AUTHOR: John Nalson

TITLE: A True Copy of the Journal of the High Court of Justice, for the Trial of K. Charles I.

DATE: 1684

ESTC R5636

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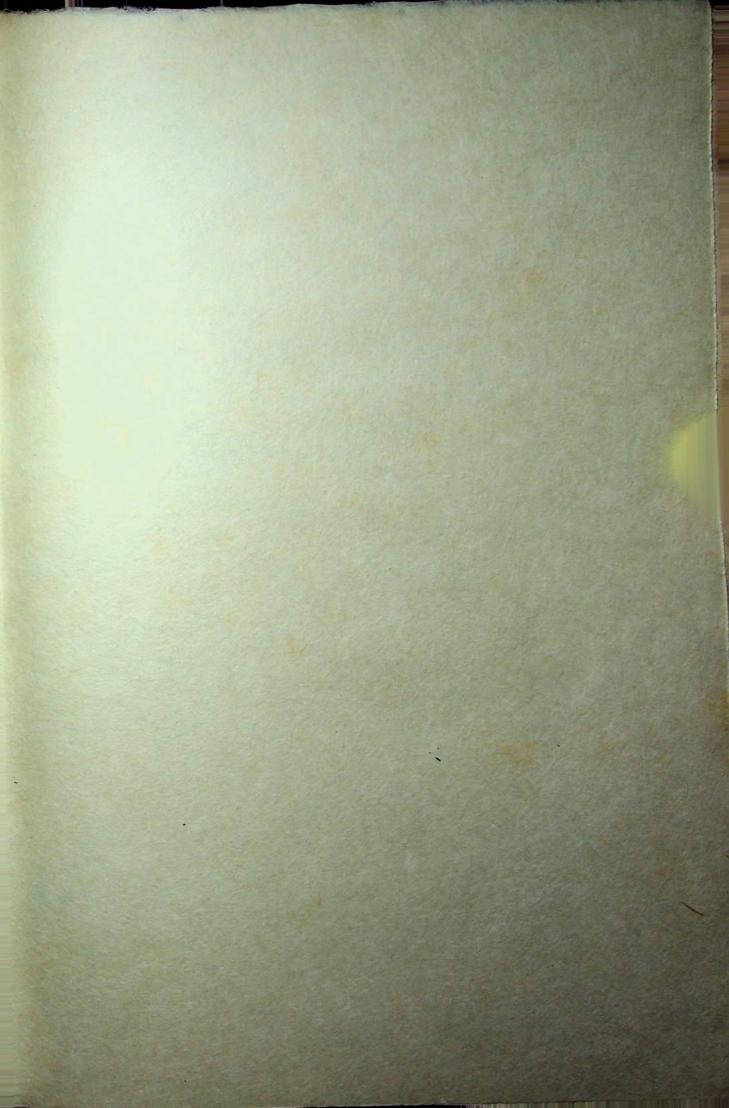
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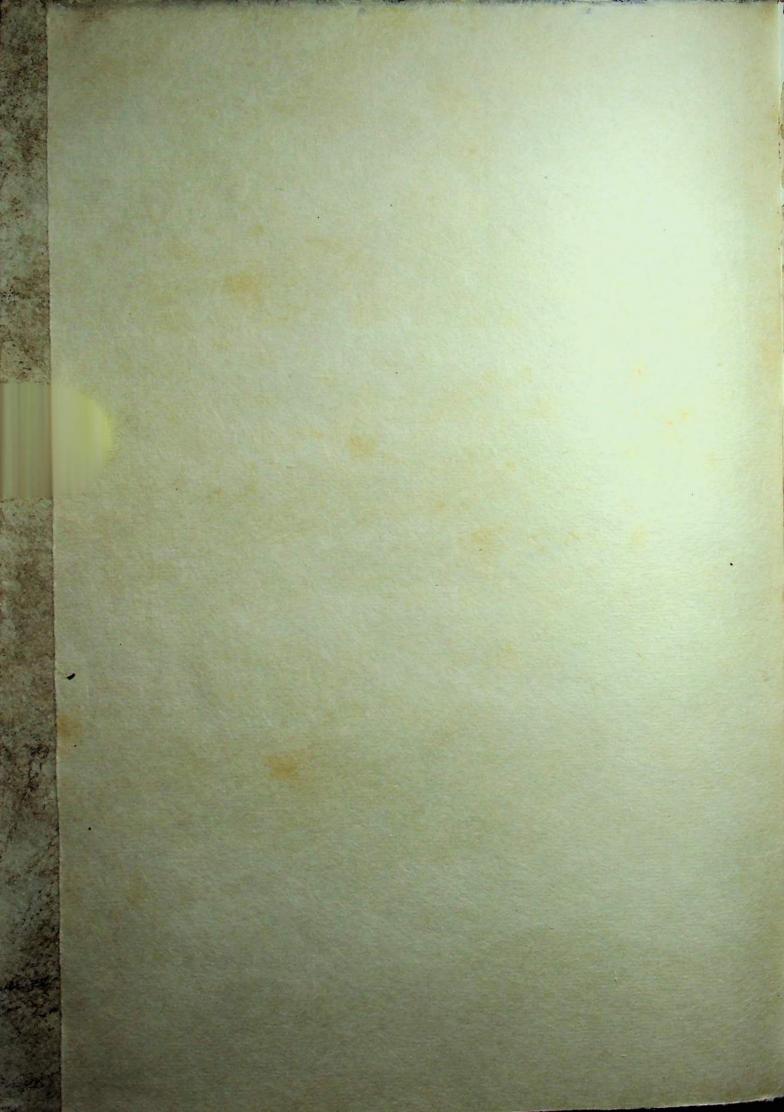
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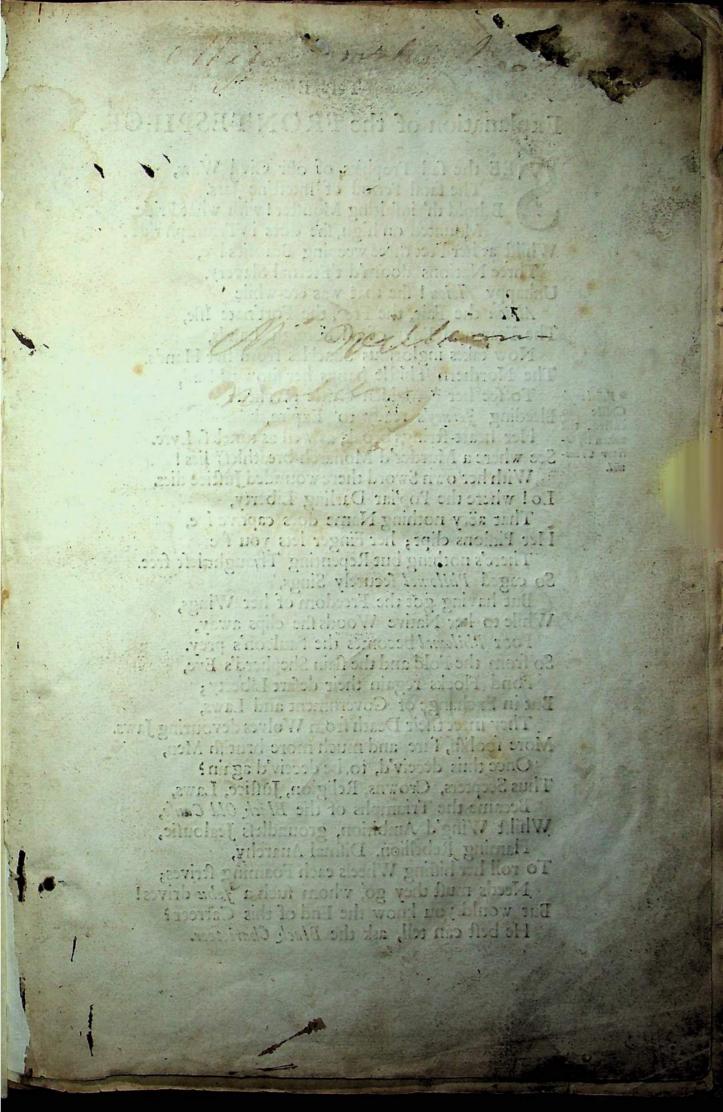












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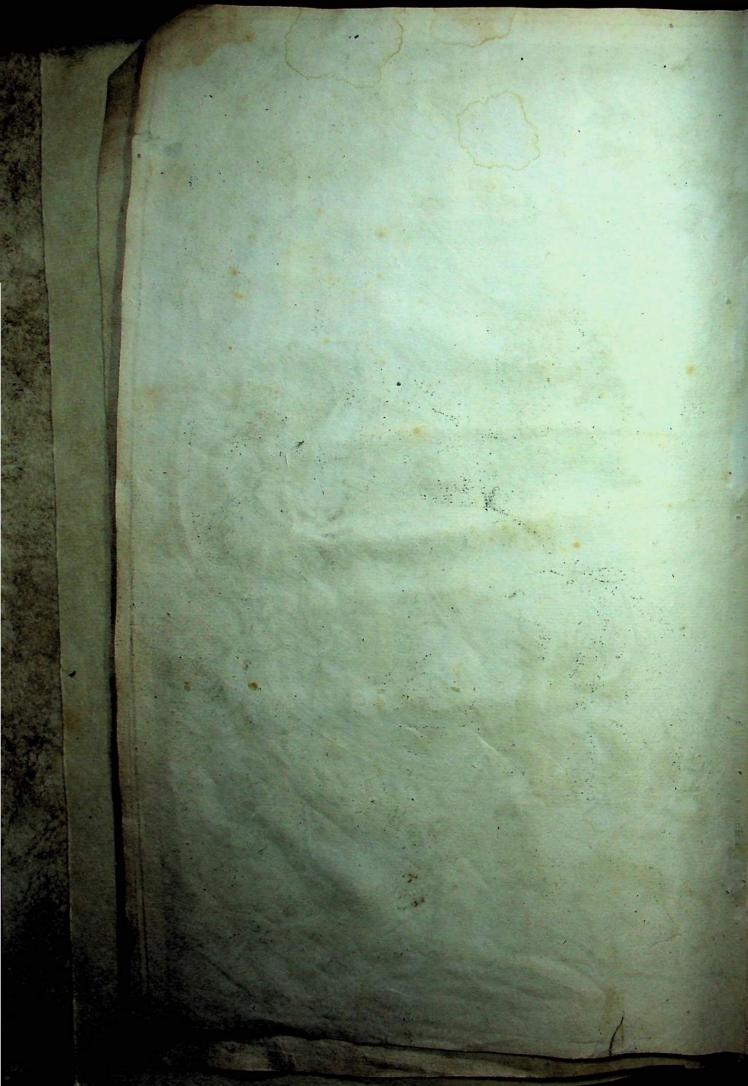
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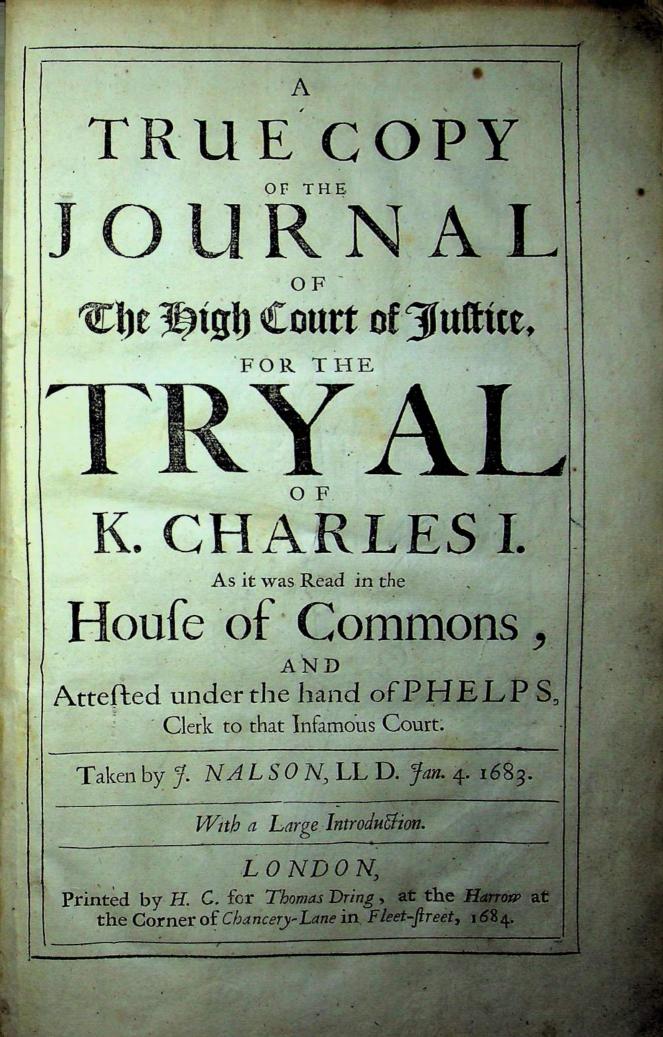
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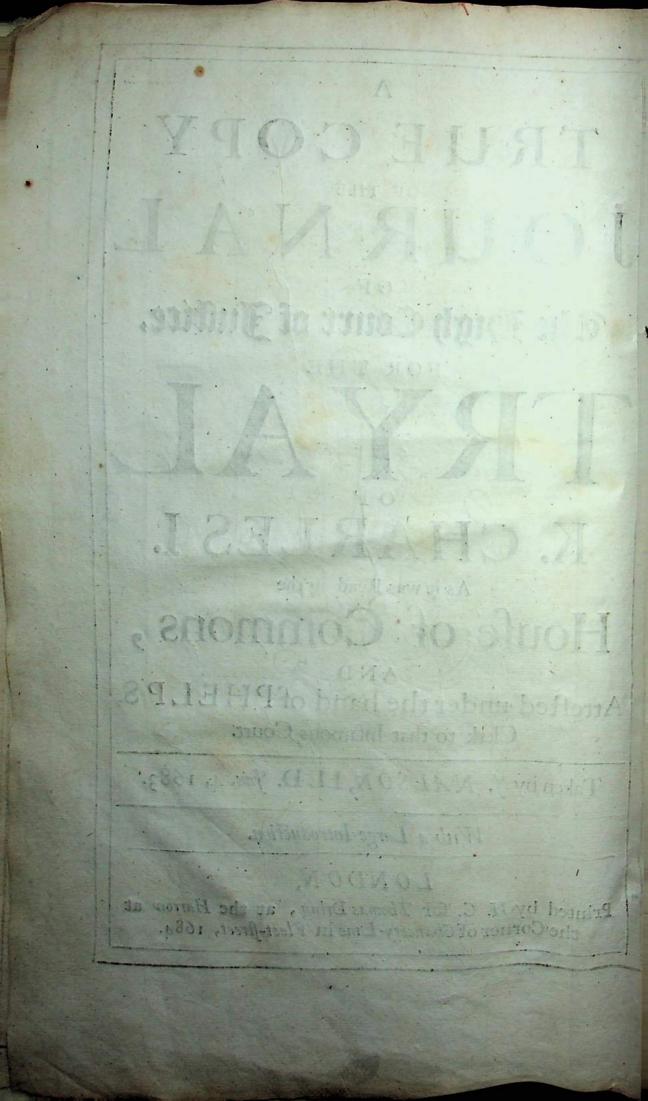
EE the fad Trophies of our Civil Wars, The fatal Period of Inteltine Jars. Behold th' infulting Monster! with what Pride, Mounted on high, the does in Triumph ride? Whilft at her Feet three weeping Beauties lye, Three Nations doom'd t'Eternal Slavery. Unhappy Albion ! fhe that was ere-while Albion the Fair, the Free, the Fort nate Ifle, The Fear and Envy of all Foreign Lands, Now takes inglorious Shackles from her Hands. The Northern Thiftle hangs her fnowy Head, * Edinburght To fee her * Maiden Caftle ravished : Caftle to Bleeding Jerney's ready to Expire, Her heart-ftrings broak, as well as tunelefs Lyre. taken by Oliver erom- See where a Murder'd Monarch breathless lies! With her own Sword there wounded Juffice dies. Lo! where the Pop'lar Darling Liberty, That aery nothing Name does captive lye, Her Pinions clipt; her Finger lets you fee There's nothing but Repenting Thought left free. So caged Philomel fecurely Sings, But having got the Freedom of her Wings, While to her Native Woods the clips away, Poor Philomel becomes the Faulcon's prey. So from the Fold and the flain Shepherd's Eye, Fond Flocks regain their defart Liberty; But in Exchange of Government and Laws, They meet their Death from Wolves devouring Jaws. More foolish, fure, and much more brutish Men, Once thus deceiv'd, to be deceiv'd again? Thus Scepters, Crowns, Religion, Justice, Laws, Became the Triumphs of the Black Old Caule, Whilft Wing'd Ambition, groundless Jealousie, Flaming Rebellion, Difmal Anarchy, To roll her hiffing Wheels each Foaming ftrives; Needs must they go, whom such a Jehu drives! But would you know the End of this Carreer? He best can tell, ask the Black Charioteer.

wel.









TO THE

Here is one thing which I thought my felf obliged to give the Purchafers of thefe Papers fome fatisfaction in, before they come to Read them; and that is, Why, fince I am Imbarqued in a General Defign of giving an Impartial Account of the Transactions of those difinal Revolutions, from the *Scotifb* Rebellion, to the Execrable Murder of this deplorable Prince, two Volumes whereof are already Extant, I should anticipate that Work which cannot be compleat without this very Journal; and therefore why it should come out fingle, and in fome fort before the due time?

In anfwer to which, I have much to fay, and that which I hope may be very fatisfactory to others, as well as it hath been to my felf. For, I did ferioufly confider, by the flow Progress of that Heavy Work, which I with had fallen upon more able Shoulders, that though I may without Vanity affirm, I have toiled in it with fuch Affiduity and Zeal, as hath not been extreme propitious either to my Health or Effate, yet fuch is the multiplicity of the fwelling Matter ; fo great is the Difficulty of fifting out Truth, notwithstanding the little distance of Time; and the Materials for Compoling those Collections are to be drawn together from fo many remote and diftant Quarters, that it cannot be rationally expected by others, I am fure from former tryal, it is not to be hoped by my felf, that a Work of that Nature and Proportion should be finished without the affiftance of a confiderable time, and even fo much the more, because I am obliged out of the defire I have to accomplifh it, to play the good Husband with the Oyl of both my Lamps of Life and Fortune, fince if either of those happen to be burnt out, the other will not light the Work to its Journeys End.

I then further confidered with my felf, how long this very Original Journal had flept in Obfcurity, and that there was nothing of that Nature to in every Circumftance and Punctilio authentique and convincing of that Horrid Murther made Publique, I blamed thofe who had fo long concealed it, and confidering how great a Wonder it was, that it had not been loft, and *quam multa cadunt inter Poculum fupremaq; labra*; how poffible it was fill to be loft, I thought Iought not to be guilty of what I thought was blamable in others, but that it ought to be made Publique, left Pofterity fhould lofe one of the moft irrefragable Demonftrations of the Recorded Villany of thofe Perfons and Principles, and for want thereof, come to call in queftion the Truth of the Charge againft these Factious Rebels and Regicides of the Diffenters, *Presbyterians, Independents, Baptifts*, and other Sects, indeavoured to palliate, extremuate, nay and even wholly deny the Guilt of that Royal Blood; I faw all this, and from their former Actions, and later Attempts, from the

To the Reader.

the neceffary Conclusions which follow from their Politions and Principles, I could not but forefee Dangerous Confequences of permitting them to Seduce the Nation into an Opinion and Belief of their Innocence and Sanctity ! And upon the ftrength of these and many fuch like Motives, I thought my felf under the most prefling Obligations of Duty, of Interest, and of Conscience, to do all that I was able towards the Prefervation of His Majefties Royal Perfon, Dignity, and Government, the Safety of the most Glorious and Apostolical Church in the World, and the Establishment of the Peace and Happiness of the English Nation, of the Danger which threatned all these, I could not but entertain most terrible apprehensions, if these their avowed and implacable Enemies were quietly permitted to go on profelyting the People to their Party, for want of a Faithful Discovery and Free Exposure of their Horrible Wickedness, Hypocrifies, Treasons, Rebellions, and Execrable Practices and Doctrines, which are Deftructive and Ruinous of all Government, Religion, and even Humane Society. And this being to be proved by their own Writings, and under their own Hands, I thought I was not to neglect the Opportunity of doing this Service to the Publique, especially confidering that we have their own Words to confirm us in the just Apprehensions we have of them, which assure us that our Fears and our Danger from them are very just and too well grounded, both upon their Confession and our own Experience.

Now many things herein recited would not fo well have fallen in with the Hiltorical Account of those Times, and to give but even an Abstract or a bare Catalogue of all the Seditious, Treasonable, Horrible Sermons and Vile Pamphlets of that Age would fill fome Volumes; and therefore I thought I might with greater decency to the Design of those Collections, not only spare them there, but with greater advantage also to the present Juncture of our Affairs, and the Circumstances of the Nation, give a short Account of them in the Introduction to the Tryal and Murder of the King, to which they were in reality the bloody Preface, and in a Book of a smaller Price, which therefore in probability would fall into more hands.

This I hope will be fufficient to preferve me in the good Opinion of the Loyal and Ingenuous, who will not think it an Injury to indeavour by this Precaution to ferve them though a little too forwardly for the Regular Courfe of the following Collections; and for any perfons of a different Character, fince I am affured that this Difcourfe whenever it fhould come, would not be very agreeable to them, I am not fo foolifh as to be follicitous for the difpleafure of those, whom I should be much more foolifh, if I should ever hope to pleafe.

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TO HIS Royal Highnefs JANSES DUKE of YORK, ALBANY,

AND

ULSTER,&c.

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ROYAL SIR,

OW much the English Name and Nation are obliged to Your Royal Highness, the voluntary Exposing of Your Illustrious Life to the most hazzardous and Dreadful of all Combats and Dangers, for their Interest and for their Glory, will be an Eternal Testimony so long as Fame shall be able to celebrate them with her immortal Trumpet; and not to mention that Bravery and Conduct which in a thousand Occasions You have shewn at Land. Those Terrible Actions A

The Epistle Dedicatory.

upon the British Ocean, whose Thundering Eccho's have transported Your Glory to the remotest Shores, will for ever rank Your Name among the greatest and most famous Captains of the World.

One would think it impossible, that even while the Laurels were yet fresh upon Your Conquering Brow, there should be found any so enviously Malicious, to endeavour to blast them; and with a base Ingratitude, by conspiring Your Disgrace, Your Ruin and Destruction so to repay Your Merit, and their Deliverance and Preservation from the Hostile Attempts of Powerful and Encroaching Neighbours, who by cutting the sinews of our Traffique, endeavoured to divest His Majesty of his glorious Inheritance the Sovereignty of the four Seas, and His Subjects of those Riches which Maritime Industry entituled them to.

But this is the natural effect of those Principles of Zealous Separatists, the implacable Enemies not only of Your Royal House and Person but even of the Monarchy it self; and certainly none but such prodigious Monsters whom no Goodness is capable of Obliging, vor Innocence of Escaping, could so suddenly have Extinguisbed the Remembrance how freely Your Highnels bad Exposed Your Illustrious Life to Preserve not only the Reputation, but the just Dominion of the Sea to the English Nation, as to be induced contrary to all the Laws of God or Man, and all the Obligations of Duty, Gratitude, and Humanity, to endeavour to Difinherit and Exclude Your Royal Highness, from Your Hereditary Right of Succession, to the Land. And to those who measure them according to their former 4109M.

The Epistle Dedicatory.

mer Actions, it will appear no Wonder to find the prefent Differters fo exactly refembling their Parents and Predeceffors in Cruelty, Ingratitude, and Treafon; or that they should so violently endeavour to Exclude the Son from the Right of Succession, who so inhumanely and barbarously Excluded his Father from the Posseficien both of his Crown and Life, and our Gracious Sovereign, so long as they had the least Power, from his undoubted Right, the Throne of his Illustrious Ancestours and Predecession.

But if their endeavours for Exclusion, fill'd the minds of many who did not throughly understand their Design, with surprize and amazement, their late Explanation of themselves, by the infamous Commentary of the most ungenerous Treason, have fill'd their hearts with Horror and Detestation against such base Actions and Brutish Principles, as lead men under pretence of Religion and Conficience to the most ignominious and Cowardly Villany of Assisting Sovereign Princes.

But His Majesty and Your Royal Highness baving by the immediate Care of Heaven, Escaped these Dangers, as it fills all Loyal Hearts with Dutiful Joy; so it instructs them, from their Danger, of the inseparable Necessity of their Interest and their Duty; and that they ought not only to satisfie themselves with a Passive Loyalty, but to Use their most Active Endeavours to contribute what lies in their Power, to Secure the Publique Peace, and support the Government. And as it is the Interest so it is the Glory of the Church of England, that She hath not the least blemish of Disloyalty in Her Beautiful Face, but that Her

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Her Fidelity to the Crown bath been Tryed to the Uttermost, and She hath Constantly endeavoured to suppress the Growth and Progress of these Fatal Principles, Destructive of all that is Great and Good, and for my own particular, as I esteem it my greatest Honour to be one of Her meanest Servants, so I look upon it as my chiefest Glory, if I can be capable of doing any Services against these Wicked and Dangerous Principles, which may incline Your Highness to pardon the presumption of this Address, and the Ambition of avoming my self,

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J. Nalfon.

THE INTRODUCTION: OR, PREFACE TO THE

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JOURNAL

of the Proceedings of the High Court of Justice,

FOR THE



King Charles I.

Of Bleffed Memory.

HERE have been few Ages or Regions of the World, which have not produced Monfters of Ingratitude and Cruelty, Treachery and Hypocrific, the blackeft and bafeft of all Crimes; Popularity and Ambition have blown from every point of the Compafs, and have raifed fuch Tempefts through-B out

out the Worlds vaft Circumference, that few places can be found, which have not fuffered under their violent Effects, the Deluges and Inundations of Treafons, Confoiracies, and Rebellions: The miferable Wrecks of Kingdoms and Empires, shatter'd and broken by their Fury, are still visible in the Maps of History and Chronology; and if we enquire more curioufly into the Fate and Fall of the most Glorious Monarchies and Flourishing Governments that have been in the Univerfe, we shall find, That treacherous Ambition hath ever undermined the Foundations, and that fuccessful Usurpation affilted by Popular Frenzie, hath thrown down their lofty Battlements, and laid them level with the Duft. Most wretched certainly have those Places and People been, wherever these two Enemies of Mankind have enter'd; for these extraordinary Changes and Revolutions, however begun with the most plausible Pretences of The Publick Good, the Redreffing of Grievances, Afferting of Popular Liberty, Repreffing of Tyranny, or Reforming of Government, have always been managed with vaft Expences of humane Blood, have been accompanied with all manner of Outrages, Violence, Cruelty, Injuffice, Rapine, Deftructions, and horrible Mischiefs ; and have been confummated and finished in the Slavery, even of those, who had so prodigally expended their Blood and Treasure to promote those Uurpations.

Nor is it neceffary to establish the truth of this Affertion, by introducing a long train of Examples, fince it is fo obvious, as at first fight to occur to the memory and obfervation of such, as have any manner of acquaintance with the Histories of former Times, or have almost in any fort travelled beyond the Smoke of their own Fires.

But certainly, no Age, no Time, no Country, is able to afford us a *Parallel* to that horrible *Tragedy* which was fo lately Acted upon our own *Theatre*: Never was there a more horrid, premeditated Confpiracy, whofe Foundations were laid fo deep, fo fecret, and with fo much devilish Art: Never was any *Treafon*, after it once came to look abroad, and was fledg'd into the Cockatrice of *Rebellion*, more furious and impetuous: Never any *Rebellion* more difmal,

II

difinal, bloody, wicked, or outrageous; and never did Profperous Treafon animate the Traitors to those unheard of flights of infolent Wickedness, so as not only to subvert the Government, and dethrone their Soveraign, but to Arraign and Judge, Condemn and Execute their King, with all the solemn and impudent Formalities of pretended Justice, even in the Face of the Sun, and view of the whole World, asif they would at the same instant defie both the Vengeance of Heaven and Earth.

Nor was it the leaft degree either of the Artifice or Villany of those Execrable Conspirators, that, like the Devil, they came clothed in Samuel's Mantle, and covered their Rebellion with the Popular Varnish of Religion, which they did with that fuccess, that not Mahomet himself, that prodigious Impostor, ever feduced the wild Arabians, with his Pidgeon and pretended Infpirations, to those degrees, that these Sanctimonious Rebels did the credulous Herd (for they deferve no better name) of their Partifans and Followers : Nor was it a few Wild and Crazy Enthusiasts only, that made these pretensions, and that wicked use of them, to fuch extraordinary Commerces with Heaven, even when they were out-doing Hell in Mifchief, but the whole Lump and Mass of the Faction, Presbyterians, Independents, the Affembly of their Divines, the Leading men of the Faction, and the following Crow'd great and fmall, of what Sects or denominations foever, however mortally difagreeing in other things, all of them according to their degrees, more or lefs, unanimoufly laid a claim to Infpiration, and an immediate Familiarity with God Almighty: Nothing was more frequent in their Mouths, than feeking God, and they were fure to find him in their Extempore Effusions, which they arrogantly boafted were the dictates of the Holy Ghoft, and which, to deprefs the Established Liturgie and stated Forms, was, by way of Eminence and Excellency, by them termed praying by the Spirit. The fucceffes, which, for reafons best known to the Supreme Wifdom, followed their Rebellious Arms, they boldly called the Return of those Prayers, and by an impious infolence, peculiar to them, they Intituled God to the most transcendent wickednefs, indeavouring to confectate Murder, Treason, Sacri-B 2

Sacrilege, Perjury and all their most horrible Impiecies, by afcribing them to the immediate direction, and almost Miraculous Cooperation of Divine Providence: And with this Devilish Hypocrifie, they fo dazled the infatuated Vulgar, and lefs difcerning minds of the People, that what they To arrogantly boafted, came to be almost as eafily, and generally believed, That that Caufe must needs be Gods, which was carried on by a praying People; and being fuccessful must needs be bleffed; and that, as they fought for God, which they never failed to proclaim, fo he reciprocally ingaged in their Party, and fought for them. Thus the Famous Doctor of the Independents, could, with the utmost Effrontery, harangue the People at this rate, Where is the God of Marston-Moor? and the God of Nafeby? is an acceptable Exposulation in a Gloomy day. O what a Catalogue of Mercies has this Nation to plead by in a time of trouble! God came from Nafeby, and the Holy one from the West, Selah. (Owens Eben-Ezer. p. 13. And indeed this was the conftant Method of these Impostors, to magnifie themselves and Cause, and to give both Courage and Reputation to their Party, by intituling God to the difinal Confequences of lucky Rebellion.

But the Vizard by continual use was at last worn fo thin, that the ugly and real Devil began to appear through the painted Angel of Light; and these Reforming Saints, began to tread to heavy upon the neck of the Nation, that they found they had miftaken fhrewdly; and that it was a Cloven-foot, with which these high pretenders to the Cloven-tongues, trampled upon, and broke in pieces, the Goverment, Ancient Laws, Liberties, Properties, and even Religion it felf, and that the Caufe, which before was faid to be God's, was in reality at last nothing but their Own; a perfect Foot-stool, by which they mounted themselves to the Throne of Soveraign, boundlefs, and unaccountable Power. For the Royal Prerogative, the true fupporter of the Peoples Liberties and Laws, being gone, and the Royal Party and * Tomasin's Col- Power broken, I find * a Petition, Dec. 9th. 1647. from ons Anno 1647. the Counties of Kent, Surrey, Middlefex, Effex, Herts, Berks, Bucks, Oxon, Suffolk, Northampton, Dorfet, Sommerset, Lancashire, Lincolne, Cheshire, Durham, Cumberland, Worcester, and

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V

and Warwick, most grievously and lamentably complaining of Free Quarter, and their Miseries under the Oppression of the Army, and of the Insolence of the Souldiers, who would frequently call them to their Faces, Conquered Slaves, and treat them accordingly; as also complaining of the Remonstrances, and other Papers of the Army, destructive of all Liberty, and even of their darling Parliaments, which they had so often, and so solemnly Protessed, Covenanted, and Vowed to defend and maintain.

But the Faction wholly threw off the ufeless Mask themfelves, when having entirely fubdued the fcattering Remains of the Loyal Party, the Army by their interest in the Commons-house, most of the Principal Officers having been obtruded upon the Nation, as their Representatives there, and none daring to oppose them, began not only to usurp the Soveraign Power, but to subvert the very Foundations of the Ancient English Government, and by the Destruction not only of the King, but of the Monarchy it felf, to crect a new Democratique Tyranny under the name of The Common-wealth of England: In which the People, though nothing lefs was intended them, were in themfelves Originally, and by deputation in their Representatives, pretended to be the Supreme Authority of this Nation; but in reality these Representatives, who became fuch by the prevailing Authority of the Sword, and not by free Elections, being just fo many boundless and unlimited Tyrants, whofe Will was a Law, and to whofe imperious pleasure all the rest of the Nation were conftrained to fubmit, and take from their hands the most Arbitrary Yoke of Vaffallage and Slavery; every thing lay at the difcretion of their Mercy, the Laws, the Lives, the Liberties, the Estates of all, without distinction or difcrimination, the Peer and the Peafant were wholly and entirely subjugated to their uncontrolable Jurifdiction; and as to Religion, their first and great Pretence, that was left to shift for it felf, all men being left at Liberty to chuse any or none; and it was all one now to these glorious Reformers, whether a man were an Infidel, a Pagan, a Mahomeran, or a Few, provided he had the wit to fay it was his Confcience, and make Profession to live peaceably, and acquiesce under their

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their Government; nay a Petition was drawn by the Council of Officers of the Army, that the Laws for banishing the Jews might be repealed, and Hugh Peters and Henry Marten were their Sollicitors in a bargain, which thefe professed and most bitter Enemies of Christ, and his Religion, were driving, to give the State 500000 l. for their Readmission, to have the inestimable Library at Oxford, and the most Ancient Christian Temple, the Cathedral of St. Paul for a Synagogue; and, durst these Reformers have spared it from being a constant Horse-guard to keep the City of London in Obedience, there is little doubt to be made, but Moses had justled Christ out of posfeffion, and the two Tables, would have banished the four Evangelists, as wanting money to maintain their Title; but it was no wonder, if they treated the Apostles at this rate, for they were Bishops, and under the Cenfure of the Covenant for Extirpation of Root and Branch; and therefore in this General Indulgence, Prelacy, and Popery, which were always by them coupled together, as being too Friendly to Monarchy, and the Royal Interest, were the only Spiritual Traffique, that was prohibited upon feverest Penalties. Thus ended the true and ancient English Liberty, which for above a thousand years successively had flourished under the Warm and Benigne influences of Hereditary Monarchy; and thus, this fo much boafted Glorious Liberty and Reformation, which was begun with Tumults and Sedition, purfued and managed by Rebellion, Perjury, and the deepest Hypocrisie, was at last confummated by the Cruel and Open Murder of the best and most Illustrious Soveraign of the Christian World : A Prince, whose greatest Errors were his Gracious Concessions and Condescenfions to these base and ingrateful Men; who deriving their very Being, as a Parliament, from his Soveraign Will, whereby he passed that Fatal Bill, by which they were permitted to Sit, till they should confent to their own Diffolution, they misemployed this unpresidented Bounty, to compass, not only His, but the Final Diffolution of the Government : Thereby leaving an Eternal Caution, to all fucceeding Princes, to be very sparing of fuch dangerous and unlimited Bounties, as put the Receivers under the power-

VI

powerful Temptation of tafting the forbidden Fruit of the Tree of Soveraignty, and thereby may prove ruinous to the Givers.

It is very difficult to determine, whether the Guilt or the Infamy of this unparallel'd Murder, hath laid heavier upon the English Name and Nation: Certainly the Reproach will be the longer liver, by how much God is more merciful than Men, and usually his Vengeance does not extend it felf to many Generations; and one might well hope, that Heaven as well as our Gracious King, the Son and Succeffour of this Royal Martyr, were in a great Measure atoned, by the Exemplary Justice that hath been defervedly inflicted upon diverse of the Criminals, who though for a time they prospered in their flagitious Wickedness, yet the triumphing of the Wicked was but short, and that God to whom Vengeance belongs, was pleafed. even, in this world, to affert the Justice of his Providence, which they had to often blafphemed by making it a Party to their Crimes, by bringing thefe Execrable Murdeers, and Regicides to the Punishment and Infamy due o fuch monstrous Malefactors; but then on the other fide. b fee the Diffipated Remainders of these Rebellious Facions, as foon as the Lightning and Thunder of Divine Vingeance, which had flain their Fellows, and fruck them down with fear and aftonishment; I fay, to fee these very perfons, fo foon as ever the ftorm is over, and the hopes of fecurity had diffipated their Fears, fo far from a real penitence for their Own, or the Horrid Crimes of their Alfociates, that they reaffemble their feattered Hopes, and unite all their Hearts, Heads, and Hands to oppose the Son, as they did the Father, and that, by avowing, justifying, and most tenaciously adhering to the fame Bloody and Rebellious Principles, they proceed upon all occasions to increase, propagate, and animate a Faction against the prefent Government, rewarding the Clemency of a Prince, no less a wonder for his Pardoning, than his Royal Father was for Suffering Injuries, by tracing the very fame Methods, and making use of the same Arts and Engines, which overthrew his Royal Father, exclaiming against Popery and Slavery, and by accufing the Government of Defigns .

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to introduce them, to fill the heads of the People with furious Fears, and raging Jealoufies, and at the fame time both to alienate the Affections of his People from their King, and by Difobedience to his Ecclefiaftical Laws, to teach them a Contempt even of his Secular Power, and to put them even into the neareft approaches to Sedition, and to feem to want nothing but a favourable occafion to precipitate them into a new Rebellion; all this confidered, one cannot but be tempted to think that this ingrateful impenitence, and obftinacy, menaces thefe obdurate Sinners with fome Uncommon and Remarkable Vengeance.

Amongst all their other Arts, fo dangerous and destructive to the prefent Constitution of our Government, I cannot think it either the smallest or least dangerous, which the Diffenters, from the Monarchick Government as well as the Church of England, have made use of; for though nothing of Fact can be more notorioufly true, than that they actually either Murther'd the late King, or were Aiding, Abetting, and Affifting to fuch as did, yet to preferve fome Reputation to their Party, and that they may be able to increase it, by such as they can by their pretensions te Purity and Sanctity delude, they constantly endeavour to shift all the Guilt of this Execrable Regicide from thenfelves, and charge it upon others; the Fact, they are will aware, is fo ugly and wicked in its own Nature, and iccompanied with fo many aggravating Circumstances, mat there are few Natures, who would not at first fight fart at it, as at the Apparition of fome terrible Dæmon; this therefore must be totally denied, where it may with fuccefs, or palliated by making the King Guilty of the War, and of his own Murder, the Effect of it; full well do thefe Deceivers know, that if the poor infatuated People were really perfwaded and convinced, that the Leaders of their Party, and the precious Men their Teachers, had been Guilty of fuch a detestable Murder, even the Dictates of common Senfe, Reason, and Natural Religion would instruct them, That fuch Guilty Miscreants, whose Hands blushed with Innocent Blood, must needs be unfit to lift up to Heaven, the just Avenger of it; and that fuch Men must needs be very unfit and unproper Guides and Conductors of

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of others to *Heaven*, who had travelled fo far in Rebellion, the High Road to *Hell*, without ever looking, or making one ftep backwards by Repentance.

The Presbyterians therefore in this particular have ever ftood high upon their Justification, as being therefore Innocent of the Guilt of this Royal Blood, because then when the Fatal Stroke was given, they were luckily difplaced from the Helm of State, by the prevailing Faction and Interest of the Independents: The Independents, when they are charged with this barbarous Fast, they endeavour to transfer all the blame from themselves and Party, by throwing it upon a Junto of ill men, who then Governed, and had gotten all the Power; and though those very bloody and infamous Traitors, Cromwel, Ireton, Peters, Nye, Gc. were, while living, efteemed by them most Heroick and renowned Saints, and would have Pillars and Monuments erected to their immortal Memories, had they Power equal to their Kindnefs to those Glorious Villains, who are still the Idols of their Hearts; yet they would make this pass for excuse sufficient for the whole Company of their Perswasion, that they were not every individual man of them actually upon the Trial and Condemnation of the King, or fet their Hands and Seals to the Warrant for his Execution : So that confenting to, approving, and applauding the Fast when done, must pass for Innocence, that fo they may plead Not Guilty, though after all this, the Survivers of those differing Factions, and their Succeffors in the fame Principles, were never heard or known to manifest fo much, as, in the cheap way of words, their unfeigned deteftation, and abhorrence of that wicked Rebellion, which brought the King to that deplorable Death; and I think, without breach of Charity, I may introduce their Famous Baxter, who is the whole Schifme in Epitome, neither Presbyterian, Independent, Gr. but both, and all of them, speaking the true sense of the whole body of the Separation; and I am confident, if they had all one Mouth, and he were the Tongue (the Office he would chuse) he would speak for them in his Language of the Holy Common-wealth; I cannot fee that I was mistaken in the main Cause, nor dare I repent of it, nor forbear the same, if

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it were to do again in the same state of things. (Baxters Holy Common-wealth, pag. 486.)

And therefore, if this Argument happens to be farted, though the late Statute, which makes fome forts of Language Treasonable, render them more cautious and referyed, yet they will plead for themselves, that Matters were carried to those Extremities, much beyond the intention of those who first took up Arms against the evil Counsellors, and had no ill Defign either against the Person of the King, or his just Power and Prerogative; but they will dye before they will acknowledge, that the War on the Parliaments fide, let the pretended Reafons be what they will, was unjust and unlawful, and that the taking up Arms by Subjects against their King, is not only unlawful but damnable: Now the maintaining of this Opinion of the Lawfulness of the War, was that which in reality cut off the Kings Head: And will be the Eternal Parent of future Rebellions, fo long as it is propagated and received. For if Subjects may upon any colourable pretentions, which can never be wanting to long as Men are Wicked enough to invent them, be allowed to take up Arms against their King; it is morally impossible but things must proceed to the utmost Extremities; for he that draws his Sword against his King, must throw away the Scabbard; and it is a Crime of fo high a Nature, that tho' there should be found a King of fo God-like a Temper, as really to pardon the greatest Rebels, yet the Confciousness of their own Guilt. and the perpetual apprehensions of deferved Punishment, will never permit fuch Rebels to believe his intentions real and fincere, and therefore the uneafines of their fears, naturally conducts them to cure their Fears, and confult their future Safety, by removing the Caufe of their diffruft and danger.

But however these two Factions, and the Spawn of them, may endeavour to palliate this horrid Guilt, and, that they may be the better enabled to maintain their Party and increase it, may endeavour to acquit themselves by criminating one another, nothing is more evident, than that both these Factions of the *Presbyterians* and *Independents*, and the other lessers and Schismaticks which sprung from

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from their Roots, were actually Guilty of the Kings Murder; and that not only by their fomenting and carrying on the War against him, whereby he was reduced to those Extremities, that he was forced to throw himfelf upon the Perjured Scottifb Presbyterians, who fold him to the Englifb Independents, who Murdered him, but also by not hindring and preventing the doing of it. For it is a most certain Truth, Qui non prohibet, cum poteft, jubet. For instance, Two Thieves bind an honeft Man and rob him, one is for difpatching him out of the way, that he may not ever be in a capacity to profecute them, the other pretends, he does not fo well approve of that last Extremity; while they are in the contest, the honest Mans Servant comes up, and finding his Master in that condition, puts himselt in a posture to attempt his Refcue; now he who was pretendedly against the Murder, though he could well enough difpence with the Robbery, if he had meant fincerely, ought rather to have affifted the Loyal Servant in hisGenerous and Dutiful Defign; and it had then been eafie to have delivered the defpoiled Prifoner, at least from the danger of Death; but instead of this, he joyns with his former Companion, and affifts him first to dispatch the Servant, who indeavoured his Masters Deliverance, and then fits him down, while his Companion fends his Fetter'd Master to keep him Company. Now do I appeal to God and Men, whether both these men were not involved in equal guilt, as well he, who help'd to bind, difarm, and rob the Mafter, and opposed the honest indeavour of his Servant to deliver him, as he who actually imbrued his Hands in their innocent Blood.

The Cafe is exactly the fame, but under this more hainous aggravation, that Royal Blood is much more valuable and Sacred, than that which runs in Common veins. The Zealous Presbyterian Saints began the late Rebellion, and the Independents and other Schismaticks, being affociated with them in that Traiterous Combination of the Solemn League and Covenant, they joyntly and unanimoufly profecuted the War, and, by murdering of fuch of his Loyal Subjects, as out of Duty and Confcience came to his' affistance, having subdued his Forces, they got his Person into D 2

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into their Power. The Independents, having in the mean time gotten the Afcendant of Power over the Presbyterians, were absolutely for affuring their Usurpation by the King's death; on the other fide the Presbyterians, more out of detestation of the Independents, who now began to deride their Discipline, and have their Blew-Cap-Reformation, as they termed it, in the utmost contempt and hatred, than out of true Loyalty and Duty to the King, were for flackling of His Majefty with Parliament Fetters, and fo to let him live; hoping under the protection of his Authority and Name, to re-establish their own Power, and subdue the Independents: And for this purpose was all the noise of a Perfonal Treaty with the King, during his Confinement at Cairsbrook Caftle in the Ifle of Wight; in which, if they had meant honourably and fincerely, they might have had fuch Conditions as would have brought fufficient advantage and reputation, both to their Caufe and Intereft : But fo ftiff were they in their Demands, and fo cautious to put ftrong and lafting Fetters upon His Majefty, that the whole Treaty came to nothing. In the mean time the Royalifts, feeing the gasping condition of the King and Monarchy, and that nothing but the most abject Vassallage was to be expected from those Men, who were refolved to make their King a Royal Slave; they fummoned their fcattered Force to make one Vigorous Attempt for his deliverance: Now, had the Presbyterians joyned in that generous Defign, in all humane probability, the King had been refcued from his Captivity among the Independents; by which means they might have obtained honourable Conditions of Oblivion, Security and Accommodation for the Prefent, and Reputation for the Future : But fo far were they from this, that mortally hating the Loyal Party, they contributed all that lay in their power to affift the Independent Army under Fairfax, or indeed Crommel, for the other was but a Cypher, utterly to ruine and fubdue the flender Remains of Loyalty which had taken Arms in Kent and Effex; which when it was accomplished, by the furrender of Colchester, and the Execution of the Noble Capel, Liste, and Lucas, the Independents fell prefently upon their Bloody Project of cutting off the King, and fubverting the

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the Monarchy, which they also effected, the Presbyterians. all this while fitting still and looking on : Whereas, had they ever heartily opposed fuch a detestable Wickedness, their Party was then fo confiderable, that, with the Addition of the Loyal Interest, which was not fo dead, but that upon the leaft hope it would have revived and joyned them, they might have given such a shock to the Independent Faction, that they would difficultly, if ever, have been able to accomplish or execute their Execrable Defign against the Life of the King; but so far were they from this, that there was not the leaft Attempt to oppose the Traytors, or prevent the Treason. Nay, had the Rabble of the City and Suburbs, which were much at the Devotion of the Presbyterian Interest, had but half fo much Zeal to hurry down to Westminster, to oppose the Murder of the King, as they had before times to oppose him, and cry up Priviledge of Parliament, in the beginning of the Tumults, it is very difputable, whether Cromwel, with all his black Myrmidons, would have had the Courage to strike the Fatal Stroke. But the Presbyterians are only Couragious in Rebellion, but perfect Cowards in the Caule of Loyalty.

But to these little palliating shifts, to which the Presbyterians and Independents have been reduced, to varnish and guild over their Infamous Actions, they have now very lately found out another, and that is, to vindicate themfelves, by charging the whole Contrivance and Execution of this hellish Murder of the late King, upon the Papists: And though nothing in the World is more ridiculous or remote from the truth in most demonstrable Matter of Fact, yet it is incredible, how much the belief of this fenfeleis Fiction and Romance has gained upon this new Generation of the Vulgar Profelytes of the Diffenters: And I focak it of my own knowledge, that in Difcourfe with divers of them, when I have made use of this Argument of the Wickedness and Infanty of the most Eminent Patrons of their Religion, who, as Mr. Baxter confesses of himfelf, when he tells us, I have been in the heat of my Zeal fo forward to Changes and Ways of Blood, that I fear God will not let me have a hand in the Building of his Church, (Hypo-

Hypocrifie unveil'd, R. Baxter's Letters to Dr. Hill, pag. 11.) must needs be ill men, and worse Guides to Heaven, and have, from their guilt of the Kings Blood, indeavoured to reclaim them from following the Witchcraft of such dangerous Principles, and to bring them home to the Communion of the Loyal and Primitively obedient Church of England; I have been amazed to hear, with what confidence they have vindicated their Leaders and Party, from the least share or imputation of the guilt of that Horrid Murder, and averred with as much confidence, that the late King was murdered by the Papishes, as they call them, as if it had been true beyond all contradiction.

I have no defign, to turn Advocate for the Romifb Religion, and profess my felf to have a most deep detestation and abhorrence for Sanguinary, Traiterous, Seditious, Difloyal, and King-killing, or deposing Principles, in any Religion or Perfwafion whatfoever, and do firmly believe, that, That Religion which holds, justifies, or rolerates fuch Principles, is fo far Erroneous, Falle, and Damnable: But this being a perfect piece of Leger-de-main, purpofely calculated to deceive the Common-people into a good opinion of the worft, and most dangerous Enemies of the Monarchy, the Diffenters, and thereby to enable them still to spread the Venom of their Principles, under the Vail of Innocence, and to make this Innocence appear by transferring the Guilt of their former Actions upon others, I think it of fo mischievous Confequence, that it ought to be obviated, and the fallhood detected and made evident by the Beams of most irrefragable Truth.

And therefore, for ever to filence all these foolish and frivolous Arts and Palliations, and to take away the Figleaves, which these guilty finners have fo Artificially patch'd together, and to shew to the whole World from their Own Memoirs, that it was the very real Presbyterians, Independents, and other Sectaries, their Affociates, and no other, who were actually guilty of the whole Scene of this horrible Murder of the King.

The Orignal Journal of the whole proceedings of that detestable Murder, and the previous Tryal, which was drawn up by the Order of the Regicides, and prefented then

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then to the Commons-Houfe, and there publickly read, and approved for a true Record, and which is attested under the Hand of Phelps, the Clerk to that pretended High Court of Justice, having by pure accident, shall I call it, or particular Providence come to my hands, and having the opportunity to take a true Copy or Transcript of it, I thought my felf bound in Confcience, by the Duty which I owe to my King, and the Peace and happinels of my Country, to make it publick; that, if it were poffible, all true English-men might be made fenfible of the horrid Guilt and danger of fuch Men, and fuch Principles, and fo far confult their own, and the Interest of their Posterity, as to endeavour such a true and thorough Reformation, as can only make the prefent and future Ages happy, which can never be hoped for, fo long as the Whoredoms and Witchcrafts of this Painted Jezabel of the Old Presbyterian and Independent Caufe, are continued and cherished among us: And most affuredly, it is the Duty of every good Christian and Loyal Subject, to contribute the utmost of his endeavours to suppress the Growth of fuch dangerous Principles, as drive men fo furioufly headlong, with the pretences of Religion, to the most daring and desperate Extremities of Treason and Rebellion, and to the very Precipice of Damnation.

I do not herein pretend, to exceed the Limits of a private Perfon, or hereby foolifhly to undertake to prefcribe Measures to the Government in the Management of this Important Affair; but within my own Sphere, I cannot but think my felf and all other private Perfons, according to their Capacity, Opportunities, and Power, under an indifpensable Obligation to oppose and indeavour to ftop the Impetuous Torrent of these wicked, bloody, and unpeaceful Opinions and Principles, which have once before drowned this Nation in Bloodshed and Misery, and who by their swelling and breaking over all the banks of Law, Duty, and Obedience, threaten us with continual danger and apprehensions of a more cruel and dreadful Imundation : and I efteem my felf warranted to oppose them, by their Example, fince the diligence, affiduity, and reftlefs endeavours, with which they do, to a fingle man of the Party, E 2 purlue

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purfue their Ends and Wicked Intereft, makes it abfolutely the Duty as well as Interest of all such as are Loyal, who love their Country, Church, and King, as heartily, unanimoully, and zealouily to make head against them, and endeavour to crush this Cockatrice in the Egg, which otherwife will most certainly disclose a fiery flying Serpent. And I cannot fee any Expedient fo probable to fucceed, as the exposing them naked and stript of their Artificial Trappings, Painting, and Counterfeit Gems of Sanctity and Innocence, with which they are wont to impose upon the Minds of credulous and eafie People. I shall only therefore bring them to be furveyed by the light of Nature, Reason, Interest, and Religion, and that I may do them the most Impartial Juffice, fhew them to the World in the Glaffes of their own making; and, if there they do not like the Figure and Image which they make, they ought only to quarrel their own deformities, which will not in any Glafs, except that of their own flattering and false Opinion, afford them any Shape lefs Monstrous and Ugly.

And I verily perfwade my felf, that were the Common-People of this Nation throughly instructed by those, whose Duty it is to perform that Charitable Office, in the black Confequences, which neceffarily, naturally, and unavoidably follow the Principles of those Leading Men of the Separation, and made fensible how much they are the Enemies to our Peace and Happines, both here and hereatter, even Nature and Humanity would teach Men to abandon them, as the most dangerous Cheats and cruel Impostors; and they, who now admire the Beauty of these Painted Sepulchres, the Seditious Meeting Houfes, were they aware of the Devil's Trap-Doors of Rebellion and Damnation, which are there planted, would be more cautious of crouding into them: And were it possible, as I think it is easie, if it were vigorously indeavoured, to convince the deluded Vulgar, who have these Mens Persons in fuch admiration, and who are fo apt to be inchanted with the Songs of these bewitching Syrens, that under all those fair Words and fanctimonious Pretences, this Whining about Gospel Liberty and Persecution for Conscience, this Puking at decent Ceremonies, and more decent and beautiful Order and

and Government, this bellowing against Antichrift; Popery, and Prelacy, there is all this while concealed, the Ruine of their Country, the Destruction of the Government, the Subversion of the Laws, Sedition, Tumults, Infurrections, Murder, Fire and Sword, Slavery and Infamy, and at the last Eternal Damnation, and endless Torments, certainly they would not only forfake, but detest and abhor those Impostors and Deceivers.

Now all this is as demonstratively true, as to the matter of former Fact, and future Confequence, as God is true and just, and as that is True and Canonical Scripture, which from the Mouth of Gods infallible Spirit, affures us, without any Limitation or Refervation, without any Exception or Difpensation, That whosever resist the Higher Powers, refift the Ordinance of God, and shall receive to themfelves Damnation. Now, if Rebellion be refifting the Higher Powers, as certainly if that be not, nothing is, and if we be able to prove those of the Separation, to a fingle Man of them, Guilty of it, either in Fact or in Principles, or in Both, then are they certainly within the danger of this Terrible Sentence: Let the Presbyterians, Independents, Anabaptifts, &c. therefore shew us a Dispensation as Authentick, as this Command, to tolerate Them and their Disciples, to raife Seditions, to defame their King and his Government, to cancel the Obligations of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, to contemn the Laws, to difobey the lawful Commands of their Superiors, and at the last, if they have ftrength and opportunity, to take up Arms and Rebel, and if they prevail to shake off the Yoke of Subjection and due Obedience, Imprifon and Murder their King, dif-inherit his Lawful Heirs and Succeffors, to all which, their Principles have led them, and Naturally and Eternally will lead them; and then indeed they may, as they prefumptuoufly do, promife Heaven to Themfelves, and Followers: But till they are able fo to do, and to produce a New Gospel, with a Patent of Indulgence from Christ and his Apostles, to superfede the Obligation of his former Commands, and to change not only the Names but the Nature of things, by turning Rebellion into Religion, and violating the Laws of God and Man into Obedience, F

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dience, they will remain under the unavoidable danger of the intolerable Penalty, annexed to Refifting the Higher Powers, and in conclusion, will most assured to a *Hell* instead of a *Heaven*, and Damnation in the place of that Happines, which the *Heads* of the *Separation* do as confidently promise to their *Followers*, as they vainly expect from their *Teachers*.

Whether it have proceeded from miltaken Charity, or, which is much worfe, from a Comardly Timorousness of falling under the Indignation of the Diffenters, and confequently of most fevere Revenge, if ever they have power to execute it, I cannot tell; but truly in my Opinion, the not preffing of these necessary Truths upon the People. of the unlawfulnefs of Rebellion, upon any pretence whatfoever, and their danger of Damnation, in following these Hellish Principles, of Popular Soveraignty, Reformation by Blood, Tumults, and the Power of the Sword, of the Lawfulness of Deposing, Judging, and inflicting Capital Punishments upon Soveraign Princes; and the want of expofing the neceffary Confequences of these and fuch like Fatal Opinions, and shewing them the horrible Influences, they have formerly had upon the Peace and Happiness of the Nation, it is to be feared, hath contributed too much to the increase of the Vulgar part of the Faction.

And truly this neceffary work is fo eafie to be done, from plain matters of undeniable Fact, that there need be no recourse to Rhetorical Amplifications, or Hyperbolical Expressions, to move not only the Passions, but the Reason of all Mankind to the utmost degrees of Hatred and Abhorrence against fuch dreadful Principles: The Treafons, Confpiracies, the Wars, the Rapines, the Hypocrifies, Perjuries, and Sacrileges, the Butcheries, Oppreffions, Murders, and those Rivers of Innocent Blood, and, which furpasseth all, the Blood of their King, through which these Separatists have waded, to obtain by the Power of Rebellion and the Force of the Sword, an usurped Soveraignty, and unlimited Arbitary Dominion over the People of these Nations, thereby to render the freest People of the World, the vileft Slaves in the Universe, are certainly such undeniable Truths, which are justly chargeable

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able upon them, as are fufficient to fet fuch an Eternal Brand of Infamy upon those, who have been guilty of them, as would render it impossible for them to deceive the People by their other Arts, and pretended Sanctity; and truly their making Religion floop to their bafe Defigns. and thereby proftituting that which is most Sacred, to the most unhallowed Actions, and most unparaller'd Wickednefs, would be fo far from doing them any advantage, that, to all honeft, virtuous, and religious Minds, it would make them appear more horrible and odious, because becoming thereby more mischievous and dangerous: for the Devil, transformed into the shape of an Angel of Light, is no lefs a Devil for his ftoln brightness, and the very stealing of that Glorious Shape ought rather to make him be efteemed of the worft fort of those Infernal Spirits, because he only takes it upon him, to be thereby inabled to do the more Mifchief to Mankind, and to cheat them out of Happiness, by pretending to make them Happy: And if the Embafing, Washing, and Counterfeiting of Money, be fuch a deceipt, as hath meri ted Capital Punishment, and hath rendred the Offenders Infamous and Odious to all men, because it robs them of fome part of their share of the Riches of this World, how much more Odious and Capital an offence is it, against God and Man, to Embase and Counterfeit Religion, and to cheat men of their Souls and Bodies, by ftamping the Impress and Superscription of Heaven upon the Metal of Hell, and putting off this falle Coyn for Good, Currant, and Eternal Treasure?

Now let the Diffenting Separatifts difclaim and difayow this Imposture with never fo much Scorn or Confidence, and make the wonted boafts of their Sanctiry and Purity, reprobating all others, befides themfelves, yet if the Apostle * St. James have any Authority with them, * St. James 3. let him be the Judge and Umpire of the difference, He 17. ver. affirms that the Wildom' (or Religion, for Religion is the only Wifdom), which is from above, is not only Pure, but * The word a'-Peaceable, Gentle, Eastie to be intreated, full of Mercy, and good Jdkeer im Fruits, * unturbulent, and without Hypocrisie, and that the ports rerum sta-Religion which produces Strife, Envying, Confusion and state, sine every

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every evil Work, is fo far from being of Divine Original, and descending from above, that it is earthly, fenfual, and deviligh : This is the Criterion, the Touch-stone, which we challenge the thining Chymical Religion of the Separatifts to indure the Affay by, and I am affured, if we must try the truth of their Faith by the standard of their own Works, and this Apostolical Rule, it will be utterly impossible for them, to make out their Title to that true Religion, which they they do fo arrogantly boaft of, and fo wholly appropriate to Themfelves and Party, that though Heaven be capacious enough to entertain the Inhabitants of a thoufand Earths, yet can they not allow one inch to any, befides those of their Perswasion: And'tis no wonder, if their own narrow Souls perfwade them, they are only in the narrow way ; but the Pharifees, their Predeceffors in Principles and Pretenfions, were never the nearer to entring into the Glorious Gates of Eternity, for their being fo bufie in framing Bolts and Locks to exclude all others from entring into those Bleffed Regions.

And not to pass over even the Narrow Seas, and there to trace these Turbulent Men and their Principles through all the Paths of Mischief, which they have beaten in Forreign Countries, whereby they have forfeited all Right to St. James's Character of the true Religion, which is peaceable, cas well as pure; our own dear England, our Cities, or Towns, our Villages, our prophaned Temples, and our Holy Altars thrown down as Idolatrous, our blushing Fields, and our bleeding Laws, our gasping Liberty, and expiring Religion, our Eftates confumed with Arbitrary Taxes, and heavy Impositions unknown to our generous Anceftors; fo many Oppressions, Exactions, Plunder, and Free Quarter, fuch vaft Treasures borrowed upon the Publick Faith, Sequestrations and Compositions exhausted, so many thousand Lives as perished in the late Calamitous Rebellion, the entire fubverfion of the Government, and the barbarous Murder of a Lawful King, thousands of living Witneffes and Sufferers under the Cruelty and Bondage of their Usurpation, nay, their own Authentique Records, Declarations, Protestations, Covenants and Affociations, and, which is more than all thefe, their Electricity.

their own Confeiences are Witneffes before God and the whole World of Men and Angels, that the ways of Reace are not known to them; or make any part in the Composition of their Religion; but that, notwithstanding their high Pretensions to Purity, Seditions; Tumults, Infurrections; Treafon and Rebellion are the Fruits and Effects, the Confequences and Conclusion of the Separation, which begins with Whining in a Condenticle against Ceremonies and Perfecution for Confeience take, but in the end advances into the open Field with the loud Arguments of Drums and Trumpets, the thundering Language of the Cannon, and in downlight defiance and opposition of Lawful Government and Authority by Armstand Violence, or the baller ways of Verret Treafons and Affaffinations.

Elad there been indeed but one fingle Inftance of the mifchievous and dangerous inclinations of thefe combined Factions, it were fufficient for ever to ruine their Reputation amongly wife and fober minded Men b But they have given to many repeated Teftimonies of their harred of the prefent Government both Givil and Ecclefiaftical and of a refuers rurbulent, and universationable. Femper obstinately refolved upon the first opportunity to Attempt the Subversion and Ruine of them both, that there cannor be the least excuse found out to plead in mitigation of their Crimes: But to all their former Guilt, and the very late diffurbances and feditious behaviour of which they have, under the new Denomination of The True Protestants, been most motoriously guilty, the detection of this last Excorable Confpiracy to take off the most Gracious and Indulgent Prince in the World, and his Illustrious and only Brother the Duke, by the most infamous method of Allaffination, is fuch a demonstrative Evidence of their implacable Malice, that they cannot add any thing more Black and Wicked, to render them, till they abandon these Trayterous Principles, most detestable and odious to all Loyal Subjects and good Chriftians.

The Faction indeed stand much upon their Tiptoes again, now their first Consternation for the Discovery is over, and because they are not to a single man found upon a Muster-Roll among the infamous Confpirators, would from thence G argue

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argue a kind of Innocency in the Party: But let any Perfon confider, that fo great an undertaking, as the Subverfion of this well-built Government, and the juftifying of fuch horrid Methods, by which it was to be begun, was never poffibly to be effected by a few Heads or Hands; and that there being an abfolute neceffity to fecond the first Blow by a most confiderable Force of Arms, and it will be impossible to doubt, but that the Confpirators, though they did not Communicate the Particularities of their Treasonus Design to every Individual person, from whom they expected affistance, yet made themselves most affured of affistance, from a Powerful Party, which should joyn with them to perfect their Execrable purposes.

For it is impossible that fo many Men, as are known to be of the Confpiracy, both by their own Confession, and the Teftimony of fo many unexceptionable Witneffes, and Circumstances, should all of them by confent become Ideots and Madmen, to think of accomplishing fuch amazing Treasons by Miracles or the Strength of Imagination; it is true, a small number of fuch desperate hellish Villains, as were imbarqued in the most wicked Enterprize, might (I am all horror to name it,) with their Blunderbulles have Affaffinated the King and his Royal Brother; but it must be a numerous Party, who must have feconded that Curfed Blow, fo as to inable them to overcome all the fucceeding Difficulties and Oppofitions, which they could not but forefee they must encounter with, from the Loyal Party, who by the Shaftsbury Affociation, and the well known Malice of the Exclusioners, which comprehended the whole Faction of the Diffenters, would quickly have discovered who were the Traytors, and Murderers of the King and his Brother, and would certainly most vigorously have opposed them, and the progrefs of their Defigns of Usurpation.

Now from what Quarter of Heaven, or from what Subterranean Caverns must this affistance come? Did they expect any of Eli/ba's Flaming Battalions, or an Army of Aery Combatants? or had they a promise of Forty Thousand Black Bills, that would fight without hands, or a Levy of St. Jago Pilgrims, to make use of these Black

Black-Bills, to defend and support their blacker Cause? They must certainly be all Lunaticks indeed and Madmen. if they relyed upon an invisible Power. Nor is it to be doubted, but that, how much foever they would have intituled God to the Caule, as their Ancestors and Predeceffors in Rebellion had done, yet, like them, they would not fo abfolutely have reposed their trust in Him, but that they would wifely have thought, the best of their way was to make use of the Arm of Flesh, and a Sword of Steel, which they knew by experience would prove a better defence than the Shield of Faith, or their pretended Sword of the Spirit, and enable them to fettle Chrift in his Throne (as the Presbyterians use to cant it) by disposfeffing the King of His: But befides the Old Army Officers, who were to command them, there must be an Army to be commanded; and who could these Levies confist of, but the Factious Schifmaticks and Diffenters, who having lifted themfelves under Separation, the very Standard of the Old Caufe, no man in his Senfes can doubt, but, had her bloody Colours, wrought with Liberty of Confcience, and Colledges Motto, No Popery, No Slavery, been once difplaid in the Field, whole Troops of Zealous Volunteers would. in the Language of their Addresses, have offered their Lives and Fortunes, and hazarded their Souls and Bodies in her fervice, against the Tyranny of King-Ship, the ufelefsnels and danger of Peerage, and the Antichristianism of Prelacy and Popery: Pentland Hills, and Bothwel Bridge give us good affurance of the Inclinations and Forwardness of these pretended Saints, to take up Arms and propagate the Gofpel by the wrong Sword; though if they were not infatuated, even to Perdition, the difcovery of their Treasons, and the baffling of their repeated attempts against Gods Vicegerent, were fufficient to convince them, how difagreeable their Practices, and the Principles which lead them, are to the Divine Majestie and Supreme Monarch of the World.

But that which puts this matter out of all dispute, is the Testimony of their own Consciences. The Plot, faith Walcot, one of the Confpirators, is laid broad and deep; and Collonel Sidney professeth boldly, that he diesa Martyr to

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that Old Caufe, in which he had from his Youth been trained up: The Diffenters effect him no lefs; Now do I appeal to themfelves, if they do not think the Caule. for which he Glories that he died a Martyr, a Righteous Caufe ? Nay, and Gods Righteous Caufe too ? If they do not think fo, why do they to zealoufly embrace, and, fo far as they may without danger of the Laws, encourage, fupport, and defend it, by continuing fo pertinacioufly in their Separation, the very Badge and diftinguishing Charafter of those, who have devoted themselves to it? Most affuredly, if they did not think fo of it, they would for ever abandon it. And if they do think and believe, that it is Gods Righteous Caufe, they will judge themfelves under the most powerful Obligations in the World, upon occasion offered, to be affistant with their Perfons or Purfes to maintain it, and even to fight the Lords Battels against the Mighty And were it possible to keep the Two Devils of Fear and Diffimulation from jogging their Elbows, and pulling them by the Sleeves, to make them conceal the depth of their Hearts, I do strongly affure my felf, that they would boldly tell the World, and proclaim it by the found of Trumpet and beat of Drum; That they effeem nothing they poffers, not their very Lives, too precious, if they may be inftrumental in carrying on the Glorious Reformation of the Old Caufe.

And here are the Dimensions of this late Conspiracy, the depth and breadth of the Plot, which Walcot mentions; which is not one hairs breadth narrower, or one inch shallower, than the united Strength, Power, and Interest of the whole Faction of the Diffenters; who would once again have adventured not only Bodkins and Thimbles, Plate, Money, Horse and Arms, but their Lives also, to seen more Gracious and Merciful to them and the whole Nation, than to fuffer them, by Success in this Wicked Enterprize, to run headlong to our Ruine, and their own Damnation.

Let it suffice, That all Wife Men know, that the strength of this detestable Conspiracy was built upon no other Foundation, than the Hopes and Considence, which the Traytors

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Traytors had, from fome of the Principal of them, of the Affistance, the Vigorous, Unanimous Affistance of the Diffenters; and that all Good, Honest, and Loyal men believe it; nay, that they who feem most to dispute or doubt it, are confcious to themfelves of their own good wifhes, not only to the Principal Traytors, but even to the Treason: and fince it is well known they have long ago abandoned all shame for such Imputations, nothing but the difappointment of their hopes and expectations, could be the Caufe of that Univerfal damp, consternation, amazement, and dejection which were fo visibly painted in their Faces, that one might know them by those Marks from other men, as they walk't the Streets : And though they are fomthing recovered out of the trance of their Sorrows, and have reaffumed fome part of their wonted courage and confidence, yet even that courage betrays their guilt, whileft they wholly imploy it to difcredit all belief of the truth of this Confpiracy : And it is almost impossible, to give a more infallible Demonstration for the certainty of any thing in this World than for this, and that they must of necessity be in some fort or other Guilty themfelves, who Ridicule, Extenuate, Palliate, Applaud, Juftifie, and use all the Arts imaginable, not only to make their Party appear Innocent, but to make the whole Plot an Artifice and a Contrivance, and to arraign the Supreme Power and the Justice of the Nation as Guilty, by the Condemnation and Execution of the Principal Traytors and Accomplices in the Treafon: And certainly they have no thoughts of abhorrence and deteftation of fuch black and execrable Villanies, nor any intentions to abandon them, who do fo warmly hugg and cherish the only Caufe of this, and fo many other Treafons, Plots, and Confpiracies both against the late King and his prefent Majeftie, their wicked Principle of Separation, which is the Mother of all those Seditions, Infurrections, and Rebellions, which to their cost these Nations have so often felt.

For when Men have once separated themselves from the Ecclesiastical, they do at the same instant cut the Cords and Ligaments of Obedience to the Civil Govern-H

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ment, they, by usurping Soveraign Power to difpenfe with the Obligation of any one Law, bid open defiance to the very Effence of all Laws, and, without the confent of King, Lords, and Commons undertake to Abrogate, Repeal, and make not only void, but unlawful, and unjuft, and intolerable fuch AEts of Parliament, as were by the Common Confent of the King and the Three Effates of the Realm, Enacted to retain the Subjects in their due Obedience, and cannot without (hocking the very Foundations of the Government be cancelled by any other Authority, than that which at first gave them being : So that they are in actual Rebellion even at the first step, though not in actual Arms, and open Hoftility against the King, the Laws, and the very Conftitution and Life of the Government, which confifts in the Power and Authority of making Laws, and exacting Obedience to them: Now this difobedience to the Laws, and thereby difowning the Authority which made them, naturally leads the tranfgreffors to fear the Penalties of those Laws, which they have violated, and to dread the threatning edge of the Sword of Justice, the Guardian of those Laws, with which the Supreme Magiltrate is by God intrusted, to punish the Dilobedient, and preferve the Peace and Tranquillity of Human Society; Now Fear is only fo much the Elder Brother of Hatred, as Elau was to Jacob, that Imooth Supplanter, ever lavs hold of the Heel of its hairy Brother; and when men are once advanced to hate what they fear, they do immediately proceed to wifh, defire, and indeavour to put themselves out of the reach of danger, from what they both fear and hate. When these two Paffions thus adopted into the Family of Religion, have once taken full poffession of Mens Minds, it is not long before they Precipitate them into the Search of all Ways and Contrivances how to fecure themfelves, which because they cannot immediately obtain, they presently fall to accusing the Laws of Injustice, and the Magistrates of Tyranny and Persecution, that fo their disobedience may find a Refuge under the shelter of their pretended Innocence, for which they can have no other Foundation, but the Charging the Laws them felves with want of Equity and

and Juffice : Nor is the Government only to be thus accufed as unrighteous, and defpifed as unjust; and obedience to its Laws renounced as unlawful, but their fear and hatred put them upon all the Out-fide Acts of Hypocritical Piety, and diffembled Sanctity, that by them they may win both Pity and gain a Party, and fo intrench themselves in the Fortifications of Numbers. hoping for Impunity, at least from the Multitude of Offenders, which when they have gained, they are not fparing of their fecret Menaces, how unfafe it may be to Exasperate, and how Impolitique for the Government, by compelling them to Obedience, to force them to extremities. No fooner have they gained this Point, and that they apprehend that the Scale is turned, and that the Government, of which they before flood in fo much Fear, begins now justly to be in fear of them, but they prefently become Infolent in their Actions, Seditious in their words, Frequent in open Menaces, and Bold Petitioners to their Prince for fuch Favours and Indulgences. as they are well affured, if he grants, he must be ruined. and if he denyes, they are refolved to endeavour by Force to extort them from him, and the Sum of all their Defires at the last centring in their being intrusted with the Power of the Sword, the difference at last comes to fall under the Fatal Decifion and Arbitrement of the Sword. And how matters must be managed, when they come to that difinal Period, and are referred to the determination of that Umpire, I think little need to be faid, and it is yet too fresh in memory, to be again repeated; most certainly War, and especially a Civil War, can never go unattended by the calamitous Legions of Mifery, Ruine, Oppression, Murder, Defolations, and all the Licentious Mischiefs, which the Rude and Mercenary Spirits, of which the Inferior Military Men are always composed, can be guilty off.

This is the Rare texture of the Spiders Web of Separation, in the Centre whereof the Devil of Rebellion fitts Enthroned, and though the out-lines of the Circumference feem all composed of Innocence, Purity, and Reformation, yet when once men come but to touch and H 2 buz

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buz about the smallest Cords of this Fatal Net, like soolish Flies they are intangled and caught, and the farther they proceed, and the more they strive, the more are they wrapped and inclosed in the Snares of the Devil.

Thus does Separation begin with miltaken Zeal for Religion, which by easie steps infentibly transports men to defend one Errour by a thousand, and to commit the most horrid impicties and most dreadful fins, to support and maintain that, which they call their Religion : Thus have we feen the Tears of the Widows, and heard the Cries of the Orphans, robbed of their Husbands, Parents, and Eftates, for the Glory of God: We have heard the groaning of the Prisoners, and those appointed to die; we have seen fo many Loyal Free-Subjects, without and against Law, Reason, and Humanity, brought to Axes, Gibbets, and Halters, and all pretended to be done for God's Righteous Caufe and Glory: Robbing of Churches, and defacing of Temples, Crimes which Heathen Idolaters would have blush'd at, were all for the Glory of God too, and the Honour of his Caufe. Nay, there is fcarce that horrible kind of Impiety, Blasphemy, or any fort of Wickedness to be named, which was not committed during the late Rebellion under this Pretence; and the most barbarous and inhumane Outrages, which the afflicted Royalists fuffered from these pretended Saints, are so great and many, as it is impossible to recount them, all which were fo far from being punished by the Usurping Powers, that they were encouraged, applauded, justified, and rewarded as acceptable Services to God and the Parliament; Even Cruelty was become fo great a Virtue, that it was one of the choiceft subjects of Difcourse, and with which the Boanergeses of the Faction were wont from the fuffering Pulpit to entertain the People, and Prophane the Temples of the God of Peace, with Exhortations to War and Blood. Well might the God of Peace and Purity fend that difmal Fire of London to purge those Temples, whose Beams and Stones had been to tainted by the Leprous breath of Rebellious Preachers, that no whiting or scraping, according to the Mofaick Method of cleanfing Leprous Houses, was sufficient to cleanse them, to as to be fit for the offering up of the Sacrifices of Prayers

Prayers and Praises to the everlasting Prince of Peace, or to have the Holy Dove, condescend to dwell among men, and affist their Devotions in those Holy Places.

And that I may not feem falfly to accufe them, I will give two or three Inftances of this Bloody Divinity; though I could produce a thoufand, and they who delight to paddle among fuch Bloody Tenents, may be fufficiently furnished out of the Printed Sermons of the late Times, a confiderable Collection of which may with little pains be seen in my very Excellent Friend, the Malleus Schifmaticorum, Mr. L'Estranges first and second Books of Diffenters Sayings, under the Heads of Reformation by Blood, and The War Justified, &cc.

Cut down the Malignants, (fo was the Royal Party named) with the Sword of Justice, Root them out, and confume them with Fire, that no root may fpring again. (Walker's Sermon, Jan 29. 1644.) If the Devil himfelf had fill'd the Pulpit, that Old Walker, who like a Roaring Lion goes to and fro feeking whom he may devour, could not certainly in fewer words have expressed more Comprehensive Cruelty, or a more Barbarous Thirst after Humane Blood.

But you shall hear another. There is no dallying with God now, faith Cafe, much delay hath been used already, too much; God is angry, and he feems to ask this once more, Will you Arike? Will you execute Judgment, or will you not? Tell me; for if you will not, I will: I will have the Enemies Blood, and yours too, if you will not execute Vengeance upon Delinquents, for the Day of Vengeance is in my heart, and the year of my Redeemed is come, Ila 63. (Cale, before the Commons, 1644.) Never could the Lips fure of any, who pretended to fear the Divinity which they ador'd, except a Presbyterian's, dare to affront him by fuch a positive, audacious, and blasphemous Prosopopeia; herein shewing himself a false Prophet by putting on his Horns of Iron, and pushing on every fide of him for Blood and Slaughter; never did any wretched and uninfpired Mortal fo prefumptuoufly and peremptorily undertake to speak the Soveraign will and pleasure of the Merciful Creator, as this bold Schismatick does in this most fangui-T

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fanguinary Decree, as if he had been admitted into the Cabinet Council with the Almighty, and had not only outgon St. Paul who travelled to the Third Heavens, but had received a more ample Commission, than that Apostle, to relate, what the other tells us, 2 Cor. Cap. 12. Ver. 4. was unspeakable and not lawful for a Man to utter: But God be praised, who hath affured us by the Mouths of his Inspired Servants, the Prophets, that he hath no Pleasure in the Death of his Enemies, as this false Prophet would have us believe; and hereby we may easily discover, that it was he, who was a Murderer from the beginning, who inspired them with these Bloody Doctrines, and this Method of abusing Scripture, at which we know he has a most notable Talent.

But if any Person defire to see a Summary of the fanguinary defires of the Separatists, he may confult a Pamphlet Intituled, Justices Plea, Printed and Published August, 1st. 1644, of which this is the Abridgment.

The Cruel Miscreant address himself to the Assembly of Divines, (and by that, he should be a Presbyterian) and vehemently exhorts them to move the High and Honorable Court of Parliament, that Justice may be speedily and severely Executed upon all the most Disloyal and Treacherous Enemies of the Kingdom.

For, faith he, One, if not the main, provoking Caufe of all our Miferies, is that Wrath-provoking Sin of Impunity, and not Executing Juffice and deferved Punishment upon Eminent Offenders and Malefactors amongst us. Then he falls upon quoting and mifapplying Scripture, and the History of Achan, Joshua 7th, and from thence proceeds to charge the Blood of Bohemia, the Palatinate, Rochel, the Ifle of Rhee, Ireland and England, upon the King and Loyal Party, whom according to the Presbyterian Rhetorick he Styles Papifts, Atheifts, Pontificians, and Malignants of all Sorts and Sexes; and, adds he, fome of them are put into our Hand as fo many devoted Achans, accurfed ones, yet of all of them, but one Capital Offender, except fome Inferiour ones, Three in London, and as many at Bristol, brought by our Renowned Josbuahs (meaning the Faction of the Two Houses) to deferved Death and The Destruction. (P. I.).

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The Remedy, faith he, of Englands Malady, which is a State Gangrene, is the ferious, zealous, and unpitying Execution of Justice upon the faid Malefactors, and by no means out of Pretence of finful Pity or Partiality to spare the Lives of any, whom God hath thus appointed to Death.

And this he endeavours to prove to be a Duty, first, from Precepts, Gen. Cap. 9. Ver. 6. Whofoever Sheddeth Mans Blood, by Man Shall his Blood be Shed. This is a general Rule, faith he, and, from one end of the Bible to the other, admits of no Exception either of Princes or Peafants, Noble or Ignoble. (So that here you fee is a Fatal Blow directly levell'd at the Kings Neck by the Presbyterian Doctrine, though the Independents robb'd them of the power of putting it in practice) but he goes forward, leaving the impressions of his Cloven-footed Tutor upon every ftep he takes, and falls with him to his Scriptum eft, quoting I Sam. Chap. 15. Ver. 2, 3. Thus faith the Lord of Hofts, I remember that which Amaleck did to Ifrael, how he laid wait for him in the Way, when he came up from Egypt. Now go, and (mite Amaleck, and utterly deftroy all that they have, and spare them not, but flay both Man and Woman, Infant and Suckling, Oxe and Sheep, Camel and Als. (The Royalifts were the Amalekites, and the most Religious King in the World was in Presbyterian Dialect, Agag, and this was the Doom, to which they were adjudged by these pretended Saints, and that too as peremptorily, as if God had told them his Will by immediate Revelation, as he did to Samuel, and had declared the King and his Loyal Subjects his unpardonable Enemies, and as Wicked Idolaters, as were the Amalekites, and their King, Agag.) But the killing Blow was alway that paffage, Revelations. Chap. 18. Ver. 6. Reward her even as she rewarded you, and double unto her double according to her works, in the Cup which she filled, fill to her double, and then to be fure they came to the dashing out the Brains of the Babylonish Brats, the Cavaleers against the Stones. Lastly, adds he, that of the Prophet Jeremy, which I most humbly and heartily defire all our Grave and Godly Parliamentary Worthies should be most often and extraordinarily minded of, Jer. Chap. 48. ver:

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ver. 10. Curfed be he, that doth the work of the Lord deceitfully, and Curfed be he, that keepeth back his Sword from Blood. Here's a Precept, cries out this Son of the Horfeleech, with a witnefs indeed, a Precept under no lefs than a Curfe, yea an ingeminated Curfe, to fhew the certainty and feverity of Gods difpleafure in the neglect of it; yea we fee, it is called a dealing deceitfully with God and Men, to do it flightly, much more not to do it at all; the Lord give those, whom it most nearly concerns, care and confcience timely and truly to fet upon it. (Page 3.)

But left the Authority of perverted Scripture-Precepts should not be sufficient to flimulate and inftigate the Heads of the Faction to fo much Cruelty, and fo many indifcriminating premeditated Murders, he proceeds to furnish Presidents to fortifie his bloody Doctrine; and first, faith he affirmatively, Phineas Executed Judgment on Zimri and Cozbi. Upon which Text, adds he, as Reverend and Mellifluous Mr. Marshal in his Sermon observes, That one man, by his Holy Zeal, may be a means to fave a whole Kingdom; how much more then a whole Parliament, punishing Offenders in a Legal way by the Rule of Justice. Then he produces Jebu, Executing Vengeance upon Joram and Abaziah, two Kings, and flaying the feventy Sons of Ahab, and the two and forty Brethren of Abaziah King of Judah. 2 Kings Chap. 9 and 10.

From Positive he proceeds to Negative Prefidents, as he calls them, to shew that God was displeased for neglecting Executing Vengeance upon Capital Offenders; instancing in the Quarrel between the Benjamites and Israelites, Judges Chap 20th. the whole Chapter being, as he faith, the very Case of England; comparing the King and his Party to the wicked Benjamites, who had committed and justified that inhumane Rape upon the Levites Concubine, and the Parliament and Faction to the true Israelites. Then he tells you the story of Ahab's permitting Benhadad to escape, I Kings Chap 20. ver. 42. And he faid unto him, thus faith the Lord, because thou hast let go out of thy hands a man whom I appointed to utter destruction, therefore thy Life shall go for his Life, and thy People for his People. Then he instances in Saul's forfeiring his

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his Kingdom for fparing Agag, King of the Amalekites, I Sam. Chap. 15. Ver. 23. Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, he hath rejected thee from being King. (A strong push for Deposing and Murdering the King, as being rejected of God, as Saul was.)

But in regard this was addreffed to People, who had Pretended most wonderful tenderness of Conscience, lest there should be any remains of that, he comes now to hardning of them by answering an Objection.

Obj. What is all this to us of the Ministry ?

Anfw. It concerns you all very much, and you also in the first place, even You, Reverend Gentlemen: Such as are Arch-Enemies to God and his most Righteous Caufe, who have fuck'd the Blood of Gods precious Ones, are now held in Prifon among us; they are only imprifoned, but some only pincht in their Purses and set at Liberty, at least from danger of Death: And this I fay, nay God fays, Justice is grievously neglected, and the just Wrath of God highly incenfed and exasperated against us for the fame. Now you, Reverend Gentlemen, are Sentinels and Watchmen, Ezek. Chap. 3. Ver. 7. and Chap. 33. Ver. 7, 8. And you are to give timely and ferious warning to the Superior Magistrates, Efa. Chap. 58. Ver. 1. Cryaloud, spare not, lift up your voices like Trumpets, to Advise, Preach, Petition to purpose, our most Noble and Honorable Parliamentary Worthies, to put in serious, zealous, and speedy Execution, this God-pleafing, Wrath-appeafing Work of Severity, and exactly punishing all Grand Offenders, and Arch-Adverfaries of God and the Kingdom, whofoever they be.

Then he reminds them, that Justice was done on the Earl of Strafford by the City of London's means, who, about two years fince, with an Unanimous and Zealous confent Affembled gravely and advifedly together, and in a fober and fubftantial manner by their most humble Petition, craving and crying out for Justice against that pernicious Traytor, and Cruel Crafty Enemy of the State, the Earl of Strafford, accordingly obtained the thing defired.

And

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And now he comes to intitle God to this Bloody Divinity, and, as if he had adored fome of the inhumane Idols of the Pagans, to befpeak Hecatombs of Humane Sacrifices to honor and ferve him with: Say, faith he, What Honor and Dignity hath been done to God for all the late Victories? Much by the Parliament; but whatever hath been, all is too little; and therefore fome Extraordinary and Eminent Work, tending to the High Honour of the Lord, our most glorious wonder-working God; nothing like destroying those Achans and Agags, whether Great by Place, or Noble by Birth.

But then again, his almost finothered Conficience gets a little breath to cross his fanguinary Divinity with an Objection, whilest he stops her Gries with an impertinent and shuffling Answer.

Obj. But what, faith he? Nothing but Blood and Cruelty? Make the Parliament a Parliament of Blood? May not Mercy be as Honourable, as thus fiercely shedding Blood?

Anfw. I, or rather Gods Word faith, Who art thou that dareft call that Act Bloody, which God himfelf calls Justice and Judgment, and wherein God is fo delighted. Secondly, I fay not all, but as the Prophet Feremy, Chap. 15. Ver. 2. Thus faith the Lord, fuch as are for Death to Death; and fuch as are for the Sword to the Sword, and fuch as are for the Famine to the Famine, and fuch as are for the Captivity to the Captivity. (So that you fee, the tender Mercies of a Presbyterian are Cruelty, and the Merciful Schifmatick is not altogether for Hanging, Drawing, and Quartering; no, good Man ! he is only for Sword, Famine, and Captivity, for fome of them; and I dare fay, had the abused Text had Flague, Fire, and Water in it, the Compassionate Creature would graciously have condescended to spare the Malignants from Death, to have Committed them to those other lingring Punishments: But here's no Quarter to be given, not one grain of Mercy to be found in his Heart, no Pardon to be had or hoped, and, in the Battel of Presbyterian Vengeance, none are like to escape.)

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But now he comes to wind up his Bloody Bottoms, and concludes, That this Advice is given in fingleness and fincerity of heart, for that he may fay with David, What have I done, is there not a Cause?

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Here is the very Heart, the Soul, the Confeience of a True Protestant Schismatick, and indeed the very Spirit of Separation laid naked and open to the view of all Mankind. Here's a Window into the very Bosome of the Faction; where one may fee Revenge and Cruelty, Malice and Murder, Hatred of Monarchy, and Contempt of Kings, and ten thousand other Impieties lodged in every corner of his breaft. How would these Cruel People now like the Lex Talionis, Adonibezek's Law, not only to have their Toes and Thumbs cut off, but, according to their own Divinity, fince they are most manifestly Guilty of what they fally accufe the Loyal Party, to be Condemned to all the Severites, which they have fo uncompassionately allotted to others : But they are out of that danger, our Religion teaches us a far different Temper, and would they give the Government any tolerable affurance, that it were poffible for them to be peaceable, and forbear pulling the Penalties of the Laws, made for its fecurity, upon their own Heads, they might grow old, and go in quiet to their own, if they would let others hope to do fo to their Graves.

I will add but one Inftance more, and that shall be of Mr. Love, whose unpeaceful Zeal was one great occasion of the breaking off the *Uxbridge Treaty*, by which means to many thousands of poor Souls were sent in the succeeding Wars, to Untimely and Bloody Deaths:

Men, faith he, who lye under the Guilt of much Innocent Blood are not meet perfons to be at Peace with, till all the Guilt of the Blood be expiated and avenged, either by the Sword of the Law, or the Law of the Sword. 'Tis the Sword, not Disputes and Treaties, that must end this Controverse; (just point blanck contrary to the Text, which is exactly according to the Presbyterian Divinity). Wherefore turn your Plow-shares into Swords, and your Fruning-books into Spears, to fight the Lords Battels, to avenge the Blood of Saints, which hath been spilt; it must be avenged either by us, or upon us. (Loves Sermon at Uxbridge Treaty, 1644.) K 2

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And fo it happened; *Providence* it feems taking him at his Word; and fome part of that Innocent Blood, which was fhed by his incitement, being by those of his own Party, according to his *Oraculous*, tho' otherwise intended, Prediction, avenged upon himself; which because it fell out by a very uncommon accident, and known to very few, *Providence* seeming to interpose between him and a Pardon, which was intended for him, and to shew us, that vir fanguinum non dimidiabit dies fuos, Blood-thirsty Men shall not live out half their Days, I think it will not here be impertinent to my Design, or unprofitable either to the present or future Times, to make publick the *Relation* of it, which I had from the Mouth of a very Loyal, Worthy, and Credible Person; which was thus.

That the Independents, after the Murder of the King, having made themfelves abfolute Conquerors, and Masters of the Sword, and thereby fnatched the Lawrels of Victory from the Presbyterian Brows, who had, together with them, born the heat and burthen of the Day, and fweat to hard in the Common Caufe ; and that they had now every where crushed their fair hopes of Erecting their rigorous Discipline in the Establishment of a National Church-Government, according to the Geneva and Scottifb Model, fo that the Sneaking Presbyterians were even forced to content themselves with a bare Toleration, being every hour affronted by the Huffing Independents, and every moment menaced with Ruine, by taking away the burthen of Tithes, the maintenance of their Caufe and Ministers; they began to confult which way to retrieve themfelves from those desperate Events, which seemed, like black Clouds, to hang over their Heads, ready to discharge themselves and all their Storms and Thunder upon them. And feeing no way more probable, than to follow the Example of their Dear Brethren of Scotland, they cast their thoughts upon a Treaty with the King, then in Exile; but that this was out of pure kindness to themfelves, and not in the least to the King or his Interest, it is most evident, both because they utterly refused therein to joyn with the Loyal Party, and that even Mr. Love humfelf, with his latest Breath upon the Scaffold, affures us, That ADC

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That it was true, he did oppose in his Place and Calling, the Forces and Tyranny of the late King; and, were he alive again, faith he, and should I live longer, (the Cause being as then it was) I should oppose him longer.

The Crafty Independents, whole jealoufie of the Prefbyterian Interest and Power made fearful of them, and those fears vigilant, having their Spies, Emissaries, Informers, and Intelligencers in every Corner, even in the Kings Court, during his Exile, quickly got the scent of this Prefbyterian Intrigue; and Love, as a Principal Man of the Presbyterian Faction, being most zealous and forward, and, by reason of his precipitate boiling temper of Spirit, less circumspect and cautious, was immediately Discovered, Apprehended, Tryed, Convicted, and Condemned for this High Treason against the State.

But he being the Minion of the Presbyterians, and they confidering, what a wound of Infamy it would give to their, even expiring, Reputation thorow the whole Nation. if he should die for this Crime of supposed Loyalty, therefore extraordinary Interceffions and Applications were made to the Commons, then Styled The Supreme Authority of the Nation, for his Deliverance; all his faithful Zeal and memorable Services in former Times were recounted, and the danger of difobliging and lofing the Prefbyterian Interest and Kindness; and how hazardous it might be to the Common-wealth, not yet well fetled, if, by fuch feverities, the Presbyterians should be provoked to joyn with the Malignant Party, were among other Sollicitations represented and infinuated to the Grandees of the Independent Party. But this Supreme Authority of the Nation having now struck their Top-fail to Cromwel, who wore the Flag of Soveraignty, even over this goodly Supreme Authority, till fuch time as they had fent a dispatch to their Great Distator Oliver, to confult his Soveraign Will, and to know from his Lips, upon which all Mens Deftinies now depended, their Supremeships at Westminster durst not condescend to give Love a Pardon for his Life, only Execution was respited for some little time.

Cromwel, being then absent in Scotland, upon the Receipt of this Account from the Slaves, whom he was pleafed to L. call

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call his Masters, having taken the matter into his grave Deliberation, returns his Answer in a private Letter to one of his Confidents, but I cannot positively charge my Memory, whether Scot or Martin; and therein, according to his Politicks, confidering, that at present his hands were full, and fearing, left the English Presbyterians should rife at his back, and joyn with the Scottish Kirk-Party, with whom he was now ingaged, he graciously Condescends, that Love should be for a confiderable time Reprieved, and, upon good Security from Him and his Party of their future behaviour, Pardoned.

Now by what Impulse or Direction God only knows, two or three Gentlemen, who had formerly been of the Kings Army, happening to travel the Northern Road, and meeting the Poft, who, among others, was charged with this Letter, and inquiring of him, Whether he had; any Scotch Letters, to which he innocently replyed, He had; a Curiofity feized their Imagination to peep into the Secrets of the Usurping Powers; and therefore taking the Post afide out of the High Road, into a convenient place, and opening his Male, they took out and opened the Scottifb Pacquet, and, among others, this of Cromwels, which carried a Warrant for a Reprieve for Love; upon the reading of which, one of them immediately cried out, Oh! that is the Rogue, that ruin'd us, by breaking off the Treaty at Uxbridge; and thereupon putting that Letter in his pocket, they reftored the reft to the Post, telling him, there were his Letters again, and immediately mounting, and putting Spurs to their Horfes, they purfued their intended Journey.

The Pacquet arriving at London, and feveral Letters from Cromwel to diverfe Perfons, without one fingle Syllable concerning Love, the Party took it for granted, that this Silence was intended as an abfolute Denial - And therefore, not daring to draw upon themfelves the high difpleafure of Cromwel, either by a fecond Importunity to fave him, or by a Delay of Execution, in a few days after the Wartant for his difpatch into the other World was figned, and he, who had been inftrumental in bringing fo many Noble Heads, and even the Kings, to that Infamous and Untimely Death, had himfelf the Honour of the Axe, and to have have the blood of fo many Innocents, as was shed by his Party, avenged upon himself, according to his Sanguinary and Prophetick Divinity.

But, while my Pen runs in this full Carreer against these Cruel and Sanguinary Principles, it is more than probable, that the usual Courtesie of the Faction will bestow the Title of a bloudy-minded Perfecutor upon me; and that the intent of this Exposure of their Positions is designed purposely to Expose their Persons to the Hatred and severest Punishments of the Laws and Government. Now though, while I keep my felf to the strictest Rules of Truth, I should little value the worft of their Imputations, yet confidering, that they are wont to extend their Calumnies from fingle Perfons to the whole Order of our Church, I have too much Duty and Tenderness, for the Reputation of that Glorious and truly Apostolical Church, whereof I esteem it my greatest Honour to be one of her meanest Servants, to fuffer the least Spot, through my willing default, to fully her Beauteous Face: I must therefore make my most Solemn Protestation, that, as I have not the least Animofity to any Mans Perfon, fo I have not the leaft Inclination that prompts me to any kind of Cruelty; nay, it is my perfect abhorrence of Blood and Cruelty, that compels me for the Satisfaction of the Importunities of my own Conficience, to use my utmost Industry to prevent the effusion of Humane Blood. It is to prevent the growth of these Fatal Principles, which, if not in time suppressed and fubdued, threaten again to break out among us, and open the Veins of these Miserable Nations: It is because I would with my utmost Power hinder these deluded people, who become distracted with the Raving Poifon of fuch Divinity, either from Executing their Bloody Treafons and Malice upon others, or running themfelves to Execution upon the Sword of Justice. It is against the Immortal mifchief of the Principles, and not the Mortal Lives of the deluded Profefors of them, that I level all my blows; and that our Grand-Children may learn Wifdom from our harms and dangers; and know how to diffinguish by their Fruits the Cedar Government of Monarchy, from the Bramble Government of Faction and Ulurpation; that L 2 they

Revel. Chap. 2 ver. 9.

St. Jude. ver. 13. they may know the true difference between the truly Apostolical, Loyal, and Obedient Church of England, and thosefalse Schismaticks, who call themselves True Protestants, but are of the Synagogue of Satan: That they may understand the difference betwixt those Glorious Stars, the Angels of the Churches, the Bisbops, which are for ever fixed in the powerful Right-hand of the Son of God, and those New Lights, unfixed Meteors, wandring Stars, for whom, St. Jude tells us, is reserved the blackness of darkness for ever.

As for Exasperating the Government against them, as it is not my defign, and, that I address my whole discourse by way of Gaution to private Perfons; fo they ought rather to accuse their own Actions and not my Words, if the Government be justly Exasperated against them. And indeed, as it would be a very foolish Presumption in me, to pretend to advice, fo it would be a fuperfluous Vanity to go about to exafperate the Government, fince it is most certain the Government knows them fufficiently, already, and if the Tongues and Pens of all mankind were for ever filenced, their own Mouths, Pens, Words and Actions never ceafe to make Proclamations against themfelves, and to provoke the Government, even at no lefs Peril, than not only its Well-being, but its very Being, to take fuch Effectual Care of them, as to fecure the Monarch and Monarchy, the Church and Apostolical Hierarchy, from the continual Attempts of their unwearied Practices both fecret and open against them. And it is a Duty, which not only the Government owes it felf by the most Primitive and Innate Law of Self-Preservation, but it is bound by all the Laws of God, Nature, and Nations, and by all the Obligations, both Divine and Humane, by the ftrongest Reasons of Wisdom and Interest, to protect and defend the Loyal, Dutiful, Peaceable, and Obedient Subjects, against the wicked Defigns of the Seditious, Unruly, and Rebellious. And, as every Good man may modefully challenge this Protection from the Government, fo ought every Honest Man heartily to lend his best affistance towards the Support of that Power, trom which he expects Protection, by detecting the Defigns,

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figns, exposing the Artifices, and weakning the Force of its implacable Enemies, and such our Separatists have proved themselves sufficiently to be, had there been no other Pens, but their own, imployed against them.

And because the whole World, to whose hands these Papers shall come, shall witness for me, that I have Treated them at a far more temperate Rate, than these Brethren in Iniquity have treated each other in their mutual Quarrels, in their Cenfures, and exposing each others destructive Principles: And that, if they find themselves pierced through the very heart of their Reputation, they may, with the Eagle in the Fable, perceive, that the Arrow, from which they received their Mortal wound, is feathered from their own Wings; I will prefent the Reader with a Dialogue, taken out of their own Writings, and in their own proper Language, which poffibly may not be indivertive, and, I hope, not unufeful or unferviceable to the defign of Exposing, and, if possible, Exploding these Wicked, Turbulent, and Factious Opinions out of the Minds of Mankind.

And that it may be known which are their Words, and what is only inferted to reduce it into the form of a Familiar difcourfe, those Expressions, which serve only to tack it together, are printed in *Italick*, the other in the ordinary *Roman Letter*.

Independent. Here's a ftir indeed! What a buftle do thefe Presbyterians make for Reformation of Church-Government? We must put in An Humble Supplication to the King and Parliament, in opposition to these Motions of the Presbyterians for a Reformation. (Independents Petition, Printed at Amsterdam. 1641.)

Presbyterian. And what art thou?

Independent. A poor Suppliant of the Congregational way, who am come, with some others of our Church, to present our Humble Petition to the King and Parliament, for some Liberty and Indulgence to be shewed to the Tender Consciences of our Gathered Churches.

Presbyt. What? An Independent! A Brownist, a Separatist, I warrant you; None else would oppose this glorious Reformation and Endeavour to set Christ upon his Throne.

M

Indep.

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Indep. Good Sir! be not scandalized at the Name or the Thing. We are for the purity of the Gospel, according to the Pattern in the Mount.

Presbyt. Oh! You are one of that new-born Bastard Sect of Independency, which is nothing but a Confounding Ataxy, Rent upon Rent, and a Schifme of Schifmes, until all Church Community be torn into Atomes; every three Men (nay every three Women, among you) diffociating themselves into an iserolgnozeian, a Will-Worship of their own devifing, which fondly and madly you call a Church. But where, I pray, and in what corner of the world, hath this acry Independency been afleep until these days? Quo confule? Under what Kings Reign was it born ? Where may I hear, that it hath a being ? Where may I read, (below the World in the Moon) that ever it had a being? I will be bold to brand it with the name of a new-minted Seminary for all Self-Pride, Herefie, Schifme, Sedition, and for all Libertinifme : An Outfide feeming Saintship, a Pestilence to all Government, except a Traiterous and clouted Anarchy. (Sir Edward Deerings Speeches, Page 82. Sect. 2.)

Indep. I perceive, Sir, your Worship is a member of the most Honourable House of Commons, and, I hope, you will entertain a better Opinion of your weak Brethren, whose Tender Consciences cannot come up to all your Heights.

Presbyt. Never, Never, I affure you. Independency! Why it is a Genus Generaliffimum of all Errors, Herefies, Blafphemics, and Schifmes; compounded of, first, a Jew, arrogating to be, with them, the peculiar People of God: Secondly, Christian, in acknowledging the Scriptures, fome of them at least, tho' Pharifees themselves, and Publicaning all the World, whereas True Religion is like Jacobs Ladder, Stat pede in terris, caput inter nubila condit. Thirdly, Turk, submitting all to the Fate and Power of the Sword, Religion, Laws, and Liberty, that Idol of the People. (Walkers History of Independency, at the beginning.) Independ. Good your Worship, what ever you think of us, be pleased according to the trust reposed in you, as one of our Representatives, to deliver our Petition to the House, where I hope we have many Friends; you know there hath passed a

Vote

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Vote of the Commons of England for it, and I hope you have too much Honour for that Body to deny that Request.

Presbyt. I know indeed very well, that your Schifmatical Party hath been to Clamorous with Petitions, that a Vote was paffed in your Favour, That it is the undoubted Right of Subjects to Petition, and afterwards to acquiefce in the Wifdom and Justice of the two Houfes. (*Hift. of Indep.*)

Indep. Upon the Foundation of that undoubted Right it is, that we Address our selves to that Honourable Assembly. And you will see by the contents of our Petition, that it is time for us to flir, and that we have reason to complain. For as to the Motions of the Presbyterians for Reformation in Church Government, in the whole, First, there is much Self-feeking; for to what end is it motioned, to have Parish-Ministers raised up to an equal Height (as it were) of Power, and Authority with the Bishops, but that They and the Bishops together, keeping from the people their Rights and Liberties in the Gospel, may equally Lord it, and do what they please without control? But our hope is, that the Parliament, being Men in whom the Lord hath put Wifdom and Understanding, will for their Brethren and Companions fake, yea, and for their own Souls fakes too, prudently forefee the Evil, and prevent the Motion, and not put Authority into their hands, who will be, if they have it, as great Perfecutors of the Saints, as the Prelates formerly have been, and fo inftead of one Lordly Domineering Bishop in a Diocefs, we shall then have one in every Parish, and in some more, to oppress and suppress all such as walk up to their Light more Closely and Confcionably in all Gods ways; and what we fpeak, we fpeak no more than what we have had woful Experience of, and can make good by Proof. But in the next place, we cannot but take notice, of their mixing of Heaven and Earth together, motioning for a Discipline which is a very Hotch-Potch, a Gallimaufrey compounded of Epifcopacy, Presbytery, and Popery, thinking in likelyhood to please all fides, by framing, like the Samaritans, a Worship of Sundry Religions: But the Lord fees their Halting, and will one day reward them M 2 tor

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for it in their own bofoms, as they have deferved; and for these Reasons, we defire the removing of this devifed Liturgy and Hierarchy, and that Chrifts true Ministry, Worship, and Government may be established by Act of Parliament (Petition of the Independents, (upra citat.)

Presbyt. But when you have Petitioned, you do not Acquiesce in the Wisdom and Justice of the two Houses, who would have you quietly to attend the intended Reformation, which they hope to perfect ere long by those Arms, which they have raised to refcue the King from the Hands of his Evil Councellors, and bring him back to his Great Council the Parliament.

Indep. Alas ! Alas ! What do you tell us of Acquiefcing? What Favour can tender Consciences expect from Rigid Presbyterians, who are refolved to fet up their Discipline above all Power, and to enflave both King and People.

Presbyt. What can they expect but a Kingdom of Righteousness, and that the King should be made the most Glorious King in Christendome, as his Parliament hath promifed him: That the Parliament should injoy their Priviledges, the People their Liberties, and be freed from Monopolies, Ship-money, and the Antichristian Toke of Prelacy : and a National Church-Government according to the Word of God, and the Solemn League and Covenant be established.

Indep. Ab Sir.! From thence arife all our Fears : Which are notably confirmed from former Experiences, wherever Presbytery hath obtained Power. For as to the King, he must never flatter himself with any hopes from the Presbyterians: Their Government carries fuch a special Enmity against Monarchy, * That whosoever will Found the one, Maxime from must rafe the Fundamentals of the other : For this little the Pen of one, upstart Hierarchy can be little acknowledged, where inclusion in cute. Kingly Power is. This Epidemical Peft of Scotland was baptized by their Charity into a National Form in the Minority of King James, when the great Lords and Clergy, ruling all, divided Stakes, fo that when he came at age, and thought to grafp a Scepter, he found a Manacle, for it had confumed the Monarchie to a Skeleton; the unlimited Power of the Convention of Estates, and General Affembly especially, like the Rod of Aaron, was:

* A shrewd

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was fuch a budding Evil, that it devoured the Rod of Mofes. For, where they prevail, they will allow the King nothing but a Name without Substance; the Bishops neither Name nor Substance; And as for the People, they must expect no more favour from them than the Prince: For they leave the Lords, and Gentry, nothing but Slavery; and the Commons, Tyranny under the meanest of their fellow-Subjects. And to fay truth, Solomon's great Vanity is a Prime Mystery of Presbyterian Government, Servants on horfeback, and Princes on foot, for they affert, That Magiftrates of what Degrees or Rank foever, ought to use the Sword as they advife or command; and compel others to fubmit to the Decree of the General Affembly. And with what furious violence did they press their Covenant, fequestring all that refused to take it? So that they tread down all by a Moarnival or Two of Tyrants, no lefs Monstrous perhaps for Pride than Ignorance in every Parochial Inquisition. And should their Government. be established in England, for 24 Dioceffes, we should have 1000 Presbyteries, besides the Torture of Classes, Provincial Juntos, Synods, Affemblies. And how many of the Clergy must be called off from their Charges, to take upon their shoulders the Weight of Government, which was their only Argument against the Bishops ? And certainly, Tyranny is more supportable in a few than many hands; and there is nothing to be expected but a fiery Tryal, where the Furnace of Discipline is to exceffively heated, as it is by the Presbyterians; there being in one Ordinance of theirs about the Lord Supper, no lefs than Eighty fins named, excluding the Perfons accufed of any one of them from it, all which are left to the Malice of their Elders to accuse, as they did Sulanna. So that a Citizen shall not dare to dispose of his Estate; wear good Apparrel; get ten, twenty, or thirty per Cent. by Lawful ways of Trade, without the leave of the Elders. And then for the Men of the Long Robe, what will become of them? For all matters of Controversie will come before the Confiftory. And after all this, Lay-Eldership is a meer decoy, the Preaching Presbyters will do all, and the other must stand or fall according to his Report at the

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the General Affembly. (The Cafe of the Kingdom Stated by M. N. Shewing the feveral Interests; Printed, 1647.

* Marchemont Needbam.

Presbyt. Kings and Parliaments have found a Notable Advocate of you, I have heard your Party Speak other Language, even the most Wicked Blasphemies against this Reforming Glorious Parliament: And to what purpose are your Fawning Applications to them, whose Authority you do not own? Pray do but hear this Paper read, Upon fight and confideration of the Votes of Parliament, Dated Die Veneris, 20 Februarii, 1645, and upon the Ordinance: Dated Sabbati 14 Martii 1645. Intituled, an Ordinance of the Lords and Commons Affembled in Parliament for keeping of Scandalous Perfons from the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, the enabling of Congregations for the choice of Elders, and supplying defects in former Ordinances, and Directions of Parliament, concerning Church-Government. Refolved by Tender Confcience, with the confent of Gods Holy Word and Spirit affembled together, That the Word of the Lords and Commons affembled in Parliament, without the Word of the Lord of Heaven and Earth, is no warrant for Tender Confcience to joyn with ungodly Parishes, in the choice of Spiritual Elders to Govern Gods Spiritual House.

Refolved, Oc. That the Lords and Commons Affembled in Parliament have the Civil Government over the * Observe ibis Bodies and Estates in * Civil things, but the Lord Je-Refervation, for fus in Spiritual.

Refolved, Or .. That the Kingdom of England and Domiof civil nature nion of Wales, and the Parish Churches and Chappels: therein, have not yet been proved to tender Confcience. diffion.

to be Churches of Chrift: Nor have the Directions that passed both Houses, bearing Date, 19 August. 1645. Nor the supplying Ordinance fince, nor hath any thing of that nature been proved to be according to the Word of God, and that Tender Confcience never read of Class's, nor Parochial Congregations in the Bible.

Refolved, Gr. That therefore fuch Election of Parochial Congregational Elders, the Warning thereof, and the Sermon preparatory is, in the Judgment of tender Confcience, a taking Gods Name in vain.

Spiritualia,

Refol_

Refolved, &c. That the Major part of the Parifhes, being Ungodly, will chufe Ungodly Elders; and that not all fuch, as have taken the National Covenant, are fit to chufe Godly Elders; that many perfons under Age, and Servants without Families, are more Godly than their Parents and Mafters that keep Families, and in Chrifts Church not to be excepted against in the Choice of Church-Officers, feeing that all Saints, both Jews and Gentiles, Bond and Free, are allone in Chrift, Gal. Chap. 3. ver. 28. And that his Saints are not to have the Faith of Jefus Chrift, the Lord of Glory, in respect of Persons.

Refolved, &c. That the Lord Mayor, and Cities Prefidents, or any Prefidents which tend, or have tended to the taking away or obstruction of the Settlement or Establishment of the Antient bounds of Liberty of Conscience, cannot amount in the least to be any binding President to Tender Conscience.

Finally, It is Refolved, &c. That the Lord of Tender Conficience is Lord of all Lords and Laws, and never Ordained to bring in any thing into his Worfhip, but that which Firft was by his own Inftitution; and that therefore all Acts, Ordinances, Votes, Protestations, Declarations, &c. made, or which hereafter, without the Word of God, shall be made by any Person or Persons whatsoever, shall be of no Force against Tender Conficience, in the Worfhip of God; and that though such Humane Acts, Ordinances, &c. take hold only of all those Men that have the Mark of the Beast, but that Tender Conficience, and the Friends thereof, shall be Exempted there-from.

May 1. 1646. Ordered to be Printed,

Chriftian Meeknefs

Clerk to Tender Confcience.

[Several Votes of Tender Conscience, Printed, July 28. 1646.] Pray, do you own this Paper, good Mr. Independent?

Indep. Why truely, Sir, I do own it, and fince you are fo hot upon inflaving of poor Tender Conficiences, I am to deal plainly with you, and to tell you, that the Manner of a true, pure, and perfect Reformation is hidden from your Eyes; You Presbyterians are Friends to the Midnight of Popery, your Directory is the Golden Calf of your own Invention, N. 2 your

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your Two Children are Power and Maintenance : The Angel of the Lord hath Smitten you with Blindnefs, as he did the Sodomites, else you would have found the Door of the Visible Church: Your Way is a perfecuting Way: Your Blind Guides would all be Controllers; You are like your Fore-Fathers, the Blood-Thirfty Bishops ; you Pollute, Prophane, and Trample under Foot Chrifts precious Truths; you derive your Ordination from the Antichristian Prelates, and are the Second Beast, Rev. Chap. 13. ver. 2. What can be faid bad enough of this Sect of the Blasphemous, Perfecuting, Treacherous Presbyterians, Popilh Presbyterians, Prophane Presbyterians? 'Tis you that, wherever you come, are guilty of all Divisions in Towns, Cities, Families; you, even you, Presbyterian Praters, all whofe Ways are Impure, Imperfect, and Impious. Come on, Sir, I'll fhew you your Picture here in a Broad-fide; Do you fee that Winged Heart mounting towards Heaven? that is Tender Confoence; look there, on the Right hand ftands the Pope with the Latin Mass-book in one of his hands, and in the other a Sword to wound Tender Conficience; on the left hand stands a Prelate in the fame Posture, holding in his left hand The Liturgie; and in the middle, d'ye mark ! there flands your Dapper Sir Jack Presbyter in his Cloak, in one hand a Dagger, with which he attempts to Wound the Winged Heart, and in his other hand the Directory; Look ye, all these three are linked together in one Chain, to shew, that they have all the fame Defign, but Presbyter is the Worft of the Three, for, if you observe, you will see he tramples upon a Crown Imperial, which he hath gotten under his Feet; but pray mark, the Curft Cow hath the Shorteft Horns, your Presbyters's Dagger is too fhort, and how good foever his Will may be, here's a Weight with a Chain fastened to his Bloody Dagger-hand, fo that he is not able to reach the Flying Heart, but that, by the Help of her Wings, Tender Confcience mounts out of his, and the reach of all her Enemies, and

The more

Stou wound my dear and precious Tender Heart; Your Seared ones shall feel the grievous Smart. All Three to injure me as Mortal Foe; Encreaseth your Eternal Wo, Wo, Wo. Rev.8.13. (Dista-

(Di Et ated thoughts upon the Presbyterians late Petitions, for Complete and Universal Authority in Divine Ordinances, to be conferred upon them by Humane Authority. Printed, April. 14. 1646.

Presbyt. Most certainly, by his Foming at the mouth, the Man is distracted, and perfectly Raves; but, Sir, I shall give your Courage a Cooling Julep, by informing the House concerning you.

Indep. What do you tell us of the House, or the Parliament? I must tell you, that opposing of Independency is a perfect Theomachy, a plain Fighting against God. We are under the Government of Chrift alone: No Power on Earth, or Earthly Lawgivers, may, can, orought to give Laws for the Government of the Church. Neither Kings, nor Parliaments, nor Synods, have Authority to prefcribe Laws or Rules for Church Government, to make Coactive Laws to bind Conficience to Conformity, or to inflict Mulcts or Penalties for contempt or difobedience. For the Members of Parliament are chosen but by a Secular Rout, by the Generality and Riff-Raff of the World, Papifts, Atheifts, Drunkards, and Swearers. And the Parliament's Claiming this Power is feven times more undermining and destructive of their Power, Honor, Peace, and Safety; it is claiming the incommunicable Prerogative, and Regalities of Heaven; an attempt to make themfelves equal with Truth Triumphing over Fallhood, &c. by W. Pryn, God. Printed by the Order of the House of Commons, June, 2. 1644, In the Epiftle Dedicatory to the Parliament.

Presbyt. Tou give the Parliament good incouragement to favour you; But I doubt not, but they, and all honeft Men, are fufficiently fenfible of, and acquainted with, your Temper and Inclinations, but left they should not, I shall take the Liberty to inform Them and the Whole Nation, That if Independent Government be fuffered at this infolent rate, in time it cannot but overthrow all other Sorts of Ecclesiaftical Government, and Civil too by the fame Principles; for in reality it deftroys all Civil Power, Magistracy, Corporations, Parliaments, Courts of Justice; tor what ever Meeknefs they may pretend, Independency is fuch a Turbulent, Dangerous, Unquiet, Schismatical Government, as will un-King, un-O

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Parliament, un-Church a Nation, nay un-Nation them. For it makes each feveral gathered Congregation, an abfolute Monarchy, Church, Republick, and Nation within it felf. It is a Model of Government moreRigid, Uncharitable, Unfociable, Papal, Tyrannical, Anti-Monarchical, Anti-Synodical, Anti-Parliamentary, than any Government what foever. A full Reply to certain brief Obfervations, and Anti-Queries upon Pryn's 12 Queries, Printed, 08. 19.1644.

Indep. Unking, and Anti-Monarchical, Very fine ! your Worship forgets the Proverb. Nay for that commend me to you Presbyterians; You are for a King that Shall be no King, a King of Clouts. Have not you taught us, That Parliaments are the Supreme Power, and that Kings are Subordinate to them? That a King hath no Power to impose Taxes; to give Portions to his Children? That he cannot displace a Judge? That he is bound to confirm what is concluded by the States ? That he is Obliged not to depart from the Parliament? That they may Summon him to Appear before them; Queftion him, Reftrain him, Allow him only a Penfion to support him; Order his House, Appoint him Counfellors, Appoint him Governors; Separate his Queen from him; Void his last Will; Seize his Revenues; Keep his Forts; Raife Arms against him; Bring in Foreigners; Banish him; Make Peace and Wars; Force him to refign his Right to the Crown; Force him to relign his Crown; Determine the Right of Succession to the Crown; Chuse their own Judges; Rescind the Kings Acts; Imprison him, put out his Eyes, strangle him; Absolve his Subjects from their Allegiance; Depose him; Difinherit him; Remove him at the Peoples pleafure; Elect another, Christian or Infidel? (Pryn's Soveraign Powerof Parliaments; Ordered to be printed by the Committee for Printing, and Licenfed by John White, Printed for Michael Sparke, Jun. June 23. 1643.)

Presbyt. You are very Brisque in Charging us with what, if it be a Crime, you are as guilty of, as We: For Independency, if admitted, ruines not only Monarchy, but even our Sovera gn Power of Parliaments, and caffates all Opedience. For you make Laws for your felves, which your

your Congregations must submit to, or be Excommunicated and delivered up to the Devil; you affirm, That every particular Congregation is a Complete, Intire, Abfolute, Spiritual Republick, Corporation, Body, and City of God, of it felf, and of absolute Authority within it felf, subject to no other Jurifdiction, than that of Chrift, and his Word, and Spirit; and not under any Congregation, Synod, or National Church, or humane Power whatfoever; and that the Parliament cannot make Canons or Rules to bind it, nor perferibe any Church-Government or Discipline to it: And in short, Independency is flat Popery, holding themfelves, as the Pope doth, fubject and accountable to none but Chrift, as you may fee in Alv. Pelag. de planetu Ecclefia, lib. 1. Art. 6. 13. 31. 34, 25. 37. And every Independent Minister is a perfect Pope. (Pryns Truth triumphing over Fallbood, (upra citat.) Nay, one of your Ministers in the Summer Islands, one White, was openly pronounced, in the prefence of God and the whole Congregation, to be Supreme Head of that Church next under Chrift, and none above him. And your manner of entring into your Congregational way shews your true Temper; for after Contession of Sins, the Proselytes are admitted and received, and enter into Church-Covenant to fland to and maintain their Church and Discipline. Orders, Governors, and Government, to the uttermost of their Power and Abilities, and to ftrive therein, even unto Blood. (Letter from Summer Islands from one Richard Beak, who at 74 years of age was imprifoned 13 Months, for opposing this White and his Independent Congregation.) But I hope the Parliament will ferve you, as they did your bufie Socinian Teacher Goodwin, and App all your Mouths with a filencing Ordinance.

Indep. They ferved that precious man fo indeed, for his Book called Theomachia, An excellent recompence for his kindnefs to them, which was, if any fault, Error Amoris, not Amor Erroris in him, and defigned to prevent their dafhing against this Stone, which will one day break all Power in pieces, (Truth Triumphing, &c.) But never trouble your felves, for we do not, with your Parliament Ordinances. which are but Parliament Toyes, (Marins Eccho) the People O 2 LI

never trufted the Parliament with Church Government, which they themfelves have not, and therefore cannot give it: For what cannot be given, cannot be received; but had you the Arch-Bishops Power, I find you would exceed him in Cruelty of Perfecution, you are the Parliaments Evil Genius, egging and inciting them to Acts of Tyranny against an Innocent People, and had you Command, you would Cenfure, Fine, Pillory, Imprifon, Banish, and differ little from Bonner and Gardiner in Queen Maryes Days; (A help to understand Mr. Pryn) for you are neither better nor worfe than a company of Prophane Apostates, Popish, Jesuitical Incendiaries, Haters of Gods People; and while we are fighting and hazarding our dearest Lives for the Subjects Liberty, as Mr. Lilburn too truly faid of you, we are in danger of being brought into Egyptian Bondage, in this and other particulars by the Black-coat Presbyterians, who I am affraid will prove more Cruel Task-masters, than their dear Brethren the Bishops. For what I pray is the inhanfing and ingroffing of Interpretations, Preachings, and Discipline into the Presbyterians Hands, but a meer Monopoly of the Spirit, and worfe than the Monopoly of Sope. The Ordinance, That no Unordained Perfons Preach, is a Patent of the Spirit, to get the whole Trade into their own Hands, to rob the People with what Ware and Price they pleafe, to look in their Faces and pick their Pockets. (A Fresh Discovery of some prodigious new wandring Blazing Stars and Fire brands, Styling themselves New Lights, by W. Pryn, 1645.)

Presbyt. Nay, you and your un-ordained Independent Preachers, have made brave work in the Pulpit: It would make ones Hair ftand an end, to hear what hath been taught by Ignorant, Impudent Mechanicks; and what Dammable Blasshemies and Herefies have been broached by them among the People, for Soul-faving Truths: Such as these. That Chrift's Righteousness is a beggarly Righteousness; That Chrift's Blood did not purchase Heaven for any Man; That Chrift's Blood did not purchase Heaven for any Man; That Chrift's God Inmortal; That we are only to believe the Scriptures

as they are agreeable to Senfe and Reafon ; That the Scriptures are uncertain, infufficient, and not an Infallible Rule of Faith; That the Scriptures cannot be faid to be the Word of God, Chrift only being fo; That the Scriptures of the Old Teftament do not bind Chriftians under the New; That Adultery and Drunkenness are not Sins; That Prayer in Families is unlawful; That Chrift's Sufferings were only for our Example, not to purchase Heaven for us; That no Man was cast into Hell for Sin, but only becaufe God would have it fo; That Chrift will deftroy all Government, Lawful, and Unlawful; That God was never displeased with Men for Sin; if he were, it were changeableness in God; That the Church and Ministry of England are Antichristian; That Toleration of Jews, Turks, Pagans, in all Nations is the Will of God; That there is no Refurrection; That if a Womans Husband was fleeping, or absent, she may lawfully lye with another Man, becaufe fleep is Death; That John Baptist's Doctrine of Repentance was a Leathern Do-Ctrine; That Adam's Sin deferved not Hell; That all the Heaven there is, is here on Earth; That Universities are of the Devil, and Humane Learning of the Flesh; That many shall be Saved, that were never Elected ; That They are the great Anti-Chrift, who deny the general Redemption of the whole Creation; That no Man had any thing to do to hinder it, if any Perfon should Worship the Sun or the Moon; That the Doctrine of Re-pentance is a Soul-depraving Doctrine; That the Lords Day ought not to be kept, all dayes being alike under the Gospel; That Sanctification is but a Dunghill dirty Qualification; That there is no Church, no Ordinances, nor Ministers in the World; That it is unlawful to teach Children to Pray; That Infants shall not rife again, becaufe they were not capable of knowing God, and fo not of enjoying God. (A Discovery of dangerous Herefies taught by Mechanicks. Printed April 26, 1647.) And in fhort, Independency is a Seminary of Schifmes, and dangerous Divisions in the Church and State; a Flood-gate to let in all Herefies, Errors, Sects, Libertinifme, and even the Mahometan Doctrine. (Iwelve Queries about Church-Government

LIII

ment against the Independents, by W. Pryn.

Indep. Well, Well! You may talk what you please of Herefies, Errors, Sects, and Schismes, but this I am affured of, That all the Plagues of Egypt were but a Flea-biting to what one Presbyterial Church would be, the Pope himfelf is as truly Christian as our Presbyterie; they can never be Good to others, who are guilty of fuch Ingratitude to the Bishops, from whom, formerly they received the Holy Ghost, with all their Spiritual Preferments, and were first put into a capacity of Lording it, as they do, over the People; whom, like ungracious Children, viperous Vermine, inhumane Cannibals, notwithstanding their Grace and Favour, they have devoured up and shared the Inheritance among them. (A Sacred Decree, &c.) Presbyterial Government is much more truly faid to be Prelatical, than the Episcopal; nay both Papal and Episcopal Government is better than Presbyterian, more Uniform, and have continued many Hundred of Years longer than Presbytery, and were long before Presbytery was thought of; it was but a Shift at a Pinch, that the Devil made, when neither of the other would ferve his Turn, and so came up Presbyterie, but what good the Devil will have of it, I know not, for who knows the Luck of a Lowfie Cur, he may prove a good Dog. (Robinfon's Answer to Pryns 12 Queries. And the Arraignment of Perfecution, cited by Pryn in his Fresh Discovery, &cc.

Presbyt. Oh, Monstrous! I now find it true, what my worthy Friend Dr. Bastwick faith of you, viz. A Man may truly fay of Independents, Diabolus cacavit illos, they are the very Nephews of Heliogabalus, Terrible Distemblers, and Notorious Liars; if they get Authority, down go the Churches, which must be made Tophets of; down go Gentry and Nobility, the Sons of Belial, (Bastwick's Letter to Vicars.) Remember your Solemn League and Covenant; pray, Mr. Independent, did not you joyn with us in it, and do you now renounce both that and the Parliament? I must tell you, That to withdraw from this Community, the Parliament, our Representatives, is next Door to withdrawing from, and renouncing God himfelf; nay it is a plain Renouncing of him, and Warring againt him.

LIV

The Caufe is Holy, Juft, and Good, and God will him. come in for the Defence of it in his own Time; In taking the Covenant, you, as well as we, have Vowed, and we will not Repent, to oppose these Adversaries to Death; be they Bishops, Lawyers, Devils, (He is their Prince) we will oppose these to Death, nay we Vow and Covenant now to take up Arms against King and Queen, both setting themfelves against God, and the Power of Godliness: For though we have taken the Oath of Allegiance, we are only Sworn to Obey the King, while he Obeys God; for what are the Princes and Nobles of the Earth, but God's Scullions to clear up and purge his Veffels appointed to Honour? Pray, Good Mr. Independent, remember your felf and the Covenant. (The Covenant Afferted. Printed, August 14. 1643.)

Indep. The Covenant cannot bind us, till one Claufe viz. according to the Word of God, be determined: And having done the utmost to fulfil it, by belping you to Extirpate Root and Branch, we have done all the Covenant requires, (The Cafe of the Kingdom stated, &c.) but befides, it is a meer Snare to catch the People with the Face of Reformation, never kept, nor intended to be kept by your felves that made and imposed it on others; for by the Covenant you were Sworn to root out all Popery, but yet you have Established Tithes, the Root of Popery, (Lilburn cited by Pryn, Fresh Discovery, &c.) and in truth it is impossible to be kept, and the Makers of it haverun into wilfull Perjury, it is a Makebate, Perfecuting, Soul-deftroying, England-dividing, and Undoing Covenant, (England's Birthright by J. Lilburn :) And therefore, as Mr. Goodwin tells you, to Violate fuch an Abominable and Accurfed Oath, as this Covenant is, is an Holy and a Bleffed Perjury, (12 Cautions by J. Goodwin, in opposition to Pryn's 12 Queries.

Presbyt. Ihave often heard fome of your Party fay indeed, That Presbyterian Government came in with Knox, and must go out with Knocks, and Mr. Solicitor gave us your Ultima Ratio for it the other Day in the House, with a Menace, That you must have Recourse to the Power of the Sword, the longest Sword take all; so that as Dr. P 2 Bastwick

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Bastwick fays, we must expect shortly, that, according to your frequent threatnings, you will fall to Cutting of the Throatsof the Presbyterians. (Hist. of Independ. and Bastwick's Post-script to Burton.)

Indep. Nay, the Truth is, We are refolved to have none of your Blew-Cap Reformation. Your Reverend Affembly of Divines is fuch a Quagmire of Croking Frogs, composed of Skip-Jack Presbyters, a Synodian Whore, a Trayterous Synod, so many Presbyterian Horse-Leaches, Bloodthirsty Cattle, Jesuitical Traytors, that it is a meer Confistory of Devils, guided by the Holy Ghost fent in a Cloak-bag from Scotland, that there is no induring of them any longer. (Arraignment of Persecution. And Martin's Eccho, Printed, 1646.)

Presbyt. One may now with half an Eye fee what you would be at. Tou have got the Sword, and you will Govern with it: Tour Infolencies are plain Evidences of your Intentions. One of your Prophane Crew, the laft Sabbath, gave up a Bill at Mr. Calamie's Church in these Words, You are defired to remember in your Prayers the Sick and Weak Estate of those Priest-Ridden Slaves, that went about to gather Hands to the Petition for Disbanding of Sir Thomas Fairfax's Army. (Real Perfecution, or the Foundation of a general Toleration displaid, Collected out of the Libels of Sectaries against Presbyterian Ministers, Printed Feb. 1. 1646.

Indep. Does that make you ftart? Nay then you shall have more, I'le shew you the Nativity and Fortune of your Dear Friend Sir John Presbyter, and his Son Sir Simon Synod. Twas e'en the Devil made the Urchin Sir John Presbyter, a poor Abject Fugitive newly come out of Scotland; but his Life is like neither to be good nor long; he will be brought to some untimely End, perhaps Hanging: his Teeth and Nails must be pluck'd out, and cut off by an Independent Barber, that hereafter he may never Bite or Scratch more; for these all hate a Tithe-devouring Priest, as they hate the Devil: And for your Synod, it will foon be diffolved, and the Devil chained up.

Reverend

LVI

Reverend Affembly, up, arife, and jogg, For you have fairely filb'd and catch'd a Frogg. Now you have fate four years, pray can you tell A man the way that Chrift went down to Hell? In all this time what can a Wife Man think, That you have done ought elfe but eat and drink? Presbytery climb'd up to th' top of Fame, Directory and all from Scotland came, O monftrous Idlenefs! alack and welly, Our Learned Clergy mind nought but their Belly.

(Real Perfecution, &cc.) And to be fhort with you, National Churches under the Gospel, are of Anti-Christ's fetting up. Your present Church is a true Whorish Mother, and you are her Bastardly Children; your Worship is of the Devil and Anti-Christ's Invention, Institution, and Setting up, and to convince you what you are to trust to, precious Mr. Peters, and some others, met with Mr. Lilburn the other day at the Wind-mill Tavern, where he moved to Petition the Parliament for the present Difsolving of your Assembly, and sending them home to their Country Cures. And you know, what an influence that Godly Man hath upon the Army and Parliament. (Fresh discovery, Gr. supra citat.)

Presbyt. Hugh Peter! 1 know that Turncoat full well: Look you here, and you shall see him in his Canonical Habit, and by his Scantling you may take a measure of your Party, and what Credit or Faith is to be given to Men whose Consciences are made of Weathercock-Metal. Here's a Letter which Mr. Pryn avers he found in the late Arch-Bishop of Canterburie's Study, written with Hugh's own Hand, and thus indorsed by the Arch-Bishop, viz. Mr. Hugh Peter's Submission before the Bishop of London, Aug. 17. 1627. Which shews what a profligate, faithless Wretch that main Pillar of your Religion is.

Indep. Come, I know Mr. Peters must write Excellently, let's hear it, otherwife I shall believe you abuse both him and me. Presbyt. Then thus it was penned.

Q

Right

LVII