Malice only, and that it wanted all just Resemblance of the Original.

FROM fuch Encouragement angry Writers, particularly Party-writers, are great Dealers in Characters, effectially those of fuch eminent Men whom they confider as their Opponents. This Practice, which requires the utmost Delicacy and Tenderness, is generally pursued without any, but, on the contrary, with apparent Want of all Charity, Decency and Truth. As 'tis their great Drift to make Men odious, their great Study is to make them hideous; and when they imagine that they have made a Man appear bad, they think themselves justified in using him barbarously. They first labour to render him

unpopular, then triumpb, and fometimes live upon his Unpopularity. For whoever is the Object of their Slander, is industriously and confidently fet up as the Object of public Hate.

'T is pity fuch wicked Policy fhould have any Success; it is great pity it fhould have fo much; fince the best Men are often thus hunted down by the Rage and Clamour of the worst, and exposed to real Sufferings by the shameless Cry and Imputation of forged Guilt.

A PAPER that once obtains to be popular, as many miferable Papers have been, grows at the fame Time oracular, and all the Fallhoods in it, like those uttered by the old Oracles, are believed without Scruple or Inquiry, because they come from thence; at least they are believed for a while, till they have had their Effect, and the bad Imprefiions are made; and they are the fooner made because they are bad. Most People, especially the lowess, are pleased to see exalted Characters depressed, and bright Characters fullied. This Practice alone has ferved to make many low Writers popular, and ingenious bitter Writers still more popular.

IF dull Scurrility be pleasing, with Scurrility adorned with Fancy and Stile, must be very pleafung. Even the best Men, though they condemn it, are curious to fee it, and cannot help being entertained with it.

THIS

THIS good Reception of Abufe and Calumny will always be an Encouragement, to Men of bad, and bitter Hearts to be pouring out their Venom upon Men of Eminence and Name, For Abufe upon obscure Men cannot have equal Progress and Effect. It is therefore the best Policy in Revilers to sim high. But though fuch Policy may bring them Money, and, if they are ingenious Men, Praile, it will be Money balely earned, and but very partial Praife, face whilf the Wit is extelled, the Application of it will be detefted. And for dull Scurrility, though at pais well with the Rabble, the Author will be taken for one of them, at least for a very diffionest Man, if he have a Capacity above them, and yet in fuch unmanly Instances condefcends to sheirs.

No generous Mind will blacken and wound merely becaule it can do fo with Safery. The Terrors of the Law, and the Referitment of Particulars, may be evaded by very dull Skill and finall Arts. But a candid Heart defpifes all crooked Dealings, and fcorns to offend Truth and the Perfons of Men, only becaule it can fhelter itself behind Evalions and Referves. Where-ever all the World applies the Spite of an Author, there he will be believed to have intended it; and if he know fo much, he is ananfwerable for all the reft. A Dafh, or a foseign Feature thrown into a Picture, will be congenter.

firued to proceed from the Caution or Cunning of the Painter, and one Stroke of Likenefs though it infer no Blemifh, fhall be found to correspond with every aggravated and ugly Line in the whole Piece. The Ill-nature of the Author readily trufts to the Ill-nature of the Reader, to find our who it is he means.

THE fineft Poem may be burlefqued by a droll Imitator, the firaitest Shape warped by a spiteful Pencil, and the fairest Character blackenred by an ill-natured Pen.

SUCH Characters therefore, or any Character, ought never to be attempted but by the moft candid and impartial Pens; fuch as those of Party-writers never are, nor can be; yet none are fo forward as they to make fuch Attempts. Who would take the Representation of any Action. or the Character of any Perfon from those whose Bufinefs it is to mifreprefent, to praife, and to depreciate, to heighten, to leffen and to blacken every Action and every Perfon? They profess to direct the public Choice, whom to hate and whom to love. They extol their own Friends and Meafures only, condemn all the reft, and do both blindly. Are fuch Men to be credited? Would any Man now take the Account of the Times, and of those who lived in them, from Le Strange, Dyer or Abel Roper ? Yet thefe Men were once in great Vogue, were much read.

read, much credited by their different Parties, and in a good Degree guided their Paffions.

SURELY no Man who is angry at another is fit to draw his Character; yet Anger is generally the great Call, often the great Qualification, for fuch an Undertaking; an Undertaking which requires great Differnment, as well as a Temper altogether cool-and unprejudiced. Every angry Man expects that you fhould be as angry as he, and would intereft all Men in his private Griefs, which he therefore covers and recommends under public Pretences and Zeal: If you do not adopt his Intereft and Paffions you are no longer a Friend to your Country, and must excuse him for reprefenting you as an Enemy to it.

EVERY one ought to take Part with the Unhappy and Afflicted. Is a worthy Man difappointed, or a Sufferer upon any account? It should be Matter of Concern to every Man: But, if the Public do not suffer too, we cannot sympathize with him upon the public Account, though whilf he is under the Agitation of his Pafsions, which are always apt to darken and mislered the Mind, he may imagine his Cause and that of the Public to be the fame. Does a bad, a worthlefs, or an infignificant Man, misling his unreafonable Aims, complain that Merit is neglected, and inveigh againft fuch as have Favours to beflow, for beflowing them better than upon him-?

7

I do not conceive that the Public, or any Man in it, need be concerned otherwife than to condemn his Affurance, for interefting the Publics or any who regard it, in his private Importance. Yet by fuch Men the Public is fometimes appealed to, its Aid invoked, and the first and best Men belonging to it afperfed and infulted.

WHOEVER is heartily disposed to speak ill of another, will eafily find fomething to fay; or if he cannot find it, he may invent it-----Both Facts and Qualities are readily coined by a willing Fancy, or blackened and aggravated by a malevolent Heart. Proceedings the most Advantage. ous to the People, may, by a malicious Representation of them, or even by an unpleasing Name given them, be rendered odious to the People. Measures the most Mischievous to the People, may, by plausible and false Colouring, be made dear and interefting to the People. The Reformation, with all its Tendency to refcue the People from Darkness and Thraldom, was far from being a popular Undertaking. The infernal Tribunal of the Inquisition, with all its Horrors, Barbarity and Flames, is adored as well as feared by the Populace.

A DEALER in fatirical Characters is the most unfit Person in the World to draw that of others; for he is at once Witness, Judge and Executioner, and utterly unqualified for the Business

nefs which he professes. He shews the World shat he is provoked, and thus furnishes the World with a good Reason for not being provoked too, though it be his great Aim to provoke the World to be as angry as he, and consequently as unfair. He is privately, perhaps mistakenly, piqued, and, fcattering the envenomed Arrows of his Wrath at random, makes public Victums of innocent and worthy Men.

W.H.O. had a better or more adorable Character than Socrates? Yet the comic Poet Ariflophanes prefented fuch a frightful Picture of him to the Athenians, and forged fuch a falle, but fuch a popular Charge, of Libertinifm of Opimion, against that Divine Perfon, only for entertaining Notions of the Supreme Being derogatoty to popular Superstition, and to the Plurality of Gods at Athens, that they condemned him to die. The pious Advocate for One God was put to Death as an Atheist. In the Eyes of Fools the highess Wildom is Folly. The most fublisme Truths pass with a Bigot for Impiety; and blind Guides have always most Followers.

Bix this Fate of Socrates, and the perfonal Malice of Ariftophanes, which then had its Bffect, the Character of Socrates is not burt, but that of his spiteful Enemy greatly impaired. What aggravated his Malice, is, that many of his Plays were full of Jefts and Boffoonries upon

on the Gods, and intended to expose them so public Derifion. What fhameless Affurance in fuch a Man, a professed Droll upon Divine Subjects, and even upon the Divinities themselves, to accuse any Man, especially so great and so good a Man, for Speculations about Religion !

Mr. DRTDEN * gave a very pertinent Aafwer to a Romif Prieft after the Revolution, who wanted him to employ his Wit against the Protestants. "Father, faid the threwd old Poet, "my Zeal for you has already made me burn "my Fingers : I have long experienced, that "one who believes the Infallibility of a Man, "worships a Wafer as his God, and trusts that "you can create a Deity out of Dough, makes "a ridiculous Figure in attempting to ridicule any religious Opinion, or any Notion about "Religion, however ridiculous it be."

WHAT Characters are to be handled with Tendernels and Decency, if great Characters be

Mr. Dryden having turned Papift, or pretended to do fo, in King James's Time, to demonstrate his Sincerity, and himfelf a good Courtier, wrote the Hind and Panther, in Defence of Popery; a Poem which had fome good Lines in it, but much weak Realoning; which was foon after ridicul'd in a Conversition between the City Monfe and the Country Menfe.

not, effecially by private and obfcure Men? Viralence and Calumny are no Marks of Guilt, except in him who utters them : and the heavieft Charge in every Libel falls upon the Libeller. All the Blots he makes in a fair Character, are fo many real ones upon his own; nor will any reafonable Man erpect Truth and Candour out of a Mouth that foams with Rage, and flows with Spite. Illwill is a furious Prompter; it delights in mangling Characters, in pulling down the Higheft, in blackening the Faireft, in difforting the Uprighteft, and in mifreprefenting All.

IF an impartial Hand were to draw that of the Chancellor Clarendon, he would appear to have been an able Minister, the cool Conductor of the Restoration; successfully employed afterwards in the Service of the Crown; a true Friend to the Constitution, a Patron of the Church, with Christian Temper towards Difsenters; zealous for the true Interest of the King, and kind to his Adherents; equally vigilant for that of the Laws, in Opposition to Sycophants and unworthy Favourites, who in Flattery to the Persoa of the King, were undermining his Authority, by setting it above the Laws, which were its fastest and only Support.

THIS was his true Character. A far different, and a fhocking one was given him by the hot Party-men, his Enemies. Upon that great public

The INDEPENDENT WHIG. 333 public Change, as all the Cavaliers expected Favour and Places, there were twenty Candidates for one Preferment; and as fome Employments ftill remained, for Reafons of State, in the Hands of the late Poffeffors, every difappointed Cavalier became a furious Malecontent, and a mortal Foe to the Chancellor. A Cry was foon raifed against him, as neglecting the King's Friends, hugging his Enemies, and tampering with the Presbyterians. That Cry increased and fpread, and those Imputations were fast followed by more and blacker. He was corrupt in Office, an Enemy to the King, whom he had faithfully ferved, and just restored, and a Traitor to the State, which he had fo lately faved. All who railed at him because they were out of Place, perfifted to rail till they got in, and looking upon him as their Enemy, fluck at no Means to deftroy him. Were fuch Men capable of any fair Conviction, of doing Justice to his great Merit, or even of feeing any in him ?

WAS the Treasurer Godalphin ever fairly represented by the Tories, after he employed the Whigs? Was his Successfor ever truly painted by the Whigs, when he appeared at the Head of the Tories, or by the Tories when they fanfied him still leavened with Whiggism? Were they not both the Buts of infinite Scurrility? Folly was found in their wifest Counsels, Malignity

lignity and Mischief in their fairest Intentions; the meanest Libellers, who knew least of them, had the most to say against them; and there was no End of Libels in all Shapes, in Pamphlets and Songs, Characters and Queries. Such is the Condition of human Life, such the Lot of human Society, that for a Pique or a Joke, or a little Gain, public Tranquillity is risked, and the greatest Persons worried and belyed:

THE late Duke of Marlborough will ever be a Name of immortal Renown to the English Nation: the wifeft Counfellor, the greateft General of his Time, equal to those of any Time; fuperior, in the Cabinet and the Field, not only to public Enemies, but even to Fortune and Faction: but exposed to popular Hate and Scorn, by the pestilent Breath of Libellers and the Gall of Party; all his Merit and Fame, all his Victories and Laurels unable to support him against Invectives and Whifpers; he triumphing Abroad over a Power dreadful for half a Century to all Europe, and impotent Calumny triumphing over him at Home; his many Victories and Conquests, many of them unbloody, all of them complete and glorious, decried as idle and even destructive, all by the same Men, who had before celebrated him as victorious without Lois of Men : Sine clade victor.

THESE

THESE Inflances fufficiently thew, that the higheft Services may be decried, the beft Men traduced, and the greateft Merit rendered unpopular, by Prejudice and Clamour, by very low Means, and by very mean Inftruments.

In all great Changes, during all public Ferments, and public Difficulties, War fubfifting, new Taxes impoled, or old ones increafed, Trade decreasing, great Events expected, great Attention raifed, many hoping, many fearing, more difappointed than gratified, all prone to Cenfuring, if public Measures fall wrong, as the best may, they will be believed to have been concerted wrong, at least fo reprefented, and thus the wifest be made unpopular. Nor is Innocence and Ability any Defence against popular Clamour, though raifed by Art and Malice, and fpread by Credulity and Folly. Even the best Counfels are most hateful to such as hate the Authors of them.

THE Sum of a malicious Character may be true, the Facts true, yet the Character fally drawn, by Aggravations thrown in and multiplied; by Facts omitted, or half ftsted, or untruly ftated; and the whole Character, in itself blamelefs and amiable, fhall appear hideous by these Aggravations and Omiffions.

RIDICULE, when 'tis outrageous, is itself ridiculous; that is, when it adds Facts and Colours.

lours, omits the best Features, and invents bad ones. Sometimes Malice alone draws and falsifies the whole Character, yet confidently reprefents it-for true.

UNDER this Liberty taken with Characters, the most Unexceptionable can never be fase. They who take it are to be confidered as the *Carnifices gloria*, as the Levellers and Assafilies of great Merit and Fame. It can belong only to the lowest and the worst Characters to blacken the highest and the best.

THE accomplified Adrianus Turnebus, a Name zealoufly celebrated by Scaliger, Thuanus, and all the able Pens of his Time, deferves more Applaufe from his own fhort and true Teftimony concerning himfelf, than from all his learned Writings, numerous and excellent as they are. "It has, fays he, been always a Caution with me, "ten lerly and facredly obferved, Never to fhew "any Inclination to advance my own Fame, by "blafting that of any Man "."

* Hoc semper religiosé cautéque servavi, ne mihi per cujuscunque injuriam, viderer unquam Famam quærere voluisse. Adrian. Turneb. Adversar.

NUMBER



NUMBER XXXI.

The Absurdity of Jacobitism, the Impiety of Popery, and the Enthusiasm of Party.

W/E have feen the happy Iffue of an unhallowed Rebellion, which was the genuine Off-fpring of Jacobitifm, Jacobitifm not owned, but carefully recommended under the venerable and popular Name of Patriotilm. A shameless Difguife ! Jacobitifm abolifhes Patriotifm. The latter is supported by Truth and Reason and Liberty, and it supports them. Jacobitism is founded in Nonsense: It sets up a Name against the Conftitution, against the eternal Lights of Nature, the Welfare of Society and all the Rights of Men. It is defended just as Popery is defended, by Frauds and Impoffibilities. There is not more Nonsense in the Infallibility of a Friar, than in the Indefeafibility of a Pretender; and the Papal Apostolic Succession is not a greater Absurdity, than the Pretender's Hereditary Suc-Vol. IV. ceffion:

ceffion: A Position which infers the Denial of a Providence; and is a Charge upon the Deity of leaving human Affairs to roll at random; or, which is as bad, to be conducted by Children and Madmen, by Bigots, who are the most dangerous Idiots; or by Fools prompted by Impoftors. That a Pope can never err, is a Proposition as rational, as that a Tyrant cannot forfeit.

THE Voice of Jacobitism is therefore the fame with the Voice of Popery, to give up our Senfes: And it is as confistent to believe that Almighty God may be made out of Dough, as that a good Ruler, a Character that implies Wildom and Largeness of Heart, could be found in the narrow and undiferring Genius of King James, a blind Bigot to pious Cheats, and crazy for Tyrannical Rule. And what better can be expected from those who inherit his Principles and his Blood?

JACOBITES do with Patriotifm, as Papifts do with Religion: They profanely profitute the Name to abolifh the Thing. What Refemblance is there between the meek Jefus of Galilea, and the imperious Impostor at Rome, who claims the triple Crown of Heaven and Earth and Hell, as Heir to one who had not a Place where to lay his Head? Do the Cardinals, those pompous and princely Prelates, refemble the poor wandering Apostles? Or does a Mass-Book bear Like-

Likenefs to any of the Gospels? What fingle Life did Chrift or his Apostles take away, even of their Enemies and Perfecutors? His pretended Vicar has murdered Millions, chiefly the true Worschipers of the Lamb.

How dare a Jacobite defile the facred Name of Patriotifm, when he would leave the Gofpel to the cruel Mercy of a Tool to the Pope, and all the Laws of Liberty to a professed Energy to Law? It was Objection fufficient against the late Intruder, that he claimed upon the Right of an Outlaw. This was his chief Claim amongst the Highlanders; and as any Fraud can cheat Savages, the Fraud of Hereditary Right (as great a one as any in Popery) inspired and armed them. Yet the Cry of Patriotian, which was echoed as loud, was a flat Contradiction to it : But the Spirit of Faction, blinded by Rage, perceived not the Contradiction. If he meant to rule by Law, and there founded his Right, he quitted his Title from Blood, If he adhered to his Defcent from King Fames, why allege a Right from Law, which King James fcorned and overturned? Befides, we are already governed by Law; every A& of Government was warranted by express Law; and no Law violated or firetched in any one Inftance

THE Truth is (if Men mad with Party could fee Truth) certain Chiefs who thirfted for a Share

Q 2

4

of

of Power, and could have none, till they had destroyed those who held it, were determined to overturn all Power, in order to grafp all. Their Hereditary Bondmen, proud of that infamous Tie, zealous in Proportion to their Brutality, brutal in Proportion to their Blindnefs, followed their Chiefs, led by the Force of Vallalage and Hopes of Plunder. Any Bread was better than none; and the English Climate was better than their own. Their Chieftains further animated them with the Cant of Loyalty: Their Preachers (the Nonjurors and other Popilh Priests) fired them with a Call from God; and the most potent Cheat was fetched from Religion.

THE Religion of Thieves and Savages, embraced upon wicked Principles, and managed by impious Guides, increases their Ardour for Robbery and other Acts of Barbarity. Their Enemies, that is, whomfoever they mean to rob, are all Egyptians; and their Leaders affure them [^] of the high and godly Merit of fpoiling the Egyptians. The Example of the Fews is a Warrant to the Highlanders, to ferve the good Subjects of King George as the Fews did the naughty Subjects of King Pharaoh.

THOSE who have no Religion but what knavish Leaders teach them, had better have none. He who has no Religion will not do Mischief for the Sake of Religion. He whole Reli-2

Religion prompts him to Milchief, is the world for his Religion. The Highlanders, whilit they were committing Treason and Robberty against God and the King, thought themfelves ferving both, and entitled to the Blood and Property of all good Subjects, who refused to commit the fame damnable Outrages. They were perfuaded by their Impostors, that they themselves were all Patriots, and that it was Patriotifm to rob and kill, to overfet the Government, and to promote Confusion. They were to heated and enchanted, that whilst they were all gasping after Places, they inveighed aloud and without Meafure against Places and Placemen; meaning the prefent Posseffors. This Trick and Cry they had long learned from the Times, and from certain difiniterefted Patriots, who by fuch Cant really meant no Advantage to the Highlanders, but only courted Help and Support from the Highlanders and all Men, nor scrupled to accept it from the Worff

THESE wild Partizans, educated on Hills and in Caves, as fierce as Wolves, as ignorant as Cattle, were furnished with Cant, which they called Reason. They talked of Right and Usurpation, always took one for the other, and held Opinions against Fact and Sense. A milerable Mob, naked of Instruction as well as of Covering, would be Judges of all Things, Reason; Q 3 Power

Power and Property, would overthrow an Effablifhment made by the Three Eftates, reverse public Wildom, and reform by deftroying. Wretches bred in Naftinels and Ignorance, and all Immorality, were to purify the State, and to reftore Religion.

SUCH is the Spirit of Party, generally as furious as blind, as catching as Enthufiafm, and as incurable. I shall therefore here fubioin fome Observations upon the Enthusiasm of Faction.

To perfift in a falle Opinion is Obstinacy or Stupidity. To unge Religion for the Support of a falfe Opinion is Enthuliafm or Knavery. The latter generally governs the former. The defigning Man makes a Property of the weak Man, improves that Weakness to serve himself, and directs well-meaning Zeal to mischievous Ends. When a Man is once perfuaded that he is moved by the Spirit of God, or ferving the Caule of God by the Direction of Men that come from God, he wants no further Incestive to purfue the most daring Courses, and to do the most desperate Actions; all in Defence of fuch a divine Caufe, and in Obedience to fuch divine Monitors.

A PERSON who concludes himfelf in the direct Road to Paradife, and intitled to the beft Place in it; who fees God and Angels applauding him, and Heaven open to receive him, will avoid ι

īю

no Pain or Peril, Racks or Gibbets, in his Way thither. What is momentary Pain, even the keeneft and most various, to the Joys of everlasting Blifs? If prefent Intereft and Gratification be fuperadded, with Power and Pre-eminence enjoyed or expected; fuch Happiness poffeffed here, together with the fweet Affurance of perfect Happiness and Glory hereafter, must transport him irrefiftibly. He is above all human Impulse, even Humanity itself. His Cause is more than human, and he thinks himfelf allowed, nay called, to facrifice to it whatever is human, to crufh Society and to butcher Men. He confiders himfelf as the Ally and chofen Inftrument of the Almighty, and then all his Enemies are God's Enemies; whatever oppofes him oppofes God; and whilft he is rioting in Murder and wading in Blood, he is only fighting God's Battles, executing God's Vengeance, and fhewing himfelf the Champion of the Lord.

THE Enthusias of Party is often as violent as the Enthusias of Superstition; either of them inflames the Heart, fills it with Wrath and Antipathies, and banishes Charity and Mercy. When both Sorts meet in the fame Person, as they often do, his Madnels and Fury is extreme; as he damns you from a Spirit of Fanaticistic, he would hang you from a Spirit of Faction. Papists and Jacobites are dreadfully animated with this double

Q4

Spirit

Spirit of temporal and eternal Vengeance: A Spirit of which *England* and the whole Chriftian World have been often and long the bleeding Witneffes. Every Man who is not fo mad as ' themfelves and oppofes their Fury, is the certain Object of it: He is a Traitor and a Heretic, worthy of a Gibbet and everlafting Torments.

IN the most Catholic Countries they have opened a prefent Hell; nor can the infernal Spirits invent a worfe; I mean the Inquifition, where human Sacrifices are daily offered; where human Bodies, after a mercileis Series of ghoftly Terrors and Tortures, are configned to perifh alive in Flames here, and human Souls to live in eternal Flames hereafter: The most fincere Professors, fuch as cannot lye to God, nor to their Confcience, to their Bible and to common Senfe, are the most constant Fuel there. The impious Managers commit a double Infult upon the Living God, by trampling upon all his Commandments, and blasphemously claim his Name and Authority, in openly defying his Word and all his Attributes. They barbaroully burn God's innocent Creatures for God's holy Caufe. Could they affront the good God fo much by believing that there was no God? To make him the Patron of pestilent Cruelty and Fraud, is in Effect to deny him, and worfe.

YET many of these pernicious Deceivers are themfelves deceived. They are perfuaded that they ferve Heaven in these their hellish Doings : a Perfusion which makes them Tenfold more the Children of Darkness and Iniquity. They at least instill their Antichristian Whims into the Heads and Hearts of their dark Followers, who fwallow eagerly and blindly all the glaring Forgeries of their reprobate Guides as the Dictates of the Deity, however express forbid and abhorred by the Deity. Tender Children and Ladies in Spain, who fhed Tears for the Execution of a Murderer, exult at the canonical Murder of an Heretic, or a Few, burned for adhering to his-Confcience and his Bible, the best and only Directors in Religion, and the only acceptable Way of worshiping God. This reversing of Religions is called Religion : Chriftian Charity is extinct ; Enthuliafts are gratified, and Antichristian Im-

THE Caule of King James and of Popery was one and the fame. He frove to introduce Popery, and Popery always produces an Expultion of Protestants. He overthrew the Laws, and fet up Tyranny. As a Papift and a Tyrant, he purgued the Destruction of Englishment Upon what Principles could an Englishment defend him, as many of them did? By no Principle of Reason, but by something much more powerfulk Q S

with them, a Spirit of Faction and Enthuliafm. They alleged his Hereditary Right, because he had Kings for his Predeceffors. Has any Man any Right to Perjury and Usurpation ? Have not all Men a Right of Self-prefervation, to defend themselves from Destruction, and to disable the Deftrover? A dumb Man cannot be Successor to an Orator, nor a Lunatic to a Professor of Law or Divinity. King James's Tyranny was political Lunacy, a worfe Qualification than natural Dumbneis. There are hereditary Profefors of Divinity in Germany; but I never heard that one of them, though born mute, or falling into Lunacy, had a Right to act for himfelf, and to read Lectures in Theology.

THE only natural Way of defending that weak, bewitched Prince, was what I once heard offered by a Country Gentleman, unnaturally a Jacobite, for he had a great Estate. He concluded all his Arguments with the beft, and confirmed it by a warm Oath, " That he was to have " gone Ambaffador to Spain if King James had " continued to reign in England."

THE keeneft Zealots for King James, fuch as were the foremost in all Plots to restore him, had, at his first Flight, when he was taken as a Fugitive at Rochefter, approved themfelves his most fanguinary Enemies. When it was debated in Council at the Cockpit, how he should be I

treated,

treated, a Brace of Bilhops, afterwards high Nonjurors, and, in their own Conceit, Confessions for his Cause, proposed to have him used as his Father had been used.

H 1s Caufe was never the better nor the worfe for *their* Teftimony, paffionate and felfifh, firft and laft. In both Humours, however repugnant to one another, the Prelates probably thought themfelves warranted by Religion, as all Enthufiafts do. For Enthulialm is never without its felfifh Side; and its interested Views are not always confined to Heaven alone, though their Hopes there still terminate in dear Self.

THE Indian Bramans, the greatest Martyrs to voluntary Mortification upon Earth, entertain most felfish and ambitious Hopes in all that they painfully fuffer. In all their Flights and Exceffes of Penance, hanging by the Hair of the Head upon the Branches of Trees; or upon tharp Iron Hooks fastened in their Flesh, till the Hold be torn, and their Bodies drop; always naked; often starving; never sitting down; for Years together constantly exposed to all the Elements; fcorched by a burning Sun; devoured by Infects; at the Mercy of Beafts of Prey; their Limbs painfully difforted into unnatural Postures, and never fuffered to return to their former Polition; they all the while fofter the weening Confolation of revisiting the World after Death, under the Q 6 fub-

fublime Characters of great Lords and Princes, higher or lower, according to the Degree of their former Penance.

THERE are Perfons now alive, who remember several English Bramans, living under strict and lafting Penance for King Fames; fome who had laid themfelves under a Curfe, never to change their Clothes; others never to fhave their Beards or Heads, till He regained his Crown. So that you might have feen Men covered with Hair; others with no Covering at all; all comforting themfelves with a glorious and speedy Deliverance from their prefent Roughness and Nakedness. For, I do not remember any Jacobite, though ever fo well reconciled to Razors and Taylors, but he was within three Months at furtheft of the Pretender and Preferment. The Experience and Disappointments of half a Cen. tury have not been able to cure them of their Hopes. Enthulialm is a Frensy: Time, Facts and Reafon are no Remedies against it. Whilst the Enthuliast lives he believes, and fometimes adores his Idol as alive, long after 'tis dead. The Duke of Monmouth was confidently believed by many to be alive Forty Years after he had loft his Head; and probably fome believe fo ftill.

DISTRESS naturally leads to Enthusiafm: Oppression and Perfecution are its common Parents, It is rouled by favourite Hopes disappointed

2

pointed, or eagerly entertained; by lafting Refentment, or by any other fettled Paffion. The enthusiastic Spirit, an Hundred Years ago, which foread to fast, affumed to many Shapes, and did fuch Wonders in all Shapes, was first raifed by the Tyranny of the Court, and the Cruelty of the hot Clergy. "Twas to a Land that the Nation" owed an Oliver. The Puritans, mercilefly ufed. applied ardently to God to deliver them from an oppreflive Government and a domineering vindictive Priesthood. As they thought their Caufe just and pious, their Sufferings barbarous and irreligious, they came to have Hopes, then Confidence, at last firm Assurance, that the God of Mercy would fuccour godly Sufferers. No wondet that they were glad to help him to the Means, and to become his ready Inftruments to help themfelves.

THENCEFORWARD all their Doings were the Lord's Doings; they themfelves were his only People and Favourites; To oppole them was to oppole God, though *their* Ways were far from refembling *bis* Ways. They particularly perfecuted others as bitterly, as if they themfelves had never fuffered the Bitternels of Perfecution, which is every-where the Bane of Religion, and the Refuge of Impostors, at best of Enthufiasts.

SVCH

SUCH were the Roundheads, who, however, as they preferved a good Outfide, Sobriety and fair Appearances, gained popular Credit and Sway, partly from the opposite Deportment of the Clergy, who had long behaved with great Haughtiness and little Exactness. Perhaps it is well that they had not behaved better. Had they added Strictness of Life and laborious Preaching to their detestable and enflaving Doctrines, England might have been under Slavery still, as it was for many Years to the bigotted Prince whom they mocked with the Name of Martyr; which Name was a Confession, that he perissed by trufting to their wicked Doctrine and supporting their ridiculous Chimeras.

THE fuffering Cavaliers, of courfe, turned Enthulialts too, but Enthulialts of another Sort. They were enraged to fee their Adverfaries profpering and victorious. They therefore, in the Heat of their Refentment and their Cups, ufed to treat the Almighty very opprobrioully, and even with Execrations, for deferting the Church and Monarchy, in favour of Fanatics and Republicans. They little apprehended, that they themfelves were then behaving like Fanatics poffetfed. Fanaticifm is never on one Side. The beft Apology that can be made for Land, and for his Brethren in Bigotry and Spirit, is, that they were as great Fanatics as every perfecuted; for all Perfe-

Perfecution is Fanaticism or Imposture: At best it is terrible Extravagance! Conficiences are no more to be shaped than Air and Weather. When *Charles* the First pleaded his Conficience (as he did in the Affair of Episcopacy) he forgot how little he had regarded that Plea from Thousands, in Points of at least equal Tenderness. But few Men are fo religious or reasonable as to allow what all Men plead, with Reason and Christianity on their Side.

AFTER the Reftoration the fame mad merciles Spirit feized the hot Clergy again, though they had been undone by it before. In treating the Diffenters as Fanatics they fhewed themfelves raging Fanatics, and were the blind Inftruments of Popery to deftroy both Church and Diffenters. Their Zeal and Declamations for Paffive Obedience to a Prince inwardly a Papift, outwardy a Profligate, and paffionate for Tyronny, were Flights of Madness and Enthusialm, if they were in earneft: If they were not, they merit a worfe Character. All the shocking Violences of his Reign were not only defended, but hallowed. So were those of his Brother, till the poor undifferning Sovereign, truffing to this very Doctrine, like a flaming Enthufast for Popery and Tyranny, touched the Altar. Then, and not till then, they who had feen, with Unconcern, may, with Approbation, Law and Liberty

berty deftroyed, Life and Property feized, by mere Will, became Enthuliafts to Interest, and gave up the Monarch, or rather preached him down.

How the fame Set of Enthuliafts (for 1 fpeak only of the violent, the perfecuting and the lawles) behaved in the next Reign, with what dreadful Contempt of their Oaths and Deliverer, I forbear to explain here, as I shall hereafter explain it. The best that can be faid for them, is, that they who had been fierce Enthufiasts for Popish and Arbitrary Princes, became Enthuliasts, more fierce, if possible, against a zealous Protestant Prince, scrupulously defending the Protestant Religion and the Laws, and the Restorer of both.

IN the late Reign the fame devilith lawless Spirit of Enthusias made terrible Efforts, and had nigh produced as terrible Events, abolished the Protestant Succession, and restored Tyranny and Popery.

WHAT has revived the fame Attempt at this Day, but the Dream, the Enthusiafm of Hereditary Right? Who have revived it but Enthufiasts, zealous to support it, at the Expence of Religion and Liberty, and the utter Overthrow of the Nation? They were Enthusiast intoxicated with their own Merit, transported with Ambition, urged by Necessity; implacable Exiles; Exiles; forfeited Traitors eager to be reftored; fine Titles and Preferments, all extremely wanted; Laws of their own making; a King of their own crowning; Plenty in room of Penury; Liberty and Eafe inftead of Flight, Gaols and Executions; Diftrefs changed into Profperity; Mifery into Happinefs; Gloominefs into Gaiety; Honours cancelling Difgrace; all good Things wanted, into all good Things poffeffed!

W HAT an inchanting Prospect! Well may it have roused the needy Clans; opened their cold Huts; prompted ragged Heroes to arm and eats to espouse fanatic, but lucrative Loyalty; to draw the Broad Sword, to brace the Target, to promise themselves a Southern Canaan, and to deftroy all who opposed such a glorious Adventure. What could be more tempting, than to gain a comfortable Covering and some Cows, or Money to buy them, by restoring Loyalty, and making their Fortune in the Cause of God; a Cause espoused by the Pope, supported by *France* and Spain, and thus recommended to ² Free Protestant Nation?

I SHALL illustrate the Whole of this Head with the Example of a Highland Gentleman, bred to Arms, and in Hereditary Principles. At the Head of a Party of his Clan, all armed, he invaded feveral Farms at fome Diftance, plundered them of all, and particularly drove off all the

the Cattle. He was taken, tried and executed, in fpight of all that he could urge in his Juftification: For, at his Trial; this pleafant Gentleman Robber, not only pleaded Not gailsy, but perfevered in this his Plea to the laft, even at the Gallows: He was hanged in obfinate Innocence, and in his own Opinion died a Martyr. He faid that he had made fair War, openly in Arms, with a Piper before him. Perhaps too he had the Chevalier's Commiffion in his Pocket, as other fuch innocent Robbers have had fince.



NUMBER XXXII.

The Letter of Monsieur D'Argenson to Mynheer Van Hoey, and that of the Mynheer to the Duke of Newcassic, paraphrased.

THERE can never be too much Justice done by Englishmen, to the Person and late Performance of that wonderful Statesman and Patriot to his Country, Mynheer Van Hoey. Sure I am, that the following Paraphrase will appear pear a just Reprefentation of the French Minister's Letter to him; such a Letter as no Minifter but a French Minister could have written; nor even a French Minister have ventured to have written to any foreign Minister, but Mynbeer Van Hoey. The French Letter is indeed truly French, a complete Specimen of French Infolence and French Pedantry, and hath not its Fellow in History, nor even amongst the Epistolae Obscurorum Virorum.

laws. Now as the English Troops have gained fome Advantage over him, by deftroying many Then fands of his invincible Followers, and routing them all, at the defperate Expence of near Fifty killed on the other Side, this young Prince, who had the true Courage to defpife Danger fo much as never to appear in it, is by it intitled to the Fayour of all Powers who can effeem him for it. especially to the Favour of the King of England, whom he only ftrove to dethrone. Moreover, the brave Emplify Nation cannot but fhew high Affection to that wandering Prince their Countryman, whom they do not own, one fo perfonally mild as to fight with no Man that would fight with Him; one who advanced fo daringly whilft there was no Opposition, and so tenderly shunned the Sight of Blood.

THESE, Monfieur, are unanfwerable Reafons for Mercy, and even for Generofity towards this harmless brave young Prince, especially from the King of Great Britain, who had nothing to fear from him but the Loss of his Life and Crown, with the Liberties, Wealth and Blood of his Subjects. The same powerful Arguments must have equal Force in procuring Pardon to the Adherents of the faid young Prince, as they did no more than rebel, and only endeavoured to overthrow a naughty Constitution, and to spoil and

and fubdue English Republicans, for the Service of France their good Friend and Ally.

IT was therefore but natural in them, and their Duty, to follow the faid young Prince's Standard, fet up by France. That young Prince has to urge in his own Behalf, that when the Duke of Cumberland attacked and overturned that Standard, the above brave Prince never once appeared to fupport it, but behaving like his genuine Anceftors, and yielding to his and their great Complaifance and Humanity, hastened with Horror from the Uproar of Slaughter and a bloody Field. What though his Followers broke the Laws and defied their Sovereign and the Living God? It was all done in a Time of Confution, which they themfelves had raifed : It is therefore reafonably hoped, that these poor Rebels, the more to be pitied for being implacable, will be fubjected to no Profecution or Rigour.

THE King defires you, Monfieur, to reprefent to the Englifb Ministry the great Inconveniency it will be to the French King, if his Coufin be imprisoned and the Rebels hanged; as neither He nor They have done more than was for the Advantage and Glory of that King. If they have forfeited their Lives by the Laws of England, yet his Majesty hopes to find nothing worse than Pardon and Benignity towards them from the King of Great Britain, whom they ftrove,

strove, by the Aid of the French King, to factifice to France and Popery. It will be highly generous in his Britannic Majefty, to extend the utmost Lenity to fuch who attempted to dethrone him, in Justice to a Family which does not exist in the English Annals, but a Family espoused by the French and the Highlanders.

BUT if, contrary to the Expectation and Intereft of France, the faid young Prince be laid in Durance, or his worthy Adherents be hanged, it is easy to apprehend that the Freuch King will be angry; that he will do, what he has already done, and is doing daily, even all the Harm he can to the King of England; that if the King of England prevend to hinder him from doing more, and will not to much as pardon his implacable Enemies, the good Emiflaries of France, fill zenloully bent to fet France against the King of England; then will the French Forces, during the War, certainly kill all the English, who will let them. It is too certain, Monfieur, that if the Empli/b King do not spare the English and Scotch Riebels, railed, animated, and fed by France, it will discourage all Rebels in every Country in Europe, either to ferve or to trust France, whenever the has Occasion to raise Rebellion; and will therefore be a bad Example fet to all Europe against France. The King of England cannot but know, what a fin-CETE

cere Love the King of France has for the Stuarts; a Family who to long faithfully facrificed England to France.

No Man, Monsteur, is fitter, no Frenchman is fitter, than yourfelf, to act this extraordinary Part, for the Honour of France. Your long Partiality to France; your known Zeal for any Peace which may be most for the Honour of France; and your wonderful Tatents, fo long the Administion of all Europe, as well as of your own Country, will roufe your uncaumon Spirit and Eloquence upon this important French Project.

YOUR Excellency, Monstear, must be quick in your Application, else Dungeons, Axes and Halters, will be the immediate Portion of the best Friends that France has in England. Pray let me have your Answer from the English Ministry, that when that awful and profound Genius, the Monarch my Master sees it, he may set his sublime Wit to work, how to wreak more Vengeance upon England*.

IN the mean time, Monfieur, he graciously condescends to with, that the King of England

• This bodes fomething very terrible. I hope he will not fend that lively and ingenious Youth, the *Dauphin*, to meet the Duke of *Cumberland* in the Field.

may

may humbly submit to grant him whatever he defires, and give him particularly this Mark of Submission and Awe.

A Second Letter from that uncommon Genius, Monsieur D'Argenson, to that no less uncommon Minister, Monsieur Van Hoey, directing him how to instruct and terrify the English Ministry, upon another Affair of great Moment to France.

VOU cannot but know, *Monfieur*, what great and daily Advantages accrue to France from the continual Importation of English Money for French Commodities, Wines, Brandies, Silks, Brocades, Laces, Cambricks, &c. and what effential Detriment the Exportation of English Coin must be to our Enemies the English. His Majefty, who is fenfible with what true Pleafure your Excellency must have observed this, commands me to defire you, to acquaint the English Ministry, how fincerely his Majesty interests himfelf in this Affair. Every body knows, that the Smugglers are his true Friends, and how much his Honour and Profit is concerned to protect their Perfons, and to ftudy their Prosperity. Now, as there are certain hard and unreasonable Laws fub-

fublifting in England against these his good Friends and Confederates, who only feek their own Advantages in a Trade which they bravely risk their Lives and Fortunes to carry on; and as they are, for fuch their brave and desperate Behaviour, intitled to the Favour of all brave Men, the King my Master reasonably hopes, that all the faidst hard Laws against them will be suspended; that a Practice which is only pernicious to the Trade and Interest of England, may not be abolished, or even rendered useles, nor the resolute Followers of it be subjected to the Rigor of Prosecution.

THESE, Sir, are cogent Reasons to abolisha the Laws against Smugglers; to fosten the King? and Parliament of England in their Favour, and to procure them all Tenderness from the brave Englifb Nation, which they have the Courage to defy and to rob. They do but follow the Impulfes of their Wants and Industry, and feek the-Glory of being Rich at the Expence of their Country. Whilft they are under fuch potent Temptations to break the Laws and the Peace. and to terrify and command the Coafts, they are furely intitled to the just Admiration of all. Frenchmen, and to the Commileration and Generofity of all Englishmen. It will be a particular Mark of Generofity in his Britannic Ma-jefty, to fnew Lenity to fuch courageous Of-YOL. IV. R fonders.

4

fenders, who rob his Revenue, kill his Officers, and fourn his Authority under foot.

BUT if, contrary to all Expectation, Smugglers be punished, and Smuggling suppressed, then will the King of France be angry and disppointed, and frown, and threaten to hurt England more than he can: And it is a melancholy Truth, Sir, that if Severity be used against Engh/b Smugglers, it will discourage Smugglers all over Europe from affisting and inriching France, by hurting and exhausting their own Country.

THE King of England cannot but know the fincere Friendship the French King bears to the Smugglers, and to all other English Criminals and Traitors, who have ferved him to usefully against their Native Country.

Y o v are, Sir, the fitteft Man, and the only likely Minister living to exert your *fingular* Parts and Industry, and to display your *matchless* Eloquence and Piety, upon this great Point, so interesting to *France*. Your Excellence will please to be quick; else Smuggling may be checked, and Smugglers imprisoned. His Majesty, ever fond of Glory and universal Submission, pants to see your Answer from the *English* Ministry, that he may be prepared to support his Power by protecting Smugglers and Outlaws, as well as in exciting and employing them for the Homour of his Court and Reign, all over the World. Yet

~

Yet he truly willies, that the Crown of England may be fo courteous and wife, as, for the Honour of France, to spare Smugglers.

I HAVE the Honour to be, with profound Regard, Monfeur, 6.

N.B. It is whifpered at Paris pretty confidently, and univerfally believed there, that Monfieur D'Argen(on, thinking nothing too arduous for his Abilities, especially when affisted by those of Mynheer Van Hoey, intends, when he has gained, or rather commanded, his Point for the Rebels and Smugglers, to require a Ceffation of the Penal Laws in England against Papists, and then an inftant Reftoration of Popery.

The incomparable Letter of that inimitable Statesman, Mynbeer Van Hoey, to bis Grace the Duke of Newcastle.

My LORD,

I HAVE the Honour to transmit to your Excellency, a Letter from Monfieur D'Argenfon to me; a Letter containing fuch a Strain of Politics as none but a refined French Politician could have fent to me; and I am fond of the Writer, and pleafed with the Drift of it. It is to apply to the Protestant King of Great Britain, the good

R 2

good Ally of the States General, my Masters, in behalf of the Popish Pretender to his Thrones and of the Pretender's Adherents, the Rebels; fince they have been defeated by the Duke of *Cumberland*, in their Attempts to dethrone the King his Father, to extinguish the Line of Hanover, and to inflave the Emglish, all by the deep Counsels and Succours of France.

THE French Ministers, who have long known me to be their Friend, and treated me differently from all Foreign Ministers whatsoever, as indeed they have found my Behaviour different from that of all other Ministers; have done me the Credit to trust me with what no other Minister would undertake, or be asked to undertake.

THEY know how long and zealoufly I have contended, that all Nations fhould implicitly submit to make Peace with France, because otherwise France would never have done making arbitrary War upon all Nations. They therefore judge me fit to forward the Commands of France to the King of England, for thewing Favour to the young Pretender, because he had the Courage, by the Persuation and Affistance of France, to attempt to dethrone the King of England; the Courage to submit to go upon that French Exploit, to venture his Person in a fingle Ship, to feize the Royal Revenue, where-ever he found it unguarded; nay, the Courage to behold the utter

utter Defeat of his Forces, the brave Highlanders, without once heading or rallying them, and to fcorn Danger fo much as never to appear in it. For the fame Reafons, equal Favour is by France expected to the Rebels, who did nothing but by the Affiftance and Dictates of France.

THESE, my Lord, are firong French Arguments why the King of England fhould favour brave Rebels, prompted by France to deftroy him. I with I had Eloquence to convince all Mankind, that the beft Defence against all public Crimes, is to pardon all public Criminals; and that the furest way to fecure Princes against Rebellion, is to spare and encourage Rebels.

INDEED different Measures and Maxims prevail in France, where Gallies, Banishment, Dungeons, Racks and Wheels, support the Throne, and awe the Seditious, and are duly exercised even against Opinions and Writings. But it is the Policy and Study of France, that the fame Prerogative and Measures should not prevail in England. Monsieur D'Argenson well knows how much it imports the Interest and Safety of France, that your Court should be kept in due Awe by his Court, and return upon it none of its own Measures.

It is for this Reafon, my Lord, that Monfieur D'Argenson expects from your Excellency a placid Compliance with this his Demand, and wright with

with my Requeft feconding the fame. Here, my Lord, exert your Talents, and exhauft your Perfusion; and then He and I will thank you. You will then be happy in having fuece(sfully obliged the *Brench* Court; and it is what is expected from the *Englifb* Ministry.

IT is wretched Policy to fned the Blood of those who would shed ours. It will be to the Glory of the King of England's Clemency, to wink at Treason, and to encourage Traitors, brave unhappy Men, such as the French Council will unwillingly see executed, for their Attachment to France, and for their laudable Efforts to ferve France. Consider, my Lord, that Courage is called Virtue, and therefore they were virtuous in rebelling. Can the heroic King of England, can the brave English Nation, blame such Virtue?

PRAY, my Lord, behold the young Pretender and his Adherents in this Light. The young Man would have conquered Eugland for the Good of England, dethroned the King out of Humanity, and inflayed the English for their Glory. Such was his harmles Heroifm, such his Clemency; if the King of Eggland will duly return his Clemency, it will be acceptable to France.

IOWN I am rafh in thus acquainting your Excellency with what your Excellency knew

before. But I am performing a Task very interefting to me, confidering from whence it comes. Let thefe two Kings contend equally together, the King of France in pufhing with all his Might to give England another King; and the King of England in fubmitting to France. May the Former carry all his Views, fo falutary to all Europe ! And may the Latter be fenfible of this, and acquiesce in it ! May they both thus earn everlafting Praise, the one in awing all Chriftendom, and the other for permitting and encouraging him !

I have the Honour to be, &cc.

THE furprifing late Correspondence between the French Ministry and the Dutch Minister Van Hoey, is nothing wonderful. They know Him, though he does not seem to know Them; and his boasted Credit with Them, is, I dare say, intirely conformable to their Opinion of Him; Nor has any Ministry in Europe a different Opinion of him. Sure I am, that the English Ministry have not.

As to Monfieur D'Argenson, he has made himself the just Wonder of all Europe, as he has wifely infinuated to every State in it, that there is but one Sovereign in it; that it depends upon the Pleasure of that one, how far they shall exert their Sovereign Power; and upon bis Condescention, whether they shall exert any. Methinks I rejoice to find such a singular Minister at the Head

Head of the French Councils; as I did, a few Years ago, to find that profound Statesman, Broglio, at the Head of the French Armies in Germany; a Statesman to long the diverting Admiration of the English, whild he had the Honour of representing the French Politicians here, and entertaining the English Court; a Function in which he was not unequally affisted by his Lady, Madame L' Ambasfadrice:

THE Talents of Monfieur D'Argen/on feem to be exactly of a Piece with those of the Bishop of Beauvais, in the Regency of Anne of Austria, the Queen-Mother of France. He was her Almoner, and fo much in her good Graces, that at first he was confidered as prime Minister, and even gave Audience as fuch: A Station in which he foon flewed his amazing Qualifications, especially to the Dutch Ambassa dor, who, upon fome particular Application or Memorial from the States-General to the faid Bishop, was smartly answered by that deep French Politician, that if the Dutch Nation expected any Affiftance or Countenance from France, they must forthwith, and, de bon Cour, all turn Reman Catholics.

I THINK the profound Bithop has left at leaft one genuine Succeffor in *Monfieur D'Argenfon*, who has lately given an equal Specimen of his equally fignal Abilities.

EINIS.

•7