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A
COPY of the LETTER
FROM
His Excellency the Lord Generall CROMWELL,
SENT TO THE
MEMBERS
OF
PARLIAMENT.

*Called to take upon them the Trust of the
Government of this*

Common-wealth.

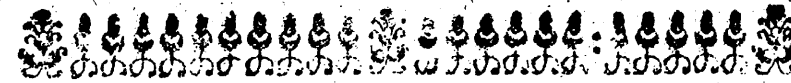
W H I C H

Began on *Munday* the Fourth of
June, 1653. The day appointed by the
Letters of Summons from his Excellency
the Lord Gen. *Cromwell*, for the meeting
of these GENTLEMEN.

*With the severall Transactions since
that time.*

LONDON: Printed by *M. S.* for *Tho: Jenner* at the
South-entrance of the Royall Exchange. 1656

(1)



A COPY of the LETTER

From his Excellency the Lord Generall
Cromwell, sent to the Members of Parliament,
called to take upon them the Trust of the Govern-
ment of this Common-wealth.



Orasmuch as upon the dissolution of the late Parliament, it became necessary that the Peace, Safety and Government of this Common-wealth should be provided for; and in order thereunto, divers persons fearing God, and of approved fidelity and honesty, are by my Selse, with the advice of My Counsell of Officers nominated, to whom the Charge and Trust of so weighty Affaires is to be committed. And having good assurance of your love to, and courage for God, and the interest of his Cause, and of the good people of this Common-wealth, I *Oliver Cromwell*, Captain General, and Commander in Chief of all the Armies and Forces raised and to be raised within this Common-wealth, do hereby summon and require you, being one of the persons nominated, personally to be, and appear at the Counsell Chamber commonly known, or called by the name of the *Councell Chamber at White Hall*, within the City of *Westminster*, upon the fourth day of *July* next, ensuing the date hereof, then and there to take upon you the said Trust, unto which you are hereby called, and appointed to serve as a Member for the County of — And hereof you are not to fail. *Given under My hand and scale the — day of June, 1653.*

O: CROMWELL.

Monday, June 4. 1653.

This being the day appointed by the Letters of Summons from his Excellency the Lord General *Cromwell*, for the mee-
ting

ting of those Gentlemen that were called to the Supream Authority, they met accordingly in the *Councell Chamber*, where being entred the Room, above one hundred and twenty in number, and being set round about the Table, the Lord Generall standing by the window opposite to the middle of the Table, and having as many of the Army-Officers as the room could well contain, on his right hand and on his left, his Lordship made a very grave Christian and seasonable speech and Exhortation, wherein he briefly recounted the many great and wondrous mercyes of God towards this Nation, and the Series of providence wherein the presence of God did wonderfully appear in carrying on this Cause, and bringing affaires into the present condition, beyond all expectation; ascribing the glory of all to God alone.

He set forth also in particular the progresse of affaires since the famous victory at *Worcester*, wherein that Arch Enemy of this nation was wholly subdued. He likewise laid down the actings of the Army there upon, after divers applications to the Parliament, and much being wanting, and forbearance, together with the grounds and necessity of their dissolving the said Parliament, which his Excellency declare to be for the preservation of this Cause, and the interest of all honest men who have been engaged therein.

Moreover, he very amply held forth the clearenesse of the Call given to the present Members to take the Supream Authority, and did from the Scriptures exhort them to their duties and incourage them therein, desiring that a tendernes might be used towards all godly and conscientious persons, of what judgment and under what form soever.

Which being ended, his Lordship produced an instrument under his own hand and seale, whereby he did with the advise of his Officer, devolve and entrust the Supream Authority and Government of this Common-wealth, into the hands of the persons then met, who or any forty of them are to be held and acknowledged the Supream Authority of the Nation, unto whom all persons within the same, and the Territories thereunto belonging, are to yeild obedience and subiection. And they are not to sit longer then the 3 day of November,

ber, 1654. Three months before their dissolution they are to make choyce of other persons to succeed them, who are not to sit longer then a twelve month; but it is left to them to take care for a succession in Government: which Instrument being delivered to the persons aforesaid, his Lordship commended them to the Grace of God.

This being done his Excellency and his Officers withdrew; and the said persons so met, having the Supream Authority put into their hands, after some short space, adjourned till the next morning eight a clock, and appointed to meet in the old Parliament House there to seek God for direction in this great work, and for his presence and blessing therein. Hereupon, without doing any further businesse, they all departed.

The Names of the Members of Parliament, which began June 4. 1653. With the respective Counties for which they serve.



Berks.
*S*amuell Dunch.
*V*incent Goddard
*T*homas Wood

Bedford.
*N*athaniell Tayler
*E*dward Cater

Buckingham.

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Edward Cater
Buckingham.
George Fleetwood
George Baldwin
Cambridge.
John Sadler
Thomas French
Robert Castle
Samuell Warner
Chester.
Robert Duckenfield
Henry Birkinhead

Four Nothern Counties.
Charles Howard
Robert Fenwick
Henry Dawson
Henry Ogle
Cornwall
Robert Bennet
Francis Langdon
Anthony Rous
John Bawden
Derby.
Jervas Bennet
Nathanael Barton
Devon.
George Monke, one of the
Generalls at Sea.
John Carew
Thomas Sanders
Christopher Martin
James Erifey
Francis Rous
Richard Street
Dorset.
William Sydenham
John Bingham

Essex.

Joachim Matthews
Henry Barington
John Brewster
Christopher Earle
Dudley Templer

Goucester.

John Crofts
William Neast
Robert Holmes
Southampton.

Richard Norton
Richard Major
John Hyldeley
Hertford.

Henry Lawrance
William Reeve
Hereford.

Wroth Rogers
John Herring
Huntington.

Edward Montague
Stephen Pheasant
Kent.

Lord Viscount Lisle.
Thomas Blount
William Kenrick
William Cullen
Andrew Broughton
Lancaster.

William West
John Sawrey
Robert Cunliffe
Leicester.

Henry Danvers
Edward Smith
John Prat
Lincoln.

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Lincoln

Sir William Brownlow
Richard Cust
Barnaby Bowtell
Humphrey Walcot
William Thompson
Middlesex

Sir William Roberts
Augustine Wingfield
Arthur Squib
Monmouth

Philip Jones
Northampton
Sir Gilbert Pickering
Thomas Brook
Norfolk

Robert Jermy
Tobias Fecere
Ralph Walmer
Henry King
William Burton

Nottingham
John Odingfels
Edward Chid

Oxon.
Sir Charles Wolsley
William Draper
Dr. Jonathan Goddard
Rutland.

Edward Horseman
Salop.
William Botteret
Thomas Baker
Stafford.

George Bellis
John Cherwood
Suffolk.

Jacob Caley

Francis Brewster
Robert Dunkon
John Clark
Edward Plumstead
Somerset.
Robert Blake, one of the
Generalls at Sea.

John Pine
Dennis Hollister
Henry Henly
Surrey.

Samuel Hickland
Laurence March
Sussex.

Anthony Stapley
William Spence
Nathanael Studely
Warwick.

John St. Nicholas
Richard Lucy
Wilts.

Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper
Nicholas Greene
Thomas Eyre
Worcester.

Richard Salway
John James
Yorke.

George Lord Eure
Walter Strikland
Francis Lassels
John Anlahy
Thomas Dickenson
Thomas St. Nicholas
Roger Coats
Edward Gill
London.

Robert Tichborn

John

John Ireton
 Samuell Moyer
 John Langley
 John Stone
 Henry Barton
 Praise-God Barbone
 Wales:
 Bushy Mansel
 James Philips
 John Williams
 Hugh Courtney
 Richard Price
 John Brown
 Scotland.
 Sir James Hope
 Alex: Bredy
 John Swinton
 Will: Lockart
 Alex. Jefferies
 Ireland.
 Sir Robert King
 Col. John Hewson
 Col. Henry Cromwel
 Col. John Clark
 Daniel Hutchinson
 Vincent Gookyn

Called in by the Parli-
 ament since they sate.

Lord Gen: Cromwell
 Maj. Gen. Lambert
 Maj. Gen. Harrison
 Maj. Gen. Desborough
 Col. Mat. Tomlinson.

Councell of State.

THe Lord Generall.
 Maj. Gen. Desbrow.
 Maj. Gen. Harrison
 Mr. Major
 Col. Sydenham
 Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper
 Ald. Tichbourne
 Sir. Charles Wolfley
 Sir. Gilbert Pickering
 Mr. Carew
 Col. Jones
 Lord Viscount Lisle
 Mr. Lawrence
 Col. Mountague
 Mr. Strickland
 Cap. Howard
 The Lord Eyre
 Sir William Roberts
 Mr. Sadler
 Sir Robert King
 Col. Henry Cromwell
 Dr. Goddard
 Col. Barton
 Sir William Brownlow
 Cap. Stone
 Col. George Fleetwood
 Col. James
 Mr. Anlahy
 Mr. Bennet
 Col. Rous
 Col. Bingham.

An

An ACT Declaring what Offences shall
 be adjudged Treason.



BE it Enacted by this present Parliament, and by the Au-
 thority of the same, That if any person shall maliciously
 or advisedly publish by writing, Printing, or openly declaring
 that the said Government is Tyrannicall, usurped, or unlaw-
 full; O: that the Commons in Parliament assembled are not
 the supream Authority of this Nation, or shall plot, contrive
 or endeavour to stir up or raise force against the present Go-
 vernment, or for the subversion or alteration of the same,
 and shall declare the same by an open deed, that then every
 such offence shall be taken, deemed and adjudged by Autho-
 rity of this Parliament to be high Treason.

That if any person shall maliciously and advisedly plot or
 endeavour the subversion of the said Keepers of the Liberties
 of England, or the Councell of State, and the same shall
 declare by an open deed, or shall move any person or
 persons for the doing thereof, or stir up the people to rise
 against them, or either of them, they or either of their

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Autho-

Authorities, every such offence shall be taken, deemed, and declared to be high Treason.

If any person not being an Officer, Souldier, or member of the Army, shall plot, contrive, or endeavour to stir up any mutiny in the said Army, or withdraw any Souldiers or Officers from their obedience to their Superiour Officers, or from the present Government as aforesaid, or shall procure, invite, aid, or assist any Forreigners or strangers to invade *England or Ireland*, or shall adhere to any Forces raised by the Enemies of the Parliament, Common-wealth, or Keeper of the Liberties of *England*, or if any person shall counterfeit the Great Seal of *England* for the time being, used and appointed by Authority of Parliament, every such offence shall be taken to be high Treason, and also forfeit unto the use of the Common-wealth, all and singular his or their Lands, Tenements, and Heridit ments, Goods and Chattells : Provided alwayes that no persons shall be indicted and arraigned for any of the Offences mentioned in this Act, unless such Offenders shall be indicted or prosecuted for the same within one year after the Offence committed.

That if any person shall counterfeit the money of this Common-wealth, or shall bring any false money into this Land, counterfeit or other like to the money of this Common-wealth, knowing the money to be false, to merchandize or make payment, in deceit of the people of this Nation : Or if any person shall hereafter falsly forge and counterfeit any such kind of Coyn of Gold or Silver, as is not the proper Coyne of this Common-wealth, and is or shall be currant within this Nation by consent of the Parliament, or such as shall be by them authorized thereunto : Or shall bring from the parts beyond the Seas into this Common-wealth, or into any the dominions of the same, any such false and counterfeit Coyne of money being currant within the same as is above said, knowing the same to be false, to the intent to offer or make payment by merchandize or otherwise, or shall impair, diminish, falsifie, clip, wash, round, file, scale, or lighten for wicked lucre or gaines fake, any the proper moneys of this Common-wealth, or any other Realm, allowed and suffered

to be currant : All such Offences adjudged high Treason, their counsellours, procurers, aiders and abettors being convicted shall suffer paines of death. It shall not extend to or be adjudged to make any corruption of blood to any of the Heires, or to make the wife to forfeit her Dour, or her title, action, or interest in the same. July 17. 1649.

A Relation of the Mutiny on Tuesday the 22 of Nov: 1653. in the New Exchange, of the Portugall Ambassadors Followers, &c.



This night was a great Mutiny at the *New Exchange* in the Strand, such as hath scarce ever been the like : The businesse upon the best information that I can have from those who were present in part of the businesse, and have conferred with others upon the whole, is this.

On Munday night (which was the night before) three of the Portugall Ambassadors family, whereof his brother was one, being at the New Exchange, they talking in *French* spake of such discourse of Transactions of some English Affaires, which Col. *Gerhard*, Sir *Gilbert Gerhards* brother, understanding the French Tongue, hearing, told them very ci-

villy, that they did not represent the stories they spake of right; whereupon one of the Portugalls gave him the lie, upon that they began to juttle, and all three fell upon Col. *Gerhard*, and threw him down, and got upon him, but tho he be but a little man, yet he threw him off that was upon him, and so was bustling with him a good while; there were some Gentlemen there, but knew not who it was they so assaulted, and so ne'r medled with them, and yet one of the Portugalls with his Dagger stab'd Col. *Gerhard* in the shoulder, and hurt him fore; but afterwards Mr. *Anfraser* spake to the Portugalls, that it was not civill nor handsome for so many to fall upon one, three to one being very unequal, and endeavoured to pull one of them off, and so to periwade them to cease, and thereby he came to see who it was they had assaulted, who finding it to be Col. *Gerhard* which he knew well; and seeing them still pursue their rage upon him, he drew to relieve him, and after some buittle the Portugalls went away, one of them having a cut upon his cheek; and that night afterwards near twenty of their Attendants came to the Exchange, and would have quarrel'd with any body, and some cuffing there was by some, but not much more that night, for it was late, and they returned home.

On Tuesday night, came about fifty of the Portugalls againe to the New Exchange, of which number were the Ambassadors brother, and two Knights of *Malta*, and they were led on by a Portugall in Buffe, whom they call Captaine, one well known to some in the Exchange, and they had generally double Arms, all or most part of them swords and pistols, and coats of Male, or Armour, some one thing, some another, to preserve their bodies from swords entering upon them. They had also two or three Coaches that brought Ammunition, in which were hand-Granadoes and Bottles, and some little barrells of powder, and bullets, and other necessaries if occasion was. They had also some Boats ready to attend them at the water side, if occasion was for them also.

Thus they came with a resolution to fall upon every English Gentleman they should find in or about the Exchange; and

and entering in with this equipage the people were exceedingly frightened. For first came in the Captaine in the Buffe, who led them, and after him the Portugall Ambassadors brother, and the Knights of *Malta*, and so the rest, all with drawn swords, and in so furious a posture, as if they intended to kill every body they met with, that stood before them.

Hereupon the people fled into the shops in the Exchange to shelter themselves, and all that did not so they fell upon, though no man gave them the least affront, yet they pistol'd and cut, and wounded many.

Mr. *Greenway* a Gentleman of *Graves Inne*, Son to the Lady *Greenway* was there with his Sister and a Gentlewoman whom he was to have married, who desired them two to stand up in a shop where he saw them safe, and they would have had him to have staid with them, but he said he would onely goe see what was the matter; but he was no sooner parted from them, but immediately the word being given by the Portugall Captaine in Buffe, which was *Safa*, which was the word when they were to fall on, without any affront offered towards them, one of them pistol'd him, and shot him in the head, and he is dead of his wounds: and many others they have dangerously wounded. Col. *Mayo* had twelve upon him at once, yet drew his sword, and fought with them as long as he was able to hold his sword in his hand, which being cut, he was forced to let his sword fall, and then cut and wounded him in many places. Mr. *Thos: Howard*, Mr. *Carter*, and divers others were wounded passing by.

The Horse at the *Muse* had taken alarm before they returned, and returning home, passing by the *Muse*, some of the Horse moving towards them, some of them discharged pistols towards the Horse, and the rest run home to the Ambassadors house; but the Horse guards took some of them and carried them into the *Muse*, and sent word thereof to the Lord Generall; and a party of horse pursued them, and beset the Ambassadors house. And Commis. Gen. *Whalley* sent into the Ambassador, acquainted him with this horrible attempt and bloody murther of his Followers, and shewed him his

his men they had taken prisoners, and required the chiefe of the rest of them to be delivered in the hands of Justice, which the Ambassador was loath to doe. But seeing he could not baffle them, to stop the course of justice in so horrible a bloody businesse as that had been, he delivered up his brother and one of the Knights of *Malta*, and some others, such as they had then information was chiefe, and promised to secure the rest to be forth-coming any of them when they should be demanded. After which the Ambassador made his Address to the Lord Generall, and chiefly for his brother, but his Excellency told him that it did concern the publick, and therefore his Addresse must be to the Parliament and Councell of State. It is such a horrible businesse that his Excellency would not meddle with him in it.

The Portugals that are in custody are prisoners at *Famenes*, and the businesse is under Examination before the Councell of State.

*For his Highness the Lord Protector of the
Common-wealth of England, Scotland,
and Ireland.*

*The Declaration, with the humble Adresse of the
Generalls, and the severall Commanders present
in the Fleet, by them severally subscribed.*

THat these Nations of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, having been for some years like the Bush which burned, but is not consumed: And though the Nations round about us stand gazing on to see us made a desolation, as well as a hissing unto them; yet we are hitherto by the mighty power of the Lord, and his wonderfull out-goings amongst us, made rather an astonishment in our preservation, then a reproach, by our ruine and devastation.

In which great Work of the Lord we acknowledge with thankfulness your Highness hath been a glorious Instrument,

ment, and hath undergone many hardships and hazard of all that was near and dear unto you, even to life it selfe; and understanding by providence your Highness is intrusted with, and hath excepted of the Protection of this Commonwealth in the Government thereof.

We are in hopes that the Lord intends a settlement of Peace to these poor distracted Nations, and that our selves with all the people of the Lord shall enjoy and partake of the same under your Highness Protection, according to the Rule of the Lord Jesus. And therefore we have thought it necessary as a duty incumbent on us, to Declare that we shall willingly be obedient and faithfull to your Highness, in performance of your great Trust, and also in the utmost hazzard of our lives (with what else is near and dear unto us) be serviceable unto you, in the station the Lord hath placed you, against yours and the Common-wealths Enemies, in our severall places and capacities, during our Employments.

And having had good testimony of your great affection and earning bowells after the weale of Gods people, wee are emboldned and encouraged in all humility to make this following Adresse.

That your Highness will be pleased to have a more speciall eye of favour unto them above all others, in regard they are near and dear unto him, who is the Lord of Lords, and King of Kings, even our Lord Jesus. For which cause he is ashamed to call them brethren; And doe humbly apprehend that their priviledges will be your priviledge. And to account of them as of your greatest Jewells, which will doubtlesse turne to your great advantage.

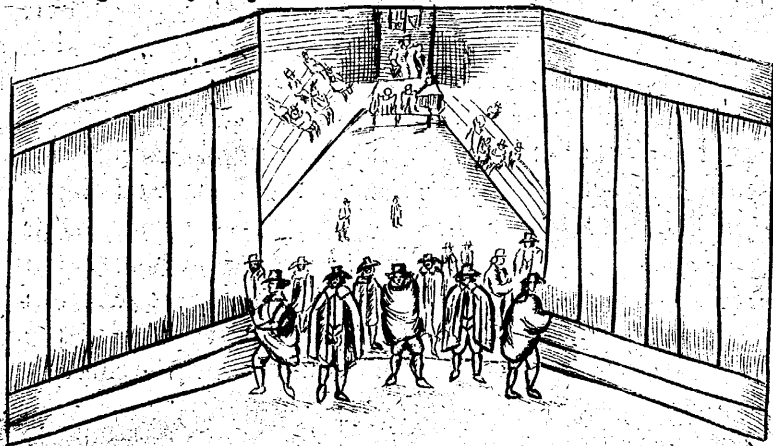
And hereby you will for time to come not onely ingage their hearts unto you, who in times past have not stood at a distance from you, but your Highness will also ingage the great Jehovah, your and their Father, to be be a refuge, shield, and defence unto you, as well as an everlasting rest for you, when all the storms of this Common-wealth shall cease, which is and shall be the unfeigned prayers of,

Your Highness most humble and faithfull Servants.
Signed by the Generalls and the severall
Commanders present in the Fleet.

(14)

Monday Dec. 12. 1653. *It being moved,*

That the sitting of this Parliament was not for the peace of the Common-wealth; and that therefore it was requisite to deliver up unto the Lord-Generall Cromwell the powers which they received from him; and seconded by severall other Members, and the Speaker with many of the Members departed to Whitehall, being the greater number, and did by a writing under their hands resigne unto his Excellency their said powers.



Saturday, Decemb. 10. 1653.

The Parliament this day resumed the Debate upon the Report made this day from the Committee of Tythes, which is as follows.

1. That it be represented to the Parliament as the best way for ejecting ignorant, prophane, and scandalous Ministers; That Commissioners be sent from hence into all the Counties, divided into six Circuits (besides London and Middlesex) three Commissioners into each Circuit, to joyne with four or six in every County (and each riding in Yorkshire to be as a County) and that in every County the said persons or five of them (two of the Commissioners sent from hence being

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being alway present) be impowred to eject all Ministers (of that County) that are not of good behaviour, and holly in conversation, or that are not apt and able to teach, or in teaching hold not forth the faithfull word, or be not diligent, or labour not in the word and doctrine, or be greedy of filthy lucre: And be also impowred to settle godly and able persons to preach the Gospell in all voyd places, and to unite two or three Parishes together, so that none be above three miles from the publick Meeting-place.

2. That it be presented to the Parliament. That Dr. Arrowsmith, Col. Giffe, Maj. Haines, Mr. John Owen, Mr. Thomas Goodwyn, Mr. Ben of Dorchester, Mr. Fairclough the elder, Mr. Lockier, Mr. Caryl, Mr. Stephen Marshall, Mr. Worthington, Mr. Turner, Mr. Tomes, Mr. Martin Holbeck, Mr. Cradocke, Mr. Jessey, Mr. Arthur Barnidson, Mr. William Greenhill, Col. Campfield, Mr. Dyke, Mr. Stalham, may be sent Commissioners by three in a circuit for ejecting and setting Ministers, according to the Rules prescribed.

3. That all such as are or shall be approved for publick Preachers of the Gospell in the publick meeting-places, shall have and enjoy the maintenance already settled by Law, and such other encouragement as the Parliament hath already appointed, or hereafter shall appoint: And that where any scruple payment of Tythes, the three next Justices of the Peace, or two of them shall upon complaints call the parties concerned before them, and by the Oaths of witnesses, shall duely apportion the value of the said Tythes, to be paid either in money or Land, by them to be set out according to the said value, to be held and enjoyed by him that was to have the said Tythes; and in case such approved value be not duly paid or enjoyed according to the Order of the said Justices; the Tythes shall be paid in kind, and shall be recovered in any Court of Record.

4. That upon hearing and considering what hath been offered to the Committee touching propriety in Tythes, of Incumbents, Rectors, Possessors of Donatives, or propriate Tythes. It is the opinion of this Committe, and resolved

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to be reported to the Parliament, that the said persons have a legall propriety in Tithes.

The House having spent severall dayes in debate of the whole Report; and especially of the first of the four parts thereof; and the Question being put, That this House doth agree with the first clause of the Report, it passed in the Negative.

Monday, Decemb. 12. 1653.

It being moved in the House this day, That the sitting of this Parliament any longer as now constituted, will not be for the good of the Common-wealth; and that therefore it was requ. sit to deliver up unto the Lord Generall *Cromwell* the powers which they received from him; and that motion being seconded by severall other members, the House rose, and the Speaker with many of the members of the House, departed out of the House to *White-hall*, where they, being the greater number of the members sitting in Parliament did by a writing under their hands resigne to his Excellency their said Powers, and Master Speaker, attended with the Members, did present the same to his Excellency accordingly.

His Excellency the Lord Generall *Cromwell* and his Councell of Officers met this day, at which meeting, after a most excellent, wise, gracious, and pious Speech made by his Excellency, full of Religion towards God, prudence towards the State, and love and care towards this distracted Nation, some things were transacted in order to a settlement, and sweet composure; the union of all that fear the Lord is much desired, that so we may sit down comfortably under a safe and well grounded peace.

The late Parliament having upon their Dissolution delivered up the power which they received from his Excellency at their first sitting by a writing under their Hands and Seals: his Excellency thereupon called a Councell of Officers, and advised with other persons of intererest in the Nation, how this great burden of Governing *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, with the Armies therein, and Navies at Sea, should be born, and by whom; who after severall days seeking of God, and advising therein, it was Resolved, That a Councell of
godly

godly able and discreet persons should be named consisting of twenty one: And that his Excellency should be chosen Lord Protector of the three Nations. And on Friday last his Excellency came down to *West*: and was instolled Lord Protector of the three Nations, the manner whereof was thus.

Decemb. 18. His Excellency the Lord Generall *Cromwell* about one of the cock in the afternoon, went from *White-hall* to *Westminster* in his Coach, foot Souldiers being on both sides the streets all along, and in the Pallace at *Westminster* were many Souldiers both Horse and Foot; his Excellency was attended by the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of *England*, the Judges and Barons of the severall Benches in their Robes, and after them the Councell of the Common-wealth: And the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, in their Scarlet Gowns, with the Recorder and Town-Clerk, all in their Coaches, who passed before his Excellency: and last of all came his Excellency in a black Suit and Cloak in his Coach, with his Life-Guard, and divers bare before him; and many of the chiefe Officers of the Army with their Cloaks, and Swords, and Hats on, passed on foot before and about his Coach.

In this equipage his Excellency, and Attendants came to *Westminsterhall*, where was a Chair placed in the High Court of Chancery; where being come, the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of *England* stood next to the Chair, the one on the one side, and the other on the other side, and next to the Lord Commissioner *Lisle* who stood on the left hand of the Chair, stood his Excellency (all being bare, and his Excellency also) on every side of the Chair; in the next place stood all the Judges and Barons on both sides; and the Lord Mayor & Aldermen on the right side of the Court, next unto the Judges and the Councell, and the chief Officers of the Army on the left side of the Court.

The Rules for this New Government were then read, which consist of many particulars, expressed in an Instrument; the Instrument is large, which took up above halfe an hours reading, and was read by Mr. *Jesop*, one of the Secretaries of the Councell. After which, the Lord Commissioner

Lisle read a Parchment in the nature of an Oath, to engage his Excellency to perform on his part, according to the Government before mentioned; During which time his Excellency held up his hand, and having heard it read accepted thereof, and subscribed thereto in the face of the Court. Then the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, and the Judges, &c. invited him to take possession of the Chair, as Lord Protector of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, which he did, and sat down with his head covered, the Court continuing all bare. The Lord Commissioners delivered up to his Highnesse, the Purse and Seals, and the Lord Mayor of *London* his Sword, which were presently delivered to them back again by his Highnesse; and then after a salute, the Court rose.

First came the Aldermen and Councell before his Highnesse, from the Court to *Westminster-hall* Gate, where the Coaches were; after them the Judges, then came the Commissioners of the Great Seal, one of them bearing the Purse and Seals; and before his Highnesse came the Life-Guard, then four Serjeants of Arms with their Maces, one being the Mace of the City of *London*, the second of the Chancery, the third of the Councell, and the other of the Parliament, born by the sword bearer of *London*, Serjeant *Middleton*, Serjeant *Dendy*, and Serjeant *Berkehead*; and the Lord Mayor of the City of *London* went before his Highnesse with the Sword, and the Officers of the Army about his person; and in the Pallace they took Coach at the Hall Gate, and returned to *White-hall* in the same equipage they went; the Lord Mayor rid bare with the Sword in the Boot of the Coach with his Highnesse; and there were great Acclamations and shoutings all along the streets as they passed.

His Highnesse the Lord Protector being returned to *White hall*, he went with his Attendants to the Banqueting House, where they had an Exhortation made by Mr. *Lockier*, Chaplain to his Highnesse; which being ended, they were dismissed with three Volleys of shot by the Souldiers, between four and five a clock at night.

Decemb. 19. 1653. His Highnesse the Lord Protector, met with those named of his Councell, in the Councell Chamber at

at *White-hall*, it being the place where the Councell of State used to sit, and severall things were Transacted in order to a settlement; and this following Proclamation was ordered to be Printed and published on the Monday following.

This day this Proclamation following was published at *Westminster* and in the City of *London*, by divers Serjeants at Arms with their Maces. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen being present at the *Exchange*, &c.

By the Councell, A Proclamation.

WHereas the late Parliament dissolving themselves, and resigning their Powers and Authorities, the Government of the Common-wealth of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, by a Lord Protector, and successive Triennial Parliaments, is now established; and whereas *Oliver Cromwell*, Captain Generall of all the Forces of this Common-wealth, is declared Lord Protector of the said Nations, and hath accepted thereof: We have therefore thought it necessary (as we hereby doe) to make Publication of the Premises, and strictly to charge and command all and every person and persons, of what quality and condition soever, in any of the three Nations, to take notice hereof, and to conform and submit themselves to the Government so established. And all Sheriffs, Mayors, Bailiffs, and other Publick Ministers, and Officers, whom this may concern, are required to cause this Proclamation to be forthwith published in their respective Counties, Cities, Corporations, and Market Towns, to the end none may have cause to pretend ignorance in this behalf. Given at *Whitehall* this 16 day of *Decem.* 1653.

December 21. 1653.

His Highnesse, the Lord Protector, and the Councell being thirteen in number, sat in the Councell Chamber at *White-hall*, where his Highnesse in a sweet Speech to them, pressed the Councell to act for God, and the peace and good of the Nations; and particularly recommended to them, to consider and relieve the distresses of the poor and oppressed: And severall things were Transacted in order to a quiet and peaceable settlement of these three Nations. The

The Names of the Councill.

Mr. Lawrence the President.	Maj. Ge. Skippon.	Sir Anthony Ashley-Cosper.
L. Viscount Lisle.	Col. Jones.	Mr. Ross.
Maj. Ge. Lambert.	Col. Sydenham.	Mr. Strickland.
Maj. G. Desbrow.	Sr Gilb. Pickering.	Mr. Major.
	Sr Charles Wolsey.	

A Declaration for alteration of severall Names and Forms heretofore used in Courts, &c.

OLIVER, Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, having the exercise of the chief Magistracy, and the administration of Government within the said Common-wealth, invested and established in his Highnesse, assisted with a Councill, who have power untill the meeting of the next Parliament (which is to be on the third of September next) to make Laws and Ordinances for the peace and welfare of these Nations, where it shall be necessary, which shall be binding and in force untill order shall be taken in Parliament concerning the same.

And the said Lord Protector finding it to be most necessary that some speedy and effectual course be taken for setting the Names and Forms to be used in Patents, Commissions, and proceedings in Courts of Justice, the said L. Protector, by, and with the advise & consent of his said Councill, and in pursuance of, and according to the power and trust reposed in him and them, doth declare and ordain, and be it by the Authority aforesaid declared and ordained, That in all Courts of Law, Justice or Equity, and in all Writs, Grants, Patents, Commissions, Indictments, Informations, Suits, returns of Writs, and in all Fines, Recoveries, Exemplifications, Recognizances, Proces and Proceedings of Law, justice or equity within the said Common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, instead of the Name, Stile, Title, and Teste (of the Keepers of the Liberty of England, by Authority of Parliament.) heretofore used, that from and after the 26 of Decem. 1653. the Name, Stile, Title,

Title, and Teste of the Lord Protector for the time being, of the Common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, shall be used, and no other, and the date shall be in the year of our Lord and no other. And that all Duties, Profits, Penalties, Issues, Fines, Amercements, and Forfeitures whatsoever, which heretofore were sued for in the Name of the Keepers of the Liberty of England by Authority of Parliament, shall from and after the said 26 of Decem. be prosecuted, sued forth, and recovered in the said name of the Lord Protector, for the time being, of the Common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereto belonging, and no other. And in all or any of the proceedings aforesaid, where the words were, *The Jurors for the Common-wealth, or, The Jurors for the Keepers of the Liberty of England by Authority of Parliament, do say, or present,* from and after the 26 of Decem. it shall be, *The Jurors for the Lord Protector of the Common-wealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, &c. doe say, present,* and no other, &c. And it is further Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That in all Oaths to be given to any Grand or Petty Jury, or to, or for any Witnesses to give in Evidence to any such Jury or Juries, and all other Oaths wherein the name of Keepers of the Liberty, &c. was wont to be used, the same shall be given in the name of the Lord Protector instead of the name of the said Keepers, &c. any Law, Usage, or Custom, to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And it is lastly Ordained by the Authority aforesaid, That such Forms and course of proceedings, as was heretofore used in the name and time of the *Keepers of the Liberty, &c.* in Causes criminal or civil, & of which no alteration is made in this Ordinance, shall stand and continue to be so used and observed as formerly; & that all Indictments, Presentments, Inquisitions, Commissions, & Captions made with such Alterations, Additions, or Omissions as aforesaid, or with such other Omissions, Additions, or Alterations as shall be proper and necessary for making good of Indictments Presentments, Commissions, Captions, & Inquisitions, and supplying the sense and meaning thereof, according to the present Government of this Common-wealth under

under the Lord Protector as aforesaid, shall stand and be good and effectuell in Law to all intents and purposes, as if the same had been particularly herein named, any Law, Custom, or Usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

*The Oath taken by his Highnesse Oliver Cromwell,
LORD PROTECTOR.*

WHereas the major part of the last Parliament (judging that their sitting any longer, as then constituted, would not be for the good of this Com:) did dissolve the same, and by a writing under their hands, dated the 12 day of this instant Dec. resigned unto Me their powers and Authorities; And whereas it was necessary thereupon, That some speedy course should be taken for the settlement of these Nations upon such a Basis and foundation, as by the blessing of God, might be lasting secure Property, and answer those great ends of Religion and liberty, so long contended for; And upon full and mature consideration had of the Form of Government hereunto annexed, being satisfied that the same, through divine assistance, may answer the ends aforementioned: And having also been desired, and advised, as well by severall persons of Interest and Fidelity in this Common-wealth, as the Officers of the Army, to take upon Me the Protection and Government of these Nations in the manner expressed in the said Form of Government, I have accepted thereof, and do hereby declare My acceptance accordingly. And do promise in the presence of God, that I will not violate, and infringe the matters and things contained therein, but to My power observe the same, and cause them to be observed: And shall in all other things, to the best of My understanding, Govern these Nations according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs, seeking their Peace, and causing Justice and Law to be equally administred.

O. CROMWELL.

OLIVER CROMWELL, Captain Generall of all the Forces of this Common wealth, and now declared Lord Protector thereof did this 16 day of Decem. 1653. sign this Writing, and solemnly promise, as is therein contained, in presence of the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of Engl. who administred the same Oath, and of the Lord Mayor and Alderm. of the City of London, divers of the Judges of the Land, the Officers of State and Army, and many other persons of Quality. The



His Excellencie Oliver Cromwell Generall of all the Forces of England Scotland & Ireland Chancelour of the University of Oxforde and Treasurer of the Exchequer

The Government of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

1. That the Supreme Legislative Authority of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging shall be, and reside in One Person, and the people assembled in Parliament; the Stile of which person shall be Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland.

2. That the exercise of the chiefe Magistracy and Administration of the Government over the said Countries and Dominions, & the people thereof, shall be in the Lord Protector, assigned with a Councell, the number whereof shall not exceed 21, nor be lesse then 13.

3. That all Writs, Proces, Commissions, Patents, Grants, and other things, which now run in the name and stile of the Keepers of the Liberty of England by Authority of Parliament, shall run in the Name and Stile of the Lord Protector, from whom, for the future, shall be derived all Magistracy and Honours in these three Nations; and shall have the power of Pardons (except in case of Muder and Treason) and benefit of all Forfeitures for the publick use. And shall Govern the said Countries and Dominions in all things by the advice of the Councell, and according to these presents, and the Laws.

4. That the Lord Protector, the Parliam. sitting, shall dispose and order the Militia and Forces both by Sea and Land, for the peace and good of the three Nations, by consent of Parliament. And that the Lord Protector, with the advice and consent of the major part of the Councell, shall dispose and order the Militia for the ends aforesaid in the Intervalls of Parliament.

5. That the Lord Protector by the advice aforesaid, shall direct in all things concerning the keeping and holding of a good correspondency with Forreign Kings, Princes, & States, and also with the consent of the major part of the Councell, have the power of war and peace.

6. That

6. That the Laws shall not be altered, suspended, abrogated, or repealed, nor any New Law made, nor any Tax, Charge, or Imposition laid upon the people, but by common consent in Parliament, save onely as is expressed in the thirtieth Article.

7. That there shall be a Parliament summoned to meet at Westminster upon the third day of Septemb. 1654. and that successively a Parliament shall be summoned once in every third year, to be accounted from the dissolution of the preceding Parliament.

8. That neither the Parliament to be next summoned, nor any successive Parliaments, shall, during the time of 5 months to be accounted from the day of their first meeting, be adjourned, prorogued or dissolved without their own consent.

9. That as well the next as all other successive Parliaments, shall be summoned and elected in manner hereafter exprest; That is to say, the persons to be chosen within Engl: Wales, the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, to sit and serve in Parliament, shall be, and not exceed the number of four hundred. The persons to be chosen within Scotland to sit and serve Parliament shall be, and not exceed the number of thirty. And the persons to be chosen to sit in Parliament for Ireland, shall be, and not exceed the number of thirty.

10. That the persons to be Elected to sit in Parliament from time to time, for the severall Counties of Engl: Wales, the Isles of Jersey and Guernsey, and the Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and all places within the same respectively, shall be according to the proportions and numbers hereafter expressed. That is to say,

For the Town of Bedford 1 County of Bedford 5. Abbing-ton 1 Reading 1 County of Berks 5. Buckingham 1 Alif-bury 1 Wiccomb 1 County of Bucks 5. Cambridge 1 Uni-versity of Camb: 1 Ely 2 County of Cambridge 4. Chester 1 County of Chester 4. Launceston 1 Truro 1 Penrin 1 East-low and Westlow 1 County of Cornwall 8. Carlisle 1 County of Cumberland 2. Derby 1 County of Derby 4. Excester 2 Plymouth 2 Dartmouth, Clifton & Hardnesse 1 Ternes 1 Barn-stable

Stable 1. *Tiverton* 1. *Honyton* 1. *County of Devon* 11. *Dorchester* 1. *Weymouth & Melcomb-Regis* 1. *Lyme-Regis* 1. *Pool* 1. *County of Dorset* 6. *Durham* 1. *County of Durh:* 2. *York* 2. *Kinston upon Hull* 1. *Beverley* 1. *Scarborough* 1. *Richmond* 1. *Leeds* 1. *Hallifax* 1. *Cou: of York* 3. *West-Riding* 6. *East-Riding* 4. *North-Riding* 4. *Maldon* 1. *Colchester* 2. *Cou: of Essex* 13. *Gloucester* 2. *Tewksbury* 1. *Cirencester* 1. *County of Gloucester* except the said City 5. *Hereford* 1. *Leompster* 1. *County of Hereford* 4. *St. Alban* 1. *Hartford* 1. *County of Hartford* 5. *Huntington* 1. *Cou: of Huntington* 3. *Canterbury* 2. *Rochester* 1. *Maidston* 1. *Dover* 1. *Sandwich* 1. *Quinborough* 1. *County of Kent* 11. *Preston in Andernes* 1. *Lancaster* 1. *Liverpool* 1. *Manchester* 1. *County of Lancaster* 4. *Leicester* 2. *County of Leicester* 4. *Lincoln* 2. *Boston* 1. *Grantham* 1. *Stamford* 1. *Grimsbj* 1. *County of Lincoln* 10. *Westminster* 2. *County of Middlesex* 4. *City of London* 6. *County of Monmouth* 3. *Norwich* 2. *Lyn-Regis* 2. *Yarmouth* 2. *County of Norfolk* 10. *Peterborough* 1. *Northampton* 1. *County of Northampton* 6. *Nottingham* 2. *County of Nottingham* 4. *Newcastle upon Tyne* 1. *Berwick* 1. *County of Northumberland* 3. *Oxford* 1. *University of Oxf:* 1. *Woodstock* 1. *County of Oxf:* 5. *County of Rutland* 2. *Shrewsbury* 2. *Bridgnorth* 1. *Ludlow* 1. *County of Salop* 4. *Litchfield* 1. *Stafford* 1. *Newcastle on the Line* 1. *County of Stafford* 3. *Taunton* 2. *Bath* 1. *Wells* 1. *Bridgwater* 1. *Cou: of Somerset* 11. *City of Bristol* 2. *Winchester* 1. *Southampton* 1. *Pertsmouth* 1. *Isle of Wight* 2. *Andevor* 1. *County of Southamp:* 8. *Ipswich* 2. *Burrough of Bury St. Edmonds* 2. *Dunwich* 1. *Sndbury* 1. *County of Suffolk* 10. *Southmark* 2. *Gilford* 1. *Rygate* 1. *County of Surrey* 6. *Chichester* 1. *Lewis* 1. *East-greenstead* 1. *Arundel* 1. *Rye* 1. *Coun: of Sussex* 9. *Coun: of Westmorland* 2. *Coventry* 2. *Warwick* 1. *County of Warwick* 4. *Worcester* 2. *County of Worcester* 5. *Sarum* 2. *Marleborough* 1. *Devizes* 1. *County of Wils* 10. *Coun: of Brecon* 2. *County of Cardigan* 2. *County of Carmathen* 2. *Coun: of Carnarven* 2. *Coun: of Denbigh* 2. *County of Flint* 2. *Town of Cardiffe* 1. *Coun: of Glamorgan* 2. *Coun: of Merionorb* 1. *Coun: of Montgomery* 2. *Haverford west* 1. *County of Pembroke* 2. *County of Radnor* 2.

The distribution of the persons to be chosen for *Scotland* and

and *Ireland*, shall be according to such proportions and number, as shall be agreed upon, and declared by the Lord Protector and the major part of the Councill, before the sending forth Writs of Summons for the next Parliament, &c.

11. That the Summons to Parliament shall be by Writ under the Great Seal of *England*, directed to the Sheriffs of the severall and respective Counties, with such alteration as may suit with the present Government, to be made by the Lord Protector and his Council, which the Chancellor, Keeper, or Commissioners of the Great Seal, shall issue and send abroad by Warrant from the Lord Protector. If the Lord Protector shall not give Warrant for issuing of Writs of Summons for the next Parliament, before the 1. of *June*, 1654. or for the Trienniall Parliaments before the 1. day of *August* in every third year, to be accounted as aforesaid, That then the Chancellor, Keeper, or Commissioners of the Great Seal for the time being, shall without any warrant or direction within seven dayes after the said 1. day of *June*, 1654. seal, issue, and send abroad Writs of Summons, &c.

12. That at the day and place of Elections, the Sheriff of each County, and the said Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and other head-Officers within their Cities, Towns, Burroughs and places respectively, shall take view of the said Elections, and shall make return into the Chancery within twenty dayes after the said Elections, &c. wherein shall be contained, that the persons elected shall not have power to alter the Government as it is hereby settled in one single person and a Parliament.

13. That the Sheriff, who shall wittingly and willingly make any false return, or neglect his duty, shall incur the penalty of two thousand Marks.

14. That all and every person and persons, who have aided, advised, assisted or abetted in any war against the Parliament since the first day of *January*, 1641. (unlesse they have been since in the service of the Parliament, and given signall testimony of their good affection thereunto) shall be disabled and incapable to be elected, or to give any Vote in the Election of any Members to serve in the next Parliament, or in the three succeeding Trienniall Parliaments.

15. That

15. That all such, who have advised, assisted, or abetted the Rebellion of *Ireland*, shall be disabled and incapable for ever to be Elected, or to give any Vote in the election of any Member to serve in Parliament; as also all such who doe or shall professe the Roman Catholick Religion.

16. That all Votes and Elections given or made contrary, or not according to these Qualifications, shall be null and void: And if any person who is hereby made incapable, shall give his Vote for Election of Members to serve in Parliament, such person shall lose and forfeit one full years value of his reall Estate, and one full third part of his personall Estate.

17. That the persons who shall be elected to serve in Parliament, shall be such (and no other then such) as are persons of known integrity, fearing God, and of good conversation, and being of the age of 21 years.

18. That all and every person and persons seized or possessed to his own use, of any estate reall or personall, to the value of 200 l. and not within the aforesaid exceptions shall be capable to elect Members to serve in Parliam. for Counties.

19. That the Chancellor, Keeper, or Commissioners of the Great Seal, shall be sworn before they enter into their Offices, truly and faithfully to issue forth, and send abroad Writs of Summons to Parliaments at the times and in the manner before expressed: And in case of neglect or failer to issue and send abroad writs accordingly, he or they shall for every such offence be guilty of High Treason, and suffer the paines and penalties thereof.

20. That in case writs be not issued out as is before exprest, but that there be a neglect therein, fifteen days after the time wherein the same ought to be issued out by the Chancellor, Keeper or Commissioners of the great Seal, that then the Parliament shall, as often as such failer shall happen, assemble and be held at *Westminster*, in the usuall place, at the times prefixed, &c.

21. That the Clerk, called the Clerk of the Commonwealth, in Chancery for the time being and all others, who shall afterwards execute that Office, to whom the Returns shal be made, shall for the next Parliament, & the two succeeding Triennial Parlia-

Parliaments, the next day after such Return, certifie the names of the severall persons so returned, and of the places for which he and they were chosen respectively, unto the Council who shall peruse the said Returns, and examine whether the persons so Elected and Returned, be such as is agreeable to the Qualifications, & not disabled to be Elected: And that every person and persons being so duly Elected, and being approved of by the major part of the Councell to be persons not disabled, but qualified as aforesaid, shall be esteemed a Member of Parliament, and be admitted to sit in Parliament, and not otherwise.

22. That the persons chosen and assembled in manner aforesaid, or any sixty of them, shall be, and be deemed the Parliament of *England, Scotland, & Ireland*, and the Supream Legislative power to be and reside in the Lord Protector and such Parliament, &c.

23. That the Lord Protector, with the advice of the major part of the Council, shall at any other time then is before exprest, when the necessities of the State shall require it, summon Parliaments in manner before exprest, which shall not be adjourned, prorogued, or dissolved without their own consent, during the first three months of their sitting. And in case of future war with any Forreign State, a Parliam. shall be forthwith summoned for their advice concerning the same.

24. That all Bills agreed unto by the Parliament, shall be presented to the Lord Protector for his consent; and in case he shall not give his consent thereto, within twenty dayes after they shall be presented to him, or give satisfaction to the Parliament within the time limited; That then upon Declaration of the Parliament, that the Lord Protector hath not consented nor given satisfaction, such Bills shall passe into, and become Laws, although he shall not give his consent thereunto; provided such Bills contain nothing in them contrary to the matters contained in these presents.

25. That *Phillip L. Viscount Lisle, Charles Fleetwood Esq; John Lambert Esq; Sir Gilbert Pickering Baronet, Sir Charles Woolsey Bar. Sir Anthony Ashley-Cooper Bar. Edw. Montagu Esq; John Desbrow Esq; Walter Strickland Esq; Henry Lawrence*

rence Esq; William Sydenham Esq; Phillip Jones Esq; Rich: Major Esq; Francis Rous Esq; Phillip Skippon Esq; or any seven of them shall be a Councell for the purposes exprest in this Writing; and upon the death or other removall of any of them, the Parliament shall nominate six persons of Ability, Integrity, and fearing God, for every one that is dead or removed, out of which the major part of the Councell shall elect two, and present them to the Lord Protector, of which he shall elect one, &c.

26. That the Lord Protector and the major part of the Councell aforesaid, may at any time before the meeting of the next Parliament, add to the Councell such persons as they shall think fit; provided the number of the Councell be not made thereby to exceed 21, and the Quorum to be proportioned accordingly by the Lord Protector and the major part of the Councell.

27. That a constant yearly Revenue shall be raised, settled and established for maintaining of ten thousand Horse and Dragoons, and twenty thousand Foot, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, for the defence and security thereof; and also for a convenient number of Ships for guarding of the Seas, besides two hundred thousand pound per annum for defraying the other necessary Charges for administration of Justice, and other expences of the Government; which Revenue shall be raised by the Customs and such other wayes and means as shall be agreed upon by the Lord Protector & the Councell; and shall not be taken away or diminishd, nor the way agreed upon for raising the same altered, but by the consent of the Lord Protector and the Parliament.

28. That the said yearly Revenue shall be paid into the publick Treasury, & shall be issued out for the uses aforesaid.

29. That in case there shall not be cause hereafter to keep up so great a Defence at Land or Sea, but that there be an abatement made thereof, the mony which will be sav'd thereby, shall remain in bank for the publick Service, and not be employed to any other use but by consent of Parliament; or in the intervals of Parliament by the Lord Protector and major part of the Councell.

30. That

30. That the raising of money for defraying the charge of present extraordinary Forces both at Land and Sea, in respect of the present wars, shall be by consent in Parliament and not otherwise: Save onely that the Lord Protector, with the consent of the major part of the Councell, for preventing the disorders and dangers which may otherwise fall out both at Sea and Land, shall have power untill the meeting of the first Parliament, to raise money for the purposes aforesaid, and also to make Lawes and Ordinances for the peace and welfare of these Nations, where it shall be necessary, which shall be binding and in force, untill Order shall be taken in Parl. concerning the same.

31. That the Lands, Tenements, Rents, Royalties, Jurisdiccions and Hereditaments which remain yet unsold or undisposed of by Act or Ordinance of Parliament, belonging to the Common-wealth (except the Forrests and Chafes, and the Honors and Mannors belonging to the same; the Lands of the Rebels in Ireland, lying in the four Counties of Dublin, Corke, Kildare, & Katerlaugh, the Lands forfeited by the people of Scotland in the late wars, and also the Lands of Papists and Delinquents in England who have not yet compounded) shall be vested in the Lord Protector, to hold, to him and his Successors, Lord Protectors of these Nations, and shall not be aliened but by consent in Parliament. And all Debts, Fines, Issues, Amerciaments, penalties and profits, certain and casual, due to the Keepers of the Liberties of Engl: by Authority of Parliament, shall be due to the Lord Protector, and be payable unto his publick Receipt, and shall be recovered and prosecuted in his Name.

32. That the Office of the Lord Protector over these Nations, shall be Elective and not Hereditary; and upon the death of the Lord Protector, another fit person shall be forthwith Elected, to succeed him in the Government, which Election shall be by the Councell, &c. Provided that none of the Children of the late King, nor any of his Line or Family, be Elected to be Lord Protector or other chief Magistrate over these Nations, or any the Dominions thereto belonging. And untill the aforesaid Election be past, the Councell shall take care

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of the Government, and administer in all things as fully as the Lord Protector, or the Lord Protector and Council are inabled to doe.

33. That *O. Cromwell*, Captain Generall of the Forces of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, shall be, and is hereby declared to be Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, and the Dominions thereto belonging, for his life.

34. That the Chancellor, Keeper, or Commissioners of the Great Seal, the Treasurer, Admirall chiefe Governours of *Ireland* and *Scotland*, and the chiefe Justices of both the Benches, shall be chosen by the approbation of Parliament; and in the intervalls of Parl. by the approbation of the major part of the Council, to be afterwards approved by the Parl.

35. That the Christian Religion contained in the Scriptures be held forth & recommended as the publick profession of these Nations; and that as soon as may be, a provision, lesse subject to scruple and contention, and more certain then the present, be made for the encouragement and maintenance of able and painfull Teachers, for instructing the people, and for discovery and confutation of Error, Heresie, and whatever is contrary to sound Doctrine: And that untill such provision be made, the present maintenance shall not be taken away nor impeached.

36. That to the publick profession held forth, none shall be compelled by penalties or otherwise, but that endeavors be used to win them by sound Doctrine, and the example of a good conversation.

37. That such as professe Faith in God by Jesus Christ (though differing in judgement from the Doctrine, worship, or Discipline publicly held forth) shall not be restrained from, but shall be protected in the profession of the Faith, and exercise of their Religion; so as they abuse not this liberty, to the civill injury of others, and to the actual disturbance of the publick peace on their parts, provided this liberty be not extended to popery nor prelacy, nor to such as under the profession of Christ hold forth and practise licentiousnesse.

38. That all Laws, Statutes, Ordinances and Clauses in any Law,

Law, Statute, and Ordinance to the contrary of the aforesaid Liberty, shall be esteemed as null and void.

39. That the Acts and ordinances of Parliament, made for the sale or other disposition of the Lands, Rents and Hereditaments of the late King, Queen and Prince, of Arch-Bishops and Bishops, &c. Deans and Chapters, the Lands of Delinquents, and Forest Lands, or any of them, or of any other Lands, Tenements, Rents and Hereditaments belonging to the Common-wealth, shall no wayes be impeached or made invalid, but shall remain good and firme: And that the Securities given by Act and Ordinance of Parliament for any sum or sums of mony, by any of the said Lands, the Excise, or by any other publick Revenue; and also the Securities given by the publick Faith of the Nation, and the engagement of the publick Faith for satisfaction of Debts and Damages, shall remain firm and good, and not be made voyd and invalid upon any pretence whatsoever.

40. That the Articles given to, or made with the Enemy, and afterwards confirmed by Parliament, shall be performed and made good to the persons concerned therein. And that such appeals, as were depending in the last Parliament, for reliefe concerning Bills of sale of Delinquents Estates, may be heard and determined the next Parl. any thing in this writing, or otherwise to the contrary notwithstanding.

41. That every successive L. Protector over these Nations, shall take and subscribe a solemn Oath, in the presence of the Council, & such others as they shall call to them that he will seek the peace, quiet, and welfare of these Nations, cause Law and Justice equally to be administered, and that he will not violate or infringe the matters and things contained in this writing; and in all other things will to his power, and to the best of his understanding, govern these Nations according to the Laws, Statutes, and Customs.

42. That each person of the Council shall, before they enter upon their Trust, take, & subscribe an Oath: That they will be true, and faithfull to their Trust, according to the best of their knowledge; and that in the election of every successive Lord Protector, they shall proceed therein impartially, and nothing therein for any promise, fear, favour, or reward.

(34)

April 25. 1654. Four Ordinances were published touching Scotland.



THirty persons to be called from *Scotland* in every Parliament. That *Charles Stewart*, and all of the late Kings posterity, be disabled to enjoy the Crown of *Scotland*, or Name, Title, Stile, Dignity, Honors, or any Possessions of any Hereditaments thereto belonging; As also the Convocation of the three Estates of *Scotland* to be abolished. That Custom and Excise of Goods, be no otherwise between *England* and *Scotland*, then from one place of *England* to another. That Taxes be proportionable to *England*. And that all Possessors of Lands after *Apr. 12. 1654.* shall hold their Lands of the Lords, by Deed, Patent, or Enfeoffment, to be renewed upon the death of every Heritor to his Heirs, under such Rents, and Services as are due by Deeds now in being, without rendering any other duty, service, vassalage or demand whatsoever, except Heritors where the same are due. A Court Barron every three weeks, to Judge all Contracts, Debts, Promises, and Trespasses not exceeding 40 s sterling. July

(35)

July 1. 1654. The High Court of Justice met in *Westminster-hall*, the Lord Com. *Liste* sate as President, their Commission was read, and the Court called over by their names; Mr. Attorney Gen. *Prideaux*, Mr. Solicitor Gen. *Ellis*, and Mr. Serjeant *Glin*, were Counsell for his Highnesse the Lord Protector. The Lieut. of the *Tower*, first brought Mr. *Somerset Fox*, one of the Conspirators in the late Treason, to the Bar, and Mr. Attorney Gen. then presented a Charge of High Treason against him ingrossed in parchment to the Court, which was read: The Prisoner said very little to it, but made a Confession to the Court of so much as (he said) he was guilty of, having some few dayes before made the like confession, and given it under his hand as the tru. h, and accordingly owned it in Court, his confession under his own hand was also read, which did discover what was his part to act as an Agent in this bloody designe. The Court having satisfied themselves concerning Mr. *Fox*, the Lievt. of the *Tower* brought Mr. *John Gerrard*, and Mr. *Peter Vowell*, to the Bar, where *Fox* also stood, and the like Charge of High Treason was read against them also; which Charge consisted of these heads, viz. *The murdering of his Highness the Lord Protector as he should go to Hampton Court on a Saturday prefixed: The seizing of all the Guards about Whitehall, the Mews, & St. Jameses, & the making of themselves masters of the City of London, and the Tower with all the Magazines within the same: The proclaiming of Charles Stuart King, & chief Magistrate of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, and other high Treasons tending to involve the Commonwealth in a new bloody war.* To which charge of High Treason the said *Gerard* and *Vowel* pleaded Not guilty, pretending much ignorance, and that they were innocent of the knowledge of any such designe; and did very much presse the Court to grant them Counsell to advise withall, and that they might be tried by a Jury, which being not to be granted unto them, and waved, severall Witnesses were produced upon their Oaths, to make appear what they were charged with, as *John Wiseman*, Dr. *Hudson*, a blind man, Mr. *Charles Gerhard* Brother to the Prisoner, Capt. *Dale*, one
F Mr.

Mr. *Wharton*, and others, who did sufficiently prove, That Mr. *Gerrard* was to command the party who were to murder his Highnesse the L. Protector as he was going to *Hamp-ton* Court with thirty Horse; and that the said *Gerrard* had engaged to bring 25 of the 30, and Maj. *T. Henshaw* was to bring 5 more; and it was also proved against him, that he, with Maj. *Henshaw*, and the Witnesse *J. Wiseman*, did view the severall Guards at *Whitehall*, the *Mewes*, and *St. Jameses*, and had computed and designed 600 Horse as sufficient to seize and secure those Guards, appointing also a party of Horse to march into *Tuttle-fields*, as friends, and so to fall upon the forces then mustering, and cut them off: It was also proved against him by his Brother Mr. *Charles Gerrards*, that he was at severall meetings at his own Chamber near *Essex* house, and at other places with Maj. *Henshaw*, and *Finch*, and others, about this designe, and particularly at Mr. *Jones* his House in *Rose* street in *Covent Garden* where in a Chamber *Henshaw* and *Finch* gave an account that they had each of them listed 800 men to be ready at a dayes warning; severall other things were proved, which he obstinately denied; but confest his name was much used therein, but was no intent Actor. And for Mr. *Vowell*, severall Witnesse upon their Oaths did testifie, that he was at many meetings with *Henshaw*, *Finch*, *Gerhard*, and other of the Plotters to contrive the management of this businesse, being a person thought more fit to be a Councillor, then an Actor, and his reward should have bene to be Master of *Suttons* Hospitall; and it was also proved against him, though he could not act himselfe, yet he promised to procure those that should act, and did engage one Capt. *Billingsey*, who undertook to provide Riders for the Horses who should be taken out of *Islington* fields; it was also proved his buying of Pistols, and many other things sufficient to prove his hand deep in the businesse. And for *Somerset Fox*, he confessed so much as saved the Court much trouble in examining witnesse: His part was, to engage as many Apprentices and Citizens of *London*, as he could in the businesse, that so when the falling on was upon the Guards at *White hall*, the *Mewes*, and *St.*

St. Jameses, and Col. *Ingoldsbies* Regiment in *Southwark* and the rest of the Plot was in agitation, there might be a rising and tumult made purposely in the City, to imploy what force was there, that no help might come elsewhere; and the Lord Mayor was to have been seized and carried to proclaim *Charles Stuart* King at the Exchange, and Dr. *Wharton* was to see him proclaimed: yet notwithstanding all these witnessses, *Gerhard* and *Vowell* denied they knew of any thing of such a designe; but they were not so satisfied, but that a base design was intended, too unworthy for a Gentleman to have his hand in, as did further appear by the testimony of *John Wiseman*, who did relate his going over into *France* with his brother in Law Maj. *Henshaw*, where they met the said Mr. *Gerhard* at *Paris*, and there had free accesse to the pretended King of *Scots*, about this designe, and received great encouragement in the businesse from Prince *Rupert*; whereupon *Henshaw* and *Wiseman* returned into *England*, and Mr. *Gerhard* came over about 3 weeks after to put the businesse in agitation, immediately upon his arrivall, the said *Henshaw*, *Finch*, &c. repaired to his lodging near *Essex* house, and received an account of the busines, and so proceeded to act, as the said *Wiseman* testified. The Witnesse being all examined, and the Prisoners heard what they could say for themselves, the Attorney Gen. Solicitor Gen. and the Councill for the Commonwealth sum'd up all the Evidences, and drew them into severall heads, which they presented to the Court with the Prisoners at the Bar, as objects of their Justice, the said *Gerhard* and *Vowell* still remaining obstinate. The Prisoners were commanded back to the *Tower*.

July 6. The Portugall Ambassadors Brother, and the rest, were againe brought to their Tryall at the *Upper Bench* at *Westminster* and a Jury of 12 men, whereof 6 Denizes and 6 Aliens Impannel'd and swore: The Ambass: Brother pleaded very hard his ignorance in the Lawes of *England*, and desired Councill, but that was denied, and he told, That the Court were of Councill equall, and alike to him, as to the Commonwealth, and would doe according to Law and the Justice of the Cause; Hereupon many Witnesse were

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sworn

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sworn and examined, and upon full hearing of the Evidence, and what the Prisoners could say, the Jury withdrew, and in a short time returned, and delivered their Verdict by their Foreman (all agreeing) finding them all 5 guilty of the murder and Felony for which they stood indicted; whereupon Judgement was afterwards pronounced, after a short speech made by the L: Chief Justice *Rolls* in the name of the Court, *That they should return from whence they came and from thence be carried to the place of Execution, & there severally to be hanged by the neck till they are dead.* The day appointed Saturday, but the Prisoners moved for respite till Monday, which was granted.

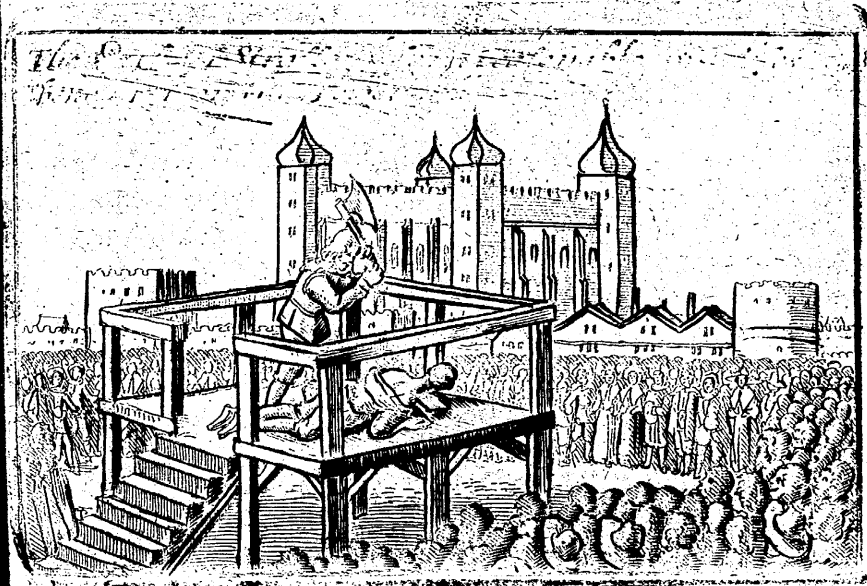
This afternoon also the High Court of Justice sat in *Westminster-hall*, and there was brought before them Mr. *Gerard*, Mr. *Vowel*, and Mr. *Fox*, who were demanded what they had more to say for themselves, *Gerhard* and *Vowell* spake much to excuse themselves, notwithstanding what had been proved against them; after which the L. President *Lisle* made a learned speech, to convince them of the desperate wickedness of their designe, and how fully the Charge had been proved, and what punishments the Law had provided in such cases, after which the Sentence of the Court was read severally to all three, to this effect, *That upon mature consideration of the Treasons and Murthers plotted, and contrived, by them against his Highnesse the Lord Protector, and the Common-wealth, and raising a bloody war in the same, the Court did adjudge them to be hanged by the neck untill they be dead.* Mr. *Gerhard* desired the Execution might be altered, that he might be beheaded or shot to death, and therefore petitioned to the Lord Protector.

About 4 in the afternoon, Mr. *John Gerhard* was brought to the Scaffold on *Tower-hill*, his behaviour was sprightly, the substance of his discourse Cavalier-like, boasting himselfe of the profession of Religion which was established by *Queen Elizabeth*, *K. James*, and *Charls*, to which family he declared his affection. He acknowledged himself guilty of former sins (but named them not) for which he had deserved death heretofore; but as touching the Crime for which he was to die,

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die, he spent not many words, onely he confessed that he knew of the plot. At length he submitted his neck to the Executioner, who at once severed the Head from the Body.

July 10. 1654. *Don Pontaleon Sa*, Brother to the *Portugall* Ambassador, and Mr. *John Gerhard*, were both beheaded at *Towerhill*.



But a little before he lay down, came the *Portugal* Ambassadors Brother, *Don Pontaleon Sa*. A very observable hand of Providence that these two persons, *Gerhard* and the *Don*, who began that quarrell, in the prosecution whereof the murder was committed at the *NewExchange*, should meet thus to die at the same time and place, for different crimes. It is also to be noted, that God did even mark out this *Portugall* for Justice; for when he escaped out of *Newgate* at first, he was immediately found out: and now having by Order of the Court been remanded to the Keeper of *Newgate*, he was very near an escape thence againe, but the Lord prevented him: For yesternight, being Lords day at night, a new plot was

was laid for his escaping by two women, one was Mrs. Gourdon who brought another woman, who under her womans apparrell had a Foot-boys suit on; the womans cloths being taken off, they drest up the Don in them, and so he came down with Mrs. Gourdon, to to the door, where the Keeper narrowly prying under the hood, discovered the fraud, and spoyled the businesse. This failing, and the hour of execution next day approaching, he was conveyed from *Newgate* to *Tower hill* in a Coach and six Horses in mourning having divers of of his Brothers retinue with him, much lamenting his condition. Being upon the Scaffold, he spake somewhat to those that understood him, in excuse of his offence, laying the blame of the quarrell and murder upon the English. So after some few private words and passages of Popish devotion with his Confessor, he surrendered to him his Beads and Crucifix, and his Head to the Block, which was chopt off with somewhat more then a single blow. The rest condemned about the murder, were reprieved all, save an Irish man, who was executed also this day early in the morning, at *Tiborn*.

In the morning also of this day, the Articles of Peace being fully concluded betwixt *England* and *Portugall*, were signed by the said Ambassador, and immediately thereupon he withdrew from his house out of *Town*.

It pleased his Highnesse to reprieve *Somerset Fox*, because of his ingenuous confession, but this day the other two were executed for their Treasons against his Highnes and the Commonwealth. *Vowel* a School-master, was in the morning executed upon a Gallows at *Charing-Crosse*; and in the same place it was expected *Gerhard* should have suffered the same death, but he had the favour granted him to loose his head: *Vowel* spake little of the crime for which he suffered, but the main of his discourse was to proclaim how great a Zealot he was to the old way of Religion, and to the cause of the late King and his family; wherein he let fall divers expressions tending to sedition, and few of repentance for his fault, touching which he would not speak out, but willed the Executioner to doe his Office, and so after halfe an hours hanging he was cut down, and conveyed away in a Coach.

The

The form of an Indenture between the Sheriff, and the Electors of Persons to serve in Parl. for Counties.



This Indenture made the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred fifty and four, at _____ in the County of _____ Between Sheriff of the County aforesaid of the one part, and C. D. E. F. G. H. and divers other persons qualified and capable to Elect Members to serve in Parliament for Counties, as is prescribed in the Government of the Commonwealth of *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*, witnesseth, That Proclamation having been made in every Market-Town in the County aforesaid, within ten dayes after the receipt of a certain Writ of the Lord Protector to the aforesaid Sheriff directed and to one part of these Indentures annexed for the Election of _____ Knights, fit and discreet persons of the County aforesaid, for the Parliament of the said Lord Protector, in the Writ aforesaid specified to be chosen, and to be at the Parliament of the said Lord Protector, at *Westminster* in the County of *Middlesex*, the third day of *September* next to be held; The aforesaid C. D. E. F. G. H. &c. and divers other Persons of the County aforesaid, who were present at such Election, freely and indifferently have chosen _____ Knights girt with Swords, that is to say, A. B. &c. to be in the Parliament aforesaid, as in the said Writ is mentioned, who for themselves, as also for all the People of the County aforesaid, have full and sufficient power to doe and consent unto those things, which in the

the aforesaid Parliament shall then and there, by common consent and councell, happen to be ordained. Provided, and it is hereby Declared, That the persons so chosen shall not have power to alter the Government as it is now settled in one single person and a Parliament. In witnesse whereof, as well the Seal of the Office of the said Sheriff, as also the Seals of the Electors aforesaid, the day, year, and place aforesaid, to these Indentures are put and affixed.

The form of an Indenture between the Sheriff, and the Burgeses and Inhabitants of Burroughs.

THis Indenture made the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred fifty and four, Between A. B. High Sheriff of the County of _____ of the one part, and C. D. E. F. G. H. &c. Burgeses and Inhabitants of the Burrough of _____ of the other part, witnesseth, That by vertue of a Warrant unto J. K. _____ of the said Burrough of _____ from the said High Sheriff to him directed, for the Electing and choosing of _____ Burgeses of good understanding, knowledge and discretion for Causes concerning the publick good of this Commonwealth, To be at his Highnesse Parliament to be holden at *Westminster* the third day of *September* next; we the said Burgeses and Inhabitants there, have made choice and election of L. and M. to be Burgeses of the said Burrough of _____ to attend at the said Parliament according to the tenor of the said Warrant unto him the said I. K. directed in that behalfe; who for themselves and people of the said Burrough have full power to doe and consent to those things which in Parliament shall happen: Provided they alter not the Government from one single person and a Parliament. In witnesse whereof we the parties above named to these presents interchangeably set our hands and Seals, the day and year first above written.

January 22. 1654.

The five months (according to the Instrument of the Government for the time allotted to sit) being expired, his Highnesse the Lord Protector sent a message to them to meet him in the Painted Chamber, about 12 of clock; where they being met, he made a speech about two hours long for the dissolving of the Parliament, and so declared that he did dissolve them.



Charles by J. grace of God, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, etc

YOU will easily believe that I am very well perswaded, to hear how carefull and solicitous you are for my concernments, and of the course you resolve to take: The truth is, I have been so tender of my friends, that I have deferred to call upon them to appear, till I could find my selfe able to give them good incouragements from abroad; but
G since

since I find that comes on so slowly, I would no longer re-
fraine those affections, which I must desire to be beholding
to; and have reason to believe, that if they who wish one
and the same thing, knew each others minds, the work would
be done without any difficulty, and if there were any hand-
some appearance in any one place, the rest would not sit still,
and I am perswaded I should then find supplies from those
who are yet afraid to offer them; however I am sure I
would my selfe be with those that first wished for me, and
to that purpose I would keep my selfe within a reasonable
distance. Consult with those you dare trust, if you are alrea-
dy agreed upon a time, and you cannot promise your selves
any thing that you will be disappointed in, and which is in
the Power of

Your affectionate Friend.

July 16. 1655.

CHARLS R.

March 13. 1655.

This day his Highnesse, as also the Members of the Coun-
cell, and the Officers of the Army, were busie about the
Plot, and to subdue the risings in severall places.

All the Horses about *London* were this day seized on by
Order from his Highnesse and the Councell, to prevent any
rising here.

This evening some hundred of Armes where brought into
Whitehall from the Tower by water in Boats, Backs, and
Brefts, and Swords, which are there ready as occasion shall
offer for use.

His Highnesse and the Councell sate very late (untill after
midnight) this night, making all possible means for suppres-
sion of all tumults and insurrections, touching which severall
Commissions, and Instructions, and Letters, were dispatched
to the severall Counties, to the end the Common-wealth
may

may be established in Peace, that those who are risen may be
suppressed, and to prevent the like in other places.

*A Relation of the severall Risings, the truth
whereof is as followeth.*

There were some Cavaliers said to be risen about *Merio-
neth* shire, and other parts in *Wales*, reported in all to be
7 or 8 hundred, but not like to be so many of that party, for
some of those that rise in *Wales* were Inhabitants to oppose
any that should rise as was feared, which intended to joyne
with those of the Army.

Another party were risen in *Nottingham* shire, noised to
be 500, but not thought so many, towards whom a party
from Col. *Hacker* marched out of *Leicester* shire to suppresse
them; their intent was thought to be, to have joyned with
another party at *Shrewsbury* which were discovered, and so
their designe frustrated.

There were four men to go into *Shrewsbury* Castle, two in
womans apparrell, and the other two as their men to wait on
them; who being got in, at a seasonable time were to give
notice by shooting off a Pistoll to a party of horse which they
were to let in, and so surprize the Castle, of which Collonell
Mackworth, one of the sons of the old Collonell *Mackworth*
deceased, now the Governour, having notice, prevented their
designe; and hath apprehended the Lord *Newport*, one
White, *Sir Thomas Harris*, and severall of the Actors: about
100 horse were found in a Barn, and the Armes under straw
in the same Barn, which are taken, and those parts secured.
Chester was also intended to be seized on.

Those that were risen in *Nottingham* shire so soon as they
had an Alarm from Collonell *Hacker's* Troops marching
against them from *Leicester* shire, the chiefe of the Cava-
liers met in consultation what to doe, and presently resolved
to disperse and be gone; because they were prevented of joy-
ning with those intended to have risen at *Shrewsbury*, and that

that a party of the Army were marching towards them, and they had no security to retreat any where; the Countries about not rising as was expected, but rather opposing them: It was debated what they should doe with their Armes, for they had received a Cart load of Armes, some would have had them thrown into the water; but it was resolved to have them sent back to the house from which they were lent to them, which accordingly was done, and the Cavaliers dispe sed presently upon it; and some of the chief of them are apprehended, and the Armes seized on.

Yorke. March 26. 1655.

Sir Richard Maliverer, on Thursday night last, sent for all his Tennants to a great Supper, and then invited them all to joyne with him in taking up Armes, and told them they intended that night to take *Yorke* for the King, and appointed them a gate where he would meet them, some four went along with him, divers Gentlemen met them upon *Hessay More*, and Carts laden with Armes; after they had been there a while, the appearance was so small, to what was expected, that they parted againe. Sir Richard Maliverer went home, and bid his Lady to take the best course she could for her selfe, for he was necessitated to flye, wishing himselfe well arrived beyond the Seas, and so departed from her.

The Intelligence touching the Cavaliers that were at Salisbury, is as followeth.

The Judges came to *Salisbury* on Saturday last, being met by Mr. *Dove* the High Sheriff and his men, and that divers of the Cavaliers came into the Town, it being a time (as they supposed) of least suspicion. On the Lords day about midnight the Cavaliers rendezvouzed, and were above 100. Monday morning early they seized all the horses, seized on the Sheriff about seven a clock, would have forced him to proclaime *Charles Stewart King*, which he refusing, they

they wounded him in severall places, cut him over the face with a sword, knocked him over the head with a pistoll, yet he told them he would loose his life before he would doe it, and though he offered them money and other offers, yet they took him away. The Commander in chief was one Sir *Joseph Wagstaffe*, formerly a Lieut. Collonell, at the beginning of the late wars, in the Parliaments Army; but now revolted to the late King, was a Collonell under him; and now Major Generall to this intended Brigade for *Charles Stewart*. And they plundered both the Judges, the Sheriff, the Justices, the Lawyers, and Gentlemen, and all, of all they could get fit to carry away; But afterwards one *Penruddock* told the Judges that Maj. Gen. *Wagstaffe* had given orders to assure them, that they should receive no harm in their own persons. After that they had taken from the Judges their Paroll, they let out the prisoners, some for debt (as Mr. *Gokin* who was in for 1000 *l.* and others) and all the Theeves and malefactors, with their Irons upon them, mounted those that would joyne with them, and went out (after they had proclaimed *Charles Stewart King*) being about 200. And from thence went to *Blanford*, encouraging their followers, that their chiefe Leader was coming from *France* to head them with 10000 men, for they began to be discouraged that the Country people did not rise and joyne with them as was expected; so that some of them have left them, among which some of them are come to *Whitehall* to beg pardon. They went from thence towards *Dorchester*.

The chief are said to be,

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| M. Gen. Sir <i>Joseph Wagstaffe</i> | <i>Thomas Mumparsons</i> |
| Sir <i>Henry More</i> of <i>Berkshire</i> | Lieut. Col. <i>Boll</i> |
| <i>John Penruddock</i> Esq; | Capt. <i>Hugh Grove</i> , |
| Maj. <i>Henry Clark</i> Esq; | Two of the <i>Joneses</i> , &c. |

There are divers of them taken.

Col.

Col: Penruddocke, Col: Jones,
Mr. John Dean, And Mr. Lucas,
Were Executed, at the appointed places, on
Thursday and Friday last, at Salisbury
and Excester, being the 3 and 4 of this
instant May, 1655.



Sir William Ingram, Sir Walter Vavasor, Sir Hen: Slingsby,
and divers other Gentlemen, are suspected to have had an
hand in the businesse; a party of horse is gone this morning
to secure such as can be found: Sir William Ingram is brought
in already.

Part of the Instructions and Orders given to the Major
Generalls for preserving the Peace of the Common-
wealth, are as followeth.

They are to endeavor the suppressing all Tumults, Insur-
rections, Rebellion, or other unlawfull Assemblies, which
shall be within the said Counties, as also all Invasions from a-
broad, and to that purpose shall have power to draw together
the

the said Forces on the said days, and march into such places as they
shall judge convenient in England and Wales.

They are to take care to give order, That all Papists and
others who have borne Arms against the Parliament, or
assisted the late King or his Son in the late Wars, as also all
others who are dangerous to the peace of the Nation, be dis-
armed, and their Arms secured in some adjacent Garrisons, or
otherwise disposed of, as may be for the publick service.

And to the end that the Highways and Roads may be more
safe for Travellers, and the many Robberies and Burglaries
daily committed may be prevented They, with the said Cap-
tains and Officers shall use their best endeavors to find out all
such Thieves, Robbers, Highway-men, and other dangerous
persons as lurk & lie hid in any place within the severall Coun-
ties, and the houses and places which they frequent and usu-
ally lodge in, and take such course for the apprehending of
them, and also for the prosecuting them and their Receivers,
as is agreeable to Law. And they have hereby power to ap-
point such reward, not exceeding ten pounds, to such person
as shall discover and apprehend any such Thief, Highway-man
or Robber, to be paid unto them after the conviction of the
party so discovered and apprehended, which the Sheriff for
the time being shall pay, and which shall according to an Act
of Parliament, entituled, *An Act for the better and more
effectual discovery and prosecution of Thieves & Highway-men,*
be allowed to him upon his account.

They are to have a strict eye upon the Conversation and
carriage of all Dissaffected persons within the severall Counties.
And they shall give the like direction to all the said Captains
and Officers at their Meetings, to be watchfull and diligent in
the same kind: As also that no Horse-races, Cock-fightings,
Bear-baitings, Stage-plays, or any unlawfull Ass. mbles be
suffered or permitted within their Counties. Forasmuch as
Treason and Rebellion, is usually hatched and contrived a-
gainst the State upon such occasions, and much Evill and
Wickednesse committed.

They and the aforesaid Officers, shall labor to informe
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themselves of all such idle and loose people that are within
their

their Counties, who have no visible way of Livelihood, nor calling or employment, and shall consider by what means they may be compelled to work, or be sent out of the Commonwealth: As also how the poor and impotent of those Counties may be employed, and better provided for, then now they are, and certifie the same to us, and the Councell; for our further Direction thereupon. And in the mean time, shall endeavor as far as in them lies, that the Laws in such cases, made and provided, be put in effectuell Execution.

They shall in their constant Carriage and Conversation, encourage and promote Godlinesse and Vertue, and Discourage and Discourtenance all Prophanesse and Ungodlinesse; and shall endeavor with the other Justices of the Peace, and other Ministers and Officers, who are intrusted with the care of those things that the Laws against Drunkenesse, Blasphe-ming, and taking of the Name of God in vaine, by swearing and cursing, Plays and Interludes, and prophaning the Lords day, and such like wickednesse and abominations, be put in more effectuell execution then they have been hetherto.

They shall take an exact account of what proceedings have been upon the Ordinance for Ejecting of Ignorant, Insufficient, and Scandalous Ministers and Schoolmasters, and take care that the same be effectually put in Execution for the time to come, in all the Counties aforesaid; and that from time to time, they give an accout to us and our Councell.

All those that had any way assisted the King, were Decemated; that is, they were to pay the tenth part of their Estate, to the bearing of the charges of the Army; which was settled in every County throughout the Land.