











SERMON

Delivered At the South Church in Bofton, N. E. August 14. 1746. Being the Day of

GENERAL THANKSGIVING

FOR

The great Deliverance of the Briti/h Nations

BY

The glorious and happy Victory

NEAR

# CULLODEN.

Obtained by His Royal Highnels Prince WILLIAM Duke of Cumberland

## April 16. laft.

Wherein

The Greatness of the Publick Danger and Deliverance is in Part fet forth, to excite their most grateful Praises to the God of their Salvation.

### By Thomas Prince, M. A. And a Paffor of faid Church.

Exod. xv. 1, 6, 7. I will fing unto the LOND, for He halb triumphed gloriou/fy .- Thy right Hand, O LOND, its become gloriou in Pevotr : Up right Hand, O LOND, bath addred in Pieces the Enemy i and in the Greatouff of thine Excellency Thou had everthrown them that roy for gas gainft the !

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# THANKSGIVING ERMON

## EZRA ix. 13, 14.

And after all that is come upon us for our evil Deeds, and for our great Trefpass, feeing that Thou our GOD hast punished us les than our Iniquities deferve, and halt given us fuch Deliverance as This ; fould we again brake thy Commandments, and join in Affinity with the People of these Abominations? would it not Thou be angry with us 'till Thou had it confumed us, so that there flould be no Remnant nor Escaping ?

ARAK HEY are the Words of Ezna in an Address to Gon in Behalf of the delivered Remnant of the ancient Ifraelites : Wherein He (1) owns their peculiar Relation to Him as their Gon in Covenant, their unworthy Carriage towards Him in their evil Deeds and great Trefpals against Him, his having rightcoufly

chaftized them therefor by various Judgments, and yet his Exercise of Mercy in punishing them less than their Injuities deferved.

deferved, yea, his wondrous Goodnefs in giving them a moft undeferved and incerptifibs Grant Deliverance; and then (2) He by Implication or awakening Queflions owns, that after all This, for them to brake his Commandments again, and join in Affinity with the People of thefe Abominations [i.e. of impious Idolaters ] would be a moft monftrous, aggravated and provoking Sin, which might juftly moveflim to difplay his Anger in their utter Ruin.

And how exceeding applicable are the fame Hiftories and Reafonings to the British Nations and their depending Colonies?

But as the MOST HIGH has lately given us fuch a Great Dalivurance in the bappy VICTORY over the Pretender's Party in the North of SCOTLAND, and we are effocially called this Day to adore and Praite our DIVINE DELIVERER therefor with the livelieft Thankfulnefs and Admiration; it ferms highly proper to confider the *Four* Particulars----

- 1. Who this dangerous Perfan is, and who are his Adberents and Abettars.
- 2. The mischievous Consequence of his obtaining his Defigns.
- 3. The great Danger of his fucceeding in his late Enterprize.
- 4. Some of the fignal Appearances of GOD for us in this great Deliverance.

Grant Deliverance is a General Term which comprehends a great Variety and Number of Particulars; both all the Evils delivered from, the Caules & Danger of them, and she Way and Means of our Deliverance. But General Terms affect us not fo much as the mention of Particulars. As the Terms-Redemption by CHRIST would neither move nor enlightern, unlefs we confider the particular Evils we are fubject for and redeemed from, together with the particular Asthor, Way and Means of our Redemptions. And He thinks need deeply in Religion, nor is duly engaged in it, who contents Huitelf with General Terms, without viewing the Particulars includeed in

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in them wherein He is greatly concerned : His Understanding is neither duly clear, nor can his Heart be fuitably affected.

And in the important Cafe before us---How can we be duly Thankful to or admire and praife our DIVINE DELIVEREE, unlefs we are duly Senfible of the Greatnefs of our Danger and Deliverance? And how can we be duly Senfible of theirs, unlefs we take a particular View of the mil/folieous Confequence of the Head of our Enemies fucceeding, or the dreadful Mifeties we are delivered from ? And how can we be apprehenfive of thefs, unlefs we confider his Education, Principles, Interesfts, Adherent and Abeture?

We thould be as particular therefore as the Heur allows, and view each Particular as a Part of the wondrous Chain of Providence comprehended in our Great Deliverance; and as a particular Motive of our pious Admiration, Thankfulnefs and Praife : Efpecially confidering every Inflance is under the Government of the Sox of GoD as Mediator, made fubfervient ot his glorious Purpofes, is a Fulfillment of his Will and Word, and a Means of difflaying his adorable Perfections ; yea my intire Subject will be a Part of the Execution of bis Kingly Office among the Sons of Men.

In fhort, they act too much like *divisifs* who view the's Things as a meer Piece of News, or the meer Operations of created Caufes, to pleafe their vain Curiofity, and don't religioufly behold them as the Works of Goo in Providence : And they don't act like *Chrijlians* who don't in the Exercife of Faith behold them as the *Providential Work* of pur exalted SAVIEUR in the Rule of the World.

With fuch believing and religious Views as these, let us then confider,

I. Who this dangerous Perfon is, and who are his Adherents and Abettors, which the righteous GOD has raifed up to moleft and threaten us.

Now, He is called the Pretender, not fo much becaufe he pi tends to be the Son of King JAMES II; as becaufe he pretends a Opposition

Opposition to all the Rights, Laws and Conflictutions of the Britifs Nation, to be their Sovereign.

... In 1623, his pretended Grandfather Prince Charles afterwards King CHARLES I, folliciting a Match with a Spanish Papift, Silter of the King of Spain ; in his Letter to the Pope declared, . He would never fo vehemently defire to be joined in a ftrict and indiffoluble Bond with any Mortal whatfor ever whole Religion he hated : ' And the' the Ham/s of Commons reprefented the mitchievous Influence of a popif Match. and the great Importance of marrying a Proteflant ; yet two Years after, coming to the Crown, he forthwith married a French Papift, Sifter of King Lewis XIII of France, which was the pernicious Fountain of almost all the Miferies of the Britif Nations ever fince. Of this papiful Alusib, in 1630, was born Prince (Charlas,) afeerwards King CHARLES II ; and in 1622, the Duke of York, afterwards King JAMES II ! And by the Articles of Marriage they were educated by their popifh Mother 'till they were ten Years old ; and then the tivil Wars between the Parliament and their Hather, beginning in 1641,2 and ending in 1646, they followed their popifs Mother into France, where they chiefly fojcurn'd with her 'till 1660: When King CHARLES II being rethored, he two Years after married a Portugefe Papist, Sifter of the King of Portugal, About 1670, the faid Duke of York declar'd Himfelf a Papift, and appear'd the Patron and Head of theirParty : in 1673, in Oppolition to Two Addreffes of the Houfe of Commons, He married an Italian Papift, Daughter of the Duke of Modena ; and in Feb. 1684.5, He fucceeded his faid Brother to the Throne. And thus the Britif Nation had none but Popifs Queens for above Sixty-three Years together : Nor had ever any King of the House of Stuarts a Protestant Queen. except King JAMES I.

When King JAMES II. came to the Crown, He publish his Brather's private Papers to flow that He was a Papily also: But to quiet the People and rock them into Security, He firsh b his Privy Council and then to the Parliament Promided, and Printed his Premifer, to maintain the national Liberties, 'operties, Laws and Conflictuions, and prove Himfelf a creful and tender Prince: Yet quickly broke them all:

in Defiance of the Laws, making Papifts both Officers in his Army, Superiour Judges, and Privy Councillors, taking even a known Teluit. Father Peters, into his PrivyCouncil : wholly following their Advice ; and, as the British Hiftories and Parliaments have told us, by numberlefs arbitrary illegal and cruel Actions, fpreading Popery, Slavery and Deftruction : was not only ruining the Protestant Interest, but even deftroy'd the very effential Ends of Government, forfeited his Crown, made his Reign intolerable : And having but two Ghildren living and they Daughters and Protestants, the one the Princefs MARY married to William Prince of Orange, the other the Princels ANN married to Prince George of Denmark ; in order to entail, increase and compleat the national Mifery, his Popifh Queen was faid to bring forth this Pretended Son in June 1688 : Tho' the Nation for many weighty Reafons had both before, at the fame Time and after, a general Sufpicion of Forgery therein : And at his Baptism, the Pope Himfelf, reprefented by his Nuncio, was his Godfather, and the Popifs Widow of King CHARLES II. Godmother ; it being highly improper that any Protestant Princes should be Sponfors, for one who was defign'd to be the Great Maintainer of the Popil Intereft in the British Empire.

Upon this, many of the Heads of the Nation, in the Prospect of their universal and total Ruin, inviting over the Prince of Orange, under GOD to come and fave them ; the Prince in Nov. 1688, landed with an Army in the West of ENGLAND: And many of the Chief of the Kingdom repairing to Him, King JAMES fent his faid Popil Queen with this Pretended Son to France, and foon after followed. On this happy Revolution, the Prince of Orange being under GOD the Saviour of the Nation, was rightcoully made King and his Princels Queen by the then different Parliaments of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, by the Name of King WIL-LIAM and Queen MARY : And Queen Mary dying without Iffue in 1694, and the Princefs Ann's Iffue dying in 1700; King WILLIAM by an Act of the English Parliament, got the Defcent of the Crown, upon the failing of Her Iffue and of his own, fettled on the Protestant Princess SOPHIA Electress Dowager of Hanover Grandaughter of King JAMES I, and her Protestant Off- (pring ; the being the next mat Proteflant of the Royal Blood of ENGLAND. King WILLIAM reigned glorioufly to March 1701,2: When dying, the faid Princels ANN became our Spurm and reign'd to Aug. 1714: And then decealing, as the Princels SOPHIA had in June before, the ELECTOR Of HANOVER her eldeft Son fucceeded by the Name of King GEORGE I: Who reign'd to June 1727; and then HIS ONLY SON, our prefent King fucceeded.

Under the happy Reigns of the *four* Proteflant and molt gracious SOVEREIGNS, the *Britifi* Nations have enjoyed fuch Civil and Religious Liberty, Trade, Wealth and Profperity, as they never knew before; and wherein they have been and are, incomparably happier than any other People on the Face of the Earth.

But King JAMES II, with his faid Quen and pretended Som lived in France, and were maintained by King Lewis XIV ; who did his utmoft, by joining the Popifh Party in IRE-LAND, attempting to make Defcents in ENGLAND, and Alfaffinations of King WILLIAM both in ENGLAND and FLANDERS, to reflore the abdicatedKing to his tyrannical and wengeful Power over us 'ull Spin. 170.1, when He decrafd : And then the Franch King Proclaim'd this Popifh Pretender King of England, Scalland and Ireland, by the Name of Yames III, in Defance of King WILLIAM bott Great Deliverer, and the Parliaments and Laws of the Britifh Kingdoms.

King WILLIAM dying in 1707,2, and the Princefs ANN fucceeding, the Year after, a Confoiracy began in SCOTLAND in behalf of this Preinder, to dethrome Her : But was foon difcovered and crufhed. In May 1706, Queen ANN accomplifhed an happy Union of the two Kingdoms of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND into om, by the Name of GREAT BRITAIN. And in March 1707,8, this Preinder with a French Fleet and Troops fail'd from Dunkirk to the Bay of Edinburg to feize the Kingdom : But in a Day or two after their Arrival, were by Admiral BYNG obliged to By and refund.

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Queen ANNE deceating in August 1714, and King GEORGE I. fucceeding ; about a twelve Month after, two Scotti/b Marqueffes, feven Earls, four Vifcounts, and other Lords and Gentlemen in SCOTLAND, began a Rebellion in Favour of this Pretender ; proclaim'd him King, fet up his Standard, gather'd an Army of ten or twelve Thou and Enemies to the Proteftant Succession : While Multitudes in almost all Parts of ENGLAND were ready to rife and join them. and many in the North of ENGLAND role : And both thefe Parties feem'd to carry all before them, 'till November 13; when the Rebels in the North of ENGLAND were obliged to furrender to King GEORGE's Generals Carpenter and Wills at Preston ; and the Duke of Argyle his General in Scor-LAND put a Stop to the Rebels There by the Battle of Dumblain. After which, in December, the Pretender landed in the North of SCOTLAND, and came to Porth : But the Dutch Troops arriving, He was by the Duke of Argyle and General Cadegan obliged in February to fly again to France, and that Rebellion ended.

In August 1775, King Lewis XIV of France dying, the Pretender was oblig'd in February 1716,17, to retire to Roma: Where or near it He has lived almost ever fince 3 married a Polis Patist, and had two Som by Her, yet alive.

In the Baginning of 1717, the Government was threatened with an Invalion by the then King of Swaden, attended with an Infurrection of this Pretender's Friends in GREAT BRI-TAIN: But the Project being timely diffeovered, was quickly difapopinted.

In the Spring of 1719, the Preiender was received at Madrid with all the Honours of a crowned Head by the King of Spain : Who declar'd him King of ENGLAND, SCOTEAND and IRELAND, engaged in another Invalion for Him, and on a fudden fent a Fleet and Armament for GREAT BRI-TAIN : But a mighty Storm for *minten* Days together difperfed them. Yet three Scatifb Lords with fun Himdred Spamiß and Irifb Papiff: landed in the North Wift of SCOT-LAND, foon rais'd a Thouland Highlanders, who join'd them, and in Yune engaged King GEOR Es's Forces under General Mark Spain Bart Storm Spain Spai

Wightman; who by the Help of GOD defeated them, and put an End to that Invalion.

In 1722, another Confpiracy was form'd in ENGLAND againft King GEORGE I; and in 1726 another Invation threatened from Spain: But were also timely discover'd and difaponinted.

In June 1727, King GEORGE I. Deceafing, his only Son King GEORGE II. happily fucceeded, and reigned feveral Years in great Quiet and Profperity.

Yet in the Winter of 1743.4, the French King in a Time of Peace with us, fitted out another Fleet at Broft and Dunkrk, with Sixten Thouland Troops, and vaft Quantities of Arms, Kc; unexpectedly and fuddenly at the End of Febranzy, in perfidious Breach of all his folemn Treaties, fent them to invade the Kingdom for this Pretender, to the great Surprize of the Nation, while we were too fecure and unprepared: And having fent them forth, proclaim'd Him our King and declared War againft us. But juft, as many of them arriv'd on the Sauther Coaff of ENCLAND and others were come out of Dunkirk, before they had Time to join and land ; GOD was pleas'd to raife another mighty Storm againft them, which differed' and drove 'em away, deftroy'd diverfe Shipe, drowned many Troops, and in one Day confounded this threatning Enterprize.

But our inveterate and popi/h Enemies both without and within the Kingdom, are reftless to enflave and ruin us.

For about tuudve Months oga, the Pretadar font his eldeft Son Charles in the 26th Year of his Age thro' France, with the pretanded Title of Regard in his Name of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, to make another Attempt to gain the Throne, and bring the Britif Nations to milerable Popery and Slavery in Subjection to Him. And this years Pretadar appears as zealous a Papi/ as any of his pretended Predeceffors. As He was born at Rems, He has been trained up in the Papi/ Tyranny, Superfittion, Bigotry, and cruel Principles. He has a riveted Perfwalion, that Papery is the only

only true Religion 1 that all Chriftians sught to be fubject to the Pope of Rome, and that none can be fav'd without it ; that all Proteflants are damnable Hereticks and Separatifts, no Faith or Promife is to be kept with fuch, and it is his indipentible Duty, and will be his greateff Glory and Merit, to put an utter End to their horrid Herefy and Separation, by bringing them into Subjection to that Man of Sin and Son of Predition.

He is alfo fully perfwaded that *bis Falber* has a divine, hereditary, abfolute, unalicnable Right, by Birth, to rule the *Britifb* Nations, whether they will or not, or tho' they are ever fo much againft Him 5, that no Degree or Kind of Tyranny can forfici his pretended Right; that' tis lawful for Him to deffroy Half the Nation, that He may have the Pleafure of reigning over the Ref. is that if *bis Fabre* gets the Throne, let Him do what He pleafes, and rule ever fo cruelly, yet the Nation are but as Beaffs of Burthen for him, they muft make no Refiftance, they muft tamely fubmit, and mayn't prefume to judge of Him or his Ačtions ; and laftly, That their glorious Deliverer King WILLIAM and Queen MARV, Queen ANN, King GEORGE I, and King GEORGE II, are all U*fipters*, and all their Ačtions *mult* and ovid.

This is the dangerous Perfor call'd the Pretender: And His Adherents and Abetters are the Courts and People of Prance, Spain, and Rame; the Englifh, South and Frijh Papift; a as also many wretchedly deluded half-way nominal Protoflants in divers Parts of BRITAIN.

#### And this leads us to confider

II. The mischievous Consequence of his obtaining his Defigns.

#### And here

r. We may be fure that He and his Regent would in general lay down thefe two Maximt as certain Rules which in all their Conduct they would in no wife vary from, but obferve for ever; viz. (1) To do whatever they judge mecafary for their own Safety and EtabliAment, tho' ever for vinous or batbarous to Preteflanti; (2) To do what ever their Poand their section of the section

pith and cruel Priefles, the Directors of their Confcience, judge their Duty and require on Pain of Damnation, as neceflary to promote and fecure the Catholick Interefl.

2. Under the Efficacy of thefe two Fundamental and dread-ful Maxim, it is to be feared that upon their Army's feizing London, He or his Regent would apprehend it neceflary to employ his Popith and barbarous Highlanders and other numerous Papitis thro'the Nation, at once to mafferr all the chief Friends of the Hanour Succeffon, if not of the Prateflant Party in the City and Kingdom, who would be in Danger of raifing any Oppolition to him: Or that he would fundly do 6, if He thould judge it neceffory for his Prefervation in his ultured Government is for then He would think Himfelf to be fafe from after dangerous Infurrections, and all Things elfe would be eafy to Hm.

3. As in fuch an horrible Scene as this, the City of London wou'd run down with Blood; to all the immenfe Treejores of the Prostfant; therein wou'd be fuddenly feized; Whereby their remaining Families would be beggared and ruined, as alfo Multitudes of weathyr Families throw'the Kingdom who have their Wealth in London, and He and his Popith Party infinitely frequence theory.

Or if he fhou'd not judge this to be either feafible or advifable at first; then

4. As he has made many plaufible and promiting Declarations, as did Charlet IX, and Lewis XIV of France, with Refpect to their reformed Subjects, whom they afterwards in convenient Time deftroyed; for He might probably fipeak fair at firf, as this pretended Father di when Pfe came to the Crown, to make the Protoflow Part of the Nation eafy and fecure, or lay 'em alteep, 'till he riperted Things for their inter Deftruction, which He might cafly and quickly do.

#### For.

5. While he wou'd plaufibly represent the Danger of the Difafficited to Him, and as we have for the fame Reason difarmed all the Papifls ; He would doubtless immediately order

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der all the *Proteflants* to bring in to Him their Arms and Ammutition; and make it Loss of Eftace and Life, for Arms or Ammunition to be found on any but by his Commiftion, for a Month or a Year, or any Time He thould judge it neceflary: And thus all the *Proteflants* difarmed wou'd lie at his Mercy, and he might eafly do what He pleafed.

6. He wou'd no doubt immediately feize all the forified Places in the Kingdom, all the Naval Stores, all the Mei of Mor in Harbowr, as all oall the Wives and Children or ab/fen' Scamen; that he might bring in their Hufbands and Fathers to fubmit to his Government, which wou'd then be reprefented as the only lawidl Government : And which 'tis probable wou'd have an Influence on many; effectially confidering the Lols of their Effates as well as Wives and Children, and the Unlikelihood or great Difficulty of fubfiling any where elfe.

7. As in Defiance of all the Laws and Conflictions of the Britigh Nations, even those made by King CHARLES 11, He or his Regent in his Name had lifted a great Number of Popili anto his Army, given military Commilfings to them, and without Law or Act of Parliament ratied Aloney, forced Arms, Ammunition, Cleating, Carriages, Horles, Cattle, Previlian, and what ever he wanted, from whom he pleafed, from the pretended Reafon of Necoffys, of which he alone is Judge; from the fame pretended Reafon of Necoffys, of which he would fill be the Judge, or as long as he faw good or pleafed : And who could pretente to judge or hinder Him ?

8. As those of the Church of ENCLAND who had been crying up Hereditary Right, paffur Obedinee, and Non-Ryff-tarcs, yet feeing the Church invaded, failed in his pretended Father at the Revolution; and as He cou'd only truft the Papil's to fupport him faithfully. He wou'd doublefs call all able bodied Pepil's, full forthwith in LONDOW and GREAT BETTAIN, and then after in convenient Scalon in fRELAND, to lift in his Armich, both as combin Soldiers and Officers, and put all the Arms. Ships of War and Richog Elaces of the Nation into the Hands.

o. He

9. He would no doubt immediately declare the Franch and Spaniards his good Friends, and enter into the firicheft Friendflip and Alliance with them, if he has not done it already, they having declared him their Ally: Yea 'is likely promis'd them for their paff immenfekExpence and futureHelp, the grateful Return of their Countries, Cities, Towns and Prizes, both in EUROPE and AMERICA.

10. As 'twas a grand Mifale in Policy, fatal to his pretended Father, to refue an Army of Thiriy Thouland difcipin! A Pojib Troops which the French King offered Him at the threatened Enterprize of the Prince of Orange; He wou'd have Senfe enough to correct this Error. And as Queen Elighth had cautionary Sea-Ports delivered Her in France and Halland to fecure her Stores, Troops and Ships in aiding the Parties She efocuted in thole Countries in odoubt the Franch King would require and have Port/muth put into his Hands as a Place of Safety for his Magazines and Land and Naval Forces; and as many French Troops would be received into the Kingdom, as would be more than fufficient to keep it in abfolute Subjection to Him.

IT. As He has already declared King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, Queen ANN, King GEORGE I, and King GEORGE II. Ufurpers, and all their Actions void ; fo He mult declare of Confequence, that all the Patents whereby they have created fo many Barons, Vifcounts, Earls, Marquifes, Dukes, Sc both of ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, and IRELAND, ever fince the Revolution, to be null and void ; as alfo all their Charters to Companies and Corporations, all their Acts of Parliaments, Proclamations, Treaties, Orders and Commiffions, with all the Executions of them : And fo the Union of the 1000 Kingdoms of ENGLAND and SCOTLAND null, and every Thing confequent thereon ; as alfo Numbers of Corporations, the Bank of ENGLAND, the East-India and South-Sea Companies and Others, and all their Effates and Stocks belonging toHim and feized by Him : And what wou'd become of the Estates of Multitudes who have receiv'd and acted on any Powers from those he calls U/urpers, we mult leave his Popi/h Judges to determine : Or, if He should reckon all who have fworn Allegiance to any of those Princes to be Rebels,

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Rebels, He might declare the *Eflates* of almoft all the *Pretsf*tants thoroughout the Kingdoms with all their Rights of Præfentations forfeited, and He would have no need of *Parlia*ments to fill hisCoffers, nor *Plat* at fill the EcclefiafticalLivings.

12. All the Bifbops both in ENGLAND and IRELAND. made by those He calls U/urpers, He wou'd declare to be no Bifhops ; but Schifmaticks and Intruders, and all their Elections, Confectations, Orders, and Ordinations of others, void, and all derived from them ; or by his Conftruction of their Canons, which is but the fame the Epifcopal Nonjurors gave of the fecond Canon, for difowning his only hæreditary and lawful Authority, ip/o Facto Excommunicate ; and fo their facred Character, Office, Power and every Kind of Priviledge intirely null, if not Intruders accountable for all their received Revenues ; but fet in their Places others after his own Heart, unless in Violation of all their folemn free and repeated Oaths, they turn and receive new Orders from his Popifb Bi-(hops : And how few wou'd turn is immaterial ; for He wou'd have enough of others to fupply their Places, and in the mean while order their Revenues and Arrears to his own most zealous Clergy.

13. It feems probable alfo, that the infupportable Oppreffions of the Proteflant Party thro' the Nation would make many rife in Infurrections or form Confpiracies ; which wou'd be rather provoked, especially in different Parts and different Times, as has been the Device of other Romifb Princes, for a better Occasion to cut off the chief and most zealous Perfons of the Reform'd Religion, 'till they were wholly deftroyed or fubdued : Or if his popifs Priefts or Politicians fhould think it beft or fafeft, or the fhorteft Way, to fire the Cities of London, Briffol, and others, or commit a general Maffacre, as have been in France and Ireland on the Protestant Party ; He would have fufficient Power by his popifh Arms ; yea, 'tis likely wou'd think, his Religion, Confcience, Intereft, eternal Salvation, and temporal Safety, wou'd confpire to oblige Him : He would also get their remaining Eflates into the Bargain ; and as He has learnt in France, order their Children to popifs Priefts or Nurferies ; yea, for this End, the ancient Monaftry and Abby-Lands wou'd no doubt be taken away from their prefent

prefent Owners, as facrilegious Intruders, and reftored to their fuperflitious Ufes.

14. As He owes great Sums to Spain for their coftly Armaments to help Him ; no doubt he wou'd reftore them Gibralter and Minorca, if not Jamaica, ravish'd from them by another great Ufurper, as a just and grateful Recompence. And as He owes immenfe Sums to France, not only for the long Maintenance of his pretended Father and Mother as well as Him[elf, but also for their many expensive Enterprizes to reftore them ; He wou'd no doubt return them Cape-Breton, Nova-Scotia, and the westernPart of Newfoundland, if not yield the whole with all the Fifhery furrounding, as a reafonable Compenfation. Yea, as he wou'd for feveral Years depend on France to keep him in his forcedGovernment, both from Infurrections of his difcontented Subjects and Attempts of foreign Protestants ; no doubt the Court of France wou'd be fubtil enô and find Ways eno to keep Him and his Offspring in Dependance on them, oblige Him to be wholly at their Direction, and do whatever they order : Which would make the whole Britifb Empire fubfervient to all their ambitious Views and Projects, and in Reality no more than a Province to them ; to be foueez'd and drain'd and harrafs'd, and broken to Pieces as they pleafe ; yea, it may be, make him only a King in ENG-LAND, his fecond Son another in SCOTLAND, fome popifh. Irifh Lord another in IRELAND, and divers Vice-Roys in the Britifh Colonies, but all in Subjection to the French Empire.

15. Yea it feems highly probable that even all the Brith/America, would either by Girti, Sale, or Conqueft, be foon fubjected to the Power of France; the Trade of GREAT-BRI-TAIN tranflated chiefly to that mighty Kingdom, and Briton have no more than thatGourt wou'd pleade, and even dearly pay for every Branch of Trade permitted: Cruel Pepi/B would quickly fill the Brith/BCabmics, feize ourEflates, shafe our Wives and Daughters, and barbaroully murder us; a sthey have done the like in France and I-Rada! Yea, the Brith/B, Franch and Spani/B Powers united, I cannot fee but HOLLAND wou'd be fuddenly overwhelmed by them, and the reformed Introf in other Patts of EUROPE foon follow the Fate of GREAT-BRITAIN, under GOD its chief and vilible Supporter in the World, But

But the mischievous Fruits of his fucceeding are numberless and endlefs : They cannot be fully reckoned up or imagined by us. Some of these tremendous Consequences wou'd inevitably follow, and others feem highly probable : The very Nature of his Religion, Intereft and Dependance, plainly tend and lead to them all, even the most pernicious of them : And they are fuch terrible Scenes of Mifery as thefe we are by the late happy Vistory delivered or preferved from.

And this brings to confider

III. The great Danger of his fucceeding in his late Enterprize.

But both in This and the next general Head, for want of due Intelligence, I am forry I can collect but a few broken Hints for their Illuftration.

Yct the Great Danger of his fucceeding in this last Attempt, may in some Measure appear from the View of these Particulars.

1. Great Numbers in the Nation believing Him to be the real Son of King JAMES II; and the Univerlities and Pulpits both in ENGLAND and SCOTLAND, from the Reftoration of King CHARLES II in 1660 to the Revolution in 1688, being continually filled with the flavifh and delufive Cry of abfolute Hereditary Right, paffive Obedience and Non-Refifance : Whereby these pernicious Doctrines were riveted in the Minds of Multitudes, that nothing but the cruel Perfecution of the Protestants, and Ruin of their Religion in the neighbouring Realm of France between 1680 and 1688 in Violation of the most folemn Promifes, after all they had done to eftablish their popifs King upon the Throne .--- and the apparent Prospect of the like Destruction of the Protestant Religion in the BRITISH EMPIRE, cou'd open their Eyes and prepare them for the Revolution : Nor cou'd even thefe dreadful Prospects, nor the clearest Arguments, open the Eyes of many ; tho' the pretended Hereditary Right of the Stuarts is a meer Delusion ; they deriving from a junior Daughter of the Royal Family, whofe Son Robert Bruce was in 1306 exalted ta

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to the Throne of SCOTLAND for the Good of the Nation, in the fame Manner as more lately King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, Queen ANN and King GEORGE I.

2. In IRELAND the Papils are much more numerous than the Pravillant; and the Papils we know are almoft univerfally inclined to Him : In ENGLAND before King WILLIAM died, when the Patilstament came to fettle the Defect of the Crown on the Pravilstament Houfe of HANOVER in the Beginning of 1701; King JAMES II's Party is faid to be for great in the then Haufe, of Commons that the Vote came to a Tie, and was then happily decided for the pravilstament fed to the Chair by the Jacobite Party : And fo great was his Intereft in SCOTLAND, that as far as I find, the Pariliannet There were ever hindred from agreeing to the Pravillant Succeffor '1706.

9. I am an Eye-Witnefs to the following Inflances---That when the Wbiggi/b Miniftry in Queen ANN's Reign in 1710, were turned out and the Tory + came into their Places, the Stream of theNation appeared plainly with theJacobitt Plarty : Harditary Right and paffree Obditince and Non-Refforme was the general Cry : Dr. Sacheuerel, for promoting thefe flavith Doctrines, and arraigning the Revolution, was almost every where excilid to the Skies ; and wherever he went, applauded, crouded and almost adored by the Multitude : The Freeholders in the Counties and Corporations mofily choice those their section.

f Tories are for the abfolute, hereditary, unalienable Right of KINGS, and for paffive Obedience and Non Reliftance to them, tho' they are *Papifs* and rule arbitrarily, illegally, tyrannically and cruelly 3 and they are also for the *Perfection* of Proteflant Difference.

2 Jacobies are those Tories who were for King JAMES II, both before and after the Revolution; and fince his Death, for his pretended Son James, in Latin call'd Jacobus, tho' a Papift, and therefor excluded from the Crown by the Laws of the Kingdom. into

into the Parliamant who were known to be Torian, attacht do the Tory Admighty 3 and the greater Part of the *idva Glargy* of the *Chauch* of ExGLAND joined with them, and were continually crying up *Herditary Rights*, *failface Obditines*, *Nar-Rightane*, and *Deum with the Wingg*<sup>+</sup> who scaloully flood up for the *Revolation and Priviglant Succeffine*: The Diflärediton of the People to the *Haufe* of HANOVER grew more and more, and was plainly promoted by the *Tery Minifry*, who broke the grand Alliance, validy increased the *Downer* of the Houfe of *Bearbon*, yeilded it the *Spanifh Monarchy*, pavid the Way for the *Pretander*, and began to quarcel with the *Haufe* of HANOVER ; when you beath, and addit di their Profes headbong.

4. When the ELECTOR of HANOVER came to the Throne, the general Diafieldion foon appeared, both among the People, Clergy and other Gentry, and even in one of the Univertities. Some of the late *ToryMiniffry* field to *France*; and fome others rais'd a *Rebellion* in ScottLAND, which could not be fupprefield 'till the Arrival of Dutch Troops from *Hol*land: Yea fo great was the Prejudice, that for the moR Part of the Reign of King GRORE 1, tho' one of the beft of Princes, Configuraties were almost continually formed againft Him, and the *Britiff Parliament* judg'd it needful for the Safety of the *Pretefland Succellion*, to keep up an Arriny of about *Tweny*.

Whigg: are only for the hereditary Right of KINGS and for paffive Obedience and Non-Refiftance to them as long as they are Proteflant: and rule according to the Laws; but when they are Papi/is or Tyranis, then to fet up the next Proteflant of the Royal Line, who is like to govern legally and preferve the Conflitution; they are allo againft perfecuting any Proteflants.

Whiges are therefore for the *Kroulution* and *Protestant Succolling* to the Crown in the *Haufe of Harwers*, becaule this Houle is the Firth *Protestions* Family of the *Repail Line* of GREAT BRITAIN: But Jacobies and Tories are for the *Protendra* and bhi Offspring.





Thousand in GREAT BRITAIN, befides Ten Thousand Seamon to mann the Navy, and Ten Thousand in IRELAND.

5. Ever fince the ELECTOR of HANOVER came to the Crown, there have been great Numbers of plainly Jacobite News-papers and hiftorical and political Books and Pamphlets continually published, dispersed thro' and poisoning the Nation ; writing just as the Jacobites, Papills and French Court wou'd have 'em ;---under popular and plaufible Colours, traducing the Ministry, vilifying all their Administrations, reviling the beft and greateft Friends of the Hanover Succeffion, rendring the very Name of Hanover odious, and increasing the Difaffection of the People to that illustrious Houle to a very dangerous Degree & Extent ; 'till it's Enemies apprehended the Nation ready to defert it, or grown indifferent to it : While the Papifts increased in LONDON and WESTMIN-STER, were reprefented as having loft their perfecuting Spirit and Principles, and being become a harmlefs People to Proseflants : And then the French King fends to Rome for the Young Pretender : And preparing Sixteen Thousand Troops, with vaft Quantities of Arms, &c ; in Feb. 1743,4, even above ten Days before he declares War against us, fuddenly fends them forth to introduce Him into the Kingdom; tho' a Storm from Heaven, as we observed before, delivers us.

6. To lull the honeft Part of the Nation into a deep Security, the great and moft dangerous Artifice of our unweated Enemies; the Jacobites, both Writers and others as utual, laugh at the Mention of a defign'd Invalion, treat it as a meer Chimera, as if there were no fuch Thing intended, but only a Feint to frighten us: And upon their happy Defeat, we feem to grow for fecure again; as it is faid in the publick Prints, that of but Jucker Town/and Troops in the Kingdom, Jack Town of 1745 to Flanders, and but Six Towland left to defend the Throne.

7. In fuch a Conjuncture and within one Month after, while the KING is in Germany, Prince WILLIAM commanding the fmall Allied Army in Flanders, exceedingly weakened by the Battle of Fontersy, and the vafily more numerous Army of France are carrying all before them; the Yang France tender

tender pofils from Rome again to Parit : About  $\mathcal{J}uly \leq fails in a finall Ship of fixten Guns from Brtyf ; about the 2oth lands with forty Soldiers and Officers in the Narth <math>W_{c}^{2}$  of Scot-LAND : By Augult 20 they raife Tawlor Humdred popth Highhardes, use the tuntoff Diligence to influrd; them in military Difcipline, fpending tuelow Harre every Day in the Excite of Arms; and fo fescretly and fubility manage in feparate Bodies, as his Landing is fearce publickly known 'till new, when they join together and fet up their Standard : And the net Affair is fo diffield at LoNDON; that Ahm wou'd be laugh'd at to fuggeff any Danger; and our Security

8. All this while, the Rebels grow, in one Week more, two Thousand ftrong : August 20 they march for Perth, and Sept. 4 without Opposition feize the City, where Mass is publickly faid, most of the Army affisting, many Scottifh Lords and Gentlemen join them, and by Sept. 6 increase to fix or feven Thouland. Having the greater Part of the North of SCOTLAND under their Power, they on Sept. 13 pais the Forth the River dividing between the North and South, and march for EDIN-BURGH : Sept. 17 without Opposition, enter that Capital City, and proclaim the Pretender King : By Sept. 21, increase to Eight Thouland, and before Break of Day Five Thouland of them fall on his Majefty's Army, of near Three Thousand at Tranent about leven Miles from EDINBURGH, cut them to Pieces with a great Deffruction, kill the valiant Col. Gardner with other Officers, threaten to march to LONDON, and fpread a general Terror thro' the Kingdom.

9. Now indeed feems a Seafon of difnal Danger. For tho the KING return'd to LONDON on the laft of Augu? ; yet the moft of our Troops with the brave DUKE of CUM-BERLAND their General, are yet over in Flanders, at a Diftance from theSes a Tourney, Ghent, Bruges, Oftend and Nitapart taken and pollefield by the French, who having an Army of One Hundred Touland, being more than double to this, lay between the DUKE and the Shoar : And as the Rebels might now get to LONDON long before the OUKE could come with His Troops to fave us; the Faces of the tho'ful People There are turn'd to Palench; And 'ds apprehended that if this triumphine unphine umphing Army, as they threaten, thou'd in this Time of general Confictrnation march thrait to that Mctrophis, great Numbers of Papifts and others would readily join them; and the more they increafe, the more wou'd others join them toos the very Rumour of their increafing and triumphantly approaching, which their fubtil Friends wou'd by Speech and Printing magnify, wou'd encourage many, and all Oppofition fly before them 'till they enter the *City*: Or to preventOppofition There, great Numbers of popilh Tenants might in the Night Time fet the *City* a Fire in a Hundred Places, to employ the Inhabitants in faving their Families, Goods and Houfes.

10. This is allo in a hazardous Seafon on this Account; That by the unhappy Conduct of the King of *Prufia*, even after the Queen of *Hangary* had by the Treaty of *Breflaw* yielded Him the *Lewar Silpia*, yet invading her other Dominons inons wherely the was bindered from fupplying her Army in the *Auftriam Natherlands*, the *French* with their vaftly fupesiour Armies had carried almoft all *Flanders* before them, taken the Barrier Cities between *France* and *Halland*, and were juft at the *Dutch* brontiers: Whereby we loft the Advantage of the Barrier Treaty, (which our Enemies well knew) our Allies the *Dutch* were in fo dangerous a Cale, but they could not tell how to leffen their Troops to help us; nor they nor the Queen of *Hangary* to fpare the Dutk E and arris, to leave their Countries open to refiftleb Defolations.

11. This is also a Time of Year, when the Wind in the Britiff Channel is wont to blow from the wofterly Quarter : Which threatens to hinder the the DUKE and his Troops, as well as the Dutch and other of our Friends in Europe, their Countries all lying to the Eaflward, from coming over to help us in this Emergency; but at the fame Time wou'd give a fair Opportunity for our French and Spanifs Enemies to pour in upon us, who were also prepared and watching for it.

12. In Edinburgh the Young Pretender rules as if he were arbitrary Regent of the Britifh Kingdoms, emits his many platfible and enchanting Declarations, difperfes them in Print abroad ; fends his tyrannical Orders to all the Places round ahour.

### for the Victory near Cullopen.

bout, not to be refus'd on Pain of military Execution ; fupplies his Army with Cloathing, Food, Horfe, and Money, aug. ments it to Ten Thousand ; plunders and waftes the Countrey all around Him ; receives Recruits of Officers, Ammunition, Money and Arms from France; and divers other Scotlifb Lords and Gentlemen join Him. About November 3, with an Army of Nine Thousand, He leaves that Capital, marches thro' the westerly Road to ENGLAND : Saturday Night Nov. o. arrives at Carlifle, her northermost City, Lord's Day Morning orders it to yeild, and Nov. 15 takes Poffeffion. Thence He marches unmolefted thro' the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland, as also Lancashire, Cheshire and into Derbyshire, 'till December 4, when with fix Lords and above feven Thaufand Soldiers He enters Derby the chief Town of the Shire and in the Heart of ENGLAND, but about a Hundred Miles North of LONDON. For the' Marshal M'ade was at the Head of near Ten Thousand at Newcastle on the easterly Side of the Kingdom ; vet the Roads acrofs are fo mountainous, miry and fill'd with Snow, that he could not hinder this rapid Course of our Enemies on the westerly Side : And in the mean while, there are other Rebels left in SCOTLAND, others rifing in the North thereof, divers Ships from France arriving and adding Succours to them, and others ready and expected.

And thus far the Danger feems to grow : And yet that which adds to all, alas, is the prodigious Luxury, Debauchery and Prophanels of the Nation, which feem to render us ripe for entire Deftruction ; yea, as we are told in the publick Prints, the amazing and provoking Infidelity, Impenitence and Sottifhnefs of the Bulk of the People, even while on the very Brink of univerfal Ruin. How cou'd we conceive any other than of the Holy GOD as now looking down upon us with fuch awful Tho'ts of Refentment as in Jer. v. 9, 29. Shall I not vifit for thefe Things, faith the LORD ? Shall not my Soul be now averged on fuch a Nation as this ?---

But tho' we feem to be ripe, and the righteous GoD feems in Providence to be preparing correspondent Caufes for our fudden Defolation ; yet his Ways are not as our's, nor his Tho'ts as our's, but as far above them as the Heavens above the Earth : And when we come to tremble as a Bird out of Egypt,

Egypt, and as a Dove out of the Land of Affyria; then our compationate SAVIOR feems to fay as in Hol. xi. 8, 9, Heau Jhall I give Then up Echnaim ? Heav Ihall I diver Thee Ifrael? How Jhall I make Thee as Admah ? How Jhall I fet Thee as Zeboim ? Mine Hear is turned within Me, Ny Repainings are kindled together ! I will not execute the Fiercenefs of Mine Auger, I will not return to defrey Ephraim; for I am God and not Man, the HOLX ONE in the midfl of Thee, and I will not entir into the City, to deftroy it.

We now therefore come in the

IVth and laft Place, to view forme of the fignal Appearances of the MOST HIGH for us in this great Deliverance.

And here among many Others we may observe the following--

I. It was, even before, remarkable and happy for us, that when the Young Pretender was failing, unknown to us, from Breft to the North Weft of SCOTLAND in a fmaller Ship of fixteen Guns, but in Company with a fixty four Gun Man of War, loaden with Soldiers, Officers, Provision, Ammunition, Arms and Money ; His Majefly's Ship the Lion of fifty-eight Guns, Capt, Brett Commander, fhou'd on July 9, but four Days after their leaving France, happen undefign'd, to meet them, and then fo warmly engage the Larger Ship, as to difable Her to proceed the Voyage and oblige Her to-return to Breft : Whereby the young Pretender was forc'd to go on alone in the other, and loft a vaft Advantage at the first of his Enterprize ; there being Arms but for Five Hundred Men in the smaller Ship, but for Six Thousand and Five Hundred in the Larger ; for want of which he was much retarded ; or wou'd have fupplied his Men as foon as they join'd Him, and might have march'd to EDINBURGH and ENGLAND while the Roads were dry, and almost as foon as we heard of his Arrival.

2. The French Court feem'd infatuated, when they had fix more Ships of fixty, and ene of feventy Guns in Brefl at the Time he fail'd, that they thou'd fend no more Affifance with Him ; and that upon their fixty-four Gun Ship returning, they fhou'd not fend fome others with Supplies immediately: Mou'd not fend fome others with Supplies immediately:

### for the Victory near Culloden.

Whereby He might have made a much (wifter Progress. Or the Tydings of our taking Gape Braue arriving at Paria about the End of the Month, the triumphant Progreß of the French in Flanders, their intent Application to take Ofend which furrender't ot them Aue. 12, and the Grand Duke of Tufcany being happily chofen Emperer on Sept. 2, might all under Gon confpire to take up their Tho's and hinder them.

3. When notwithflanding all—The Pretender's Army had yet furprizingly grown and gone on without Oppolition, enterd the chief Giry of SCOTLAND, increafed to Eight Thurford, is a few Minutes beat the King's Forces, made them Bry, and foread a univerfal Conflemation thro' the Kingdom; when we had no Troops return't nor the DUKE from *Plandri*, and but fix *Thusfund* at home to defend our KING and *Gapital*; when fo many in ENGLAND were at that Time doublefs ready to join them, if they had then fulfi'd with Vičtory march' for London; and holitick Counfellors; — It feens a wonderful Thing to fee the fryducation your them also, in neglecting to England and politick Counfellors; but returning to Edinburgh and flaying there fire Wieks, as if on purpose to afford an UTime to prear saginf them.

4. It is fome Encouragement to us, that on Style 23, which is but two Days after the Battle of Trannet, three Battlalion belonging to His Majefly's Foot Guards, with from Regiments of Foot happily arrive in the Thames from Flenders : Sopt. 26, His Majefly orders feveral Battalions of Foot and fome Squadrons of Horfe and Dragoons to march directly for SCOTLAND in the rafterly Read by Neucoflle, under the Command of Marthal Wade ; and two Days after, fends for more in Flanders, fome to join them at Neucoflle, and others to come and defend Him at Lander.

5. Upon this and the happy Negle& of our Enemies, the Frindt of our Pret/and King in England recover from their Conflernation: Even thole who feemed to be difaftedted before, are now made fentilike of the ruinous Confequence of the Pretndrs' succeeding and gaining the fovereign Power: God poens their Eyes, and they clearly fee nothing elfe before. fore them but horrid Scenes of Defolation: And 'tis wonderful to fee fuch a Spirit rifing in the awakened People in every Quarter of England in Defence of their Pratyfant King and Caunty: The Nobility, Gentry and Populace both in the Land and Avary, awakening each other; entring into Aflociations, and fubferibing great Sums of Money for the prefent Emergency; railing warlike Companies; roufing each other both by Writings, Words and Deeds, to make the moft vigorous Oppofition, and the People calling for Arms and Officers to teach them martial Exercife.

6. Our Man of War at Sea under Admiral Vienna and Martin, yea our private Veffelt are fo moved with a publick Spirit, and fo exceeding vigilent, active and hardy, even in the most cold and dangerous Months of the Year; that tho' the Freach, foon feeing their Error, get ready in all their StePorts near their Army, to come to the Supply of the Rebels; yet not many of thofe Veffels can find Opportunities to venture out of their Harbours; Several of them with Soldiers, Officers, Provision, Ammunition, Arms and Money, are happily met with and taken by us; and but few can atrive to affit our Ehemies.

7. Contrary to the ufual Courfe of the Windi as this Time of the Year from the Wild, which would have hindred our martial Friends in coming from Flanders, and Holland; it is very obfervable, that GoD orders them now to blow from the Eadl, even for a Month together : As if 'tweer on purpole to bring the DUKE and bir Forces over quickly in this Time of Extremity : And they have a fpeedier Tranfortation from the Marts to England than was ever known.

8. It is also remarkable, That at this very Conjuncture, Gon thould raife up even of the Children of our Protifiant. King George Himfelf, fo extraordinary a Perfon and Soldier as Prinae WILLIAM; fo brave and refolute, fo active and indefatigable, fo engaging and popular, fo beloved of the Soldiers, and of fuch wondrous Conduct for a Youth of but twenty for Years of Age, and who had feen but twe Campaigns; ...to acd on this great Occasion for our Deliverance: That by happy Difappointments at Sca, he was diverted from the Navy

for the Victory near Culloden.

to the Army: That in the fiff Campaign, which was in  $1_{74}$ ,  $2_{75}$  at the Battle of Dettingen, wherein He was wounded, his Addrefs and Valour were tried and proved : That in his fecond in  $1_{745}$ , fo young a Perfon fhou'd have the chief Command of the allied Army in Flanders ; when his fuperiour Genius for martial Affairs appeared fo illuftrious, as to gain the Heart and raife the Wonder of every Soldier : And thus are his Britiff Troops prepared to come over with Him now, and under Him to fpend the laft Drop of their Blood in defending their «King and Cautren.

9. On OA. 18, Prince WILLIAM happily returns from Holland to Westminster : On the 25th a second Transport of his Troops arrives in the Thames, and on Nov. 4, feven Regiments more : So that the Rebel Army ftrangely flays in Scotland, 'till this Britifb Hero with his valiant Soldiers are come over to fight them. Upon News arriving Nov. 25 at London, of the Rebels fubduing Carlifle and coming to Lancaster ; the DUKE next Day fets out from St. 'James's to head his Army marching to meet them. And now while the young Pretender is in the Height of his Career and Hopes, arriving at Derby in the Heart of ENGLAND on December 4, and his triumphant Army bending their Courfe for London to feize the Throne ; on Dec. 6, in the Morning, hearing that the DUKE and his Army of eleven Battalions of Foot, and fix Regiments of Horfe and Dragoons were arrived at Litchfield within twenty Miles, on the Evening before, a fudden Pannick feizes the Hearts of our Enemies, who had heard of the Bravery of the DUKE and bis Troops in Flanders, and well concluded it would rather exceed on this great Occafion : For if they had fought fo bravely for the Defence of the Queen of Hungary's Country, how much more wou'd their Spirits rife in Defence of their Orun on the Brink of Deftruction ? And now how joyful to fee the Rebels flying before Him, the DUKE purfuing as far as Carlifle, and at the End of the Month recovering the City.

10. Now indeed their Progrefs feems to be over; their Forces dwinded and divide, the Remainder an early Conqueff for the other Generals with the Troops at Neurop/le: And as great Preparations age ready at Dumirk and other neighbouring Ports of France to land an Army of twenty Troop/mod

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in the South of ENGLAND, the DUKE is recalled with fome of his Troops to London, where he arrives on the 5th of Fanuary. Upon which the Rebels rejoin, refume their Courage, Dec. 26 feize the City of Glafgow, plunder the People, destroy their Goods, and recruit with Money, &c; Jan. 3. march for Stirling, on the 8th enter the Gates, increase their Numbers to nine Thouland again, receive Supplies from France, lay Siege to the Caffle ; and on the 17th at Falkirk attack, our Army, break our left Wing, and oblige us to burn our Tents and retire to Edinburgh. But it feems remarkable and happy for us, that the Rebels don't improve this great Advantage and purfue our broken Troops much difabled thro' the Wetness of our Powder by a Storm of Rain blowing against us in the Time of Action, to refift them ; but inftead of following us, return to the Seige of the Caftle : And this is bravely defended by General Blakeney in the most critical Seafon ; it being a Fortrefs of vaft Importance, as it is the Key or Guard to the Land Paffage between the North and South Parts OF SCOTLAND.

II. Upon this, the DUKE infpir'd with a glorious Ardour, even in the midft of Winter, to go forth again, to ride in the moft miry Roads by Day and Night almost inceffantly 'till He comes to the Army ; on the 25th in the Morning between Treelve and One He fets out from London, and travels the easterly Road to Edinburgh, Three Hundred Miles by the 30th at Three in the Morning : Is receiv'd with the greatest Joy ; our Army is wondroufly animated ; and every Thing being ready, He immediately gives Order for marching : The next Morning He fets out with fourteen Battalions, the Argylfbire Men, and two Regiments of Dragoons, for Stirling : Upon his advancing, Gop fends a fecond Terror into the Hearts of our Enemics ; in Confusion they immediately brake up the Seige, and fly before Him : About Two Thou fand to Aberdeen, about Four Thouland to Invernels, and the Reft to their rocky and fnowy Mountains: Feb. 2, His ROYAL HIGHNESS arrives at Sterling, repairs the Arch of the Bridge ; the 4th his Army paffes over it; and the 6th arrives at Porth, lays in Magazines of Bread and Forrage, and refts his Foot after their great Fatigues in fuch a cold and miry Seafon.

12. At

12. At this Junclure of Time, viz. Feb. 8, it forms also remarkable ; that while the Dutch are unable to help us, thro't the fuperiour Armies of France at their Doors, the Proteflant Prime of Helfs, Son in Law to the KING, withhis Toops arrive near Edimurgh, to help his Brather in fupprefing our E-nemies : Whereby Stirling and Perth, thole important Paffes, are fully fupplied and guarded ; and fo the DUKE has a greatry Number of Briting Solitors to purfue the Rebels.

Ech. 18 the Rebels enter Inverse f: And there they gather again, with fome freft Recruits from France, and foon take Fort George at Inverse f; and Fort Augufus. But the laft of Feb. the DUKE arrives with his Army at Aberden; there flays for his Gameon and other Recruits from Edihuksgeb and Landan, 'till the bad Weather is over, the Snows are melted, the Roads patifable, and the Rivers fordable. In the mean while the Robels are carefully guarded by Land and Sea, divers French who come to fupply them are taken, they grow much fraitened for Food and Money, and greatly luffer for want of Bread for two or three Days before the Engagement.

April 15, the DUKE complets the Turnty-fifth Year of his Åge; and the following Day goes on to the decifive Battle. And now the Necks of the Horfs are cloathed with Thunder, the Glory of their Noftils is terrible; they paw in the Valley and rejoice in their Strength, they go on to meet the armed Men; they mock at Fear and are not affrighted, not turn they back from the Sword; the Quiver ratheth againft them, the glittering Spear and the Shield; they fwallow the Ground with Fiercenefs and Rage; they fay smong the Trumpets, Ha, Ha; they fmell the Battle afar off, the Thunder of the Captains and the Shouting : As GoD their Former repreferts them in 764 xaxix.

And here the following among other Particulars ferm remarkable : — That the Duke advances toward our Enemies fooner than they expected — That in the very order of Battle and Way of Attack, their able Generali appear greatly miffaken, but the Duke and bit to be guided with wondrous Wildem— That the Enemy's Cannon theor over the Heads of our

our Army, while each of our's well levelled and expertly firing Ten Times in a Minute, do extraordinary Execution -That this provoking them to fall upon us, they brake their Order, while we by ftanding fill keep our's with the greateft Exactnefs - That the Rebels drawing fo near as to difcharge their Muskets, our hinder Ranks first fire ; upon which concluding we are all difcharged, they throw down their Guns, and running with their Broad Swords to us, our foremost Ranks have a vaft Advantage of discharging our Pieces into their Breafts as they come clofe to the Muzzles ; whereby almoft all their foremoft Ranks are furprizingly fhot down at once with a dreadful Cry, and our Guns with Bayonets ready to encounter the Reft, and plunge into the Bowels of those barbarous Men who had no Mercy for others - That all our Officers and Soldiers to a Man are infpired with irrefiftible Ardour, Strength and Refolution, - His Royal Highnels in the Right Hand of God, the animating Soul of all - That our Enemies who came on with Affurance of Victory, and a Refolution to give no Quarter, are fuddenly confounded, and foon give Way and run before us - That in the Heat of the Foot Engagement, both the Right and Left Wings of our Cavalry flank our Enemies on each Side, difperfe their fecond Line, and get behind their Firft; fo that when the Remainder of their First begin to turn and fly, they find our Squadrons to confront them there, are in the laft Confusion, and have only Swords to defend themfelves from all about them - Now indeed the whole Battle of the Wariour is with confused Noife. and Garments roll'd in Blood - Their Horfes Hoofs are broken by Means of the Prancings, the Prancings of their mighty Ones - Above Ten of their Men are flain to One of our's -And that malignant Army which just now wasted Countries and threatned the Ruin of Kingdoms, is in one Hour totally defeated and broken to Pieces - The fcattered Remnants are continually yeilding in all Parts of their Country, the KING and KINGDOM's Foes diminished and weakened more than ever ; and by this great and happy Victory, the Rebellion dies, the Nation is reftored to Safety, and the Throne effablifhed

• O Thou Enemy, thou Deftroyer of Cities ! Thy De-• fructions are come to a perpetual End, and how art thou • brought for the Victory near CULLODEN.

· brought to Defolation in a Moment | The LORD arofe like a mighty Man that fhouteth, and fmote his Enemies : They faid "I will purfue, I will overtake, I will divide the Spoil, " my Luft fhall be fatisfied on them, I will draw my Sword, " my Hand Ihall deftroy them"; but Thou fenteft forth thy Wrath which confumed them as Stubble ! Who is like unto Thee, O LORD, amongst the GODS ? Who is like " Thee, glorious in Holinefs, fearful in Praifes, doing Wonders ! Thou firetchedft out thy right Hand, the Earth 6 fwallowed them ! Thou in thy Mercy haft redeemed 6 thy People ! Their Enemies shall hear and be afraid, Sor-· row thall feize them, their Dukes thall be amazed, Trem-6 bling feize their mighty Men, all the rebellious Inhabitants 6 fhall melt away : Fear and Dread fhall fall upon them : By \* the Greatness of thine Arm they shall be still as a Stone : \* The LORD fhall reign for ever and ever !

#### And now for IMPROVEMENT.

Let our Victorious Prince most gratefully own to GOD with Sampfon, as in Judges xv. 18. Thou haft given this great Deliverance into the Hand of thy Servant. And let Him with bis Army fing, as in Plal. xviii. 1, Sc; ' I will love Thee, " O LORD, my Strength : The LORD is my Rock, and my · Fortrefs, and my Deliverer, my GOD and my Strength, in " whom I will truft, my Buckler, and the Horn of my Salva-" tion, my high Tower : The LORD is my Lamp and en-\* lightens my Darkness : By Thee have I run thro' and broken a Troop : It is GOD that girdeth me with Strength, and maketh my Way perfect : He maketh my Feet like . Hinds Feet, and fetteth me upon my high Places : He e teacheth my Hands to War : Thou haft also given me the · Shield of thy Salvation, thy right Hand hath holden me up, and thy Gentleness hath made me great : Thro' GOD I 6 " have purfued mine Enemies and overtaken them, nor did " I turn again 'till they were confumed ; I have wounded " them, that they were not able to rife ; they are fallen under " my Feet : For thou haft girded me with Strength unto Bat-" tle ; Thou haft fubdued under me those that rose up againft " me : Thou haft alfo given me the Necks of, mine Enemies, that I might deftroy them that hate me : They cried, but < there

## A THANKSGIVING SERMON

<sup>6</sup> there was none to fave them; even to the LORD, but He <sup>6</sup> anfwered them not: Then did 1 beat them fmall as the <sup>6</sup> Duft before the Wind, I caft them out as Dirt in the <sup>6</sup> Streets.

Let our triumphant and happy KiNG continue the Song to GOD, as in the following Var/a;  $\rightarrow$  'Thou haft delivered 'me from the Strivings of the People: Thou haft made me 'the Head of the Nations : The Strangers full faid fubmit thrafelves unto me; the Strangers full faid away, and be afraid out of their clofe Places : The LORD liveth, and bleffed be 'my Rock, and let the GOD of my Salvation be exalted : 'It is GOD that avengeth me; and fubducth the People un-'der me : He delivereth me from mine Enemies; yea Thou 'lifteft me up above thofe that rife up againtf me; Thou haft e dilivered me from the violent Man : Therefore will I give 'Thanks unto Thee, O LORD, among the Nations, and fing Praifse to Thy Name : Great Deliverance giveth He 'to his King; and fheweth Marcy to his Anointed, and to 'bis Seed for evermore.

Let us with thankful Admiration own, with respect to the Britifh Kingdoms, as in I Chron. xi. 14. The LORD faved them with a great Deliverance : And with our Nation fing, as Ifrael of old - " If it had not been the LORD who was on our Side, when Men rofe up against us; then they had f wallowed us up quick, when their Wrath was kindled againft us; then the Waters had overwhelmed us, the Stream had gone over our Soul ; then the proud Waters " had gone over our Soul ? Bleffed be the LORD, who hath · not given us a Prey to their Teeth : Our Soul is escaped as a Bird out of the Snare of the Fowlers ; the Snare is bro-< ken and we are efcaped : Our Help is in the Name of the · LORD, who made Heaven and Earth. In Britain Gon is < known, his Name is great in the British Empire : There · brake he the Shield and the Sword and the Battle, Selah : · Thou art more glorious and excellent than the Mountains of · Prey : The Stout-hearted are fpoiled, they have flept their Sleep, and none of their Men of Might have found their . Hands : At thy Rebuke, O Gon of Jacob, both the Chas riot and Horfe are caft into a deep Sleep : Thou, even

## for the Victory near CulloDEN.

<sup>6</sup> Thou art to be feared, and who may fland in thy Sight when once Thou art angry? Thou didft caule Judgment to be heard from Heaven; the Earth feared and was ftill, 4 when Gop arofe to Judgment, to fave all the Meck of 6 the Earth; Selah.

And let us join with our most rightful Sovereign King GEORGE, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Duke. and all the Branches of this Protestant Royal Family, the Nobles of the Nation, the Army, the Navy, and the whole British Empire, both in Europe and America, in one univerfal Chorus, with the loudeft Acclamations, as in P[al. xlvii. 6 O clap your Hands all ye People, fhout unto Gon with the Voice of Triumph ! For the LORD most high is terrible. He is a " great King over all the Earth : He fhall fubdue the People under us, and the Nations under our Feet : Go D is gone 6 up with a Shout, the LORD with the Sound of a Trumpet : Sing Praifes to God, fing Praifes ; fing Praifes unto our King, fing Praifes: For GoD is the King of all the Earth. fing ye Praifes with Understanding : God reigneth over 6 the Heathen : Gop fitteth upon the Throne of his Holinefs: The Shields of the Earth belong to GoD: He is <sup>6</sup> greatly exalted '.

But yet in the midft of all our Joys, it becomes us to bare in mind our Text, as extreamly applicable to us on this Occafion. For after all that is rome whom us for our coil Deals and for our great Trefpair, freing that Thou our GoD haft punifhed us lefs than our Imquities deleves, and haft given us fuch Deliverance as This; found due again break thy Commandments and join in Affinity with the People of these Abominations? would (not Thou be angry with us 'till Thou had) confumed us, fo that there thou'd be no Remain nor slaping?

For mult we not freely own that the fame glorious GoD is sur's in Gournant by the molt open and continual Profettions and Engagements? are not many Laws, and every Baptifun and publick Prayer, molt evident Acknowledgments of this? Have we not been generally and clearly guilty of Multitudes of will Deeds and great Trefpefits of every Kind, againft every Precept, too many now to be numbred? I thall only in gene-

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ral mention — Our Infidelity, Formality, Profanation of the Name and Day of GO2; our Contempt of the divine RE-DEEMER and the Operations of his HOLY SPIRIT on the Souls of Men; our Oppofition to the gracious Doftrines of his Golpel, his pure Workling, his holy Diffeipline, the lively Prafice and Power of Godlinefs, and the active Promoters of them , our Rebellioufneits to juff Authorities; our Pride, Emmites, Murders, Robberies, Impofitions and Perfecutions ; Our Luxury, Profulenefs, Imputing and Defsming; our Fuvy, Selfithnefs and Covering the Things of Others.

Has not our highly difhonoured and offended Gon, by various Means, and efpecially the prefent War and late Robellion, been juffly bringing on us many grievous Calamities? Such as great Decay of Trade, heavy Debts, Plunders, Barbarities, Captivities, Lofs of Effates and Lives, Perplexities of Living, and a vaft Variety of diffreffing Troubles. Muft we not yet acknowledge, that in them all, *aw* Gon has punifibed us even infinitely lefs than our many and heinous Iniquities deferved j yea, that in his wondrous Goodnefs, He has by the late glorious and decifive Victory, given us a molt undeferved and inexpreffibly great Deliverance ? — A Deliverance including an Infinity of Mercies ?

And now, after all this — final we be for monffroufly ungrateful, bafe, wicked and perfidious to our Gob and SAVIour, as to break his Commands again, and join in initmateAffinity with the People of thofe Abominations? Wou'd not this be a moft aggravating Provacation? A ndt cou'd we in Reafon expect any other, than that he wou'd be angry with us, 'till He fhou'd confume us, fo that there fhou'd be no Remnant or efcaping ?

We might eafly fee the *jryf Graundt* of fuch an Expetition from the moral Excellence and Government of Gon, in Concert with the moral Nature he has given us, our Relation and Obligations to Him; and the moral Ends of his Admiultrations among the Sons of Men, and efpecially his profelied, covenant and obliged People. But we may yet more eafly

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eafily and clearly fee our awakening Danger, from his fignal Conduct to that peculiar People refer'd to in the Text : Who for many hundred Years were highly favoured by Him above all others in the Earth. He in a glorious Manner on Mount Sinai, cater'd into a fpecial Covenant with them, gave them extraordinary Prophets and Revelations, wrought innumerable Wonders for them, and raifed them, in the Days of David and Solomon, to great Power and Glory above all other Nations round about them. But they greatly finned, and He grievoully chaltized ; they cried for Mercy, and he delivered ; they grew ungrateful, and finned on -; 'till the Wrath of the LORD arofe and there was no Remedy; He wou'd deliver them no more ; but for bid his Prophets even to pray for them, and proceeded to fulfill his Threatnings to their Destruction and Dispersion, as warning Monuments, among the Nations; as the World has admir'd to fee, for near feventeen hundred Years, to the prefent Day. And if we follow them in their Ingratitude and provoking Sins, as I fear we fhall, we must expect to follow them in their Defolations.

Yea, by all that to me appears both in the divine Word and Providence, a more dreadful Time feems coming on the Nations than they have ever known, and by their growing Infidelity, and other Provocations thence deriving, if they don't foon repent, they feem to haften in their Ripenefs for it. But I forbear to open the Scripture-Scene, leaft it too much damp the Joy of the prefent Day.

To conclude, I would rather revive the Pious with the Profpect, that whenever it comes it will be *Jost*, but *Three Varis* and an Half — And then a moff glorious Time comes after it: For then the loud Voice in Heaven will found; 'Now 's come Salvation and Strength, and the Kingdom of our 'Goop, and the Power of his CHRIST 'Then the Hour of his final Judgment on the papal Empire comes on: The *Angel* comes down from Heaven having great Power, and the Earth lightened with his Glory, and will cry mightily with a firong Voice; '*Babylan* the great is fallen is fallen — \* Rejoise over her thou Heaven, and ye holy Apolles and ' Prophets; for GoD hath averged you on her — and in 'ber was found the Bloed of Prophets and of Saints, and of

## A THANKSGIVING SERMON

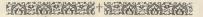
• all that were flain upon the Earth ?' Then will be heard a great Voice of much People in Heaven, faying, • 'Allchia', Sal-\* vation, and Glory, and Honour, and Power unito the LORD • our GoD; for true and righteous are his Judgments; for e He hath judged the great Whore, which did corrupt the \* Earth with her Fornication, and hath avenged the Blood of oh is Servants at her Hands; and again they cry, Allchia ; and the Feur and truty Elders and the Four living Creatures fall down and worthip GoD who fitted to on the Throne, faying, • Amen, Allchaia ?' And then the feventh Angel with his Trumpet founds; and dhere are great Voices in Heaven, faying, • The Kingdoms of this World are become the Kingdoms of • our LORD and of his CHRIST, and He fhall reign for ever • and ever.'

# AMEN.



## CORRECTIONS of fome Sheets.

Page.	Line.	Read.
12.	58.6.	difcovered and prevented.
12.	27.	about Fourteen Months ago,
14.	26.	Lewis XIV of France, and MARY lof ENGLAND,
35.	30.	failed his pretended
17.	14.	if not, as Intruders,
19.	laft	whofe Great Grandfon Robert Bruce
23.	4.	By Aug. 12 they raife
	13.	in a Fortnight more,
26.	9.	into the City, to deftroy it.
- 28.	5.	Land and Navy, exciting each other



N. B. The following Paragraph to be inferted in Page 28. next to Paragraph 5.

6. It is happily ordered in Providence, to add a Spirit to the Nation in this Conjuncture, that the News arrive in ENG-LAND, - In July, of our taking the most important Fortres, Harbour and Ifland of CAPE-BRETON, and fo recovering the whole Newfoundland-Fiftery; - In August of Commodore Barnet's taking three rich French China Ships in the East Indies. worth if arriv'd in France above three hundred thousand Pounds Sterling ; of two exceeding rich French South-Sea Ships taken as they are coming home between Newfoundland and Fyall, worth above three Million Dollars ; of two Spanish Ships carried into Jamaica, worth above a hundred and fifty thou fand Pounds Sterling; of another Ship from Spain to Genoa with eighty thousand Pistoles aboard, befides a great Quantity of rich Merchandize ;-In September, of a rich Ship from France bound for the South Sea, worth a hundred and fifty thou fand Pounds - And in October, of a Spanish Ship bound for SCOTLAND, with twenty four thousand Dollars of Gold and Silver, &c ; of two more rich French East India Ships and a South Sea Ship taken at Cape Breton, which laft only has on board of Gold and Silver above three hundred thou fand Pounds Sterling : And the Lading of the two other South Sea Ships arriving in ENGLAND in September, the Owners offer to lend Seven Hundred Thouland Pounds to the KING in the prefent Exigency : - So waft a Treafure come and coming into the Kingdom as was never known in fo fhort a Time before : All which, and a great Number of others taken, muft return to the Pretender's good Friends the French and Spaniards, if he fucceeds ; but are now moft feafonably given the Nation to raife their Spirits, Support the Government, and difable our Enemies.

