## A HELP to Difcourfe,

## A Dialogue between a Popifh Succeiffour, and a Proteffant Parliament.

POp. Succ. Seeing the imperial Crown of thefe three Kingdoms is Hereditary, and not Elective; no duabr but I am Heir Apparent, to England, Scotland, and Ireland.

Prot. Parl. Hulh Sir, you ftumble upon the Threthold, Titubatio in limine eft Omino $\int_{\text {a, }}$ to flumble at the firff ftep of ones fetting out, is never a good Omen of any good Iffue. Soft and fair goes far; you are a little too hafty, and 'tis not Treafon totell you fo: for you are yet no King, but a Subject; you muft be either the one or the other, there is no Medium or Third to thofe two. Therefore we may (with fafety enough) mind you of your many Miftakes; as (1.) At the molt, you are but Heir Prefumptive, not the Apparent Heir. Súppofe the Queen fhould dye, and the King (your Brother) marry a young Lady, by whom he may have a Son, then your Heir-A pparency would difappiar. As much as this, hach been offen done to put the N ofes of even prefumptive Heirs out of joint. (2.) Your declaring your felf a Papif, doth more likely make you Heir, Apparent to the Triple Croorn of your Ghoftly (or ratheir Ghaftly) Father the Pope of Rome, than of the three Crowns of thefe Kingdoms. (3.) Do not you know, that there is an old Act of Parliament in Scot land that debarrs a declared Papi/t to wear the Crown of that Kingdom? (4.) As you have ( by not owning your felfa Proteftanit) : debarr'd your felf of that one of the three, fo you have bid fair to deprive your felf of the other wo, (which go together) witnefs the Eill of Exclufion, (drawn up againft you in Our Houfe of Commons) todifenable you from Inheriting the Crown of England and Ireland.

Pop. Succ. Suppofe, I were (notonly a Papift, but ) a Devil, yet I muft have my due (as a wild $O x$ ford Scholar faid well and wittily the other day,) for the Proverb is, give the Devil bis dwe.

Prot. Parl. (i.) What cin be expected from a wild Scholar but a wild Difcourfe? Rather wittily, than either well or wifely fpoken; the very Epithete of his Wilduefs doth enervate the Argument. (2.) Suppofe the Devil fhould become King of England, (as he is called God of this World) would that wild Scholar do wifely in fwearing Allegiance to him, that he might give the Devil his due, (according to his own Phrafe) and would he not be rather wickedly, than wifely witty in fo doing? (3.) To give the Devil his due is, (in a found fence) to give him Damation; to which he is doomed by the great God for his firt Fall, and you would be loath to have fuch a due doomed to you for your foul Fall from the reformed Religion (in which you were educated ) into that damnable Foppery of Popery. (4.) To call the Crowns of
thefe Kingdoms your due, is (Petitio Principii) but a begging of the Queftion: for'tis the grand Debare amongft us this day, and it pafled in the Negative with the Commons of England, and that excluding Bill doth not only deny it to be your due, but makes it high Treafon to your felf to prefume to it, and in all your Abbetors either to preach it up or to promote it: yea, and that Bill doth banifh you out of all the King's Dominions, Grc.

Pop. Succ. Who dare deny me, and what can debar me of my due by the right Line of Succeffion?

Prot. Parl. (1.) Death both dare and can debar and deny you of that which you call your due. Suppofe it be fo, why may not you dye before your Brother, feeing you are but about two Years younger than he? We cannot think that you have made any Coverant roith Death, ( as you have with the Devil, or his Eldeft Son the Pope: ) or any Agreement mith the Grave: had you done fo, God faith; he would diffannul it. ${ }^{3}$ Tis an old Adage, God makes Heirs, and off-times ordereth that younger Brothers dye before the Elder, (as well as the contrary) and fhould God fo order it to you, whatt would become of your due? Three expected Kingdoins would then dwindle into the compafs of a Grave, and your afpiring Head, inttead of bco ing loaded with a Golden Crown, would be laid low and ftinking in the Duft. (2.) Sup pofe this be not done, but you furvive your Brother, he being cut off by fome of your Affafinates, (from which God preferve Him.) yet a Parliament both dare and can debar you of that, which they think in their Confciences (though you lay claim to it) is not your due; as appeareth by that Difabling Bill brought $\mathrm{in}_{\boldsymbol{y}}$ and paffed (in the lower Houfe) againft you. (3.) The whole Nation in an univerial Affocis-: tion, which is an extraordinary ACt in the Ir terval of a Parliament, both dare and carí doits as was done in Q. Elizabeth's Reign, wher the Nation faw there was no end of Popifh Plots againft her. Majefty's Life, and fearing, that firft or laft they would cut Her off, ( juft ase'tis now againf our prefent King, whom God preferve) they did mutually engage among themfelves to betake them to their Arms, toaffitt each other in thefe three Cafes; I.Incale the Queen (of happy Mernory ) Thould be cut off. 2. In cafe of a Popifh Infurrection. 3. In cafe of a Foreigh Invation: yea, and in particular, they did agree one with another under folemn Obligations, that when ever the Queen did fall, they would all (as one Man) fall upon the Papifts, and revenge Her Royal Death upon them. This Expedient put a Period to all their Plots.

Pop. Succ. But by what Authority can or
dare either Parliament or People (in the Interval of Parliaments do all or any of thefe things; or who gave them this Authority?

Pros. Parl. (I.) This Queltion is like that of the Jewifh Priefts to our Redecmer, Matt 5 . 21. 23. And hike that of the Popilh Priefts to thofe of the Reformed Relieion; [by what Authority do you th: fe things? Chritr could have finartly anfwered them, [by the Appoi:tment of my $F_{\text {atber, whom }}$ neither know nor reverence, ] and as a Proteftent did onces to a Papiff, asking him, where was your Religion betore Lutber? Roundly replying,it was in the Bible, where the Popilh Riligion never was. Now may we not do as Chrift did here, [ nodumino. do diffipare] unty one Knot with anorher, and anfwer Queftion by Queftion. We do alfo ask you, 「 by what Authority have you done all your Eccentrick and Exiravagant ACtings; as changing your R:ligion, encouraging of Plots, obfructing of Parliaments, cum multis aliis, \&c.] We dare fay, 'ris not by your Father's" (no nor yet by your Brother's) Appointment : we will antwer the Former, when you will anfwer the Latter. (2.) But feeing you would be anfwered according to your Folly, we have (being at no nonplus by it) this to fay as to Parliamentary Autbority, That to deny fuch a Power of Parliaments, (as is aforefaid) if it benot a croffing of your own Confcience, yet (fure I am ) 'tis a croffing of your learned Proteffant Father's own Conceffion; in his Anfwer to the 19 Propofitions (fent then to him by that long Parliament, which for your better Satisfaction, we will gíve you in His Majefties own Words, Page 19. [The Houfe of Commons is Solely inflructed with tbe Lerying of Mony \&ec. and with the Impeaching of thofe wobo for. their own Euds though countenanced by any (furreptitioufly gotten Command of the King) bave Violated that Law, which be is bound (when be knows it ) to protect, and to the Protection of which they were bound to advife bim, at leaft not to Serve bim in the contrary.] Now Sir, we would have you make a right Improvement of your Father's folid Sentiments herein, and ask your own Heart, what Commands you have Surreptitioufly got from the King, whom you (both as a Brother, and a Privy Counfellor) (hould have advifed for the beft, and all to obftruct the Impeachment both of your Self and your Followers. Your Father grants further, (in his Aufwer aforefaid) That a Parliament bave Power over punijhing Offenders, \&c. Page 20. And tbere is Such a Fower Legally placed in a Parliament, as is more then fufficient to prevent Tyraniny, Ibid.

Unto which may be added Popery, for the fame Power which may lawfully be a Checkmate to, Tyranny, may be no lefs to Popery. Thus you fee the Power of Parliaments is fuffi-
ciently vindicated by your Father. But whereas yóu ask [what Autbority bave the Pesple to do as is aforefaid?] To this we anfwer, (3.) That the extraordinary Maladies in Q. Elizabeth's days, (and foin our days) require extraordinary Remedies: That extraordinary ACt ("of Q. Elizabetb's Proteffants) aforementioned, (which they did of themfelves, and in an Interval of Parliament) was fo far from being reputed Rebellion, or fo much as Sedition in that wife and thinking Age, that the $Q$ (her felf) in the very next Parliament (which was held in the 2, th Year of her Reign) Ratifyed this ( feemingly lrregular ACt) into a formal Law, which latted fo long as She lived. As this Extraordinary and Eccentrick Affociation of thie People proved a moft effectual means to $b$ reak the Neck of all the Popijh Plots in that day; for when the Papifts faw the People centred at fuch a Point, in fefe fuamque Reginam defendendo, and that their frequent Plottings againf the good Queen's Life, beingalways difappointed, proved dangerous to their own Lives, they then had enough of their Plottings, and could live peaceably, like others, and better People ever after that until the Gun Poroder-TreaSon in K. Fames'sReign : fo this (feemingly) unlawful, becime (really) a lawful ACt by the Sanction of an after Confent in that following Act of Parliament to contirm it.
Pop. Succ. But furely the People dare not be fo bold and daring now (under prefent Circumftances) as they were then under the foft Female Government, efpecially confidering, they have not long agoe fmarted fo deeply for fuch Rebellious Acts.

Pror. Parl. (I.) There is no Nation under Heaven fo jealous of their Liberties (both Civil as Men, and Sacred as Chriftians) as the Englifh are. Hence arofe that old Title, Rex Diabolorum; a King of Devils: they will exhauft their Purfes, yea, facrifice their Lives, rather than profticute their Confciences or lofe their Liberties. The Proteftant Religion (wherein they have been bred, and have had their Godnigh totbem, to make them happier than many Nations) is as dear to them as their own Souls; and they will part with any thing, yea all things, rather than with it. You know Solomon's Proverb, Oppreffion (efpecially that of Confcience) maketb Wife Men mad; the very Thoughts and Fears of their returning into the Bondage of Egypt or Babylon, hath at this day ftruck them into a frange kind of Confternation, as appeareth in Addreffes of Grand Juries and Elections of Burgeffes. They cannot calmly look on to fee their Gracious King. and their Precious Religion dye, and they themfelves over-live them. Hence (2.) Their univerfal cry is, No Popibh Succefour. \&c.

