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THE CIVIL WARRES

nullos habitura triumphos. OF suspiria potius &c.

Great BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Containing an Exact

HISTORY

OF THEIR

Occasion, Originall, Progress, and Happy End.

By an Impartiall Pen.

Sir John Davies

LONDON,

Printed by *R. W.* for *Philip Chetwind*, and are to be sold by Booksellers, 1661.

Dii deus his quoq; finem surgat deus et dispergantur inimici Amen

valere possunt quia nimiri sed non prevalere.

The enemies of ye church may shall [illegible]

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TO THE MOST NOBLE,

CHARLES

DUKE of *RICHMOND* and *LENOX*,

EARLE of *MARCH* and *LITCHFIELD*.

LORD *Darneley*, *D'Aubigny*, *Tarbolton*, *Cruxton*, and *Meth'ven*; BARON of *Leighton*, *Bromesswold*, *Setterington*, and *Newbury*, &c.

LORD

HIGH-ADMIRAL and *CHAMBERLAIN*

OF

SCOTLAND, &c.

May it pleaſe your Grace,

Iſtories in all Ages have been thought worthy the Protection *of the moſt Noble* Perſonages; *nor have* Kings *diſdained to Patronize the* Records *of paſt Actions, done either in their own or Forreign* Kingdoms. *We finde that moſt of our* Chronicles *written in* England, *have been Dedicated to our* Monarchs *or* Princes; *and ſometimes by them thought worthy their view, as things whereby the Actions of their Predeceſſors have been* tranſmitted *to poſterity*; *the* Fame *of Noble* Perſons *kept more entirely alive, then either by Monuments of* Braſs *or* Marble; *and the Wicked* eternally *branded with deſerved infamy. This* Hiſtory, *my Lord, (of which your* Protection *is humbly craved) is the* Compleat *Story of our late* Civil Wars, *the* Tragedy *of our Miſeries; which, next to wiſhing they had never* been, *(as the* Parliament *were pleaſed to expreſs in their late* Letter *to our* Sovereign Lord *the* King) *we might in ſome ſenſe wiſh they might be* forgotten: *but becauſe Poſterity is alwayes moſt* Curious *of ſuch Actions, where their* Predeceſſor *have been moſt involved in* War *and* Trouble; *becauſe ſuch* examples *of the* Ruine *that followed, may* deterre *men from* attempting *ſuch future* Evils; *becauſe the Memories of ſuch* Rebellious Regicides, *as here we finde, may be continually* odious *in all* Generations: *And becauſe the* Renown *and everlaſting* Fame *of thoſe (and particularly of thoſe of your* thrice Illuſtrious Family) *who loſt their* Lives *in their*

 Kings

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1641. ment might confide in, which being the inſeparable Flowers of the Crown veſted in him, derivative from his Anceſtors, by the Fundamental Laws of the Kingdome, he would reſerve to himſelf; and to beſtow them as their Eminency ſhould not be diſproved by Parliament. For the Militia, which by Law is ſubject to no command but his own, when any particular courſe ſhall be digeſted by them for ordering the ſame, in reference to his Honour, and the ſafety of the Kingdome, he will then return them a ſatisfactory anſwer: Yet he hoped, *That he having granted more then ever any King had done, they would not ask more then ever Subjects deſired*, but purſue the peace of the Kingdome, and not be tranſported by unneceſſary jealouſies and fears, &c. Yet this is not ſatisfactory to the Houſe of Commons, who again and again petition the King for the ſame, and for the clearing of the five Members of their Delinquency. And to further theſe Petitions, the former courſe is taken of bringing Petitions from the ſeveral Counties to the Parliament againſt the Votes of Popiſh Lords and Biſhops, &c. Nay, the very Women of *London* preſent their Petition, for which they have the thanks of the Houſe for their care of the publick good. Whilſt notwithſtanding theſe tricks of theirs, the Parliament perceive by the Kings anſwer to their Petitions, that he was reſolved neither to truſt the Militia into any hands but his own; nor otherwiſe to clear *Kimbolton*, and the five Members, but by a general Act of Indempnity and Pardon; they therefore reſolve to finde ſome other courſe to effect their deſigns, whilſt the King reſolves to ſend the Queen out of danger: there being about that time a ſtrong report that the Parliament had intentions to draw up Articles of high Treaſon againſt her, (though the Parliament excuſed it as a publick ſcandal caſt upon them) which the King (at leaſt) to prevent, ſends word to the Parliament, that he was deſired to ſend over the Princeſs *Mary*, his eldeſt Daughter to her Husband, the Prince of *Orange*, giving them notice withall, that the Queen had deſired leave of him to accompany her Daughter into *Holland*; whither accordingly they went, the King himſelf bearing them company as far as *Dover*.

Articles of high Treaſon againſt the Queen, excuſed by the Parliament.

She accompanies the Princeſs *Mary* to *Holland*.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

The Parliaments Demands of, and the Kings ſeveral Anſwers touching the Militia.

THe King at his return from *Dover* ſent for the Prince and Duke of *York* to attend him at *Greenwich*, and from thence, to the City of *York*; which place (by reaſon of the continued Tumults of the *London* Rabble) he thought now the ſafeſt for his Reſidence; to which purpoſe he ſoon after ſet forwards, and at *Theobalds* was encountered with

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the advantage of ground which the Parliaments Forces had gotten (standing on a Corn Field on the corner of *Marston-Moore*, about four miles from *York*) fell on upon their Horse, and that so successfully, that he not onely got the ground and routed their right Wing of Horse, but likewise disordered their main Battel, possest their Cannon, and forced the three Generals out of the Field in a hasty and disorderly Retreat: But being too furious, and pursuing his advantage (which he knew better how to get than keep) too far, his Souldiers likewise too busily pillaging, Colonel *Cromwell*, Lieutenant General of the Horse to the Earl of *Manchester*, who had onely made a fair Retreat in the heat of the Fight, took the occasion, and rallying the broken Foot, gave the Prince a second Charge, and pressed him so hard, that he turned the whole fortune of the day, and forced him to a disorderly flight; for which brave Exploit *Cromwell* was first cried up, and tearmed by his Party, *The Saviour of the three Kingdoms.* In this Battel there were more slain than in any Battel fought in these Civil Wars; for if we may believe the Gentry of the Countrey thereabouts (who had Order to bury the dead) no less than eight thousand bodies were found upon the place. Sir *Charles Lucas*, Major General *Porter*, and Col. *Tilliard*, with several others on the Kings party were taken Prisoners. 'Tis said that General *King* in this battel seemed to carry a kind of affection to his Countrymen, and charged so faintly, that he not only lost what advantages the Prince had gotten, but likewise gave the Enemy opportunity and time to rally to the ruine of all. This Defeat utterly lost the North to the King, for soon after the Victory, the Enemy being returned to the siege of *Yorke*, which though Prince *Rupert* relieved with some Cattel, yet he supplied them not either with Powder or Ammunition; so that not being able to hold out any longer, and the enemy resolving on a general Storm, and no hopes to be had of any relief, it was by the Governour Sir *Thomas Glenham*, on the sixteenth of *July*, a just fortnight after the fight, surrendred upon honourable Tearms: *viz.*

York surrendred.

1. That all Officers and Souldiers should march out on horse-back with their Arms, flying Colours, Drums beating, Matches lighted, Bullet in mouth, with bag and baggage.
2. That they should have a convoy as far as *Skipton.*
3. That the sick and wounded should have liberty to depart at pleasure.
4. That no Souldier should be plundered or enticed away.
5. That the City should freely enjoy their Trade.
6. That the Garrison to be placed there by the Parliament, be two parts of three, *Yorkshire* men.
7. That the City bear charges with the County as formerly usual.
8. That they dispose and enjoy their Estates according to the Laws of the Land without molestation.
9. That the Gentlemen there should have liberty to dispose and carry away their goods at pleasure.
10. That the Churches should not be defaced, no man plundered, and justice to be administred by the Magistrate as before.
11. That all persons whose habitations were within the City, though then absent, should enjoy the benefit of these Articles. And accordingly the City was delivered up to the Parliament, who by the taking of it, soon after possessed themselves of all the North.

After this Fight the Marquesse of *Newcastle*, with his two sons and his Brother Sir *Charles Cavendish*, General *King*, the Lord *Falconbridge*, the Lord *Widdrington*, the Earl of *Cranworth*, the Bishop of *Derry*, Sir *Edward Widdrington*, Col. *Carnaby*, Col. *Basset*, Col. *Mozan*, Sir *William Vavasor*, and Sir *Francis Mackworth*, with about eighty more of the Kings party, left the Kingdom, and landed at *Hamburgh.*

CHAP.

cular Congregations should be under one Presbyterial Government. That the Church be governed by Congregational Classical and Synodical assemblies to be established by Parliament. That Synodical assemblies shall consist both of National & Provincial assemblies. There was little likelihood here of any agreement whilst one party endeavoured to reform some abuses which had crept into that Church-Government, by which *Englands* Church had been Governed ever since she was Christian, & the other were obstinately bent to establish a new form of their own, or at least borrowed of the *Scots*, who had first been made Christians, & reformed Christians by us, and so very unfit to teach us that Religion which we had first taught them; unless we will grant the *Scots* to have the same faculty in religion, which the English are said to have in manufactures, bad inventors but the most Excellent perfectors of an Invention. Three daies therefore being spent in debate concerning it to no purpose, it was waved for the present, and three daies set apart to Treat concerning the *Militia*, in which the Parliament Commissioners were as high as in the business of Religion, receding nothing from the propositions before sent to the King; for first they demanded that the subjects of *England* and *Scotland* might be armed, trained and disciplined as the respective Parliaments should think fit: That an Act be passed for setling the Admiralty and forces at Sea; and monies thereto for maintenance in both Kingdomes as the Parliaments of each should think fit. An Act for setling all forces by Sea and Land in Commissioners to be named by the Parliaments, and such as both Kingdomes might confide in, and to suppress all Powers and Forces contrary thereto, and those Commissioners to Act as they should be directed by the Parliaments of each Kingdome. That the *Militia* of the City of *London*, and of the Parishes without *London*, and the Liberties within the weekly Bills of Mortality be in the Lord Major, Aldermen and Common Council. That the Tower of *London* may be in the Government of the City and chief Officers, and those to be nominated and removeable by the Common Council. That the Citizens or Forces of *London* might not be drawn out of the City without their own consent, and that the example by them made in these distracted times, might be no precedent for the Future. But instead of assenting to these, the Kings Commissioners proposed. That the Persons to be entrusted with the *Militia* might be nominated between them, or that an equal number, the one halfe by the King, and the other by the Parliament, and all those to take Oath for the due discharge of that trust, so their security being Mutual, neither could be supposed to violate the agreement, the whole Kingdome being eye witnesses of their failing. The next debate was concerning *Ireland* to which the Parliament Commissioners according to their former propositions desire. That an Act of Parliament should be passed to make void the Sessation of *Ireland*, and all Treaties with the Rebels without consent of Parliament, and to settle the prosecution of the War in *Ireland* in the Parliament, to be mannaged by the joynt Advice of both Kingdomes, and His Majesty to assist and to do no Act to discountenance or molest them therein: To which the Kings Commissioners acquainted them with the just grounds of the Kings proceedings in the business of *Ireland*, which they conceived might satisfie all men of His Justice and Piety therein; yet they offered to joyn in any course, for the good of the Kingdome. In sum, after often debating these points over and over, and the earnest endeavours of the Kings Commissioners to bring the other to reason, who stood constantly obstinate in having the whole matter contained in the propositions formerly sent to the King granted, which could by no means be assented to, unless they would deprive the King of all His rights Ecclesiastical and Civil, and so render him a King of Clouts. But whilst they out of their pious intentions for Peace, were endeavouring to bring them to somewhat more reasonable terms: The Parliaments Commissioners on a suddain declare that they had no more time to treat whereat the Kings Commissioners Amazed, desired them to interpose with the

The Treaty Broke off.

POSTSCRIPT.

If you please to exchange Captain VVray *for Major* Sanderson, *I shall send you.*

THis was the last letter he wrote, but never sent to the Marquess of *Newcastle*, it being found in his Chamber, when he was taken, Sealed and ready to be sent away; and so plain were the proofs against him, that notwithstanding the utmost defence he could make, he likewise on the twenty third of *December* received his Sentence, to have his Head Severed from his Body. His Father according to the Order of the Council of War, ought to have been Executed on the one and thirty of *December*, and a multitude of people were there Assembled to see it, the Scaffold, Coffin, and Executioner being all in a readiness, and Himself coming from the Tower, when a Messenger came Galloping with a Reprive from the House of Lords till the fourth of *January*; whereupon the Commons by this Reprive conceiving their Priviledge thwarted, Ordered forthwith, "That no Officer or Minister of Justice "Established by both Houses of Parliament, should thereafter stay Execution of "Justiced upon any particular Order or Reprive from either House, without the "concurrence of both Houses. And the more to thwart the Lords, they sent to the Lieutenant of the Tower, commanding him to execute Sir *John* on the second of *January*, but by this means his Son, Captain *Hotham*, was executed before him, who notwithstanding he had with much reluctancy petitioned the two Houses for Mercy, Fine, or Banishment, was on the first of *January* brought to the place of Execution on Tower Hill, where though it was said that he before very penitently confessed his guilt, yet now having spoken of his Services for the Parliament, he concluded, That he knew of no matter of Treason by himself or his distressed Father towards the Parliament, highly arraigning several of the Parliaments Actions, and so had his head chopt off at one blow. The next day was his Father, Sir *John Hotham*, brought to the Scaffold, accompanied by Mr. *Hugh Peters*, who told the People that Sir *John* had revealed his mind to him, which was, that he had been ungrateful, but he hoped God had forgiven him; and made the old man sing that Psalm which is usually sung at *Tyburne*, which finished, he had his head likewise chopt off; a couple of persons they were, both Father and Son, who had first publikely resisted the King in Arms in *England*, and now suffered by that Party for whose sakes they did it; so just was God in his judgements, as to make them sufferers by them for whom they had first committed their fault. But soon after these (who may be said to have died deservedly) succeeded the lamentable death of that right reverend Father in God *William Laud* Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, and Primate of all *England*, who had been Prisoner in the Tower ever since the beginning of the Long Parliament, where he was reserved as a Sacrifice to satisfie the bloudthirstiness of the Scots upon their second Invasion, as the Earl of *Strafford* was made a Victime to their first. He had, during his imprisonment, been often summoned before the Lords, who still remitted him to further attendance, which was very frequent, and by some supposed to be more often, that he might be exposed to the scorne and reproach of the Rabble Vulgar, whose affronts wrought no other effects upon his setled and well-byassed soul, than a triall of his patience, and proving it triumphant over all their assaults; but the House of Commons in *January* 1643. when the second Invasion of the Scots was in hand, resolved to rid him of all his

Captain *Hotham* Sentenced.

Executed.

his sufferings, by suffering one great one, Death; to which effect a Charge was appointed to be drawn up against him, and committed to the management of Mr. *Pryn*; but a long time it was ere any thing deserving death or imprisonment could be found against him, till at last the worthy Serjeant *Wilde* found out in the gross, without nominating any particulars that he was guilty of so many notorious Treasons so eminently destructive to the Commonwealth, that he wondred the people pulled him not in pieces as he passed between his Boat and the Parliament, which was all ever published against him, which could make him guilty of Treason; and so upon that it seems he was on the seventeenth of *December*, 1644. condemned by Ordinance of Parliament (a way without precedent) to be hang'd drawn, and quartered on the tenth of *January* following, for endeavouring to subvert the Laws, Religion, and fundamental Priviledges of Parliament; no proofs of which were brought, and himself hardly permitted to answer to his Charge; nor were they cruell to him only in this, but the Commons denied to send to him Dr. *Sterne* his Chaplain, whom he had petitioned for to come and communicate with him; to which the Lords had assented, but the lower House thought Mr. *Marshal*, a grand Presbyterian, a person far fitter (because of their opinion) but the Arch-Bishop refused him. Nor was it without some reluctancy in the Commons, that the Lords got their consent for his beheading. The time before his death he spent in Prayer and Meditation, and on the day appointed was by Alderman *Pennington* brought to the Scaffold at Tower Hill, where after a large and very excellent Speech made to the People, and some publike and private prayers, he chearfully underwent the Martyrdom, having his head chopt off by the Executioner. A man he was, without doubt, beyond the ordinary strain of men, endowed with extraordinary Piety towards God, Faithfulness to his Prince, Constancy to his Religion, and Fidelity to his Friend.

Serjeant *Wildes* Charge against the Archbishop.

CHAP.