INTERESTING COLLECTION OF CURIOUS ANECDOTES, SCARCE PIECES, AND GENUINE LETTERS: IN WHICH SOME OBSCURE, BUT IMPORTANT, HISTORICAL FACTS ARE CLEARED UP, AND SET IN A JUST LIGHT

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COLLECTION .

OF

CURIOUS ANECDOTES,

AND

GENUINE LETTERS;

IN WHICH SOME OBSCURE, BUT IMPORTANT, HIS-TORICAL FACTS ARE CLEARED UP, AND SET IN A JUST LIGHT.

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PREFACE.

OST of the Letters, in the following Collection, made their appearance in the public Prints, under various fignatures. Whiggifm and the Revolution are here discussed, as they are subjects which are not well understood. It is more than a century fince the Revolution; and though so long time has elapsed, yet it is still ascribed to a wrong cause. When things are thus mifrepresented, and lay claim to what they are not intitled, a fair and impartial view of facts becomes necessary, that men may not be carried away by artifice, and adopt vulgar errors as oracles, which are destitute of truth. Such an attempt is commendable, though it may contradict received opinions, and detect, as counterfeit, what has passed as current coin upon the Public, for a long track of time. And if this, which is now offered for inspection, should be attended with such a happy, fuch

fuch a falutary effect, the Author will think his time well employed. For, to fet men right in what so nearly concerns them, is no contemptible object, and must afford great pleasure to those who have inlisted themselves of no party, but are friends to truth, and advocates for right. And what generous mind can refuse to rejoice, when truth emergeth from its obscurity; when facts, which have been so long the theme for eulogiums; are stripped of their varnish, and appear in their genuine dress.

Whiggism, by assuming a false and specious garb, to which it is not entitled, often deceives the people by its pretences, as they are strangers to its wiles, and not acquainted with its duplicity. For it takes care to ring in their ears slavery, tyranny, and depriving persons of the rights and liberties which Nature has invested them with; and these are words of a terrible sound, which cannot fail to alarm their sears. And though these are low artifices, yet they carry sufficient force with them to influence the giddy multitude, and to draw them to their

PREFACE.

their party, as they are such an easy prey to nonfense, and so ready to catch at what is marvellous. And is it strange that such scarecrows, when thus artfully hung out, should be attended with fuch fuccess, as they are so well calculated for the purpose? For what operates upon the mind more powerfully than fear? Doth not this change the nature of things, and make them to wear another afpect? This converts impossibility into posfible, and makes the most ridiculous things appear feafible. Thus imaginary evils fupply the place of real ones, by divefting men of their reason, and so making them susceptible of any abfurdity, which is thrown in the way. the delufive bait and gilded pills, which thefe state-mountebanks prescribe as salutary, bring them into the flavish and abject state, which they were so much afraid of, and had such terrible apprehensions of; and when this is effected, the patriot-demagogues laugh at their credulity, and ridicule them for their folly. From hence you may see the propriety of detecting

tecting Whiggism, and pointing out its dangers, that the unwary may be put upon their guard, and so not fall into its snares. of liberty, property, and independence; but when it comes into play, these are found to be words of course, and soon vanish into an empty nothing. It conceals from view its dark and dangerous fide, and only exposes what is bright and glittering. It draws a veil over the scars, wounds, and bruifes, which accompany it; and takes care not to mention the lofs of life and fortune, the poverty and grievous impositions, which are its wretched attendants. -Prerogative and arbitrary power are held forth in fo hideous, in fo frightful a light, as makes every thing to wear a gloomy aspect, to appear to be fire and fword; which are about to burn and destroy men by wholesale; though where one has fallen a victim to these, hundreds, nay thousands, have been taken off in the pursuit of liberty. Can one be named, whom King Charles the First took off wrongfully? But cannot a long lift of those be produced.

duced, whom the people destroyed without remorfe or pity, against law, equity, and reafon? Instead of one mild master, Rebellion gives us a thousand cruel tyrants, who lord it over us, and govern with a high and rigorous hand. The easy and moderate taxes under Monarchy are foon increased and multiplied, when the people get the power, and prefide at the helm. These Sons of Liberty, when out of power, make large promises, which they never perform, when they have got upon the faddle; for their tender mercies are then cruel; they shew themselves quite strangers to pity and compassion, though these words were ever in their mouths, while they were hunting down their betters. But when they have obtained their point against them, and brought them into contempt, they then appear in their genuine drefs, and throw off the disguise, which they affumed, to serve their purposes, with the infatuated and credulous people.

That licentious spirit, which is here described, has lately broke out in France, and bids

hids fair to involve that kingdom in all the horrors and calamities of discord and civil tumult, which these unhappy kingdoms experienced in the last century by the Sons of Violence. Some deceitful characters are brought on the stage, and exposed for their base duplicity: And other great and illustrious names are vindicated from the foul aspersions under which they laboured. The author of these Tracts is of no Party, but professeth himself a friend to his country, and venerates the man, who fleadily and invariably promotes its interest; but has in detestation the pretended patriotism of those, who assume it as a stepladder to preferment. And when they have gained their ends, they lay afide the mask, as they do their garments. Such a Party Spirit at this time pervades most of the Public Prints, as made it fometimes necessary to vary the Paper with the subject. They are not willing to give admittance to what doth not chime in with their partial and confined plan,

LETTERS