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

In Four Volumes

Addison, Joseph London, 1721

No 7. Friday, January 13.

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Veritas pluribus modis infracta: Primum inscitià reipublica, ut aliena; mox libidine assentandi, aut rursus odio adversus dominantes. Obtrectatio & livor pronis auribus accipiuntur: quippe adulationi socdum crimen servitutis, malignitati salsa species libertatis inest.

Tac.

HERE is no greater fign of a bad cause, than when the Patrons of it are reduced to the necessity of making use of the most wicked artifices to support it. Of this kind are the falshoods and calumnies, which are invented and spread abroad by the enemies to our King and country. This spirit of malice and slander does not discover it self in any instances so ridiculous, as in those, by which seditious men endeavour to depreciate his Majesty's person and family; without considering, that his Court at Hanover was always allowed to be one of the politest in Europe, and that, before he became our King, he was recko-

ned among the greatest Princes of Christendom.

But the most glorious of his Majesty's Predecessors was treated after the same manner. Upon that Prince's first arrival, the inconsiderable party, who then laboured to make him odious to the people, gave out, That he brought with him twenty thousand Laplanders, cloathed in the skins of bears, all of their own killing; and that they mutinied because they had not been regaled with a bloody battel within two days after their landing. He was no sooner on the Throne, than those, who had contributed to place him there, finding that he had made some changes at Court which were not to their humour, endeavoured to render him unpopular by mis-representations of his person, his character, and his actions. They found that his nose had a resemblance to that of Oliver Cromwell, and clapt him on a huge pair of Mustachoes to frighten his people with: His mercy was fear; his justice was cruelty; his temperance, oeconomy, prudent behaviour, and application to business, were rance, oeconomy, prudent behaviour, and application to business, were

Dutch virtues; and fuch as we had not been used to in our English Kings. He did not fight a battel, in which the Tories did not flay double the number of what he had lost in the field; nor ever raised a Siege or gained a victory, which did not cost more than 'twas worth. In short, he was contriving the ruin of his Kingdom; and in order to it advanced Dr. Tillotson to the highest station of the Church, my Lord Somers of the Law, Mr. Mountague of the Treasury, and the Admiral at la Hogue of the Fleet. Such were the calumnies of the party in those times, which we see so faithfully copied out by men of the same principles under the

reign of his present Majesty.

As the schemes of these Gentlemen are the most absurd and contradi-Story to common fense, the means by which they are promoted must be of the same nature. Nothing but weakness and folly can dispose Englishmen and Protestants to the interests of a Popish Pretender: And the fame abilities of mind will naturally qualify his adherents to fwallow the most palpable and notorious falshoods. Their felf-interested and designing leaders cannot defire a more ductile and easy people to work upon. How long was it before many of this simple, deluded tribe were brought to believe that the Highlanders were a Generation of men that could be conquered! The rabble of the Party were instructed to look upon them as so many Giants and Saracens; and were very much surprized to find, that every one of them had not with his broad fword mowed down at least a Squadron of the King's forces. There were not only publick rejoicings in the camp at Perth, but likewise many private congratulations nearer us, among these well-wishers to their countrey, upon the victories of their friends at Preston; which continued till the Rebels made their folemn Cavalcade from Highgate. Nay, there were then fome of these wife Partisans, who concluded, the Government had hired two or three hundred hale men, who looked like Fox-hunters, to be bound and pinioned, if not to be executed, as Representatives of the pretended captives. Their victories in Scotland have been innumerable; and no longer ago than last week, they gained a very remarkable one, in which the Highlanders cut off all the Dutch forces to a man; and afterwards difguising themselves in their habits, came up as friends to the King's troops, and put them all to the fword. This flory had a great run for a day or two; and I believe one might still find out a whifper among their fecret intelligence, that the Duke of Mar is actually upon the road to London, if not within two days march of the town. I need not take notice, that their fuccesses in the battel of Dumblain are magnified among some of

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them to this day; though a Tory may very well fay with King Pyrrhus,

That fuch another victory would undo them.

But the most fruitful source of falshood and calumny, is that which, one would think, should be the least apt to produce them; I mean a pretended concern for the fafety of our established religion. Were these people as anxious for the doctrines, which are effential to the Church of England, as they are for the nominal distinction of adhering to its interests, they would know, that the fincere observation of publick oaths, allegiance to their King, submission to their Bishops, zeal against Popery, and abhorrence of Rebellion, are the great points that adorn the charaeter of the Church of England, and in which the authors of the reformed religion in this nation have always gloried. We justly reproach the Fefuits, who have adapted all christianity to temporal and political views, for maintaining a polition fo repugnant to the laws of nature, morality and religion, That an evil may be committed, for the fake of good, which may arise from it. But we cannot suppose even this principle, (as bad a one as it is) should influence those persons, who, by so many absurd and monstrous falshoods, endeavour to delude men into a belief of the danger of the Church. If there be any relying on the folemn declarations of a Prince, famed for keeping his word, constant in the publick exercifes of our religion, and determined in the maintenance of our laws, we have all the affurances that can be given us, for the fecurity of the established Church under his government. When a leading man therefore begins to grow apprehensive for the Church, you may be sure, that he is either in danger of losing a place, or in despair of getting one. It is pleasant on these occasions, to see a notorious profligate seized with a concern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal. These narrow and felfish views have so great an influence in this city, that, among those who call themselves the landed interest, there are several of my fellow Free-holders, who always fancy the Church in danger upon the rifing of Bank-stock. But the standing abfurdities, without the belief of which no man is reckoned a staunch Churchman, are, That there is a Calves-head club; for which, (by the way) fome pious Tory has made fuitable hymns and devotions: that there is a confederacy among the greatest part of the Prelates to destroy Episcopacy; and that all, who talk against Popery, are Presbyterians in their hearts. The emissaries of the party are so diligent in spreading ridiculous fictions of this kind, that at prefent, if we may credit common report, there are feveral remote parts of the nation in which it is firmly believed, that all the Churches in London

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are shut up; and that if any Clergyman walks the streets in his habit, it is ten to one but he is knocked down by some sturdy Schismatick.

We may observe upon this occasion, that there are many particular salshoods suited to the particular climates and latitudes in which they are published, according as the situation of the place makes them less liable to discovery: there is many a lye, that will not thrive within a hundred miles of London: nay, we often find a lye born in Southwark, that dies the same day on this side the water: and several produced in the loyal ward of Port-soken of so feeble a make, as not to bear carriage to the Royal-Exchange. However, as the mints of calumny are perpetually at work, there are a great number of curious inventions issued out from time to time, which grow current among the party, and circulate through the whole kingdom.

As the defign of this paper is not to exasperate, but to undeceive my countrymen, let me desire them to consider the many inconveniencies they bring upon themselves by these mutual intercourses of credulity and falshood. I shall only remind the credulous of the strong delusion they have by this means been led into the greatest part of their lives. Their hopes have been kept up by a succession of lies for near thirty years. How many persons have starved in expectation of those profitable employments, which were promised them by the authors of these forgeries! how many of them have died with great regret, when they thought they were within a month of enjoying the inestimable blessings of a popish and

arbitrary reign!

I would therefore advise this blinded fet of men, not to give credit to those persons, by whom they have been so often fooled and imposed upon; but on the contrary, to think it an affront to their parts, when they hear from any of them fuch accounts, as they would not dare to tell them, but upon the prefumption that they are ideots. Or if their zeal for the cause shall dispose them to be credulous in any points that are favourable to it, I would beg of them not to venture wagers upon the truth of them: and in this present conjuncture, by no means to fell out of the Stocks upon any news they shall hear from their good friends at Perth. As these party fictions are the proper subjects of mirth and laughter, their deluded believers are only to be treated with pity or contempt. But as for those incendiaries of figure and distinction, who are the inventors and publishers of fuch gross falshoods and calumnies, they cannot be regarded by others, but with the utmost detestation and abhorrence; nor, one would think, by themselves, without the greatest remorfe and compun-

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compunction of heart; when they confider, that in order to give a spirit to a desperate cause, they have, by their salse and treacherous infinuations and reports, betrayed so many of their friends into their destruction.

Nº 8. Monday, January 16.

Adveniet qui vestra dies muliebribus armis Verba redarguerit.

Virg.

Have heard that feveral Ladies of distinction, upon the reading of my fourth paper, are studying methods how to make themselves useful to the publick. One has a defign of keeping an open Tea-table, where every man shall be welcome that is a friend to King George. Another is for fetting up an affembly for Baffet, where none shall be admitted to Punt, that have not taken the oaths. A third is upon an invention of a dress which will put every Tory Lady out of countenance: I am not informed of the particulars, but am told in general, that she has contrived to shew her principles by the setting of her commode; so that it will be impossible for any woman, that is disaffected, to be in the falhion. Some of them are of opinion that the Fan may be made use of with good fuccefs, against Popery, by exhibiting the corruptions of the Church of Rome in various figures; and that their abhorrence of the superstitious use of Beads, may be very aptly expressed in the make of a pearl Neck-lace. As for the civil part of our conflitution, it is unanimoully agreed among the leaders of the fex, that there is no glory in making a man their flave, who has not naturally a passion for liberty; and to disallow of all professions of Passive-obedience, but from a lover to his Mistrefs.

It happens very luckily for the interest of the Whigs, that their very enemies acknowledge the finest women of Great Britain to be of that party. The Tories are forced to borrow their Toasts from their antagonists; and can scarce find beauties enough of their own side, to supply a single round of October. One may, indeed, sometimes discover among Vol. IV.