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0329

THE
WORKS
OF THAT
GRAVE and LEARNED
LAWYER
Judge Jenkins,
Prisoner in *Newgate*.
UPON
Divers STATUTES,
Concerning, the *Liberty*, and
Freedom of the Subject.
With a perfect Table thereto annexed:

Plebs sine Legibus.

LONDON,
Printed for J. Gyles, and are sold at his
shop at Furnivals-Inne. MDCXLVIII.

W O R K S

BY

J A V A Y E R

INDICATED

BY

THE

PRINTERS

AND

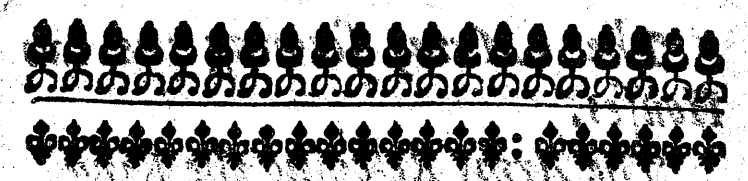
SELLERS

OF

THE

WORKS

OF



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- Certaine Erroneus Positions and Proceedings of both Houses of Parliament.
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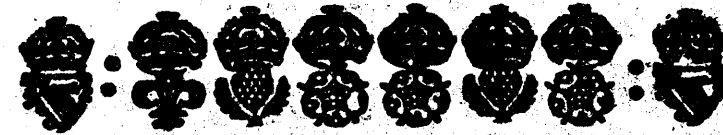
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The Army Rescuing the King.

The Liberty of the Subject.

Messellania.

The



The Law of the Land.

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First, if the King do not demean himselfe, by reason, in the right of his Crowne, his Leidges are bound by Oath to remove the King.

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A Parliament.

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The Writ whereby the King assembled the two Houses, which is called the Writ of Summons, at all times, and at this Parliament used, and which is the warrant, ground, and foundation of their meeting, is for the Lords of the House of Peers, to Consult and Treat with the King (that is the *Parler*) of great Concernments, touching;

1. The King.
2. The defence of this Kingdome.
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The Parliament is a Corporation composed of the King the head, and the Lords and Commons, the Subject body. p. 5. l. 22. p. 19. 20. 49. 50. 80. 122. 142. 145. 146.

And it hath power over our Lives, Liberties, Lawes, and Goods. p. 118.

The Court of Parliament is onely in the House of Lords, where the King sits in person. p. 116. 122. 144.

The Office of the Lords, is to Counsell the King in time of Peace, and to defend him in time of War. p. 116. 142.

It belongs to the House of Lords, to reforme erroneous Judgements given in the Kings Bench, to redresse the delays of Courts of Justice, to receive all Petitions, to advise his Majesty with their Counsell, to have their Votes in Voting, or abrogating of Laws, and to propose for the Common good, what they conceive meet. p. 33.

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Because making of new, and abrogating of old Lawes, both induce Novelties: and because Bills in both Houses may passe, but by one or two voices, or very few, and perhaps of no Iudicious men (who oftentimes carry it by making the Major part, which involves the consent of all) therefore the Law makes the King assisted therein, by a great number of Grave, Learned, and Prudent men, the Judge of those Bills, whether they be necessary for the Publique Good, or no. p. 32, 33. 53. 57. 123.

And the King, upon all Bills, hath liberty of assenting or dissenting. p. 18. 28. 39. 111.

And in case of the Kings Minority, the Protector hath his liberty, and negative voice, in respect of the King. p. 52.

The styles of the Acts printed from 9. Hen. 3. to 1. Hen. 7. were either, the King Ordaines at his Parliament, &c. Or, the King Ordaineth by the advice of his Prelates and Barons,

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rons, and at the humble petition of the Commons &c.

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man in case of Treason or Felony. p. 15. 16 78.

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The present Parliament.

This Parliament beganne 3. Novemb. 1640. and in the beginning thereof the King acquitted the Ship-Money, Knighthood-Money, seven Courts of Justice, consented to a Triennial parliament, settled the Forrest bounds, rooke away the Clarke of the Market, of the Household, trusted the Houses with the Navy, passed an Act not to dissolve this Parliament without the Houses assent: No people in the world so free; if they could have been content with Lawes, Oathes, and Reason, and nothing more could, nor can bee devised to serve us, neither hath been in any time before. p. 34.

Notwithstanding all this (Jan. 10. 1641.) the King was driven away from London, by frequent Tumults, and 2. thirds, and more of the Lords had deserted that House, for the same cause, and the greater part of the House of Commons, left that House also for the same

The Table.

same reason: New men chosen in their places, against Law, by the pretended Warrant of a counterfeit Seale, and in the Kings name, against his consent, leaving War against Him, and seizing his Forts, Ports, Magazins, and Revenue, and converting them to his destruction the subversion of the Law, and Land, laying Taxes on the people never head of before in this Land, devising new Oathes to oppose the Forces raised by the King, &c. p. 35.

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I. Against Common right; for thereby the parliament men will not pay their debts: And they

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they may doe wrong to other men, *Impune*: besides the utter destruction of all mens actions, who have to doe with Parliament men, by the Statute of Limitation. 21. *Jacob.*

2. Against common reason, for parliaments were made to redresse publique Grievances, not to make them.

3. Impossible, the Death of his Majesty (whom God long preserve, dissolving it necessarily.

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That which will save this Land from destruction, is an Act of Oblivion, and his Majesties Gracious Generall pardon, the Souldiers their Arrears, and every man his own, and truth and peace established in this Land, and favourable regard had to the satisfaction of tender Consciences.

God save the King.

(I)



To the Honourable
Societies of *Graves Inne*,
and of the rest of the Innes
of Court, and to all the
Professors of the
L A W.

I Have now spent Forty five
yeares in the Study of the Laws
of this Land, being my Profession,
under, and by the conduct of which
Laws this Common-wealth hath
flourished for some ages past in
great splendor and happinesse (*jam
seges est ubi Troja fuit.*) The
great and full body of this King-
dome hath of late yeares fallen in-
to an extreame sicknesse; it is
truely said that the cause of the
disease being knowne, the disease
is easily cured. There is none of
you I hope, but doth heartily wish
B the

(2)

the recovery of our common parent,
our native country (*Moribus
antiquis stat res Britannica.*)
I call God to witnesse that this dis-
course of mine hath no other end
then my wishes of the common
good : how farre I have been from
Ambition my life past, and your
owne knowledge of me, can abun-
dantly informe you : and many of
you well know, that I ever dete-
sted the Ship-money and Monopo-
lies, and that in the beginning of
this Parliament, for opposing the
excesses of one of the Bishops, I lay
under three Excommunications, &
the Examination of seventy seven
Articles in the high Commis-
sion Court. His sacred Majesty,
(God is my witnesse) made me a
Judge in the parts of Wales against
my will, and all the meanes I was
able to make; and a patent for my
place was sent me, for the which I
have not paid one farthing, and
the place is of so inconsiderable a
benefit

(3)

benefit that it is worth but 80. l.
per Annum when paid, and it cost
me every yeare I served twice as
much out of my owne estate in the
way of an ordinary and frugall
expence. That which gave me
comfort was, that I knew well
that his Majesty was a just and a
prudent Prince.

In the time of the Atturney-
ships of Master Noy and the Lord
Banks, they were pleased to make
often use of me; and many refer-
rences concerning suits at Court
upon that occasion came to my
knowledge; and as I shall answer
to God upon my last account this
is truth, that all or most of the re-
ferences which I have seene in
that kind (and I have seene many)
were to this effect, that his Ma-
jesty would be informed by his
Councell if the suits preferred were
agreeable to the Lawes, and not
inconvenient to his people, before
he would passe them, (what could
B 2

(4)

a just and pious Prince doe more ?)
Gentlemen: you shall finde the cause
and the Cure of the present great
distemper in this discourse, and
God prosper it in your hands,
thoughts, and words, as the case
deserves.

Hold to the Lawes, this great
body recovers: forsake them, it
will certainly perish. I have resol-
ved to tender my selfe a Sacrifice
for them as cheerefully, and I hope
(by Gods assistance) as constantly
as old Eleazer did for the holy
Lawes of his Nation.

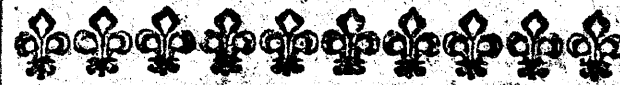
Your Well-wisher

David Jenkins.

Now Prisoner in the Tower.

LEX

(5)



LEX TERRÆ.



The Law of this Land
hath three grounds:
First, **Custom**. Se-
condly, **Judiciall**
Records, Thirdly,
Acts of Parliament.

The two latter are but declarations of
the **Common-Law** and **Custom** of
the Realme, touching **Royall Go-**
vernment. And this Law of **Royall**
Government is a **Law funda-**
mentall.

The Government of this King-
dome by a **Royall Sovereign**, hath
been as ancient as History is, or the
memoriall of any time; what power
this **Soveraignty** alwaies had, and
used in warre and peace in this Land, is
the scope of this discourse; That **U-**
sage so practised makes therein a
fundamentall Law, and the **Com-**
mon Law of the Land is common
Usage, **Blowdens Commentaries**
195. For the first of our Kings si-
thence the Norman Conquest, the first
William, second **William**, **Henry** the

The Kings
Prerogative
is a princi-
pall part of
the common
Law. *Com.*
Littl. 34.
27 Hen. 8.
Stamford,
prer. fol. 1.
2 Pars instit.
fol. 496
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pag. 84.

B 3

first,

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first, **Stephen**, **Henry** the second, and **Richard** the first, the Customes of the Realme touching **Royall Government**, were never questioned: The said Kings injoyed them in a full measure. In King **Johns** time the Nobles and Commons of the Realme conceiving that the ancient Customes and Rights were violated, and thereupon pressing the said King to allow them in the seventeenth of King **John**, the said Liberties were by King **John** allowed, and by his Sonne **Henry** the third, after in the ninth yeare of his Reigne confirmed, and are called *Magna Charta*, and *Charta de Foresta*, declared foure hundred twenty two yeares sithence by the said Charters.

Now rests to be considered, after the Subjects had obtained their Rights and Liberties, which were no other then their ancient Customes (and the fundamentall Rights of the King as **Soveraigne** are no other.) How the Rights of **Soveraignty** continued in practise from **Henry** the thirds time untill this present Parliament of the third of November, 1640. for before **Henry** the thirds time the **Soveraignty** had a very full Power.

Rex

(7)

Rex habet Potestatem & jurisdictionem super omnes qui in Regno suo sunt, ea que sunt jurisdictionis & paucis ad nullum pertinent nisi ad Regiam dignitatem, habet etiam coercionem, ut Delinquentes puniat & coerceat. This proves where the supreme Power is.

Bracton. semy H. 3. l. 4 cap. 24. s. 1.

A Delinquent is he who adhears to the Kings Enemies, *Com. Sur. Litt. 26 r.* This shewes who are Delinquents.

Omnis sub Rege, & ipse sub nullo nisi tantum Deo, non est inferior sibi Subjectis, non parem habet in Regno suo: This shewes where the supreme power is.

S. 5. Bracton. ibid.

Rex non habet superiorem nisi Deum, satis habet ad penam quod Deum expectat ultorem. This shewes where the supreme power is.

Bracton. l. 5. s. 3. de delictis, cap. 3 Bracton. 3 cap. 7.

Treasons, Felonies, and other Pleas of the Crowne, are *propria causa Regis*: This shewes the same power.

By these passages it doth appear what

R 4.

(8)

what the Custome was for the power of **Soveraignty** before that time, the power of the Militia, of coyning of Money, of making Leagues with forraigne Princes, the power of pardoning, of making of Officers, &c. All Kings had them, the said Powers have no beginning.

Sexto Edw. 1. Com. Sur. Littl. 85.
Lege Homage, every Subject owes to the King (*viz.*) Faith *de Membris, de vita, de terreno Honore*, the forme of the Oath, *inter vetera statuta* is set downe; We read of no such, or any Homage made to the two Houses, but frequently of such made by them.

It is declared by the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commonalty of the Realme, that it belongeth to the King and his Royall Segniory, straitly to defend force of Armour, and all other force against the Kings peace, at all times when it shall please him, and to punish them that shall doe contrary according to the Law and Usage of the Realme, and hereunto they are bound to ayd their Sovereigne Lord, at all seasons when need shall be. Here the supream power in the time of Parliament, by both Houses is declared to belong to the King.

9 Ed. 1. Stat. in par. at large, fol. 42.

At

(9)

At the beginning of every Parliament, all Aimes are, or ought to be forbidden to be borne in London, Westminster, or the Subburbs. This condemnes the multitudes comming to Westminster, and the Guards of armed men.

7. Ed. 2. 4. p. 15 in fine. 14.

All who held by Knights service, and had twenty pounds *per annum*, were distraynable *ad Arma militaria suscipienda*: This agrees with the Records of ancient time, continued constantly in all Kings times, but at this Parliament 3. November, 1640. The King out of his grace, discharged this duty, which proves that the power of warre and preparation thereto, belongs not to the two Houses but only to the King.

1 Edw. 2. de Militibus.

The two **Spencers** in **Edw. 2.** time hatched (to cover their Treason) this damnable and damned opinion (*viz.*) That Ligeance was more by reason of the Kings politick capacity then of his person, upon which they inferred these execrable and detestable consequences; First, if the King demeaned not himselfe by reason in the right of his Crowne, his Lieges are bound by Oath to remove him. Secondly, seeing the King could not be removed by suit of Law it was to

Edw. 3. Calvins Case Cook 1. fol. 11.

B 5

be done by force. Thirdly, that his Lieges be bound to governe in default of him.

All which tenets were condemned by two Parliaments, the one called *exilium Hugonis* in Ed. 2. time; the other by 1. Edw. 3. *cap. 2.* All which Articles against the *Spencers* are confirmed by this last Statute, the Articles are extant in the booke called *vetera Statuta*. The separation of the Kings person from his power, is the principall Article condemned, and yet all these three damnable, detestable, and execrable consequents, are the grounds whereupon this present time relies, and the principles whereupon the two houses found their cause.

The Villedine of a Lord, in the presence of the King cannot be seized; for the presence of the King is a protection for that time to him: This shewes what reverence the Law gives to the person of a King.

London. com. 322. 27 ass. pl. 49

33 Ed. 3. unde de rot. spiritalis jurisdictionis: But the two Houses were never held capable of that power.

Rex est persona mixta cum sacerdote, habet Ecclesiasticam & spiritualem jurisdictionem: This shewes the Kings power in Ecclesiasticall Causes.

The

The Lands of the King is called in Law *Patrimonium Sacrum*: The Houses should not have meddled with that sacred Patromony, *Com. Bar. List. Sect. 4. 3 Ed. 3. 19*

The King hath no Peere in his Land, and cannot be judged: Ergo the two Houses are not above him.

The Parliament 15. Ed. 3. was repealed, for that it was against the Kings Lawes and prerogative. *4 pars insti. fol. 25.* This shewes cleerly the Propositions sent to Newcastle, ought not to have beene presented to his Majesty, For that they are contrary to the Lawes and his Prerogative.

The Lords and Commons cannot assent in Parliament to any thing that tends to the dis-inherison of the King and his Crowne, to which they are sworne: This condemnes the said Propositions likewise.

4 Pars. Cooke insti. fol. 14. 42. E. 3.

To depose the King, to imprison him untill he assent to certaine demands, a warre to alter the Religion established by Law, or any other Law, or to remove Councillors, to hold a Castle or Fort against the King, are offences against that Law declared to be treason by the resolutions herein after mentioned, by that Law men are bound to ayd the King when warre is levied against him in his

Parliament Rol. num. 7. Rex & com. succedo Parliamentis.

25 Ed. 3. cap. 2. his Realme. King in his Statute must be intended in his naturall body and person that only can dye; for to compass his death, and declare it by overt Act is declared thereby treason; to incounter in fight such as come to ayd the King in his warres, is treason.

Compassing of the Queens death, of the Kings Eldest Sonne, to coyne his mouey, to counterfeit his Great-Seale, to levy Warre against him, to adhere to such as shall so doe, are declared by that Act to be high treason. This Statute cannot referre to the King in his politique capacity, but to his naturall, which is inseperable from the politick; for a body politick can have neither Wife, nor Childe, nor levy Warre, nor doe any Act but by the operation of the naturall body: A Corporation or body politick hath no soule or life, but is a fiction of the Law, and the Statute meant not fictitious persons, but the body naturall, conjoined with the politique, which are inseperable.

The clause in that Act, that no man should sue for grace, or pardon for any offence condemned or forfeiture given by that Act, was repealed by a subsequent Act in 21. R. 2. holden

den unreasonable, without example; and against the Law and custome of the Parliament. This condemnes the Proposition for disabling the King to Pardon. 4 pars instit. fol. 42. The Act of 11. R. 2. so much urged by the other side, was an Act to which the King consented, and so a perfect Act: yet Note the Army then about the Towne: Note that that Law is against private persons, and by the 3. cap. thereof, the treasons there declared are declared; to be new treasons made by that Act, and not to be drawne to example, it was abrogated 21. R. 2. and revived by an usurper 1 H. 4. to please the people, and by the tenth chap. thereof enacts that nothing shall be treason but what is declared by 25. Ed. 3.

The Regality of the Crowne of England, is immediately subject to God and to none other. Plaine words, shewing where the supream power is.

The Commission of Array is in force and no other Commission, Rot. Parlm. 5. H. 4. numb. 24. an Act not printed, this Act was repealed by 4. and 5. P. G. M. cap. 2. this repealed by the Act of 1. Jacobi, and so it is of force at this day, for the repealing Statute.

16. Ed. cap. 3. 16. R. 2. cap. 5. H. 4.

Statute is repealed 4. pars instit. fol. 51. & 125. published sithence this Parliament, by the desire of the house of Commons, their Order is printed in the last leafe of the commentaries upon Magna Charta.

A booke allowed by Sir Na Brent called the reason of the War: fol. 65.

Sir Edward Cooke, by their party is holden for the Oracle of the Law, who wrote the said fourth part, in a calme and quiet time, and I may say, when there was no need to defend the authority of the Commission of Array.

For that objection, that that Commission leaves power to the Commissioners to tax men secundum facultates, and so make all mens estates Arbitrary: the answer is, that in levyng of publicke aydes upon mens goods and estates, which are variable, and probably cannot be certainly known by any but the owners, it is impossible to avoyd discretion in the assessments, for so it ever was, and ever will be. By this appeares that the Votes of the two Houses against the Commission of Array, were against the Law.

A. 5. 2. H. 5 4. pars instit. 44.

The death of the King dissolves the Parliament, if Kings should referre to the politick capacity it would continue after his death, 4 pars instit. 49. which proves that the King cannot

not be said to be there when he is absent, as now he is: there is no inter regnum in the Kingdome the dissolution of the Parliament by his death, shewes that the beginning and end thereof refers to the naturall person of the King, and therefore he may lawfully refuse the Propositions.

2. H. 5 Chap. 6. to the King onely it belongs to make Leagues with Forraigne Princes: this shewes where the supreme power is, and to whom the Militia belongs.

8. H. 6. numb. 57. Robt. Parl. Cooks H. 6.

4. pars instit. 25. No priviledge of Parliament is grantable for treason, felony, or breach of the peace, if not to any one Member, not to two, not to ten, not to the major part, 19. H. 6. 62. The Law is the inheritance of the King and his people, by which they are ruled, King and people; And the people are by the Law bound to ayd the King, and the King hath an inheritance to hold Parliaments, and in the ayds granted by the Commonalty. If the major part of a Parliament commit treason, they must not be Judges of it, for no man or body, can be Judge in his own cause, and aswell as ten or any number may commit treason, the greater number may aswell. The

21 H. 6. 13. The King by his Letters patents
Mond. 334. may constitute a County palatine and
grant Regall rights, this shewes where
the supream. power is.

Ed. 4.

17. Ed. 4. Rot. Parl. numb. 39. No
priviledge of Parliament is grantable
for treason, felony, or breach of the
peace, if not for one, not for two, or
more, or a major part.

Calvins Case
7. par. fol.
11, 12.

The same persons must not bee
Judge and party. A corporate body
can commit no treason, nor can trea-
son be committed against a corporate
body, 21. E. 4. 13. and 14. but the
persons of the men who make that
body may commit treason, and com-
mit it against the naturall person of
him who to some purposes is a body
corporate, but *quatenus corporate* no
treason can bee committed by or a-
gainst such a body; that body hath
no soule, no life; and subsists onely by
the fiction of the Law, and for that
reason the Law doth conclude as a-
foresaid; therefore the Statue of 25.
E. 3. must bee intended of the Kings
naturall person, conjoynd with the
politique which are inseparable, and
the Kings naturall person being at
Holnby, his politique is there also,
and not at Westminster; for the poli-
tique and naturall make one body in-
divisible.

Plot. com.
213.

If

If all the people of England should
breake the league made with a for-
raigne Prince, without the Kings con-
sent, the league holds & is not broken,
and therefore the representative body
is inferiour to his Majesties.

19 Ed. 4. 46.
22 Rd. 4.
Fit. 7. jurif-
diction l. 6.
placito.

The King may erect a Court of
Common pleas in what part of the
Kingdome he pleaseth by his letters
parents; can the two Houses do the
like?

1 Ed. 5. fol. 2. It cannot be said
that the King doth wrong, declared
by all the Judges and Serjeants at Law
then there.

1 Ed. 5.
4 Ed. 4. 25.
5 Ed. 4. 29.

The reason is, nothing can be done
in this Common-wealth by the
Kings grant or any other act of his,
as to the Subjects persons, goods,
Lands or liberties, but must be ac-
cording to established Lawes, which
the Judges are sworne to observe and
deliver betweene the King and his
people impartially to rich and poore,
high and low; and therefore the
Justices and the Ministers of Justice
are to be questioned and punished if
the Lawes be violated: and no re-
flection to be made on the King. All
Counsellors and Judges for a yeere
and three moneths untill the tumults
began this Parliament: were all left
to

2 Par. in fit.
158.

to the ordinary cause of Justice, what hath been done since is notorious.

R. 3.
1 R. 3. c. 17.
15. For great Causes and considerations an Act of Parliament was made for the surety of the said Kings person: if a Parliament were so reader of King Rich. the 3. the Houses have greater reason to care for the preservation of his Majesty.

Hen. 7.
11 H. 7. c. 1. The Subjects are bound by their allegiance to serve the King for the time being, against every Rebellion, power and might, reared against him within this Land, that it is against all Lawes, reason and good conscience, if the King should happen to be vanquished that for the said deed and true duty and allegiance they should suffer in any thing, it is ordained they should not; and all Acts of proceffe of Law hereafter to be made to the contrary are to be void: This Law is to be understood of the naturall Person of the King; for his politick capacity cannot be vanquished, nor war reared against it.

Relapsers are to have no benefit of this Act.

11 H. 7. 20.
4 H. 7. 18.
Henry 8.
7 H. 7. 14. It is no Statute, if the King assent not to it, and he may disassent, this proves the negative voice.

The

The King hath full power in all causes to do justice to all men: this is affirmed of the King, and not of the two Houses. **24 H. 8. c. 12.**
25 H. 8. c. 28.

The Commons in Parliament acknowledge no superiour to the King under God, the House of Commons confesse the King to be above the representative body of the Realm.

Of good right and equity the whole and sole power of pardoning treasons, felonies, &c. belong to the King, as also to make all Justices of Oyer and Terminer, Judges, Justices of the peace, &c. This Law condemns the practice of both Houses at this time. **27 H. 8. c. 24.**
Note.

The Kings Royall Assent to any Act of Parliament, signed with his hand, expressed in his Letters patents under the great Seale, and declared to the Lords and Commons, shall be as effectuell, as if he assented in his owne person; a vaine Act if the King be virtually in the Houses. **33 H. 8. c. 17.**

The King is the head of the Parliament, the Lords the principal members of the body, the Commons the inferiour members, and so the body is composed, therefore there is no more Parliament without a King, then there is a body without a head. **Dier. 38. H. 8. fo. 59. 60.**
There

There is a Corporation by the
14 H. 8. f. 3. Common-Law, as the King, Lords,
and Commons, are a Corporation in
Parliament, and therefore they are
no body without the King.

34 Ed. 3. 48.
1 Ed. 4. 2. The death of the King dischargeth
all mainprise to appeare in any Court
or to keepe the peace.

2 H. 4. 8.
1 H. 7. 10.
1 Ed. 5. 1. The death of the King disconti-
nues all Pleas by the Common-law,
which agreeth not with the virtuall
power insisted upon now.

Ed. 6.
2 Ed. 6. c. 7. Writs are discontinued by the death
of the King; Patents of Judges,
Commission for Justices of the Peace,
Sheriffs, Escheators, determined
by his death: where is the virtuall
power?

1 Ed. 5. c. 2. All authority and jurisdiction spi-
rituall and temporall is derived from
the King, therefore none from the
Housess

2. 3 Ed. 6. c. 2.
2.
11 H. 7. c. 1.
Calvins
Case.
So part.
Cooke.
1 Pars instit.
69. His Majesties Subjects, according
to their bounden duties, ought to
serve the King in his warres, of this
side or beyond the Seas, beyond the
seas is to be understood for wages:
This proves the power of warres, and
preparation for warre to be in the
King.

5. 6 Ed. 6. 11. It is most necessary both for com-
monpolicy and duty of the Subject,
to

to refraine all manner of shamefull
slanders against their King, which
when they be heard, cannot but be o-
dible to his true and loving subjects,
upon whom dependeth the whole u-
nity and universall weale of the
Realme. This condemnes their conti-
nuing of the weekely Pamphlets, who
have beene so foule mouthed against
his Majesty.

The punishment of all offenders
against the Lawes, belongs to the
King, and all jurisdictions do, and
of right ought to belong to the King.
This leaves all to his Majesty.

All Commissions to leavy men
for the warre, are awarded by the
King: The power of warre onely
belongs to the King.

It belongs to the King to defend
his people, and to provide Armes and
Force: No speech of the two Hou-
ses.

Roy ad sole government de ses subjects.
Corps naturall le Roy & politique sont un
corps. That is, the king hath the sole
government of his Subjects, the bo-
dy politick and the naturall body of
the King make one body, and not di-
vers, and are inseperable and indivi-
sible.

The body naturall and politique
make

Q. Mar.
1 Mar. Pl. 2.
cap. 2.

4. 5 P. & M.
c. 3.
Q. Eliz.
10 Eliz. Pl.
315.

Plow. 234.
242. 213.
Calvins case.
7. pars fol.
12. Plow.
carr. 213.

Plow. 934.
2430 213.
Calvins case
7. pars fol. 12

make one body, and are not to be severed : Ligeance is due to the naturall body, and is due by nature, Gods Law, and Mans Law cannot be forfeited nor renounced by any meanes, it is inseparable from the person.

1 Eliz. cap. 2
Caudries
case 5 pars
fol. 2

Every Member of the House of Commons, at every Parliament takes a corporall Oath : That the King is the supreme and onely Governour in all causes in all his Dominions, otherwise he is no Member of that House; The words of the Law are, in all causes, over all persons.

63 Eliz. 3.
pars infra.
fol. 6. 2

The said Act of 1 Eliz. is but declarative of the ancient Law, Caudries Case, *ibid.*

The Earle of Essex, and others, assembled multitudes of men to remove Councillors, adjudged Treason by all the Judges of England.

39 Eliz. Hil.
21. 1. 1001 *ibid.*

To depose the King, or take him by force, to imprison him untill he hath yielded to certaine demands, adjudged Treason, and adjudged accordingly in the Lord Cobhams Case.

39 Ed. Brad
cases. 9. &
16. By all
the Judges
of England,
ibid. 10. Elis.
Plow. 386

Arising to alter Religion established, or any Law, is treason; so for taking of the Kings Castles, Forts, Ports or Shipping, Brooke treason 24. 3. & 4. Philip and Mary, Dier, Staffords Case concerning Scarborough.

The

The Law makes not the servant greater then the Master, nor the subject greater then the King, for that were to subvert order and measure.

The Law is not knowne but by Usage, and Usage proves the Law, and how Usage hath been is notoriously knowne.

10 Eliz.
Plow. 319

The King is our onely rightfull and lawfull Leige Lord and Sovereigne, we doe upon the knees of our hearts adnize constant Faith, Loyalty, and Obedience to the King and his Royall progeny, in this high Court of Parliament, where all the body of the Realme is either in person, or by representation : We doe acknowledge that the true and sincere Religion of the Church is continued and established by the King. And doe recognize, as we are bound by the Law of God and Man, the Realme of England, and the Imperiall crowne thereof doth belong to him by inherent birth-right, and lawfull and undoubted succession, and submit our selves and our posterities for ever, untill the last drop of our blood be spent, to his rule, and beseech the King to accept the same as the first fruits of our Loyalty and faith to his Majesty and his posterity for ever; and for that this Act is not

R. James,
1 Jac. cap. 1
9 Ed 4 fol 8

not compleat nor perfect without his Majesties assent, the same is humbly desired. This proves that the Houses are not above the King; that Kings have not their titles to the Crown by the two Houses, but by inherent birth right, and that there can be no Statute without his expresse assent; and destroyes the Chintera of the Kings virtuell being in the Houses.

3 Ric. cap. 4.
23 Eliz. c. 1.

To promise obedience to the Pope or any other State, Prince or Potentate, other then the King, his heyres and successors, is treason; and therefore those persons who call the houses the Estates offend this Law.

R. Charles
Collection
of Ordinances,
fol. 27.
1 pars. ib. fol.
7:8.

Such Bills as his Majesty is bound in conscience and justice to passe, are no Law without his assent.

To designe the ruine of the Kings person, or of Monarchy, is a monstrous and injurious charge.

ibid. fol. 863.

Ubi lex non distinguit, non est distinguendum; all the aforesaid Acts and Lawes do evidently prove the Militia to belong to the King: that the King is not virtually in the two Houses; that the King is not considerable separately in relation to his politick capacity: that the King is not a person trusted with a power, but that it is his inherent birth-right from God, Nature,

Nature, and Law, and that he hath not his power from the people: These Lawes have none of those distinctions of naturall and politicke, *abstractum & concretum*, power and person: in *Caesars* time this Island had Kings, and ever since, which is almost 17 hundred yeares agoe.

No King can be named, in any time, made in this Kingdome by the people; A Parliament never made **King**, for they were Kings before: the Parliaments are summoned by the Kings Writs, which for Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses begins thus: *vix.*

Rex vic. Wilts. Saltem. Quia Nos de avisamento & assensu consilii nri, pro quibus, arduis & urgentib. negotiis nos statum & defensionem Regni nri, Ang. & Eccles. Anglic. concernentibus quoddam Parliamentum nrum, apud B. teneri ordinavimus & ibid. cum Prelatis Magnatib. & proceribus dicti Regni nri. Colloquium habere & tractatum, tibi precipimus firmiter injungendo quod facta Proclamatione in
C
proc.

prox. Comitatu tuo post receptionem ejusd. Brevis, duos Milites gladiis cinctos, &c. eligi facias ad faciendum & consentiendum hiis que tunc ibidem de Communi Concilio vro. Angl. faventi Deo contigerit ordinari super Negotiis ante dictis, ita quod pro defectu potestatis hujusmodi seu propter improvidam electionem Milium, Civium, & Burgensium prædicta negotia vra, infecta non remanerent.

4 pars Inst. 241.

4 pars Inst. fol. 3. & 4

The King is *Principium, caput & finis Parliamenti*, the body makes not the head, nor that which is posterior, that which is prior, *consilium non est Preceptum, consilarii non sunt Preceptoris*, for Counsell to compell a consent, hath not been heard of to this time in any age, and the House of Commons, by the Writ, are not called *ad consilium*; the Writs to the twelve Judges, Kings Counsell, twelve Masters of the Chancery are *consilium impensuri*, and so of the Peeres. The Writs for the Comminalty, *Ad faciendum & consentiendum*: Which shewes what power the representative body hath

hath, they have not power to give an Oath; neither doe they claime it.

The King at all times, when there is no Parliament, and in Parliament is assisted with the advice of the Judges of the Law, 12 in number, for England at least hath two Sergeants when fewest; an Attorney and Solicitour, twelve Masters of the Chancery, his Councill of State consisting of some great Prelates, and other great Personages, versed in State affaires, when they are fewest to the number of twelve. All these persons are alwaies of great substance, which is not preserved, but by the keeping of the Law; The Prelates versed in divine Law, the other Grandees in affaires of State, and managery of Government; The Judges, Kings Sergeants, Attorney, Solicitour, and Masters of the Chancery versed in the Law and Customes of the Realme: All sworne to serve the King and his people justly and truly; the King is also sworne to observe the Lawes, and the Judges have in their Oath a clause, that they shall doe common right to the Kings people, according to the established Lawes, notwithstanding any command of the King to the contrary, under the Great Seale

The Oath of the Justices 18 of E. 3. among Statutes of that yeare.

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or otherwise, the people are safe by the Lawes in force without any new: The Law finding the Kings of this Realme assisted with so many great men of Conscience, Honour and skill in the rule of Common-wealth, knowledge of the Lawes, and bound by the high and holy bond of an Oath upon the Evangelists, settles among other powers upon the King, a power to refuse any Bill agreed upon by both Houses, and power to pardon all offences, to passe any Grants in his Minority, (there are many great persons living hold many a thousand pounds a yeare by patents from *Edward* the sixth, passed when he was but ten yeares of age) not to be bound to any Law to his prejudice, whereby he doth not binde himselfe, power of war and peace, coyning of Mony, making all Officers, &c. The Law, for the reasons aforesaid, hath approved these powers to be unquestionable in the King, and all Kings have enjoyed them till 3 *Nov.* 1640.

It will be said notwithstanding all this fence about the Lawes, the Lawes have been violated, and therefore the said powers must not hold, the two Houses will remedy this.

The answer to this is evident:
There

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There is no time past, nor time present, nor will there be time to come, so long as men manage the Law; but the Lawes will be broken more or lesse, as appears by the story of every age. All the pretended violations of this time were remedied by Acts to which the King consented before his departure 10. *Jan.* 1641. being then driven away by Tumults: And the Houses for a yeare and almost three Moneths, from 3 *Nov.* 1640. to 10 *Jan.* 1641. as aforesaid, being a yeare and almost three Moneths, had time and liberty to question all those persons who are either causes or instruments of the violation of any of the Lawes.

Examine how both Houses remedied them in former times. First, touching Religion, what hath been done this way? Both Houses in *Henry* the eighths time tendred to him a Bill to be passed called commonly the Bill of the six Articles, this was conceived by them to be a just and a necessary Bill: Had not *Henry* the eighth done well to have refused the passing of this Bill? Both Houses tendred a Bill to him to take the reading of the Scriptures from most of the Laity: Had not King *Henry* the eighth

C.131

eighth

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eight deserved much praise to reject this Bill? In Queene *Maries* time both Houses exhibited a Bill to her to introduce the Popes power, and the Roman Religion; had not Queene *Mary* done well to have refused this Bill? Many such instances may be given, The ~~two Houses~~ now at *Westminster* I am sure will not deny but the refusall of such Bills have beene just, the King being assisted as aforesaid, and why not so in these times?

For the Civill Government, what a Rill did both Houses present to *Richard* the third, to make good his Title to the Crowne; had it not beene great honour to him to have rejected it? What Bills were exhibited to *Henry* the eight by both Houses for bastardizing of his Daughter *Elizabeth*, a Queene of renowned memory, to settle the Crowne of this Realme, for default of Issue of his body, upon such persons as he should declare by his Letters Patents, or his last Will, and many more of the like? had not this refusall of passing such Bills magnified his vertue, and rendered him to Posterity in a different Character from what he now hath?

And by the experience of all times, and the consideration of humane frailty,

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frailty, this conclusion is manifestly deduced, that it is not possible to keep men at all times (be they the Houses, or the King and his Councill) but there will be sometimes some deviation from the Lawes, and therefore the constant and certaine powers fixed by the ancient Law must not be made voyd, and the Kings Ministers; the Lawes doe punish where the Law is transgressed, and they onely ought to suffer for the same.

In this Parliament the Houses exhibited a Bill to take away the suffrages of Bishops in the upper House of Parliament, and have since agreed there shall be no more Bishops at all, might not the King if he had so pleased have answered this Rill with *Le Roys' avisera*, or *ne veult*? it was against *Magna Charta*, *Articuli Cleri* and many other Acts of Parliament. And might have farther given these reasons, if it had so pleased him for the same: First, that this Bill destroys the Writ whereby they are made two Houses of Parliament, 14 *Hen. 7. fol. 22. Evesq; est signior de grand honneur*, the King in the Writ being *cum prelati colloquium habere*: Secondly, they have been in all Parliaments since we had any, and voted, but in such

such wherein they themselves were concerned : And there have been Bishops here sithence we were Christians, and the Fundamentall Law of the Kingdome approves of them : If any of them were conceived offensive, they were left to Justice, and his Majesty would put in inoffensive men in their places ; but sithence his Majesty hath passed the Bill for taking away their Votes in Parliament, it is a Law that bindes us so farre.

Upon the whole matter the Law hath notably determined that Bills agreed by both Houses, pretended to be for the publick good, are to be judged by the King, for in all Kings Reignes Bills have been preferred by both Houses, which alwaies are pretended to be for the publique good, and many times are not, and were rejected with *Roy's misera*, or *Roy ne veult*.

This Parliament began the 3 of *Novemb.* 1640. before that time in all the kings reign no armed power did force any of the people to doe any thing against the Law ; what was done was by his Judges, Officers, Refers, and Ministers from that time untill the 10. of *Ja.* 1641. when the King went from *London* to avoyd the danger of frequent tumults, being a year and 3 months, Privie Counsellors and all his Justices & Minitters were left to the Justice of the Law, there wanted not time to punish punishable men.

There

The Sphere of the House of Commons is to represent the grievances of the Countrey, to grant aydes for the King upon all fit occasions extraordinary, to assent to the making or abrogating of Lawes : The Orb of the House of Lords to reforme erroneous judgements given in the Kings Bench, to redresse the delayes of Courts of Justice, to receive all Petitions, to advise his Majesty with their Councell, to have their Votes in making or abrogating of Lawes, and to propose for the common good, what they conceive meet.

Lex non cogit ad impossibilia, Subjects are not to expect from Kings impossible things, so many Judges, Councellours, Sheriffes, Justices of the Peace, Commissioners, Ministers of State, that the King should over-looke them all, cannot be, it is impossible.

The King is vertyually in his ordinary Courts of Justice; so long as they continue his Courts; their charge is to administer the Lawes in being, and not to delay, deferre, or sell Justice for any Commandment of the King. We have Lawes enough; *Instrumenta boni seculi sunt boni viri*, good Ministers, as Judges and Officers are many times wanting, the

houses propose new Lawes, or abrogation of the old, both induce novelty; the Law for the reasons aforesaid, makes the King the onely Judge, who is assisted therein by a great number of grave, learned and prudent men, as aforesaid.

For the considerations aforesaid the Kings Party adhered to him, the Law of the Land is their Birth-right, their Guide, no offence is committed where that is not violated; they found the Commission of Array warranted by the Law; they found the King in this Parliament to have quitted the Ship-money, Knight-hood-money, seven Courts of Justice, consented to a Triennial Parliament, settled the French bounds, took away the Clarke of the Market of the household, trusted the House with the Navy, passed an Act not to dissolve this Parliament without the Houses assent; no people in the world so free if they could have been content with Lawes, Oathes, and reason, and nothing more could or can be devised to secure us, neither hath been in any time.

Notwithstanding all this we found the King driven from London by frequent

frequent tumults, that two thirds and more of the Lords had deserted the House for the same cause, and the greater part of the House of Commons left that House also for the same reason; new men chosen in their places against Law, by the pretended Warrant of a counterfeit Oath, and in the Kings name against his consent, leaving Warre against him, and seizing his Ports, Forts, Magazines and Revenue, and converting them to his destruction, and the subversion of the Law and Land, laying Taxes on the people, never heard of before in this Land; devised new Oathes to oppose Forces raised by the King, nor to adhere to him, but to them in this Warre which they call the Negative Oath, and the Oath and Covenant.

By severall wayes never used in this kingdom, they have raised Monies to foment this Warre, and especially to enrich some among them; namely, first, Excess, secondly, Contributions, thirdly, Sequestrations, fourthly, Fift-parts, fifthly, Twentieth-parts, sixthly, Decies money, seventhly, Sale of Blunders and red goods, eighthly, Loans, ninthly, Beneficences, tenthly, Collecti-

ons upon these fast-dayes, eleventhly, ~~also~~ Impositions upon Merchandizes, twelfely, Guards maintained upon the charge of private men, thirteenthly, fifty Subsidies at one time, fourteenthly, Compositions with such as they call Delinquents, fiftcentlaly, Sale of Wiltshire Lands, &c.

1 R. 3. cap. 3
Bract. li. 3. c. 8. Stan-
ford, 192.
Sir Ger.
Fleetwoods
Case, 8. par.
Cook 7. H. 4.
last leaf.

From the Kings Party meanes of subsistence are taken; before any Indictment, their Lands seized, their goods taken, the Law allowes a Traitor or Fellow attained, *Necessaria sibi & familie sue in victu & vestitu*, where is the Covenant? Where is the Petition of Right? Where is the liberty of the Subject?

First, we have ayded the King in this Warre contrary to the Negative Oath, and other Votes: Our Warrant is the twenty fifth of Edward the third, the second Chapter, and the said resolutions of all the Judges.

4. pars. Instit.
225.
2 Instit.
696.
The Law so
at the Edi-
tion of that
booke.
Huston and
Crook.

Secondly, we have maintained the Commission of Array, by the Kings Command, contrary to their Votes: We are warranted by the Statute of the fifth of Henry the fourth, and the judgement of Sir Edward Cooke, the Oracle of the Law as they call him.

Thirdly, we maintained Arch-
Bishops

Bishops and Bishops, whom they would suppress. Our warrant is, *Magna Charta*, and many Statutes more.

Fourthly, we have maintained the Booke of *Common prayer*, they suppress it: Our warrant is five acts of Parliament in Edward the sixt, and Queene Elizabeths time, 5 *Pelcha* 35, Elizabeth inter placita Corona in Banco Regis, New booke of Entries, fol. 252. Penry, for publishing two scandalous Libels against the Church Govern- ment, was indicted, arraigned, attain- ted, and executed at Tyburne.

Fifthly, we maintained the *Whitts* of the Kingdome to belong to the King, they the contrary: Our war- rant is the Statute of the seventh of Edward the first, and many Statutes sithence, the practise of all times, and the Custome of the Realme.

Sixthly, we maintained the count- terfeiting of the great Seals to be high Treason, and so of the usurpa- tion of the Kings foris, Ports, Shipping, Castles, and his Re- venue, and the coming of Ho- ney, against them: We have our warrant by the said Statute of the twenty fifth of Edward the third, Chapter the second, and divers o- thers

thers since, and the practise of all times.

Seventhly, we maintaine that the King is the only supreme Governour in all causes: They, that his Majesty is to be governed by them: Our warrant is the Statutes of the first of Queene Elizabeth, Chapter the first, and the fifth of Queene Elizabeth the first.

9 Ed. 4. fol. 4.

Eightly, We maintaine that the King is King by an inherent birth-right, by nature, by Gods Law, and by the Law of the Land. They say his Kingly right is an Office upon trust: Our warrant is the Statute of the first of King James, Chapter the first. And the resolution of all the Judges of England in Calvins Case.

Ninthly, we maintaine that the politick capacity is not to be severed from the naturall. They hold the contrary: Our warrant is two Statutes (viz.) *exilium Hugonis in Edward* the seconds time, and the first of *Edward* the third Chapter the second, and their Oracle who hath published it to Posterity, that it is damnable, detestable, and execrable Treason, *Calvins Case years 7. fol. 11.*

Tenthly, we maintaine that who aydes the King at home or abroad,

ought not to be molested or questioned for the same, they hold and practise the contrary; Our warrant is the Statute of the eleventh of Henry the seventh, Chapter the first.

Eleventhly, we maintaine that the King hath power to dissent to any Bill agreed by the two Houses: which they deny: Our warrant is the Statute of the second of Henry the fifth, and the practise of all times, the first of King Charles, Chapter the seventh, the first of King James, Chapter the first.

Twelfthly, we maintaine that Parliaments ought to be holden in a grave and peaceable manner, without tumults; They allowed multitudes of the meanest sort of the people to come to Westminster to cry Coll. of for justice when they could not have Ord. fol. 31. their will, and keepe guards of armed men to wait upon them: Our warrant is the Statute of the seventh of Edward the second, and their Oracle.

Thirteenthly, we maintaine that there is no State within this Kingdome but the Kings Majesty, and that to adhere to any other State within this Kingdome is high Treason: Our warrant is the Statute

ture of the third of King James, Chapter the fourth, and the twenty third of Queene Elizabeth, Chapter the first.

Fourteenthly, wee maintaine that to levy a warre to remove Counsellours, to alter Religion, or any Law established is high Treason. They hold the contrary: Our warrant is the resolutions of all the Judges of England in Queene Elizabeths time, and their Oracle agrees with the same.

Fifteenthly, wee maintaine that no man should be imprisoned, put out of his Lands, but by due course of Law, and that no man ought to be adjudged to death but by the Law established, the Customes of the Realme, or by Act of Parliament; They practise the contrary in London, Bristol, Kent, &c. Our warrant is Magna Charta, Chapter the twenty ninth, the Petition of Right, the third of King Charles, and divers Lawes there mentioned.

Wee of the Kings party, did and do detest Monopolies, and Shipmoney, and all the grieuanes of the people as much as any men living, wee do well know that our estates, lives and fortunes are preserved

ved by the Lawes, and that the King is bound by his Lawes, wee love Parliament, if the Kings Judges, Counsell or Ministers have done amisse, they had from the third of November, 1640. to the tenth of January, 1641. time to punish them, being all left to justice, where is the Kings fault.

The Law saith the Kings can do no wrong, that he is *medicus Regni pater patrie sponsus Regni qui per annum*, is espoused to his Realme at his Coronation; The King is Gods Lieutenant, and is not able to do an unjust thing, these are the words of the Law.

One great matter is pretended, that the people are not sure to enjoy the Acts passed this Parliament, A succeeding Parliament may repeale them; The objection is very weake; a Parliament succeeding to that may repeale that repealing Parliament: That feare is endlesse and remedlesse, for it is the essence of Parliaments being compleat, and as they ought to be, of Head, and all the Members, to have power over Parliaments before; Parliaments are as the times are; If a turbulent faction prevails, the Parliaments are wicked, as appears by the examples recited before of extreme wicked

11 pars Cooks Reports Magdalen Colledge Case.

wicked Parliaments; if the times be sober and modest, prudent and not bit-
assed, the Parliaments are right good,
and honourable, and they are good
medicines and salves; but in this
Parliament *excessit medicina modum.*

In this cause and warre betweene
the Kings Majesty, and the two Hou-
ses at *Westminster*, what guide had the
Subjects of the Land to direct them
but the Lawes? What meanes
could they use to discern what to fol-
low, what to avoid, but the Lawes?
The King declares it **Treason** to ad-
here to the Houses in this warre: The
Houses declare it **Treason** to adhere
to the King in this warre: The Sub-
jects for a great and considerable part
of them (**Treason** being such a crime
as forfeits life and estate; also renders
a mans Posterity base, beggerly, and
infamous) looke upon the Lawes, and
finde the **Letter of the Law** requi-
res them to **assist the King**, as before is
manifested; was ever Subject crimi-
nally punisht in any age or Nation for
his pursuit of what the Letter of the
Law commands?

The Subjects of the Kingdome
finde the distinction and interpretati-
on now put upon the Lawes of *Ab-
stractum & Concretum*, **Power** and **Per-
son**

on, body politick, and naturall, per-
sonall presence and virtuell, to have
beene condemned by the Law; and
so the Kings Party had both the Let-
ter of the Law, and the interpretati-
on of the Letter cleared to their judg-
ments, whereby they might evident-
ly perceive what side to adhere to,
what satisfaction could modest peace-
able and loyall men more desire?

*A verbo legis in criminibus & poenis
non est recedendum*, hath been an ap-
proved maxime of Law in all ages
and times: If the King be King and
remaine in his Kingly Office (as they
call it) then all the said Lawes are a-
gainst them without colour; they say
the said Lawes relate to him in his
Office, they cannot say otherwise;
they make Commissions and Pardons
in the Kings name, and the person of
the King and his body politick can-
not, nor ought to be severed as hath
beene before declared: And the
Members of both Houses have
sworne constantly in this **Parliam-
ent** that the King is the **only su-
preme Governour** in all causes, o-
ver all persons at this present
time.

For what of verball or personall
commands of the King which is ob-
jected,

Coll. of Or-
dinances,
777.

5. Eliz. cap.
1. Eliz. cap.

jected; we affirme few things to be subject thereto by the Law: But his Majesties Command under his Great Seale, which in this warre hath been used by the Kings Command for his Commission to save and array men, that is no personall command (which the Law in some cases disallows) but that is such a command, so made, as all men hold their Lands by, who hold by Patents; all Corporations have their Charters which hold by Charters, and all Judges and Officers their places and callings.

It is Objected, the King cannot suppress his Courts of Justice, and that this warre tended to their suppression.

The answer is, the King cannot nor ought to suppress Justice, or his Courts of Justice, nor ever did; but Courts of Justice by *abuser or non user* cease to be Courts of Justice; when Judges are made, and proceedings in those Courts holden by others then Judges made by the King, and against his command under the great Seale, and his Majesty is not obeyed; but the Votes of the Houses; and his Judges breaking that condition in Law, of trust and loyalty, implied in their Patents, are no longer his Judges;

Sol.
7 pars The
Table of
Westmer-
lands Ca c.
1 Eliz. Dier.
165. 7 pars
Cooke.

The case of
discontinu-
ance of
Process.

ges; they obey and exercise their places by vertue of Writs and Proceses under a counterfet Seale: The King onely can make Judges, the twenty seventh of Henry the eighth, Chapter the twenty fourth, **Justices of the Peace, &c.** The Kings Patent makes Judges: The chiefe Justice of the Kings Bench is made by the Kings Writ onely of all the Judges.

The **Great Seale** is the key of the Kingdome, and meet it is that the King should have the key of his Kingdome about him; which confutes their saying that the King got the Seale away surreptitiously.

The King, and he only may remove his Courts from *Westminster* into some other place: at *Torke* the Tearmes were kept for seven yeares, in *Edward* the first's time; but for the Court of Common Pleas, the place must be certaine; for the Kings Bench and Chancery, the King by the Law may command them to attend his person alwaies if it seeme so meet unto him; but the removing of the Common Pleas must be to a place certaine, and so notified to the people.

All the Bookes of Law in all times agree, that the King may grant conu-
fance

28 H. 8.
Dier 11.

Articuli su-
per chartas
cap. 5.
2 pars justit.
552.

Britton. fol.
23.

6 H. 7. 9. 6 Eli. Dier. 226.
 fance of all Pleas at his pleasure with
 in any County or Precinct to be holden
 there onely, and remove the Courts from
 Westminster to some other place (for the
 Common Pleas, the place must be certaine,
 and so notified to the people) and adjourne
 the Termes as he sees cause: All which
 the two houses have violated.

Some seeming objections of Master
 Prinn's, scattered in divers books
 answered, and the truth thereby more
 fully cleared.

THE first of Henry the fourth, 102.
 revived the Statute of the eleventh
 of Richard the second, and repeales
 the one and twentieth of Richard
 the second, whereby certaine persons
 were declared Traytors to the King
 and kingdome; being of the Kings
 Party, by 11. Rich. 2. 5. 11.

True; but note, the eleventh of Richard
 the second, a Parliament beset Sol.
 with 40000. men, and the King assents
 to it; so an Act, and besides the first
 of Henry the fourth declares, that
 the Treasons mentioned in the Act
 of the eleventh of Richard the second,
 being but against a few private men,
 shall not be drawne into example,
 and that no Treason should be but
 such as the twenty fifth of Edward the
 third declares: All these are Acts
 passed by the King, and the three
 Estates, nor to be drawne into exam-
 ple in a tumultuous time, by a besieged
 Parliament, with an Army, and
 Henry

Some

Sol.

9 Ed. 4. fol.

Henry the fourth being an Usurper makes that Act of the first of Henry the fourth to secure himselfe : Also what is this to the Votes of the two Houses onely at this time?

2. Ob. The Court of Parliament is above the King, for it may avoyd his Charters, Commissions, &c. granted against the Law.

And the Law is above the King.

Sol. By the same reason you may say that the Courts of Chancery, or any of the Courts of Law at Westminster are above the King, for they make of no effect the Kings Charters, which are passed against the Law; and the King is subject to Law, and sworne to maintaine it. Againe, it is no Parliament without the King, and the King is the head thereof, he is *principium caput & finis* of a Parliament, as *Modus tenendi Parliament*, hath it, and two houses onely, want *principium caput & finis* of a Parliament, and it is a sorry Parliament that wants all these: And therefore to say that Parliaments are above the King, is to say the King is above himselfe.

3. Ob. The Parliament can enlarge the Kings Prerogative, therefore it is above him.

Sol. If the King assent, otherwise not; and

and then it is an Act of Parliament, and otherwise no Act.

4. Ob. Bracton saith, God, the Law, and the Kings Court, (*viz.*) his Earles and Barons are above the King, *viz.* in Parliament, as Mr. Prynne expounds it.

Sol. Where is then the Houle of Commons? Indeed, take God, the Law, and Earles and Barons together, it is true; but to affirme that the Earles and Barons in Parliament are above the King (the King being the head of the Parliament, and they one of the members) how an inferiour member is above the head, is hard to conceive; besides, that position destroyes all Mr. Prynnes discourse, who attributes much to the House of Commons.

5. Ob. The King is but one of the three Estates of Parliament, and two are greater then one; therefore above.

Sol. The Legs, Armes, and Trunke of the body are greater then the Head, and yet not above, nor with life without it; the argument holds for quantity, but not for quality; and in truth, the King is none of the three Estates but above them all; the three Estates are, the Lords Spirituall, the Lords Temporall, and the Commons; Coke, their Oracle, in his Chap. of Parl. f. 1

In Corporations, the greater number

6 Ob. ber of voyces make all the Acts of the Corporation valid ; therefore so in Parliament.

Sol. By this reason the Kings assent is needlesse, and to no end: and all the Acts of Parliament formerly mentioned, and Law-bookes have quite mistaken the matter, which with unanimous voyce requires the Kings assent as necessary : besides, the Corporations are so constituted by the Kings Charters, and the greater number of Votes shall make their Acts valid.

7 Ob. The King, as King, is present in his Parliament as well as in all other his Courts of Justice, howbeit he is not there.

Sol. In his other Courts of Justice he hath no voyce, he is none of the Judges, in the Parliament he hath ; if his presence be not necessary, his voyce is not, nor his assent.

8 Ob. Sovereigne power of Parliaments, 46. The originall prime legislative power of making Lawes, to binde the Subjects and their posterity, rests not in the King, but in the Kingdome and Parliament, which represents it.

74. Sol. Master *Prinne* in the same lease affirms, and truly, that the Kings assent is generally requisite to passe Lawes and ratifie them ; the King

King is the Head of the Kingdome and Parliament, how then can a Body act without a Head?

A major part of a Corporation bindes, therefore the major part in Parliament, and so of by Lawes. 9 Ob.

The Corporation is so bound, either by the Kings Charters, or by prescription, which sometimes had the Kings concession ; but prescription, and Law, and practise, alwaies left the King a negative voyce. Sol.

The King cannot alter the Bills presented to him by both Houses. 10 Ob.

True, but the King may refuse them. Sol.

Acts of Parliament and Lawes ministred in the Reignes of Usurpers, binde rightfull Kings, 11 Ob. 90.

What is this to prove the two Houses power only, which is the question? Sol.

A King *de facto* must be obeyed by them who submitted to him, and they are his Subjects by their submission, and not Subjects *de facto* to the true King, and such being Traytours and Rebels to the Regent King (having renounced the true King) when the lawfull King is restored, may be punished by him for their Treason against the Usurper : Bnt here is a King still in both cases, and the proceedings

ceedings at Law holds, the Judges having their Patents from the being Kings, in the Reignes of Kings, *de facto* or *de jure*, for all Kings are bound, and sworne to observe the Lawes.

12 Ob. A King dyes without Heire, is an Infant, *non compos mentis*, &c. the two Houses may establish Lawes, go

Sol. There is no *Inter-regnum* in England, as appears by all our Bookes of Law; and therefore the dying without Heire is a vaine supposition, and by their principle he is considerable in his politick capacity, which cannot dye at all: The Protector, assisted by the Councell of the King at Law, his twelve Judges, the Councell of State, his Attorney, Solicitor, and two Sergeants at Law, his twelve Masters of the Chancery, hath in the Kings behalfe, and ever had a Negative Voyce; but what is this to the present question? We have a King of full age, of great wisdom and judgement; the power of the two Houses in such a case to be over the King, cannot be showne.

13 Ob. The King cannot dissent to publique and necessary Bills for the common good, go

Sol. Nor ever did good King; but who shall

shall be judge, whether they be publique and necessary? The *major* part in either of the Houses, for passing of Bills so pretended, may be but one or two voyces, or very few, and perhaps of no judicious men; is it not then fitter or more agreeable to reason, that his Majesty and Councell of State, his twelve Judges, his Sergeants, Attorney, and Solicitor, twelve Masters of the Chancery, should judge of the conveniency and benefit of such Bills for the publick good, rather than a *minor*, (of which sort there may be in the Houses) or a weake man, or a few, who oftentimes carry it by making the *major* part, which involves the consent of all? Let reason determine.

The Kings of England have been elective; and the King by his Coronation Oath is bound to maintaine *justas leges & consuetudines quas vulgus elegerit*, go

14 Ob. Dopeny hath been in the Kingdome, and therefore to continue it still, will not be taken for a good argument; when things are settled for many ages, to looke back to times of confusion is to destroy all repose: The Act of Parliament, of the first of K. James, Chapter the first, and all our

extrant Lawes say, that the Kings Office is an heritage inherent in the bloud of our Kings, and their Birth-right.

Ed. 4. c. 1 And Usurpers that come in by the consent of the people, are Kings *de facto*, but not *de jure*, as appears by the Acts of Parliament declaring them so; and by all our Law-bookes, and the fundamentall constitution of the Land, Regall power is hereditary and not elective.

1 Hen 7. For the words (*vulgus elegerit*) if *vulgus* be applied to the House of Commons, they of themselves can make no Lawes: The Peeres were never yet termed *vulgus*; but allowing they be so called, the Lawes to be made be just, and who is fit to judge thereof, is before made evident.

15 Ob. Customes cannot referre to future time, and both are coupled, Lawes and Customes.

Princes have been deposed, and may be by the two Houses, g^o

Sol. The deposers were **Taytours**, as appears by the resolution of all the Judges of *England*; *Coke*, Chap. Treason, in the second part of the Institures: And never was King deposed but in tumultuous and mad times, and by the power of Armies, and

and they who were to be the succeeding Kings in the head of them, as *Edward* the third, and *Henry* the fourth.

The appeale to the Parliament for *16 Ob.* errors in Judgements in all Courts is frequent, g^o

This is onely to the House of *Sol.* Lords, and that is not the Parliament; the House of Commons have nothing to doe therewith; and in the House of Peeres, if a Writ of Errour be brought to reverse any judgement, there is first a Petition to the King for the allowance thereof, and the reason of the Law in this case is, for that the Judges of the Land all of them, the Kings Councell, and twelve Masters of the Chancery assist there, by whose advice erroneous judgements are redressed.

The Parliaments have determined *17 Ob.* of the rights of Kings, as in *Henry* the sixts time, and others, and Parliaments have bound the succession of Kings, as appears by the Statute of the thirteenth of *Queene Elizabeth*, Chapter the first: And the discent of the Crowne is guided rather by a Parliamentary Title then by common Law, g^o

If this objection be true, that the Title

Title to the Crowne is by Parliament, then we had no Usurpers, for they all had Parliaments to backe them; yea, **Richard** the third, that **Monster**. All our Bookes of Law say they have the Crowne by descent, and the Statutes of the Land declare, that they have the same by inherent birth-right. And the Statute of the thirteenth of **Elizabeth**, the first Chapter, was made to secure **Queene Elizabeth** against the **Queene of Scots**, then in the Kingdome, clayning the Crowne of **England**, and having many adherents: And that Statute to that end affirmes no such power in the two Houses (which is the question) but in **Queene Elizabeth**, and the two Houses, which makes against the pretence of this time.

Master **Bryne**, fol. 104 of his booke, intituled, **the Parliaments supreme power**, &c. Objecting the Statute of the first of **Queene Elizabeth**, and his owne Oath, that the King is the onely supream Governour of this Realme; Answers, The Parliament is the supreme power, and the King supreme Governour: And yet there he allowes him a **Negative Voyce**; and fol. 107. confesseth, that

that Acts of Parliament translated the Crowne from the right Heires at Common-Law, to others who had no good Title, then the Parliamentary Title makes not the King, so powerfull in truth, that it escapes from a man unawares: To make a distinction betweene supream Governour, and supream power, is very strange, for who can governe without power?

The King assembles the Parliament by his Writ, adjournes, prorogues, and dissolves the Parliament, by the Law at his pleasure, as is evident by constant practise, the House of Commons never sate after an adjournement of the Parliament by the Kings Command: Where is the supream power?

*Vide Speep
645. 4. par.
Instic. 27.
& 2.*

The King by his Oath is bound to deny no man right, much lesse the Parliament, to agree to all just and necessary Lawes proposed by them to the King. This is the substance of the discourse against the Kings Negative Voyce.

The King is so bound as is set downe in the Objection; but who shall judge whether the Bill proposed be just and necessary? For all that they do propose are so pretended and carried

fol.

carried in either Houle, sometimes by one or two Voyces; or some few as aforesaid, and certainly it hath been shewen, the King, his Counsell of State, his Judges, Sergeants, Attorney, Sollicitor, and twelve Masters of the Chancery can better judge of them, then two or three, or few more.

Mr. **Dynne**, fol. 45. In his Booke of the Parliaments interest to nominate Prvy Councillors, calleth the opinion of the **Spencers to divide the Person of the King from his Crowne, a strange opinion**, and cites **Calvins Case**, but leaves out the conclusions therein mentioned, fol. 11. Master **Dynne** saith there, But let this opinion be what it will; without the Kings Grace and Pardon it will goe very farre, and two Acts of Parliament there mentioned are beyond an opinion: And in his Book of the opening of the Great Seale, fol. 17. The Parliament hath no jurisdiction to use the Great Seale for Pardons Generall or Particular. Where is the supreme power then?

Mr. **Dynnes** (opening of the Seale) pag. 19. saith, the Noblemen and State, the day after the Funerall of King **Henry** the third (King **Edward**

ward) the first his Sonne being in the Holy Land) made a new Great Seale, and Keepers of the same; And in **Henry** the sixths time, in the first yeare of his Reigne, the like was done in Parliament.

A falso, ad jus, is no good Argument, for that in **Edward** the firsts time it was no Parliament, for King **Henry**, the third was dead, which dissolved the Parliament, if called in his time, and it could be no Parliament of **Edward** the firsts time, for no Writ issued to summon a Parliament in his Name, nor could issue but under that New Seale, it was so suddainely done after **Henry** the thirds death, King **Edward** the first being then in the Holy Land, it was the first yeare of his Reigne, and no Parliament was held that yeare, nor the second yeare of his Reigne: The first Parliament that was in his Reigne, was in the third yeare of his Reigne, as appeares by the printed Acts: Also the making of that Seale was by some Lords then present; What hand had the Commons in it? Concerning the Seale made in **Henry** the sixths time, the Protector was Vice-Roy according to the course of Law, and so the making

of that Seale was by the Protector in the Kings name, and that Protector, **Humphrey Duke of Gloucester**, as Protector, in the Kings Name summoned that Parliament, and was Protector made by the Lords, and not in Parliament, as appeareth plainly, for that Parliament was in the first of **Henry the sixth**, and the first holden in his time, and power given by Commission to the said Duke, then Protector, to summon that Parliament, **Prynne, ibid. fol. 19.** But the new counterfeit Seale was made when the King was at **Driford**, in his owne Kingdome, and not in the holy Land.

20. Ob.

Mr. **Prynne** in his Booke of the two Houses power to impose Taxes, restraines Malignants against any *Habeas Corpus*, &c. saith, that the Parliament is above *Magna Charta*, and *fol. 15. ibid.* The Parliament hath power over *Magna Charta* to repeale the same when there is cause.

fol.

This Argument supposeth that they have the Kings power, which hath appeared formerly they have not: But suppose they had, *Magna Charta* containes many Morall Lawes, which by the Law of the Land a Parliament cannot alter, 21. 7. 2.

D.

M. and Student, 2 Dialogue. For example, it saith *cap. 11.* Justice shall not be sold, delayed, nor denyed to any man; but by this Argument the Parliament may make Law to delay, deny, and to sell Justice, which surely is a very ill position to maintaine.

What they would have, doth now by the Propositions sent to **Newcastle** to his Majesty appeare, whereby they would have him divest himselfe, and settle in them all his Kingly power by Sea and Land, and of themselves to have power, without him, to lay upon the people of this Land what taxes they thinke meet, to abolish the Common prayer-booke, to abolish Episcopacie, and to introduce a Church Government not yet agreed, but such as they shall agree on.

His Majesty finding a prevailing party in both Houses to steere this course, and being chased away with Tumults from **London**, leaves the Houses for these Reasons, (*viz.*)

First, because to alter the Government for **Religion**, is against the Kings Oath:

Secondly, against their Oaths: For every of them hath sworne in this Parliament, That His Majesty is

is the onely supreme Governour in all Causes Ecclesiasticall and over all persons.

Thirdly, this course is against *Magna Charta*, the 1. Chap. and the last. *Salve sint Episcopis omnes libertates sue*, Confirmed by thirty two Acts of Parliament: and in the two and fortieth of **Edward** the third, the first Chapter enacts, if any Statute be made to the contrary, it shall be holden for none: and so it is for judgments at Law, in the 25 of **Edward** the 1. chap. 1. 2, The great Charter is declared to be the Common Law of the Land.

Fourthly, they endeavour to take away by their Propositions, the Government of **Bishops**, which is as ancient as Christianity in this Land, and the **Bookes of Common-prayer** settled by five Acts of Parliament, and compiled by the **Reformers and Martyrs**, and practised in the time of four **Princes**.

Fifthly, these Propositions taking away from his Majesty all his power by Land and Sea, rob him of that which all his Ancestors, Kings of this Realme, have enjoyed: That enjoyment and usage makes the Law, and a right by the same to his Majesty.

They

They are against their owne Proposition made this Parliament, (*viz.*) to maintain his Royall Person, Honour, and Estate; They are against their Covenant, which doth say, that they will not diminish his just power and Greatnesse.

For these reasons his Majesty hath left them, and as is beleaved, will refuse to agree to the said Propositions, as by the fundamentall Law of the Land he may (having a Negative Voic) to any Bills proposed.

The result of all is upon the whole matter: That the King thus leaving of the Houses, and his deniall to passe the said Propositions, are so far from making him a Tyrant, or not in a condition to governe, at the present; that thereby he is rendred a just, Magnanimous, and pious Prince: so that by this it appears clearly to whom the Miseries of these times are to be imputed. The remedy for all, is, an Act of Oblivion, and a Generall Pardon.

God save the King.

DAVID JENKINS, now
Prisener in the Tower.

28 Aprilis, 1647.

[The

*The Vindication of Iud
Jenkins Prisoner in the
Tower, the 29. of April,
1647.*

I Was convened upon Saturday the
10 of this moneth of Aprill before
a Committee of the House of
Commons, wherein Master Co-
bet had the Chaire; and I was there
to be examined upon some questions
then to be propounded to me; to
which questions I refused to give a-
ny other answer then that which was
set downe in a paper I then delivered
to the said Mr. Cozet, which follow-
eth in these words:

Gentlemen, I stand committed by
the House of Commons for High
Treason, for not acknowledging,
nor obeying the power of the
two Houses, by adhering to the
King in this warre. I deny this
to be Treason, for the supreme
and onely power by the Lawes
of this Land, is in the King: If I
should submit to any examination
derived from your power, which
by the Negative Oath stands in
opposition to the Kings power, I
should

should confesse the power to be in
u, and so condemne my selfe for a
Traitor, which I neither ought
nor will do.

I am sworne to obey the King,
and the Lawes of the Land; you
have not power to examine me by
those Lawes, but by the Kings
Writ, Patent, or Commission;
if you can produce either thereof,
I will answer the questions you
shall propound; otherwise I can-
not answer thereto, without the
breach of my Oath, and the viola-
tion of the Lawes, which I will
not do to save my life.

You your selves, all of you this
Parliament, have sworne that the
King is our onely and supreme
Governour; your Protestation,
your Vow and Covenant; your
solemn League and Covenant,
your Declarations, all of them
publisht to the Kingdome, that
your scope is the maintenance of
the Lawes; those Lawes are and
must be derived to us, and enli-
ved by the onely supreme Gover-
nour, the Fountaine of Justice,
and the life of the Law, the King.
The Parliaments are called by his
Writs, the Judges sit by his Pa-
tents

tents, so of all other Officers, the Cities and Townes corporate, Governed by the Kings Charters; and therefore since by the Law I cannot be examined by you, without a power derived by his Majesty, I neither can, nor will, nor ought you to examine me upon any questions. But if as private Gentlemen, you shall be pleased to aske me any questions, I shall really and truly answer every such question, as you shall demand.

April. 10. 1647. David Jenkins.

This Paper hath beene mis-represented to the good people of this City by a printed one, styling it my Recantation, which I owne not; and besides is in it selfe repugnant (just like these times) the Body falls out with the Head. To vindicate my selfe from that Recantation, and to publish to the world the reality of the Paper then delivered to Mr. Corbet and the matter therein contained, I have published this ensuing discourse.

No person who hath committed Treason, Murder, or Felony, hath any assurance at all for so much

as one houre of life, Lands or Goods, without the Kings gracious pardon, 27. Hen. 8. cap. 24.

The King is not virtually in the two Houses at Westminster, whereby they may give any assurance at all, to any person, in any thing, for any such offence.

1. The House of Commons have declared to the Kingdome in their Declaration of the 28 of November last, to the Scots Papers, p. 8. That the King at this time is not in a condition to governe. No person or thing can derive a vertue to other men, or things; which it selfe hath not; and therefore it is impossible that they should have a vertue from the King to govern; which they declare he hath not himselfe to give.

2 The Law of the Land is, That no person in any Parliament hath a voyce in the House of Commons, but that he stands a person to all intents and purposes as if he had never been elected or returned, if before he sit in the House, he take not his Oath upon the holy Evangelists, that the Kings Majesty is the only and supream Governour over all persons in all Causes. All the Members of the said House have taken

5 Elizabeth cap. 1.

taken it, and at all times as they are returned do take it; otherwise they have no colour to intermeddle with the publick Affaires. How doth this Solemne and Legall Oath agree with their said Declaration, **That the King is in no condition to govern**; By the one it is sworne, he is the onely supreme Governour; by the other, that he is not in a condition to governe.

3. The Oath is not, that the King was, or ought to be, or had been, before he was seduced by ill Councell, our onely and supreme Governour in all Causes, over all persons; but in the present tense, **that he is our onely and supreme Governour**, at this present, in all causes and over all persons. So they the same persons swear one thing, and declare to the Kingdome the contrary of the same thing, at the same time, in that which concerneth the weale of all this Nation.

4. The Ministers in the Pulpits do not say, what they swear in the House of Commons. Who ever heard sithence this unnaturall Warre, any of their Presbyters attribute that to his Majesty which they sweare? The reason is, their Oath is taken at **Westminster** amongst themselves: that which their

their Ministers pray and preach, goes amongst the people. To tell the people that the King is now their onely and supreme Governour in all Causes, is contrary to that the Houses doe now practise, and to all they act and maintaine. They, **the two Houses forsooth**, are the onely and supreme Governours in default of the King, for that he hath left his great Councell, and will not come to them, and yet the King desires to come, but they will not suffer him, but keepe him prisoner at **Holmby**: so well doe their Actions and Oathes agree.

5. They sweare now, **King Charles** is their onely and supreme Governor; but with a resolution at the time of the Oath-taking, and before and after, that he shall not be onely or supreme Governour, or onely and supreme, but not any Governour at all: For there is no point of Government, but for some yeares past they have taken to themselves, and used his name onely, to abuse and deceive the people.

6. That this virtuall power is a meere fiction, their Propositions sent to **Oxford** to **Windsor**, to be signed by the King, doe prove it so. What needs this adoe, if they have the virtuall Power with them at **Westminster**?

7. To affirme that the Kings power (which is the vertue they talke of) is separable from his person is High Treason by the Law of the Land; which is so declared by that learned man of the Law, Sir **Edward Cooke** so much magnified by this present Parliament, who in the 7 part of his Reports in **Calvins** case, fol. 111. saith thus. In the reigne of **Edward the second**, the **Spencers**, the father and Sonne, to cover the Treason hatched in their hearts (indented this damnable and damned opinion, that homage and Oath of Fealty was more by reason of the Kings Crowne, (that is of his politick capacity) then by reason of the person of the King upon which opinion they inferred three execrable and detestable consequences. h. If the King do not demean himselfe by reason in the right of his Crowne his Lieges are bound by Oath to remove the King. 2. seeing that the King could not be reformed by force of Law, that ought to be done per asperes that is by force 3. That his Lieges be bound to governe in ayde of him, and in default of him; all which were condemned by two Parliaments, one

in the reigne of **Edw. 2.** called *exiliam Hugonis le Spencer*; and the other in anno 1. **Edw. 3.** cap. 2.

And that the naturall body and politick makes one indivisible body, & that these two bodies incorporate in one person make one body and not divers, is resolved as the Law of **Eng. 4. C. 3.** **Weydon Com.** fol. 213 by Sir **Robert Catesby** L. Chiefe Justice of Eng. Sir **James Dier**, L. Chief Justice of the Common pleas, the L. **Sanders**, L. Chief Baron of the **Exchequer**, & by the rest of the Judges, viz. Justice **Rastall**, Justice **Browne**, Justice **Corbet**, Justice **Weston**, Baron **Freyll**, **Carus** and **Poswrel**, Sergeant to the Queene, **Gerrard** Attorney Generall; **Carell** Attorney of the **Dutchy**; **Weydon** the learnedest man of that age, in the knowledge of the Law and Customes of the Realme.

8. The Law in all ages without any controversie is and hath beene: that no Act of Parliament bindes the Subjects of this Land without the assent of the King, either for Person, Lands, Goods, or Name. No man can shew any sillable, letter, or line to the contrary in the bookes of the Law, or printed Acts of Parliament, in any age in this Land: If

9 Hen. 3 Magna Charta. So in every Age till this day, and in every Kings time, as appears by the Acts in Print,

*1 part of the
Instit Sect.
234. in fine
where many
of the Law-
Bookes are
cited.
7 Hen. 7. 14.
12. of Hen.
7. 20.*

the virtuall power be in the House
there needs no assent of the Kings.
The stiles of the Acts printed from
9 Hen. 3. to 1 Hen. 7. were either,
**The King ordaines at his Parlia-
ment, &c. or the King ordaineth by
the advice of his Prelates and Bar-
rons, and at the humble Petition
of the Commons, &c.** In Hen. 7.
his time the stile altered, and hath
sithence continued thus; **It is or-
dained by the Kings Majesty, and
the Lords spirituall and temporall,
and Commons in this present
Parliament assembled:** So that al-
wayes the Assent of the King giveth
the life to all, as the soule to the bo-
dy; and therefore our Law bookes
call the King, the **fontaine of
Justice, and the life of the Law.**

*2 Hen. 4 Cap
22
4 pars instit.
42.
Mr. Prin in
his Treatise
of the great
Seal fol. 17.
27. Hen. 8
Chap. 24.*

9. Mercy as well as Justice be-
longes by the Law of the Land onely
to the King. This is confessed by
Mr. **Wynt**, and it is so without any
question: The King can onely par-
don, and never more cause to have
sufficient pardons then in such trou-
blesome times as these, and God send
us pardons and peace: None can
give any pardon, but the King by the
Law of the Land: **The whole and
sole power of pardoning Creaturs
and**

and felonies belongs to the King
are the words of the Law, and it is a
delusion to take it from any other and
utterly invalid. **27. Hen. 8. c. 24.**

10. **Queene Elizabeth** summo-
ned her first Parliament, to bee held
the 23. of Jan. in the first yeare of her
Majesties Raigne: The Lords and
commons assembled by force of the
same Writ, the 21 day the Queen felt
sick and could not appeare in her per-
son in Parliament that day, and there-
fore prorogued it untill the 25 of the
same Month of January: **Resolved
by all the Judges of England, that
the Parliament began not the day
of the returne of the Writ, viz. the
23. of January, when the Lords
and Commons appeared, but the
25. of the said Month when the
Queene came in person;** which
sheweth evidently that this virtuall
presence is a meere deluding fiction
that hath no ground in Law, reason,
or sence. They have the King now a
prisoner at **Holmby**, with guards up-
on him, and yet they governe by the
virtuall power of their prisoner.
These are some few of the causes and
reasons which moved me to deliver
that paper to Mr. **Cozbet**, which I
am ready to justifie with my life, and
should

*of Eliz.
Dier. 291.*

(74)

should hold it a great honour to dye for the honourable, and holy Lawes of the Land : that which will save this Land from destruction, is an Act of Oblivion, and his Majesties gracious generall pardon, the Souldiers their Arrears, and every man his own, and truth and Peace established in the Land, and a favourable regard had to the satisfaction of tender Consciences.

April 29. 1547.

David Jenkins.

THE
ARMIES
INDEMNITY,

WITH ADDITION;

Together with a

DECLARATION

SHEWING,

How every Subject of ENGLAND ought to be tried for Treasons, Felonies, and all other Capital Crimes, as is set down in the Lawes of the LAND.

By DAVID JENKINS ; now Prisoner in the Tower of London.



Printed in the Yeare, 1 648.



The Armies Indemnity, &c.

UPon the publishing of the Ordinance of the 22 of May last, for the Indemnity of the Army, certaine Gentlemen well affected to the peace of the Kingdome, and safety of the Army, desired mee. to set down in writing, whether by the Law of the Land, the said Ordinance did secure them from danger, as to the matters therein mentioned: For whose satisfaction in a businesse wherein the lives and fortunes of so many men were concerned, and the peace of the Kingdom involved, I conceived I was bound in duty and conscience, faithfully and truly to set down what the Law of the Land therein is, which accordingly I have with all sincerity expressed in this following discourte.

The danger of the Armie by the Law of the Land is apparent to all men: It is high Treason by the Law of the Land to leavy warre against the King, to compasse or imagine his death, or the death of his Quene, or

29 Ed. 3. c. 2.
21.
2 R. 2. c. 3.
1 H. 4. c. 10.
1 & 2 Ph. & M.
6. 10.
of

of his eldest Sonne, to counterfeit his Money, or his great Seale; They are the very words of the Law: Other Treasons, then are specified in that Act, are declared to be no Treasons untill the King and his Parliament shall declare otherwise, they are the very words of the Law. King and Commons, King and Lords, Commons and Lords, cannot declare any other thing to be Treason, than there is declared; as appears by the Lord *Cook*, in the places cited in the Margin: A Law-book published by order of the House of Commons this Parliament, as appears in the last leaf of the 2. part of the Institutes, published likewise by their Order.

3 Pars inst. p. 22. & 2 pars instit. pag. 47, 48. & 4 pars instit. p. 23. 48. 29. 3 pars instit. cap. Treason, p. 9, 10. & 12.

Mr. S. John the solicitor in his speech upon the Arraignement of the Earle of Strafford Printed by order of the House of Commons P. 7, 13.

The Resolutions of all the Judges of England upon the said Statute of the 25 *Edward 3.* (as appears in the said third part of the Institutes, *Chap. High-Treason*) have been, that to imprison the King without his agree to certaine demands is High-Treason; to seize his Ports, Forts, Magazine for Warre, are High-Treason; to alter the Lawes is High-Treason.

The word King in the Statute of 25 *Edw. 3. c. p. 2.* must be understood of the Kings naturall person; for that person

person can only die, have a Wife, have a Son, or be imprisoned.

The Priviledge of Parliament protects no man from treason or felony, howbeit he be a Member; much lesse can they protect others: Those who cannot protect themselves, have no colour to make Ordinances to protect others who are no Members.

The Statute of 11 *Hen. 7. c. 1.* doth by expresse words free all persons who adhere to the King.

The Army by an Act of Indemnity free themselves from all those dangers, which an Ordinance can no more do than repeale all the Lawes of the Land, the whole and sole power by Law to pardon all Treasons, Felonies, &c. being solely and wholly in the King, as is cleared by the Statute of 27 *H. 8. c. 24.* and the Law of the Land in all times.

4 pars instit. c. Parl. p. 25.
Stamfo d. 1. 2. fol. 99.
18 Ed. 3. Statutes at larg 144.
20 Ed. 3. c. 1.
11 Ric. 2. c. 10.
4 pars instit. pag. 23. 48. 29.

Having shewed the danger of the Army by the Law of the Land, next consider the Ordinance of the Lords and Commons published the 22 of May last for their Indemnity; by the ensuing discourse it doth appear they have no Indemnity at all thereby.

The Indemnity proposed by the Ordinance, is for an Act done by the authority

authority of the Parl. or for the service or benefit thereof; and that the Judges and all other Ministers of Justice shall allow thereof.

This Ordinance cannot secure the Army for these reasons.

3 Pars inst. p. 22.
2 pars inst. 47. 48.
1 pars inst. 197.
Princes case 8. reports.

1. Their Judges are sworne to doe justice according to the Law of the Land, and therefore the Judges must be forsworne men if they obey it; because an Ordinance of both Houses is no Law of the Land, and no man can believe they will perjure themselves so palpably and visibly in the eye of the World.

Magna Charta cap. 29.
25 Ed. 3. c. 1.
18 E. 3. c. 3.
37 Ed 3. c.
42 Ed. 3. c. 3.

2. All tryals for treasons, felonies, robberies, and such like capitall offences, are by the Law of the Land to be by indictment of a Jury appointed out of the Neighbourhood where the offence was done; there is no common Jury-man but understands what the Law is in these cases as well as the best Lawyers, and the Law makes the Jury Judges of the fact, whereby the souldier is left to their mercy whom he hath offended (as some of them have lately had wofull experience, and thereupon doe rightly apprehend their danger) Now no man can think that the Jurors will perjure themselves to acquit the souldiers for robbing and plundering of

Declaration of the Army presented at Walden, and printed by the appointment of the Officers subscribed.

of the Countreyes, and thereby utterly destroy their own Rights and Properties.

3. If the Judges conceive (as they may) that the taking of other mens horses or goods, is not by the Authority of Parliament, or for the service and benefit thereof, the souldier dies for it; they may say to steale or rob any man of his goods is not for the Parliaments servicc, but against it, which was alwayes the sense of the people, and doubtlesse the Jurors will not think otherwise.

4. This Ordinance is restrained to the authoriy, service or benefit of the Parliament: the Lords and Commons make no more a Parliament by the Law of the Land than a body without a head makes a man; for a Parliament is a body composed of a King their head, the Lords and Commons the Members. All three together make one body, and that is the Parl. and no other; and the Iudges may, ought, and I believe wil according to their oathes proceed as not bound at all by this Ordinance. For it is restrained to the authority of Parliam. service or benefit thereof, whereas the two Houses are not the Parl. bur onely parts thereof, and by the abuse and misunderstanding

4 Pars inst. p. 1.
3 pars inst. p. 22.
1 pars. inst. p. 1.
28 H. 8. f. 15.
Dier 38 H. 8. fol. 60.
12 H. 7. 20.
1 pars inst. 159.
Princes case 8 Reports.

28 Aug. 1642. Col. of Ord. first part, 565. 592. 605. severall Ordinances.

1 Pars inst. 109. 1 pars instit. 110. 4 pars p. 49.

ding of this word *Parliament*, they have miserably deceived the people.
5. This Ordinance is against their Ordinance which expressly prohibits plundering, and so there is one Ordinance against another, whereby their Judges have an out-let to proceed on the one or the other, and thereby the Army hath no manner of security.
6. The word *Parliament* is a French word (howbeit such Assemblies were before the Norman Conquest heere) and signifies in that language to consult and treat; that is the sence of the word *Parler* in the French Tongue. The Writ whereby the two Houses are assembled, which is called the Writ of Summons of Parliament, at all times, and at this Parliament used, and which is the warrant, ground and foundation of their meeting, is for the Lords of the House of Peeres, the Judges and Kings Counsell to consult and treat with the King (that is the *Parler*) of great concernments, touching 1. the King, secondly, the defence of his Kingdome, thirdly, the defence of the Church of England. It cannot be a Parliament that will not parle with their King, but keepe him in prison, and not suffer him to come to them and parle, and therefore the Law

Law, and sence, and reason, informing every man that is no manner of parliament) the King with whom they should parle being so restrained that they will not parle with him) the army hath no manner of security by this Ordinance; for their indemnification refers to that which is not in being untill the King be at Liberty.
7. It is more than probable that their Judges before the last Circuite had instructions to the effect of this Ordinance; but they the Judges making conscience of their Oath, layd aside the said instructions, and ought and may, and it is believed will no more regard this Ordinance, than the said instructions: What was done in the last circuit the army well knowes touching many of their fellow
8. The Houses in their first proposition to his Majesty for a safe and well-grounded peace, sent to Newcastle to desire a pardon from his Majesty for themselves: they who desire a pardon, cannot grant a pardon (common reason dictates this to every man) and therefore that the army should accept an indemnity for them, who seek it for themselves, or should conceive it of any manner of force, is a fancy; so that no man

The Com^{rs} mon soldiers second Apology. 6. Grievances of the Army published 15. May last. Three grievances of Col. Riches Regiment.

man in the whole army, but may apprehend, that it is vain and a meer delusion.

9. His Majesty by his gracious message of the 12 of May last, hath offered an Act of Oblivion, and a generall pardon to all his people, this done the Law doth indemnifie the Army (without all manner of scruple) for any thing that hath been done; for it is an Act of Parl. when the King & two houses concur, and bindes all men. There is no safety by the Ordinance; there is safety by an Act of Parliament: and will not reasonable men preferre that which is safe before that which is unsafe.

10. His Majesty by his said Letter agrees to pay the arrears of the army; I am sure that it is a publick debt, and the chiefest and the first that by the two Houses should be paid, and before any dividend or gratuities bestowed among themselves: for their blood, limbs, and lives have put and kept the both Houses at rest in the power they have: So by this concurrence of his Majesty for your indemnity, and for your arrears, the Army have not an Ordinance, or the Publick Faith, but the Law of the Land to make sure unto them their indemnity for all acts, and for their arrears, and therewith also bring peace to the Land.

11. The

11. The Kingdom and people generally desire these things. To such an army just and reasonable things must not be denied; the things formerly proposed are most just and reasonable, you may have them if you will, if you will not, you render this Kingdom miserable; wherein you will have your share of miseries: the head and the body are such an incorporation as cannot be dissolved without the destruction of both.

The additionall Ordinance of both Houses passed the 5. of June instant for the fuller indemnity of the Army, makes nothing at all to the matter. 1. For that it extends not to Felony, Homicide, Burglary, Robbery, or any other cappitall crime, which is the main business insisted upon, and most concerneth the Souldiers security.

12. The both Houses in the said additional Ordinance say, that it is expedient that all offences be pardoned and put in oblivion, pardon and oblivion cannot be understood to be for a time, but for ever; and they themselves confess that an Ordinance is not binding but *pro tempore*, which with the most advantageous interpretation can be but a reprieve or delay of the execution of the Law, and therefore that cannot pardon or put in oblivion by their own shewing.

Mr. Pynas Speech against the Earl of Strafford. p. 16. Six considerations printed by the command of the House of Commons. But

27 H. 8. c.
24.

But the Law of the Land is, (and so it hath constantly been practised in all times) that no persons of what estate soever, have any power to pardon treason, felony, or any other offences but the King only, who hath the sole and whole power to pardon all such crimes whatsoever. And in the same manner an Ordinance is of no authority at all to take away the right of private mens actions, by any evidence it can give; in truth all the evidence that this Ordinance gives is, that it records to posterity nothing but a lawlesse and distempred time.

For remedy thereof I say again, it is a certaine truth, this Kingdom without an act of Oblivion, and a general pardon, and the payment of Souldiers arrears, and a meet regard had to tender consciences, will unavoydably be ruined.

June 10. 1647.

DAVID IENKINS
Prisoner in the Tower
of London.

Sundry



Sundry Acts of Parliament mentioned and cited in the Armies Indemnities, set forth in words at large for the better satisfaction of such as desire rightly to be informed.

25. Edw. Chap. 5.

A Declaration what offences shall be adjudged Treason.

Whereas divers opinions have been before this time, in what case Treason shall be said, and in what not: The King at the request of the Lords and of the Commons hath made a Declaration in the manner as hereafter followeth: That

That is to say, When a man doth compasse, or imagine the death of our Lord the King, or of our Lady the Queen, or of the eldest Son and Heire: or do violate the Kings companion, or the Kings eldest Daughter unmarried, or the Wife of the Kings eldest Son and Heire; or if a man do leavy War against the Lord our King in his Realm, or be adherent to the Kings enemies in his Realm, giving to them ayd and comfort in the Realm, or else where, and thereof be probably attainted of open deed by people of their condition: And if a man counterfeit the Kings great or priuy Seal, or his Mony: and any man bring false mony into this Realm, counterfeit to the mony of England, and the mony called Wylsburgh, or other like to the said mony of England, &c.

11. Hen.

11. Hen. 7 Chap. 1.

None that shall attend upon the King, and do him true service, shall be attainted or forfeit any thing.

THE King our Soueraign Lord calling to remembrance the duty of Allegiance of his Subjects of this his Realm, and that they by reason of the same are bound to serue their Prince and Soueraigne Lord for the time being in his Wars, for the defence of him and the land, against euery rebellion, power, & might raised, reared against him; and with him to enter and abide in seruice in battell, if case so require, and that for the same seruice what fortune euer fall by chance in the same battell against the mind and will of the Prince (as in this land sometime passed hath been seen) that it is not reasonable, but against al laws, reason & god conscience, that h said subjects going with their Soueraign Lord in Wars, attending upon him in his person, or being in

in other places by his commandement within this Land or with-
out, any thing should lose or for-
feit, for doing their duty or ser-
vice of Allegiance. It be there-
fore ordained, enacted, and esta-
blished by the King our Soue-
raign, by the advice and assent of
his Lords Spirituall and Tem-
porall and the Commons in this
present Parliament assembled,
and by authority of the same, that
from henceforth no manner of
person or persons whatsoever he
or they be that, attend upon the
King and Soueraign Lord of
this land for the time being, in
his person, and do him true and
faithfull service of Allegiance in
the same, or be in other places by
his commandement in his
wars within this land; or with-
out, that for the said deed and
true duty of Allegiance, he or
they be in no wise convict or at-
taint of high treason nor of other
offences for that cause, by Act
of Parliament, or otherwise
by any processe of Law, whereby
he or any of them shall lose or for-
feit

feitt life, lands, tenements, rents,
possessions, heriditaments,
goods, chattels, or any other
things, but to bee for that
deed and service utterly dischar-
ged of any vexation, trouble, or
loss. And if any Act or Acts, or
other processe of the Law here-
after thereupon for the same,
happen to be made contrary to
this Ordinance, that then that
Act or Acts, or other processe of
Law, whatsoever they shall
be, shall bee utterly voyd
Provided alwaies, that no per-
son or persons shall take any
benefit or advantage by this
Act, which shall hereafter decline
from his or their said Allegi-
ance.

Cap. 24. In the Statute of 27.
H. 8. It is enacted that no per-
son or persons of what estate or
degree soever they be of, shall
haue any power or authority
to pardon or remit any Trea-
son, Murders, Man slaugh-
ters, or any other Felonies,
ec. but that the King shall haue
the

the sole and whole power and authority thereof united & knit to the Imperiall Crowne, as of right it appertaineth, &c. And in the same Statute it is enacted further, That none shal haue power of what estate, degree, or condition soeuer they be to make Iustices of Eyre, Iustices of Assize, Iustices of Peace, &c. but all such Officers and Ministers shal be made by Letters Patents under the Kings great Seal in the name and by the authority of the King and his Heires & Successors Kings of this Realm.

In the first year of Queen Mary, and the first Chapter, It is enacted by the Queen, with the consent of the Lords & Commons, That no deed or offence by act of Parliament made treason, shall be taken deemed, or adjudged to be high Treason, but only such as be declared, and expressed to be Treason by the Act of Parliament made 25. Ed cap. 2. before mentioned.

A



A Declaration of M^r. David Fenkins, now Prisoner in the Tower of London, one of His Majesties Iudges in Wales, for tryals of Treasons, Murthers, Felonies, and all other capital crimes, that they ought only to be by Juries, and not otherwise, unless it be by Act of Parliament.

The Common Law of this Land is, that every Freeman is subject to a tryall by bill of Attainder in Parliament wherein His Majesty and both Houses must necessarily concur, for that tryall and attainder is an Act of Parliament to which all men are subject to.

No man shall otherwise be destroyed, &c. but by the lawfull judgement of his Peers, or by the common Law of the Land. Peeres to Noblemen are Noblemen, Peeres to the Comons are Knights, Gen. &c. Judgement

a Mag. Charta, 19. 2 part. inst. fol. 28, 29. 46, 48, 49. 50. composed by Sir Ed. Cook and published by the Order of the House of Commons in May 1641. 4 pars inst. fol. 41. 356.

ment of peers referres to peers, those words, *The Law of the Land*, refers to the Commons; the Law of the Land is for the tryall of the life of a free Commoner, by indictment, presentment of good and lawfull men where the deed is done, or by Writ originall of the common Law, all this is declared in *Magna Charta*, c. 29, and by 25, Ed. 3. c. 4. 28. Ed. 3. c. 3. 37. Ed. 3. c. 8. 42 Ed. 3. c. 3. If the Lords wil try any man by an Ordinance, they destroy that excellent Act of *Magna Charta*, and all those other good Laws.

Sir *Simon de Bevesford* a free Commoner of *England* was condemned by the Lords to death by an Ordinance, which after the Lords better considering the matter, that they might be acquitted of that sentence, became suiters to the King, that what they had done in future time might not be drawn into president, because that which they had done was against the Law, *b* with this agrees the practise, and usage of all times in this Land, all the free Commoners of this Kingdome hath alwayes been tryed and acquitted or condemned in capitall causes by Iurers of their equals.

An Ordinance bindeth not in Law at

b Rot. Par. 1
roul. 4. E. 2.
Num. 2 part
inst. p. 50.
with this a-
grees Sir
John Lees
case, Rot.
Par. 42. E. 3.
Num. 22. 23.
inst. f. 50.

at all, and but *pro tempore*, as the two Houses now affirme, a man's life cannot be tried by that which is not binding, and to continue for all times, for a life lost cannot be restored.

By an Act of Parliament of the 1. & 2. Philip and Mary c. 10. It is enacted that all trials for Treason hereafter to be had, shall be according to the course of the Common Law and not otherwise.

If the crime charged upon any be Treason against the two Houses (against the Parliament it cannot be, for there is no Parliament without the King) *That is no Treason in Law*, as appears by 25. Ed. 3. c. 2. 13. R. 2. c. 3. 1. H. 4. c. 10. 1. & 2. Philip and Mary, c. 10. 3. part of the *Institutes*, page 23.

An Act of Parliament to make any a Iudge where he is party, is a void act, *d* for none can be a Iudge and party in the same cause, and therefore the House of Peeres being a party touching the crime charged upon any man, whom they would try by an Ordinance for Treason against both Houses, cannot be a Iudge.

By the Petition of Right, *e* if any man deserve death he ought to suffer

c Sec 4. p.
inst f. 23. 48.
232. 298.
292. 2. p.
inst. f. 47.
48. 157. 643.
4. H. 7. f. 18.
1. H. 7. f. 14.
3. p. inst.
f. 41.

d Dr Be-
nams case,
8. part of
Cooks Re-
ports.

e Petition
of Right,
3. C. R.

the same according to the Laws of the Land established, and not otherwise, but an Ordinance of the Lords is no established Law.

The protestation, the Vow and Covenant, the solemn League and Covenant, the Declarations of both houses, had, made and published since this unnaturall Warre, are amongst other things sworn and set downe to be for maintainance of the Lawes, the people of this land ought to enjoy the benefit of their Birth-right, the Law of the Land, and the making good of the said protestation, Vow and Covenant, League and Covenant, and Declarations, otherwise truth must be said and will be said, that there is brought in a new arbitrary and tyrannicall government.

If the Lords have taken one mans life by an Ordinance, they are not bound to take any more, and the case differs in case any appeale be made from a tryall by Ordinance to a tryall at common Law, which was not done by that man whose life was taken away by an Ordinance.

The Lords ought to remember that His Majesty and His progenitors have made them a house of peers, they are trusted to counsell him in peace, f and

3 part inst. fol. 89.

and defend him in warre, his Majesty f Nevels in Parliament is to consult and treat with the Peers, and with his Councell at Law, Judges, his Sergeants, Attorney, and Solicitor, and Masters of the Chancery, the Lords and that counsell by the respective Writ of Summons to Parliament are to give Counsell, g the House of Commons by their Writ to performe and consent,

case 8 part Cooks reports.

4 pars instit. fol. 49. 27 Edw. 3.

In the House of Lords, the Court of Parliament onely is, for they onely examine upon Oath, h with them, the King in person sits, and by them their erroneous judgements * (upon a Petition to his Majesty for obtaining of a Writ of Etrour) by the advice of the Judges are reversed, or affirmed, &c. The Lords are to remember that their eminency and grandeur is preserved by the Lawes, if they leave all to will, and dishonour their King, and make nothing of the Lawes, they will make nothing of themselves in the end.

c. 1. 15. 3 part instit. fol. 125. 6 Hen. 7. fol. 130. * 14 E. 3. c. 5.

And therefore, it is well worth your observation what was said by M. John Pym a Member of the House of Commons in his speech against the Earle of Strafford, in the beginning of the Parliament, which speech is published by the expresse order of the House

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House of Commons, the words are these. *The Law is that which puts a difference betwixt good and evil, betwixt just and unjust, 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, Covetousness and Ambition will become Lawes, and what decisions, what decisions such Lawes will produce, may easily be discerned, i. &c. They that love this Common-wealth, as things now stand, will use all means to procure an Act of Oblivion, a generall pardon from His Majesty, the Souldiers their Arreares, and tender consciences a just and reasonable satisfaction, else we must all perish, first or last.*

see 1 par.
book decl.
pag. 140.
163.

May 17, 1647

God preserve His Majesty, and the Lawes, wherein their Lordships and the whole Kingdom are concerned.

David Jenkins prisoner in the Tower of London.

T H E

THE
CORDIALL
OF
Iudge Jenkins,
For the good People
of L O N D O N.

*In reply to a Thing, called
An Answer to the poy-
sonous seditious Paper of
Mr. DAVID JENKINS;
by H. P. Barrister of
Lincolns-Inne.*



Printed in the Yeare, 1648.



The Cordiall of Judge
FENKINS, for the
good People of
LONDON.

After the said Mr. H.P. hath
made a recitall of the heads
of my *Vindication*, he de-
duced his Answer unto
these eight particulars,
which follow verbatim.

I.

It cannot be denied, but the *Parlia-
ment* sits by the Kings Writ, nay if Sta-
rute Law bee greater than the Kings
Writ, it cannot be denied but the *Par-
lia.* sits, or ought to sit by something
greater then the Kings Writ: and if it be
confessed that the Parl. sits by the kings
writ, but do not act by the Kings writ,
then it must follow that the *Parlia.* is
a void vaine Court, and sits to no pur-
pose; nay it must also follow, that the
Parl. is of less authority, and of less use
than any other inferiour Court, foras-
much as it is not in the Kings power to

controule other Courts, or prevent them from sitting or acting.

2.

This is a gross *non sequitur*, the Kings power is in himself; *Ergo*, it is not derived to; nor does reside vertyually in the *Parliament*. For the light of the Sun remains imbodyed, and unexhausted in the Glob of the Sun, at the same time as it is diffused and displayed through al the body of the aire; and who sees not that the King, without emptying himselfe, gives *Commissions* daily of *Oyre* and *Terminer* to others, which yet himself can neither frustrate nor elude? but for my part I conceive it is a great error to infer that the *Parliament* hath only the Kings power; because it hath the Kings power in it: for it seemes to me, that the Parliament does both sit and act by concurrent power, devolved both from the King and Kingdome; and in this some things are more obvious and apparent than in others. For by what power does the Parliament grant Subsidies to the King? if onely by the power which the King gives, then the K. may take Subsidies without any grant from the Parliament: and if it be so by a power, which the people give to the Parliament, then it wil follow,

low, the Parliament hath a power given both by King and Kingdom.

3.

The sending Propositions to the King and desiring his concurrence, is scarce worth an Answer: for Subjects may humbly petition for that which is their strict right and property. Nay it may sometimes beseem a Superior to prefer suit to an inferior for matters in themselves due. God himself hath not utterly disdained to beseech his owne miserable, impious, unworthy creatures: besides, tis not our Tenet, that the King hath no power, because hee hath not all power, nor that the King cannot at all promote our happinesse, because he hath no just claime to procure our ruine.

4.

We affirm not that the Kings power is separated from his person, so as the two *Spencers* affirmed, neither doe we frame conclusions out of that separation as the two *Spencers* did, either that the King may be removed for misdemeanours, or performed *per aspertè*: or that the Subject is bound to govern in ayd of him: we only lay, that his power is distinguishable from his person

person, and when he himselfe makes a distinction betwixt them, commanding *one thing* by his legall Writs, Courts and Officers, and commanding *another thing* extrajudicially by word of mouth, Letters, or Ministers, we are to obey his power rather than his person.

5.

We take not from the King all power of pardoning Delinquents, we onely say it is not proper to him *quarto modo*: For if the King pardon him which hath murdered my son, his pardon shall not cut me off from my appeal; and 'tis more unreasonable, that the Kings pardon should make a whole State which hath suffered remedlesse, than any private man. So if the King should deny indemnity to those which in the furie of war have done things unjustifiable by the Lawes of peace, and thereby keep the wounds of the state from being bound up, 'tis equitable that an Act of Indemnity should be made forcible another way. And if his will not hold, yet this is no good consequence, the King is absolute in point of pardons, therefore he is absolute in all things else; and the parliament hath no power to discharge Delinquencies,

linquencies, therefore it hath no power in other matters.

6.

The Parliament hath declared the King to be in no condition to govern: but this must not be interpreted rigidly, and without distinction; for if the King with his Sword drawn in his hand, and pursuing the Parliament and their Adherents as Rebels, be not fit for all Acts of Government, yet it is not hereby insinuated that he is divested of the habit or right of Governing: if he be unqualified now, he is not unqualified for the future; if he may not do things destructive to the parliament, he is not barred from returning to the parliament, or doing justice to the parliament. This is a frivolous caviel, and *subterfuge*.

7.

We swear, that the King is our supreme Governour over all persons, and in all causes; but we do not swear he is above all Law, nor above the safetie of his people, which is the end of the Law, and indeed *Paramount* to the Law it selfe. If he be above Law, or liable to no restraint of our Law, then we are no freer than the

French or the *Turks*, and if he be above the prime end of Law, *common safety*, then we are not free as the *French* or *Turks*. For if the totall subversion of the *French* or *Turks* were attempted, they might by Gods Law, imprinted in the book of Nature, justify a self-defence; but we must remedilessly perish, when the King pleases to command our throats. Besides, how achieved the King of *England* such a Supremacy above all Law and the community it selfe, for whose behoofe Law was made? If Gods donation be pleaded, which is not speciall to him, or different from what other Kings may pretend to, then to what purpose serve our Lawes, nay, to what purpose serve the Lawes of other Countries? for by this generall donation, all Nations are condemned to all servitude as well as we. If the Law of this Land bee appealed to, what Bookes hath Mr. *Jenkins* read, where hath he found out that *Lex Regia*, whereby the people of *England* have given away from themselves all right in themselves? Some of our Bookes tell us, that we are more free than the *French*; that the King cannot oppress us in our Persons or Estates, by imprisonment, denying just.

justice: or laying Taxes without our consents. Other Books tell us, that the safety of the people, is the supreme Law, and that the King hath both God and the Law for his Superiour. But all this is nothing to learned Mr. *Jenkins*.

8.

We admit, that no Acts of Parliament are compleat, or formally binding, without the Kings assent: yet this is still to be denied, that therefore without this assent particularly exprest, the two Houses can do nothing, nor have any virtual power at all, no, not to examine Mr. *Jenkins*, nor to do any other thing of like nature, though in order to publike justice and safetie. I have done, and wish Mr. *Jenkins* would call in and lick up again his black infamous execrable reproaches, so filthily vomited out against the Parliament.

To the first.

I Was examined by a Committee appointed by the House of Commons: I say, and said that the House of Commons have no power to examine me, for that it is no Court; every Court hath power to

exa-

examine upon Oath ; this power the House of Commons never claimed ; The Court of Pye-powders, *court-Baron*, *Hundred court*, *County court*, and every other Court of Record, or not of Record hath power to examine upon Oath, and an examination without Oath is a communication onely : examination in Law is upon Oath.

5 H. 4. c. 3.
3 H. 6. 46.
19 H. 6. 43.
35 H. 6. 5.

Sir Anthony Maynes case. Cook 1. par. Reports. Lit. 2. lib. Sect. 194. 6. H. 4. 1.

There is no court without a power of tryall ; the House of Commons have no power to try any offence, nor ever practis'd it by Bill, Indictment, Information, Plaint, or Originall Writ, to reduce it to tryall, nor to try it by Verdict, Demurrer or Examination of Witnesses upon oath, without which there can be no condemnation or judgement . and that which can attain to no reasonable end, the Law rejects as a thing *inutile* and uselesse, *Sapientis incipita sine.*

6 pars instit. fol. 4. & 9.

The Writ whereby they are called gives them power, *Ad faciendum & consentiendum* : To what ? To such things. *Quæ ibidem de communi consilio ordinari contingerint (viz.)* in the Parliament : This makes nothing at all for a Court for the House of Commons : that *consilium* which that Writ intends, is cleared partly by the Writ for

for chusing Knights, &c. For the King by that Writ is said to resolve to consult and treat with the Prelates and Peeres of the Kingdome, for and touching the great concernments of the Common-wealth (for the King never sits in the House of Commons:) and this also is made evident by the Writs to the Prelates, Peeres, Judges, and to his Counsell at Law: The words in the Writ are, *To appeare and attend the Parliament, Consilium impensuri* the one doth *consulere*, the other *facere & consentire.*

The House of Lords, where the King sits in person assisted by His Lords, Judges, Serjeants, Atturney, Solicitor, Masters of the Chancery, is a court of Record to many purposes, set down in the Bookes of Law, and the Statutes of the Land, and that court is onely in the House of Lords, where the King sits.

7 H. 6. 28.
1 H. 7. 30.
13 Ed. 3. c. 5.
4 pars inst. p. 21.

A court must either bee by the Kings Patent, Statute Law, or by the common Law, which is common and constant usage : the House of commons hath no Patent to bee a court, nor Statute Law to bee a court, nor common usage : they have no Journal Booke, but since *Edward, 6.* time, was there ever Fine by the House of Com-

Plowd. Com. 319.

(110)

Commons estreated into the Exchequer? For murder or Felony they can imprison no man, much lesse for Treason; that House which cannot do the lesse, cannot doe the greater.

25. H. 3. c. 4.
3 Car. 1. Petition of Right.

It is ordained, that no man shall be imprisoned or put out of his Franchise by the King or his Councell, but upon indictment or presentment of his good and lawfull Neighbours, where the deed is done, or by originall Writ at the Common Law, and so is *Lex terre* the Law of the Land mentioned in *Magna Charta*, cap. 29. expounded, and the said *Magna Charta*, and *Charta de Forreſta* are declared by the Statute of 25. E. 1. c. 1. to bee the Common Law of the Land. All Judges and Commissioners are to proceed *Secundum legem, & consuetudinem Regni Angliæ*, as appears by all proceedings in all Courts, and by all Commissions: and therefore the house of Commons by themselves proceeding not by Indictment, Presentment, or Originall Writ, have no power to imprison men, or put them out of Franchise.

4 pars instit.
p. 1.
3 pars instit.
p. 23.

This no way trenches upon the Parliament; for it is in Law no Parliament without King and both Houses; I have onely in my Paper

(111)

delivered to M. *Cirbet*, applyed my selfe to that Comitttee, that had not power to examine mee, but I never thought, said, or wrote, that the Parliament had no power to examine me. The Law and custome of this Land is that a Parliament hath power over my life, liberty, lands and goods, and over every other Subject, but the House of Commons of it selfe hath no such power.

12. H. 7. 20.
Princes case,
8 Pars
Cook.
1 pars instit.
p. 159.
14 H. 8. 3.
Dier 38.
H. 8. 60.

For the Lord *Coches* relation, that the House of Commons have imposed Fines, and imprisoned men in *Queen Elizabeths* time, and since; Few facts of late time never questioned, make no power nor Court; *à factis ad jus* is no good argument; for the words of the Statute of 6. Hen. 8. c. 16. that a licence to depart from the House of Commons for any Member thereof, is to be entred of Record into the Booke of the Cleark of the Parliament, appointed, or to be appointed for that House, doth not conclude that the House of Commons is a Court of Records.

1 pars instit.
19. b.

4 P. Instit. c. Parl.

Hobbarts reports fol. 152.

For first, that Law of 6. H. 8. c. 26. handles no such question, as that, whether the House of commons be a court; it is a maxime in all Lawes, *Lex abud tractans nil probat*, the word

Hobbarts reports, fol. 151.

(Re-

(Record) there mentioned, is onely a memoriall of what was done and entered in a book : A plaint removed out of the County-Court to the Court of the common-Pleas, hath these words in the Writ of remove, *Recordari facias loquelam, &c.* and yet the county court is no court of Record : and so for ancient Demesne in a Writ of false judgement, the words are *Recordari facias loquelam, &c.* and yet the court of ancient Demesne is no court of Record ; and so of a court Baron, the Law and custome of England must bee preserved, or England will bee destroyed, and have neither Law nor custome.

Fitz. Nat. Br. 70.
Fitz. Nat. Br. 13.
12 H. 4. 33.
34 H. 6. 49.

Let any man shew mee, that the court of Lords, or the House of commons in any age hath made any man a Delinquent (*Rege dissentiente*) the KING contradicting it under his Great Seale. *Michell*, and others of late were condemned by the prosecution of the House of commons in King James his time ; did King James ever contradict it ? And so in ancient times, where the House of Peeres condemned the Lord *Latimer* in 50, E. 3. The Kings pardon freed him ; which shewes clearly, that the Kings expresse, or implied assent must of necessity

4 Pars Inst. Tit. Parlia. p. 23.

cessitie be had to make a Delinquent. The execution of the sentence is in the Kings name.

The Gentl. saith, *That the Parliament sits, or ought to sit by something greater than the Kings writ, &c.*

No Parliament did ever sit without the Kings Writ, nor could ever Parliament begin without the Kings presence in person, or by a Guardian of England by patent under the Kings Great Seal, the King being *in remotis*, or by Commission under the Great Seal to certain Lords representing the Kings person, and it hath been thus in all Ages unto this Session of Parliament, wherein his Majesty hath been pressed, and hath passed two Acts of parliament, one for a Triennial parliament, and another for a perpetual, if the Houses please, to satisfie their desires; how these two Acts agree one with another, and with the Statute in *Edw.* the Thirds time, where parliaments are ordained to be holden every year, and what mischiefes to the people of this Land such length of Parliaments will produce by protections and priviledges to free them and their menial servants from all debts during their lives, if they please to continue it so long, and how

4. Pars inst. p. 4. & 6.

4. E. 3. c. 14.
36. E. 3. c. 10.
2^d. lac. the Act of Limitation of Actions. c. 22.

how destructive to mens actions against them, by reason of the Statute of Limitations, which confines their actions to certain yeares, and many other inconveniences of greater importance, is ealie to understand.

How can any man affirme, that the two Houses of Parliament do act now by the Kings Writ, which relates to counsel and treatie with the King, concerning the King, the defence of his Kingdom and of the Church of England, these are three points which it tends to, as appeares by the Writ. They keep their King prisoner at Holmby, and will not suffer him to consult and treat with them. They have made a Vow and Covenant to assist the Forces raised and continued by both Houses against the Forces raised by the King without their consent, and to the same effect have devised the Oath which they call the *Negative Oath*: Is this to defend the Kings Kingdom? or their kingdom?

When by their solemne League and Covenant they extirpate Bishops, Deanes and Chapters root & branch, Is this to defend the Church of England? (that Church must necessarily be meant, that was the Church of England when the said Writ bore test) they

4. p. inst. p. 14. Vow and Covenant. R. 11.

3. p. 115. Cook Deane and Chapter of Norwich.

they were not summoned to defend a Church that was not in being; to destroy and defend the Church are very contrary things; the Church is not defended, when they take away and sell the Lands of the Church.

The Gentleman saith, *The King cannot controule other Courts of Justice, or prevent them from sitting, or acting, and therefore not the two Houses, &c.* It is true, the King cannot controule or prevent his other Courts, for that they are his ordinary Courts of common Justice, to administer common right unto all men, according to the fixed Lawes. The Houses make no Court without the King, they are no Bodie corporate without the King, nor Parliament without the King, they all make one corporate Bodie, one Court called the Parliament, whereof the King is the Head, and the Court is in the Lords House, where the King is present: and as a man is no man without a head, so the Houses severed from the King, as now they are, have no power at all, and they themselves by levying War against the King, and imprisoning of him, have made the Statute for not dissolving, adjourning, or proroguing this Parliament of no effect, by the said Acts of their own: they

14 H. 8. 3. 36. H. 8. Dicr. 60. 4. p. inst. p. 1.

they sit to no purpose without his assent to their Bills, they will not suffer him to consult with them, and treat and reason with them, whereby He may discern what Bills are fit to passe, and what not, which in all Ages the Kings of this Land have enjoyed as their undoubted Rights, and therefore they sit to no purpose by their own disobedience and fault.

27. H. 8. c. 14.
28. H. 8. ii. Dier.
2. R. 3. ii.

For the ordinary Courts at *Westminster*, the Judges in all those Courts are Judges by the Kings patent or Writ, otherwise they are no Judges: the Houses can make no Judges, they are no Judges at all who are made by them; the whole and sole power of making Judges belongs to the King: the King cannot controul or prevent his own Judges from sitting and acting, but the Houses He may, for they are not the Kings Judges but the judges of the 2^d Houses. In his other Courts: the King commits his power to his Judges by his patent, and they are sworne to do common right to all men; and the King is sworn not to let them from so doing, the King cannot judge in those Courts, nor controul; but the King is both Judge and Controuler in the Court of Parliament: *Quoad* Acts for his assent or dissent & otherwise

or death to all Bills. Many Lawyers have much to answer to God, this Kingdom, and to posteritie, for puzzling the people of this Land with such Fancies, as the Gentleman who wrote the Answer to my Paper, and others have published in these Troubles, which have been none of the least causes of the raising and continuing of them. And so I have done with the first part of this Answer.

A. D. 2.

For the *Non sequitur*, in the second Section of the Gentl. Answer, the Antecedent and the Consequent are his own.

(*libellus*:
Quem recitas meus est (O Fidentine!)
Sed male dum recitas incipit esse tuus.

My words are, that the King is not virtually in the two Houses at *Westminster*, to enable them to grant pardons, for that whole and sole power by the Law belongs to the King: My paper hath no such thing, as that the Kings power cannot be derived to others, or the virtue of his power: For his power and the virtue of his power, is in all patents to his Judges, in Charters to Corporations, in Commission

27. H. 8. c. 14.

missions of all sorts, and in the Parliament assembled by force of his Writ of Summons, so long as they obey him : but when they renounce that power, and claim it not from the King, and declare to the Kingdom that he is not in condition to govern, and imprison him, and usurp to themselves all Royal Authoritie, as the two Houses now do, no reasonable man can affirme that they Act by the power of their Prisoner, who hath no power to give them, that by force of Armes take all power unto themselves.

The Gent saith, *The King grants Commissions dayly of Oyre and Terminer, which he cannot frustrate nor elude.* The King may revoke and discharge the Commission by his Writ, as he may remove all Judges, and place other men in their room; and any Kings death determines all the Judges Patents at *westminster Hal,* Commission of *Oyre and Terminer, &c* And so he might dissolve both Houses in all times, by his Writ under the Great Seal, untill that in this Parliament, by his own concession, the King of his goodnesse had secluded himselfe; which goodnesse hath been full ill requited.

4.E.4.39.
5.E.4.4.
1.Eliz.Dier
165.
1.Mar.
Brooks case
47.

The

The Gentl. affirmer, *That the power the Parliament hath is concurrent from the King and Kingdom;* which, he conceives is proved by the grant of Subsidies to the King by the Parliament. The mistaking of this word [*Parliament*] hath been mischievous in these times to this Land, and it is affectedly mistaken, which makes the sin the greater, for the two Houses are not the Parliament, as before is declared, and at this time so to inculcate it; when all men know, that of the 120. Peers of this Kingdom, who were temporal Peers before the Troubles; there are now not above 30. in the Lords House, and in the House of Commons about 200. of the principal Gentlemen of the Kingdom left the House and adhered to his Majesty, who is imprisoned by them, shewes no such candor as is to be desired.

4. pars inst. pag.

It is true, that no Tallage can be laid upon the people of this Land but by their consent in Parliament, as appeareth by the Lawes mentioned in the Margent; but you shall finde in *M. Seldens* learned Book, called *Mare clausum*, a number of presidents in *Henry the Thirds* time for Ship-mony justly condemned this Parliament, to the which his Majesty assented; and in truth

25. E. 1. confirmatio chartarum c. 6.
34. E. 1. c. 1. de Tallagio non concedendo.

truth that Ship-money was condemned before by the said two Statutes of 25. E. 1. & 34. E. 1. de Tallagio non concedendo. Dangelet, Englishety, and many grievous Burthens were laid upon the people, and born, untill that memorable Princes time. But I am of opinion that the common Law of the Land did alwayes restrain Kings from all Subsidies and Tallages, but by consent in Parliament; which doth appear by *Magna Charta* the last chapter, where the Prelates, Lords, and Communalty gave the King the fifteenth part of their moveables. In truth it is no manner of consequence, because the King cannot take what he pleaseth of the Subjects goods, that therefore they have a concurrent power in Parliament: there have been many Parliaments and no Subsidies granted, parliaments may be without Subsidies, but Subsidies cannot be without parliaments: of ancient times parliaments rarely granted any, unlesse it were in the time of forreigne Warres; and in my time, Queen *Elizab.* refused a Subsidie granted in parliament, and in the parliament of *Jac.* none were granted. The Gentl. should make a conscience of blinding the people with such untrue colours,

lours to to the ruine of the King, and people.

A. D. 3.

The Gentl. affirms, That the sending propositions to the King, and desiring his concurrence, is scarce worth an answer, for Subjects may humbly petition for that which is their strict right & property, &c. The propositions sent to *Newcastle*, are in print; wherein the two Houses are so farre from humbly petitioning, that they stile not themselves his Majesties Subjects, as appears by the propositions.

That they have a strict right or property to any one of these propositions is a strange assertion, every one of them being against the Lawes now in force. Have the two Houses a strict right & property to lay upon the people what Taxes they shall judge meet? To pardon all Treasons, &c. that is one of their Propositions. Have they a strict right and property to pardon themselves? and so for all the rest of their Propositions.

These propositions have been Voted by both Houses, the Kings assent (they being drawn into Bills) makes them Acts of Parliament: Hath the King

G no

12 H. 7. no right to assent or dis-assent? Was
 20. 1 I. c. the sending but a Complement? All
 c. 1. 1. Car. our Law-books and Statutes speak
 c. 7. otherwise. This Gent. and others,
 must give an account one time or
 other for such delusions put upon the
 people.

AD. 4.

The Gent. saith, *They affirme not, that the Kings power is separated from his person, so as the two Spencers affirmed, &c.* His Majesties person is now at *Hotoby* under their Guards; have they not severed his power from him, when by no power they have left him, he can have two of his Chaplains, who have not taken their Covenant, to attend him for the exercise of his conscience?

15. Ed 2. For the three conclusions of the
 Exilium Spencers, do not the two Houses act
 Hugonis every of them? They say, his Maje-
 Calvins sty hath broken his Trust, touching
 case 1 E. c. the Government of his people: They
 2. 7. pars, have raised armies to take him, they
 reports, 11. haue taken him and imprisoned him;
 they governe themselves; they make
 Laws, impose Taxes, make Judges,
 Sherifffes, and take upon them *omnia
 insignia summe potestatis*: Is not this to
 remove the King for misdemeanours,

to reforme *per asperite*, to govern in aid
 of him; the three conclusions of the
Spencers? Doe they think the good
 people of *England* are become stupid,
 and will not at length see these things?

The Gentleman saith, *They doe not separate his power from his Person, but distinguish it, &c.* His power is in his legall Writs, Courts, and Officers: when they counterfeit the Great Seal, and seale Writs with the same, make Judges themselves, Courts and Officers by their owne Ordinances against his consent, declared under his true Great Seal of *England* (not by word of mouth, letters, or ministers onely), their Seale is obeyed, their owne Writs, their owne Judges, their owne Courts, their owne Officers, and not the Kings. The time will come when such strange actions & discourses will be lamented.

Plowd, 4.
 Elz. 213.
 the Kings
 Power and
 his person
 are indivi-
 sible.

AD. 5.

The Gentleman goes on, *We take not from the King all power of pardoning Delinquents, we only say it is not proper to him* *quarto modo*, &c. What doe you meane by *quarto modo*? I am sure, *Omnis Rex Angliae, solus Rex & semper Rex*, can doe it, and none else; read the bookes of the Law to this purpose, collected by that reverend

Stanford. and learned Judge *Stanford*, from all
 pleas 99. Antiquity to his time, who died in the
 27 H.8. c. last yeare of King *Philip* and Queene
 24. Dier. *Maries* Reigne, you shall finde this a
 163. truth undeniable; and this power was
 never questioned in any Age in any
 Book by any untill this time, that every
 thing is put to the question: You Gen-
 tlemen, who proteste the Law, and
 maintaine the party against the King,
 returne at length, and bring not so
 much scandall upon the Law, (which
 preserves all) by publishing such incre-
 dible things.

We hold only what the law holds: the
 Kings Prerogative and the subjects Li-
 berty are determined, and bounded, and
 admeasured by a written Law what
 they are; we doe not hold the King to
 have any more power, neither doth his
 majesty claime any other but what the
 Law gives him; the two Houses by
 the Law of this Land, have no colour
 of power, either to make Delinquents,
 or pardon Delinquents, the King con-
 tradicting: and the Army under Sir
Thomas Fairfax (howbeit but Souldi-
 ers) doe now understand that to be
 Law, and doe now evidently see, and
 assuredly know, that it is not an Ordi-
 nance of the two Houses, but an act of
 Parliament, made by the King, Lords,
 and

Braet. lib. 3
 cap 14. fol.
 132. 1. pars
 Instit. pag.
 344. Plow
 3. Eliz:
 236. 237.

and Commons that will secure them,
 and let this Army remember their exe-
 cuted fellow-Souldier, and the Law
 was alwaies so taken by all men untill
 these troubles, that have begot Monsters
 of opinions.

A D. S.

This Gentleman sayes, *The Parlia-
 ment hath declared the King to be in no
 condition to governe, &c.*

There is no end of your distinctions,
 I and you profess the Law; shew me
 Law for your distinctions, or letter, syl-
 lable, or line, in any Age in the books
 of the Law, that the King may in one
 time be in no condition to govern, and
 yet have the habit of governing, and
 another time he may (*viz*) when the
 two Houses will suffer him: the Law
 saith thus, *Vbi lex non distinguit, non
 est distinguendum.*

He saies, *The King is not barred
 from returning to His Parliament,*
 (as he calls the two Houses) he
 knowes the contrary, the whole City
 knows the contrary, *Nos juris consulti
 sumus sacerdotes,* (as *Justinian* the Em-
 perour hath it, in the first book of his
Institutions) and therefore know-
 ledge and truth should come from
 our Worthy and ingenious men
 will

will remember, and reflect upon that passage of that good and wise man Seneca, *Non qua viur, sed qua eundum*, follow not the wayes of the Lawyers of the House of Commons: God forgive them, I am sure the King will, if they be wise and seek it in time.

A D. 7.

5 Eliz. ch. 1. Cawdreys case 5 pars, fol. 1.

The Gent sayes, *we swear that the King is our supreme Governour over all persons & in all causes, &c.* Why hath he left out the word (*only*?) for the Oath the Members now take, is that King Charles is now the only and supreme Governour in all causes, over all persons, and yet they keep their only Supreme Governour now in prison, and act now in Parliament by vertue of their prisoners Writ, and by a concurrent power in this Parliament, and by their own strict right and property (as the Gentleman affirms in his Answer) These things agree well

This Oath with their Oath, that the King is the only Supreme Governour in all causes over all persons, This Oath is common-taken now in the Parliament time by Law of all the Members of the House of the Land Commons, and is required by the Law to be taken in all Parliaments, otherwise they have no power. nor

colour to meddle with the publick Affaires.

This Oath being taken in Parliament, that *the King is the only and Supreme Governour in all Causes*, then it followes in Parliament causes, *over all persons*, then over the two Houses; Let them keep this Oath, and we shall be sure of Peace in the Land. and good Lawyers ought to desire peace both for the publicke good, and their private, and not dishonour that Noble profession, as many doe in this miserable time.

The Gent. sayes, *we do not swear that the King is above all Law nor above the safety of his people*: neither do we so swear, but his Majesty and we will sweare to the contrary, and have sworne and have made good, and will by Gods grace make good our Oath to the world, that the KING is not above the Law, nor above the safety of his people: the Law and the safety of his people are his safety, his Honour and his Strength.

A D 8.

The Gent. concludes, *That Acts of Parliament are not formally binding nor compleat without the Kings assent, yet the Houses have a virtual power with*

out the Kings particular assent, to doe things in order to publique justice and Safety (viz.) In setting up the Excise in raising and maintaining of Armes, in Taxing the people at pleasure with Fifth and Twentieth part, Fifty Subsidies, Sequestrations, Loans, Compositions, imprisoning the King, abolishing the Common prayer Book, selling the Churchs Lands, &c. all these are in order to the publick Justice and Safety.

Mr. H. P. you are of my profession, I beseech you, for the good of your Country for the Honour of our Science perswade your selfe and others, as much as in you lies, to believe and follow the monition and counsell of that memorable, reverend, and profoundly Learned in the Lawes and Customes of the Land, the Lord

3 par. Inst. pag 36.

COOKE, who writes as becomes a great and a learned Iudge of the Law (a person much magnified by the two Houses) in these words : Peruse ober all Books, Records and Histozies, and you shall finde a Principle in Law, a Rule in Reason, and a Triall in Experience, that Treason doth ever produce fatall and final

nal destruction to the offender, and neber attains to the desired end (two incidents inseparably thereunto) & therefore let all men abandon it as the populous bait of the devil & follow the Precept in Holy Scripture. SERVE GOD, HONOUR THE KING, AND HAVE NO COMPANY WITH THE SEWITIOUS.

Conclusion.

I say againe, that without an Act of Oblivion, a gracious Generall pardon from his Majesty, the arrears of the Souldiers paid, a favourable regard had to tender Consciences, there will be neither Truth nor Peace in this Land, nor any man secure of any thing he hath.

By me David Jenkins Prisoner in the Tower.



A
DISCOURSE
TOUCHING
*The Inconveniencies of a
Long-continued*
PARLIAMENT

A Perpetuall Parliament is repugnant to the Act made this Parliament for a Triennial Parliament; for how can every three yeares a Parliament beginne, if this bee perpetuall, which may bee so if the two Houses please?

2. An adjournment of the Parliament makes no Session, *4 pars; institut. fol. 27.* Howbeit, before the adjournment, the KING gives His Royall assent to some Bills. *Cooke ibid.*

3. There is no Session till a Prorogation

rogation or dissolution of the Parliament.

4. This Parliament, as appeares by the Act for not dissolving the reof, set downe in the printed Statutes of this Parliament, *fol. 138.* cannot be prorogued or dissolved, but by Act of Parliament. There hath been as yet no Act of Parliament in that behalfe: And therefore all the Acts of this Parliament, are Acts of one Session. *Plowd. com. 33. Bro. relation on 35. Bro. Parl. 86. Dict. 1. Maria 8.*

5. All Acts of one Session relate to the first day of the Parliament, and all the Acts of such a Parliament are acts of one day: so the Act for the Trienniall, and the Act for this Perpetuall, are two Acts of one day by the Law.

6. *4 Ed. 3. cap. 8. & 36. Ed 3. cap. 10.* A Parliament is to be holden once every yeare, and more often if need shall bee; these Acts are confirmed by the Act for the Trienniall Parliament. How doth a perpetuall Parliament agree with a Parliament once every yeare, or with the intention of these Lawes? How doth a Parliament every three yeares agree with a Parliament for ever, which may be if the two Houses please?

7. The result is this, at one day in Law.

Law this Parliament two acts have passed (for howbeit the one was in 16 Carol. and the other in 17 Carol. yet both in Law are Acts of one day) the one saith there shall be a Trienniall Parliament after the end of the sitting of this Parliament: The other, this Parliament shall sit for ever if they please. The one will have a Parliament with an end, the other a Parliament without an end.

1 Pars.
Doct. Bon.
hams case.
fo. 118. 8. E.
33. 30. 33
E. cassavit,
32.
27. H. G.
Anuity 41.
1. Eliz. D.
et, 113

When an Act of Parliament is against common Right or Reason, or repugnant, or impossible to be performed, the Common Law shall controle it, and adjudg this Act to be void; they are the words of the Law.

An Act of Parliament, that a Man shall be judg in his own Cause, is a void Act. *Hobart Fol. 120.*

Begin with Common Right. It is against Common Right, that indebted men should not pay their debts: That if any Member of the House of Commons doe any Subject wrong by disseising him of his land, or dispossessing him of his goods, or blasting of his fame, or doing violence to his person, that such persons during their lives should not be questioned by a Priviledg of Parliament, and that extended also to many other beside

themselves, common right doth abhor these Enormities, which a perpetuall Parliament doth beget, besides the utter destruction of all mens actions, real, personall, or mixt, who have to doe with Parliament-men, by the statute of Limitation, which confines Suites to certaine yeares. *21. Jac. c. 16.*

For Common Reason. Parliaments were ordained for remedies to redresse publique greivances, it is against reason they should make publique and insufferable Grievances. The Law of the Land allowes no protection for any man imployed in the service of the Kingdome but for a yeare, to be free from Suites, and in many Suites none at all, howbeit he be in such service, but a Parliament perpetuall may prove a protection, not for a yeare, but for ever, which is against all manner of reason. *39. H. 6.*

For impossibility. The death of his Majesty (whose life God prolong) dissolves it necessarily; for the Writ of Summons is, *Carolus Rex in hac individo,* and *Carolus Rex* is in this particular, *habiturus colloquium & tractatum cum prelati & proceribus,* &c. King Charles being to have conference and Treaty with his Prelates and Peeres; *Carolus Rex* cannot have *Colloquium.*

2 H. 5.
Cook title
Parl. 3. pars

colloquium et tractatum, Conference and Treaty when he is deceased, and therefore it is as impossible for any Parliament to continue as long as they please, as for a Parliament to make a dead man alive.

For Repugnancy. That which is but for a time cannot be affirmed to have continuance for ever, it is repugnant.

The end of the Act 17 *Caroli Regis*, which is to continue at pleasure, is in the said act expressed to be to raise credit for Money for these three purposes. First, for relief of his Majesties Army and People in the North. Secondly, for preventing the imminent danger of the Kingdome. Thirdly, for supply of other his Majesties present and urgent occasions. These ends are ended, the relief of that Army, the imminent danger supposed was six yeares agoe, the supply of his Majesty hath been a supply against Him; take away the end, the meanes thereto are to no purpose; take away the cause, the effect ceaseth; and therefore the three ends of this Act being determined, it agreeth with Law and reason, the Act should end, the Law rejects things unprofitable and uselesse.

Sir Antho-
ny Maines
case, 5. pars
1. H. 4. 6.
Littl. cap.
Villcu.

A perpetuall Parliament (besides
that

that it incites men to selfe-ends, destructive of the publique, of which the whole Kingdom hath had sufficient experience) will be a constant charge to the Kingdom; for that every County and Borough, who send Members to the Parliament, are by the Law to pay Wages to their Parliament-men, which to many Counties will amount above some Subsidies yearly: there are many poor Borough-Towns in each County of this Kingdom, who being to maintain two Burgeslies in Parliament, will be quickly beggered, if the Parliament have no end, for all which reasons it is clear, that such long continuance of Parliaments, will instead of a remedy (which is and ought to be the proper and true ends of Parliament) become an insufferable Grievance and Oppression to all the People of the Land.

The Writ of Summons this Parliament is the *Basis* and Foundation of the Parliament. If the foundation be destroyed the Parliament falls. The Assembly of Parliament is for three purposes. *Rex est habiturus colloquium & tractatum cum Prelatis, magnatibus et proceribus super arduis negotijs, concernentibus, 1. nos. 2. Defensionem regni nostri. 3. defensionem Ecclesie Anglica*
ne

na. This parliament hath overthrowed this foundation in all three parts,
 1. *Nos.* The King they have Chased him away, and imprisoned him; they have voted no prelates, and that a number of other Lords, about forty in the City must not come to the House, and about forty more are out of Town, the *colloquium & tractatus* are made void thereby. For the King cannot consult and treat there with men removed from thence. 2. *Defensionem regni nostri*, that is gone; they have made it their Kingdom, not His, for they have usurped all his Sovereignty. 3. *Defensionem Ecclesie Anglicane* that is gone, that *Ecclesia Anglicana* must be understood necessarily that Church, that at the test of the Writ was *Ecclesia Anglicana*, they have destroyed that too, so now these men would be called a Parliament, having abated, quashed and made nothing of the Writ whereby they were summoned and assembled. If the Writ be made void, All the Proesse is void also: that House must needs fall where the Foundation is overthrowed, *Sublato fundamento opus cadit*, the foundation being taken away the work falls, is both a Maxime in Law and reason.

For some years past, there is no crime

crime from treason to trespass, but they are guilty of all treasons, Felonies, Robberies, Trespases are *contra pacem, coronam & dignitatem Regis*, against the Peace Crown and Dignity of the King; as appears by all Indictments in all Ages. *Pax Regis*, the Kings peace, *Corona Regis*, the Kings crown, *Dignitas Regis*, the Kings dignity, are all trod under foot, and made nothing; *Pax Regis*, the peace of the King is become a Warre against the King, his Dignity put into Prison, and the Crown put upon their owne heads.

All the Judges of England have resolved, that Noble Men committing Treason have forfeited their office and Dignity; *their office is to counsell the King in time of Peace, to defend him in time of Warre*, and therefore those men against the duty and end of their Dignity taking not only counsell, but Armes also to destroy him, and being thereof attaint by due course of Law, by a tacit condition annexed to the estate of their dignity, have forfeited the same, they are the words of the law, and therefore they have made themselves incapable to be Members of the upper House.

The

The Oppressions of the People.

Briberies, Extortions, Monopolies, ought to be inquired after by the House of Commons, and complained of to the King and Lords, What have they done?

The House of Commons cannot by the Law commit any man to prison who is not of the said House, for Treason, Murder, or Felony, or any thing but for the disturbance of the publique peace, by the priviledge of the whole Body.

They have no power by the Writ which the King issueth to elect and returne Members of that house, so to do. For the Writ for them is onely *ad faciendum & consentiendum*, to those things, whereof his Majesty shal consult and treat with his Prelates and Nobles, *& de communi consilio regni* shall be there ordained, as appears by the Writ. Here is no separate power given over the Kings people to them but only *ad faciendum & consentiendum* and in all times this hath beene expounded and restrained to that which concerned their own Members in relation to the publique Service, as they are Members of the corporate Body

4. pars inst.
23, 24, 25.

Body of the Parliament, whereof the King is the Head.

But that the House of Commons have committed any man for Treason, Murder or Felony, or for any offence that had no relation to a Member of the House of Commons, as it is against Law and reason, so no instance can be given till this Parliament.

All Questions and Tryalls where witness are examined, the Examination is upon Oath by the Law, by all our Books, Statutes, every dayes practice. Examination without an Oath is but a loose discourse, therefore the House of Commons not claiming power to give Oath have no power to examine any man.

No man shall be imprisoned by the King or his Councell, unles it be by indictment, presentment of his good and lawfull Neighbours where such deeds be done, in due manner, or by process made by Writ original at the Common Law; this Statute rehearseth *Magna Charta*, p. 29. & expounds *Lex terræ*, the Law of the Land there mentioned: this Law bindes all men, and the House of Commons (for they say they are of the Kings Councel) in all points, but only against the disturbers of the service of the Parliament, and therefore

19. H. 6.

43. 22. E.

4. 22. 5. H.

4. 6. 8. 3. H.

6. 46.

25. E. 3. c.

4. Petition

of Right.

3 Car.

therefore the Imprisonment of severall persons who are not their Members, & for no disturbance to their Members, is utterly against the Law of the Land, and the Franchise of the Freemen of this Realme.

Cui non licet quod minus, non licet quod Majus; he who may not do what is lesse, may not do what is greater; they cannot commit a man for murder or Felony, much lesse for Treason.

8. pars.
Cook 120
27. H. 6 8.

No Court can fine and imprison, but a Court of record, the House of Commons is no Court of Record, the House of the Lords where the King is in person, his Nobles and his Judges, and Councell at Law, the Masters of the Chancery assisting, is a Court of Record, and that is the Court of Parliament, where the *Colloquium & tractatus* is. The House of Commons may present Grievances, grant or not grant Aides, consent or not consent to new Lawes, but for fining or imprisoning any but as aforesaid, is but of a late date, and no antient usage: They have no journall Book, but sithence *Edw. 6. time 6. Hen. 8. cap. 15.* doth not prove the House of Commons to be a Court of Record, it mentions only to be entred on Records in the Booke of the Clerke of the Parliament if

21. E. 4. fol
46

if any members depart into the Countrey. There is no Journal but sithence in Parliament *Edw. 6. time* and that is a Remembrance or memoriall, as *12. H. 4. 23.* sount Judg-

The whole Parliament is one corporate Body, consisting of the Head and three Estates: The Court is onely here where the *Consilium & tractatus* is, where the consult and treaty is with the King, which is in the House of Lords onely.

The House of Commons claime not to examine upon Oath any Man, no Court can be without a power to give an Oath, Courts Baron, Court of Pipowders, County Court, may and doe give Oath: no Court can be without a power to try, no trial can be without Oath; and therefore the house of Commons not claiming power to give an Oath, can bring no matter to trial, and consequently can be no Court.

14. H. 8. 3.
36. H. 8.
Dier 60.
4. par. inst
cap. 1

The behaviour of the Commons at a Conference with the Lords; the Commons are alwaies uncovered, and standing, when the Lords sit with their hats on, which shewes they are not colleagues in judgment: for fellow-judges owe no such reverence to their Companions.

When was ever Fine imposed by the House of Commons estreated in the Exche-

11. H. 4. c.

Exchequer? The ejecting of a Member, who hath sitten, is against the Law: for they cannot remove a man out of the House unduly returned, much lesse a man returned duefy.

2.H.4.c.d. By these Lawes it appeares, that if
1.H.5.c.1. any undue returne be made, the per-
8.H.6.c.7. son returned is to continue a Mem-
23.H.6. ber, the Sheriffes punishment is 200.l.
c.15. one to the King, another to the party that is duly elected, Imprisonment for a year without Bail or Mainprise; and that person who is unduly returned, shall serve at his own charge, and have no benefit at the end of the Parliament by the Writ *Desolutione feodorum Militum, Civium & burgensium Parliament.* And the triall of the falsity of the return, is to be before the Justices of the Assizes in the proper County, or by action of Debt in any Court of Record. This condemnes the Committee for undue Elections, which hath bene practised but of late times; for besides these Lawes, it is against a Maxime in the Common-Law: an Averment is not receivable against the returne of the Sheriffe, for his Returne is upon Oath, which Oath is to be credited in that Suit wherein the Returne is made.

3 Ed.4.20
5 Ed.4.41

The said Statutes condmne and make

make those Members no Members, which were not resident in the County and Boroughs, for which they were elected, at the time of the teste of the Writ of the summons of the Parliament, and any abusive practice of late times to the contrary is against the Law, and ought not to be allowed.

Assault upon Parliament-men.

If a Parliament-man, or his Menial Servant be assaulted, beaten, or wounded, in the Parliament time, proclamation shall be made where the deed is done, that the Offender shall render himselfe to the Kings Bench, within a quarter of a year after proclamation made, & the offence there to be tryed, for Default of appearance the Offender is declared, attainted of the Misdeed, and it is accorded that thereafter it be done likewise in the like case.

5 H.4.c.6.
11. H.6.c.
11.

Serving of proesse upon a Lord of Bogo de the Parliament punished in the Clare 18. Lords House.

B.3.4,pars
inst.fol.24
10 Thorn.
sbyes case,

Serving of proesse upon *Thornsby* inquired of in the *Chancery*, and there the Offenders were convicted.

The premises prove, that breaches of priviledge of Parliament may be the Parl. punished *ibid. 10. E.3*

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punished else were then in Parliament.

Vpon all this Discourse, it is easie to deterne what fruits may be expected from this Parliament, continuing as long as the two Houses please; and that there is no safety for this commonwealth, but by the observations of their antient Franchises, customes, and Lawes.

Conclusion.

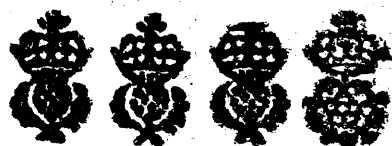
I Say againe, that without and Act of Oblivion, a gracious generall pardon from his Majesty, the arrears of the Souldiers paid, a favourable regard had to tender consciences, there will be neither Truth nor Peace in this Land, nor any man secure of any thing he hath.

AN

AN

A P O L O G Y FOR THE A R M Y,

Touching the eight Quæres, &c.

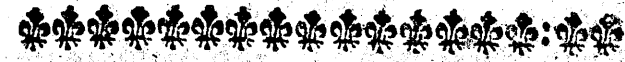


L O N D O N,

Printed in the Yeare

1648.

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AN
A P O L O G Y
FOR THE
A R M Y.

THese Treasonable and insolent
Queries make the Army the hou-
ses Subjects, and not the Kings. None
by the Lawes of this Land can in this
Kingdome have an Army but his Ma-
jesty.

Bracton, fol.
118.
Stamford,
fol. 2.

It appeares, the Army doth now
evidently perceive, that they were
mil-led by the specious pretences of
Salus populi, the maintenance of the
Kings Honour, and of the mainte-
nance of the Lawes of the Land, and
Liberties of the Subject, to take up
Armes against their naturall Liege
Lord and Sovereigne the King: the
people is the Body, the King is the
Head; Was the Body safe when the
Head was distressed and imprisoned?
For Lawes and Liberties, have not the
prevailing party in the two Houses de-
stroyed above an hundred Acts of Par-
liament, and in effect *Magna Charta*,
& *charta de Forresta*, which are the
Common lawes of the land? Doth

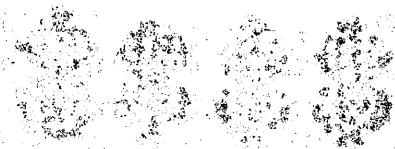
Mag. Chart.
c. 1. & ult.
All the Act
concerning
the King,
Church, and
Church-
men.
25. Ed. 1.
cap. 1.

H₂ Excise,

Y O O O O Y
ENT ROT
Y M M A

onching the eight

Queries



Y O O O O Y

Y O O O O Y

8 A O

Excise, the Fifth and Twentieth parts, Meal-money, and many more Burdens which this Land never heard of before, maintaine the Liberties of the people? You and that party of the two Houses, made the Army by severall Declarations before Engagement, believe that you would preserve the Kings Honour and Greatnesse, the Lawes and Liberties of the people: The Army and the whole Kingdome now *facta vident*, see your Actions, and have no reason longer to believe your Oathes, Vowes, and Declarations; and since that party in the two Houses refuse to performe any thing according to their said Oathes, Vowes, and Declarations, the Army and the Kingdome may and ought, both by your own principles, and the Lawes of the Land, to pursue the ends for which they were raised. And so your first *Quære* is resolved; whereby it is manifest, that specious pretences to carry on ambitious and pernicious Designes, fix not upon the Army, but upon you, and the prevailing party in both Houses.

3 par. Inst.
f. 12. 39. El.
1 Iac. 1. bi. 3.
& 3. E. 6. c. 3
11. H. 7. c. 1.

The solution of the second Quære.
The Army, to their eternall honour, have freed the King from imprisonment at *Holmby*. It was High Treason

to imprison his Majesty: To free his Majesty from that imprisonment was to deliver him out of Trayterous hands, which was the Armies bounden duty by the Law of God and the Land. That party refused to suffer his Majesty to have two of his Chaplaines for the exercise of his Conscience, who had not taken the Covenant; free acesse was not permitted; doth the Army use his Majesty so? all men see that acesse to him is free, and such Chaplaines as his Majesty desired are now attending on his Grace: Who are the guilty persons, the Army, who in this action of delivering the King, act according to Law, or the said party who acted Treasonably against the Law? Who doth observe the Protestation better, they who imprison their King, or they who free him from prison?

That this Army was raised by the Parliament, is utterly false. The Army was raised by the two Houses upon the specious pretences of the Kings Honour, common safety, and the preservation of Lawes and Liberties; which how made good, hath beene shewed before, and all the people of the Kingdome do finde by wofull experience.

24 H. 8, 3.
36 H. 7, Dier
60, 4 pars
Instit. p 1, 3
12, 14.
16 R. 2 c. 1.
5 Eliz. c. 2.
17. Carol.
The Act for
the continu-
ance of this
Parliament.

4 par. Instit.
P. 18.
4. par Instit.
P. 49
5 Eliz. c. 1, 2

The two Houses are no more a Par-
liament, than a Body without a Head
a Man. The two Houses can make no
Court without the King; they are no
Body Corporate without the King;
they all, Head and Members, make
one Corporate Body. And this is so
clear a Truth, that in this Parliament,
by the Act of 17. Caroli it is declared,
That the Parliament shall not be dis-
solved or prorogued but by Act of
Parliament: but the two Houses may
respectively adjourne themselves. Two
Houses and a Parliament are severall
things, *cuncta fidem vera faciunt*; all
circumstances agree to prove this truth.
Before the Norman conquest, and
since to this day, the King is holden
Principium, caput, & Finis, that is, the
beginning, Head, and chiefe end of
the Parliament, as appeareth by the
Treatise of the manner of holding of
Parliaments made before the Norman
Conquest; by the Writ of Summons
of Parliament whereby the Treaty and
Parler in Parliament is to be had with
the King only, by the Common Law,
by the Statute-Law, by the Oath of Su-
premacie taken at this, and every Par-
liament, it doth manifestly appeare,
that without the KING there can be no
colour of a Parliament.

How

How many Votes have they revo-
ked in one Session, yea, and Bills?
Was there ever the like done? Nay,
is not the constant course of Parlia-
ments violated and made nothing
thereby? They are guarded by armed
men, divide the publike Mony among
themselves, and that party endeavours
to bring in a Forraigne Power to in-
vade this Land againe. If they be no
Parliament, as clearly they are none
without his Majesty, they have no pri-
viledges, but do exercise an Arbitrary,
Tyrannicall and Treasonable power
over the people.
By the Law of the Land, when
Treason or Felony is committed, it
is lawfull for every Subject, who sus-
pects the Offendor, to apprehend him,
and to secure him so that Justice may
be done upon him according to the
Law.

7 E. 4, 20.
8 E. 4, 3.
9 E. 4, 27.
4 H 7, 18.
27 H 8, 23.

You say, the disobedience of the
Army is a sad publick president, like
to conjure up a spirit of universall dis-
obedience. I pray object not that con-
juring up to the Army, whereof you
and the prevailing party in the Houses
are guilty, who conjured up the spirit
of universall disobedience against his
Majesty, your and our onely Supreme
Governour, but you, and that party in

H 4 the

the two Houses, and even then when the House of Commons were taking and did take the said Oath of Supremacy? For the Covenant you mention, it is an Oath against the Lawes of the Land, against the petition of Right, devised in *Scotland*, wherein the first Article is to maintaine the Reformed Religion in the Church of *Scotland*: And certainly there is no Subject of the English Nation doth know what the Scottish Religion is. I beleeve the Army tooke not the Covenant. No man by the Law can give an Oath in a new case without an Act of Parliament; and therefore the imposers thereof are very blameable, and guilty of the highest Crime.

2 par. Coll. of Ord. pag. 803.
3 par. Inst. fol. 165.
Petition of Right. 3.
Car. 2. pars. instit. 719.

The Writer of these *Queres* seems to professe the Lawes; Let him declare what Act of Parliament doth justifie the tendring, giving, or taking of the said Oath: he knoweth there is none, he knoweth that all the parts of it are destructive of the Lawes and Government to maintaine which the Law of Nature, and the Law of the Land hath obliged them. The Oath of the Covenant makes the Houses supream Governours in causes Ecclesiastical; the oath of Supremacy makes the King so: and yet both taken by the same

same persons, at the same time. What credit is to be given to persons who make nothing of Oathes, and contradict themselves? How do the Covenant & the Oath of Supremacy agree? How do their protestation and the Covenant agree? How do their Declarations and Oaths agree? The Lord be mercifull to this Land for these Oaths.

It is a sad thing to consider that so many Gentlemen who professe the Lawes, and so many worthy men in both Houses should be so transported as they are, knowing that the Lawes of the Land from time to time, and in all times, are contrary to all their actions, and that they yet should amuse themselves and the people with the word Parliament without the King and with the Covenant; whereas they know they are no Parliament without His Majesty: And that English men throwout the Kingdome should swear a Covenant to preserve the reformed Religion of *Scotland*, in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, which they do no more know than the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government of *Preston John in Ethiopia*; if they consider it, they cannot but discern that this is a high desperate and impious madnesse.

Be wise in time: Without the King and the Lawes, you will never have one hour of safety for your Persons, Wives, Children or Estates. Be good to your selves and to your posterities, apply your selves to be capable of an Act of Oblivion, and of a generall Pardon, and to be able and willing to pay the Souldiery, and to allow a reasonable liberty for mens consciences; and God will blesse your endeavours: and the people (to whom you are now very hatefull) will have you in better estimation.

The third Quere is thus answered.

You resemble the Army to Jack Cade and his complices; and you cite the Act of Parliament of 3^r. Hen. 6. cap. 1. And that it may appear who acts the part of Jack Cade, you and that party in the two Houses, or the Army, I think it necessary to set down the said Act in words at length as followeth.

First, *Whereas the most abominable Tyrant, horrible, odious & arrant false Traytor John Cade calling and naming himself sometime Mortimer, sometime Capt. of Kent. which name, fame, acts and feates are to be removed out of the speech and minds of every faithfull Christian man perpetually, falsly and*

and traitterously purposing, and imagining the perpetuall destruction of the Kings said Person, & finall subversion of this Realm, taking upon him Royall Power, and gathering to him the Kings people in great numbers, by false subtle imagined language, and seditiously making a stirring Rebellion & Insurrection, under colour of Justice, for Reformation of the Lawes of the said King, robbing, stealing and spoyling great part of his faithfull people. Our said Sovereigne Lord the King considering the premises, with many other which were more odious to remember, by the advice and consent of the Lords aforesaid & at the request of the said Commons, and by authority aforesaid, hath Ordained and established that the said John Cade, shall be reputed, had, named, and declaved a false Traytor to our Sovereigne Lord the King; and that all his tyranny, acts, feats and false opinions shall be voyded, abated, nulled, destroyed, and put out of remembrance for ever: and that all Indictments; and all things depending thereof, had and made under the power of Tyranny, shall be likewise void, annulled, abated, repealed, and holden for none: and that the blood of none of them be thereof defiled nor corrupted

red, but by the Authority of the said Parliament clearly declared for ever: and that all Indictments in times coming, in like case under power of Tyranny, Rebellion and Stirring had, shall be of no Record nor effect, but void in Law; and all the petitions delivered to the said King in his last Parliament holden at Westm. Nov. 6. in the 29. of his reigne, against his mind, by him not agreed, shall be taken and put in oblivion, out of remembrance, undone, voided, annulled, and destroyed for ever, as a thing purposed against God and Conscience, and against his Royall Estate and preeminence, and also dishonourable and unreasonable.

Now we are to examine who hath trod in the steps of Jack Cade, you and the present prevailing party of both Houses took upon them, and do take all the Royall power in all things; so did Jack Cade; as appears by the said Act; the Army do not so: They who imprison the King purpasa to destroy his person (our imprisoned Kings alwaies * fared so) Jack Cade did likewise so purpose; The said party in the two Houses made a stirring under colour of Justice for reformation of the Lawes; so did Jack Cade; The Army do not so but

* Edward 1.
Henry 6.
Richard 2.

But desire that the Lawes should be observed: Jack Cade levied war against the King, The Army preserves Him: Jack Cade dyed a Declared Traitor to his Sovereign Lord the King; this army might have lived to have the glorious true Honor of being restorers of their King.

Simon Sudbury Archbishop of Canterbury was murdered by Jack Straw William Laud Archbishop of Canterbury was likewise murdered by that party of the two Houses, for that an Ordinance by Law cannot take away any mans life, and his life was taken away by an Ordinance of the two Houses, the army had no hand in it. Many misled by Jack Straw, perceiving his Trayterous purposes, fell from him; and as that was lawfully just, and honourable, so it is for this Army to adhere to their naturall King, and so endeavour to settle the Kingdome again in the just Lawes and Liberties thereof: London did then right worthily adhere to the King, and the Lawes, and not to Jack Straw and his specious pretences, and it is hoped they will now so do; By this it appears, that the Gentlemans Discourse touching Jack Cade, fastens altogether on his party, and cleareth the Army.

25 Ed. 3. 4.
28 Ed. 3. 37.
Petition of Right.

To

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To the IV. which is resolved thus.

The Arrears of the Army (howbeit it is the least thing they look after), yet being not paid them, it is by the Law of the Land a sufficient cause to leave and desert that party in the Houses: a person who serves in any kinde, and is not paid his Wages, the desertion of that service is warrantable by the Lawes of the Land: You say, the Houses will reforme all things when the Army doth disband. Who will believe it? Will any beleive that the setting of the Presbytery will do it? Will any believe that his Majesty will passe the propositions sent to Him to Newcastle? Will any man believe that this Kingdome will ever be quiet without his Majesty and the ancient and just Lawes? Can the Members of the Army conceive any of them to be safe in any thing without a pardon from his Majesty? Have they not seen some of their fellowes hanged before their eyes, for actions done as Soldiers? Shall the Kingdom have no account of the many Millions received of the publique Money, Will the Members of the Houses accuse themselves? Shall private and publique Debts be never paid? Shall the Kingdome lie ever under burthens of oppression and Tyranny?

Fitz.N.B.
159
9 Ed.4. 20.
38 H.6, 27.
23, Eliz.
Dier, 369.

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ay? There is no visible way to remedy all these Enormities but the power of the Army.

To the V. which is solved thus.

The Kingdom hath better assurance of Reformation from the Army, than from the Houses, for that in their Military way they have been just faithfull and honourable, they have kept their words; That party of the Houses have been constant to nothing but in dividing the publique Treasure among themselves, and in laying Burdens upon the people, and in breaking all the Oathes, Vowes, and promises they ever made; As the army hath power, so now adhering to the King, all the Lawes of God, Nature, and Man, are for them, their Armies are just, and blessed; and the King is bound in justice to reward his Deliverers with honour, profit, and meere Liberty of conscience.

2 & 3 E. 6.
c. 2.
11 H. 7, c. 1.
Calvins
case, 7. pars.
Cook, fol. 11.

To the VI. Quere.

All the sixth Quere contains censure cast upon the Army; the new Elections are against all the Lawes mentioned in the Margin, and are against the Ejection of the old Members, and by this it may be judged, what a House of Commons we have, By the said Lawes it appeares, that if any

11 H. 4. c. 1.
1-b, 5, 2, 1.
8. h. 6, c. 7
23. h. 6. c. 15.

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any undue returne be made, the person returned is to continue a Member, the Sheriffes punishment is two hundred pounds, one to the King, and the other to the party that is duly elected; Imprisonment for a yeare without Bail or mainprize, and that person who is unduly returned shall serve at his own charge, and have no benefit at the end of the Parliament, by the Writ *De solutione Militum, Civium, & Burgesium Parliamenti*. And the trial of the falsity of the returne, is to be before the Justices of Assizes in the proper county: or by action of Debt in any Court of Record. This condemnes the Committee for undue Elections, which hath been practised but of late times, for besides these Lawes, it is a Maxime of the Common Law, an averment is not receivable against the returne of the Sheriffe, for his Returne is upon Oath, which Oath is to be credited in that Suit wherein the Returne is made.

The said Statutes condemne Elections of such men who were not resident and dwell in the County or Boroughs for which they were returned; and any abusive practise of late times to the contrary, is against the Law and ought not to be allowed.

3.Ed. 4. 20.
5.Ed. 4. 42.

10. Ed. 4. 1.
11. Ed. 4. 1.
12. Ed. 4. 1.

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To the VII. Quere.

The *Querist* saith, that the Votes of the Independents in the Houses were arbitrary, exorbitant, and irregular, and that they disposed and singled more of the common Treasure than others; That whole *Quere*, I believe is false and slanderous; and the Author ought to make it good, or else to undergoe the Law of *Talio*; which is to suffer such punishment failing of his poof, as the accused should in case of prooffe made.

37. Ed. 5.
c. 17.

To the VIII. Quere

This *Quere* is all minatory and threatening, and the contrary of every part is true, by the deliverance of the King and Kingdom from the bondage of that party in the 2 Houses by the Army, their renown will be everlasting, they secure themselves, they content and please the Kingdome, City, and Countrey, as appears by their confluence to see his Majesty and the Army, and their acclamations for his Majesties safety and restitution, all which doth evidence to every one of the Army, how acceptable the intentions of the Army are to the people of this Land, who have been so long intralled.

Sir *Thomas Fairfax*, let your Worthinesse

To

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thineſſe remember your extraction and your Ladies, by the grace and favour of the Prince, to be in the ranke of Nobility; Remember what honour and glory the preſent Age and all poſterity will juſtly give to the Reſtorer of the King to his Throne, of the Lawes to their ſtrength and of the afflicted people of this Land to peace: Let the Colonels and Commanders under You and likewise your Souldiery, reſt aſſured, that they ſhall not only ſhare in the renowne of this Action, but alſo ſhall have ſuch remuneration as their haughty Courage and ſo high a virtue doth deſerve. This his Maieſty can and will do, the Houſes neither will nor can: and God bleſſe you all and proſper you.

I Conclude all, as I have alwayes Idone. without an Act of Oblivion, a generall pardon, the arrears of the Souldiery paid, and a regard to Liberty of conſcience, this Kingdom will certainly be ruined.

Judge

Judge Jenkins

PLEA

delivered into the Earl of Manchester, and the Speaker of the House of

COMMONS,

Sitting in the CHANCERY at WESTMINSTER,

Which was read by their Command in open Court, the 14th of Febr. 1647.

And there avowed.

By DAVID JENKINS Prisoner in NEWGATE.



LONDON,

Printed In the Yeare, 1648.

IN SENATU PARLIAMENTI
MAGNIFICENTISSIMO

ACADEMIAE
ARTIUM ET SCIENTIARUM
LONDINENSIS

IN SENATU PARLIAMENTI
MAGNIFICENTISSIMO

ACADEMIAE
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MAGNIFICENTISSIMO

ACADEMIAE
ARTIUM ET SCIENTIARUM
LONDINENSIS

IN SENATU PARLIAMENTI
MAGNIFICENTISSIMO



Judge Jenkin's P L E A

Delivered in to the
Earle of Manchester,
and the Speaker of the
House of COMMONS, sit-
ting in the CHANCERY
at WESTMINSTER.

Printed by
J. Sturges
at the
Sign of the
Three Kings

I Have been required to appear in
the Chancery the Twelfth of this
instant February, before Com-
missioners appointed by the two
Houses for the keeping of their Great
Seal and managing the Affaires of the
Chancery.

I cannot, nor ought, nor will sub-
mit to this power; I am a Judge
sworne to the Lawes. The Law is,
First, that this Court is *Coram Rege in*
Can-

4 pars inst. fol. 79
8 E 4, fol 5
9 E 4, f. 15

Cancellaria, Secondly the Chancellor or Keeper of the great Seale is by delivery of the Great Seale to him by the KING, and by taking of an Oath.

The Oath followeth in these words.

42 pars inst. fol 88
10 E 2 rot. Parlium 8

1. *well and truly to serve our Sovereigne Lord the King, and his people in that Office.*
2. *To do right to all manner of people, poor and rich, after the Laws and usages of this Realm.*
3. *Truly to Counsell the King and his Counsell to conceale and keep.*
4. *Not to suffer the hurt, or disheriting of the King, or that the rights of the Crown be decreased by any means a sfarre as he may let it.*
5. *If he may not let it, he shall make it clearly and expressly to be knowne to the King with his advice and counsell.*
6. *And that he shall do and purchase the Kings profit in all that he reasonably may as God him help, and the contents of Gods book.*

The said Commissioners among others have Imprisoned their King, have declared to the Kingdome that they will make no Addreses or Applications to him, nor receive any from him.

Have counterfeited a new great Seal, and after destroyed the true old great Seale which belonged by the Law to the Kings custody.

These Commissioners have had no Seale delivered to them by his Majesty, have taken no such Oath, or full ill kept it, and for these evident reasons grounded upon the fundamental Lawes of this Land, these Commissioners have neither Court, Seale, or Commission, and therefore I ought not against the Lawes, against my knowledg, and against my conscience submit to their power.

To affirme that they maintaine the Kings power and authority in relation to His Lawes (as they often do) and restraine only his person is strange.

They must be remembred that the House of Commons this Parliament gave in charge to Mr. Solicitor upon the prosecution of the Bill of attainder against the Earle of Strafford, to M. Solicitor declare the Law to be, that *Macbina* - pag. 27.

Declar. 17 Jan. 1647

Articuli sup. chartre c. 5

tion

tion of war against the Lawes or Kingdome, is against the King, they cannot be severed.

Mr. Pym Pa. 160

Mr. Pym had in charge likewise upon the same prosecution to declare. That the King and his people are obliged one to another in the nearest relation, he is a Father, & the child in law is called pars patris, he is the Husband of the Common-wealth, they have the same interests, they are inseparable in their condition be it good or evil, he is the Head, they are the body, there is such an incorporation as cannot be dissolved without the destruction of both.

20. H. 7. fol. 7.
3. H. 7. fol. 12.
1 Ed. 5. fol. 3.
4. Ed. 4. fol. 25.
5 Ed. 4. fol. 29.

This agrees with our Lawes, and the Law of this Land: In that argument of Mr. Solicitor, and discourse of Mr. Pym directed by the House of Commons are contained the true rights, liberties and lawes of the people deduced from our Ancestors in all ages, & wherein there is no line or word but is agreeable to the Lawes, and is a necessary and usfull book to be perused, and followed by all; which book was published by Order of the House of Commons. If the doctrine of that book had bin followed, we had not bin so miserable as we are, neither had these great evils ensued, for the which the Land mourns.

In this Moneth of February, six years now past, the onely Difference between his Majesty and the prevailing party in both Houses was touching the power of the Militia, which in plain English is, Power over Sea and Land: this was the sole quarrell: the King and his Progenitors have had it in all Times, the Lawes have fixed it upon them, they have used it for the Weal of the people: none of the Subjects ever had it or claimed it; the Lawes deny it them; for the time they have had it, our pressures have bin miserable.

Collect, of Ordinances, 1 pars fol, 66 67 81

His Majesty hath a numerous Issue, and so hath his Father: many great persons of England, and Scotland are of the Bloud Royal, and all the Kings of Christendom are of the same Bloud, so long as the Lawes last, or any of the said persons, or their Descendants be living, this people shall have neither peace nor profit; but all the confusions that are imaginable will attend them.

And therefore (at length) be good to your selves, restore our King, receive from Him an Act of Oblivion, a generall pardon, Assurance for the Ar-reares of the Souldiery, and meet satisfaction to tender consciences.

February 12. By David Jenkins, 1647. Prisoner in Newgate.

THE

THE
ANSVVER
OF
Iudge Jenkins,
TO THE
IMPVTATION
PVT UPON HIS
PLEA
IN
CHANCERY

Which was read in open Court the

14 of Febr. 1647.

And avowed by *David Jenkins* Prisoner
in *Newgate*



Printed in the Yeare 1648.

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THE
A N S V V E R
 O F
Judge Jenkins,
 TO THE
I M P V T A T I O N
 Put upon him in
C H A N C E R Y.

I Have no disposition, nor ever had, to be known by any publique Writing: these miserable Times, which fill many mens mouthes, and most mens eares with notorious Untruths, thereby to blast and destroy the Kings Sacred Majesty, his Lawes and Government, and to bring in a confusion; enforceth me at this time (who formerly have written nothing but for the publique)

to let the World know how unjustly the Pamphleter of this Weeke, Licensed by our Reformers, hath traduced me touching a Suit commenced in their Court of Chancery against me, by one M. Ernly a Wiltshire Gentleman, touching the Estate of one M. Thomas of Glamorganshire: the Truth whereof is as followeth.

M. Thomas, whose Father and my Grandfather were two Brothers, about seventene yeares past made his Will, and declared by the same his Son (being then of very tender yeares) a Ward to his Majesty, and made him Executour, and my selfe during his minority, (referring to his Wardship,) to administer his Estate personall and testamentary, and to be accountable to his Son when he came to Age: And seventene yeares sithence the Father died.

This Estate consists in a Stocke of Sheepe, so disposed by me as the number are yet continued, and for the number and condition, they were at their delivery backe, to be made as good by those persons who had the charge of them, as they were when they were received.

The rest of the Estate (for any considerable part) was in Mortgages of Land,

Land forfeited in the life of my young Cousin Thomas for many of them, & many absolutely purchased by me in his name in his life time, for the which I am not yet payd.

The Land descended, and ought upon Sir Edward Thomas, my cousin & Heire at Common-Law; so that Mr. Ernley, the Plaintiffe in Chancery, hath no colour for the Land: For my young Cousin dyed without Issue about 17. yeares old, and could not dispose of the Inheritance of any Land, by a pretended Will. The Stocke of Sheepe remaines, if the Plaintiffe and the Reformers have not Plundered them, for the Money it came all to the Court, it was to satisfie the King for the Marriage.

The colour the Plaintiffe hath, is this; After the death of my olde Kinsman M. Thomas, by undue means the young Gentleman was married to M. Ernleys Daughter, in a way of Ravishment, being both children, without one penny payd, or consent of Friends or Kindred, For the which a Suit of Ravishment depended against M. Ernley and others in the Court of Wards.

The young Gentleman dyed about 17. yeares of age, sithence these confusions

fusions without issue; and some houre before my young Cousins death (who dyed of a pestilent Feaver) Mr. *Erneley* pretends a Will made by him, and that he made his Wife (M. *Erneleys* Daughter) his Executrix: His said Wife dies soon after, & is pretended to make a Nuncapative Will, and to make her Father (M. *Erneley*) her Executor, and so pretends as Executor of an Executor of an Executor: which pretended Wills, he saith he hath proved in the Courts of his Freinds, the *Reformers*.

Whether such wills were made or no, must receive an equall examination, and of what validity they are, being pretended to be made by children *in extremis* if made at all? And whether an Executor of an Executor of an Executor can maintaine an account by the Law of the Land? And whether (I being Executor during the Minority, *viz.* the Wardship) my young Cousin could make such a Will as is pretended, he being no Executor till his full age.

The age touching Wills, the Law of this Land determins to be 21. yeares, and before that age at common Law an use could not be devised. For Wills touching goods and chattels, our Law for

37 H. 6 5,
21 E. 4. 24

for many ages hath left the same to the decession of the Civill and Canon Lawes, in the Bishops Courts: That Law, (as *Justinian* hath it in the second Boode of his *Institutions*, the 12. chap.) is, *Impuberi non licet testari*: this *Pubertas* begins at 14. it is *Plena pubertas* at 18 yeares of age: The question is, whether this *jus testandi* is in *pubertate plena* or *pubertate incepta*. *Pigots Case*, 5. part of *Cookes Reports*. the Doctors affirmed, that 17 yeares of age was a full age as to an infant Executor to dispose of Goods: this opinion hath been by others sithence denied. Sir *Edward Cook*, 11 part, *Inst.* sect. 123. saith, He must be 10. which is the time of *plena pubertas*, 2. Hen. 4. 12. an infant of 18. yeares of age may be a deisseiour. Sir *Jo. Doderigge* in his booke called, *The Office and Duty of Executors*; which they say is his, and it is a learned and laborious Treatise, fol. 347. delivers that this opinion of 17. yeares, for that ability in an infant, hath been reported otherwise. This latter opinion comes nearer the Common Law, and the Statute Law of the Land; which Common Law, and Statue Law, gives infants no power by deed or Will to make any disposition of any thing, they

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they have, before they be 21 yeares of
of age.

It seems also more reasonable, be-
cause infants at 18 yeares have by the
intendment of Law, as they grow in
yeares, more use of reason, to discern
what is fit for them to doe and act.
And for a meere stranger to sue in a
Court of Conscience, (who pretends
by such Wills of infants (the infant
Husband being ravished) against the
will of the Kindred of the deceased,
who dy'd six yeares sithence without
issue (being 17 yeares of age) and that
any part of his part of his estate should
go that way by a course of Equity un-
lesse the Law be for Mr. *Erneley*, who
heyd not a penny with his Daughter,
and who would have the Husband of
his daughter bring him a portion, by
his pretended title of an Executor of
an Executor of an Execueor, viz. of
an infant the Executor of another in-
fant, the Executor of a third person,
seems very strange.

The said Licensed Historiographer
of theirs, hath published the 16 of this
present Moneth of February, 1647.
that I out of a desire to keep the Estate
have in a suite in the Court of wards,
in my Cousins life time, pleaded to the
Jurisdiction of that Court. It is true, I
did

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did so ; for I conceived that the E-
state would be unsafe in Mr. *Erneley*'s
hands, and I was willing to preserve it
till my young Cousin came to be of
age, to dispose of it himselfe, according
as I was trusted.

The Law being, that the Court of
Wards had no jurisdiction over the
personall estate (for then the Marriage
was paid for to the King, and all due
to the King ascertained.) It is true,
that that was insisted upon as was just,
for to preserve the Estate from Mr.
Erneley, who would have made what
account he pleased to my Cousin at his
full age : And this is the truth of that
business.

32.H.8. c.
46.4.pars
inst. fol. 201.
202.

That I declined not the Jurisdiction
of the *Chancery*, to keepe an Estate in
my hand, appears, by my declining
long sithence the power of the House
of Commons to examine me ; and the
Reformers have all my Estate : What
would Mr. *Erneley* have, when they
[the *Reformers*] have all already ; or
can have from me, if he had any co-
lour ?

I desire the good people of this City
to observe what notorious Vntruths
their Licensed Historiographers publish,
to delude the people: In this particular
case they publish.

First,

First, That the Suit against me, is in the behalfe of an Orphan: M. Earnley (who is Plaintiffe in their Court) is a Wiltshire Gentleman, at the least of 50. years of age, there is their Orphan.

Secondly, That I made a speecb to the people at the Hall door, that the questioning of me for what I had done for the KING, was illegall; and that the Iudges had no power to try me, the KING being absent; Another notorious untruth! For I protest to God, all that I said was onely this, God preserve the KING and the Lawes.

Thirdly, it is said that coming to the Barre, I stirred not my Hat; All the Lawyers then at the Barre were uncovered; wherefore I held it a civility, to be also uncovered; and so I was, as they all know.

Fourthly, That the E. of Manchester should say, I received a great estate in money, of the Orphans estate; As there is no truth in it, so it is most untrue that the said Lord so said (as all men present can testifie.) The truth is, they care not what they do, what they say, what they swear, nor what they write; Witnes the Declaration of a prevailing party of the H. of Comons, of the 11 of this

this instant February; who contrary to the Oath of Allegiance, the Oath of Supremacy, the Protestation, their solmne League and Covenant, their Declarations to make His Majesty a glorious King, fearfull to his enemies, and beloved of his Subjects; and yet now, after 22. yeares, they would insinuate to the people, that this King, whom they have so much magnified, hath poysoned his own Father.

Fifthly; it is a publike notorious untruth. "That the Parliament hath published a Declaration against the King, of the 11. of this instant Feb. whereas it is well known to be the Declaration of the prevailing party of the House of Commons only, without the Lords; and so they would make that prevailing partie only to be the * Parliament.

Let the people of England beleeve their five senses; how it was with them seven yeares agoe, and before, during his Majesties Reign; how this Kingdom abounded then with Peace, Plenty, and Glory, to the admiration & envy of other Nations; & now let them consider and judge by their Senses, sithence those men (whom nothing would satisfie, but all Power both by Sea and Land, which in truth is the Regality.

* Their licensed Historiographer who published this, is called the Kings weekly post, from Wednesday Feb. 7 to Wednesday the 16 of Feb. 1647

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regality & kingship, which they call the *Militia*) have usurped the said Power Regal, whether they have not by Impetures and Delusions, diffused among the people by themselves and their Agents, brought a flourishing Kingdom to the most deplorable condition it now is in.

To the end that this Kingdome may not utterly be ruined, God incline their hearts to restore his Majesty, and for their own and their Posterities sake to receive from his Majesty an Act of Oblivion, a generall Pardon, assurance for the Arrears of the Souldierie, and meet satisfaction for tender Consciences.

DAVID JENKINS,



Judge



Judge Jenkin's

Remonstrance
TO THE
L O R D S
AND
C O M M O N S
OF
The two Houses of
PARLIAMENT at
WESTMINSTER
the 21. of February 1647.

By DAVID JENKINS
Prisoner in Newgate.



Printed in the Year 1648.



Judge Fenkin's
REMONSTRANCE
TO THE
LORDS and COMMONS
AT
WESTMINSTER

I Desire that the Lords and Commons of the two Houses, would be pleased to remember, and that all the good people of *England* do take notice of an Order of the House of Commons this Session, for publishing the Lord *Cook* his Bookes: which Order they may find printed in the last Leafe of the second part of his *Institutes*, in these words
viz.

Die

Die Mercurii 12. May 1641.

Upon Debate this Day in the Commons House of Parliament, the said House did then desire & held it fit, that the heir of Sir Edward Cooke should publish in print the commentary upon Magna Charta, the pless of the Crown, and the jurisdiction of Courts, according to the intention of the said Sir Edward Cooke, and that none but the Heir of the said Sir Edward Cooke, or he that shall be authorized by him, do presume to publish in print any of the foresaid Bookes, or any Copy thereof.

H. Elsynge Cler.

Dom. Com:

And I do further desire them that they would reade and peruse M. Solicitor Saint-Iohn, and M. John Pym, their Bookes, published likewise this Session, Whose Titles are as followeth
viz.

An

An Argument of Law concerning the Bill of Attainder of High Treason of Thomas Earle of Strafford.

At a Conference in the Committee of both houses of Parliament.

By M. Saint John his Majesties Solicitor Generall.

Published by Order of the Commons House.

London, Printed by G. M. for Jo. Bartlet, At the Sign of the Guilt Cup neare S. Austins gate in Pauls Churchyard. 1641.

And the Speech or Declaration of John Pym Esquire.

After the Recapitulation or Summing up of the charge of High Treason against Thomas Earle of Strafford, 12 Aprill, 1641.

Published by the order of the Commons House.

London Printed for John Bartlet, 1641.

Nothing

1. **N**othing is delivered for Law in my Books but what the H. of Commons have avowed to be Law in Bookes of Law published by their command this Session, and agreeable to the Bookes of Law, and Statutes of this Realme in all former Times and Ages.

2. The supposed offence charged on me is against the two Houses, and none ought to be judges and parties, by the Law of this Land, in their owne case.

3. I desire the benefit of Magna Charta, the Petition of right, & other good Lawes of this Land, which ordaine that all mens Tryals should be by the established Lawes, and not otherwise: they are the very words of the petition of Right.

An Ordinance of both Houses is no Law of the Land, by their own confession; and by the Bookes of the Lord Cooke, published by their Order as aforesaid, this Session in six several places.
For Sedition; in my Books there is none, but such as they have authorized this Session, to be published & printed. To publish the Law is no sedition. These Positions following I doe set downe for the Law of the Land in my Bookes,

1 Part.col. of Ordinan- ces, fol: 728
2 Pars iust fol 47.48
157.143
4 par iust: 23.232, 198
4H.7. 18

books, and they themselves have justified, and avowed them as aforesaid, we agree the Law to be, and to have been in all times in all the particulars following, as here ensueth.

1. To imprison the King is high treason.

2. To remove Councillours from the King by force is High Treason.

3. To alter the established Lawes in any part by force is High Treason.

4. To usurp the Royall Power is High Treason.

5. To alter the Religion established is High Treason.

6. To raise rumours and give out words to alienate the peoples affections from the King, is High Treason.

7. To seffe Souldiers upon the people of the Kingdome without their consent, is High Treason.

8. The execution of paper orders by Souldiers in a military way, is high Treason.

9. To counterfeit the great Seale, is High Treason.

10. The Commission of Array is in force and none other.

11. None can make Judges, Justices, Sheriffes, &c. but the King; The King makes every Court.

12. The great Seale belongs to the Kings Custody, or to whom he shall appoint, and none other.

3 Part iustic. pag: 12
M Sollicitor Pag. 12
3 part iustic pag 9
MPym, p. 28
3 part iustic. 3 10, 12, 16
3 part iustic pag 9
M Sollicitor p. 9, 10, 136
M Sollicitor pag 9
M Sollicitor pag 9
M Sollicitor pag. 23
4 pars iust p. 125
Iustice Hug- tons argu- ment, fol. 39, 40
4 part iustic
2 part iustic articul.
super char- tas cap. 5
13: Ordi-

1 part. Coll. of Ordin & Cook ut supra. 4 part: inst. 25.

M. Solicitor pag. 8. 70.

M. Solicitor pag. 12. 27.

M. Solicitor pag. 26.

M. Solicitor pag. 35.

M. Pym, p. 8.

M. Pym, p. 17.

M. Pym, p. 24.

3. part. inst. pag. 9.

13. Ordinances of one or both Houses are noe lawes to binde the people.

14. No priviledge of Parliament, holds for Treason, Felony, or breach of the Peace, nor for 20. Parliament-men forty, nor three hundred.

15. To subvert the fundamentall lawes is High Treason.

16 To levy War against the person of the King is High Treason.

17. To perswade Forreiners to levy war within this Kingdome, is High Treason.

18 To impose unlawfull Taxes, or impose new Oathes, is High Treason.

19. The King can doe no wrong.

20. It is a pernicious Doctrine to teach Subjects, they may be discharged from the oath of Allegiance. Then what means the Doctrin of both Houses of the Votes 11 of Feb. 1647.

21 A necessity of a mans own making doth not excuse him. The requiring & forcing of the Militia, brought the necessity of arming upon the Houses.

22. None can levy war within this realme without authority from the King, for to him only it belongeth to levy war, by the common law of the land to doe otherwise is high Treason by the said Comm in law. The only general was & is the Militia

ti: for which so much blood hath been spent, and Treasure.

23. No Parliament without the King, be is Principium, caput & finis.

24. Presentment or tryall by Jury, is the bright-right of the Subject.

There is no doubt but that many in both Houses are free from this great sin, and that most of the prevailing party, had at first no intentions to proceed so farre; but the madnesse of the People (who are very vnstable, and so they will find them) and the successe of their Armies (having this great rich City to supply them, with all accommodations) have so elated them, that the evil is come to this height.

For my selfe, to put me to death in this cause, is the greatest honour I can possibly receive in this World: Dulce & decorum est mori pro patria. And for a Lawyer and a Judge of the Law, to die, dum sanctis patria legibus obsequitur, for obedience to the Lawes; will be deemed by the good men of this Time a sweet smelling sacrifice; and by this and future Times, that I dyed full of yeares, and had an honest and an honourable end; And posterity will take knowledge of these Men who put some to death for subverting of the Lawes, and others for supporting of them, &c.

M. Solicitor 70. 71. 4. part. inst. pag. 1. 3. 4. 4. pars. inst. 41. 356.

Bracton l.
c. 9, p. 107
4 pars inf.
342, 343
Stanford 99

Yet mercy is above all the Workes
of God. *The King is Gods Vicar on
earth.* In Bracton, who was a Judge in
Henry 3. time, you shall find the
Kings oath; *To shew mercy* is part of it:
You are all his children; say, and doe
what you will, you are all his Subjects,
and *He is your King* and parent. *Pro
magno peccato paululum supplicii sa-
tis est patri;* and therefore let not the
prevailing party be obdurate, out of a
desperation of safety: That which is
past is not revocable; Take to your
thoughts your parents, your wives, your
children, your friends, your fortunes,
your countrey, wherein Forreigners
write there is *Mira aeris suavitas et
rerum omnium abundantia.* Invite not
them hither, the only way to be free of
their company will be, *To restore his
Majesty, and receive from Him an Act
of Oblivion; a generall pardon, Assu-
rance for the Arreares of the Souldiers,
and meet satisfaction to tender consci-
ences.*

God preserve the King and the Lawes.

DAVID JENKINS,
Prisoner in New-gate.

FJNJS.