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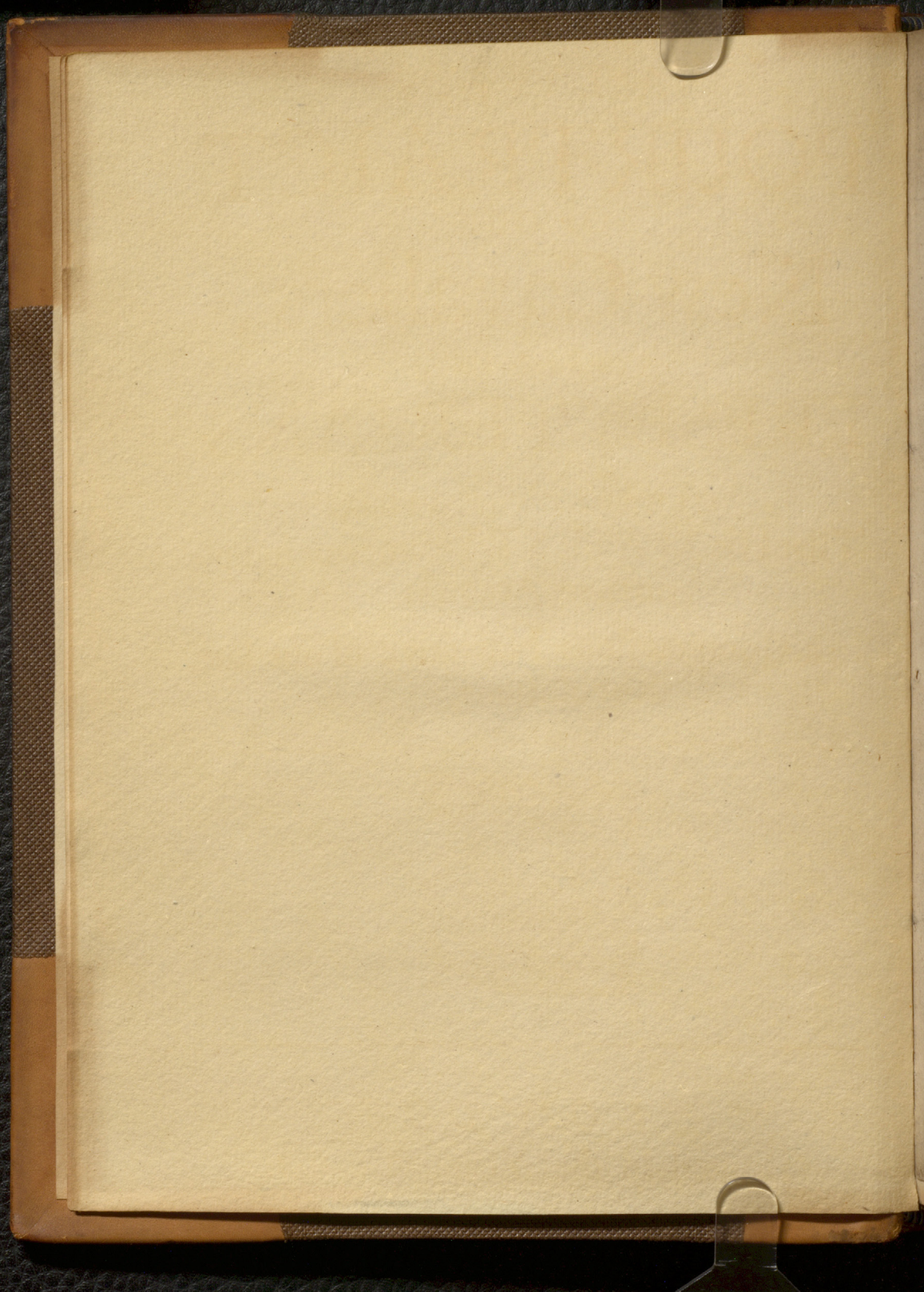
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L O N D O N ,
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FOURTH

OF OUR

New-Cavaliers

Commonly Called

PRESBYTERIANS

That His Majesty's Council in up-

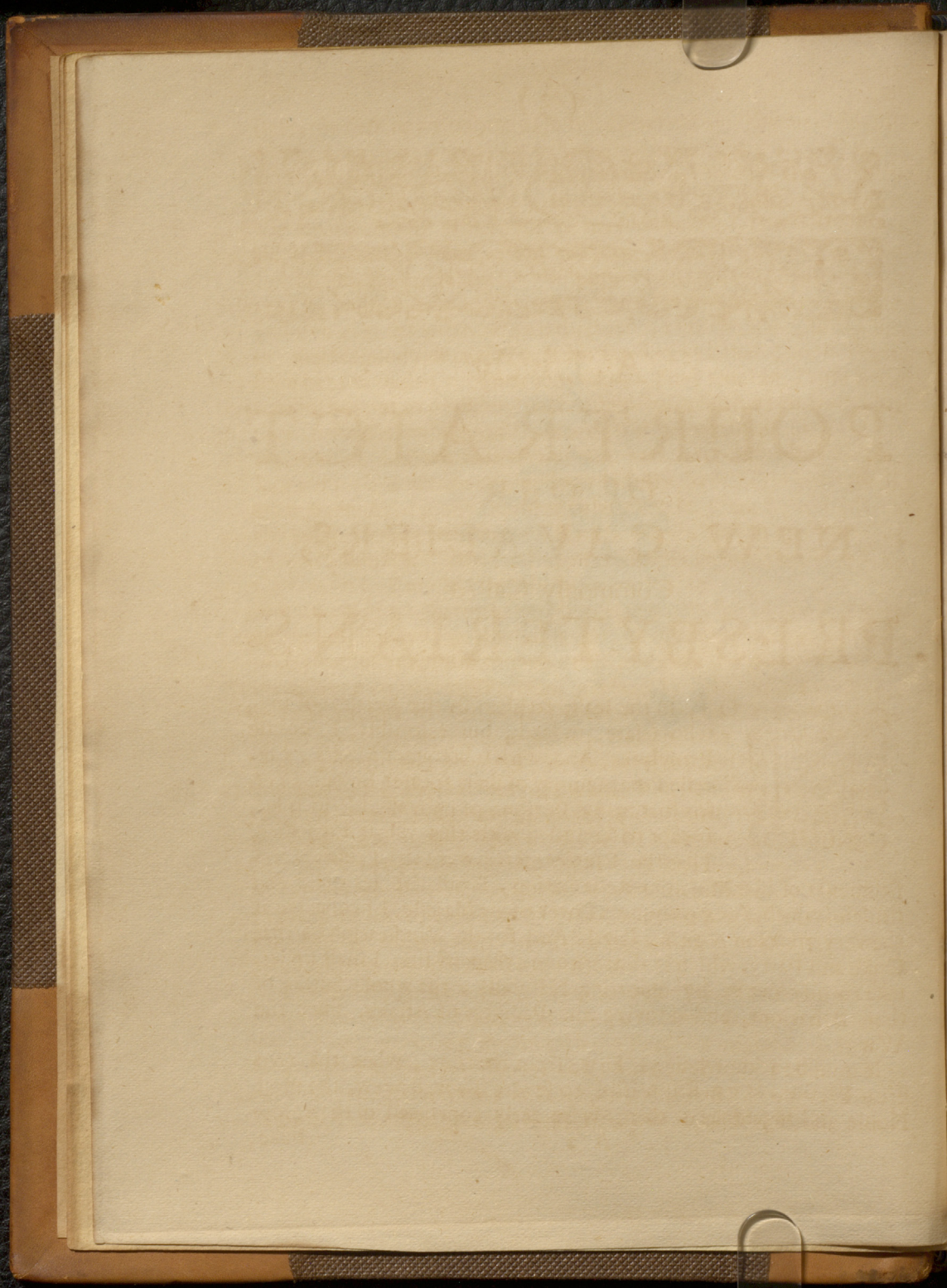
on their Account

in a Commission of our late

Revolutions

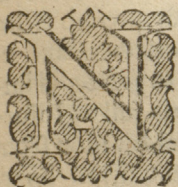


Peter Redpath.





A Lively
POURTRAICT
 OF OUR
NEW CAVALIERS,
 Commonly Called
PRESBYTERIANS.



NOT, in the least, to blemish the Loyalty of any, who (late, indeed, but seasonably,) became Profelytes, And, with subsequent Merits, cancelled the memory of their former Errours, Yet, for that many Persons of unbyassed Principles, are apt to be misled with this vulgar Prejudice, That the Presbyterians were the Principal Instruments of his Majesties Restauration, From the jealousie and disdain, which, (as a passionate Lover of his Majesty,) I conceive at the very mention of such a Rival, And for the Vindication of that Cause and Party, which is dearer to me than my life, I shall undertake to disprove it, by reporting Naturally, the whole Series of their Behaviour, and deriving the Pedigree of Affairs, since the War.

It must be acknowledged, That, from the time, when the two great Factions began first Visibly to sever, Though a few, the most Noble and ingenious of them, were early convinced of their mi-

stake, in seeking to reform a lawful Government, by an unlawfull War, And endeavoured worthily to atone their guilt; Others, observing the tendency of Affairs to infinite Violence and Perplexity, became more wary, or, (as they termed it,) Moderate; Yet the Actions of that Party, for the mayn, declared, that they were still fierce with Victory, and without Remorse; True it is, that finding, by degrees their own Impotency to quell the spirits which they had raised, or govern the Mutiny of their Souldiers, without an Establishment; And withal supposing, that the King, being under their Custody, would not, at his Peril, reject their Propositions, how hard of digestion soever they were; They sent him Conditions to sign, but not to consider, much lesse debate; Nor was it long, that they continued in this friendly Mood, But being easily scared by the Army, desisted from their Treaties; And, some Months after, the Vote of Non-Addresses passed both Houses, in full Career, which, what pretence or glosse soever may be given it, (sure I am,) It proved a Peremptory Summons before Sentence, and an apt Prologue to our succeeding Tragedy, For, the King being once cast off, the Captive was, afterwards, easily disposed of.

In the year 1648. the great Imposture being, by this time, clearly unmasked, many others, who, at first, no question, meant sincerely, peceiving the total miscarriage of their unadvised Zeal, withdrew themselves from their Faction, and frankly sided with the Royalists; Who, by this Accession of Interests, and other probable Inducements, were encouraged, (though with disadvantage enough) once more to Arme, for the prevention of so great and independent Mischiefs; Suddenly the whole Kingdom was full of Insurrections upon this Account, seconded with a powerful Invasion from *Scotland*; And now, or never, (I take it,) was the Critical hour, for our Pretenders, to have expressed their Loyalty, Kingly Government then gasping, and the sacred head being visibly exposed; But, (contrarywise,) we felt their hands, in many places, heavier upon us, than the *Independents*, And, in Committees, especially, they acted with all the violence imaginable.

The Scottish Army being defeated, and the Royalists, every where, suppressed, the best Issue, that any good Englishman could now preface, was very fatal; For though the Factions might seem to differ, much like those on *Shooters-hill*, some of them inclining only to bind the Traveller, and leave him helpless in the adjacent Woods, Others, for their greater security from pursuit, determining rather

rather to kill him outright, Yet they agreed in the main design, (*viz.*) Robbery; The milder sort of them, indeed, calmly dissented from the Murther, professing to abhor the needle e effusion of Royal Blood. But, whilst the opposed only tame Negotiations, to resolute Actions, (as it commonly happens in Counsel, so managed,) Fury took Place, And, without interruption, finished that accursed Parricide.

The Presbyterians seemed generally to be surprised, and even Planetstruck, with this deadly blow, Nor could they, patiently, endure the Scandal of being accounted Privy, much lesse Parties to the Action, or Contrivance; As if, (forsooth) they wondred to see him slain by others, whom, their lives had sorely threatened, and, in effect, out-lawed; Yet, had the Tragedy proved only personal, or had sweet Aristocracie next succeeded, together with Parochial Episcopacy, it is possible, the Pill might have been swallowed: But the Independent Party, having projected other designs, and resolving to go through-stitch with their work, by the old Principle of Root and Branch, laboured, together, with Monarchy, to reform, (*viz.*) extirpate Peerage, Scatter withal, or rather sowing, the popular seeds of toleration, which made the Breach, in appearance, irreparable; However, (after a breathing space, civilly allowed them,) the tumour, of it self, began to abswage; For many of the dissenting Brethren, judging it, I suppose, unseemly for them to continue long in a state of discord, and professing, that they would not stand upon Punctilios, where the publick was concerned, were, in a short time reconciled to their enchanted Seats; Wherein, the great Bug-bear of the times, (*viz.*) the Common Enemy, was of singular advantage to them both: Wherefore, that all pretences might be duely accommodated, and a certain Decorum in Affairs preserved, (as it were by implicate Contract or Consent) whilst the Military Charge remained with Independents, as the surer Cards, the Civil Authority with all its preheminencies rested still with Presbyterians, as the soperer Party, who had, likewise, a Major Vote in the Junto.

Matters of Civil Policy being thus compounded, one would marvel, that the Spiritual should break any squares, or that either Party should be much troubled with a case of Conscience, But as the Pulpits had all along served other ends, than that of Religion, so, now, it should seem, the Clergy of those times, (pardon me if I mistake their quality,) finding themselves utterly disappointed of
that

that Dominion, which they first aspired to, and fearing yet a further downfall, by the daily growth of Independency, in despair of compassing their wishes by that Junto, which was awed by an Army, not of their Complexion, stirred up in the People, (especially their own Disciples,) a new disaffection to their Rulers; Wherein, being animated from *Scotland*, they boldly Preached up the Covenant, which they had kept in *Lawder* for this or the like Occasion; And, since they thought fit to remember their Covenant, they could not fairly forget their King, who (amongst other matters of deeper design) was therein mentioned, (as it were, of Course,) with reference to the times, for which it was first calculated: Wherefore, on a sudden the Presbyterians grew very troublesome, And something they offered at, upon these Accounts, But with what kindnesse to his Majesty, I leave to any mans Judgement, For their Jealousie of the Royal Interest increasing, (especially after their disaster at *Dunbar*,) instantly, they rather recoyled, than retreated, And, with their Numbers, Oppressed the King at *Worcester*, chusing rather to run their Risiko with the Sectaries, whom they hated, than take their Fortune with his Majesty, whom they feared.

Immediately upon this Misfortune, *Scotland* being subdued by the Forces of the Independents, The Interest of that Faction grew so prevalent, And their pretences so exorbitant, As involved all Persons, of what Judgement soever, if either they had Estates, Professions, or common foresight, in an equal concernment to oppose such encroaching Anarchy, And, thereby, afforded *Cromwell* both a stirrop of great Advantage, and a convenient cloak for his Usurpation, The People being Weather beaten, and willing to Anchor any where for present shelter; But still it was with this notable difference, That, whilst all good Englishmen looked upon themselves as cast upon a remote and barbarous Island, where they could not, or would not dwell; The Presbyterians, for the Major Part, judging, it seems, that they were at home, set up their Rests and pitched their Tents there: And though all things did not fully answer their humours, (which are hard to please,) Yet, having learned to permit somewhat to necessity, and share what they could not engrosse, they found, (or rather made,) their condition very comfortable, Many of them, who had the faculty of shifting, and varying their forms, (as Sects and Insects are, alike, apt to do,) kept steady footing in the Government, For, if the times did not comply with them, they, (to be sure,) would comply with the times;

Such

Such, (being, no doubt, the choicest factours of Tyranny,) were the Usurpers own Creatures, and possessed the chief Dignities & Offices of State: All that had been once Roundheads, and would but hold their tongues, were countenanced in their several Wayes, And, if they could swallow a Gudgeon, sure of great Preferments, as they fell, However justified in all their illegal Possessions; The *Levites*, with their odd Addresses, and Doctrines, magnifying sometimes the Piety and Justice, sometimes the Policy and Prowesse of their Benefactour, were, by him, reciprocally entertained, as good Musulmen; with due encouragement, And to humour them throughout their Pulpit Phrases, Gestures, and Tones, were devoutly imitated and grew in fashion at the Court: Those, that pretended to be clogged with Principles, and could not walk up to the perfection of others, (being not very Numerous,) passed under the favourable Notion of tender Consciences, or weak Brethren, Betwixt whom, and the Usurper, there was alwayes this General understanding of each other, He, in his part, desired to shew them, He took them not for Royalists, they, on their part, to satisfy him, That he had no reason to distrust them: In sum, The many Corruptions, which that Party did him in the *Junto* 1657. will testifie upon Record, That they were not utterly at defiance with him: On the other side, the Royalists (unshaken in their Fidelity, and unpolluted with the General Corruption, whether by Confederacy, Consent, or Compliance;) reasonably enough supposing, That, the Popular Basis once undermined, such Paper-buildings could not long continue, took heart again, And, (being withal ensnared, by the Serpentine Practices of some Professours,) freely embarked themselves in great and hazardous designs to bring in the King; Which, being rather nipped, than suppressed, were frequently resumed, Every Year the Common Gaols were filled with Cavaliers, whereof, such as the Tyrant could convict by the Justice of those times, were, accordingly, dispatched, such as he vehemently suspected, were sent to Plantations, and remote Prisons, such, as were only in his general List, after some months durance, went out upon Bail, till the next Summons, or Warrant to apprehend them, And this, I take it, may serve, at least, for a Landskip of that strangely blended, and Promiscuous Scene.

After the Decease of *Oliver Cromwel*, It cannot be forgotten; with what reluctancy, the Souldiers and Phanaticks were brought to acknowledge his Son *Richard*, whom, soon after, they contemptuously

ously discarded: The Souldiers Objected, That they had never known him in Arms, And that he was a Stranger to their Cause and Merit; The Fanaticks found him not for their turn, And were not willing to hazard their Affairs with him, in whose Experience or Conduct, they could no way confide; But the Presbyterians judging him to be naturally of their Principle, however, of soft Metal, and altogether dependant on their Interest, (as if their Sure were now Trump again) made him their Prince, And inclined, certainly, to have laid themselves and their Country at his Feet, For the Pulpits, (the Oracles of Presbytery) recommended him to the People, as a man after Gods own heart.

With the Fortune of *Richard*, fell all the hopes of the Presbyterians, For, in *Junto's* it was easily perceived, they would be overmatched by those of the other faction, who were backed by the Army, and furnished with better Notions, as to the present purpose, than they; And, from a free State, (if such a Chymara could then be fancied,) their Prospect was yet more unpleasant, Their Empire being, on all sides, rejected, as the least tolerable of any, that had been propounded; So as now they were put to find out a new Bottom, or rather an Expedient to preserve themselves, if not as Presbyterians, yet as men.

Hitherto, I suppose their Modesty will not pretend much of Loyalty; For making use only of their amb dextrous Covenant, sometimes by adhering to the Letter, sometimes by pursuing (as they said,) the main End, (*viz.*) Reformation, They hovered, like a Cloud, uncertain where it should drop, and lurked, as it were, in Ambuscade, (like the *Germane* Boors, near a Battel,) ready to pillage either Party, when a disaster befell them; But now, consulting rather the present State and Exigence of Affairs, than their own Principles, or former Practises, They found a necessity of engaging, or remaining at the discretion of the Victour; For, on the one side, they saw a desperate faction, supported by a great Army, which must be maintained with Rapine, so as none could, in reason hope to be Innocent, that was rich, nor safe from them, but by adventuring with them; Besides, that Tythes, and Colledges, being, in discourse, swallowed, as the first sweet Morsel, gave a shrill Alarm, Especially to their Ministers, who, surely, were not silent, or sloathful in communicating their fears; On the other side, they found the People violently inclined to the King, exasperated with their Burthens, weary of Unsettlement, and fearful of extreme Anar-

chy; The Royalists full of fresh hopes, and ready for some notable Effort; And the King, (to whose Justice they saw themselves very obnoxious, in case they endeavoured to make no Attonement,) not like to be long destitute of reasonable Aid, by the general disbanding of Souldiers in Foreign Parts; Wherefore, (not to sit dry, as they say, betwixt two great Rivers, (they Chose to espouse his Majesties, as the safer and nobler Interest, being grounded on an English Basis, which they observ'd the other wanted; But how lamely they proceeded, Let the year 1659 declare; For, though they knew; what reasonable expectations were from them who had boasted so much, And who indeed could come more easily to a Rendezvous, than the Royalists to a Private meeting, Though, for their encouragement, the right hand of Fellowship was civilly afforded them, Their Atchievements, alas, were very Abortive; And, if we may judge from our Enemies Intelligence, by which they proceed to apprehend suspected Persons, It will soon appear, where the Burthen lay.

Indeed, though some particular Persons of them Acted, at that time, very clearly and honourably, yet the greater Number were, (at best,) Luke-warm, many Subtle ones, forejudging, I presume, the Event of a Free Parliament, (then contended for,) declined the Enterprize; The Rigid Presbyterians, openly, branded it with Malignancy, And divers of their most famous Ministers, particularly those in *Leicestershire*, published an Addresse to the Junto then sitting, with their names subscribed, beseeching them, that the unadvisednesse of a few might not prejudice the integrity of many, who still soberly adhered to their first Principles of a Godly Magistracy and Ministry; So as, admitting the Faction to be more numerous, then, I trust, it is, Yet the Dissentours being so many, And the tempers of the rest so various, I suppose their Endeavours might appear, perhaps the more generous, but could not be considerable, in proportion with the Royalists, who so freely engaged.

From the Ruines of this design (how dismall soever they appeared,) there sprung an unforeseen, but considerable, advantage to the Kings Affairs, For *Lambert*, having, thereby, gotten a new Rise of Fortune and Reputation with the Army, And finding by late examples, how easy and cheap it was to Usurp, especially, where the Usurpation could not be more unwarrantable, or intollerable, than the Authority it self, was encouraged to thrust out this Junto, and set up a Committee of his own, with a purpose, no doubt, to follow

he very traces of *Oliver* ; Wherein the whole fraternity, of Fanatics, (Presbyterians excepted,) firmly adhered to him, as their reat Captain, and Patron, who was to finish that work, which others had left imperfect (viz.) the Subversion of all our Foundations both in Church, and State ; In order whereunto, the Confiding Party must be first refined, And the Notion of Malignancy spread as far, as Policy, or Avarice could extend it ; In which danger surely none were so near concerned as the New-Cavaliers (they being a fresh booty) but especially the famous City of *London*, whose sack, it was visible, the Souldiers gaped for, And their Masters were not very unlike to gratifie them therewith : Wherefore, if they would not altogether renounce their Senses, They were obliged (as their last refuge) wholly to mingle Counsels with the Royal Party, and unite themselves to that Cause, which was then very Popular, And could only in appearance give check to so foul and fierce a Monster, Or rescue them from Captivity, under those, that measured the Rights of others by their own Lusts.

In this Confusion of Interests, enervating and supplanting each other, His Grace, the Duke of *Albemarle*, (who, with profound Secrecy, had, till then, reserved himself for such a Juncture,) wisely judged, That Now was his only Opportunity of Acting, For in dissipating the Fanaticks, by the Collision of Parties, He should Cut the Sinews of Faction, and advance prosperously, upon their Bellies, towards freedom, and lawful settlement; And, though to vanquish an Army so resolved, and appointed, with slender Troops, on which he could little rely, seemed almost impossible, Yet, supplying his want of Forces, by his Conduct, and correcting their stubbornesse with Excellent Discipline, with great assurance, he committed the Event to Providence; The Authority he made use of, was that of the late Junto, which, (how frivolous soever in itself,) was the best then in being, And, indeed, afforded him sufficient colour against his Enemy, who acted mutinously under that Commission, From thence, therefore he determined to take his Rise, by the Example of good Builders, who, to erect a lofty Fabrick, lay the Foundation low, Foreseeing, no doubt, That as *Lambert*, and his Confederates were very Guilty to the Powers, by them interrupted; Those Powers were no lesse obnoxious to the Excluded Members, And they again to an entire Parliament; So that publick interest, being once in motion, probably would never rest, till, by continual progresse it came to center in our Antient
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and Natural Constitutions. His Success was suitable to the Merit of his design: For, by Civil Stratagems, added to his Military Experience, Temporising, and Amusing his Enemy with uncertain Treaties, he soon dissolved that Veterane Army, without hazarding so much as a Skirmish.

This, indeed, was a fair and Auspicious Introduction to better things, But, alas, Our deliverance was as yet, a meer Embrio, And, (if here forsaken;) Subject to fatal miscarriage; Whereof his Grace being very sensible, he resolved to perfect it, by comming with his Victorious Army to *London*: His Pretence was very favourable, (*viz.*) The final Suppression of the Fanaticks, who otherwise might easily be encouraged to make head again. Wherefore, betwixt taking, and asking leave, preventing resistance, or denial, with a Sober and Orderly Expedition, he advanced Southward, But, in his March, received Addresses of all kinds, with such Indifferent Behaviour, and Answers so like Oracles, as, at once, gave Courage to his Friends, yet Hope to his Enemies, and brought him, undiscovered, to his Journeys End; Where acting, Yet, for a time, the same Person, having, by an unheard of Stratagem, throughly felt the Pulses of the People, and caught the Malicious in their own Net; He seasonably appeared, what he alwayes was, A Perfect Lover of his Country.

In the Glory of which enterprize, (the most fortunate and memorable of our times,) Let not any Party or Faction pretend to share; It being fresh in our Memories, That neither Presbyterians, nor Royalists were so Convinced, or Satisfied of his Graces Intentions, (the Disguisal whereof was then his Masterpiece,) that they thought it fit, or safe for them, to engage with him, But the whole Nation stood musing, in a kind of Trance, full of various thoughts, and discourses concerning him, Inclining, doubtlesse to wish him well, Yet rather desirous, to know why.

The Welcome of this Notable Deliverance both from present and future Violences, was Celebrated with unusual Triumphs: For, as well the People in general, as the Royal Party, being the ewith surprised, could scarce contain themselves, but were transported with Excesse of Joy, Wherein the Presbyterians seemed also to partake; But (like Persons, who debauching over night, are Crop-sick the next morning,) No sooner was the publick security digested, but they began immediately to consult the concerns of their Faction, And examine, Whether the Liberty, long desired, and then

expected by the People, would not blast, and finally frustrate their hopes, which were inconsistent with such Liberty; Many of their Countenances betrayed a kind of Chagrin, or secret regret, which, for shame, they must not own, And accordingly, from henceforth, their Business was, not so much to bring in his Majesty, (which no Endeavours of theirs could greatly expedite, or obstruct,) As to contrive and limit the Manner of his Entrance, that it might serve their purposes: His Grace, (no question,) knew a Part of their minds, And, to make his Passage, as clear as might be, resolved to gratifie them, in all things consistent with his design; Wherefore, pursuing his Method of effecting that, securely, by degrees, which could not, (without manifest hazard,) be, at once, accomplished, Instead of a new and free Election, (the Popular pretence.) He permitted the Members, excluded in 1648. to take their places, and Act as a House of Commons, without the Lords, But, first agreed with them of a time of Session so short, as might afford them no latitude to consider ought, but what was in Order to their own dissolution, and the Summons of a freer Convention, Keeping that other Expedient, as a reserve, in Case they should herein prevaricate with him.

The Excluded Members were, generally, Persons, who, by long Experience, had acquired much Prudence, and Moderation; And great Matters were in reason expected from them, whom it highly concerned, at length, to perform their Vowes, and redeem their honours; Yet, (Whether they only yielded to the Inquiry of the times, (as many alleadged, Or (as others doubted,) their teeth were still on Edge with the sower Grapes, they had once eaten,) Certain it is, That the Subscription by them imposed in the Settlement of their Militia, And their narrow Confinement of Elections by excluding even the Sons of Royalists, afforded matter of much Scandal, and evil Prognostick, That they only wanted Elbow-room for further Severity; Neither, indeed, was their unwillingness to quit their beloved Seats, without special Notice; But they soon made amends for all, by their much desired dissolution, Committing the Interval of Government to a Select Counsel of Estate.

During which Interval, the great Argument of our Cabales was this, *viz.* What would be the force of those Shackles, wherewith both Parliament and Militia were then charged; There being scarce ever the like Engines of Faction, invented, by the late Refiners; so as most of those, whose Complexions were not sanguine, pre-
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saged, that all the satisfaction we had swallowed, must be vomited up again: His Grace was generally acquitted, as having done his part, for it could not be expected, that he should inspire Parliaments, it was for him sufficient, that rescuing them from outward interruptions, he both enabled, and directed them to do good: But, whilst matters thus continued in great suspense, it pleased God to send a strong East wind, with a Spring-tide of Loyalty, which overwhelmed all those Banks and Damms, wherein the Politicians thought themselves so secure: For the Royalists, rightly apprehending, that then was the very Crisis of their future hopes, some of them generously despising those Qualifications, which under great Penalties disabled them, others, most industriously assisting in Elections; The People perceiving and declining the snare; and his Grace continually favouring the Cause of Freedom, as the only Groundwork of his Proceeding, the Major Vote of that Parliament, (by Gods Blessing,) proved such, as hath produced the Peace and happiness we now enjoy.

Had his Majesty lain at the Presbyterians feet, it is probable enough, they would, at length, have brought him in, if not out of Loyalty, yet for quietness sake, since, without him, they found, there could be no Settlement; But, then, he must have taken Conditions from them, and such, as would have rendred, it doubtful, whether a Diadem, so qualified and Circumscribed, were worth his acceptance; The Church must have been relinquished, and all the Sacrilege of the times established, with his consent; His Party forsaken, and condemned as Felons; Laws should have been made, and executed only in his name: Upon these, and other the like Agreements, he might, perhaps, have obtained an honourable Pension, together with a Writ of ease; That whilst he Reigned, they might Rule, as a kind of Ephori; So that, at best, they may be said to have contributed to the bringing in of a King of *Sparta*, but not of an English Monarch; In a word, either they renounced, or retained their Principles; If they retained them, they could not with any reason, be presumed to act, with so little Conformity to themselves, and their Affairs, if they renounced, they were, then, no longer Presbyterians.

Indeed, if we examine the demeanour of many since our blessed Change, we shall have little ground to believe that they were greatly solicitous for the bringing in of his Majesty, whom, (pardoning with abundant clemency, and governing (as he doth) with infinite Mode-

Moderation,) they can yet lesse afford to comply with, than they could with the worst of Tyrants ; But by their continual snarling, their readinesse to report and improve Calumnies, their delight in any thing, that may seem to crosse his Majesties wishes, their Proverbial Interlocutions, importing Menaces, and Designs Above all, their flocking to seditious Preachers and Lecturers, declare that we owe our Settlement, rather to their weaknesse, than their Loyalty ; Alas, it is for men of noble and sincere minds, to be convinced by reason, or reclaimed by benefits, Levened Natures are not soon purged, nor Cities, overgrown with Faction, easily weeded : And since, under long Persecutions, the Royal Party not only kept their own station, but, selling their Inheritances, entailed their Principles, to their Families Why should any imagine, that our Professours are regenerate, since the Kings return : I wish his Majesties goodnesse to them, find a due requital, and this Argument prove a false Alarm, which, at all Events, is safer, perhaps, than none.

Some, I hear, have undertaken to draw a kind of parallel, betwixt our principal Covenanters, and the Lords of the League in *France*, concerning their return to their obedience ; But, I suppose, the disparity will appear to be vast and important : Those in *France* being possessed of strong Garrisons, and entire Provinces at their Devotion, had it in their choice, whether they would present them, as Peace-offerings to their Prince, or make use of their Advantages, (as some did) to dis-member the Kingdom. It was otherwise here, for, his Grace having once muzzled the Army, and thereby freed the Nation from its bondage, there remained nothing, that could obstruct our immediate Settlement, or afford leisure for any to capitulate with his Majesty ; Again, the holy League was not infringed by any notorious prevarication that might blast its Credit, But the Covenant, being trampled on by the Imposers, was grown as vile as Dung, as scandalous, as the stewes, and had done all the Mischief it could : Finally, the Leaguers had never, personally, dis-obliged the King, nor affronted the Crown ; And, since their Quarrel was purely Religious, (though surely, therein extravagant enough, yet) after that Kings conversion to the Romane Faith, whereby, he partly purged them of their guilt and scandal, there was little fear of their Loyalty, for the time to come ; Whereas, our Covenanters, having greatly injured their Sovereign, and being poisoned in their Principles, as to the Government, may, probably, still continue as Thorns in the side of Monarchy, and have therefore of late

late been justly branded with an indelible Character of reproach. So that, I presume, the same Arguments cannot serve them both, either in relation to merit antecedent, or future confidence.

Hitherto, I have chiefly argued their want of Inclination to serve his Majesty, if further it shall appear, that they likewise, wanted power, I hope, it will then be readily granted, that the work was not theirs: Now, what, in reason, could be expected from those, who by their manifold Perjuries, and Impostures, (long since detected,) had forfeited all their Interest and Reputation with honest or sober men; It was easie, indeed, at the first, to do mischief, to disturb a lawful and peaceable Government, For, in combustible matter, even little sparkes, (unquenched,) have kindled great flames, and sedition is commonly the work of mean Varlets: But, to prevent disasters, or redresse them, to encounter Tyrants, and restore lawful Powers, is no sleight achievement: Briefly, that Party, which in a free Election, could scarce be chosen to serve for any one County, nor, indeed pretend to it, but in a few, will nor, I suppose, arrogate to it self a national Interest, nor can it seem to be any way considerable, without faction, or usurped Power.

From all which, it is manifest, that, to God only belongs the glory of his Majesties Preservation, and our deliverance, To the blood of King *Charles* the Martyr, and other noble Assertours of his Cause, shed in its defence, the vertue and renown, by which it hath out-lived its ruine, To his Grace, the Duke of *Albermarle*, (next under God,) the honour of redeeming his Country, and restoring his Sovereign, without bloodshed, or servile Conditions; To the Royal Party, this just Commendation, that by their restless endeavours, and matchless constancy, they harrassed all the Sentinels of Tyranny, with duty and fatigue, blunted the edge of Persecution, and seasoning the people continually, both with wholesome Principles, and great examples, (like the Salt of their Country,) preserved it from putrefaction, in the worst of times; To the Presbyterians, this single Character, that they acted all along like prudent men, who knew a better use to be made of Conscience than by suffering for it, and that having tryed all expedients of Settlement, or security, without the King, and found them ineffectual, they at length, inclined to the bringing in of his Majesty, lest he should have come in without them.

