

SOME
ACCOUNT
OF THE
FAMILY
OF
Sacheverell,
FROM ITS
ORIGINAL, to this time.

Virtus Invidiam superat.

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S O M E
A C C O U N T
Of the F A M I L Y of
S A C H E V E R E L L.

I Cannot better introduce the following Pages, than in the Words of the learned Dr. *Humphrey Prideaux*: “ When Men *Preface to the Life of Mahomet, p. ii.* “ (says he) making no Conscience of “ breaking the Publick Peace of the Church, “ divide and subdivide from it into endless “ Factions, Schisms, and Contentions, about “ their own Imaginations; when they durst “ reject the Ancient and Primitive Doctrines “ of the Church, which was by the Direction “ of God’s Holy Spirit establish’d in it from “ the Beginning, to make way for new “ Schemes of their own Invention; and are “ content to Ruin all, rather than not obtain “ their Humour herein,” then is it high time for those who would convince the World that they are *true Sons of the Best of Churches*, to exert and distinguish themselves in *God’s Cause*, not fearing what Man can do unto ’em.

Such an Example *Dr. Sacheverell* has been : and tho' he is looked upon as no more than the *Insignificant Tool of a Party*, yet we have pretty good Assurance to believe the Nation now begins to discern its *Real* from its *Occasional Interest*, and to believe those the best Friends to our *Church*, that declare themselves with the greatest Earnestness in the Behalf of our most *Gracious Sovereign*, who notwithstanding the specious Pretences of subtle and designing Men (in endeavouring to persuade her Majesty that by Relinquishing her Authority it will be the more strengthen'd) Daily gives us fresh Instances of her affectionate Zeal and Concern for the *Church of England*, and slighting all crafty Insinuations, is resolv'd to continue a *Nursing Mother* and Defender of it; so that we may now joyfully make use of the Royal *Motto*, *GOD and our RIGHT*; and upon this inviolable Foundation securely venture the Success of our Cause.

According to the Title, the Intent of the ensuing Pages is to give some Account of the Family of *Sacheverell*, to shew that they have always been strenuous Defenders of the good old *English Constitution*, and to clear the *Dr.* from those malicious Aspersions which have been so ridiculously *manag'd* and thrown upon him.

1st. It has been given out that the Name of *Sacheverell* does not properly belong, but is assum'd by him, with a Design to insinuate himself into the Favour of *George Sacheverell*, Esq.

of *Derby*, not being in the least a-kin to him.

2dly, That his Pride and Arrogance is so great, that he will not in the least assist his Mother, or hardly own her, she being now in an *Alms-House*.

3dly, That he denies an own Brother who now lives in *London*, upon account of his Poverty, and being of some mean Trade.

Now supposing these Charges true, as I shall demonstrate them to be false in every Particular, what is this to the Cause He has been defending? I shall not go about to write a formal Account of his Life, but only lay before the Reader such general Proof as will fully convince him of the Falsity of these Allegations, and which I challenge any one whatever to disprove.

His Father was a very worthy *Clergy Man*, and Minister of *Marlborough* in *Wiltshire*; who had five Children, viz. the Doctor, two other Sons, and two Daughters: All possible Care was taken by Him in the Education of them, as far as his Circumstances would permit; and when two of his Sons were of Age to be dispos'd of in the World, He put one of 'em Apprentice to a Mercer in *London*, and the other to an eminent Attorney at *Beconsfield*, not designing the Doctor for a Scholar, fearing his Inability of going through the Charge of an Academical Study; but there being something which remarkably distinguish'd both the Parts and Hopes of the Doctor from his Brothers,

his

his Father was prevail'd upon by the Intreaty of Friends, to let him stay at School so long as to be qualified for the University, which was accordingly done, and he was sent to *Magdalen-College* in *Oxford*, and was there maintain'd by his Father and some good Friends, till such time as his Merit procur'd him more; particularly Dr. *Hough*, the present Bishop of *Litchfield*, who when President of that College, had a very great Esteem for him, and soon got him upon the Foundation (tho' for what *Reserves* or Designs in View he has of late been pleas'd to desert him, is not yet known.) His Brother's Clerkship being expired, he pursued the Pleasures of Extravagance, went Abroad, and died beyond Sea; his other Brother being likewise out of his Time, died before his Friends could accomplish such a Settlement in the World for him as was intended: One of his Sisters died young, and the other now lives very reputably with a Relation in the City of *Worcester*. Upon the Death of his Father, whose Living was not of Income sufficient to lay up for Futurity; his Mother out of the great Respect had for her Husband, was admitted upon the Foundation at *Salisbury* for *Clergy Mens* Widows, each being allowed for their Maintenance 30 *l. per Annum*.

This is the true State of his Family: And as to his being related to the High Sheriff of *Darby*, a sufficient proof of that may be seen in the Dedication of some Sermons long since, Printed by the Dr. the same constant Friend-

ship having been between 'em for many Years, tho' 'tis certain Mr. High Sheriff has Express'd himself somewhat more than ordinary in his behalf, upon Account of his stedfastness in maintaining that Doctrine which he always asserted, being an undeniable Proof that the Principles he avows, are the sincere Thoughts and Intentions of his Heart without the least hidden *Distinction*; and we find that in the *University* wherein he was Educated, whatever

' * Exceptions some Men might take against * *Tilly's*
' the Doctrine he has asserted, 'tis to their *Letter.*
' greatest Surprize, that any should attempt
' a stain upon his *Moral Character*, which they
' Universally declare to be so very worthy as
' hardly to be sufficiently attested.

' 2dly, His being remarkably distinguished
' for a Constant and Laborious Diligence in his
' Studies, and that he had never any thing,
' besides his Duty more at Heart than his Im-
' provement in useful Learning; and as for his
' Private and more Secret Life they Record it
' to be such, as his Enemies could never imi-
' tate, and therefore ought not to defame;
' that strict Vertue, and Sobriety, together
' with the greatest Easiness, Sprightliness, and
' Vigour in his Conversation; that brave Pre-
' sence of Mind and Spirit, at all Times, in
' opposing any thing that was dishonest, that
' Ingenuous Openness and Frankness of Tem-
' per, that true Christian Simplicity, and per-
' fect Disinterestedness and Freedom from all
' base and selfish Designs; these are the Vertues
that

that have ever appeared in him ; ‘ and his Gratitude to his former, greatest *Benefactors* has frequently been mention’d by *themselves*, to their entire Satisfaction in him. The Constant and most Generous Honour he has always pay’d to his Mother, is what she is continually making mention of, with the tenderest Expressions of Affection for him.

‘ And yet these are the very Points wherein *he has* been most reflected on, with not the least Reason, and therefore with the greatest Slander. So very *luckily*, have his Enemies been mistaken, tho’ to their own lasting Shame and Reproach, amongst all that know *him* : His *Mother* has not escaped *her* share of unjust Reproach with him, and for his Sake, as these Men maliciously intended : For which they must give a strict Account at the Judgment-Seat of *Christ*, who has assured us, he will vindicate the Cause of the Widow. But this is no Argument with a sort of Men, who never think of *God*, or *Religion*, or their own Duty, or how they break it.

What has been recited, is sincerely declared true in all Respects by the *Affertor*’s own Experience, which is the best Evidence that can be given in any Case ; and I shall conclude the *Doctors* Character with Mr. *Tilly*’s Judicious Remark, that, ’tis a Matter of sad Consideration, and the ‘ greatest Discouragement to Vertue and Industry that can be, that the *best* Man’s Character is thus far liable to be traduced.

' and misrepresented by the worst ; and that af-
 ' ter a Man has spent great part of his Life in
 ' the most laborious and painful Studies, to
 ' qualify himself for the Service of God and
 ' his Church, he still lies so much at the Mer-
 ' cy of Scurrilous Tongues and Pens, for the
 ' good Effect of all, and may chance to have
 ' the Influence of all, in a great measure, dis-
 ' appointed by one *malignant Blast* of these ill
 ' Men's *corrupt and slanderous Breath*. But we
 ' may thank God, he is now as much above
 ' the reach of these Men's *Malice*, as he has al-
 ' ways exceeded them in a *good Life and Princi-*
 ' *ples*. And I hope there are some still left who
 will continue to defend that Cause which he
 has maintain'd, and even lay down their Lives
 if there shall be occasion, for the *good old Do-*
ctrines of the *Church of England*, in oppositi-
 on to all *Republican* and *Antimonarchical Tenets*,
 and the Frantick Madness of *Fanatick Zeal*,
 which never ends but in *Rebellion* and a total
 Subversion both of *Church* and *State* : For a
 Deliverance from the direful Consequences of
 whose *REFORMATION* and *Moderation*
We beseech thee to hear us Good Lord.

The Family of *Sacheverell* derive their Ori-
 ginal almost as high as the *Norman Conquest*,
 and have long enjoy'd several plentiful Estates
 in *Nottinghamshire*, and *Derbyshire*, of part
 of which *George Sacheverell*, Esq; beforemen-
 tion'd, is in present Possession.

Those that will give themselves the Trouble
 B to

to Consult our *English* History, will find frequent Mention of some one or other of the Family, and that they have always been distinguish'd as stedfast Adherers to, and strenuous Asserters of the fundamental Principles of our Constitution, vigorously defending it against the Attacks of all mercenary Innovators ; but as the Compass of these Sheets will not admit of a Recital of every Particular, I shall content my self (and hope likewise that it will be a full Satisfaction to the Reader as a Confirmation of what I have laid down) in producing some Instances of Mr. *Wm. Sacheverell's* Conduct, a Person sufficiently remarkable for his eminent Services in the Reign of King *Charles* the 2^d. and upon the *Abdication* of the late K. *James* the 2^d. in which Debates we shall plainly find that, that great and surprizing *Revolution* was not to be handed down to Posterity as effected by downright *Resistance*.

I think no Man could shew himself a more hearty Patriot in asserting the Privileges of his Country, than Mr. *Sacheverell* did upon the following Occasion, *Anno* 1678. The late Parliament being dissolv'd by Proclamation, Writs were forthwith Issued out by his Majesty's Command for electing new Members, to meet at *Westminster* the 6th of *March*, 1678. and the honourable House of Commons being met accordingly, chose Mr. *Seymour* their Speaker, a Person unexceptionable in his Character, and fitly qualified for so honourable a Post,

Post, but some Persons had been tampering with the King, and his Majesty was prevail'd upon to except against him without any Reason alledg'd, and after several worthy Members had spoke in Mr. *Seymour's* Behalf, Mr. *Sacheverell* stood up, and deliver'd himself as follows,

' It was never known that a Person should
' be excepted against, and no Reason at all
' given, and therefore I take this to be a con-
' certed Design, contriv'd by that Party who
' are never easy if there be an entire Agreement
' between *King and People*. Mr. *Seymour* has
' perform'd the Service formerly without
' Complaint; and as he would not consent
' to the prejudice of one Hair of the Crown or
' Prerogative, so he will not infringe the Li-
' berty of the People in parting with the least
' of their just Rights.

' I cannot but take this to be somewhat O-
' minous, to stumble at the Threshold before
' we are in the House; but I hope there is no
' Man here, a Representative of his Country,
' that is fearful of speaking his Mind boldly,
' in Favour of those he represents, nor is yet
' afraid of being dissolv'd, if it be to Morrow,
' for maintaining the Right of those who chose
' him to sit here for them. I will not invade
' Prerogative, neither will I consent to the
' Infringement of the least Liberty of my
' Country. But let us do nothing hastily, but
' consult Presidents, and Adjourn our selves
' till to Morrow Nine a Clock, to which the
' whole House agreed. Likewise the follow-

ing *Speeches* of Mr. *Sacheverell* is a Demonstration that *RESISTANCE* was not the Name by which the *Convention* Parliament intended to Christen the *Revolution* ; but to pursue this Matter no farther, *Verbum Sat Sapienti*.

Mr. *SACHEVERELL*'s

First SPEECH in the Convention.

My Lords,

‘ **Y**OUR *Lordships* second Amendment to the
 ‘ Commons Vote, (to wit, to leave out the
 ‘ Words, *And that the Throne is thereby Vacant*)
 ‘ the House of Commons cannot agree with
 ‘ your Lordships to that Amendment ; and
 ‘ they do conceive they have many and great
 ‘ Reasons why they should not do it.

‘ But, my Lords, they very much wonder
 ‘ how it comes here to be laid upon them (as
 ‘ it seems to be by one of your Lordships
 ‘ Reasons) that they, by using those Words of
 ‘ *Abdication* and *Vacancy*, signify an Intention
 ‘ of making an Alteration of the Constitution
 ‘ of the Government.

‘ I would not misrepresent your Lordships
 ‘ Words, or Meaning ; but you are pleas’d to

say, *That you cannot agree to such an Abdication or Vacancy, as that the Crown should thereby become Elective* : As if the *Commons* had Thoughts of making the Kingdom Elective, when no such thing was ever meant by 'em, or can be deducted from their Words.

But, my Lords, one Reason why they differ from you, is, they think upon the Nature of your Proceedings they are in the right to insist upon their *Vote*, as they sent it up to your Lordships ; and they conceive, as to all the Reasons your Lordships have been pleas'd to give them for your Alterations, not one of 'em hath so much Argument in them as they might well expect.

The *Commons* Reason for their disagreeing to this *Amendment*, was, because they conceive (that, as they may well infer) from so much of their own *Vote* as your Lordships have agreed unto, *That King James hath abdicated the Government, and that the Throne is thereby vacant* : So, if they should admit your Lordships *Amendments*, *That he hath only deserted the Government* ; yet, even thence would follow, *It's vacant as to King James the Second* : *Deserting the Government* being, in true Construction, *Deserting the Throne*.

Now to this they desire, that your Lordships will consider and see, whether you give any Answer to this Reason ; or rather, whether you don't leave the matter still in the Dark ; and (in truth) leave the Nation in a perpetual state of War ?

Your

‘ Your Lordships Answer to that, tho’ you
 ‘ have agreed that the King has *deserted* the
 ‘ Government ; and therefore you have made
 ‘ Application to the *Prince of ORANGE*, to
 ‘ take upon him the *Administration of the Govern-*
 ‘ *ment, and thereby provide for the Safety and*
 ‘ *Peace of this Kingdom* : Yet there can be no
 ‘ Inference drawn from thence, but only that
 ‘ the Exercise of the Government by K. James
 ‘ was ceas’d ; so, as the Lords were, and are
 ‘ willing to *secure the Nation against the Return*
 ‘ *of the said King into this Kingdom*, but not
 ‘ that there was either such an *Abdication* by
 ‘ him, or *Vacancy* in the Throne, as that the
 ‘ Crown thereby became *Elective*, to which they
 ‘ cannot agree : I desire now to know of your
 ‘ Lordships what part of this Reason hath gi-
 ‘ ven an Answer to what the *Commons* said in
 ‘ their first Reason ; that they may very well
 ‘ conclude from their own *Vote*, as to what your
 ‘ Lordships have therein agreed to, *That the*
 ‘ *Throne is Vacant as to King James the Se-*
 ‘ *cond ; deserting the Government, and deserting*
 ‘ *the Throne*, being, (as I have before observ’d)
 ‘ in true Construction, the same. Instead of
 ‘ answering this Reason, your Lorstships come
 ‘ and apply it here only to a bare *giving over*
 ‘ *the Exercise of the Government by King James* :
 ‘ And pray, my Lords, let us consider where
 ‘ we are.

‘ If the Case be so, then King James, who
 ‘ has only left the *Exercise*, continues in the
 ‘ *Office*, and is *King* still ; and then all the *Acts*
 ‘ that

that we have done in this *Convention*, are wholly, as we conceive, *unjustifiable*; you are in no Place or Station to relieve yourselves or the Nation in this Exigence; unless you will think of setting up another Regency by your own Authority, without his Consent; which I conceive by the Laws of *England* you cannot do.

‘ What then follows upon all we have done? We have drawn the Nation into a Snare by the Steps we have taken; and leave all in such an Intricacy, as we have no Power by Law to deliver ’em out of; nor can we answer for what we have done, unless the *King* should die, and that would leave the Succession uncertain.

‘ My Lords, I only apply my self, to consider the Reasons of your Lordships for insisting upon this *second Amendment*, because, I conceive, your Lordships have therein given no Answer to the Reason *first given* by the *Commons*, why they cannot agree to your Lordships *Amendment*.

After several other Members had seconded Mr. *Sacheverell*, the Earl of *Nottingham* stood up, and insisted pretty largely upon their Lordship’s *Amendment*, concluding his Speech with the following State of the Question — *Whether the Vacancy of the Throne, and filling it again, would not, as their Lordships had insisted, endanger the turning of our Hereditary Monarchy into an Elective one.*

To which Question Mr. Sacheverell Replies,

My Lords,

*Mr. Sa-
cheverell's
second
Speech.*

‘ IT seems very strange to us, that this Que-
‘ stion should be asked us, when we came
‘ to shew, that your Lordships Reasons for
‘ leaving out this part of our Vote are not
‘ satisfactory, neither do answer the Reasons
‘ we gave for our not agreeing to your Lord-
‘ ships *Amendment* ; and it is much stranger
‘ that we should be asked, whether this *Vacancy*
‘ extend to the Heir, when you will not tell
‘ us whether it be *Vacant* as to King *James* him-
‘ self.

‘ You put it upon us to say, the Execution
‘ or Exercise of the Government is ceas’d ; but
‘ you will not say the Throne is *Vacant*, so
‘ much as to him ; and if it be not, what have
‘ we to do, or consider, or debate of any Con-
‘ sequence, whether it will infer an *Election* or
‘ not ?

‘ We desire of your Lordships that which we
‘ think is proper ; first, to know *whether the*
‘ *Throne be Vacant at all* ; if it be, then our
‘ Proposition in the Conclusion is true, *That*
‘ *the Throne is thereby Vacant*.

‘ My Lords, I think we come here very
‘ much in vain, till this Point be settled ; what
‘ Satisfaction can it be to your Lordships, or
‘ Us, or the Nation, to know that such Things
‘ as are mention’d in the *Votes* have been done

by King James, and that he has *deserted* (as you say) the Government, if he still retain a Right to it, and your Lordships will not declare he hath no Right, but amuse the Kingdom with the doubtful Words of the *Exercise* (as to him) *ceasing*. If that be all you mean, what need the Question be ask'd, how far is it *vacant*? For it should seem it is not *vacant* at all.

In which the Earl of Nottingham made Answer.

Will you please to suppose it *vacant* as to King James, that is, that he hath no Right? Then let us go on to the next Step.

Earl of Nottingham's Answer.

Mr. Sacheverell, That my Lord, we cannot do, for all our Business is to maintain our own, *That the Throne is vacant*.

Those that are desirous of consulting more Arguments upon this Subject, I shall refer to the *Debates at large*, which are just now reprinted; but from what has been produc'd, I think it plainly appears, That *Resistance* was not own'd the necessary Means for accomplishing the great Work, if it had, there would not have been any Occasion for Terms of Art, such as, *the Exercise of the Government Ceasing, Deserting, Abdicating, or Vacating the Throne*; these Methods were widely different from the Proceedigs which would be executed upon the resent Distinction of the Legality of *Resistance*, which results no farther

ther than this short Cut, that when our *Sovereign* the People think themselves griev'd, they will presently lay hold of, and resolve to follow the Example of the *Heathen*, crying out aloud for the Liberty of their Brethren-----*Let us bind their Kings in Chains, and their Nobles in Fetters of Iron.*

From which truly heathenish *Maxim*, let all true Sons of our Church (not in the least being daunted with the Terror of Impeachments) offer up their most hearty Prayers to the Throne of Grace for the Deliverance of these Kingdoms from that Sword of *LIBERTY* which once destroyed our Constitution under the Pretence of preserving it and that the Blessings of Peace, Unity and Concord, may be showered down upon the Head and Heart of our most gracious and best of Sovereigns, *ANNE* by the Grace of God, of *GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE and IRELAND*, Queen, Defender of the Faith, over all Persons, and in all Causes as well Ecclesiastical as Civil (without any Reserve) *S U P R E A C Y*.

F I N I S.

T H E

Appendix.

IN Dr. Robert Thoroton's *Antiquities of Nottinghamshire*, Page 9. we find *Anno*, 1. *Hen.* 8. *Henry Sacheverell*, Kt. and *Ralph Sacheverell*, with some other Gentlemen, claim against *Anthony Babington*, Two Messuages, One hundred and sixty Acres of Land, Twenty of Medow, Ten of Pasture, and 16 s. 8 d. Rent, with the Appurtenances in *Kingston*, and *Ratcliffe* upon *Sore*.

After the Attainder of *Humphrey Duke of Buckingham*, *Anno*. 5. *Hen.* 8 the Mannor of *Ratcliffe* on *Sore*, came to Sir *Richard Sacheverell*, Kt. who left it to *Ralph Sacheverell*, his Brother,

B 2

ther,

ther, or near Kinsman ; in which Name a Family it continued, till *Henry Sacheverell*, Esq; the last Owner thereof (who purchased from the Crown, the Rectory impropriate there, that lies in *Ratcliffe*) estated the same on Sir *Thomas Hutchinson*, his Sisters Son ; but he out of Tenderness to his Cousin *Elianor*, the Wife of *Roger Columbell*, Esq; the sole Daughter and Heir of the said *Henry Sacheverell*, his Uncle, agreed to divide it between them ; and so one Moiety of this fertile inclosed Lordship, remains to the Heirs of *John Columbell*, Son of the said *Elianor*, who married——*Hickman*, Sister of the present Lord *Windsore*, who now takes Care of her Children, and the other Moyety was by Colonel *John Hutchinson*, eldest Son of the said Sir *Thomas*, sold to Alderman *Ireton*, Brother of *Henry Ireton*, the great Instrument in the unhappy Wars. This *Elianor*, after her Husband *Columbell's* Decease, married her Servant, *William Hasard*, who proved a good Husband to her, and a kind and careful Father to her Children : They dwelt in an House built at the *Red Hill*, by the Side of the River *Soure*, between *Radclive* and the *Trent*.

The Abbot and Covent of the House of the blessed *Mary* of *Norton*, in the County of *Chester*, 2 H. 4. releas'd to the Prior and Covent of *Burscogh* and their Successors, all their Right in the Advowson of the Church of *Radclive* upon *Sore*, sometime *John de Winwick's*.

The

The Vicarage is in the King's Book, 6 l. 13 s. 4 d. and so it was valued, when the Prior of *Bursecgh* was Patron. Here follows a Geneology of that Family, most of whom lie buried in the Church aforesaid.

Radulphus

Radulphus Sacheverell
de Hopwell in Com. Derby.

<p>Dom. Ric. Sacheverell— miles, ob. 25. Hen. 8 Sepult. in le Newark in Leiceſter, S. p.</p>	<p>Maria domina Hunger- ford Joh. Sachev. Re- li& Ed. dom. de Morley, Hastings, matris com Hopwell, Huntingdon.</p>
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2.
Radulphus Sacheverell
de Radclive, 25. H. 8.
ob. 31. H. 8.

<p>Cecilia. Anna.</p>	<p>1. Hen. Sach de Morley miles.</p>
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Henricus Sacheverell
de Radclive, ob. Jul.
29. 5. & 6. P. & M.

Lucia fil. & hæ. J.
Pole de Hertington
Com. Derby. Ar.

1.
Henricus Sacheverell
de Radclive ætat. 16.
an. ad. mortem patz.

<p>Jana filia Johan Germani Ireton 5. 6. P. & M.</p>	<p>2.</p>
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Hen. Sacheverell---Boughton de Radclive.	Thos. Grantham miles, marit. 2 Jana ux. Thom. Hutchinson.
---	--

Elianor post ux. Will. Hafard.	Rog. Columbell--Ed. Marow de de Derby. Berkswell, Com. Warwick.	Anna.
---	---	-------

Johan. Columbell	---fil. Dom. Sam. Marow---fil Hickman miles.	Arth. Carey Mil.
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A larger Genealogical Extent of the Family down to the Year 1672, may be seen in Pag. 50. of Dr. *Thoroton's* Antiquities ; likewise another Geneology of the Intermarriages may be found in Pag. 79. another in Pag. 93. another in Pag. 101. another in Pag. 157. In Pag. 207. we find a Purchase made by *William Sacheverell* of *Barton*, Esq; of Mrs. *Poutrell*, the Widow of *John Poutrell*, Lands lying on the Southside the River *Trent*, call'd *Chillwell Borresse*, adjoyning to the Lordship of *Barton*.

This Mannor, Tythe and Demesne, were given by the said Mrs. *Poutrell* to her Nephew, Sir *Henry Hunlake* of *Wingsworth* in *Derbyshire*, Baronet; whose Ancestor *Nicholas Hunlake*, was an Owner hereabouts, in the Time of *Hen. 8.*

In Pag. 208. is a Geneology of the Family and Intermarriages of *William Sacheverell* of *Barton*, Esq; and another of further Intermarriages in Pag. 230.

The last Notice given by Dr. *Thoroton* of the Family of *Sacheverell*, is in Pag. 255. of *Mary*, Daughter of Sir *Henry Sacheverell*, who with her Husband *George Chaworth*, Esq; lies buried under the North Quire-Wall of *Lynby Church*; they had Issue Three Sons and Three Daughters.

These few Collections I hope, do sufficiently demonstrate that the Family of *Sackeverell* is of some Note, and not so obscure, as the Doctor's Enemies would endeavour to represent it; but it being the meanest, as well as most trifling Refuge that any Man can have Recourse to, in reflecting upon the Family of his Adversary, and has been ever so allow'd by the Judicious and Learned, since 'tis the good Actions of the *Survivor*, that can only add a true Ornament to the Stock from whence he was descended, and make the Memory of his Ancestors Grateful to Posterity: But as *Honesty* and plain *Dealing* are too often the Bar to *Honour* and *Preferment*, so I shall close all with the Character of a true Son of the Church of *England*, as drawn by Dr. Coney in his late Sermon Preach'd before the University of *Oxford*, upon *Act-Sunday*, July the 9th, 1710, *Viz.*

“ He that is possess'd of the true Principles of the Church of *England*, is a Man of *Conscience*, and not of *Interest*; free from *Design*, and unaccustom'd to *Flattery*; steady in his *Principles*, and regular in his *Practice*; devout in his *Life*, and uniform in his *Actions*. Tho' he is a Stickler for Government, and an Example of Obedience, he is no Friend to the Cabals, or Patron of the Injustice of his Governours. He neither robs his God to enrich his *Sovereign*, nor depresses his *Sovereign* to exalt his *Subjects*. He has no Notion of the State in

“ Prejudice to the *Church*, nor owes any
 “ *secret Service* to his *Prince*, contrary to his
 “ *Publick Engagements* and *Obligations* to
 “ his *God*. The Rule of his Life is steady
 “ and unerring, and his Conscience *void of*
 “ *Offence, towards God and towards Man*. His
 “ *Pen* is not mercenary, nor his *Lips* perfid-
 “ *icious*; his *Head* wavering, nor his *Heart*
 “ *deceitful*. He never wrests the Scripture
 “ from its genuine Sense, nor perverts the
 “ Text to his Private Interest: He makes no
 “ false Comments upon St. *Paul* for the sake
 “ of a Party, nor conceals any necessary
 “ Trust in Compliment to his Superiors.
 “ He has Courage to *defend* what was his
 “ Duty to *assert*, and Zeal to *practise* what
 “ was his Principle to *Preach*. He is not
 “ to be carried away with *Shadows*, or
 “ amus’d with *Greatness*; not to be won by a
 “ *Smile*, or terrified by a *Frown*; not to be
 “ moved with *fair Words*, or bought off by
 “ real *Preferments*.

Since then the Character of this good Man
 is so charming and delightful, and the Ver-
 tues which compose it, so rare and uncommon;
 since the Temptations to Vice are so preva-
 lent, and the Proposals of Honour and Pre-
 ferment so engaging, let us carry our Eye
 beyond the dazzling Greatness of temporal
 Honours. Then will our Courage be augment-
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