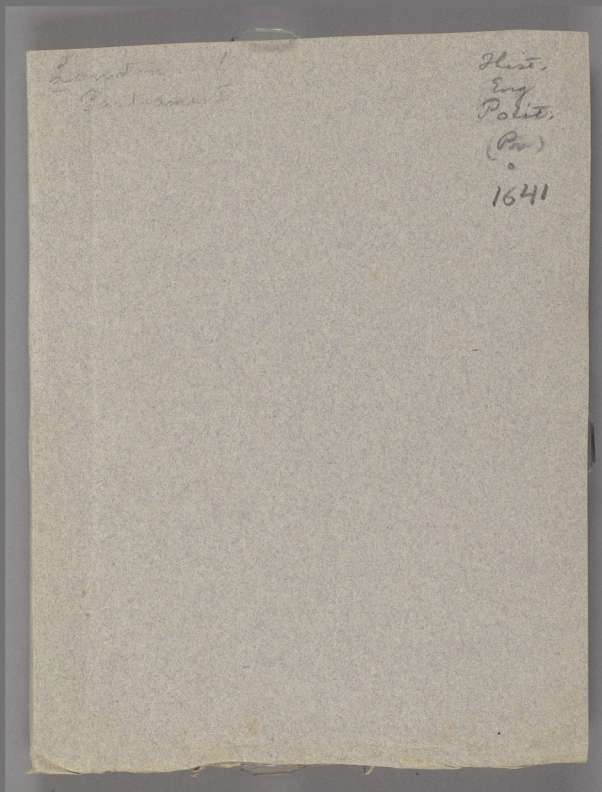


A collection of severall speeches, messages and answers of ...



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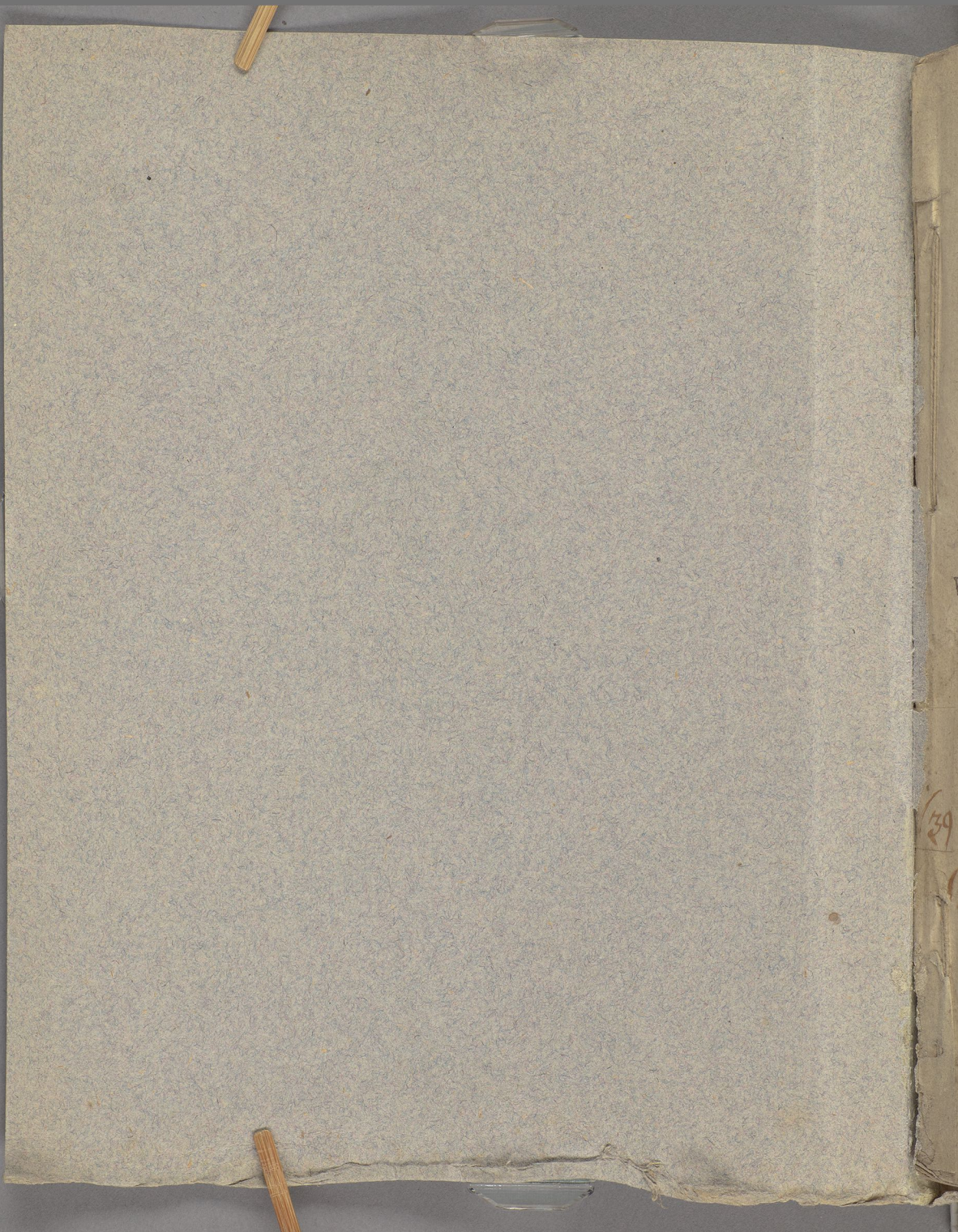


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1641



A Collection
 OF SEVERALL
 Speeches, Messages, and Answers
 OF THE
 KINGS MAJESTIE,
 To both Houses of
 PARLIAMENT.

TOGETHER
 With the humble Petitions, Messages, Answers, Declarations, Resolutions
 and Orders of both Houses, besides other occurrences in
 PARLIAMENT, from the beginning
 of *January 1641.* to this instant.

The Heads whereof you shall finde in the next Page.



LONDON,
 Printed by *Richard Badger*, for
 E. H. and I. B. and are to be sold
 in *Fleetstreet* neare the Temple.

1642.

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A Collection

OF SEVERAL

Specimens, Questions and Answers

ON THE

RELIGIOUS MATTER

For both the use of

PARLIAMENTS

TOGETHER

with the public Petitions, Resolutions, Answers, Declarations, Resolutions
and Orders of both Houses, besides other occurrences in
PARLIAMENTS, from the beginning
of January 1641, to the present

The Lists whereof you shall find in the next Page.

LONDON

Printed by Richard ...

at the ...

1642



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Majestie of high Treasor.

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Articles

(1)



ARTICLES

Of High T R E A S O N, and other high Misdemeanors.

Against the L O R D Kymbolton, Mr. Denzill Hollis, Sir Arthur Haslerig, Mr. Iohn Pym, Mr. Iohn Hampden, and Mr. William Strode.

I



That they have traitterously endeavoured to subvert the fundamentall Lawes and Government of the Kingdome of England, To deprive the King of His Regall Power, and to place in Subjects an Arbitrary & Tyrannicall power over the lives, libertie and estate of His Majesties liege people.

2 That they have traitterously endeavoured, by many foule Aspersions upon His Majestie and His Government to alienate the affections of His People, and to make His Majestie odious unto them.

3 That they have endeavoured to draw His Majesties late Army to disobedience to His Majesties Commands, and to side with them in their traitterous designs.

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4 That

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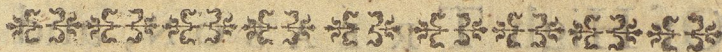
(2)

4 That they have traitterously invited and incouraged a Forraigne Power to invade His Majesties Kingdome of England.

5 That they have traitterously endeavoured to subvert the Rights and very being of Parliaments.

6 That for the compleating of their traitterous designs they have endeavoured (as farre as in them lay) by force and Terror to compell the Parliament to joyn with them in their traitterous designs, and to that end have actually raised and countenanced Tumults against the King and Parliament.

7 That they have traitterously conspired to leadie, and actually have leaved Warre against the King.



His MAJESTIES Speech in the House
of Commons, fourth Jan. 1641.

Gentlemen,



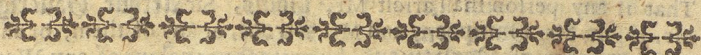
Am sorry for this occasion of coming unto you: Yesterday I sent a Serjeant at Armes upon a very important occasion, to apprehend some that by my command were accused of High Treason, whereunto I did expect Obedience, and not a Message. And I must declare unto you here, that albeit no KING that ever was in ENGLAND shall be more carefull of your Priviledges, to maintaine them to the uttermost of his power then I shall bee; yet you must know that in cases of Treason no person hath a priviledge, and therefore I am come to know if any of those persons that were accused, are here; for I must tell you, Gentlemen, that so long as these persons, that I have accused (for no slight crime, but for Treason) are here, I cannot expect that this House can bee in the right way that I doe heartily wish it: Therefore I am come to tell you, that I must have them wheresoever I finde them. Well, sithence I see all the Birds are flown, I doe expect from you, that you shall send them unto me as soone as they returne hither: But I assure you, in the word of a King, I never did intend any force, but shall proceed against them in a legall and faire way, for I never meant any other.

And now, sithence I see I cannot doe what I came for, I thinke
this

(3)

this no unfit occasion to repeat what I have said formerly; That whatsoever I have done in favour, & to the good of my Subjects, I doe meane to maintaine it.

I will trouble you no more, but tell you, I do expect as soone as they come to the House, you will send them to mee, otherwise I must take my owne course to finde them.



The Declaration agreed upon by the Committee
of the House of Commons in the Guild Hall
in LONDON, 6. January 1641.

Master Wilde Serjant at Law, sitting in the Chaire
of that Committee. 6. Jan. 1641.

WHereas the Chambers, Studies, and Trunckes of Master Hollis, Sir Arthur Haslertg, Master Wym, Master Hampden, and Master Strode, Members of the House of Commons, upon Munday the third of this instant January by colour of His Majesties Warrant have bene sealed up by Sir William Hitlegre, and Sir William Fleming and others; which is not onely against the Priviledge of Parliament, but the common Liberty of every Subject: Which said Members afterwards, the same day were under the like colour, by Serjeant Francis, one of His Majesties Serjeants at Armes, contrary to all former Presidents and Priviledges of Parliaments demanded of the Speaker, sitting in the House of Commons to bee delivered unto him, that hee might Arrest them of High Treason: And whereas afterwards the next day His Majestie in His Royall Person came to the said House attended with a great multitude of men armed in warlike manner, with Halberets, Swords, and Pistols, who came up to the very doore of the House, and placed themselves there, and in other places and passages neere to the said House to the great terrour and disturbance of the Members thereof, then sitting, and according to their duty, in a peaceable and orderly manner, treating of the great Affaires of England and Ireland: And his Majestie having placed Himselfe in the Speakers Chaire, demanded of them the persons of the said Members to be delivered unto him, which is a high Breach of the Rights and priviledges of Parliament, and inconsistent with the Liberties, and Free-

(4)

done thereof. And whereas afterwards His Majestie did issue forth severall Warrants to diverse Officers, under His owne hand, for the apprehension of the persons of the said Members, which by Law he cannot doe, there being not all this time, any Legall charge or accusation, or due processe of Law issued against them, nor any pretence of charge made knowne to that House; all which are against the Fundamentall Liberties of the Subject, and the Rights of Parliament. Whereupon We are necessitated, according to Our duty, to declare, That if any person shall arrest Mr. *Hollis*, Sir *Arthur Haslerig*, Mr. *Pym*, Mr. *Hampden*, and Mr. *Strode*, or any of them, or any other Member of Parliament, by pretence or colour of any Warrant issuing out from the King only, is guiltie of the Breach of the Liberties of the Subject, and of the priviledge of Parliament, and a publike enemy to the Common-wealth. And that the Arresting of the said members, or any of them, or of any other member of Parliament, by any warrant whatsoever, without a Legal proceeding against them, and without consent of that house, whereof such person is a Member, is against the liberty of the Subject, and a Breach of Parliament; And the person which shall arrest any of these Persons, or any other member of the Parliament, is declared a publike enemy of the Common Wealth.

Notwithstanding all which we thinke fit further to declare, that we are so farre from any endeavour to protect any of our Members, that shall be in due manner prosecuted according to the Lawes of the kingdom, and the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament for Treason, or any other misdemeanor, That none shall bee more ready and willing then we our selves, to bring them to their speedy, and due tryall, being sensible that it equally imports us, as well to see justice done against them that are criminous, as to defend the just Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and Parliament of England.

Die Lune. 3. Ianuar. 1641.

It is this day Ordered upon the question, by the Commons House of Parliament; That if any persons whatsoever shall come to the lodgings of any Member of this House, and there doe offer to seale the Truncks, Doores or Papers of any Members of this House, or to seize upon their Persons; That then such Members shal require the ayd of the Constable to keepe such persons in safe custody till this House doe give further Order. And this House doth further declare that if any Person whatsoever shall offer to arrest or detaine the Person or Member of this House, without first acquainting this House therewith and receiving further Order from this House: That it is lawfull for such Member, or any Person to assist him, and to stand upon his and their guard of defence and to make resistance, according to the Protection taken to defend the Priviledges of Parliament.

H. Elfyng. Cl. Far. D. Com.

The

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The Kings Message to both Houses.

JANUARIE 12. 1641.

His Majestie taking notice that some conceive it disputable whether His proceedings against my Lord Kymbolton, M. Hollis, Sir Arthur Haslerig, Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, and Mr. Strode, be legall and agreeable to the Priviledges of Parliament, and being very desirous to give satisfaction to all men in all matters that may seem to have relation to Priviledge, is pleased to waive his former proceedings: and all doubts by this means being settled, when the mindes of men are composed, His Majestie will proceed thereupon in an unquestionable way: And assures his Parliament that upon all occasions Hee will be as carefull of their Priviledges, as of His Life or His Crowne.

His Majesties Profession and Addition to His last Message to the Parliament. JAN. 14. 1641.

His Majestie being no lesse tender of the Priviledges of Parliament, and thinking himselfe no lesse concerned, that they be not broken, and that they be asserted and vindicated whensoever they are so, then the Parliament it selfe, hath thought fit to adde to His last Message: his profelation, That in all His proceedings against the Lord Kymbolton, Mr. Hollis, Sir Arthur Haslerig, Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, and Mr. Strode, Hee had never the least Intention of violating the least Priviledge of Parliament; And in case any doubt of breach of Priviledges remain, will be willing to cleare that, and assert those, by any reasonable way that His Parliament shall advise Him to Upon confidence of which, He no way doubts His Parliament will forth with lay by all Jealousies, and apply themselves to the publike and pressing Affaires, and especially to those of Ireland, wherein the good of this Kingdomé, and the true Religion (which shall ever be His Majesties first care) are so highly and so tenderly concerned: And His Majestie assures himselfe, that His care of their Priviledges will increase their tenderneesse of his lawfull Prerogative, which are so necessary to the mutual defence of each other; & both which will be the foundation of a perpetuall perfect Intelligence betwæne His Majestie & Parliaments, & of the happines & prosperitty of his people.

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A Declaration of the House of COMMONS,
Touching a late Breach of their Priviledges; And for
the Vindication thereof, and of diverse Members of
the said H O U S E.

WHereas the Chambers, Studies, and Trunkes of Mr. Denzell Hollis, Sir Arthur Gallerig, Mr. John Pym, Master John Hampden, and Mr. William Strode, Esquires, Members of the House of Commons, upon Munday the third of this instant January, by colour of His Maiesties Warrant have been sealed up by Sir William Killigrew, and Sir William Flemen, and others, which is not only against the Priviledge of Parliament, but the common liberty of every Subject: Which said Members afterwards, the same day were under the like colour, by Serjeant FRANCIS, one of His Majesties Serjeants at Armes, contrary to all former Preisdents demanded of the Speaker sitting in the House of Commons, to bee delivered unto him, that he might Arrest them of High Treason. And whereas, afterwards the next day His Majestie in His Royall Person, came to the said House attended with a great multitude of men armed in warlike manner, with Halberts, Swords, and Pistols, who came to the very doore of the House, and placed themselves there, and in other places, and passages neere to the said House, to the great terror and disturbance of the members then sitting; and according to their duty in a peaceable, and orderly manner, treating of the great affaires of England and Ireland.

And his Majesty having placed himselfe in the Speakers Chaire, demanded of them the Persons of the said members to be delivered unto him, which is a high Breach of the Rights, and Priviledges of Parliament, and inconsistent with the Liberties, and Freedome thereof. And whereas afterwards His Majesty did issue forth severall warrants to diverse Officers under His owne hand, for the apprehension of the Persons of the said members, which by Law hee cannot doe; There being not all this time, any Legall charge or accusation, or due Process of Law issued against them, nor any pretence of charge made knowne to that House; All which are against the Fundamentall Liberties of the Subject, and the Rights of Parliament. Whereupon we are necessitated, according to our duty, to declare; And we doe hereby declare, that if any person shall arrest Mr. Hollis, Sir Arb. Gallerig, Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, and Mr. Strode, or any of them

(7)

them, or any other Member of Parliament, by pretence or colour of any Warrant issuing out from the King only, is guilty of the Breach of the Liberties of the Subject, and of the Priviledge of Parliament, and a publike enemy to the Common Weal h. And that the arresting of the said Members, or any of them, or of any other member of Parliament, by any Warrant whatsoever, without a Legall Proceeding against them, and without consent of that House, whereof such Person is a member, is against the Liberty of the Subject, and a Breach of Priviledge of Parliament; And the Person which shall arrest any of these Persons, or any other Member of the Parliament, is declared a publike enemy of the Common Wealth. Notwithstanding, all which we thinke fit further to declare, That we are so farre from any endeavours, to protect any of Our members, that shall bee in due manner prosecuted according to the Lawes of the Kingdome, and the Rights and Priviledges of Parliament for Treason, or any other misdemeanors, That none shall be more ready and willing then we our selves to bring them to a speedy, and due tryall, being sensible that it equally imports us, as well to see justice done against them that are criminous, as to defend the just Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and Parliament of **England**.

And whereas upon severall examinations taken the seventh day of this instant **January**, before the Committee appointed by the House of Commons, to sit in **London**, it did fully appeare, that many Souldiers; Papists; and others, to the number of about 500. came with His Majestie on **Tuesday** last to the said House of Commons armed with Swords, Pistols, and other weapons; and diverse of them pressed to the doore of the said House, thrust away the doore Keepers, and placed themselves betweene the said doore, and the ordinary attendants of His **Majestie**, holding up their Swords, and some holding up their Pistols ready Cock'd neere the said doore; and saying, I am a good Markfman, I can hit right I warrant you and they not suffering the said doore, according to the custome of Parliament to be shut, but said they would have the doore open, and if any opposition were against them, they made no question, but they should make their party good, and that they would maintaine their party; and when severall members of the House of Commons were coming into the House, their attendants desiring that roome might be made for them, some of the said Souldiers answered, A Pox of God confound them, and others said, a Pox take the House of Commons, let them come and be hang'd what a doe is here with the House of Commons? and some of the said Souldiers did likewise violently assault, and by force disarm some of the Attendants; and servants of the Members of the House of Commons, waiting in the Roome next the said House; and upon the

Kings

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Kings returne out of the said House, many of them by wicked oaths, and otherwise, expressed much discontent, that some Members of the said House for whom they came, were not there, and others of them said, when comes the word? and no word being given at His Majesties comming out, they cryed a lane, a lane; afterwards some of them being demanded, what they thought the said company intended to have done answered, That questionlesse in the posture they were set, if the word had bin given, they should have fallen upon the House of Commons, and have cut all their throats. Upon all which we are of opinion, that it is sufficiently proved, that the comming of the said Souldiers, Papists, and others with His Majestie to the House of Commons on **Tuesday** last, being the fourth of this instant **January**, in the manner aforesaid, was to take away some of the Members of the said House; and if they should have found opposition, or denyall, then to have fallen upon the said House in an hostile manner, And we doe hereby declare that the same was a traitorous designe against the King and Parliament. And whereas the said Master **Hollis**, Sir **Arthur Haslerigg**, Mr. **Wynn**, Mr. **Wampden**, and Mr. **Strode**, upon report of the comming of the said Souldiers, Papists, and others in the warlike and hostile manner aforesaid, did with the approbation of the House, absent themselves from the service of the House, for avoyding the great, and many inconveniences, which otherwise apparantly might have happed: Since which time a printed paper in the forme of a Proclamation, bearing date the sixth day of this instant **January**, hath issued out for the apprehending, and imprisoning of them, therein suggesting that through the Conscience of their owne guilt, they were absent and fled, not willing to submit themselves to justice; We doe further declare, That the said printed paper is false, scandalous and illegall, and that notwithstanding the said printed paper or any Warrant issued out, or any other matter yet appearing against them or any of them, they may and ought to attend the service of the said House of Commons, and the severall Committees now on foot. And that it is lawfull for all persons whatsoever to lodge, harbour, or converse with them, or any of them; And whosoever shall be questioned for the same, shall bee under the protection and priviledge of Parliament.

And We doe further declare, That the publishing of severall Articles purporting a form of a charge of high Treason against the Lord **Kimbolton**, one of the Members of the Lords House, and against the said Mr. **Hollis**, Sir **Arthur Haslerigg**, Mr. **Wynn**, Mr. **Wampden**, and Mr. **Strode**, by Sir **William Killigrew**, Sir **William Fleming**, and others in the Innes of Court, and elsewhere in the Kings Name, was a high Breach of the priviledge of Parliament, a great Scandal

(79)

scandall to His Majestie and His Government : A seditious Act manifestly tending to the subversion of the peace of the Kingdome, and an injury, and dishonour to the said Members, there being no legall charge or accusation against them.

The priviledges of Parliament, and the liberties of the Subject so violated and broken, cannot bee fully and sufficiently vindicated, unlesse His Majestie will be graciously pleased, to discover the names of those persons, who advised his Majestie to issue out Warrants, for the Sealing of the Chambers and Studies of the said Members to send a Serjeant at Armes to the House of Commons, to demand their said Members, to issue out severall Warrants under His Majesties owne hand, to apprehend the said Members, His Majesties comming thither, in his owne Royall person. The publishing of the said Articles, and printed paper in the form of a Proclamation against the said Members, in such manner as is before declared ; To the end that such persons may receive condigne punishment.

And this House doth further declare, That all such persons as have given any Councell, or endeavoured to set or maintaine division or dislike, betweene the King and Parliament, or have listed their names, or otherwise entred into any combination or agreement to be ayding or assisting, to any such councell or endeavour, or have perswaded any other so to doe, or that shall doe any the things above mentioned ; And shall not forthwith discover the same to either House of Parliament ; Or the Speaker of either of the said Houses respectively, and disclaim it, are declared publike enemies of the State, and peace of this Kingdome, and shall be inquired of, and proceeded against accordingly.

Hen. Elsing, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

His Majesties Message to both Houses, Concerning the MILITIA.

His Majestie having receibed an humble Petition of the Lords and Commons, by the hands of the Charles of Carlisle and Monmouth, returnes this answer ; That his dearest Consozt, the Queen, & his deare Daughter, the Princess Mary, being now upon their departure for Holland, He cannot have so good time to consider of a particular answer for a matter of so great weight as this is, therefore Hee must respite the same untill His returne.

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To the Kings most Excellent Majestie:

The humble Petition of the Lords and Commons,
concerning this MESSAGE.

May it please Your most Excellent Majestie,

Your humble and loyall Subjects, the Lords and Commons, have with a great deale of griefe, received Your Majesties answer to their just and necessary Petition, concerning the *Quilitta* of the Kingdome; which Your Majestie, by a Gracious Message formerly sent unto them, was pleased to promise should be put into such hands, as Your Parliament should approve of, or commend unto You the extent of their power, and the time of their continuance being likewise declared. That being done, and the persons by both Houses nominated, Your Majestie, neverthelesse, refers Your resolution herein, to a longer, and a very uncertaine time, which (the present dangers and distractions so great and pressing) is as unsatisfactory and destructive, as an absolute denyall. Therefore wee once again beseech Your Majestie to take Our desire into Your Royall thoughts, and to give us such an answer, as may raise in us a confidence that wee shall not bee exposed to the practises of those who thinke after the ruine of this Kingdome, and the kindling of that combustion in *England*, which they have, in so great a measure, effected in *Ireland*; from whence (as wee are daily informed) they intend and indeavour to invade us, with the assistance of the Papists here amongst us.

Nothing can prevent these evils, nor enable us to suppress the Rebellion in *Ireland*, and secure our selves, but the instant granting of that our humble Petition; which wee hope Your Majestie will not deny to those who must in the discharge of their duties both to Your Majestie and the Common Wealth, represent unto Your Majestie what they finde so absolutely necessary; for the preservation of both which, the Lawes both of God and Man enjoyne them to see put in execution, as severall Counties, by their daily Petitions, have desired of us; and in some places, begun already to doe it of themselves.

Resolved upon the Question, and assented unto, and Ordered,
that Master *Hollis* carry it up to the Lords, to desire their
Concurrence herein.

To

(11)

To the Kings most Excellent Majestie.

The humble Petition of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes of
the Commons Houſe now in Parliament Aſſembled,
January 26. 1641.

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT whereas the Houſes of Parliament have received a gracious Meſſage from Your Majestie, dated the twenrieth day of this instant January, Your Petitioners returne to Your Majestie most humble thanks, resolving to take it into speedy and serious consideration. And to enable them with security to discharge their duties therein, they desired the House of Peeres to joyne with them, in humbly beseeching Your sacred Majestie to raise up unto them a sure ground of safetie and confidence, by putting the Tower, and other principall Forts of the Kingdome, and the whole Militia thereof into the hands of such Persons as Your Parliament might confide in, and as should bee recommended unto Your Majestie by both Houses of Parliament, that all Feares and Iealouſies being laid aside, they might with all cheerefulneſſe proceed to such Resolutions, as they hoped would lay a ſure foundation of Honour, Greatneſſe, and Glory to Your Majestie, and Your Royall Poſteritie; and of Happineſſe and proſperity unto Your Subjects thorowout all your Dominions. Wherein the Houle of Peeres have refused to joyne with your Petitioners; They notwithstanding no way discouraged, but confiding in your Majesties goodneſſe to Your People, doe therefore make their humble addreſſe to your Majestie, to beseech you, That the Tower of London, and other principall Forts, and the whole Militia of the Kingdome may bee put into the hands of such Persons as shall bee recommended unto your Majesty by Your Petitioners; not doubting but they shall receive a gracious and speedy answer to this their humble desire, without which, in all humane Reason, the great distractions of this Kingdome must needs overwhelm it with misery and ruine.

and Your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

His Majesties Answer to the Petition of the Commons
Houle, January 28. 1641.

His Majestie having seriously considered of the Petition presented to Him from the House of Commons, on Wednesday the twenty sixth of this Month, Returne this Answer.

C2

That

To



That hee was in good hope His Gracious Message of the twentieth of this Moneth to both Houses, would have produced some such oberture, which by offering what is fit on thre parts to doe, and asking what is proper for His MAIESTIE to grant, might beget a mutuall confidence in each other.

Concerning the Tower of London, His Majestie did not expect, that having preferred a person of a knowne Fortune, and unque-
stionable Reputation to that trust, he should be pressed to remove him, without any particular charge objected against him, and there-
fore returns this Answer.

That if upon due examination, any particular shall be presented to His Majestie, whereby it may appear, that His Majestie was mistaken in His opinion of this Gentleman, and that hee is unfit for the trust committed to him, His Majestie will make no scruple of discharging him: But otherwisse His Majestie is obliged in Justice to Himselfe, to preserve His owne worke, lest His favour and good opinion may prove a disadvantage and misfortune to His servants, without any other accusation: Of which His Majestie doubts not His House of Commons will be so tender (as of a businesse) wherein His Majesties Honour is so much concerned) that if they finde no materisall exception against this person, they will rather indeavour to satisfie and reform the feares of other men, then by complying with them, presse His Majestie to any resolution which may seeme so much to reflect upon His honour and Justice.

For the Forts and Castles of the Kingdome, His Majestie is resolved that they shall alwayes be in such hands (and only in such) as the Parliament may safely confide in; but the nomination of any persons to those places (being so principall and inseparable a power of his Crowne, vested in Him, and derived unto him from his Ancestors, by the fundamentall Lawes of the Kingdome) hee will reserve to himselfe; in bestowing thereof, as his Majestie will take care that no corrupt or sinister courses shall prevaille with him; So he is willing to declare, That he shall not be induced to expresse that favour so sone to any persons, as to those whose god demeanour shall be eminent in, or to his Parliament. And if hee now hath, or shall at any time by mis-information conferre such a trust upon an undeserving person, hee is, and will alwayes be ready

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ready to leave him to the Wisedome and Justice of his Parliament.

For the Militia of the Kingdome, (which by the Law is subject to no command, but of His Majestie, and of authoritie lawfully derived from him) when any particular course, for ordering the same (which His Majestie holds very necessary for the peace and security of his Kingdome) shall be considered and digested by his Parliament, and proposed to His Majestie; His Majestie will return such an Answer, as shall be agreeable to His honour, and the safety of his People, His Majestie being resolved only to deny those things, the granting thereof would alter the fundamentall Lawes, and endanger the very foundation, upon which the publike happinesse and welfare of his people is founded and constituted, and would nourish a greater more destructive Jealousie betwixen the Crown and the Subject, then any of those which would seem to be taken away by such a satisfaction.

And His Majestie doth not doubt, that his having granted more than ever King hath granted, will ever perswade His house of Commons to aske more than ever Subjects have asked. And if they shall acquaint His Majestie with the particular grounds of their Doubts and Feares, He will very willingly apply Remedies proportionable to those Feares; For His Majestie calls God to witness, That the preservation of the publike Peace, The Law, and the Libertie of the Subject, is, and shall alwayes be as much His Majesties care and industry, as of his Life, or the lives of his dearest Children.

And therefore His Majestie doth comure his House of Commons, by all the acts of Justice and Favour they have received from him this Parliament; By their hopes of future Happinesse Love of Religion, and the Peace of this Kingdome (in which that of Ireland cannot be forgotten) That they will not be transported by Jealousies and apprehensions of possible dangers, to put themselves or His Majestie, into reall and present inconveniences, but that they will speedily pursue the way proportionable by His Majesties former Message, which in humane Reason is the only way to compose the Distractions of the Kingdome, and with Gods blessing will restore a great measure of felicity to King and People.

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An Ordinance of both Houses of Par-
 liament, For the ordering of the Militia of the
 Kingdom of England and Dominion of Wales.

W Hereas there hath beene of late a most dangerous and
 desperate Designe upon the House of Commons, which
 we have just cause to beleeve to be an effect of the blou-
 die Counsels of Papiests, and other ill affected persons,
 who have alreadie raised a Rebellion in the Kingdome of Ireland:
 And by reason of many discoveries, we cannot but feare they will
 proceed, not onely to stirre up the like Rebellion and Insurrections in
 this Kingdome of England, but also to back them with forces from
 abroad.

For the safetic therefore of His Majesties Person, the Parliament
 and kingdome in this time of imminent danger.

It is ordained by the King, the Lords and Commons now in Parlia-
 ment assembled, that shall have power to assem-
 ble and call toge her all and singular His Majesties Subjects within the
 Countie of as well within liberties as without, tha
 are meet and fit for the Warres, and them to traine, exercise and put
 in readinesse, and them after their abilities and faculties well and suf-
 ficiently from time to time to cause to be Arrayed and weaponed, and
 to take the Muster of them in places most fit for that purpose.

And shall have powe
 within the said County, to nominate and appoint such persons of qua-
 lity as to him shall seeme meet to be his Deputy-Lieutenants, to be
 approved of by both Houses of Parliament. And that any one o-
 more of the said Deputies so assigned and approved of, shall in the
 absence, or by the command of the said hav
 power and authority to doe and execute within the County

all such powers and authorities before in this present Ord-
 nance contained. And shall have power to make Colonels and Cap-
 taines, and other Officers, and to remove out of their places, and
 to make others, from time to time, as he shall thinke fit for that pur-
 pose. And his Deputies, Colonels, and Cap-
 taines and other Officers, shall have further power and authority to
 leade, conduct, and imploy the persons aforesaid Arrayed and Wea-
 poned, as well within the County of as withi
as

any other part of this Realme of **England**, or Dominion of **Wales** for the suppression of all Rebellions, Insurrections, and Invasions that may happen, according as they from time to time shall receive directions by His Majesties Authority signified unto them by the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliament.

And it is further ordained, that such persons as shall not obey in any of the premisses, shal answer their neglect and contempt to the Lords and Commons in a Parliamentary way, and not otherwise, nor elsewhere : And that every the powers granted, as aforesaid, shall continue, untill it shall be otherwise ordered or declared by both Houses of Parliament, and no longer.

This to goe also to the Dominion of **Wales**.

John Brown Clerk, Parl.



His Majesties Answer to both Houses concerning the Militia.

His Majestic having with His best care and understanding perused and considered that which was sent him from both Houses for the ordering of the Militia, presented unto Him to be made an Ordinance of Parliament, the giving of His Royall assent; as he can by no meanes doe for the reasons hereafter mentioned, so Hee doth not conceite himselfe obliged by any promise made in His Answer of the second of this moneth, to the Petition of both Houses to yeeld to the same.

His Majestic finds great cause to except against the Preface or Introduction to that Order, which confesseth a most dangerous and desperate Designe upon the House of Commons of late, supposed to be an effect of the bloudy Counsels of Papists, and other affected persons, by which many many understand (looking upon other printed Papers to that purpose) His coming in Person to the house of Commons, on the fourth of January, which becometh so unhappie a misunderstanding between Him and his people: And for that, though Hee beleevues it, upon the Information since

since given Him, to be an apparent breach of their Priviledge, and hath offered, and is ready to repaire the same for the future, by any Act shall be desired of His Majestie; Yet he must declare and require to be believed, That He had no other Designe upon that House, or any Member of it, then to requite (as He did) the Persons of those five Gentlemen His Majestie had the day before accused of High Treason, And to declare that He meant to proceed against them legally, and speedily; upon which He believed that House would have delivered them up; And His Majestie calls the Almighty God to witnesse, that He was so farre from any intention or thought of force or violence, although that House had not delivered them according to His Demand, or in any Case whatsoever, That he gave those His Servants and others (who then waited on His Majestie) expresse Charge and command, that they should give no offence to any man; Nay if they received any provocation or intury, that they should beare it without Returne. And His Majestie neither saw or knew that any Person of His Train had any other weapons, but His Pensioners and Guard, those with which they usually attend His Person to Parliament, and the other Gentlemen Swords. And therefore His Majestie doubts not but His Parliament will be so regardfull of His Honour herein that Hee shall not undergoe any imputation by the rash or indiscreet expressions of any young men then in his Train, or by any desperate words uttered by others, who might mingle with them without his consent or approbation.

For the persons nominated to be Lieutenants of the severall Counties of England and Wales, His Majestie is contented with that Recommendation, onely concerning the Citie of London & such other corporations as by ancient Charters have granted unto them the power of the Militia, His Majestie doth not conceive that it can stand with Justice or Policie to alter their government in that particular; And His Majestie is willing forthwith to grant every of them (that of London and those other Corporations excepted) such Commissions as He hath done this Parliament to some Lord-Lieutenants by Your advice. But if that power be not thought enough, but that more shall be thought fit to be granted to these persons named, then by the Law, is in the Crowne it selfe, His Majesty holds it reasonable, that the same be by some Law first vested in him, with power to transfer it to these persons, which hee will willingly doe; And that ever that power shall be, to avoid all future doubts and questions, His Majesty desires it may be digested into an Act of Parliament rather than an Ordinance, so that all His loving Subjects may thereby particu-

larly

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larly know, both what they are to doe and what they are to suffer for their neglect, that there be the least Latitude for His good Subjects to suffer under any arbitrary power whatsoever.

As to the time desired for the continuance of the powers to be granted, His Majestie giveth this Answer, That he cannot consent to bestow Himselfe of the iust power which God and the Lawes of this Kingdome have placed in Him for the defence of His people, and to put it into the hands of others for any indefinite time. And since the ground of this Request from His Parliament was to secure their present feares and tealousies, that they might with safety apply themselves to the matter of His Message of the 20. of January, His Majestie hopeth that his Grace to them since that time in yielding to so many of their desires, and in agreeing to the Persons now recommended to Him by his Parliament, and the power before expressed to be placed in them, will wholly dispell those Feares and Jealousies, and assureth them that as His Majestie hath now applied this unusuall remedy to their doubts, so (if there shall bee cause) He will continue the same to such time as shall be agreeable to the same care he now expresth towards them.

And in this Answer, His MAJESTIE is so farre from receding from any thing hee promised, or intended to grant in his answer to the former Petition, that his Majestie hath hereby consented to all was then asked of him by that Petition concerning the Militia of the Kingdome (except that of London, and those of other Corporations) which was to put the same into the hands of such persons as should be recommended unto him by both Houses of Parliament: And his Majestie doubts not, but the Parliament, upon well weighing the particulars of this his answer, will find the same more satisfactorie to their ends, and the peace and welfare of all his good Subjects, then the way proposed by this intended Ordinance, to which, for these reasons, his Majestie cannot consent.

And whereas his Majestie observes by the Petition of both Houses, presented to him by the Earle of Portland, Sir Thomas Heale, and Sir William Savile, That in some places, some persons begin already to intermeddle of themselves with the Militia, his Majestie expecteth that his Parliament should examine the particulars thereof, it being a matter of high Concernment, and very great consequence.

And His Majestie requirerth, that if it shall appeare to his Parliament, that any persons whatsoever have presumed to command the Militia without lawfull authority, they may be proceeded against according to Law.

D

To

To the Kings most Excellent Majestie,

The humble Petition of the Lords and Commons
Assembled in PARLIAMENT.

Most Gracions Sovereaigne,

THe present Evils and Calamities wherewith Your Majesties Kingdomes are most miserably intangled; the imminent dangers which threaten Your Royall Person, and all Your people, hath caused us Your most faithfull and obedient Subjects, the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament, with thankfulness to entertaine, and with all earnestnesse of affect on and endeavour to pursue the gracious Proposition and Direction which not long since we have received from Your Majestie: And wee have thereupon taken into Our most serious consideration the wayes and means of securing the safety of Your Royall Person, preserving the Honour and Authority of Your Crowne, Removing all jealousies betwixt Your Majestie and Your People, suppressing the Rebellion in **Ireland**, preventing the Feares and Dangers in this Kingdom, and the mischievous Designes of those who are Enemies to the Peace of it. And that we may with more Comfort and Security accomplish Our Duties herein, We most humbly beseech Your Majestie, That you will bee pleased forthwith to put the **Tower of London**, and all other Forts, and the whole **Militia** of the Kingdome, into the hands of such persons as shall bee recommended unto Your Majestie by both Houses of **Parliament**, which they assure themselves will be a hopeful entrance into those Courses, which (through Gods blessing) shall be effectuell for the removing all diffidence and misapprehension betwixt Your Majestie and Your People, and for establishing and enlarging the Honour, Greatnesse, and Power of Your Majestie and Royall Posteritie, and for the restoring and confirming the Peace and Happinesse of Your Loyall Subjects in all Your Dominions.

And to this Our most necessary Petition, Wee in all Humility expect your Majesties speedy and gracious Answer, the great Distractions and distempers of the Kingdome not admitting any delay.

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To the Kings most Excellent Majestie.

The humble Petition of the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses of
the Commons House now Assembled in Parliament.

Sheweth,

THat whereas your Majestie by a Message sent to both Houses of Parliament, signified an Apprehension of some Treasonable matter to have been committed by the Lord *Lymbelton*, Mr. *Hollis*, Sir *Arthur Haslerig*, Mr. *Pym*, Mr. *Hampden*, and Mr. *Strode*; and thereby declared your Majesties intention to proceed against them in an unquestionable way: We the Lords and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, did make Our Humble petition to Your Majestie, to beseech your Majestie to give directions that your Parliament might bee informed before *Tuesdai* then next ensuing, what prooffe there was against them, that accordingly there might bee a Legall and Parliamentary proceeding against them, whereby they might bee brought to condigne punishment, if guilty; or discharged from so heavie an Accusation, if innocent: And whereas your Majestie was graciously pleased in Answer to that Petition, to expresse Your good approbation of the desire of both Houses, for the speedy proceeding against the Persons in that Petition mentioned; Yet your Majestie gave no other satisfaction to their desire than this, That your Majestie held it necessary, lest a new mistake should breed more delays, that it should be resolved, whether Your Majestie were bound, in respect of Priviledges, to proceed against them by impeachment in that Parliament, or to be left at liberty to preferre an Indictment at the Common Law, in the usuall way, or to have your choice of either; and we finding still, that there is no Legall and Parliamentary proceedings against them, and that they still lie under the burden of that high Charge, We thinke it our duty once again to beseech your Majestie to give directions, that your Parliament may be informed before *Friday* next, what prooffe there is against them, that accordingly they may be called to a Legall Tryall, it being the undoubted Right and Priviledge of Parliament, That no Member of Parliament can bee proceeded against, without the consent of Parliament: And this wee most humbly conceive Our selves obliged to aske, it being no lesse agreeable with justice, to have the innocency of Parties unjustly charged, manifested then to bring the Nocent to their just punishment,

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His

His Majesties Answer to two Petitions
of the LORDS and Commons, delivered

February 2. 1641.

His Majestie having well considered of the two severall Petitions, presented unto him on Wednesday the second of this moneth, from both Houses of Parliament, and being desirous to expresse how willing he is to apply a remedy, not only to your dangers, but even to your Doubts & Fears. We therefore, to that Petition which concerns the Forts & Militia of this Kingdom, returns this answer; That when he shall know the extent of Power which is intended to be established in those persons whom you desire to be the Commanders of the Militia in the severall Counties; And likewise to what time it shall be limited, that no power shall be executed by His Majestie alone. Without the advice of Parliament; Then he will declare, That (for the securing you from all dangers, or Jealousies of any) His Majestie will be content to put in all the places both of Forts and Militia in the severall Counties, such persons as both the Houses of Parliament shall either approve, or recommend unto him, so that you declare before unto His Majestie, the names of the persons whom you approve or recommend: unless such persons shall be named, against whom he shall have just and unquestionable exceptions.

To the other Petition concerning the Members of either house, his Majestie returns this answer. That as he once conceived that he had ground enough to accuse them, so now his Majestie finds as gods cause wholly to desert any prosecution of them.

And for a further testimony of his Majesties reall Intention towards all his loving Subjects, (some of whom happily may be involved in some unknowing & unwilling Errors) For the better composing and settling of all Fears and Jealousies of what kind soever, His Majestie is ready to grant as free and generall a Pardon for the full contentment of all his loving Subjects, as shall by the approbation of both Houses of Parliament be thought convenient for that purpose.

Petitions
delivered

A Coppie of the *Petition* of
both Houses of *Parliament*, concer-
ning the *MILITIA*, &c.

Presented to His MAJESTIE at *Theobalds*,

E. Martii, 1641.

Most Gracious *Sovraign*,

Your Majesties most loyall and obedient Subjects, the Lords and Commons in *Parliament*, doe finde their just apprehensions of sorrow and feare, in respect of the publike dangers and miseries like to fall upon Your Majesty and the kingdom, to be much increased, upon the receipt of your unexpected deniall of their most humble and necessary *Petition*, concerning the *Militia* of the Kingdom; especially grieving, that wicked and mischievous Councillors should still have that power with your Majesty, as in this time of imminent and approaching ruine, rather to incline Your Resolutions to that which is apt to further the accomplishment of the desires of the most malignant enemies of Gods true Religion, and of the peace and safety of Your selfe, and your Kingdome, then to the durisfull and faithfull Counsell of your *Parliament*. Wherefore they are enforced in all humility to Protest, That if your Majesty shall persist in that deniall, the dangers and distempers of the Kingdome are such, as will indure no longer delay; But unlesse you shall bee graciously pleased to assure them by these Messengers, that you will speedily apply your Royall Assent to the satisfaction of their former desires, they shall be enforced, for the safety of your Majesty and your Kingdome, to dispose of the *Militia* by the authority of both Houses in such manner as hath been propounded to your Majesty, and they resolve to doe it accordingly.

They likewise most humbly beseech your Majesty to beleieve, That the dangerous and desperate Designe upon the House of Commons,

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mentioned in their Preamble, was not inserted with any intention to cast the least aspersion, upon Your Majestie, but therein they reflected upon that malignant party, of whose bloudy and malicious practices they have had so often experisnce, and from which they can never be secure, unlesse Your Majestie will bee pleased to put from you those wicked and unfaithfull Counsellors, who interpose their own corrupt and malicious Designes betwixt Your Majesties goodnesse and wisdom, and the prosperity and contentment of your Selve, and of your People: And that for the dispatch of the great affaires of the kingdome, the safetie of your Person, the protection and comfort of your Subjects, you will be pleased to continue your abode neere to **London** and the **Parliament**, and not to withdraw your selfe to any the remoter parts; which if your Majestie should doe, must needs bee a cause of great danger and distraction.

That your Majestie will likewise be graciously pleased to continue the **Prince** His Highnesse in these parts at **Saint James**, or any other of your Houses neere **London**, whereby the Designes which the enemies of the Religion and Peace of this Kingdome may have upon his Person, and the Iealousies and Feares of your people may bee prevented.

And they beseech Your Majestie to be informed by them, That by the Lawes of the Kingdome, the power of raising, ordering, and disposing of **Militia**, within any Citie, Towne, or other place, cannot be granted to any Corporation by Charter, or otherwise, without the authoritie and consent of **Parliament**: And that those parts of the Kingdome which have put themselves in a posture of defence against the common danger, have therein done nothing but according to the Declaration and direction of both Houses, and what is justifiable by the Lawes of this Kingdome.

All which their most humble counsell and desires, they pray your Majestie to accept, as the effect of that Duty and Allegiance which they owe unto You, and which will not suffer them to admit of any thoughts, intentions, or endeavours, but such as are necessary and advantageous for Your Majesties Greatnesse and Honour, and the safety and prosperity of the Kingdome, according to that Trust and Power which the Lawes have reposed in them.

His

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His Majesties Answer to the Petition of both Houses,

Presented the first of March, 1641.

I Am so much amazed at this Message, that I know not what to answer: You speake of Jealousies and Feares: Lay your hands to your hearts, and aske your selves whether I may not likewise be disturbed with Feare and Jealousies: And if so, I assure you this Message hath nothing lessened them.

For the Militia, I thought so much of it before I sent that Answer, and am so much assured that the Answer is agreeable to what in Justice or reason you can aske, or I in Honour grant, that I shall not alter it in any point.

For my Residence nere you, I wish it might be so safe and Honourable, that I had no cause to absent my selfe from White-Hall; Aske your selves whether I have not.

For my Son, I shall take that care of him, which shall iustifie me to God as a Father, and to my Dominions as a King.

To conclude, I assure you upon my Honour, that I have no thought but of Peace and Justice to my People, which I shall by all faire means seeke to preserve and maintaine relying upon the Goodnesse and Providence of God, for the preservation of my selfe and Rights.

The Resolutions of the House of Commons, concerning the Kings Answer.

THAT His Majesties Answer to the Militia is a denyall to the desire of both Houses.

That those that did advise His Majestie to returne this answer, are enemies to the state, and mischievous Projectors against the safety of the King, and the peace of the Kingdome,

That

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That this denyall is of that dangerous Consequence, that if His Majestie shall persist in it, it will hazzard the peace and safety of all his Kingdomes, unlesse some speedy remedy bee applied by the wisdom and authority of both Houses of **Parliament**.

That such parts of the Kingdome as have put themselves into a Posture of defence against the Common dangers, have done nothing, but what is justifiable and approveable by this House.

That if His Majestie shall remove to any place remote from His Parliament, it will bee a great hazzard to the Kingdome, and a great prejudice to the proceedings of **Parliament**.

That the House of Commons shall desire the Lords to joyne with them in a desire to His Majestie, that the Prince may come to Saint **James**, or some place neere **London**.

That wee desire the Lords to joyne with us in a desire to His Majestie, that Hee will reside neere the **Parliament**, that upon all occasions the **Parliament** may have the Convenience of accessse unto Him.

That the Lords may be moved to joyne with us in some fit course of examination, to find out who were the Persons that advised the King to send this answer, that they may be removed from his Majestie, and brought to condigne punishment.

That no Charter can bee granted by the King to create a power in any Corporation over the **Wiltia** of that place, without the consent of **Parliament**.

That the Lords shall be mooved to joyne with us in these Votes.

That the Lords shall be desired to appoint a Select Committee, that may joyne with a Committee of a proportionable number of this House, to consider what is further fit to bee done upon these Votes or upon any thing else that may arise upon His Majesties Answer.

Questions resolved upon by both Houses of PARLIAMENT.

*Resolved upon the Question by both HOUSES
of PARLIAMENT.*

That the Kingdome bee forthwith put into a Posture of defence, by Authority of both Houses, in such a way as is already agreed upon by both Houses of **Parliament**.

Resolved, &c. That the Lords be desired to joyne with the House of Commons in this Vote.

Resolved,

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Resolved, &c. That a Committee shall bee appointed to prepare a Declaration upon these two Heads, *viz.*

1. To lay downe the just causes of the feares and jealousies given to these Houses : and to cleere these Houses from any jealousies conceived against them.

2. And to consider of all matters that may arise upon this Message of His Majestie, and to declare their opinions what is fit to bee done thereupon.

An Order for the speedy Rigging of the NAVIE.

Die Mercurii, 2 Martii. 1641.

THe Lords and Commons in this present Parliament Assembled, having received advertisement of extraordinary preparations made by the Neighbouring Princes, both by Land and Sea; the intentions whereof have beene so represented, as to raise an apprehension in both Houses, That the publique Honour, Peace, and Safety of His Majesty, and his Kingdome cannot be secured, unlesse a timely course bee taken for the putting of this Kingdome into a Condition of defence at Sea, as well as Land. It is therefore Ordered, by the Lords and Commons aforesaid, That the Earle of **Northumberland**, Lord High Admirall of **England**, doe forthwith give effectuall direction and Order, that all and every the Ships belonging to His Majesties Navie, which are fit for service, and not already abroad, nor designed for this Summers Fleet, be with all speed rigged, and put in such a readinesse, as that they may soone be fitted for the Sea; And that His Lordship doe also make knowne unto all the Masters and Owners of such Ships as now are in, or about any the Harbours of this Kingdome, and may bee of use for the publike defence thereof, That it will bee an acceptable service to the King and Parliament, if they likewise will cause their Ships to bee Rigged, and so farre put in a readinesse, as they may be at a short warning set forth to Sea, upon any immergent occasion, which will bee a meanes of great security to His Majesty and his Dominions.

E

His

His Majesties Message sent to both Houses of
Parliament, Jan. 20. 1641.

His Majestie perceibing the manifold distractions which are now in this Kingdom, which cannot but bring great Inconvenience, and mischiefs to this whole Government; in which, as His Majestie is most chiefly interested, so hee holds himselfe by many Reasons, most obliged to doe what in him lies, for the preventing thereof; Though hee might justly expect (as most proper for the duty of Subjects) that Propositions for the remedies of these Evils, ought rather to come to Him, then from Him; yet His Fatherly care of all His people being such, that He will rather lay by any particular respect of His owne Dignity, then that any time should be lost for prevention of these threatening Evils, which cannot admit the delays of the ordinary proceedings in Parliament; doth thinke fit to make this ensuing Proposition to both Houses of Parliament: That they will with all speed fall into a serious consideration of all those particulars, which they shall hold necessary, as well for the upholding and maintaing of His Majesties iust and Regall Authority, for the setting of His Revenue: As for the present and future establishment of their Priviledges; The free and quiet enjoying of their Estates and fortunes; The Liberties of their persons; The security of the true Religion now professed in the Church of England; And the setting of Ceremonies, in such a manner as may take away all iust offence. Which when they shall have digested, that so His Majestie and themselves may be able to make the more cleare Judgment of them; it shall then appeare by what His Majestie shall doe, how far he hath been from intending or designing any of those things, which the too great Feares and Jealousies of some persons seeme to apprehend; And how ready hee will be to equall and exceed the greatest Examples of the most indulgent Princes in their Acts of Grace and Favour to their people. So that if all the present Distractions (which so apparently threaten the ruine of this Kingdome) doe not (by the blessing of Almighty God) end in an happy and blessed accomodation; His Majestie will then be ready to call Heaven and Earth, God and Man to witness, that it hath not failed on His part.

To

To the Kings most excellent Majestie,

The humble Petition of the Knights, Citizens,
and Burgeses of the Commons House now in
PARLIAMENT Assembled.

Humbly sheweth,

THat whereas the Houses of Parliament have received a Gracious Message from Your Majestie, dated the twentieth day of this instant *January*, Your Petitioners returne to Your Majestie most humble thanks, resolving to take it into speedy and serious consideration. And to inable them with security to discharge their duties therein, they desired the House of Peeres to joyne with them, in humbly beseeching Your Sacred *Majestie* to raise up unto them a sure ground of safety and confidence, by putting the *Tower*, and other principall Forts of the Kingdome, and the whole *Militia* thereof, into the hands of such Persons as your Parliament might confide in, and as should be recommended unto Your Majestie by both Houses of Parliament, that all Feares and Iealousies being laid aside, they might with all cheerefulnesse proceed to such Resolutions, as they hoped would lay a sure foundation of Honour, Greatnesse, and Glory to Your Majestie, and Your Royall Posterity; and of Happinesse and Prosperity unto Your Subjects thorowout all your Dominions. Wherein the House of Peeres have refused to joyne with Your Petitioners; They notwithstanding no way discouraged, but confiding in Your Majesties Goodnesse to Your people, do therefore make their humble addressse to Your *M A J E S T I E*, to beseech you, That the *Tower* of *L O N D O N* and other principall Forts, and the whole *Militia* of the Kingdom may be put into the hands of such persons as shall bee recommended unto Your Majestie by Your Petitioners; not doubting but they shall receive a gracious and speedy Answer to this their humble desire, without which, in all humane Reason, the great distractions of this Kingdome must needs overwhelme it with misery and ruine.

And Your Petitioners shall ever pray, &c.

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Crowne, vested in Him, and derived unto him from his Ancestors, by the fundamentall Lawes of the Kingdome) Hee will reserve to Himselfe; in bestowing whereof, as his Majestie will take care that no corrupt or sinister courses shall prevaile with him; so He is willing to declare, That Hee shall not bee induced to expresse that favour so soone to any Persons, as to those whose good demeanour shall be eminent in, or to His Parliament. And if He now hath, or shall at any time by mis-information conferre such a Trust upon an undeserving Person, He is, and will alwayes be ready to leave him to the Wisdom and Justice of his Parliament.

For the Militia of the Kingdome, (which by the Law is subject to no command, but of His Majestie, and of Authority lawfully derived from Him) when any particular Course, for ordering the same (which his Majestie holds very necessary for the peace and security of His Kingdome) shall be considered and digested by His Parliament, and proposed to His Majestie; His Majestie will returne such an Answer, as shall bee agreeable to His Honour, and the safety of His People, His Majestie being resolved onely to deny those things, the granting whereof would alter the fundamentall Lawes, and endanger the very Foundation, upon which the publike Happinesse and welfare of His People is founded and constituted, and would nourish a greater and more destructive jealousie betweene the Crowne and the Subject, then any of those which would seeme to bee taken away by such a satisfaction.

And his Majestie doth not doubt, that his having granted more than ever King hath granted, will ever perswade His House of Commons to aske more than ever Subjects have asked.

And if they shall acquaint his Majestie with the particular Grounds of their Doubts and Feares, Hee will very willingly apply remedies proportionable to those Feares; for His Majestie calls Gods to witness, that the preservation of the publike Peace, The Law, and the liberty of the Subject is, and shall alwayes bee as much His Majesties care and industry, as of His Life, or the Lives of his Dearest Children.

And therefore his Majestie doth conjure His House of Commons, by all the Acts of Dutie and Favour they have received from him this Parliament; by their hopes of future happinesse in his Majestie and in one another; By their Love of Religion, and the Peace of this Kingdome (in which that of Ireland cannot be forgotten) That they will not bee transported by Jealousies and apprehensions of possible dangers, to put themselves or His Majestie, into reall and present inconveniences, but they will speedily pursue the way proposed by His Majesties former Message, which in humane Reason is the only way to

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compose the distractions of the Kingdome, and with Gods blessing will restore a great measure of Felicity to King and People.



Scots Commiffioners Propo- sition 24. Jan. 1641.

Touching the sending of the 2500. men into
IRELAND.

Concerning the Proposition made to Us the Twentie second of January from the Committées of both Houses for the Transporting presently to Ireland, of the two Thousand five hundred men now on foot in SCOTLAND: We having no Instruction for that end, cannot by Our selves condescend otherwisse then upon the closure of the Treatie: but shall most heartily represent it to the Councell of Scotland, and second the same with our earnest desires, that every thing may be done, which may contribute to the preservation of that Kingdome, and may testifie Our brotherly affection to this. And that wee may be the more able to move the Councell to condescend to the same, We therefore desire the Propositions following to be granted.

1. That provision of Victuals bee presently sent to Carrickfergus, to bee sold to our Souldiers at reasonable rates, answerable to their Pay.
2. That an Order bee set downe how they shall be paid there, and from whom they may require the same.
3. That they have the Command and keeping of the Towne and Castle of Carrickfergus, with power to them to remaine still within the same, or to enlarge their Quarters, and to goe abroad in the Countrey upon such occasions, as their Officers in their discretion shall thinke expedient for the good of that Kingdome. And if it shall bee thought fit, that any Regiments, or Troops in that Province shall joyne with them, that they receive Orders from the Commanders of our Forces.

4. That

4. That provision of Match, Powder, and Ball be presently sent
to Carrickfergus, and Armes, Ammunition, or Artillery, shall be
sent over with them from Scotland, that the like quantitie bee sent
from hence to SCOTLAND, whensoever the same shall be de-
manded.

5. That a part of the 30000. pounds of the brotherly Assistance
be presently advanced to Vs, which although in a just proportion to
these men, it will amount but to 7500. pounds, yet for the better
furthering of the Service, wee desire 10000. pounds, if it may stand
with your owne conveniency.

6. That their Pay which was condescended unto from the eight of
December, bee presently advanced to the Eighth of February,
next against which time wee are confident, they shall bee ready to
march.

7. That a man of Warre, or some Merchants Ships, bee sent
from Bristol, Westchester, or Dublin, to Lochryan, for a safe
Convoy and Guard of the Passage, because they being in open Boats,
may be subject to inconveniencies from the enemy, whose Fregats we
heare are towards that coast.

8. That the sending over of these men bee without prejudice to
the proceeding of the Treatie, which wee desire may goe on without
any delay.

Westm. 24. Ian. 1641.

Iam. Prymerose.

Resolved, that the House of Commons doth
agree unto these particular Propositions now
presented from the Scots Commissioners.

Ordered, that the House of Peeres agreeth
with the House of Commons unto these Propo-
sitions from the Scots Commissioners in every
particular.

His

His Majesties Answer to the Proposition above mentioned, given the 26. of Jan.

1641. at WINDSOR.

His Majestie having perused and considered these eight Propositions presented by the Scots Commissioners, doth willingly consent to them all, except only the third, which His Majestie doth not approve, and wisheth the Houses to take that Article againe into consideration, as a businesse of very great importance, which His Majestie doubts may be prejudiciall to the Crowne of England, and the service intended: And if the Houses desire it, His Majestie shall not bee unwilling to speake with the Scots Commissioners, to see what satisfaction He can give them therein.

His Majesties further Answer to the third Article of the said Proposition of the Scots Commissioners, resolved on the 26. and given the 27. of Jan. 1641. at Windsor.

After that His Majestie had (Yesterday) sent his opinion concerning the Articles which the Scots Commissioners gave in, touching the present supplies to be sent for Ireland, they themselves waited on him, their chiefe Errand being the selfe same businesse; Whereupon His Majestie thought it fit to perswade them (as much as Hee could) to alter the third Article, because he conceived it might be a prejudice to the Crowne of England the particulars whereof were too long to relate: Their only argument that weighed with Him, being, That (since it was agreed upon by both Houses of Parliament, and that the strength of His Majesties Argument was, that that Article implied too great a trust for Auxillary Forces) they were in

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in good hope, that His Majesty being their native King, would not shew lesse trust in them, then their Neighbour Nation. So that the Question being (meerely) of Trust, and that both Houses of Parliament have thought fit to grant it (though His Majesty could wish that that third Article were drawne more for the advantage of the Crowne of England, then Hee conceives it is) His Majesty cannot but wholly admit of the Advice of His Parliament in this particular; especially since His Majesty perceives, that insisting upon the same would breed a great delay in the necessary supply of His Kingdom of Ireland.

His Majesties Message sent to the House of Commons, concerning Licences granted by His Majesty to severall persons to passe into Ireland.

His Majesty taking notice of a Speech, pretending in the Title, to have been delivered by Walter Pym in a Conference, and printed by Order of the House of Commons, in which it is affirmed, That since the stop upon the Ports against all Irish Papists by both Houses, many of the chiefe Commanders, now in the head of the Rebels, have bene suffered to passe by His Majesties immediate Warrant; And being very certaine of having used extreme Caution in the granting of Passports into Ireland; So that he conceives, either this Paper not to have been so delivered and printed as it pretends, or this House to have received some mis-information;

His Majesty would be resolved, whether this Speech were so delivered and Printed; and if it were, would have this House to review upon what Informations that particular was grounded, that either that may be found upon re-examination to have bene false, and both this House and His Majesty injured by it, or that his Majesty may know by what meanes, and by whose fault, his Authority hath been so highly abused, as to be made to conduce to the assistance of that Rebellion, which he so much detests and abhors, and that hee may see himselfe fully vindicated from all reproaches of the least suspicion of that kinde.

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The Answer of the House of COMMONS.

Your Majesties most loyall and faithfull Subjects, the Commons now Assembled in Parliament, have taken into their serious consideration the Message received from Your Majesty the seventh of this instant February, and doe acknowledge that the speech therein mentioned to bee delivered by Master Pym in a Conference, was printed by their order; and that what was therein delivered, was agreeable to the sense of the House. And touching that passage wherein it is affirmed, That since the stop upon the Ports against all Irish Papists by both houses, many of the chiefe Commanders now in the head of the Rebels, have bene suffered to passe by Your Majesties immediate Warrant, They present your Majesty with this their humble Answer.

That they have received diverse advertisements, concerning the severall persons, Irish Papists and others, which have obtained your Majesties immediate Warrants for their passing into Ireland since the Order of Restraint of both Houses; some of which (as they have bene informed) since their comming into Ireland, have joyned with the Rebels and bene Commanders amongst them, and some others have bene staid, and are yet in safe custody, particularly the Lord Delbin, and foure other persons in his company, whereof one is thought to be a Priest: One Colonell Butler brother to the Lord Ormonde now in Rebellion, and Sir George Hamilton, all which are Papists: and one other (as is reported) being sonne of the Lord Dettrefield, whose Father and brother are both in Rebellion. The particular names of others wee have not yet received; but doubt not but upon examination they may be discovered.

And your Majesties most Faithfull Subjects are very sorry, That the extreme Caution which your Majesty hath used, hath bene so ill seconded with the diligence and faithfullnesse of your Ministers, and that Your Royall Authority should bee so highly abused; Although, as it was expressed in that speech by Master Pym, wee beleve it was by the procurement of some evill Instruments too neere your Royall Person, without your Majesties knowledge and Intention. And we beseech your Majesty to take such course, That not only your Honour may be vindicated for the time passed, but your Kingdome may bee secured from the like mischief for the time to come.

His

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His Majesties Reply to the House of Commons Answer.

AS His Majestie hath expressed a great desire to give His House of Commons all possible satisfaction to all their just Requests, and a readinesse to rectifie or retract any thing done by Himselfe, which might seeme to trench upon their Priviledges by any mistake of His, so He doubts not they will be ready upon all occasions to manifest an equall tendernesse and regard of His Majesties Honour and reputation with His god Subiects, and therefore His Majestie expects they should review His Message of the seventh of this Moneth, concerning a passage in Master Pym's Speech, and their Answer sent to His Majestie by some of their Members on the tenth of the same, with which His Majestie can by no means rest satisfied.

His Majesties exception in that Message was, that it was affirmed in that Speech, that since the stop upon the Posts against all Irish Papists, by both Houses, many of the chiefe Commanders now in the head of the Rebels, have been suffered to passe by His Majesties immediate Warrant.

To this the Answer is :

THAT the Speech mentioned in that Message to be delivered by Master Pym, was printed by their Order, and that what was therein delivered was agreeable to the sense of the House : that they have received divers Advertisements concerning severall persons, Irish Papists and others, who have obtained His Majesties immediate Warrant for their passing into Ireland since the Order of Restraint of both Houses, some of which, they have beene informed, since their comming into Ireland, have joyned with the Rebels, and been Commanders amongst them.

His Majesty is most assured, no such person hath passed by His Warrant or privitie, and then he desires His House of Commons to consider, whether such a generall Information and Advertisement (in which there is not so much as the name of any particular person mentioned) be ground enough for such a direct and positive Affirmation,

as is made in that Speech, which in respect of the place and person, and being now acknowledged to be agreeable to the sense of the House, is of that Authority that His Majestie may suffer in the Affections of many of His good Subjects, and fall under a possible construction (considering many scandalous Pamphlets to such a purpose) of not being sensible enough of that Rebellion, so horrid and odious to all Christians, by which in this distraction, such a danger might possibly ensue to His Majesties Person and Estate, as hee is well assured His House of COMMONS will use their utmost endeavours to prevent. And therefore His MAJESTIE thinks it very necessary, and expects that they name those Persons, who by His Majesties Licence have passed into Ireland, and are now there in the head of the Rebels; Or that if upon their Re-examination they doe not finde particular Evidence to prove that Assertion (as His MAJESTIE is confident they never can) as this Assertion which may reflect upon His Majestie, is very publique, so they will publish such a Declaration whereby that mistake may be discovered; His Majestie being the more tender in that particular, which hath Reference to Ireland, as being most assured that hee hath bene, and is from His Soule resolved to discharge His Dutie (which God will require at His hands) for the reliefe of His poore Protestant Subjects there, and the utter rooting out that Rebellion; So that Service hath not suffered any, but necessary delays by any Act of His Majesties, for the want of any thing proposed to His Majestie, or within His Majesties power to doe.

For the persons named in the Answer, His Majestie saith that Colonell Butler, and the Sonne of the Lord Nettersfield, obtained His Warrants for their passage into Ireland, at His Majesties being in Scotland, which was long (as His Majestie thinks) before the Order of both Houses: His Majestie knowing the former of them to be one who hath alwayes made Professions to His Service, and to be Uncle to the Earle of Ormond, of whose affection to the Protestant Religion, and His Majesties Service, His Majestie hath great cause to be assured: And the latter being a Person of whom, at that time, there was no suspicion to His Majesties knowledge. For the other, it may be said they have obtained Warrants from His Majestie since the said Order, but His Majestie assures the Parliament that he had no intimation of such an Order, till after stay made of Sir George Hamilton, who was the last that had any Licence from His Majestie to passe for Ireland.

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And His Majestie having since this Answer from the House of Commons used all possible meanes, by the examining His owne Memoory, and the Notes of His Secretaries, to finde what Warrants have bene granted by Him, and to what Persons, doth not finde, That Hee hath granted any to any Irish, but those who are named by the House of Commons, and in December last to the Earle of Saint Albans, and to two of His Servants, and to one Walter Terrell a poore man, they being such as His Majestie is assured are not with the Rebels, and much lesse chiefe Commanders over them. And though it may bee, the Persons named by the House of Commons are Papists, yet His Majestie at that time thought it not fit, in respect of their Alliance in that Kingdome, to such Persons of great power of whom His Majestie hoped well, to discover any suspicion of them, the Lords Justices having declared by their Letters (which Letters were not disapproved of by the Parliament here) that they were so far from owning a publike tealouffe of all Papists there, that they had thought fit to put Armes into the hands of diverse Noble men of the Pale of that Keltigon, who made Professions to His Majesties Service, and desired the same. And since so great a trust reposed in some of the Lords of that Keltigon was not disapproved by the Parliament here, His Majestie could not imagine it unsafe or unfit for him to give Licences to some few to passe into that Kingdome, who, though Papists, professed due Allegiance and Loyalty to His Majestie.

And therefore unlesse the first affirmation of the House of Commons can bee made good by some particulars, His Majestie doth not know that His Ministers have failed in their diligence and faithfullnesse to His Majestie in this point, or that His honour hath suffered so much by an Act of His owne, as that it needs be vindicated for the time past by any other way then such a Declaration which He expects from this House, as in Duty and Justice due to His Majestie.

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The Votes of the LORDS and COMMONS,

Upon the Propositions made by diverse worthy
and Well affected persons, for the speedy and effectue-
all reducing of the Kingdome of *Ireland*.

THe Lords and commons taking into their serious consi-
derations, as well the necessitie of a speedy reducing of the
Rebels of *Ireland* to their due obedience, as also the great
summes of Money that the Commons of this Realme have
of late paid for the publike and necessary Affaires of the Kingdome.
whereof the Lords and Commons are very sensible and desirous to
imbrace all good and Honourable wayes tending to His Majesties
Greatnesse, and profit, the settling of that Realme, and the ease of His
Majesties Subjects of *England*; And whereas diverse worthy and
Well affected persons perceiving that many Millions of Acres of the
Rebels Lands of that Kingdom, which go under the name of profit-
able Lands, will be confiscate, and to be disposed of, and that in case
two Millions and a halfe of those Acres to be equally taken out of the
four Provinces of that Kingdome, may be allotted for the satisfacti-
on of such persons as shall disburse any summes of Money for the re-
ducing of the Rebels there, would effectually accomplish the same,
have made these propositions insuing;

1. That two millions and an halfe of those Acres may be assigned,
allotted, and divided amongst them after this proportion: viz.

For each ad- venture of	200. li. 1000. Acres in Ulster. 300. li. 1000. Acres in Conaght. 450. li. 1000. Acres in Munster. 600. li. 1000. Acres in Leinster.	

All according to the English measure, and consisting of Meadow,
Arable, and profitable Pasture, the Bogs, Woods, and barren Moun-
taines being cast in over and above. These two millions and an halfe
of Acres to be holden in free and common Soccage of the King, as of
His Castle of *Dublin*.

3. That

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2. That out of those two millions and an halfe of Acres, a constant rent shall be reserved to the Crowne of **England**, after this proportion, *viz.*

Out of each Acre thereof in	}	Ulster	1 ^d ----
		Conaght	1 ^d ----ob
		Munster	2 ^d ----
		Lemster	3 ^d ----

Whereby His Majesties Revenue out of those Lands will be much improved besides the advantages that Hee will have by the comming to his hands of all other the Lands of the Rebels, and their personall estates, without any charge unto His Majestie.

3. That for the erecting of Mannors, setting of Wast and Commons, maintaining of Preaching Ministers, creating of Corporations, and regulating of the severall Plantations, one or more Commissions be hereafter granted by authority of **Parliament**.

4. That Monies for this great occasion may be the more speedily advanced, All the Vndertakers in the Citie of **London**, and within Twenty Miles distant thereof, shall under write their severall sums before the Twentieth day of **March**, 1641. and all within sixtie Miles of **London**, before the first day of **April**, 1642. And the rest of the Kingdome before the first day of **May**, 1642.

5. That the severall summes to be under written, shall be paid in at foure payments, *viz.* one fourth part within ten dayes after such under writing; and the other three parts at three Moneths, three Moneths, and three Moneths: all to be paid into the Chamber of **London**.

6. That for the better securing of the said severall summes accordingly, every one that doth so underwrite, shall at the time of his subscription pay down the Twentieth part of the Totall sum that shall be by him then underwritten.

And in case that the residue of His first fourth part be not paid in to such person or persons as shall be appointed to receive the same within the tenne dayes before limited; then such partie shall not only forfeit the Twentieth part of the summe Totall formerly deposited, but so much more of his fourth payment to be added thereunto, as shall make up the one moiety of the said first payment. And if the same person shall faile in any other of the three payments, he shall then forfeit his entire first fourth part, and all the benefit of his subscription, which forfeiture shall accrue to the common benefit of the rest of the undertakers.

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THe Lords and Commons upon due and mature deliberation of these Propositions, have approved of them, and given their consent unto the same. and will become humble Petitioners, to His Majestie for His Royall approbation thereof; and that hereafter he will bee pleased upon the humble suite of both Houses of Parliament, to give His Royall Assent to such Bills as they shall tender unto Him for the settling of those Propositions, and all other things necessary conducing thereunto.



His Majesties Gracious Answer and
A S S E N T;

Declared unto both Houses of Parliament,

February 24. 1641.

was as followeth.

His Majestie being very glad to repaire the calamity of his distressed Kingdome of Ireland, especially when it may be without burthen or Imposition, and for the ease of His good Subiects of this Kingdome; Hath graciously considered the Overture made by both Houses of Parliament to that purpose, and returnes this Answer:

That as he hath offered, and is still ready to venture his owne Royall Person for the Recovery of that Kingdome, if his Parliament shall advise him thereunto, so he will not deny to contribute any other assistance he can to that service, by parting with any profit, or advantage of his owne there: And therefore (relying upon the Wisdom of his Parliament) doth consent to every Proposition now made to him, without taking time to examine, whether this course may not retard the reducing of that Kingdome, by exasperating the Rebels, and rendering them desperate of being received into Grace, if they shall returne to their Obedience.

And

And His Majestie will be ready to give His Royall Assent to all such Bills as shall bee tendered unto Him by His PARLIAMENT, for the confirmation of every particular of this Proposition.



And for the better effecting of this work, the Lords and Commons have thought fit to publish these ensuing DIRECTIONS.

I

Whereas according to the proportion of Lands in the Propositions mentioned (being two Millions and a halfe of Acres;) the summes to be under written will not exceed one Million of Money; it will be requisite that together with the summes under written, the day and time of each subscription bee likewise set downe; to the intent that those who doe underwrite before the millions of money shall bee made up, may not bee excluded from the benefit of their respective subscriptions, in case they make payment of the respective summes according to the Propositions.

Neverthelesse, if any shall under write after the million of money shall be made up, they shall be admitted to the shares of such as (having under written to the Million) shall faile of payment according to the Propositions, or else (at their election) shall be forthwith repayed all such sums as they shall have paid in, upon hope of taking benefit of the Propositions.

2. The places to be appointed for the severall underwritings, to be

For the Cities of London and Westminster, and the Counties of Surrey and Middlesex, the Chamber of London: for all other Counties in England, and Wales, the Townes where the last Assizes were kept:

But any of those Counties that shall desire to underwrite in London, may be at liberty to doe it there.

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3. The persons to be employed in taking the underwritings and receiving the monies, for **London** and **Westminster, Middlesex, and Surrey**, are to be such, as, upon further consultation with the Citizens of **London** shall be appointed. And in all other Counties, the Sheriffes of the severall Counties respectively : who are to give acquittances for such sums as they shall receive.

4. That printed Bookes of the Propositions, and His **Majesties** answer thereunto, and of the Instructions, shall bee sent, and Letters written from the Speaker to the severall Sheriffes of the said Counties, who shall publish the Bookes and Letters at the next Assizes, and shal then likewise give publike notice of the times and places by them to be appointed, as well for the severall underwritings, as for the payment of the summes that shall bee under written : And for the better publishing of those bookes, the severall Citizens and Burgeses of the House of Commons, shall forthwith send downe severall Bookes and Letters, to the Head Officers of their Cities and Boroughs respectively.


5. That the severall Sheriffes shall from weeke to weeke, send up to the Chamber of **London** a true list of the names and sums subscribed, and of the time of the subscription.

For the better encouragement of such persons as shall be employed for the Citie of **London**, and the parts adjoyning, as likewise of the said Sheriffes and such other persons as shall bee by them employed herein, it shall, and may be lawfull for the said Sheriffes, and for the said persons appointed for the Citie of **London** respectively, to deduct and retaine to his or their use, after the rate of one pennie in the pound, for their paines and charges in receiving the said sums, and in returning the same.

7. That together with the printed Propositions and Letters from the Speaker, Paper Bookes with Titles prefixed shall be sent downe to the Sheriffes of each County, in the beginning of which Bookes next under the titles, the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses respectively that serve for the same, and who shall under write any sum, according to the said Propositions, shall subscribe their names and sums in the first place.

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HIS MAJESTIES Message,
To both Houses of PARLIAMENT:
February 14. 1641.

Though His Majestie is assured, that His having so suddenly passed these two Bills, being of so great importance and so earnestly desired by both Houses, will serve to assure His Parliament, That He desires nothing more then the satisfaction of His Kingdome; yet that He may further manifest to both Houses, how impatient He is till hee finde out a full remedy to compose the present distempers, Hee is pleased to signifye:

That his Majestie will by Proclamation require, That all Statutes made concerning Reculants, be with all Care, Diligence, and severity dut in execution.

That his Majestie is resolved, That the seven condemned Priests shall bee immediately Banished (if his Parliament shall consent thereunto: And his Majestie will give present Order (if it shall be held fit by both Houses) that a Proclamation Issue, to require all Remitt Priests within twenty dayes to depart the Kingdome; & if any shall be apprehended after that time, His Majestie assures both Houses, in the Word of a King, That Hee will grant no pardon to any such, without consent of His Parliament.

And because His Majestie observes great and different troubles to arise in the hearts of his People, concerning the Government and Liturgie of the Church, His Majestie is willing to declare, That he will referre that whole consideration to the wisdom of his Parliament, which he desires them to enter into speedily, that the present Distractions about the same may be composed. But desires not to bee pressed to any single Act on his part, till the whole bee so digested and settled by both houses, that his Majestie may clearly see what is fit to be left, as well as what is fit to be taken away.

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For Ireland (in behalfe of which His Majesties heart bleeds) as His Majestie hath concurred with all Propositions made for that Service by His Parliament, so hee is resolved to leave nothing undone for their Reliefe, which shall fall within his possible Power, nor will refuse to venter his owne Person in that Warre, if his Parliament shall thinke it convenient for the reduction of that miserable Kingdome.

And lastly, his Majestie taking notice by severall Petitions of the great and generall decay of Trade in this Kingdome, and more particularly of that of Clothing, and new Draperies (concerning which Hee received lately at Greeawich a modest, but earnest Petition from the Clothiers of Suffolke) of which decay of Trade, His Majestie hath a very deepe sence, both in respect of the very extreame want and poverty it hath brought, and must bring upon many thousands of His loving Subjects, and of the influence it must have in a very short time upon the very Substenance of this Nation, Doth earnestly recommend the consideration of that great and weightie businesse to both Houses; Promising them, that Hee will most readily concurre in any Resolution their Wisdomes shall finde out, which may conduce to so necessary a Worke.

THe Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, doe with much Joy receive, and with Thankfulnesse acknowledge, Your Majesties Grace and Favour, in giving Your Royall Assent to a Bill, intituled, *An Act for disabling all Persons in Holy Orders to exercise any Temporall Iurisdiction or Authority*: And also Your Majesties care for Ireland, expressed in the dispatch of the Bill of Pressing, so much importing the safety of that, and this Kingdome.

The



The Declaration,
Of the LORDS and COMMONS
Presented to His MAJESTIE the ninth
of *March*, at New-Market.

May it please Your Majestie,

Although the Expressions in Your Majesties Message of the second of this instant *March*, doe give just cause of sorrow to us Your faithfull Subjects, the Lords and Commons in Parliament, yer it is not without some mixture of confidence and hope, considering they proceeded from the mis-apprehension of our Actions and Intentions, which having no ground of Truth or Realitie, may by Your Majesties Iustice and Wisedome bee removed when Your Majestie shall bee fully informed, that those Feares and Iealousies of Ours, which Your Majestie thinkes to bee causlesse, and without any just ground, doe necessarily and clearely arise from those dangers and distempers, into which the mischeivous and evill Counsells about You have brought this Kingdome; And that those other Feares and Iealousies, by which Your Favour, Your Royall Preference, and confidence have bene withdrawne from Your Parliament, have no foundation or subsistence in any action, intention, or mis-carrriage of Ours, but are meereley grounded upon the falshood and malice of those, who, for the supporting and fomenting their owne wicked designes, against the Religion and Peace of the Kingdome, doe seeke to deprive Your Majesty of the Strength and Affection of Your People, them of Your Grace and Protection, and thereby to subject both Your Royall Person, and the whole Kingdome to ruine and destruction.

To satisfie your Majesties judgment and Conscience in both these points, we desire to make a cleare and free Declaration of the causes of our feares and jealousies, which we offer to your Majestie, in these particulars:

1 That the designe of altering Religion in this, and in your other Kingdomes, hath bene potently carried on by those in greatest Authority about you for diverse yeeres together: the **Queenes Agent at Rome**, and the Popes Agent or Nuncio here, are not onely evidences of this designe, but have been great Actors in it.

2 That the War with Scotland, was procured to make way for this intent, and chiefly invited and fomented by the Papists and others popishly affected; whereof we have many evidences, especially their free and generall contribution to it.

3 That the Rebellion in **Ireland** was framed and contrived here in **England**, and that the English Papists should have risen about the same time, wee have severall testimonies, and advertisements, from **Ireland**; and that it is a common speech amongst the Rebels, where-with concurre other Evidences and observations of the suspitions, meetings, and consultations, the tumultuary and seditious carriage of those of that Religion in diverse parts of this Kingdom, about the time of the breaking out of the **Irish** Rebellion; The deposition of **Dr. Connelly**, the Information of Master **Cole** Minister, the Letter of **Trestram Whitcombe**, the deposition of **Thomas Crant**, and many others which we may produce, doe all agree in this. The public Declaration of the Lords, Gentlemen, and others of the Pale, that they would joyne with the Rebels, whom they call the **Irish** Army, or any other, to recover unto His **Majestie** His Royall Prerogative, wrested from him by the Puritan faction in the houses of **Parliament** in **England**, and to maintaine the same against all others; as also to maintaine **Episcopall** Jurisdiction, and the lawfulness thereof; these two being the Quarrels, upon which His Majesties late Army in the North should have bene incensed against us.

The great cause we have to doubt that that late designe stiled, **The Queenes pious Intention**, was for the alteration of Religion in this Kingdome; for successe whereof, the Popes Nuncio the Count **Rosselli** enjoyned Fasting and Praying to bee observed every Weeke by the English Papists; which appeared to us by one of the Originall Letters, directed by him to a Priest in **Lancashire**.

The boldnesse of the **Irish** Rebels, in affirming they doe nothing but by Authority from the King; That they call themselves the **Queens Army**: That the prey or booty which they take from the English, they marke with the **Queenes Marke**: That their purpose was to come to **England**, after they had done in **Ireland**, and sundry other things

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things of this kinde, proved by **D Connelly**, and diverse others especially in the fore-mentioned Letter from **Frestram Whitecombe** Major or **Uinsale**, to his Brother **Benjamin Whitecombe**, wherein there is this passage, That many other strange speeches they utter, about Religion, and our Court of **England**, which he dares not commit to paper.

The manifold attempts to provoke Your Majesties late Army, and the Army of the **Scots**, and to raise a faction in the Citie of **London**, and other parts of the Kingdome: That those who have bene Actors in those busineses, have had their dependance, their countenance and encouragement from the Court: Witnesse the Treason whereof **Master Jermy** and others stand accused, who was transported beyond Sea by Warrant under Your Majesties Hand, after Your Majesty had given Assurance to Your **Parliament**, that Your Majestie had laid a strict command upon all Your Servants, that none of them should depart from Court: And that dangerous Petition, delivered to **Captaine Legg** by Your Majesties owne Hand, accompanied with a Direction, signed with **C. R.**

The false and scandalous accusation against the **Lord Simbolton**, and the five Members of the House of **Commons**, rendered to the **Parliament** by your Majesties own command, endeavoured to be justified in the Citie, by your own presence and perswasion, and to be put in execution upon their persons, By Your Majesties demand of them in the House of **Commons**, in so terrible and violent a manner, as far exceeded all former breaches of **Priviledges of Parliament**, acted by your Majestie, or any of Your Predecessours: And whatsoever your owne intentions were, diverse bloody and desperate Persons which attended Your Majestie, discovered their affections and resolutions to have massacred and destroyed the Members of that House, if the absence of those Persons accused had not, by Gods providence stopt the giving of that word which they expected, for the setting them upon that barbarous and bloody Act: The Listing of so many Officers, Souldiers, and others, putting them into pay, and under command of Colonels, feasting and carrying them in an usuall manner at **White Hall**, thereby maintaining them in the violent assaults, and other injuries which they offered to diverse of Your Subjects, coming that way, in a lawfull and peaceable manner: the carrying them out of Towne; after which they were told by the **Lord Digby**, That the King removed on purpose, that they might not be trampled in the dirt: And keeping them so long in pay: Endeavouring to engage the Gentlemen of the **Innes of Court** in the same course. The plotting and designing of a perpetuall guard about Your Majestie: the labouring to insule into Your Majesties Subjects an evill opinion of the **Parlia**

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Parliament, through the whole Kingdome, and other Symptomes of a disposition of raising Armes, and dividing your people by a Civill Warre; in which combustion **Ireland** must needs be lost, and this Kingdome miserably wasted and consumed, if not wholly ruined and destroyed.

That after a Vote had passed in the House of Commons, declaring, That the Lord **Digby** had appeared in a Warlike manner at **Kingstons** upon Thames, to the Terrour and fright of Your Majesties good Subjects, and Disturbance of the publike peace of the Kingdome; and that therefore the Lords should bee moved to require his attendance; he should neverthelesse be of that credit with your Majestie, as to be sent away by your owne Warrant to Sir **John Denington**, to Land him beyond the Sea: from whence he vented his owne traitorous conception; that Your Majestie should declare Your selfe, and retire to a place of strength in this Kingdom, as if Your Majesty could not be safe among your people: And withall, tooke that transcendent boldnesse to write to the **Quene**, offering to entertaine correspondence with Her Majestie by Cyphers, intimating some service which hee might doe in those parts, for which he desired your Majesties instructions; whereby in probability he intended the procuring of some forraigne force, to strengthen your Majestie in that condition, into which hee would have brought you. Which false and malicious Counsell and advice; we have great cause to doubt, made too deep an impression in Your Majestie, considering the course you are pleased to take, of absenting your selfe from your **Parliament**, and carrying the Prince with you: which seeme to expresse purpose in your Majestie, to keepe your selfe in a readinesse for the acting of it.

The manifold advertisements which wee have had from **Rome**, **Venice**, **Paris**, and other parts, that they still expect that your Majestie has some great designe in hand, for the altering of Religion, the breaking the necke of your **Parliament**: That you will yet finde meanes to compasse that designe: that the Popes **Puncio** hath sollicitied the Kings of **France** and **Spaine** to lend your Majestie foure thousand men a peece to helpe to maintaine your Royalty against the **Parliament**: And this Forraigne force as it is the most pernicious and malignant designe of all the rest, so wee hope it is and shall alwayes be farthest from your Majesties thoughts, because no man can beleve you will give up your People and Kingdome to bee spoiled by strangers, if you did not likewise intend to change both your own profession in Religion, and the publike profession of the Kingdome, that so you might still bee more assured of those Forraigne States of the Popish Religion, for your future support and defence.

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These are some of the grounds of our feares and jealousies, which made us so earnestly to implore your Royall Authority and protection for Our defence and security, in all the wayes of Humility and submission; which being denied by your **Majestie**, seduced by evill Counsell, We doe with sorrow for the great and inavoydable misery and danger, which thereby is like to fall upon your owne Person and your Kingdomes, apply our selves to the use of that power for the security and defence of both, which by the fundamentall Lawes and constitutions of this Kingdome resides in us; yet still resolving to keep our selves within the bounds of faithfulness and allegiance to your sacred Person and your Crowne, so as to the second sort of jealousies and feares of us, exprest by your **Majestie**, we shall give a shorter, but as true and as faithfull an Answer.

Whereas your Majestie is pleased to say, that for your residence neere the **Parliament**, you wish it might be so safe, and Honourable, that you had no cause to absent your selfe from **White-Hall**: This wee take as the greatest breach of Priviledge of **Parliament** that can be offered, as the heaviest misery to your selfe, and imputation upon us that can be imagined, and the most mischievous effect of evill Counsell; it roots up the strongest foundation of the safety and honour which your Crowne affords. It seemes as much as may be to cast upon the Parliament such a charge, as is inconsistent with the nature of that great Councell, being the body whereof your Majestie is the head; it strikes at the very being both of King and Parliament, depriving your **Majestie** in your owne apprehension of their fidelity, and them of your protection, which are the mutuall bands and supports of government and subjection.

We have, according to your Majesties desire, laid our hands upon our hearts, we have askt Our selves in the strictest examination of our Consciences, we have searcht Our affections, our thoughts, considered our actions, and wee finde none that can give your **Majestie** any just occasion to absent your selfe from **White-Hall**, and the Parliament, but that you may with more honour and safety continue there, than in any other place. Your Majestie layes a generall tax upon us; if you will be graciously pleased to let us know the particulars, we shall give you a cleere and satisfactory answer: But what hope can we have of ever giving your Majesty satisfaction, when those particulars which you have beene made beleewe were true, yet being produced and made known to us, appeared to be false; and your Majesty notwithstanding will neither punish, nor produce the Authors, but goe on to contract new jealousies and feares, upon generall & uncertain grounds, affording us no meanes or possibility of particular answer, to the clearing of our selves; for prooffe whereof we beseech your Majesty to consider these

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The Speeches alledged to be spoken in a meeting of diverse Members of both Houses at ~~Westminster~~, concerning a purpose of restraining the Queene and Prince; which after it was denyed and disavowed, yet your Majestie refused to name the Authors, though humbly desired by both Houses.

The report of Articles framed against the Queenes Majesty, given out by some of neere relation to the Court; but when it was publike-ly and constantly disclaimed, the credit seemed to bee withdrawne from it; but the Authors being kept safe, will alwayes bee ready for exploits of the same kinde; wherewith your Majestie and the Queene will bee often troubled, if this course bee taken to cherish and secure them in such wicked and malicious slanders.

The heave charge and accusation of the Lord ~~Stimbolton~~, and the five members of the House of Commons, who refused no tryall or examination, which might ~~and~~ with the Priviledge of ~~Parliament~~; yet no Authors, no witnesses produced, against whom they may have reparation for the great injury and infamy cast upon them, notwithstanding three severall Petitions of both Houses, and the Authority of two Acts of ~~Parliament~~ vouched in the last of those Petitions.

We beseech your ~~Majestie~~ to consider in what state you are; how easie and faire a way you have to happinesse, honour, greatnesse, plenty, and securitie, if you will joyne with the ~~Parliament~~, and your faithfull Subjects, in defence of the Religion and publike good of the Kingdome: This is all we expect from you, and for this wee shall returne to you, our lives, fortunes, and uttermost endeavours, to support your Majestie, your just Sovereignty and power over us. But it is not words that can secure us in these our humble desires; wee cannot but doo well, and sorrowful'y remember, what gracious Messages we had from you this Summer, when with your privity the bringing up of the Army was in agitation; we cannot but with the like affections recall to our minds, how not two dayes before you gave directions for the above mentioned accusation, and your owne comming to the Commons House, that House received from your Majestie a message, that you would alwayes have care of their Priviledges as of your owne Prerogative; of the safetie of their Persons as of your own children; That which we expect, which will give us assurance that you have no thought but of peace and justice to your People, must bee some reall effect of your goodnesse to them, in grant'ng those things, which the present necessity of the Kingdome do enforce us to desire. And in the first place, that your Majestie will bee graciously pleased to put from you, those wicked and mischievous Counsellors, which have caused all these dangers and distractions, and to continue your own Residence and the Princes neere ~~London~~, and the ~~Parliament~~; which we hope will

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will be a happie beginning of contentment, and confidence betwixt your **Majestie** and your People, and be followed with many succeeding blessings, of Honour and Greatnesse to your Majestie, and of Security and Prosperity to them.

The Additionall Reasons.

THE Lords and Commons have commanded us to present unto Your **MAJESTY** this further Addition to their former Declaration.

That your Majesties returne, and continuance neere the **Parliament**, is a matter in their apprehension of so great necessitie and importance towards the preservation of Your Royall Person and Your Kingdomes, that they cannot thinke they have discharged their duties in the single expression of their desires, unlesse they add some further Reasons to backe it with.

1. Your Majesties absence will cause men to believe, that it is out of designe to discourage the undertakers, and hinder the other Provisions for raising money for defence of **Ireland**.
2. It will very much hearten the Rebels there, and disaffected persons in this Kingdome, as being an evidence, and effect of the jealousie and division betwixt your Majestie and your People.
3. That it will much weaken and withdraw the affection of the Subject from Your Majestie, without which a Prince is deprived of his chiefest strength and lustre, and left naked to the greatest dangers and miseries that can be imagined.
4. That it will invite and encourage the Enemies of our Religion and the State, in forraigne parts, to the attempting and acting of their evill designs and intentions towards us.
5. That it causeth a great interruption in the proceedings of **Parliament**.

These considerations threaten so great danger to Your Majesties Person and to all Your Dominions, that as your Majesties great Councell, they hold it necessary to represent unto you, this their faithfull Advice, that so, whatsoever followeth, they may bee excused before God and Man.

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His Majesties Speech to the Committee, the 9.
of *March*, 1641. When they presented the Declara-
tion of both Houses of *PARLIAMENT*, at
New-Market.

I Am confident that you expect not I should give you a speedy Answer to this strange and unexpected Declaration. And I am sorry (in the distraction of this Kingdome) you should thinke this way of addresse to be more convenient, than that proposed by my Message of the 20. of *January* last to both Houses.

As concerning the grounds of your Feares and Iealonsies, I will take time to answer particularly, and doubt not but I shall do it to the satisfaction of all the World. God, in His good time, will, I hope, discover the secrets and bottomes of all Plots and Treasons; and then I shall stand right in the eyes of all my People. In the meane time, I must tell you, That I rather expected a Vindication for the imputation laid on me in Master *Paynes* Speech, than that any more generall Rumours and Discourses should get credit with you.

For my Feares and Doubts, I did not thinke they should have beene thought so groundlesse or triviall, while so many seditious Pamphlets and Sermons are looked upon, and so great Tumults are remembered, unpunished, uninquered into: I still confesse my Feares, and call God to witnesse. That they are greater for the true Protestant Profession, My People and Lawes, than for my owne Rights or Safety; though I must tell you I conceive that none of these are free from danger.

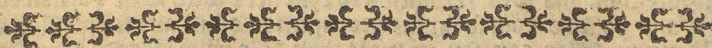
What would you have? Have I violated your Lawes? Have I denyed to passe any one Bill for the ease and security of My Subjects? I doe not aske you what you have done for Me.

Have any of my People been transport with Feares and Apprehensions? I have offered as free and generall a Pardon, as your selves can devise. All this considered, There is a Iudgment from Heaven upon this Nation if these distractions continue.

God so deale with me and mine, as all my thoughts and intentions are upright for the maintenance of the true Protestant Profession, and for the observation and preservation of the Laws of this Land: And, I hope, God will blesse and assist those Laws for My preservation.

As for the Additionall Declaration, you are to expect an Answer to it, when you shall receive the Answer to the Declaration it selfe.

His



His Majesties Declaration to both Houses of Parliament, (which He likewise recommends to the consideration of all His loving Subjects) in Answer to that presented to Him at *New-market,*
March 9. 1641.

Though the Declaration lately presented to Us at New-Market, from both Our Houses of Parliament, be of so strange a nature, in respect of what We expected (after so many Acts of Grace and Favour to our People) and some expressions in it so different from the usuall Language to Princes, that We might well take a very long time to consider it; Yet the clearenesse and uprightnesse of Our Conscience to God, and Love to our Subjects, hath supplied Us with a speedy Answer, and our unalterable Affection to our People prevailed with Us, to suppress that passion, which might well enough become Us, upon such an Habitation.

We have considered our Answer of the first of this Moneth at Theobalds, which is urged to have given just cause of sorrow to our Subjects. Whosoever looks over that Message which was in effect to tell Us, that if we would not toyne with them (in an Act which we conceived might prove prejudiciall and dangerous to Us and the whole Kingdom) they would make a Law without Us, and impose it upon our People) will not think that sudden Answer can be excepted to.

We have little encouragement to Replies of this nature, when We are told of how little value our words are like to be wth you though they come accompanied with all the Actions of Love and Justice (where there is room for Actions to accompany them) yet We cannot but disabow the having any such evill Councils or Councillors about Us, to Our knowledge, as are mentioned; & if any such be discovered, We will leave them to the censure and Judgment of our Parliament: In the meane time, Wee could wish, that our own immediate Actions which we abow, and our own Honour might not be so roughly censured and wounded, under that common Title of evill Counsellors.

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For Our faithfull and zealous affection to the true Protestant Profession, and Our resolution to concurre with Our Parliamēt in any possible course for the propagation of it, and suppression of Popery, Wee can say no more than Wee have already exprest in Our Declaration to all Our loving Subjects, published in Iauary last, by the aduice of Our Prībie Councell, in which Wee endeaboured to make as libely a confession of Our selfe, in this point, as Wee were able, being most assured that the constant Practise of Our Life hath bin answerable thereunto: And therefore Wee did rather expect a Testimony and Acknowledgement of such Our Zeale and Pietie, then those exprestions Wee meet with in this Declaration, of any Designe of altering Religion in this Kingdome. And we do (out of the innocency of Our soule) wish that the Judgements of Heaven may be manifested upon those, who have, or had any such Designe.

As for the Scots troubles, Wee had well thought that those unhappy differences had been wrapt up in perpetuall silence, by the Act of Oblivion, which being solemnely past in the PARLIAMENTS of both Kingdomes, stoppes Our mouth from any other reply, then to shew Our great dislike for rebuiuing the memorie thereof.

If the Rebellion in Ireland, (so odious to all Christians) seems to have bene framed and maintained in England, or to have any countenance from hence, Wee censure both Our Houses of Parliamēt, and all Our loving Subjects whatsoeber, to use all possible meanes to discover and finde such out, that we may topne in the most euen vllary vengeance upon them that can be imagined: But Wee must thinke Our selfe highly and causlessly iniured in Our Reputation, if any Declaration, Actiō, or Expresion of the Irish Rebels, any Letter from Count Rosetti to the Papists, for fasting and praying or from Trestram Whitcombe, of strange speeches uttered in Ireland, shall beget any tealouise, or misapprehension in Our Subjects of Our Justice, Pietie and Affection, it being evident to all understandings, That those mischievous and wicked Rebels, are not so capable of great advantage, as by having their false discourses so farre beleebed, as to raise Feares and Tealouises to the distraction of this Kingdome, the only way to their security: And Wee cannot expresse a deeper sense of the suffering of Our poore Protestant Subjects in that Kingdome, then Wee have done in Our often Messages to both Houses, by which Wee have offered, and are still ready to venture Our Royall Person for their Redemptiō, well knowing, that as Wee are (in Our owne Interest) more concerned in them, so Wee are to make a
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And account to Almighty God for any neglect of Our Duty, or their preservation.

For the manifold attempts to provoke Our late Army, and the Army of the Scots, and to raise a Faction in the Citie of London, and other parts of the Kingdom; If it be said, as relating to Us, We cannot without great indignation, suffer Our selfe to be reproached, to have intended the least Force or Threatning to Our Parliament; as the being partie to the bringing up of the Arme would imply: Whereas we call God to witnesse, We never had any such thought, or knew of any such resolution concerning Our late Arme.

For the Petition shewed to Us by Captaine Legg, We well remember the same, and the occasion of that Conference: Captaine Legg being lately come out of the North, and repairing to Us at Whitehall, We asked him of the state of Our Army, and (after some relation made of it) he told Us, That the Commanders and Officers of the Arme had a minde to Petition the Parliament, as others of our People had done, and shewed Us the Copie of a Petition, which Wee read, and finding it to be very humble, desiring the Parliament might receive no interruption in the Reformation of the Church and State, to the modell of Queen Elizabeths dayes; We told him, we saw no harme in it: whereupon he replied, That hee beleeveth all the officers of the Army would like it, onely he thought Sir Jacob Ashley would be unwilling to signe it, out of feare that it might displease Us. Wee then read the Petition over againe, and then observing nothing in matter or forme we conceived could possibly give just cause of offence, Wee delivered it to him againe, bidding him give it to Sir Jacob Ashley, for whose satisfaction we had written C. R. upon it, to testifie our approbation; and Wee wish that the Petition might be seene and published, and then we beleeveth it will appear no dangerous one, nor a just ground for the least Jealousie, or misapprehension.

For Master IERMYN, it is well knowne that hee was gone from White-Hall before wee received the desire of both Houses for the restraint of our servants, neither returned hee thither, or passed over by any warrant granted by Us after that time.

For the breach of Priviledge in the Accusation of the Lord Kymbolton, and the five Members of the House of Commons, wee thought wee had given so ample satisfaction in our severall Messages to that purpose, that it should be no more pressed, against Us, being confident, if the breach of Priviledge had been greater then

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then hath bene ever before offered, our acknowledgement and retraction hath bene greater than ever King hath given, besides the not examining how many of our Priviledges have bene invaded in defence and vindication of the other; And therefore Wee hoped our true and earnest Protestation in our Answer to Your order concerning the Militia, would so farre have satisfied you of our intentions: then, that you would no more hate entertained any unagination of any other designe then Wee there expressed.

But why the listing of so many Officers, and entertaining them at White-Ha'l should be misconstrued, Wee much marvell, when it is notoriously known, the tumults at Westminster were so great and their demeanours so scandalous and seditious, that Wee had good cause to suppose our owne Person, and those of our Wife and Children to bee in apparent danger, and therefore Wee had great reason to appoint a Guard about Us, and to accept the Dutifull tender of the services of any of our Loving Subjects, which was all Wee did to the Gentlemen of the Innes of Court.

For the Lord Digby, Wee assure You in the word of a King that hee had our Warrant to passe the Seas, and had left our Court before Wee ever heard of the Vote of the House of Commons, or had any cause to imagine that His absence would have bin excepted against.

What Your advertisements are from Rome, Venice, Paris, and other parts, or that the Popes Nuncio sollicites the Kings of France or Spaine to doe, or from what persons such Informations come to You, or how the credit and reputation of such Persons have bene sifted and examined, Wee know not; but are confident, no sober honest man in our Kingdome can believe, that Wee are so desperate or senselesse, to entertaine such Designes, as would not only bury this our Kingdome in sudden distraction and ruine, but our owne Name and Posterity in perpetuall scorn and infamy. And therefore Wee could have wished, that in matters of so high and tender a Nature (wherewith the mindes of our good Subjects must needs bee startled) all the expelsions were so plaine and easie, that nothing might stick with them with reflection upon Us, since you thought fit to publish it at all.

And having now dealt thus plainly and freely with you by way of Answer to the particular grounds of Your Fears, Wee hope (upon a due consideration and weighing both together) you will not finde the Grounds to be of that moment to beget, or longer to continue a misunderstanding betwixt Us, or force you to apply
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intended to doe for your Majestie, and what wee expected to bee done for our selves, in both which wee have beene very much hindered by your Majesties denyall to secure us and the whole Kingdome, by disposing the **WILLIAMS**, as wee had diverse times most humbly petitioned, and yet wee have not beene altogether negligent of either, having lately made good proceedings in preparing a Booke of Rates to bee passed in a Bill of Tonnage and Poundage; and likewise the most materiaall Heads of those humble desires which wee intended to make to your Majestie for the good and contentment of your Majestie and your people, but none of these could bee perfected before the Kingdome bee put into safetie by setting the **Militia**.

And untill your Majestie shall bee pleased to concurre with your **Parliament** in these necessary things, we hold it impossible for you to give the world, or your people such satisfaction concerning the Feares and Jealousies which we have expressed, as we hope your Majestie hath already received touching that exception which you were pleased to take to Master **Pym's** Speech.

As for your Majesties Feares and doubts, the ground whereof is from Seditious Pamphlets and Sermons, Wee shall bee as carefull to endeavour the removall as soone as we shall understand what Pamphlets and Sermons are by your Majestie intended, as wee have been to prevent all dangerous Tumults.

And if any extraordinary concurrence of people out of the Citie of **Westminster** had the face and shew of Tumult and danger in your Majesties apprehension, it will appeare to bee caused by your Majesties denyall of such a guard to your **Parliament** as they might have cause to confide in: And by taking into **White-Hall** such a guard for your selfe as gave just cause of Jealousie to the **Parliament**, and of terrour and offence to your people.

We seeke nothing but your Majesties honour, and the peace and prosperity of your Kingdome; And wee are heartily sorry we have such plentifull matter of an answer to that question, **Whether You had violatèd our Lawes.**

We beseech your Majestie to remember, that the government of this Kingdome, as it was in a great part managèd by your Ministers before the beginning of this **Parliament**, consisted of many continued and multiplied Acts of violation of Lawes, the wounds whereof were scarcely healed, when the extremity of all those violations was farre exceeded by the late strange and unheard of breach of our Lawes in the accusation of the Lord **Bynholton**, and the five Members of the Commons House, and in the proceedings thereupon, for which we have yet received no full satisfaction.

To Your Majesties next Question, [whether you had denied any Bill for the ease and security of Your Subjects,] Wee wish wee could stop in the midst of our answer, That with much thankfulness we acknowledge that Your Majestie hath past many good Bills full of contentment, and advantage to Your People; But truth and necessitie forceth us to adde this, That even in or about the time of passing those Bills, some designe or other hath bin on foot, which if it had taken effect, would not only have deprived us of the fruit of those Bills, but have reduced us to a worse condition of confusion then that wherein the Parliament found us.

And if Your Majestie had asked us the third question intimated in that Speech, [What we had done for Your selfe,] our Answer would have bene much more easie, That we have paid two Armies, wherewith the Kingdome was burdened last yeere; And have undergone the charge of the War in Ireland at this time; When through many other excessive Charges and Pressures, whereby Your Subjects have bene exhausted, and the stocke of the Kingdome very much diminished: Which great mischises, and the charges thereupon ensuing, have bene occasioned by the evill counsels so powerfull with Your Majestie, which have, and will cost this Kingdome more than two Millions: All which in Justice ought to have bene borne by Your Majestie.

As for that free and generall Pardon Your Majestie hath been pleased to offer, it can be no security to our Feares & Jealousies, for which Your Majestie seemes to propound it, because they arise not from any guilt of our own actions, but from the evill Designes and Attempts of others.

To this our humble answer to that Speech, we desire to adde an Information which wee lately received from the Deputie Governour of the Marchant Adventurers at Rotterdam in Holland, That an unknown person appertaining to the Lord Digby, did lately sollicite one James Henley a Mariner to goe to Elsenore, and to take charge of a Ship in the Fleet of the King of Denmark there prepared, which he should conduct to Hull: In which Fleet likewise, he said a great Army was to be transported. And although we are not apt to give credit to Informations of this nature, yet we cannot altogether think it fit to be neglected but that it may justly adde somewhat to the weight of our Feares and Jealousies considering with what circumstances it is accompanied, With the Lord Digbys preceeding Expressions in His Letter to Her Majestie, and Sir Lewis Dives, And Your Majesties succeeding course of withdrawing Your selfe Northward from Your Parliament, in a manner very sutable, and correspondent to that evill counsell.

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Which we doubt will make much deeper impression in the generallitie of Your People; And therefore wee most humbly beseech Your Majestie for the procuring and setting the confidence of Your Parliament, and all Your Subjects, and for the other important reasons, concerning the recovery of Ireland, and securing this Kingdome, which have bene formerly presented to Your Majestie, You will bee graciously pleased (with all convenient speed) to return to these parts; and to close with the Counsell and desire of Your Parliament, where you shall finde their dutifull affections and endeavours ready to attend Your Majestie with such entertainment, as shall not onely give Your Majestie just cause of security in their faithfullnesse, but other manifold evidences of their earnest intentions and endeavours to advance Your Majesties service, Honour, and contentment, and to establish it upon the sure foundation of the Peace and Prosperity of all Your Kingdomes.



His Majesties Answer to the Petition of both Houses of Parliament.

IF you would have had the patience to have expected Our Answer to your Declaration (which considering the nature of it, hath not been long in coming) We beleeve you would have saved your selves the labour of saying much of this Message. And Wee could wish that Our Priviledges on all parts were so stated, that this way of Correspondency might be preferred with that Freedome which hath bene used of old: For Wee must tell you, that if you may aske any thing of Us by Message or Petition, and in what language (how unuisuall soever) you think fit, and Wee must neither deny the thing you aske, nor give a reason why Wee cannot grant it, without being taxed of breaking your Priviledges, or being counselled by those who are enemies to the Peace of the Kingdome, and labourers of the Irish Rebellion (for Wee have seen your printed Votes, upon Our Message from Huntington) you will reduce a'l Our Answers hereafter into a very little room; In plain English, it is to take away the Freedome of Our Vote, which were Wee but a Subject, were high Injustice;

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free; but being your King we leave all the world to judge what it is.

Is this the way to compose all mis-understandings: we thought we shewed you one by our Message of the twentieth of January, if you have a better or readier. We shall willingly hearken to it, for hitherto you have shewed us none. But why the refusal to consent to Poor Order, (which you call a denial of the Militia) should be any interruption to it, we cannot understand. For the Militia (which we always thought necessary to be settled) we never denied the thing (as we told you in our Answer of the twentieth of Janu. to the Petition of the House of Commons, for we accepted the Persons, (except the Corporations) we only denied the way. You aske it by way of Ordinance, and with such a Preface as we can neither with Justice to our Honour, or innocency consent to: You exclude us for any power in the disposition or execution of it, together with you, and for a time utterly unlimited. We tell you we would have the thing done; Allow the (persons with that exception;) Desire a Bill (the only good old way of imposing on our Subjects.) We are extremely unsatisfied what an Ordinance is, but well satisfied, that without our Consent it is nothing, not binding: And it is evident by the long time spent in this Argument, the necessity and danger was not so imminent; but a Bill might have well bene prepared, which if it shall yet be done with that due regard to us, and care of our people, in the limitation of the power and other circumstances, we shall recede from nothing we formerly expressed in that Answer to your Order, otherwise we must declare to all the world, that we are not satisfied with, or shall ever allow our Subjects to be bound by your printed Votes, of the 15. or 16. of this month; or that under pretence of declaring that the Law of the Land is, you shall without us make a new Law, which is plainly the case of the Militia: And what is this but to introduce an Arbitrary way of Government?

Concerning Pym's Speech, you will have found by what the Lord Compton, and Walter Baynton brought from us, in answer to that Message they brought to us, that as yet we rest nothing satisfied in that particular.

As for the seditious Pamphlets and Sermons, we are both sorry and ashamed in so great variety, and in which our Rights, Honour and Authority, are so insolently slighted and vilified, and in which the Dignity and freedom of Parliament is so much invaded and violated, it should be asked of us to name any; the mentioning of the Protestation protested the Apprentices Protestation, To

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our selves to the use of any other power than what the law hath given you, the which We alwayes intend shall be the measure of our owne power, and expect it shall be the rule of our subjects obedience.

Concerning our Feares and Jealousies, as We had no intention of accusing you, so are We sure no words spoken by Us (on the sudden) at Theobalds will beare that interpretation. We said, for our residence neere you, We wish it might be so safe and honourable, that We had no cause to absent our self from White-Hall, and how this can bee a breach of Priviledge of Parliament, We cannot understand.

We explained our meaning in our answer at New-Market, at the presentation of this Declaration concerning the Printed seditious Pamphlets and Sermons, and the great tumults at Westminster: And We must appeale to you and all the world: whether Wee might not justly suppose our selfe in danger of either. And if We were now at White-Hall, what securitie have We, that the like shall not be againe, especially if any delinquents of that nature have bene apprehended by the Ministers of Justice, and bene rescued by the people, and so as yet escape unpunished? If you have not bene informed of the seditious words used in, and the circumstances of those Tumults, and will appoint some way for the examination of them, We will requite some of our learned Counsell to attend with such evidence as may satisfie you, and till that be done, or some other course taken for our securitie, you cannot (with reason) wonder that Wee intend not to be where Wee most desire to be.

And can there yet want evidence of our heartie and importunate desire to joyne with our Parliament, and all our faithfull subjects, in defense of the Religion and publike good of the Kingdome? Have We given you no other earnest but words, to secure you of those desires? The very Remonstrance of the House of Commons (published in November last) of the State of the Kingdome, allowes Us a more reall Testimony of our good Affections than words: that Remonstrance valued our Acts of Grace and Justice at so high a rate, that it declared the Kingdome to be then a gainer, though it had charged it selfe by Bills of Subsidies and Pole-money, with the leavie of 600000. pounds, besides the contracting of a debt to our Scots Subjects of 220000. pounds.

Are the Bills of the Orientall Parliament, For relinquishing our Title of Imposing upon Merchandize, and Power of Pressing of Souldiers, for the taking away the Star-Chamber, and

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Higb Commission Courts, For the Regulating the Councell Table, but words: Are the Bills for the Forrests, The Stannerie Courts, The Clerk of the Market, And the taking away the Votes of Bishops out of the Lords House, but words?

Lastly what greater earnest of Dur Trust and Reliance on Dur Parliament could or can We geve, then the passing of the Bill for the continuance of this present Parliament: The length of which We hope will never alter the nature of Parliaments, and the constitution of this Kingdome, or inbite Dur Subjects so much to abuse Dur Confidence, as to esteem any thing fit for this Parliament to doe, which were not, if it were in Dur power to dissolve it to morrow. And after all these, and many other Acts of Grace on Dur part (that We might be sure of a perfect Reconciliation betwixt Us and all Dur Subjects) We have offered, and are still ready to grant a free and generall Pardon, as ample as your selves shall thinke fit. Now if these be not reall expressions of the Actions of Dur soule, for the publike good of Dur Kingdome, We must confesse that We want skill to manifest them.

To conclude (although We thinke Dur Answer already full to that point) concerning Dur Returne to London: Wee are willing to declare, that Wee looke upon it as a matter of so great weight, as with reference to the Affaires of this Kingdome, and to Dur otone inclinations and desires, that if all Wee can say, or doe, can raise a mutuall Confidence (the onely way with Gods blessing to make Us all happye) and by your encouragement the Lawes of the Land, and the government of the Citie of London, may recover some life for Dur security, Wee will overtake your desires, and bee as soone with you as you can wish. And in the meane time, Wee will be sure that neither the businesse of Ireland, or any other advantage for this Kingdome shal suffer through Dur default, or by Dur absence: We being so farre from repenting the Acts of Dur Justice, and Grace, which Wee have already performed to Dur People, that Wee shall with the same Alacrity, be still ready to adde such new Ones, as may best advance the Peace, Honour, and Prosperity of this Nation.

Huntington.

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Huntington 15. Martii, 1641.

HIS MAJESTIES Message,
To both Houses of PARLIAMENT,
 Upon His removall to the Citie of *Yorke*.

His Majestic being now in His Remobe to His City of *Yorke*, where Hee intends to make His Residence for some time, thinks fit to send this Message to both Houses of Parliament.

That He doth very earnestly desire, that they will use all possible industry in expediting the businesse of Ireland, in which they shall finde so cheerefull a concurrence by His Majestic, that no inconvenience shall happen to that Service by His absence, He having all that Reason for the reducing of that Kingdome, which He hath expressed in His former Messages, and being unable by words to manifest more affection to it; then He hath endeavoured to doe by those Messages (having likewise done all such Acts as Hee hath bene moved unto by His Parliament) Therefore if the misfortunes and Calamities of His poore Protestant Subjects there shall grow upon them (though His Majestic shall be deeply concerned in and sensible of their sufferings) He shall wash His hands before all the World, from the least imputation of Slacknesse in that most necessary and pious worke.

And that His Majestic may leave no way unattempted, which may beget a good understanding betwene Him and His Parliament, He thinks it necessary to Declare, That as He hath bene so tender of the Priviledges of Parliament, that Hee hath bene ready and forward to retract any Act of His own, which He hath bin informed hath Trencht upon their Priviledges, so He expects an equall tendernesse in them of His Majesties knowne and unquestionable Priviledges (which are the Priviledges of the Kingdome) amongst which, Hee is assured it is a fundamentall One, That His Majesties Subjects cannot be Obliged to obey any Act,

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Order, or Intunction to which His Majestie hath not given His consent: And therefore Hee thinks it necessary to publish, That Hee expects, and hereby requires Obedience from all His loving Subjects to the Lawes established, and that they presume not upon any pretence of Order, or Ordinance (to which His Majestie is no partie) concerning the Militia or any other thing, to doe or execute what is not warranted by those Lawes, His Majestie being resolved to keep the Lawes himselfe, and to require obedience to them from all His Subjects.

And His Majestie once moze recommends to His Parliament the substance of His Message the Twentieth of January last, that they compose and digest, with all speed, such Acts, as they shall thinke fit, for the present and future establishment of their Priviledges; The free and quiet enjoying their estates and fortunes; The Libertties of their Persons; The security of the true Religion now professed in the Church of England; The maintaining His Majesties Regall and just Authoritie, and settling His Revenue; His Majestie being most desirous to take all fitting and just wayes, which may beget a happie understanding between Him and His Parliament, in which Hee conceives His greatest powder and riches both consist.

To the Kings most Excellent Majestie.
The humble Petition of the Lords and
Commons Assembled in Parliament, to His
Majestie at *York*, March 23. 1641.

May it please your Majestie.

Your Majesties most Loyall Subjects, the Lords and Commons in Parliament, cannot conceive that the Declaration which Your Majestie received from us at *New-Market*, was such as did deserve that Censure Your Majestie was pleased to lay upon us, in that Speech which your Majestie made to Our Committees there, and sent in writing to both Houses; Our addresse therein being accompanied with Plainnesse, Humilitie, and Faithfulness, wee thought more proper for the removing the distraction of the Kingdome, then if wee had then proceeded according to Your Majesties Message of the Twenty of January, by whch your Majestie was pleased to desire, That wee would Declare what wee
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your Tents O Israel, or any other, would be too great an excuse for the rest. If you thinke them not worth your Inquary, Wee have done. But Wee thinke it most strange, to be told, That our denyall of a Guard (which Wee yet never denyed, but granted in another manner, and under a Command at that time most accustomed in the Kingdome) or the denyall of any thing else (which is in Our power legally to deny) which in Our understanding (of which God hath surely given Us some use) is not fit to be granted, should bee any excuse for so dangerous concourse of People, which not only in Our apprehension, but (we beleébe) in the interpretation of Law it selfe, hath bene alwayes held most tumultuous and seditious. And Wee must wonder what, and whence comes the Instructions and Informations that those people have, who can so easily thinke themselves obliged by the Protestation to assemble in such a manner for the defence of Priviledges, which cannot be so clearely knowne to any of them, and so negligently passe over the consideration, and defence of Our Rights so beneficiall and necessary for themselves, and scarce unknowne to any of them, which by their Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacie (and even by the same Protestation) they are at least equally obliged to defend. And what interruptions such kind of Assemblies may by the freedome of future Parliaments (if not seasonably discountenanced and suppressed) Wee must advise you to consider, as likewise whether both Our powers may not by such meanes be usurped, by hands not trusted by the constitution of this Kingdome. For Our Guard, Wee refer you to Our answer to your Declaration.

By that question of violating your Lawes; By which Wee endeavoured to expresse Our care and resolution to observe them; Wee did not expect you would have bene invited to have looked backe so many yeares, for which you have had so ample reparation; neither looked Wee to be reproached with the Actions of Our Ministers (then against the Lawes) whilst Wee expresse so great a zeale for the present defence of them, it being Our Resolution, upon obserbation of the mischiefes which then grew by Arbitrary power (though made plausible to Us by the suggestions of necessity and imminent danger, and take you heed yee fall not into the same error upon the same suggestions) hereafter to keepe the Rule Our selfe, and to Our power require the same from all others: But above all Wee must be most sensible of what you cast upon Us for requestall of those good Bills you cannot deny. Wee have denied any such designe, and as God Almighty must Judge in that point betwene us, who knowes Our upright intentions

at the passing those Lawes: So in the meane time We desire the Devil to prove that there was any designe (with Our knowledge or privy) in or about the time of passing those Bills, that had it taken effect could have deprived Our Subjects of fruit of them: And therefore We demand full reparation in this point, that we may be cleared in the sight of all the world, and chiefly in the eyes of Our loving Subjects, from so notorious and false an imputation as this is.

We are farre from denying what you have done, For Wee acknowledge the charge Our people have sustained in keeping the two Armes, and in relieving Ireland, of the which Wee are so sensible, that in regard of those great Burthens Our people have undergone, Wee have and doe patiently suffer those extreme personal wants, as Our Predecessors have been seldom put to, rather than Wee would presse upon them: which Wee hope (in time) will be considered on your parts.

In Our offer of a generall Pardon, Our intent was to compose and secure the generall condition of Our Subjects, conceiving that in these times of great distractions, the good Lawes of the Land have not bin enough observed; But it is a strange world when Princes profered labours are counted Reproaches: yet if you like not this Our offer Wee have done.

Concerning any discourses of Forreign forces, though Wee have given you a full Answer in Ours to your last Declaration, yet Wee must tell you, Wee have neither so ill an opinion of Our own merit, or the Affections of Our good Subjects, as to think our selfe in need of any Forreign Force to preserve Us from Oppression (and Wee shall not need for any other purpose) but are confident (through Gods providence) not to want the good wishes and assistance of the whole Kingdome, being resolved to build upon that sure Foundation, the Law of the Land. And Wee take it very ill that any generall Discourses betwene an unknowen person and a Pariner, or Inferences upon Letters should be able to prevaile in matters so improbable in themselves, and scandalous to Us, for which Wee cannot but likewise aske Reparation, not only for the vindicating of Our own Honour, but also thereby to settle the minds of our Subjects, whose Feares & Jealousies would soon be banthly, were they not fed and maintained by such false and malicious Rumours as these.

For our return to Our Parliament, Wee have given you a full Answer in Ours to your Declaration, and you ought to look on us as not gone but driven (Wee say not by you, yet) from you. And let it bee not so easie for you to make Our Residence in London so
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safe as We could desire, we are, and will bee contented that Our Parliament bee adourned to such a place, where we may be fitly and safely with you. For though we are not pleased to bee at this distance, yet ye are not to expect Our Presence, Untill ye shall both secure Us concerning Our iust apprehensions of Tumultu- ary insolencies, and likewise giue Us satisfaction for those Insap- portable and Insolent scandals that are raised upon Us.

To conclude, As We haue or shall not Refuse any way agree- able to Justice or Honour, which shall be offered to Us for the be- getting a right understanding between Us, So We are resolved, that no streights or necessities (to which we may be driven) shall ever compell Us to doe that, which the Reason and Understand- ing that God hath giuen Us, and Our Honour and Interest, with which God hath trusted, Us for the good of Our Posterity and Kingdomes, shall render unpleasent and grieuous unto Us.

And We assure you that (how meanly soeuer you are pleased to value the discharge of Our publike duty) We are so conscientious so to Our selfe of having done Our part, since this Parliament, that in whatsoeuer condition We now stand, We are confident of the continued Protection from Almighty God, and the constant gratitude, obedience, and affection from Our people: And We shall trust God with all.

A Message from the Lords and Commons sent to His Majestie to Yorke concerning the Lord Admirall, March 28. 1642.

May it please Your Majestie,

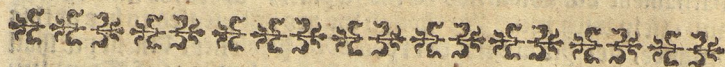
THe Lords and Commons in this present Parliament assem- bled, having found it necessary to provide, and set to Sea a strong and powerfull **Flotte** for the defence of this King- dome against forraign force and the security of your other dominions, the charge whereof is to be born by the Common wealth, and taking notice of the indisposition of the Lord Admirall, which disables him at this time for commanding the Fleet in his own Person, did thereupon recommend unto his Lordship, the Earle of **Warwick** (a person of such quality and ability as in whom they might best con- fide) to supply his Lordships roome for this employment. and under- standing that your Majestie hath since signified your pleasure concern- ing that command to Sir **John Pennington**, we doe hold it our duty to represent unto your Majestie, the great danger and mischief the Common-wealth is like to sustaine by such interruption.

And therefore doe humbly beseech your Majestie that the person recommended by both Houses of Parliament for this service, may no longer be detained from it out of any particular respect to any other person whatsoever.

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His Majesties Answer to that Message
sent to the Lord Keeper, last of MARCH.

Right Trustie and welbeloved Counsellour, we greet you well: We wonder both at the forme and matter of that inclosed Paper ys sent Us, (in the name of both Houses of Parliament, in yours of the Twentie eight of March) it being neither by way of Petition, Declaration, or Letter, and for the matter, We beleeve it is the first time that the Houses of Parliament have taken upon them the nomination or recommendation of the chiefe Sea Commander; but it addes to the wonder, that Sir Iohn Pennington being already appointed by Us for that service, upon the recommendation of our Admirall, (which is so well knowne that none can be ignorant of it) and no fault so much as alledged against him, another should be recommended to Us: Therefore Dur Resolution upon this point is, that We will not alter him, whom We have already appointed to command this Peares Fleet, whose every way sufficiency is so universally knowne, the which We are confident Dur Admirall (if there shall bee occasion) will make most evident (against whose Testimony We suppose Dur Parliament will not except) and though there were yet none appointed, or the said Sir IOHN (though some accident) not able to performe the service, yet the men of that Profession, are so well knowne to Us, (besides many other Reasons) that (Dur Admirall accepted because his place) Recommendations of that kinde, would not be acceptable to Us.

Given at Our Court at Yorke, the last
of March, 1642.

His

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His Majesties Message sent to the Par- liament the eighth of April. 1642.

Concerning His Resolution to goe into Ireland, for suppressing the Rebels there.

His Majestie being grieved at the very Soule, for the calamities of His good Subjects of Ireland, and being most tenderly sensible of the false and scandalous reports dispersed amongst the People, concerning the Rebellion there, which not onely wounds His Majestie in Honour, but likewise greatly retards the reducing of that unhappie Kingdome, and multiplies the distractions at home; by weakning the mutuall confidence betwixt Him and His People: Out of His pious Zeale to the Honour of Almighty God, in establishing the true Protestant Profession in that Kingdome, and His Princely care for the good of all His Dominions, hath firmly resolved, with all convenient speed, to goe into Ireland, to chastise those wicked and detestable Rebels, (odious to God and all good men) thereby so to settle the Peace of that Kingdome, and the Security of this, that the very name of Feares and Tealousies may be no more heard of amongst us.

As His Majestie doubts not, but that His Parliament will cheerfully give all possible assistance to this good worke; so Hee requires them and all His loving Subjects to beleve, that hee shall upon those Considerations, as earnestly pursue this designe (nor declining any hazard of His Person in performing that duty which hee oweth to the defence of Gods true Religion, and His distressed Subjects) as for these, and onely these ends he undertakes it: to the sincerity of which profession He calls God to witnesse, with this further assurance, That His Majestie will never consent (upon whatsoever pretence) to a toleration of the Popish profession there, or the abolition of the Lawes now in force against Popish Recufants in that Kingdome.

His Majestie hath further thought fit to advertise His Parliament, That towards this worke he intends to raise forthwith by His Commissions, in the Counties neare Westchester, a guard for His own Person (when He shall come into Ireland) consisting of two thousand foot, and 2. hundred Horse, which shall be armed at Westchester from his

Magazine at **Hull**: At which time all the Officers and Souldiers shall rake the othes of Supremacy and Allegauncy: The charge of raising and praying whereof His Majesty desires his **Parliament** to adde to their former undertakings for that Warre, which His Majestie wil nor only well accept; But if their Pay bee found too great a burthen to His good Subjects, His Majestie will be willing (by the advice of His **Parliament**) to sell or pawne any of His Parkes, Lands, or Houses, towards the service of **Ireland**: with the addition of these Leavies to the former of **English** and **Scots** agreed upon in **Parliament**, Hee hopes so to appeare in this Action, that by the assistance of Almighty God) in a short time that Kingdome may be wholly reduced to Peace, and some measure of Happinesse, whereby He may cheerfully returne, to be welcomed home with the Affections and blessings of all His good English People.

Toward this good work, as His Majestie hath lately made Dispatches into **Scotland**, to quicken the Leavies there for **Ulster**; So Hee heartily wishes, that His **Parliament** here would give all possible expedition to those which they have resolved for **Hants** and **Connaught**: and hopes the encouragment which the adventurers (of whose interest His Majestie will be alwayes very carefull) will hereby receive (as likewise by the lately signing of a Commission for the affairs of **Ireland**, to such persons as were recommended to Him by both Houses of **Parliament**) will raise full sums of money for the doing thereof. His Majestie hath bin likewise pleased (out of His earnest desire to remove all occasions, which do unhapily multiply misunderstandings between Him and His **Parliament**) to prepare a Bill to be offered to them by his Attorney, concerning the **Wiltis**, whereby Hee hopes the Peace and safety of this Kingdome may be fully secured, to the generall satisfaction of all men, without violation of His Majesties just rights, or prejudice to the liberty of the Subject. If this shall be thankfully received, He is glad of it. If refused, He calls God and all the world to judge on whose part the default is. One thing His Majestie requires, (if this Bill be approved of) That if any Corporation shall make their lawfull Rights appeare, they may bee referred to them. Before His Majestie shall part from **England**, Hee will take all due care to entrust such persons with such authority in His absence, as He shall finde to bee requisite for the peace and safety of this Kingdome, and the happie progresse of this **Parliament**.

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To the Kings most Excellent Majestie.

The Humble Petition of the Lords and Commons Assembled in
PARLIAMENT.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Your most dutifull and loyall Subjects, the Lords and Commons in Parliament assembled, finding the store of Armes and Ammunition in the Tower of London much diminished; And that the necessitie of supplies for Your Majesties Kingdome of Ireland (for which they have bene issued from thence) daily increaseth: And that the occasion for which the Magazine was placed at Hull is now taken away; And considering it will be kept here with lesse charge and more safety, and transported hence with much more convenience for the service of the Kingdome of Ireland.

They therefore humbly pray, that Your Majestie will bee graciously pleased to give leave that the said Armes, Cannon and Ammunition, now in Magazine at Hull, may bee removed to the Tower of London, according as shall bee directed by both your Houses of Parliament.

And whereas sixe Priests now in New-gate are condemned to die, and by your Majesty have been Reprieved; They humbly pray Your Majestie to be pleased that the said Reprieve may be taken off, and the said Priests executed according to Law.

His Majesties Answer to the foregoing
Petition of the Lords and Commons in
PARLIAMENT.

We rather expected (and have done so long) that you should have given Us an account why a Garrison hath bene placed in Our Towne of Hull without Our consent, and Souldiers Billeted there against Law, and expresse words of the Petition of Right, Then to be moved (for the aboyding of a needlesse charge you have put on your selves) to give Our consent, for the removall of Our Magazine and Ammunition (Our owne proper goods) upon such generall reasons, as indeed give no satisfaction to Our judgement.

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And since yee have made the businesse of Hull your Argument, We would gladly be informed, why Dur owne inclination (on the generall rumour of the designes of Papists in the Northern parts) was not thought sufficient ground for Us to put a Person of Honour, fortune and unblemished Reputation, into a Towne and Fort of Dur owne, where Dur owne Magazine lay; And yet the same rumour be Warrant enough for you, to commit the same Towne and Fort (without Dur consent) to the hands of Sir John Hocham, with a Power unagreeable to the Law of the Land, or the Liberty of the Subiect: And yet of this in point of Right or Priviledge, (for sure We are not without Priviledge to) We have not all this while complained; And being confident that that place (whatsoever discourse there is of publike or private Instructions to the contrary) shall be speedily given up, if We shall require it; We shall be contented to dispose Dur Provision there (as We have done in other places) for the publike ease and benefit, as upon particular advice We shall finde convenient: Though We cannot thinke it, or consent that the whole Magazine be removed together. But when you shall agree upon such Proportions as shall be held necessary for any particuar service, We shall signe such Warrants as shall be agreeable to Reason and Reason.

And if any of them be designed for Ulster or Leinster, you know well the conveyance will be more easie and convenient from the place they now are in. Yet We must tell you, that if the forces are so great from the Papists at home, or of Forreign Force, (as is pretended) it seemes strange that you make not provision of Armes and Munition for defence of this Kingdome, rather then take to carry any more from hence, without some course taken for supply, especially if you remember your engagement to Dur Scots Subjects, for that proportion of Armes which is contained in your Treaty. We speake not this, as not thinking the sending of Armes to Ireland very necessary, but onely for the way of the Provision. For you know what great quantittes We have assigned out of Dur severall Stores, which in due time, We hope, you will see replenished. For the charge of looking to the Magazine at Hull, as it was undertaken voluntarily by you at first, and (to say no more) unnecessarily, so you may free Dur good People of that charge, and leave it to Us to looke to, who are the proper owner of it.

And this We hope will give you full satisfaction in this point, and that ye do not (as ye have done in the businesse of the Militia) send this Message out of Complementall Ceremony, resolving to

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to be your owne Carvers at last. For Wee must tell you; If any attempt, or direction shall be made or given in this matter, without our consent or approbation, Wee shall esteem it as an Act of violence against Us, and declare it to all the world, as the greatest violation of our Right, and breach of our Priviledge.

Concerning the five Priests condemned: It is true, they were Reprieved by our Warrant, being informed that they were (by some restraint) disabled to take the benefit of our former Proclamation: since that, Wee have issued out another for the due execution of the Lawes against Papists, and have most solemnly promised, in the word of a King, never to pardon any Priest (without your consent) which shall be found guilty by Law; desiring to banish these, having herewith sent Warrant to that purpose, if upon second thoughts yee doe not disapprove thereof: But if you thinke the Execution of these Persons so very necessary to the great and pious worke of reformation, Wee referre it wholly to you; declaring hereby, that upon such your Resolution signified to the Ministers of Justice, our warrant for their Reprieve is determined, and the Law to have the course.

And now let Us aske you (for Wee are willing to husband time, and to dispatch as much as may bee under one Message: God knowes the Distractions of this Kingdome want a present Remedy.)

Wee will here never hae a time to offer to, as well as to aske of Us: Wee will propose no more particulars to you, having no lucke to please, or be understood by you. Take your owne time for what concernes our particular: But be sure ye have an early, speedy care of the publike, that is, of the only Rule which preserues the Publike, The Law of the Land: Preferre the Dignitie, and Reuerence due to that. It was well said in a Speech made by a private Person, but published by Order of the House of Commons this Parliament.

The Law is that which puts a difference betwixt Good and Evill, betwixt just and Vnjust: If you take away the Law, all things will fall into a Confusion, every man will become a Law unto himselfe, which in the depraved condition of humane nature must needs produce many great enormities: Lust will become a Law, and envie will become a Law, and Covetousnesse and Ambition will become Lawes, and what Dictates, and what Decisions such Lawes will produce, may easily be discerned.

So said that Gentleman, and much more very well in defence

It was part
of Pym's
Speech a-
gainst the
Earle of
Strafford.

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of the Law, and against Arbitrary power. It is worth looking o-
 ver and considering. And if the most zealous Defence of true
 Protestant profession, and the most resolved protection of the
 Law, be the most necessary Duty of a Prince, Wee cannot be-
 lieve this miserable distance, and misunderstanding can bee long
 continued betwene Us, Wee having often and earnestly declared
 them to be the chiefeft desires of Our soule, and the end, and rule
 of all Our actions.

For Ireland Wee have sufficiently, and Wee hope satisfactorily
 expressed to all Our good Subiects, Our hearty sence of that sad
 businesse, in Our severall Messages in that Argument; But es-
 pectally in Our last of the eighth of this Moneth, concerning our
 Resolution for that Service: For the speedy, honourable, and full
 performance thereof, wee coniure you to yeld all possible Assis-
 stance, and present advice.



The humble Petition of both
 Houses sent to His Majestie to Yorke,
 and presented by the Earle of Stamford, and

Sir Iohn Culpepper, April. 18. 1642.

May it please your Majestie.

Y Our Majesties most loyall, and faithfull Subjects, the Lords
 and Commons in Parliament have duely considered the Mes-
 sage received from your Majestie, concerning your purpose
 of going into Ireland in your own Person to prosecute the
 Warre there with the bodies of Our English Subjects levied, trans-
 ported, and maintained at their charge, which you are pleased to
 propound to us, not as a matter wherein Your Majestie desires the ad-
 vice of your Parliament, but as already firmly resolved on, and forthi-
 with to be put in execution, by granting out Commissions for the le-
 vying of two thousand foot, and two hundred horse for a Guard for
 your Person, when you shall come into that Kingdome, wherein we
 cannot

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cannot chuse but with all reverence and humility to your Majestie, observe that you have declined your great Councell the Parliament, and varied from the usuall course of your Royall Predecessors, that a businesse of so great importance concerning the peace and safety of all your Subjects, and wherein they have a speciall interest by your Majesties promise, and by those great sums which they have disbursed, and for which they stand engaged should bee concluded and undertaken without their advice, whereupon we hold it our duty to declare, that if at this time your Majestie shall goe into **Ireland**, you will very much endanger the safety of Your Royall Person and Kingdomes, and of all other States professing the Protestant Religion in Christendom, and make way to that cruell, and bloody Designe of the Papists every where to root out and destroy the Reformed Religion, as the **Irish** Papists have in a great part already effected in that Kingdome, and in all likely-hood would quickly be attempted in other places, if the consideration of the strength and union of the two Nations of **England** and **Scotland**, did not much hinder, and discourage the execution of any such designe, and that we may manifest to your Majestie, the danger and misery, which such a journey and enterprize would procure, we present to your Majestie the Reasons of this our humble opinion, and advice.

1. Your Royall Person will be subject not onely to the casualtie of Warre, but to secret practises, and conspiracies especially your Majestie continuing your profession to maintaine the Protestant Religion in that Kingdom, which the Papists are generally bound by their Vow to extirpate.

2. It will exceedingly encourage the Rebels who do generally professe, and declare that your Majestie doth favour and allow their proceedings, and this insurrection was undertaken by the warrant of your Commission, and it will make good their expectation of great advantage by your Majesties presence at this time of so much distraction in this Kingdome, whereby they may hope we shall be disabled to supply the War there, especially there appearing lesse necessity of your Majesties Journey at this time, by reason of the manifold successes which God hath given against them.

3. It will much hinder and impaire the meanes, whereby this war is to bee supported, and increase the charge of it, and in both these respects, make it more insupportable to your Subjects: and this we can confidently affirme, because many of the Adventurers who have already subscribed, doe upon the knowledge of your Majesties intentions, declare their Resolutions, not to pay in their money, and others very willing to have subscribed, do now professe the contrary.

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4. Your Majesties absence must necessarily very much interrupt the proceedings of Parliament, and deprive your Subjects of the benefit of those further Acts of Grace, and Justice which we shall humbly expect from Your Majestie for the establishing of perfect union, and mutuall confidence betwixt your MAJESTIE and your People, and procuring and confirming the prosperitie and Happinesse of both.

5. It will exceedingly increase the jealousies and feares of your people, and render the doubts of your Subjects more probable, of some force intended by some evill Counsellors neere your Majestie, in opposition to the **Parliament**, and favour of the malignant party of the Kingdome.

6. It will bereave your **Parliament** of that advantage, whereby they were induced to undertake this Warre upon your Majesties promise, that it should be managed by their advice, which cannot be done, if your Majestie contrary to their Counsell shall undertake to order and govern it in your own Person.

Vpon which and diverse other reasons wee have resolved by the full and concurring agreement of both Houses, that wee cannot with the duty which belongs to us, consent to any Levies, or raising of Souldiers to be made by your Majestie, for this your intended expedition into **Ireland**, or to the payment of an Army of Souldiers there, but such as shall bee employed and governed according to our advice and direction, and that if such Levies shall be made by any Commission of your Majestie, (not agreed to by both Houses of **Parliament**.) we shall be forced to interpret the same to be raised to the terrour of your people, and disturbance of the publike peace, and hold our selves bound by the Lawes of the Kingdom to apply the authority of **Parliament** to suppress the same.

And wee doe further most humbly declare, that if your Majestie shall by ill counsell, bee perswaded to goe contrary to this advice of your **Parliament** (which we hope your Majestie will not, Wee doe not in that case hold our selves bound to submit to any Commissioners, which your Majestie shall chuse, but doe resolve to preserve and governe the Kingdome by the Counsell and advice of **Parliament** for Your Majestie and your Posterity according to Allegiance, and the Law of the Land.

Wherefore do we most humbly pray, and advise your Majestie, to desist from this your intended passage into **Ireland**, and from all preparation of men and Armes tending thereunto, and to leave the managing of that Warre to your Parliament, according to your Majesties promise made unto us and Your Royall Commission granted under Your Great Seale of **England**, by advice of both Houses, in
 professe

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profecution whereof, by Gods blessing wee have made a prosperous entrance by many defeats of the Rebels, whereby they are much weakened and disheartned, and have no probable meanes of subsistence, in our proceedings shall not be interrupted by this interposition of your Majesties Journey, but that wee may hope upon good grounds, that within a short time, without hazard of Your Majesties Person, and so much dangerous confusion to Your Kingdomes which must needs ensue if you should proceed in this resolution : We shall be enabled fully to vindicate your Majesties right and authority in that Kingdome, and punish those horrible and outrageous cruelties which have bin committed in the murdering, and spoyling of many of your Subjects, and bring that Realme to such a Condition as may be much for the advantage of your Majestie, and this Crown, the Honour of your Government and contentment of your People, for the better, and more speedy effecting whereof we doe againe renew our humble desires of your returne to your Parliament. And that you will please to reject all Counsell and apprehensions, which may any way derogate from that faithfulnessse, and Allegiance which in truth and sincerity we have alwayes borne, and professed to Your Majestie, and shall ever make good to the uttermost with our lives and fortunes.

Die veneris 22. of April, 1642.

It is this day Ordered by the Commons House of *Parliament*, that this Petition shall be forthwith published in Print.

H. Elfyng, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

HIS MAJESTIES Message, to the House of PEERS. *April. 22. 1642.*

His Majestie having seene a printed Paper, entituled, A Question answered how Lawes are to bee understood, and Obedience yeilded; (which Paper He sends together with this Message) tyinkes fit to recommend the consideration of it to His House of Peers, that they may use all possible

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able care and diligence for the finding out the Authoz, and in ag-
giving directions to His Learned Councell, to proceed against Him
and the publishers of it, in such a way as shall be agreeable to
Law and the course of Justice, as persons who endeavour to
stirre up Sedition against His Majestie.

And His Majestie doubts not but they will be very sensible how
much their owne particular Interest (as well as the publike go-
vernment of the Kingdome) is, and must be shaken, if such Li-
cense shall be permitted to bold factious spirits to withdraw His
Subjects strict obedience from the Lawes established, by such Se-
ditionous and Treasonable distinctions.

And of Doctrines of this nature His Majestie doubts not but
that their Lordships will publish their great dislike, it being growen
into frequent Discourte, and vented in some Pulpits (by those
desperate turbulent Preachers, who are the great Promotors of
the distempers of this time) That humane Lawes doe not binde
the Conscience; which being once beleebed, the Civill Govern-
ment and Peace of the Kingdome will be quickly dissolved.
His MAJESTIE expects a speedy account of their Lord-
ships exemplary Justice upon the Authozs and Publishers of this
Paper.

His Majesties Answer to a
Petition presented to Him at Yorke,
April, 18. 1642. by the Earle of Stamford,
&c. in the Name of both Houses.

Concerning His Message lately sent to them, de-
claring His Resolution to goe into *Ireland*.

WEE are so troubled and astonished to find the unex-
pected reception and mis-understanding of Our Mes-
sage of the eighth of April, concerning Our Irish
Journey, that being so much disappointed of the appro-
bation and thanks Wee looked for to that Declaration; We have
great cause to doubt, whether it bee in Our power to say or doe any
thing

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thing which shall not fall within the like interpretation. But as We have in that Message called God to witnesse the sincerity of the profession of Our onely ends for the undertaking that Journey; So We must appeale to all Our good Subjects, and the whole World, whether the Reasons alleadged against that Journey be of weight to satisfie Our understanding, or the Counsell presented to disswade Vs from it, bee full of that duty as is like to prevaile over Our affections.

For Our resolving of so great a businesse without the Advice of Our Parliament; Wee must remember how often by Our Messages Wee made the same offer, if you should advise Vs thereunto: To which you never gave Vs the least Answer: But in your late Declaration told Vs That yee were not to be satisfied with words: so that wee had Reason to conceive you rather avoided (out of regard to Our Person) to give Vs Counsell to runne that hazard, then that you disapproved the inclination.

And what greater comfort or security can the Protestants of Christendome receive, then by seeing a Protestant King venture and engage His Person for the defence of that profession, and the suppression of Popery, to which we solemnly protested in that Message, never to grant a toleration, upon what pretence soever, or an abolition of any of the Lawes there in force against the profession of it. And when Wee consider the great calamities, and unheard of cruelties Our poore Protestant Subjects in that Kingdome have undergone for the space of full six moneths, the growth and increase of the strength of those barbarous Rebels, and the evident probability of forreign supplies (if they are not speedily suppressed) the very slow succors hitherto sent them from hence; That the Officers of severall Regiments, who have long since beene allowed entertainment from you for that service, have not raised any supply or succor for that Kingdome, That many troops of Horse have long lien neere Chester untransported; That the Lord Lieutenent of Ireland, on whom Wee relied principally for the conduct and managing of affaires there, is still in this Kingdome, notwithstanding Our earnestnesse expressed that hee should repaire to his command: and when we consider the many and great scandals raised upon Our selfe by Report of the Rebels, and not sufficiently discourtenanced here notwithstanding so many professions of Ours; and had seene a Booke lately Printed by Order of the House of Commons, entituled; **A Remonstrance of diverse remarkable Passages concerning the Church & Kingdome of Ireland**, Wherein some examinations are set downe, which (how improbable or impossible soever) may make an impression in the minds of many of Our weake subjects.

And 3

And lastly, when we duely weigh the dishonour which will perpetually lye upon this Kingdome, if full and speedy Reliefe bee not dispatched thither, We could, nor cannot thinke of a better way to discharge Our duty to Almighty God, for the defence of the true protestant profession, or to manifest Our affection to Our three Kingdomes for their preservation, then by engaging Our Person in this Expedition, as many of our Royall progenitors have done, even in Forreign parts, upon causes of lesse importance and Piety, with great Honour to themselves, and advantage to this Kingdome: And therefore Wee expected at least thanks for such our Inclination.

For the danger to Our person, We conceive it necessary and worthy of a King to adventure his Life to preserve His Kingdome, neither can it be imagined, that Wee will sit still, and suffer Our Kingdome to be lost, and our good Protestant Subjects to be massacred, without exposing Our owne Person to the utmost hazard for their reliefe and Preservation: Our life, when it was most pleasant, being nothing so precious to Vs, as it is, and shall be to governe and preserve Our People with Honour and Iustice.

For any encouragement to the Rebels, because of the Reports they raised, Wee cannot conceive that the Rebels are capable of a greater Terror, then by the presence of their lawfull King in the head of an army to chastise them: Besides, it will be an unspeakeable advantage to them, if any reports of theirs could hinder Vs from doing any thing which were fit for us to doe, if such reports were not raised: This would quickly teach them, in this jealous age, to prevent by such Reports any other Persons comming against them, whom they had no mind should be so employed.

Wee marvell that the **Adventurers**, whose advantage was a principal Motive (next the reason before-mentioned) to Vs, should so much mistake Our purpose, whose Interest Wee conceive must bee much improved by the Expedition we hope (by Gods blessing) to use in this Service: this being the most probable way for the speedy conquest of the Rebels: Their Lands are sufficiently secured by **Act of Parliament**.

We thinke not Our selfe kindly used, that the addition of so few men to your Leavies (for a Guard to Our Person in **Ireland**) should be thought fit for your refusal: and much more, that having used so many cautions in this Message, both in the smalnesse of the number: in our having raised none untill your Answer: In their being to be raised only neere their place of shipping: In their being there to be armed, and that, not till they were ready to be shipped: In the provision, by the Oaths, that none of them should be Papists (all which appears sufficient to destroy all grounds of Jealousie of any force intended

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tended by them in opposition to the Parliament, or favor to any malignant party) any suspition should notwithstanding be grounded upon it. Neither can it be understood, that when We recommended the managing of that War to you, that we intended to exclude Our selfe, or not to be concerned in your counsels, that if we found any expedient (which in Our Conscience or understanding we thought necessary for that great work) we might not put in practice, We look upon you as our great counsell, whose advice Wee alwayes have and will (with great regard and deliberation) weigh and consider: But we look upon our selfe, as neither deprived of our understanding, or destitute of any right we had, if there were no Parliament sitting. Wee called you together by our Writ and Authority (without which you could not have met) to give Vs Faithfull Counsell about our great affaires: But we resigned not up our owne Interest and Freedome. We never subjected our selfe to your absolute Determination. We have alwayes weighed your Counsels, as proceeding from a Body entrusted by Vs: and when wee have dissented from you, Wee have returned you the Reasons, which have prevailed with our conscience and understanding, with that Candor as a Prince should use towards His subjects, and that affection, which a Father can expresse to his children. What application hath beene used to rectifie our understanding by Reasons, or what Motives have beene given to perswade Our affections, wee leave all the world to Iudge. And then we must tell you, howsoever a Major part may bind you in matter of opinion, wee hold our selfe (and we are sure the Law, and the constitution of the Kingdome hath alwayes held the same) as free to dissent (till our reason bee convinced for the generall good) as if you delivered no opinion.

For our Journey it selfe, the circumstances of your petition are such as we know not well what answer to returne, or whether we were best to give any. That part which pretends to carry reason with it, doth no waye satisfie Vs: The other, which is, rather reprehension and menace, then advice, cannot stagger Vs: Our Answer therefore is, that we shall bee very glad to find the Worke of Ireland so easie as you seeme to thinke it; which did not so appeare by any thing knowne to Vs, when we lent Our Message. And though we will never refuse, or bee unwilling to venture our Person for the good and safety of our people: We are not so weary of Our Life as to hazard it impertinently. And therefore since you seeme to have received advertisements of some late and great successes in that kingdome, we will stay some time to see the event of those, and not pursue this resolution till we have given you a second notice. But if we find the miserable condition of our poore subjects of that kingdome, be not speedily relieved, We will with Gods assistance visit them with succors, as our particular

particular credit and interest can supply us with, if you refuse to joyne with us. And we doubt not but the levies we shall make, in which we will observe punctually the former, and all other Cautions, as may best prevent all Feares and Jealousies, and to use no power but what is legall, will be so much to the satisfaction of our subjects, as no person will dare presume to resist our commands, and if they should at their perill. In the meane time we hope our forwardnesse, so remarkable to that service, shall be notorious to all the world, and that all scandalls laid on us in that businesse, shall bee clearly wiped away. We were so careful that our journey into Ireland, would not interrupt the Proceedings of Parliament, nor deprive our subjects of any Acts of justice, or further acts of Grace, for the reall benefit of our people; That we made a free offer of leaving such power behind; as should not only be necessarie for the peace and safetie of the Kingdome; but fully provide for the happy progresse of the Parliament. and therefore we cannot but wonder, since such power hath beene alwayes left here by commission for the Government of this Kingdome, when our Progenitors have beene out of the same during the setting of Parliaments: and since your selves desired that such a power might be left here by us, at our last going into Scotland, what Law of the land have you now found to dispense with you, from submitting to such authoritie Legally derived from us in our absence, and to enable you to governe this Kingdome by your owne meere authoritie? For our returne towards London, we have given you so full an answer in our Declaration, and in answer to your Petition presented to us at *Porke* the 26. of March last, that we know not what to adde, if you will not provide for our securitie with you, nor agree to remove to another place, where there may not be the same danger to us. We expected that (since wee have beene so particular in the Causes and Grounds of our Feares) you should have sent us word, that you had published such Declarations against future Tumults, and unlawfull assemblies, and taken such courses for the suppressing of seditious Sermons and Pamphlets; that our feares of that kinde might be laid aside, before you should presse our Returne.

To conclude, we could wish that you would (with the same strictnesse and severitie) weigh and examine your Messages and expressions to us, as you doe those you receive from us: For we are very confident, that if you examine our rights and Priveledges, by what our Predecessors have enjoyed; and your owne addresses, by the usuall courses of your owne Ancestours, ye will finde many expressions in this Petition, warranted only by your owne authoritie, which indeed we forbear to take notice of, or to give answer to, lest we should be tempted

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tempted (in a just indignation to expresse a greater passion, then wee are yet willing to put on. God in his good time (wee hope) will fo informe the hearts of all our subjects, that we shall recover from the mischief and danger of this Distemper; On whose good pleasure we will waite with all patience and humilitie.

His Majesties Messāge sent to the Parliament, *April 24. 1642.*

Concerning Sir John Hothams refusall to give

His Majestie Entrance into *Hull.*

HIS Majestie having received the Petition inclosed from most of the chiefe of the Gentry neere about Yorke, desiring the Ray of his Majesties Arms and Gunnition in his Magazine at Hull, for the safetie (not only of his Majesties person and Children, but likewise of all these Northern parts; The manifold rumours of great dangers inducing them to make their said Supplycation) thought it most fit to goe himselve in person to his Towne of Hull, to view his Arms and Gunnition there, that therupon he might give direction what part thereof might be necessarie to remaine there, for the securitie and satisfaction of his Northern subiects, and what part thereof might be spared for Ireland; The arming of his Majesties Scots Subiects that are to goe thither, or to replentish his chiefe Magazine of the Tower of London; where being come upon the thre and twentieth of this instant Aprill, much contrary to his expectation, he found all the Gates shut upon him, and the Bridges drawn up, by the expresse command of Sir John Hotham, (who for the present commands a Garrison there) and from the Walls flatly denyed his Majestie entrance into his said town, the reason of the said denyall being as strange to his Majestie, as the thing it selfe. It being, That he could not admit his Majestie without breach of trust to his Parliament; which did the more incense his Majesties anger against him, for that he most Seditiously and Traiterously would have put his disobedience upon his Majesties Parliament; which his Majestie being willing to cleare, demanded of him if he had the impudence to aver, that the Parliament had directed him to deny his Majestie entrance, and that if he had any such order, that he should shew it in writing, for otherwise his Majestie could not believe it; which he could no wayes produce, but maliciously made that false interpretation according to his own inferences, confessing that he had no such positive order, which his Majestie was ever confident of:

But

But His Majestie not willing to take so much paines in vaine, offered to come into that His Towne onely with twenty Horse, finding that the maine of His pretence lay, That His Majesties Traine was able to command the Garrison; Notwithstanding His Majestie was so desirous to goe thither in a private way, that He gave warning thereof but over night; Which hee refusing, but by way of condition (which His Majestie thought much below Him) held it most necessary to declare him Traitor (unlesse upon better thoughts, he should yeld obedience) which he doubly deserved, as well for refusing Entrance to his naturall Sovereign, as by laying the reason thereof groundlesly and maliciously upon His Parliament.

One Circumstance His Majestie cannot forget, That His Son the Duke of Yorke, and His Nephew the Prince Elector, having gone thither the day before, Sir Iohn Hocham delayed the letting of them out to His Majestie till after some consultation. Hereupon His Majestie hath thought it expedient to demand Justice of His Parliament against the said Sir Iohn Hocham, to be exemplarily inflicted on him according to the Lawes, and the rather, because His Majestie would give them a fit occasion to free themselves of this imputation, by him so injuriously cast upon them, to the end His Majestie may have the easier way for the chastising of so high a disobedience.

The Declaration and Votes of both Houses of Parliament; Concerning the Magazine at Hull, and Sir Iohn Hocham Governour thereof.

THE Lords and Commons in Parliament finding just cause to feare, not only the desperate designes of Papists, and others of the malignant party at home, but also the malice of enemies, incited by them from abroad, Thought it necessary for the safety of this Kingdom, to secure the Town of Kingston upon Hull, being one of the most considerable places for strength, and affording the best conveniencie for Landing of Forreigne Forces; and where a great part of the Magazine of the Kingdome for that time was placed; And for that end appointed Sir Iohn Hocham, one of the Members of the House of Commons, being a Gentleman of the same County, of a considerable fortune, and approved integrity, to take upon him the government of that Towne, and to draw thither some of the Trained Bands for the guard thereof: In which apprehension and resolution there-

upon

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upon taken, they are the more confirmed by the sight of some intercepted Letters of the Lord Digby, (a principall person of that partie) written to the Queene and Sir Lewis Dives; whereby that party discovered an endeavour to perswade His Majestie to declare Himselfe, and retire into some place of safety in this Kingdome, in opposition to wayes of accomodation with His people. And to give the better opportunity to himselfe, and other dangerous persons to resort thither, which could have no other end but to encline His Majestie to take Armes against His Parliament and good Subjects, and miserably to imbroyle this Kingdome in civill Warres.

About which time Captain Legg (a man formerly employed in the practice of bringing up the Armie against the Parliament) had direction by Warrant produced by him, under the Kings Hand and signe Mannall, to enter Kingston upon Hull, and to draw thither such of the Trained Bands as he should think fit. And that the Earle of New Castle came thither in a suspitious way, and under a feigned name, and did endeavour to possesse himselfe of the said Town, by vertue of the like warrant & authority. They further conceiving, that the Magazine there being of so great importance to this Kingdome, would be more secure in the Tower of London; did humbly Petition His Majestie to give His consent the same might be removed; which notwithstanding His Majesty did refuse: And thereupon some few ill affected persons about the Citie of Yorke, tooke upon them the presumption, in opposite to the desires, and in contempt of both Houses, to Petition His Majesty to continue the Magazine at Hull: Alleadging it to be for the safety of His Majestie, (as if there could be a greater care in them of His Majesties Royall Person, then in His Parliament) And His Majesty, the next day after the delivery of that Petition, being the 3. and Twentieth of this instant April, took occasion thereupon to goe to the Town of Hull, attended with about foure 100. Horse, (the Duke of Yorke, and the Prince Elector being gone thither the day before) and required Sir John Dotham to deliver up the Town into His hands: Who perceiving His Majesty to come accompanied with such Force as might have mastered the garrison of the town, And having received intelligence of an intention to deprive him of his life, in case the King should be admitted, informed his Majesty of the trust reposed in him by (both Houses of Parliament, and that he could not without breach of that trust, let him in, beseeching His Majesty to give him leave to send to the Parliament, to acquaint them with His Majesties commands, and to receive their directions thereupon, which he would doe with all expedition. Which Answer His Majesty was not pleased to accept of; but presently caused him and his Officers to bee proclaimed Traitors before the Walls of the Town, and thereupon dispatched

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Message to both Houses, therein charging Sir John Hotham with High Treason, and aggravating his offence, because he pretended the Parliaments command: (In the meane while hindering him of all meanes of intelligence with the Parliament) For His Majesty immediately caused all passages to be stopped between him and them; And in pursuance of the same, one of His servants, who was sent by him with Letters to the Parliament, to inform them of the truth of those proceedings, was apprehended, His Letters taken from him, and his person detained, whereby (contrary to the common liberty of every Subject) he was not only deprived of means to cleare himselfe of that heaive accusation, but of all ways of intercourse, either to receive directions from them that trusted him, or to informe them what had hapned.

The Lords and Commons finding the said proceedings to be a high violation of the Priviledges of Parliament, of which His Majestie had in severall Messages expressed Himselfe to be so tender; A great infringement to the liberty of the Subject, and the Law of the Land, which His Majesty had so often lately professed should bee the rule to governe by, and tending to the endangering of His Majesties Person and the Kingdomes peace; Thought fit, as well for the vindication of their owne Rights and Priviledges, the Indemnity of that worthy person employed by them, as for the cleering of their own proceedings, to publish these ensuing Votes, which were made upon a former relation that came from the King.

Die Martis 26. April, 1642.

Resolved upon the Question.

That Sir John Hotham Knight, according to this relation, hath done nothing but in obedience to the command of both Houses of Parliament.

Resolved upon the question.

That his declaring of Sir John Hotham Traitor, being a Member of the House of Commons, is a high breach of the Priviledge of Parliament.

Resolved upon the question.

That his declaring of Sir John Hotham Traitor, without due process of Law is against the Liberty of the Subject, and against the Law of the Land.

Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, that these Votes shall be printed, and sent to the Sherifes, and the Justices of the peace, to be published in all the Market Townes of the Counties of *Notre*, and *Lincoln*.

The

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The Order of assistance given to the
Committees of both Houses concerning their
going to *Hull*, *April*, 28. 1642.

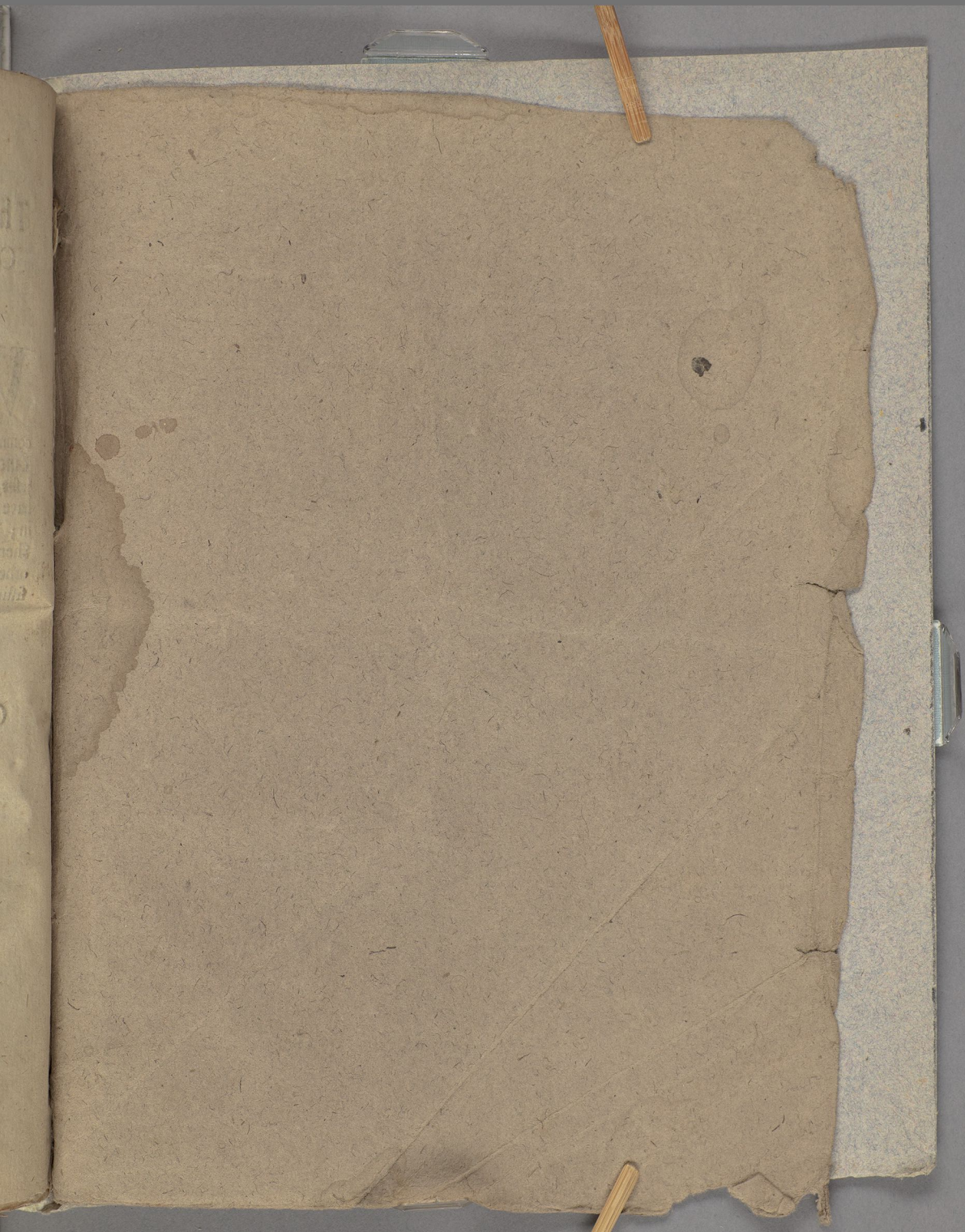
WHereas the Earle of *Stamford*, the Lord *Willoughby*
of *Parham*, Sir *Edward Ayscough*, Sir *Christopher*
Wray, Sir *Samuel Dwyfield*, and Master *Hatcher*, are
by the Lords and Commons in Parliament Assembled,
commanded to make their repaire into the Counties of *Yorke* and
Lincolne, and the Towne of *Hull*, for speciall Service for His Ma-
jestie, and the Peace and safety of the Kingdome, and accordingly
have received particular Instructions for their better direction there-
in; These are to require all Lords Lieutenants, and their Deputies,
Sheriffes, Iustices of the Peace, Majors, Bayliffes Constables. and all
other His Majesties Officers and loving Subjects, to be ayding and as-
sisting unto them upon all occasions, as need shall require.

Die Iovis 28. April. 1642. P. M.

Ordered by the Lords and Commons in Par-
liament, That the above said Order shall be
forthwith printed and published.

Io. Browne Cler. Par.

FINIS.



Messages a Collection of Several
Speeches &c.

of Sev

