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A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE RESTAURATION.

Published from *Original Letters*, and other *Royal Authorities*.

From the CABINET of the late Lord FREDERICK HOWARD, given by Queen ANNE.

By a Person of Honour.

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HISTORY
OF THE
RESTAURATION.

SUccessions are oftentimes as surprizing as *Revolutions*, *verbum sat*, &c. An honest (though a suppressed) Writer ||, thus gives us a concise Account of the Posture of the *English* Affairs in the very Period preceeding the *Restauration*.

On his Death-bed, *Oliver Cromwell*, by a Nuncupative-Will, declared his Son *Richard* his Successor, (though Thanks to the *Stars* of *old Britannia*, he had not the Title) who enjoyed the Protectorship some time, being complimented by the Nation, on his Accession to the Government, in Congratulatory Addresses from every Burrough, and Body Politic in *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with the most Solemn Assurances of Lives and Fortunes; nevertheless, the same People, in a few Weeks, saw him sink without drawing one Sword in his Quarrel. This was the *first* Instance of these *Addresses*, by which Princes may see how little they ought to rely on *this Sort of Compliment*. The Common-Wealth-Faction, and that Part in the Army who had combined against

|| Mr. HIGGINS, in his *Short View* of *English* History. 8vo. 1723. *p.* 354, & Seq.

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the Father, fancied much easier to compass their Designs on the Weakness and Incapacity of the Son, who wanted his Father's Vigilance to foresee, and Resolution to obviate Dangers, for want of which last Quality, he was pulled down by the mutinous Army, and divested of his Authority.

Thus, after a Reign of nine Months, ended *Richard's Mock-Government*; on which the Army, divided in their Councils according to their several Views, not knowing well what to do, were forced to recal the *Rump* to the Exercise of their Authority.

The frequent Changes of our Government, after the execrable Murder of King *Charles* I, not only made the *English* Government ridiculous Abroad, but puzzled *Foreign* Ministers, what Parties to Court, to whom Address, or indeed how to direct their Memorials, for the Names and Titles varied with every Form of Government: Sometimes a *Parliament*, then a *Protector*, then a *Parliament* again, *Junctoes*, *Committees* of *Safety*, &c. all which Confusions are the necessary Consequences of Folly and Faction, when Men leave the beaten Paths prescribed by the Laws, and Ancient Constitution, to follow the Systems of their own wild Imaginations, by Attempts above their Genius. But these wicked Scenes were soon closed through the Extravagances which the Movers of them attempted to display: curbed by the immediate Interposition of that Power, by which the World is governed, the signal Footsteps of whose Providence were never more adorably Conspicuous, than in the happy Conduct of the *Restauration* of King *Charles* the *Second*.

He made his Entry into *London* on the 29*th* of *May*, 1660; a Day doubly Auspicious, for his Birth and Return; never was Cavalcade more Illustrious, than this Triumphal March through his Capital City. Whether we consider the Greatness and Sincerity of the Joy, the Solemnity of the Sight, the August Majesty

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of the Persons, who were *three Brothers* *, the finest Princes of *Europe*, all in the Flower of their Age, riding through the Acclamations of the People, agitated with the different Passions of Joy and Shame; Joy to see them returned at last, and Shame to have injured them so long.

A Sweetness of Temper, Affability, and Good Nature, were less remarkable in these Princes, by being essential to the Name of *Stuart*; and the first Instance of these good Qualities given by the *King* was, his Care in expediting *An Act of Oblivion*, that he might settle a Quiet in the Minds of his Subjects equal to the Serenity of the Government they had the Happiness to live under: In this Affair he was forced to interpose between the Justice of his Parliament, and the Guilt of his Enemies, a greater Number of whom were designed to be excepted, in this Act of Indemnity, than what the Mercy of this Prince would permit; so that there were but *Ten* Examples made out of so many *Legions* as were guilty of his Father's Blood.

These necessary Acts of Justice being passed, and the Government settled on such lasting Foundations, as promised nothing but Peace and Happiness, the Young *Monarch*, voluptuous in his Nature, and too much resigned to his Pleasures, seemed resolved to make amends for the *Chagrin* of so long an *Exile*, by enjoying the Rest of Life; this made him neglect taking such Measures as would not only have secured his Quiet and Safety, but that of his Successors.

As all Turns of State are generally violent and precipitate, this *Prince* at his first Accession to the Throne, found a Disposition in his People to have made him as Great, and Absolute, as a reasonable Ambition could have desired; for through a Consciousness of their late

* King CHARLES II, JAMES Duke of *York*, HENRY Duke of *Gloucester*.

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Injustice, they thought they could not do too much to recompence a Family, whom they had so undeservedly injured; besides the wrong and popular Notions of Liberty, which has been so fatal to them, were now exploded; they had too dearly bought the Experience of their Errors, and the Consequences were too fresh in their Memories of pursuing Chimerical Notions of ill grounded Dangers, a wrong Sense of which had involved them in all their Troubles; this Made the People of *England*, now newly returned to their Senses, the more willing to trust that *Power* in the *Prince*, which they had found they could not manage themselves, but to their own Destruction.

But *Charles*, through an Indolence in his Temper, or else wholly guided by the Counsels of the Chancellor, *Hyde*, rejected all Advances that were offered to make him Easy, Safe, and Great; how that Minister came afterwards to fall into the Odium of a Party to whom he was so serviceable, is a Mystery, for he was the fatal Person who advised his Master to court his Enemies, and neglect his Friends, by which false Policy the Interest of the Royal Family has been destroyed; besides this, several other Counsels were given by the same Person, that seem more Popular than Arbitrary, for he prevented such a Revenue being settled on the Crown, as would have made *Kings* of *England* not so dependant; notwithstanding all these Services, this Great Man was attacked by the Faction in the House of Commons, and forced into Exile, in which he Died, leaving his Master, by his fatal Mistakes, entangled in such Difficulties, as succeeding Ministers without Violence could not unravel.

The Earl of *Clarendon*'s melancholy Catastrophe, of which the Public may now see his own Account and Defence of himself, is a fatal *Memento* for all future Prime Ministers, especially in *England*, who may think themselves established upon the most lasting *Basis* of their *Self-raised* Popularity.

Next

Next to him, being the Chief among the Converts, was the famous *Anthony Ashley Cooper*, Earl of *Shaftsbury*, who from an old Presbyterian, either through Ambition or Inconstancy, was entirely come over to the Royal Party; this Minister was a Man of extraordinary Parts, great Knowledge of the World, and Application to Business, but of no Principle, Honour, or Conscience; in Confirmation of which, he had chalked out a Way for the King his Master to have trampled on the Necks of his People, and to have been as Absolute as the Great Mogul; but *Charles*, through a Diffidence in his Nature, and Aversion to Enterprizes of Hazard, but chiefly out of a Principle of Generosity, that would not permit him to make so ill a Return to a People who had so frankly *Restored* him, rejected the pernicious Advice; this mortally disgusted *Shaftsbury*, whose Resentments being more inflamed afterwards by the *King*'s not concurring in some other of his Arbitrary Projects, made him at last break all Measures with the Court, the *dernier* Resort of all disgusted Ministers, go over to the other Party, and set himself up the Champion of the popular Faction; (the *Hydra* of the Populace, who are ever, in their own Conceits, *Right*, yet Experience always proves them in the *Wrong*) and as he was a Man violent in his Passions, and implacable in his Malice, he conceived so mortal an Aversion to the *King*, that, like a baffled Ravisher, he resolved to ruin that Virtue which he could not debauch.

However, notwithstanding all the Efforts of such an *Achitophel*, his Majesty maintained his Royal Prerogative, and in the Year 1665, he made a successful War on the *Dutch*, in which the Duke of *York* commanded as Lord High Admiral ‡, by his Conduct and Cou-

‡ This Honour the Duke of *York* held, from his Brother's immediate Accession, who in Council invested him therewith, *July* the 4th 1660. At the same time appointing *John* Lord *Berkley*, Sir *William Penn*, and *Peter Pett*, Esq; Commissioners of the Navy. Sir *George Carteret*, Treasurer. Sir *William Batten*, Surveyor. *Samuel Pepys*, Esq; Secretary.

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rage confirmed the Reputation he had so justly acquired; by such a Presence of Mind in the greatest Dangers, such a wonderful Firmness, Intrepidity, and Contempt of Life, as would have been rashness in a common Tarpaulin, and more proper for a Cadet, who had no other Prospect to make his Fortune; but such is the Disingenuity of the prostituted Pens of a certain Party, who never allow any Virtues in their Enemies, that this conspicuous Quality in his *Royal-Highness*, has, by some *pretended* Impartial Historians, * of late Years been disputed.

This War with the *Dutch*, began in reality in the Year 1664, though it was not declared till *February* the 24th, 1665; for the *Dutch* endeavouring to deprive the *English* of the *African* Trade, as they had formerly of the Spice-Trade of *India*, the King fitted out a Squadron of Men of War, and made Reprisals upon a Fleet of their Merchant-Men who was returning from *Bourdeaux*.

This War was entered into, not only by the Advice, but at the particular Instance of both Houses of Parliament, and of the City of *London*, who now plainly discovered that the *Dutch*, were endeavouring to *engross the Trade of the whole World to themselves*.

The Duke of *York*, at his departure, devolved the Trust of our *Naval Affairs* at home upon his Grace the Duke of *Albemarl*, as we find by his most excellent *Instructions* (among some of his written Papers,) dated from on board the *Royal-Charles*, the 20th of *April*, 1665, as they were preparing to sail the next Morning. And his *Instructions* to Sir *Thomas Allen*, for reducing the *Algerines* to Obedience, must ever be acknowledged by the most byassed Partizans, to be a Master-piece in its Kind, and highly worthy the Imitation of the latest Posterity.

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* Such as the late Bishop *Kennit*, &c.
Salmon's Review of the History of *England*. Third Edit. 8vo. vol. I. *p*. 406, 407.

A late faithful Writer acknowledges, * that, ' The ' King upon his Restauration, pursuing the true Inte- ' rest of his People, did divers things tending to the ' Encouragement of Commerce and the Fishery". Which Assertion is sufficiently confirm'd by many Vouchers in this Collection.

The same Writer tells us, 1. *That*, in this War with the *Dutch*, ' the *English* Fleet was first ready; consist- ' ing of one Hundred and nine Men of War and Fri- ' gats, and twenty eight Fireships and Ketches, mann'd ' with twenty one Thousand and six Seamen and Sol- ' diers. 2. *That*, the *Dutch* Fleet consisted of one ' Hundred and twelve Men of War, and thirty Fire- ' ships, *&c.* mann'd with twenty two Thousand three ' Hundred sixty five Sailors and Soldiers, commanded ' by Admiral *Obdam*, &c. Approaching the *English* ' Coast, the *Dutch* had the Fortune to meet with nine ' rich *Hamburghers* under Convoy of a Frigat of thirty ' four Guns, which they took, with a Booty, valued ' at, between two and three hundred thousand Pounds. ' This was a very sensible Loss to the Merchants, but ' it was soon reveng'd. For the *English* put out to Sea, ' engaged, defeated, and chased the *Dutch* into their ' Harbours. This memorable Battle began *June* the ' 3*d*, 1665, at three in the Morning. For a particu- lar detail of which, I refer the Reader to the judicious Mr, *Colliber* above cited.

Bishop *Burnet* tells us, that among the many Persons of Distinction, who attended the Duke of *York* in this War, none more eminently distinguish'd themselves than the famous Earl of *Rochester*. Soon after his

* See, *Columna Rostrata:* Or, a Critical History of the *English Sea Affairs.* By *Samuel Colliber*, 1727. 8vo. *p.* 142, 159, *&* *Seq.*

N. B. Whoever would have a true Idea of our Naval History, should consult the Work here referred to, it being much more regular and perfect than Mr. *Burchet's* partial and voluminous Attempt.

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coming from the University, to Court, (says the Biographer) ¶ ' he laid hold on the first Occasion that of-
' fer'd, to shew his readiness to hazard his Life in the
' Defence and Service of his Country. In Winter,
' 1665, he went with the Earl of *Sandwich* to Sea,
' when he was sent to lie for the *Dutch-East-India* Fleet;
' and was in the REVENGE, commanded by Sir *Tho-*
' *mas Tiddiman*, when the Attack was made on the
' Port of *Bergen* in *Norway*, the *Dutch* Ships having
' got into that Port. It was as desperate an Attempt
' as ever was made: During the whole Action, the
' Earl of *Rochester* shewed as brave and as resolute a
' Courage as was possible: A Person of Honour *told*
' *me* he *heard* † the Lord *Clifford*, who was in the
' same Ship, often magnify his Courage at that time
' very highly. Nor did the Rigours of the Season,
' the Hardness of the Voyage, and the extream Dan-
' ger he had been in, deter him from running the like
' on the very next Occasion: For the Summer follow-
' ing he went to Sea again, without communicating
' his Design to his nearest Relations. He went aboard
' the Ship * commanded by Sir *Edward Spragge*, the
' Day before the great Sea-fight of that Year: Almost
' all the Voluntiers that were in the same Ship, were
' killed. Mr. *Middleton* (Brother to Sir *Hugh Mid-*
' *dleton*) was shot in his Arms. During the Action,
' Sir *Edward Spragge*, not being satisfied with the Be-
' haviour of one of the Captains, could not easily find
' a Person that would chearfully venture through so
' much Danger, to carry his *Commands* to that Captain.
' Lord *Rochester* offer'd himself to the Service; and
' went in a little Boat, through all the Shot, and deli-
' vered his *Message*, and return'd back to Sir *Edward*;
' which was much commended by all that saw it.

¶ *See*, Some Passages of the LIFE and DEATH of the Right Honourable JOHN (WILMOT) Earl of *Rochester*, 8vo. *pag.* 18, & seq.

† *Hearsay* has always been *strong Evidence* with old *Sarum*.

* The *Royal Prince*.

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'There happened to be in the ſame Ship with his 'Lordſhip, Mr. *Montague*, and another Gentleman of 'Quality; theſe two, the former eſpecially, ſeemed 'perſuaded that they ſhould never return into *England*. 'Mr. *Mountague* ſaid *he was ſure of it*; the other was 'not ſo poſitive. The Earl of *Rocheſter*, and the laſt 'of theſe, entered into a formal *Compact*, not without 'Ceremonies of Religion, that *if either of them Died, he 'ſhould Appear and give the other Notice of the* FU-'TURE-STATE *if there was any*. But Mr. *Mounta-'gue* would not enter into the *Bond*. When the Day 'came that they thought to have taken the *Dutch* Fleet 'in the Port of *Bergen*, Mr. *Mountague* though he had 'ſuch a ſtrong Preſage in his Mind of his approaching 'Death, yet he courageouſly ſtaid all the while in the 'Place of greateſt Danger: The other Gentleman 'likewiſe ſignalized his Courage in a moſt undaunted 'manner, till near the End of the Action, when he 'fell on a ſudden into ſuch a trembling, that he could 'ſcarce ſtand; and Mr. *Mountague* going to him to 'hold him up, as they were in each other's Arms, a 'Cannon Ball kill'd him outright, and carried away 'the Rim of Mr. *Mountague*'s Belly, ſo that he died 'within an hour after.

To this Accident Biſhop *Burnet* attributes the Sceptical Notions entertained by this Nobleman, yet he acknowledges that the Earl of *Rocheſter* told him, that the *Preſages* they had in their Minds, made ſome Impreſſion on him, that *there were* Separated Beings; *and that the* Soul, *either by* a natural Sagacity, *or ſome* Secret Notice *communicated to* it, *had a ſort of* DIVINATION: But the *Earl*, ſays the *Biſhop*, added, that the *Gentleman's never appearing*, was a great Snare to him, though he could not but acknowledge it was an unreaſonable thing for him, to think that *Beings* in *another State* were not under ſuch Laws and Limits, that they could not command their own Motions, but as the Supream

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Power ſhould order them; and that one who had ſo corrupted the natural Principles of Truth, as he had, had no reaſon to expect that ſuch an extraordinary thing ſhould be done for his Conviction. And, *1ſt.* As to a *Future State*, the *Earl* declared he was fully perſuaded that *Death* was not the *Spending* or *Diſſolution* of the *Soul*, but only the *Separation* of *it* from Matter. *2dly.* As to the *Supream Being*, he had always ſome Impreſſion of *one*; and profeſſed often, that he had never known an entire *Atheiſt*, who fully believed *there was no* GOD.

The foregoing Adventure happening under this Scene of Action, and among Perſons ſo eminent, we thought the inſerting it would not be deemed improper, eſpecially, ſince ſome *Naval Particulars*, herein recited, tally with our *Vouchers*.

The *Triple Alliance* † was concluded in 1668, and our *Naval War* was next year carried into *Africa*. For the *Algerines* having committed ſome Hoſtilities againſt the Subjects, both of *England* and *Holland*, Sir *Thomas Allen* was ſent with a Squadron, in the Year 1669, who blocked up *Algiers*, taking and deſtroying ſeveral of their Ships.* The *Inſtructions* he receiv'd are very ample, and finely drawn up; and are likewiſe exact Precedents of the *Laws* of *Nations*.

About the Year 1670, that *Republican Spirit*, which ſeemed extinct at the *Reſtauration*, began to kindle again from its Embers, and flame anew: The War which ſoon after was declared againſt the *Dutch*, gave the *Hydra* Faction an Opportunity to erect their Heads, and hiſs again. ¶

The Inſolence of the *Dutch*, their repeated Injuries to the *Engliſh* Nation, the Cries of our Merchants, and

* That famous *Treaty* between *England*, *Sweden* and *Holland*.
† See, COLUMNA ROSTRATA, *ut ſupra*, p. 205.
¶ See, *Higgons's* Short View, *p.* 377.

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the absolute Necessity of supporting our Commerce against the Avarice of so powerful a Rival who daily ravished away our Trade, made *another* War against that People highly justifiable; besides all which, if there were no other Ground of a Quarrel, the personal Affronts offered to the King in their daily Lampoons, and scurrilous emblematical Pictures, of which no redress could be obtain'd, thought often demanded, were a just Provocation, for any Sovereign Prince to draw his Sword, and chastise such Insolence; if private Men think themselves obliged to vindicate their injured Honour, how much more sacred are the Characters, and Persons of Princes? But it was not the Case of King *Charles* alone, the *French* Monarch had his share of the Affront, which made it seem the common Cause of Majesty to vindicate the Honour of Crown'd Heads from the Attacks of an insolent People, who elated with their Riches, and Power, seem'd to insult the rest of Mankind.

The Success of this War was answerable to the Justice of the Cause; the *French* with an uninterrupted Torrent of Victory, over ran almost the seven Provinces, and in one stupendous Campaign made themselves Masters of so many Towns, as to humble and reduce that proud Common Wealth within those Bounds, which it is the Interest of her trading Neighbours she should never exceed.

On this Occasion, my Lord *Shaftesbury*, who was then in the Ministry, made the famous Speech, *Delenda est Carthago*, the wisest and honestest Advice that Person ever gave: *That the Interest of* England *and* Holland, *as to Trade, are incompatible, is so plain and obvious, that nothing more shews the false Politicks of Queen* Elizabeth *in this Point, than her permitting those revolted Provinces to form themselves into a Republick; that it was her Interest to support them against* Spain, *is certain, but she should have stopped there, and not have suffered them to make them-*

selves

ſelves a Free-State." If the *Dutch* had ſtill continued ſubject to the *Spaniard*, whoſe Genius and Politicks are not turned to Induſtry, and Improvements, the People of theſe Provinces had *to this Day been Fiſhermen*, while the *Engliſh*, for this laſt Century, would have had the ſole Commerce of the Univerſe, with all the Conſequences of ſo vaſt and uninterrupted a Trade, immenſe Riches, great Numbers of People, and every Man's Eſtate proportionably increaſed; while the *Dutch* themſelves, compell'd to fly hither for Shelter, would have been at this Day Subjects in that Country, of which they once were too much Maſters.

To this may be objected, that we ſhould at this time have wanted *Holland* as a Barrier againſt the preſent Power of *France*; but this Objection is eaſily refuted; for if the Shipping and Force of *England* and *Holland*, as now Confederated, are a Match at this Day for *France*, How much ſtronger would the ſame Powers be when centered in one Point? If we had the Money, People, Manufactures, Strength, and Shipping of *Holland*, in this Iſland, joined to our own, moſt of which we ſhould have had, if they had never been a Republick with the Advantage of Situation, *England* would have been an inexhauſtible Magazine of Men, Money, and Arms, and at this Day one great Garriſon, and invincible; beſides, if we had all along had no Rival of the *Dutch*, it would have been more our Intereſt, as well as more ſeaſible, to have prevented the immoderate Growth of another Power.

The Succeſſes of *France* alarm'd our Fanaticks, they could not without the moſt extreme Regret ſee their dear *Dutch* Brethren reduced to ſuch Diſtreſs; upon this they raiſed ſuch a Clamour, as obliged the King to recal his Troops in the *French* Service; the popular Apprehenſions which theſe Men raiſed, and the ill Blood that they made againſt the King, laid the Foun-

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dation of those Distempers and Animosities which the Nation labour'd under for several Years, all which were more inflamed, and brought on the *Popish* Plot, the ill Consequences of which we so sensibly feel at this very Day: That happy Unanimity, which had cemented the Affections of the People from the *Restauration* to this Period, began to be interrupted, and the Nation broken into fatal Divisions.

Thus, from the best Authorities, in as concise a manner as possible, I hope I have fully demonstrated that the Principles of *Geneva* have been, and ever will be, as fatal to a *Monarchical* Constitution, as those of *Rome* can be to a *Protestant* Establishment,

Vale, & Fruere.

FINIS.

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