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**The Works Of The Right Honourable Joseph Addison, Esq.**

In Four Volumes

**Addison, Joseph**

**London, 1721**

No 3. Friday, December 30.

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spect of transmitting his power through a numerous and still encreasing progeny.

Upon the whole, it is not to be doubted but every wise and honest subject will concur with Providence in promoting the glory and happiness of his present Majesty, who is endowed with all those Royal virtues, that will naturally secure to us the national blessings, which ought to be dear and valuable to a free people.

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N<sup>o</sup> 3. *Friday, December 30.*

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*Quibus otio vel magnifice, vel molliter vivere copia erat, incerta pro certis, bellum quam pacem, malebant.* Sall.

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**E**VERY one knows, that it is usual for a *French* officer, who can write and read, to set down all the occurrences of a campaign, in which he pretends to have been personally concerned; and to publish them under the title of his *Memoirs*, when most of his fellow-soldiers are dead that might have contradicted any of his matters of fact. Many a gallant young fellow has been killed in battel before he came to the third page of his secret history; when several, who have taken more care of their persons, have lived to fill a whole volume with their military performances, and to astonish the world with such instances of their bravery, as had escaped the notice of every body else. One of our late *Preston* heroes had, it seems, resolved upon this method of doing himself justice: And, had he not been nipped in the bud, might have made a very formidable figure in his own works, among posterity. A friend of mine, who had the pillage of his pockets, has made me a present of the following *Memoirs*, which he desires me to accept as a part of the spoils of the Rebels. I have omitted the introduction, as more proper for the inspection of a Secretary of State; and shall only set down so much of the *Memoirs* as seems to be a faithful narrative of that wonderful expedition, which drew upon it the eyes of all *Europe*,

Having

“ HAVING thus concerted measures for a rising, we had a general meeting over a bowl of punch. It was here proposed by one of the wisest among us, to draw up a Manifesto, setting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms: for, as he observed, there had never yet been an insurrection in *England*, where the Leaders had not thought themselves obliged to give some reasons for it. To this end we laid our heads together to consider what grievances the nation had suffered under the reign of King *George*. After having spent some hours upon this subject, without being able to discover any, we unanimously agreed to rebel first, and to find out reasons for it afterwards. It was indeed easy to guess at several grievances of a private nature, which influenced particular persons. One of us had spent his fortune: Another was a younger brother: A third had the incumbrance of a father upon his estate. But that which principally disposed us in favour of the Chevalier was, that most of the company had been obliged to take the abjuration oath against their will. Being at length thoroughly inflamed with zeal and punch, we resolved to take horse the next morning; which we did accordingly, having been joined by a considerable reinforcement of *Roman Catholics*, whom we could rely upon, as knowing them to be the best *Tories* in the nation, and avowed enemies to *Presbyterianism*. We were likewise joined by a very useful Associate, who was a fidler by profession, and brought in with him a body of lusty young fellows, whom he had tweedled into the service. About the third day of our march I was made a Colonel; though I must needs say, I gained my commission by my horse's virtues, not my own; having leapt over a six-bar gate at the head of the cavalry. My General, who is a discerning man, hereupon gave me a Regiment; telling me, *He did not question but I would do the like when I came to the enemies pallisadoes*. We pursued our march with much intrepidity through two or three open towns, to the great terror of the market-people, and the miscarriage of half a dozen big-bellied women. Notwithstanding the Magistracy was generally against us, we could discover many friends among our spectators; particularly in two or three balconies, which were filled with several tawdry females, who are known by the ancient name of *Hartots*. This sort of Ladies received us every where with great demonstrations of joy, and promised to assist us with their prayers. After these signal successes in the North of *England*, it was thought advisable by our General to proceed towards our *Scotch*

“ confederates.

“ confederates. During our first days march I amused my self with con-  
“ sidering what post I should accept of under *James* the third, when we  
“ had put him in possession of the *British* dominions. Being a great lo-  
“ ver of country sports, I absolutely determined not to be a Minister of  
“ state, nor to be fobbed off with a garter; untill at length passing by a  
“ noble country-seat which belongs to a *Whig*, I resolved to beg it; and  
“ pleased my self the remainder of the day with several alterations I inten-  
“ ded to make in it. For though the situation was very delightful, I nei-  
“ ther liked the front of the house, nor the avenues that led to it. We  
“ were indeed so confident of success, that I found most of my fellow-  
“ foldiers were taken up with imaginations of the same nature. There  
“ had like to have been a duel between two of our subalterns, upon a dis-  
“ pute which of them should be Governor of *Portsmouth*. A *Popish*  
“ priest about the same time gave great offence to a *Northumberland*  
“ Squire, whom he threatned to excommunicate, if he did not give up  
“ to him the Church-lands, which his family had usurped ever since the  
“ Reformation. In short, every man had cut out a place for himself in  
“ his own thoughts; so that I could reckon up in our little army, two or  
“ three Lord-treasurers, half a dozen Secretaries of State, and at least a  
“ score of Lords-justices in Eyre for each side of *Trent*. We pursued  
“ our march through several villages, which we drank dry, making pro-  
“ clamation at our entrance, in the name of *James* the third, against all  
“ concealments of ale or brandy. Being very much fatigued with the  
“ action of a whole week, it was agreed to rest on *Sunday*, when we heard  
“ a most excellent sermon. Our Chaplain insisted principally upon two  
“ heads. Under the first he proved to us, that the breach of publick  
“ oaths is no perjury; and under the second expounded to us the nature  
“ of Non-resistance; which might be interpreted from the *Hebrew*, to  
“ signify either loyalty or rebellion, according as the Sovereign bestowed  
“ his favours and preferments. He concluded with exhorting us, in a  
“ most pathetic manner, to purge the land by wholesome severities, and  
“ to propagate sound principles by fire and sword. We set forward the  
“ next day towards our friends at *Kelfo*; but by the way had like to have  
“ lost our General, and some of our most active officers. For a fox un-  
“ luckily crossing the road, drew off a considerable detachment, who  
“ clapped spurs to their horses, and pursued him with whoops and hol-  
“ lows till we had lost sight of them. A covey of partridges springing in  
“ our front, put our Infantry into disorder on the same day. It was not  
“ long after this that we were joined by our friends from the other side of  
“ the

“ the *Fri*. Upon the junction of the two Corps our spies brought us  
“ word, that they discovered a great cloud of dust at some distance ;  
“ upon which we sent out a party to reconnoitre. They returned to us  
“ with intelligence, that the dust was raised by a great drove of black  
“ cattel. This news was not a little welcome to us, the army of both  
“ nations being very hungry. We quickly formed our selves, and re-  
“ ceived orders for the attack, with positive instructions to give no quar-  
“ ter. Every thing was executed with so much good order, that we  
“ made a very plentiful supper. We had, three days after, the same  
“ success against a flock of sheep, which we were forced to eat with great  
“ precipitation, having received advice of General *Carpenter's* march as  
“ we were at dinner. Upon this alarm we made incredible stretches to-  
“ wards the South, with a design to gain the Fastnesses of *Preston*. We  
“ did little remarkable in our way, except setting fire to a few houses,  
“ and frightening an old woman into fits. We had now got a long day's  
“ march of the enemy ; and meeting with a considerable refreshment of  
“ *October*, all the Officers assembled over it, among whom were several  
“ *Popish* Lords and Gentlemen, who toasted many loyal healths and con-  
“ fusions, and wept very plentifully for the danger of the Church. We  
“ sat till midnight, and at our parting resolved to give the enemy battel ;  
“ but the next morning changed our resolutions, and prosecuted our  
“ march with indefatigable speed. We were no sooner arrived upon the  
“ frontiers of *Cumberland*, but we saw a great body of militia drawn up  
“ in array against us. Orders were given to halt ; and a council of war  
“ was immediately called, wherein we agreed, with that great unanimity  
“ which was so remarkable among us on these occasions, to make a re-  
“ treat. But before we could give the word, the train-bands, taking  
“ advantage of our delay, fled first. We arrived at *Preston* without any  
“ memorable adventure ; where, after having formed many barricades, and  
“ prepared for a vigorous resistance, upon the approach of the King's troops  
“ under General *Wills*, who was used to the outlandish way of making  
“ war, we thought it high time to put in practice that Passive-obedience,  
“ in which our party so much glories, and which I would advise them to  
“ stick to for the future.

Such was the end of this rebellion ; which, in all probability, will not  
only tend to the safety of our constitution, but the preservation of the  
game.

*Monday,*