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# THE POPIISH ROYALL FAVOURITE:

OR,

A full Discovery of His Majesties  
Extraordinary Favours to, and Protections of  
notorious *Papists, Priests, Jesuits*, against all prosecutions  
and penalties of the *Laws* enacted against them; notwithstanding  
his many Royall *Proclamations, Declarations, and Protestations* to the  
contrary: As likewise of a most desperate long prosecuted  
Designe to set up *Papery*, and extirpate the *Protestant Religion*  
by degrees, in this our Realme of *England*, and  
all His Majesties Dominions.

Manifested by sundry *Letters of Grace, Warrants*,  
and other *Writings* under the *Kings* owne *Signe-Manuall*,  
*Privy-Signet*, His *Privy-Councils*, and *Secretary Windebanks* hands and  
Seals, by divers *Orders and Proceedings* in open *Sessions* at *Newgate*, in the  
*Kings Bench*, and elsewhere (all extant on Record in the *Sessions Books*,  
*Goal-Books, Crown-Office*, where all who scruple their indubitable verity  
or reality, may peruse them for their better satisfaction;) As likewise  
by the *Kings* Letter to the *Pope*, His *marriage Articles, Oaths*,  
and other pregnant Testimonies, worthy publike  
knowledge and consideration.

Collected and published by Authority of Parliament:  
by *William Prynne*, of *Lincolns Inne*, Esquire.

II. CHRON. 19. 2.

And *Jehu* the sonne of *Hanani* the Seer went out to meet him, and said to King *Jehoshaphat*, Shouldst thou helpe  
the ungodly, and love them that hate the Lord? therefore is wrath upon thee from the Lord.

ISA Y 29. 15. to 20.

Woe unto them that seeke deep to hide their counsel from the Lord, and their works are in the dark, and they say,  
Who seeth us? and who knoweth us? Surely your turning of things upside downe shall be esteemed as the pot-  
ters clay. And in that day shall the deafe heare the words of the booke; and the eyes of the blinde shall see  
out of obscurity and out of darkness; the meek also shall increase their joy in the Lord; and the poore among  
men shall rejoyce in the holy One of Israel. For the terrible one shall be brought to nought, and the scorner shall  
be consumed, and all that watch for iniquity shall be cut off.

Imprinted at London for *MICHAEL SPARK Senior*, and are to be  
sold at the *Blue-Bible* in *Green-Arbour*. 1643.



IT is this seventeenth day of *November 1643.* ordered by the Committee of the House of Commons concerning Printing, that this Booke intituled, *The Popish Royall Favourite, &c.* be printed by *Michael Sparkes senior.*

JOHN WHITE.

### A materiall Observation.

\* See their Remonstrance, and Dr. *Iones,* his booke.

THE \* Rebels in *Ireland,* declared the Parliaments proceedings and intendments against Papists, the only ground of their Rebellion.

The Queene soone after, for to aid them and the English Romanists, departs the Realme with the Kings Jewels, to raise Moneys, Men, provide Armes, Ammunition, the which she strenuously performed.

The King immediatly upon her departure deserts the Parliament altogether, notwithstanding all Petitions, Messages to reduce him : . raiseth an Army, first of English Malignants, then of Papists, to divert all supplies from hence against the popish Rebels in *Ireland,* and secure the Catholike party in *England* and *Scotlaad.*

Upon the Queenes returne, the Irish Rebels are first supplied with Armes and Ammunition from the Queene, then, after some negotiation, received into the Kings Royall favour as his good Catholike Subjects, by Articles of Pacification, under his great Seale, contrary to two expresse Acts passed by him this Parliament, to the undoing of the English Adventurers and Protestant party there : And finally, they are sent for hither to aid the King and English Catholikes against the Parliament. Judge then whether the Kings departure from, and taking up Armes against the Parliament, be not only and wholly to maintaine his Roman Catholikes and their Religion, according to the tenour of his ensuing marriage Oathes and Articles, what ever be pretended, protested to the contrary.

The King besides the generall & speciall Articles of the *Spanish* match hereafter mentioned, tooke this further Royall Oath, *ex abundanti;* (as the \* *French Mercury* records;) To permit at all times that any one should freely propole unto him the arguments of the Roman Catholike Religion, without giving any impeachment thereunto : and that he would never permit, neither directly nor indirectly, that any one should speake to the Infanta against it ; taking since the like Oath, with reference to the Queene : by which he hath irresistably exposed himselfe to all temptations, seducements to the Antichristian Religion, and bound himselfe, neither by word nor deed to make the least opposition against it, but to give it all the protection and encouragements that may be, and to the professors of it, as appears by the Articles ensuing, p. 48, 49, &c.

\* Pag. 48, 49. where his passage should have beene inserted.

\* Tom. 9. An. 1624. p. 9.



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TO  
HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT Earle of ESSEX, &c.

Lord Generall of the Forces raised by the Parliament,  
for the defence of the Kingdome, King, Religion, Lawes,  
Liberties, against the Popish and Malignant Party, who  
by force of Armes invade them, and intend  
their utter ruine.

Right Honourable,



He \* goodnesse of the Cause for which Armes are taken up, is the Generalls, Souldiers, greatest encouragement: where Religion and Justice are the reall Causes, Victory and Successe will certainly be the effects of Warre. That these are the true unfained grounds of the Parliaments and your Excellencies defensive Armes, is sufficiently manifested to the world by sundry late printed Discourses; but by none more perspicuously cleared then by these Collections, which upon this consideration especially, I humbly recommend to Your Honourable Patronage.

The extraordinary presence and admirable protection of God, with that victorious successe which hath accompanied your Excellency in two Signall Battels, at Edge hill and Newbery, wherein the Enemy (by reason of their many advantages) assured themselves of a full and totall Conquest, are an undubitable evidence, that You are the General of the Lord of Hosts, and the Cause You fight for, His. Therefore, \* no weapon that is formed against your Excellency in this quarrell shall prosper; and every malicious tongue that shall rise against you in Iudgement (for fighting in this just Cause) you shall condemne. \* This worke is not of men, but of God: therefore the very gates of hell, the Antichristian adverse power of the Romish Malignant party, shall never prevaile against it, can never overthrow it.

Your Lordship and our Reformed Church (now really Militant) resting upon this Rock of assurance, may, in expectation of future successes, confidently take up these triumphant speeches of the Heroicke Psalmist: Thou art \* our King, O God, command deliverances for Jacob: through thee we will push downe our enemies, through thy name shall we tread them under that rise up against us. The Lord of hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge. \* But the wicked shall perish, and the enemies of the Lord (now in Arms against our Church, Parliament, Religion, Lawes, Liber-

\* Albericus Gen- tiles, & Hugo Grotius de Iure Belli. lib. 1. — Hen. Boetius de Iure pugne. l. 1. c. 5. Georgius Obrechtus de Belli Principiis Theses 50. to 82. Hen. Ranjou. Belli Com- munitatis. l. 6. 4.

\* Isa. 54. 17.

\* Acts 5. 38, 39. Mar. 16. 18.

\* Psal. 44. 4, 5. Psal. 46. 11.

\* Psal. 37. 23.



## The Epistle Dedicatorie.

\* Pſal. 83. 3.  
to 18.

ties, Properties, Lives, Estates) shall be as the fat of lambs, they shall consume, into smoak shall they consume away. Yea, \* though they have taken crafty counsell together against Gods people, and consulted against his hidden ones : and have said, Come and let us cut them off from being a Nation, that the name of Israel (of Puritans, of Protestants) may be no more in remembrance: through the tabernacles of Edom and the Ishmaelites, Moab and the Hagarens, Gebal, Ammon, Amaleck, the Philistines, Tyre and Assur, be now all confederated and joynd together to destroy them; yet God shall doe unto them as to Siera and Jabin at the brooke of Kison, which perished at Endor, and became as dung for the earth : he shall make them like a wheele, as the stubble before the wind : he shall persecute them with his tempest, and make them afraid with his storm. They shall be troubled and confounded for ever ; yea, they shall be put to shame and perish, that men may know, that he whose Name alone is JEHOVAH, is the most High over all the earth. And in regard of the former Victories achieved by your Excellencies incomparable valour and prowesse, we may all sing this gratulatory Song of Moses and the Israelites, after the overthrow of Pharaoh and his host at the red Sea. \* Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power ; thy right hand, O Lord, hath dashed in pieces the enemy : And in the greatnesse of thy excellency thou hast overthrowne them that rose up against thee ; thou sentest forth thy wrath, which consumed them as stubble. The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoile, my lust shall be satisfied upon them ; I will draw my sword, my hand shall destroy them. Thou didst blow with thy winde, the sea covered them, they sanke as lead in the mighty waters. Who is like unto thee, O Lord, amongst the gods ? who is like thee, glorious in holinesse, fearfull in praises, doing wonders ! To this great Lord of hosts, and \* man of warre ( of whose omnipotent protection our present Parliament and your Excellency have had many adorable experiments ) I shall in my daily Prayers recommend your Honours Person, Forces, and Military proceedings, till through his blessing on them, \* the house of the Lord shall be established in the top of the mountains, and exalted above the hills ; the Kingdome and Power of Romish Babylon ( notwithstanding all the confederated domesticke, forraigne popish Forces now united to support it ) utterly subverted thorowout our Dominions ; and thereupon our swords be beaten into plowshares, our speares into pruning hooks : And one part of our Nation, Kingdome shall not have any cause to lift up a sword against the other, nor to learne nor exercise a civill destructive warre any more, but \* mutually imbrace each other with an holy kisse of Charity and Peace. Which that your Excellency, by your succesfull Armes, may speedily accomplish to your eternall Honour, shall be the prayer,

\* Exod. 15. 6,  
7, 9, 10, 11.

\* Exod. 15. 3.

\* Isa. 21. 2, 3, 4.

\* Rom. 16. 16.  
1 Pet. 5. 14.

Of Your Excellencies devoted servant,  
W. P R Y N N E.





TO ALL  
Who love their God, Religion,  
Country, in Sincerity.

Dearest Brethren:



*Y*ou might justly repute me (especially since the late solemn Covenant) a perfidious Traytor to God, Religion, and my now bleeding, dying native Countrey, should I wittingly conceal the underhand attempts of any mortall whatsoever, against them. I have therefore by authority of Parliament published these ensuing Letters, Warrants, Papers, extant under His Majesties owne, His Councils, Secretaries Hands, and Signets, with sundry Orders made in open Court by Royall direction, for protection of Popish recusants, Priests, Jesuits, against the many good Lawes enacted to suppress them; by meanes whereof, and of his Marriage-articles, that dangerous traitercous Faction hath grown so powerfully great by degrees, and insinuated so far into the Kings affections, that they now threaten a sudden extirpation of the Protestant party and Religion, out of His Majesties Dominions; a speedy subversion of our Lawes, Liberties, the present Parliament, by open force of Armes; having already fully possessed themselves of His Majesties Royall Pertion, Issue, Forces, Forts, Affections, bearing chiefest sway in all his late Councils, Proceedings, as we may now clearely discern, to our greatest griefe, by many woefull experiments and visible Demonstrations. written in red Capitall Characters of our owne English-Protestant-blood; especially by the late sending for and landing of Irish Rebels to destroy us.

It seems a strange mystery of iniquity to me: First, that from the beginning of His Majesties reigne till this present Parliament, the most zealous, conscientious, pious Protestants have been continually persecuted under the Title of Puritans (the better to colour the designe) with extraordinary rigour by the Prelaticall and Popish Faction, against the expresse Lawes of the Realme, both in the High Commission, Prelates Confrories, Councill-Chamber, and Star-chamber, to the losse of their Estates, Benefices, Liberties, Eares, Limbes, \* Lives. \* Many of them dying in prison. Yea, thousands of them have been expelled them dying in the Realme, or forced to flee into forraigne desolate American plantations for security.

And



## The Epistle to the Reader.

And yet not one Royall Letter (for ought appears to me) could ever be produced all that time to any Courts of Justice in the lawfull favour of any of them; but many Royall Orders,\* Expresses, from His Majesty, have been procured, rigorously to proceed against them; Notwithstanding His Majesties many printed\* Declarations to His Subjects, really to maintaine and defend the Protestant religion, and professours of it, to the utmost of His power. Secondly, that since our late unhappy, civill, bloody wars, till this present, the best and most zealous Protestants (Ministers, people,) both in Ireland and England, have been every where most cruelly massacred, plundered, tortured, imprisoned, ruined, aymed at, by blood-thirsty Popish Cavaliers; many of their houses, and almost some whole Townes of them, (as Banbury, Malborough, Bromingham, Ockingham, and others) fired, sacked, by His Majesties speciall Commission, (as the Incendiaries reported;) or at least by His royall\* Permission, notwithstanding His many late solemn Declarations, Protestations, Remonstrances, Oathes, to maintaine the Protestant religion, the Subjects Liberties, Properties, Lawes, and that he tooke up Armes to no other end but this. Thirdly, that on the other side, sundry Popish Recusants and Seminary Priests have during all His Highnesse raigne, obtained innumerable Letters of Grace, Protection, from His Majesty, contrary to the Law, and Orders of Session in their favour, to stay all manner of proceedings or executions of the Lawes in force against them, contrary to the Judges and Justices Oathes, till this Parliament, in all Counties of the Realme; and that since this unhappy civill War, the Papists, both in England and Ireland, have been armed against the Parliament by His Majesties speciall Commissions, yea put into places of great command, trust, admitted free access to his Campe, Court, where they are now most in favour, and preserved from all violence, injury, plunder of His Forces; notwithstanding His many Royall printed Declarations, Proclamations, Protestations, Vowes against Popery and Papists, to blind or delude the over-credulous Vulgar: who now begin to be so well acquainted with these hypocriticall Court-stratagemes (execrable both to God and men) that they will no longer be circumvented by them. And is this that brave, reall, royall Defence of the Protestant religion so oft protested, proclaimed to the world in print of late, with deepest Oathes and Imprecations of Divine vengeance, if not cordially intended?

(a) Be astonished O ye Heavens, and horribly afraid at this most grosse hypocrisie, most apparent dissimulation, most palpable contradiction of regall Protestations and Actions, which the great (b) King of King, and (c) righteous Judge of all the earth will not suffer long to goe unrevenged, if not speedily repented, reformed.

Farre is it from my heart to wish or imprecate the least evill to his Majesty, his Royall Consort, or Posterity, for whose reall happinesse and prosperity I shall ever be a daily

(d) Orator to the Throne of Grace; yet this I cannot but in loyalty feare, if not informe them, that if they persevere to dissemble thus with God and men; to oppose Papists in words, yet cherish, protect them all they may in deeds, openly siding with Irish, English, Popish Rebels against the Parliament and their Protestant subjects; and professedly arming them, with other Out-landish Papists, to waste, spoile, ruine, destroy their Protestant Kingdomes, Subjects, with Fire, Sword, as hitherto they have cruelly done, \* taking counsell against the Lord, and his Anoynted Sonne, Serwants, \* to cut them off from being a Nation, that the name of Israel may be no more in remembrance; though Earth be silent, or Men patient at this Scarlet impiety, yet Heaven, God will not be so: but he that sitteth in the Heavens will speake unto them in his wrath,

\* See A new  
Discovery of  
the the Prelats  
Tyranny.

\* Before the  
39 Articles,  
and upon the  
dissolutions of  
the two last  
abortive Par-  
liaments.

\* See Prince  
Ruperts his late  
Warrant.

(a) Jer. 2. 12.

(b) Rev. 17. 14.

(c) Gen. 18. 25

(d) 1 Tim. 1. 3.

3.

\* Psal. 83. 4.

(e) Psal. 2. 1, 2,

3, 4, 9.



The Epistle to the Reader.

wrath, and vex them in his sore displeasure: he will breake them with a rod of yron, and dash them in pieces like a Potters vessell. (f) He who poureth out con-tempt upon Princes, who is terrible to the Kings of the Earth; who cuts off the spirit of Princes, yea strikes through Kings in the day of his wrath (*as he smote (g) King Pharaoh, Sehon King of the Amorites, Og King of Bashan, all the Kings of Canaan, Eglon, Nebuchadnezzar, Belshazzar, Herod, with infinite other Monarchs.*) He (h) who accepteth not the person of Princes, nor regardeth the rich more then the poore, for they are all the worke of his hands; but without respect of persons rendereth to every man according to his workes; will (i) most certainly avenge this detestable hypocrisie, with all the blood of his Saints which hath beene spilt, and the injuries done to his Elect, who cry unto him day and night; Yea, he will avenge them speedily. For if he, by his Prophet Esay, thus threatned to cut off the King of Babylon and his posterity, *onely for destroying his owne Land, and slaying his Idolatrous pagan Subjects, that knew not God.* Isa. 14. 19. to 23. But thou art cast out of thy grave as an abominable branch, as a carcasse troden under feet: thou shalt not be joynd with them in buriall, BECAUSE THOU HAST DESTROYED THY LAND, AND SLAINE THY PEOPLE. Prepare ye slaughter for his children for the iniquity of their fathers, that they doe not rise nor possesse the Land; for I will rise up against them saith the Lord of Hosts, and cut off from Babylon the name and remembrance, the sonnes and nephews, saith the Lord. *Then what severe judgement may such Christian Kings expect from the God of Heaven, who contrary to their owne frequently reiterated solemne publique Vowes, Protestations, Imprecations, most inhumanely destroy their owne flourishing Christian Realmes, with fire and sword: plunder, pillage, captivate, slay, murder, their most pious Protestant Subjects every where; without pity or remorse? If (k) Ahab, Jezabel, with all their royall Posterity, were utterly cut off, extirpated in a moment for countenancing Idolaters, and putting Naboth unjustly to death, onely for a pretended blasphemy against God and the King, of purpose to gaine his single Vineyard; then what will become of those Kings, Jezabels, and their Posterities, who not onely cherish and protect many Romish Idolaters, Priests, Jesuits; but likewise use their armed power to murder, plunder, ruine many thousands of innocent protestant Naboths, yea seize upon their whole states as forfeited, under a pretence of Treason or Rebellion, and (l) thinke they doe God good service in it? Certainly, if they impenitently persevere in this their tyrannicall violence, they cannot but expect the self-same judgement which these underwent, from that Sovereigne God, (m) who removeth Kings, and setteth up Kings; and ruleth over the Kingdomes of men, giving them to whomsoever he will: at least they may justly feare the undergoing of that exemplary sentence, given against proud, tyrannicall Nebuchadnezzar. Dan. 4. 32. to 37. c. 5. 20. 21. 22. who when his heart was lifted up, and his mind hardened to deale proudly, he was deposed from his Kingly Throne, and they tooke his glory from him: and he was driven from the sonnes of men, and his heart was made like the beasts, and his dwelling was with the wilde Asses: they fedde him with Grasse like Oxen, and his body was wet with the Dew of Heaven, till he knew that the most high God ruled in the Kingdome of men; and appointeth over it whomsoever he will: Not like Butchers to slay, but as (n) Shepherds to feed and protect his people; not to bea (o) terreur to good workes, but to render punishment to evill doers, especially to popish Idolaters; and praise*

(f) Psal. 76. 12

Psal. 110. 5.

Psal. 107. 4.

Job 12. 21.

(g) Psal. 137. 9.

to 13.

Psal. 136. 10.

to 23.

Judges 3.

Dan. 3. 5.

Acts 12. 23.

(h) Job 34. 19.

Rom. 2. 6.

(i) Luk. 18. 7, 8

Rev. 16. 6. c. 19.

2.

(k) 1 King. 21.

2 Kings 9.

(l) John 16. 2.

(m) Dan. 2. 21.

c. 4. 17. 25.

c. 5. 20. 28.

(n) Psal 78.

70; 71, 72.

(o) Rom. 13. 2.

to 5.

1 Pet. 2. 13, 14.

or



## The Epistle to the Reader.

(p) Isa. 49. 23. or honour to those that doe well; and to be tender (p) nursing Fathers to the Church of God: which God grant all those whom it now concernes, may seasonably and effectually consider. In the meane time it behoves all those who have any sparkes of love to  
(q) Eccles. 2. 14 God or Religion in their breasts, to have their (q) eyes in their heads, not heeles; to  
(r) Math. 10. 16 be as (r) wise as Serpents, though as innocent as Doves. To take heed that they walke  
(s) Ephes. 5. 15. (s) circumspectly, not as fooles, but as wise; (weighing all mens actions, not their  
Col. 4. 5. protestations) redseeming the time, because the daies are very evill, deceitfull, beyond all former ages; yea far more dangerous then most men apprehend them. Let the consideration therefore of the ensuing Papers, together with Romes Master-piece, the English Pope, the Parliaments late Declaration of the rise and progresse of the Irish rebellion, the Articles of the Irish pacification, (to the ruine of the Protestant party there (with the Parliaments Remonstrances concerning it, the many ships lately sent, from Bristol, besides those from other parts, with Commissions to transport Irish popish rebels into England to cut all our throates; with other daily fresh experiments of the Papists great power, proceedings, treacheries, to re-erect their owne, and root out our Religion throughout his Majesties Dominions, now at last awake and rouse us all out of our overlong desperate sencelesse security; yea, fully open our eyes to behold the extreame imminent dangers our Church, Religion, Lawes, Liberties, Estates, Lives, Parliament, Kingdom, Nation, are now actually threatned with from the prevailing blood-thirsty Popish party, in highest authority and favour with His Majestie, now wholly captivated, possessed, swaied by them, at their wils; and then speedily engage us all, ere it be over-late, with one unanimous consent (according to our late solemn Protestations Covenants,) to put forth our utmost strength of body, minde, estate, prayers, to prevent that inundation of popery, that extermination of our protestant Religion, Lawes, Liberties, Parliaments, that utter destruction now menaced to our three united Christian Kingdomes, against which the great Roman Pontif, with all his Antichristian bloody generation of forraigne and Domestick Popelings, have a long time conspired, and now united all their policies, purfes, forces, to accomplish their small devastation: as the ensuing papers will in part descry; which I shall recommend to your most serious perusall, and Gods blessing; the reality of them being so unquestionable, and these Transcripts so consonant to the Originals, by which they have been diligently examined, that I should but waste time and Paper to trouble you with any other arguments or attestations of their verity, (so well knowne to the Papists, and all Officers of justice,) then such as you shall finde annexed to them in the following Pages, by the Collector of them.

Your most affectionate friend, and reall Servant of our

Church and Republique, to his power,

William Pryne.





# The Popish Royall Favourite.

CONTAINING

Sundry *Letters of Grace, Protection, and Warrants of Discharge*, granted by His Majesty to notorious Popish Recusants, Priests and Jesuits, to exempt them from all Prosecutions and penall Lawes against them; signed with the Kings owne hand, &c. the Originals whereof are in the custody of Mr. *John Glynne Esq.* Recorder of *London*, Mr. *Graves* Clerke of the Peace for *Middlesex*, and others.

CHARLES REX,



Hereas we have received good testimony of the loyalty and duty of our trusty and well beloved, *William Keely* in the County of *Worcester*; and because he may be subject to the penalties of the Lawes for Recusancy, these are to signifie that We are graciously pleased to extend our speciall grace towards him, and do hereby will and command, that no indictment, presentment, information, or suite in our name, or in the name of any other, be henceforth commenced, prosecuted or attempted against him by any officers or subjects whatsoever for or concerning Recusancy. And if any such shall happen to be, then Our will and pleasure is, that upon sight thereof the same shall be discharged and made voyd, or otherwise not prejudiciall to him. Given under our Signet at our Court at *Whitehall* the sixt day of *March*, in the tenth yeare of our raigne.

To all and singular Our Iudges of Assize, Iustices of peace, Majors, Sheriffes, Clerkes of Assize and Peace, Bayliffes, Constables, Informers, and to all other our Officers and Ministers, whom it may or doth concerne, and to every of them.

CHARLES REX,

Whereas we are well satisfied of the loyalty, duty and affection, of our trusty and well beloved *William Cobbe* of *Saundringham* in the County of *Norfolke* Gentleman; and because he may be subject to the penalties of the Lawes made

A

against



against recusants, by way of indictment or otherwise: These are to signifie, that we are graciously pleased to extend our speciall grace towards him, And doe hereby will and command, that no indictment henceforth, information, or suite in Our name, or in the name of any other be henceforth commenced, prosecuted or accepted against him the said *William Cobbe* by any of Our officers or subjects whatsoever, for or concerning recusancy, till we shall signifie our pleasure to the contrary; and if any such shall happen to be, then Our will and pleasure is, that upon sight hereof the same shall be discharged and made voyd, or otherwise not prejudiciall to him. Given under our Signet at Our Palace at *Westminster*, the fourteenth of *March*, in the tenth yeare of our raigne.

To all and singular our Iudges of Assize and Barons of our Exchequer, Justices of peace, Majors, Bayliffs, Clerkes of Assize, and of the Peace, Constables, Headboroughs, Messengers, Pursivants, Informers, and to all other our Officers whom it may or doth concerne, and to every of them.

## CHARLES REX.

Whereas our trusty and well beloved Sir *Francis Eglesfield* Knight and Baronet being a recusant is thereby subject to our Lawes and Statutes in that case provided. These are to signifie Our Royall will and pleasure, that no person or persons shall at any time hereafter sue, prosecute, implead, either by way of Indictment, Information, or otherwise, against the said Sir *Francis Eglesfield* for being a recusant, or cause or procure him to be indicted or convicted by vertue of any of Our Lawes, or Statutes against popish recusants, till we shall signifie Our pleasure to the contrary. Given under Our Signet at our Palace of *Westminster* the sixth day of *December*, in the tenth yeere of our Raigne.

To all Our Iudges of Assize, Iustices of peace, Majors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Constables, Headboroughs, Pursivants, and to all other Our Officers and Ministers, whom it may or doth concerne, and to every of them,

## CHARLES REX.

Whereas we are well satisfied of the loyalty, duty, and affection of Our trusty and welbeloved Sir *John Shelly* Knight and Baronet, and the Lady *Jane* his wife, and because they may be subject to the penalty of the Lawes made against recusants, by way of indictment or otherwise: These are to signifie, that we are graciously pleased to extend Our especiall grace towards them, and doe hereby will and command that no Indictment, Presentment, Information, or Spite in Our name, or in the name of any other be henceforth commenced, prosecuted or accepted against them or either of them, by any of Our Officers or Subjects whatsoever, for or concerning recusancy, till we shall signifie Our pleasure to the contrary. And if any such shall happen to be, then Our will and pleasure is, that upon sight hereof



the same shall be discharged and made void, or otherwise not prejudiciall to them or either of them. Given under our Signet at our Court at *Greenwich* the ninth day of June in the eleventh yeere of our reigne.

To all and singular the Barons of the Exchequer, Judges of Assize, Justices of Peace, Majors, Sheriffs, Bailiffes, Clerkes of Assize, and Petty Constables, Headboroughs, Messengers, Pursuants, Informers, and to all other our Officers and Ministers whom it doth concerne, and to every of them.

CHARLES REX.

Whereas We have received very good testimony of the loyalty, duty, and affection of our trusty and welbeloved Sir *John Wintour* of *Lidney* in our County of *Gloucester* Knight, and the Lady *Mary* his wife, and because they may be subject to the penaltie of the Lawes made against Recusancie; These are to signifie, that We are pleased to extend Our speciall grace towards them, and doe hereby command, that no Indictment, Presentment, Information, or Suit, either in Our name, or in the name of any other, be hereafter commenced, prosecuted, or accepted against them, or either of them, by any of Our Officers or Ministers whatsoever for matter of Recusancy, till we shall signifie Our pleasure to the contrary. And if any such be already, or shall happen to be at any time hereafter, then our will and pleasure is, the same shall be forthwith made void, or otherwise not prejudiciall to them or either of them. Given under our Signet at our Court at *Oatlands* the seventh day of August in the thirteenth yeere of Our reigne.

To the most reverend Father in God, Our right trusty and right intirely beloved Councillour, the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*; to the Treasurer, Under-Treasurer, and Barons of the Exchequer for the time being, to our Commissioners for Recusancy for the time being, and to all the Judges of Assize, Justices of Peace, Majors, Sheriffs, Bailiffes, Clerkes of Assize, Petty Constables, Headboroughs, Messengers, Pursuants and Informers, and to all other our Officers and Ministers, as well Ecclesiasticall as Temporall, whom it doth or may concerne, and to every of them.

CHARLES REX.

Whereas we are well satisfied of the loyalty, duty, and affection of our trusty and welbeloved Sir *Francis Mannocke*, of *Stocke* in our County of *Susfolke* Baronet, and of Dame *Mary* his wife; and because they are or may be subject to the penalty of our Lawes made against Recusancy by way of Indictment or otherwise. These are to signifie, That we are pleased to extend our speciall grace and favour towards them, and doe therefore hereby command, that no Indictment, Presentment, Information, or Suit, either in our name, or in the name of any other, be from henceforth framed, preferred, commenced, prosecuted, or accepted



cepted against them or either of them, by any our Officers or Ministers whatsoever, Ecclesiasticall or Temporall, for or concerning Recusancy, till we shall signifie our pleasure to the contrary. And if any such be, or shall happen to be hereafter, then our pleasure is, that presently upon sight hereof the same be cancelled and made void, or otherwise not prejudiciall to them or either of them, and these our Letters shall be to all our said Officers and Ministers whatsoever, sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalfe. Given under our Signet at our Palace of *Westminster* the one and twentieth day of April in the fourteenth yeere of our reigne.

*To all, &c.*

## CHARLES REX.

**VV** Hereas we are well satisfied of the loyalty, duty, affection, and good service of our trusty and well beloved *Thomas Jennings* of *London* Merchant; and because he is or may be subject to the penalty of our Lawes made against Recusancy, by way of Indictment or otherwise, by reason of his *VVives* Recusancy, although he himselve be every way conformable: These are to signifie, that we are pleased to extend our speciall grace towards him and her, and doe therefore hereby command, that no Indictment, Presentment, Information, or Suit, either in our name, or in the name of any other, be from henceforth framed, preferred, prosecuted, or accepted against them or either of them, by any of our Officers or Ministers whatsoever for or concerning her Recusancy, till we signifie our pleasure to the contrary. And if any such be, or shall happen to be hereafter, then our will and pleasure is, that forthwith upon sight hereof the same shall be cancelled and made void, or otherwise not prejudiciall to them or either of them, and this our Letter shall be unto all and every our Officers and Ministers whom it doth or may concerne sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalfe. Given under Signet at our Palace of *Westminster* the seven and twentieth day of March in the fiftenth yeere of our reigne.

*To the most reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right intirely beloved Councillour, the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitane of all England, and to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, to the Treasurer and Vnder-Treasurers, and Barons of our Exchequer for the time being, to our Commissioners for Recusants for the time being, to all and singular our Judges, Iustices of Assize, and Goal-delivery, Iustices of Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, Clerkes of Assize and Peace, Bailiffs, Constables, Messengers, Pursuants and Informers, and to all other our Officers and Ministers, as well Ecclesiasticall as Temporall now and for the time being, whom it doth or may concerne, and to every of them.*

## CHARLES REX.

**VV** Hereas Sir *Charles Smith* of *Walton Wavers*, in the County of *VVarwicke* Knight, is or may be subject to the danger of our Lawes for his Recusancy,



fancy by way of Indictment or otherwise; These are to signifie, that we are graciously pleased to extend our speciall grace and favour towards him, and doe hereby will and command, that no Indictment, Presentment, Information or Suit in our name, or in the name of any other, be henceforth preferred or accepted against him by reason of his said Recusancy by any of our Officers or Subjects whomsoever, and if any such shall happen to be, then our will and pleasure is, upon sight hereof, that the same shall be discharged and made void. Given under our Signet at our Court at *Greenwich* the nine and twentieth day of June, in the tenth yeere of our reigne.

To all and singular our Judges of Assize, Justices of Peace, Majors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Clerkes of Assize and Peace, Constables, and to all other our Officers and Ministers whom it doth or may concerne, and to every of them.

CHARLES REX

CHARLES REX.

**T**Rusty and welbeloved, we greet you well, we have beene often and earnestly moved by our deare Mother the *Queene Mother of France*, to extend our favour to Sir *Henry Bedingfield* Knight, his VVife and Family, who are Popish recusants, and we are very willing that for her sake they should receive our favour when they shall stand in need thereof for that cause; yet we must so performe it that it may not be of \* ill example to others, who are or shall be in the like kinde obnoxious to our Laws for Recusancy, nor be scandalous to our Government, where-<sup>then we</sup> of we are and must be tender; therefore our will and command to you is, that you <sup>so many</sup> take knowledge of our pleasure herein, and take speciall care to preserve the said <sup>Letters of</sup> Sir *Henry Bedingfield* and his VVife from the danger of the Lawes made against <sup>this narrow</sup> popish Recusants, that Sir *Henry* himselfe shall not be impeached any way for any <sup>others.</sup> of his Family for being popish recusants; for the doing whereof from time to time, by such wayes as you shall thinke fittest, this shall be your VVarrant. Dated this twentieth of *November 1634.*

To our trusty and welbeloved, *John Bankes* Knight, *Attorney-Generall* and his successors.

CHARLES REX.

**VV**Hereas we are well satisfied of the loyalty, duty, and affection of our trusty and welbeloved *Clement Passon* of *Thorpe*, in our County of *Norfolke* Esquire, and because he may be subject to the penalty of the Laws made against recusants by way of Indictment or otherwise, These are to signifie that we are graciously pleased to extend our speciall grace towards him, and doe hereby will and command that no Indictment, Presentment, Information or Suit in our name, or in the name of any other, be from henceforth commenced, prosecuted, or accepted against him by any of our Officers or Subjects whatsoever for or concerning Recusancy, till we shall signifie our pleasure to the contrary; and if any such



such shall happen to be, then our will and pleasure is, that upon sight hereof the same shall be discharged and made voyd, or otherwise not prejudiciall to him. Given under our Signet at our Palace of *Westminster* the foure and twentieth day of *March*, in the tenth yeere of our raigne.

To all Iudges of *Assize*, *Barons* of *Exchequer*, *Iustices* of *peace*, *Majors*, *Sheriffes*, *Bailiffes*, *Constables*, *Headboroughs*, *Messengers*, *Pursuants*, *Informers*; and to all other Officers and *Ministers* whom it doth or may concerne, and to every of them.

## CHARLES REX.

**VV** Hereas our well beloved Subject *William Peters* of *Landford-rivers* in the County of *Essex*, hath particular imployments in Our service, which he cannot so well discharge and execute if he be troubled for his religion; these are therefore to signifie our gracious pleasure, that we are so well informed and satisfied of his loyalty toward us, that from henceforward he be not any waies questioned for the same, unlesse our pleasure be especially delivered to the contrary. And this to be sufficient warrant to any whom that may concerne. Given under Our Signet at our Court at *Whitehall*, the six and twentieth day of *March* in the fourteenth yeere of Our raigne.

To the *Treasurer*, *Under-treasurers*, *Chancellours*, *Barons*, and other the Officers of our Court of *Exchequer* for the time being. To all our Iudges of either *Bench*, *Iudges* of *Assize*, and *Peace*, *Majors*, *Sheriffes*, *Bailiffes*, *Clerkes* of *Assize* and *Peace*, *Constables*, *Headboroughs*, and to all other our Officers and *Ministers* whom it may or doth concerne, and to every of them.

## CHARLES REX.

**VV** Hereas the Lady *Elizabeth Stoner* of *Blounts-court* widdow, stands indicted for recufancy in the County of *Oxon*, she being a weake and sickly woman, as we are informed. Our Royall pleasure is, that you henceforth forbear to proceed, and suffer not any farther proceeding against her, nor upon her Lands and goods, upon the said Indictment to Conviction, or upon any other the foresaid Indictment in the said County of *Oxon* or *Wilts* untill you know our further pleasure to be signified by us expressly touching the same. And this shall be your warrant in that behalfe.

To Our Iudges of *Assize* and *Iustices* of *peace* for the County of *Oxon* and *Wilts*. To Our Clerks of *Assize* and *peace* for the said Counties, and to all other Officers and *Ministers* elsewhere, whom it doth or may concerne.



## CHARLES REX.

**W**Hereas we have received very good testimony of the loyalty, duty, and affection of Sir *William Pearfall* Knight. And because he may be subject to the penalty of the Lawes made against recusants, by way of Indictment or otherwise: These are to signifie that we are graciously pleased to extend our speciall grace towards him; And doe hereby will and command that no Indictments, Presentments, Informations, or Suite in Our name, or in the name of any other, be henceforth commenced, prosecuted or accepted against him by any other officers or subjects what soever, for or concerning his recusancie, till We shall signifie our pleasure especially to the contrary. And if any such be already, or shall happen to be hereafter, then Our will and pleasure is, that upon sight hereof the same shall be discharged and voyd, or otherwise not prejudiciall to him. Given under our Signet at our Court of *Oatlands* the five and twentieth day of *November*, in the tenth yeere of Our raigne.

To our Treasurer and Chancellour of the Exchequer for the time being, and to all and singular our Commissioners for Recusants; to all Judges of Assize, Iustices of the peace; Majors, Sheriffes, Bayliffes, Clerks of the Assize and of the peace, Constables, Messengers, Pursuivants, Informers; and to all other Officers and Ministers whome it doth or may concerne, and to every of them.

## CHARLES REX.

**W**Hereas *John Carrill* of *Harting* in the County of *Sussex* Esquire, sonne and heire of Sir *John Carrill* of *Harting* aforesaid Knight, is or may be subject to the danger of our Lawes for his recusancy, by way of Indictment, information or otherwaies: and whereas We understand that the said *John Carrill* hath compounded with us for his whole estate by the Commission of grace which We have been pleased to grant for that purpose and the like, and hath duly hitherto paid the rent reserved to us thereupon, his whole estate having bene granted and released by Us to him under our great Seale of *England*. And whereas We are informed that the said *John Carrill* Esquire hath no Lands at all to live upon but onely some in the Mannor of *Warnham* in the County of *Sussex*, which his father allowed him for his maintenance, and which is part and parcell of the Lands aforesaid so compounded for with Us by our Commissioners, and for which the father hitherto hath duely paid the rent reserved. And whereas the said *John Carrill* the sonne humbly offers, that if God call his father before him, he will pay Us the same rent to which his father is subject now for the same favours and immunities which the said father now enjoyes, so as We are not to be damnified at all in our Revenue by this our act of Grace to the sonne. These are therefore to signifie, that We are graciously pleased to extend our speciall favour towards the said *John Carrill* the sonne, and doe hereby will and command that no Indictment, Presentment, Information, or any Suite of any kinde, in our name, or in the name of any other, be henceforth preferred or accepted against him by reason of his said recusancy by any



any of our officers or subjects whatsoever. And if any shall happen to be commenced or brought, then our expresse will and pleasure is, that upon sight hereof the same shall be discharged and made void, and that this our Warrant shall continue in force untill We shall signifie our pleasure to the contrary. Given under our Signet at our Court of *Whitehall* the last day of *February* in the twelfth yeere of our raigne.

*To all and singular our Iudges of Assize, our Attourney Generall and Solliciter, Iustices of peace, Majors, Sberiffes, Bailiffes, Clerkes of Assize, and of the peace, Constables, and all other our Officers and Ministers whom it doth, or may concerne, and to every of them.*

## CHARLES REX.

**W**Hereas we have received a good testimony of the loyalty, duty, and good affection of our trusty and well beloved servant, *Edward Cotton* of *Shelwood* in the County of *Surry* Esquire, and of *Mary* his wife; and because they may be subject to the penalties of the Lawes made against Recusants, by way of Indictment, or otherwise: These are to signifie, that We are graciously pleased to extend our speciall grace towards them; and doe hereby will and command, that no Indictment, Presentment, Information, or Suite in our name, or in the name of any other, be henceforth commenced, prosecuted, or accepted against them, or either of them, by any of our officers or servants whatsoever, for or concerning Recusancy, till we shall signifie our pleasure to the contrary. Or if any be, or shall happen to be, then our will and pleasure is, that upon sight hereof the same shall be discharged and made voyd, or otherwaies not prejudiciall to them, or either of them. Given under our Signet, at our Palace of *Westminster*, the fiftenth day of *June*, in the thirteenth yeere of our raigne.

*To the most reverend father in God the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury; to our Lord-treasurer and Chancellor, and Barons of the Exchequer for the time being; to all and singular our Commissioners for Recusants for the time being, to all our Iudges of Assize, Iustices of peace, Majors, Sheriffes, Clerkes of Assize and peace, Bailiffes, Constables, Head-boroughs, Messengers, Pursivants, and Informers, and to all other Officers and Ministers whatsoever to whom it doth or may appertaine, and to every of them, as well Ecclesiasticall as temporall.*

## CHARLES REX,

**W**Hereas we have received very good testimony of the loyalty, duty, and affection of our right trusty and well beloved, *Thomas Lord Arundell* of *Wardor*, and of the *Lady Aune* his wife, and because they may be subject to the penalty of our Lawes made against Recusants, by way of Indictment, or otherwise: these are to signifie, that we are graciously pleased to extend speciall grace towards them, and doe hereby will and command, that no Indictment, Presentment



ment, Information, or Suit, in our name, or in the name of any other, be henceforth commenced, prosecuted, or accepted against them or either of them, by any of our Officers or Subjects whatsoever for or concerning Recusancy, till we shall signifie our pleasure to the contrary; and if any such be already, or shall happen to be hereafter, then our will and pleasure is, that upon sight hereof the same shall be discharged and made void, or otherwise not prejudiciall to them, or either of them. Given under our Signet at our Palace at *Westminster*, the one and twentieth day of June, in the thirteenth yeere of Our reigne.

*To our Lord Treasurer and Chancellour of our Exchequer for the time being: to all and singular our Commissioners for Recusants for the time being: to all our Judges of Assize, Iustices of Peace, Majors, Sheriffs, Clerkes of Assize and Peace, Bailiffs, Constables, Fleadboroughs, Messengers, Pursuants, and Informers, and to all other Officers and Ministers whatsoever, to whom it doth or may appertaine, and to every of them.*

## CHARES REX.

**W**Hereas we are well satisfied of the loyalty, duty, and affection of our trusty and welbeloved *William Thoreld* of *Arberfield* in the County of *Berks* Esquire, and *Frances* his wife, and because they are or may be subject to the penalty of our Lawes for their Recusancy, by way of Indictment or otherwise; These are therefore to signifie, that wee are pleased to extend our speciall grace towards them, and we doe hereby will and command that no Indictment, Presentment, Information, Citation, or other Suit whatsoever, in our name, or in the name of any other, be from henceforth framed, preferred, prosecuted or accepted against them or either of them by any our Officers or Subjects whatsoever for or concerning their Recusancy, till we shall signifie our pleasure to the contrary; and if any such already be, or shall happen to be hereafter, then our will and pleasure is, that upon sight hereof the same shall be discharged and made void, or otherwise not prejudiciall to them. Given under our Signe-Manuall this fourth day of *September* 1639.

*To the most reverend Father in God, our right trusty and right entirely beloved Councillour, William Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate and Metropolitan of all England, and to the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being, to the Treasurer and Under-Treasurer, Chamberlains and Barons of our Exchequer for the time being: to all and singular our Commissioners for Recusants for the time being; to all our Judges of Assize, Iustices of Peace, Majors, Sheriffs, Clerkes of Assize and Peace, Bailiffes, and to all other our Officers and Ministers Ecclesiasticall and Temporall for the time being, and to all others whom it shall or may concerne.*

The like Letters of grace under the Kings owne signe Manual!, I finde granted to the Lady *Elizabeth Dormer*, dated the 19 of June, 1629. to Captaine *John Read*,



13 of July, Anno 10. Car. to *Anthony Metcalfe* Her Majesties servant, produced at the open Sessions of Goale-delivery made for *Middlesex* the 28 of *March* 15<sup>to</sup> Car. to *Anne Lady Sands* Dowager, *Elizabeth Stukely* her onely daughter, and *Elizabeth Hitchcocke* her servant, produced at the Sessions of Goale-delivery for the same County, the 8 of *July*, Anno 15<sup>to</sup> Car. to *John Chamberlaine* of *Lindburst*. Produced at the same place the 9 of *May* 14<sup>to</sup> Car. to *Sir Henry Audly* Knight, and *Dame Anne* his wife, dated 15 *Januarii*, Anno 13. Car. to the Lady *Katherine Windsor*, wife of *Thomas Lord Windsor*, dated 7 *Febr.* Anno 15 Car. All these Letters of Grace under the Kings Signe-manual, and Privy-signet, for protection of these Arch-popish-recusants against all Lawes and prosecutions, are registred, and the true Copies of them entered by the Recusants themselves or their agents in the Clerke of the Peace his bookes for *London* and *Middlesex*, or in the Crowne-Office: besides sundry others left with the Clerkes of the Peace in other Counties of *England*.

What effects these Letters of Grace and Protection produced in Courts of Justice contrary to Law, and to the Kings and Justices owne Oathes, will appeare by these few ensuing Orders, made at the open Sessions of Goale-delivery for the County of *Middlesex*.

17 April.  
10 Car. p. 157.  
of the Sessions  
booke.

UPon speciall directions given by his Majesty, and signified by a Letter from Master Secretary *Windebanke*, to the right Honourable *Sir Thomas Richardson* Knight, Lord Chiefe Justice of his Majesties Court of Kings Bench, bearing date the sixteenth day of *April* 1634. and shewed now to this Court. It is ordered by this Court, That the Recognisance taken in Court at the Sessions of Goale-delivery holden for the County of *Middlesex* at Justice-hall in the Old-baily the fourth day of *October* last past, wherein *Alexander Baker* of the Parish of *Saint Andrews* in *Helborne* in the County of *Middlesex* Gentleman, was bound to his Majesty with two sureties for his appearance at the Sessions of Goale-delivery then next following, At which Sessions he made default, shall not be estreated, but all farther proceedings thereupon shall be forthwith stayed.

9 Mati.  
34 Car. p. 274.

UPon the reading of His Majesties Letters Patents under the Great Seale of *England* bearing date the third day of *January*, in the third yeere of his Majesties raigne of *England*, &c. and inrolled in his Majesties Court of Exchequer. It appeared unto this Court, that his Majesty was graciously pleased to signifie his royall pleasure that *John Chamberlaine* of *Lindburst* in the County of *Southampton*; Esqu. should not at any time hereafter\* during the terme of LX yeeres be indicted of or for recusancy, or for not repairing to Church, Chappell, or usuall place of Common prayer, contrary to the Lawes and Statutes of this Kingdome in that behalf had and provided. And that if any indictment be, that then upon such indictment or indictments no Proesse or other proceedings by Proclamation or Proclamations, Utlary or Utlaries or otherwise, shall be had against the said *John Chamberlain*. And thereupon it is ordered by this Court that his Majesties royall pleasure signified as aforesaid should be obeyed, and that all proceedings against the said *John Chamberlaine* should be stayed accordingly.

\*Nota.

per Cur.

Whereas



Whereas this Court hath this Sessions received command from his Majesty under his Signe Manuall, on the behalfe of *Anthony Metcalfe* servant to the Queenes Majesty, for the staying of any indictment or any further proceeding upon any indictment against the said *Anthony* for matters of recusancy. It is therefore by this Court ordered, that all proceedings in this Court against the said *Anthony* for the said cause shall cease untill His Majesties pleasure be signified to the contrary.

28 Mar.  
15 Car. p. 304

According to a Letter under the hand of Master Secretary *Windebanke*, signifying his Majesties pleasure therein. It is Ordered by this Court, That the estreating of the Convictions upon the indictments of recusancy against these persons here under-named, shall be stayed untill his Majesties pleasure be further known to the contrary.

29 Maii.  
15 Car. p. 312.

per Cur.  
Viz. { *Sir John Symonds* Knight.  
      *Elizabeth God* widow.  
      *William Cape*, and  
      M<sup>rs</sup> — *Forman*, widow.

According to His Majesties pleasure and grace extended towards *Anne Lady Sands* Dowager, and *Elizabeth Stukely* her onely daughter, and *Elizabeth Hitchcooke* her servant, and signified to this Court under his Highnesse Signe manuell; It is ordered and commanded by this Court, that no further proceffe or proceeding be made or had against them upon their indictments of Recusancy, untill his Majesties pleasure be signified to the contrary.

8 Iulii.  
15 Car. p. 316.

Whereas the Kings Majestie under his Signe manuall, signified to this Court some three yeeres since, that it was his Highnesse pleasure, that no Indictment of Recusancy should be received against *Sir Charles Smith* of *Wotton-mavers* in the County of *Warwick* Knight; or if any such shall happen to be, that then it should be discharged and made voyd. And whereas at the last Sessions an Indictment of recusancy was preferred against the said *Sir Charles*, unknowne to this Court. It is now ordered by this Court, that no further proceedings shall be made against the said *Sir Charles* upon the said indictment, but utterly to cease untill his Majesties pleasure be signified to the contrary.

per Cur.

At the Sessions of Goale-delivery for London, held 16 Januar. 10 Car. Regis, *William Stamford* of *Perry-barre* in the County of *Stafford* Esquire, was indicted for recusancy, and after convicted 16 Febr. 10 Car. Regis. And afterwards at the Goale-delivery held 10 Apr. 11. Car. Regis, it was ordered, That according to His Majesties expresse will and pleasure signified under His Privy-Signet, dated 9 Iannar. 10 Car. regis to stay all proceedings, &c. that the conviction of the said *William Stamford*, should not be estreated at the Exchequer:

The like stay was made of all proceffe and proceedings in the Exchequer, Kings-bench, and Sessions of peace in other Counties upon all the forementioned Letters of Grace and Protection, and in sundry others of that nature; as the Orders made in Court upon them attest beyond all contradiction.





A Note of the Names of those Recufants,  
against whom Proceffe hath been stayed by his *Majesties*  
*Letters*, under His *Privy Signet*, in the *Crowne Office*.



Against *William Arundell* Esquire, second sonne of the Lord *Arundell* of *Wardour*, and the Lady *Mary Saint John* his wife, by a Letter bearing date the 25 of April Anno 11. *Caroli Regis*. Against *Captaine John Read*, by a Letter dated the 13<sup>th</sup> of July 10. *Caroli* Against *Sir Francis Mannoeks* of *Stoke* in the County of *Suffolk*, and Dame *Mary* his wife, by a Letter dated the 20 of April 14. *Caroli*. Against *Sir Henry Brown* of *Kiddington* in the County of *Oxford* and Dame *Elizabeth* his Wife, by a Letter of the 5 of January 12. *Caroli*. Against *VVilliam Bradshaw* of *Saint Clements Dines* in the County of *Middlesex* Esquire and *Margaret* his wife, by a Letter dated the 4<sup>th</sup> of July 11 *Caroli*. Against *Robert Hewet* of *Amptill Grange* in the County of *Bedford*, and *Mary* his wife, by a letter bearing date the second of July 13. *Caroli*. Against *Sir Henry Audley* Knight and Dame *Anne* his Wife; by a letter of the 15 of January 13. *Caroli*. Against *Thomas Lord Arundell* of *Wardour*, and the Lady *Anne* his Wife; by a letter dated the 30 of June 13 *Caroli*. Against the Lady *Katherine VVindfor*, wife of *Thomas Lord VVindfor*; by a letter 7 of February 15 *Caroli*. In the same Court of Kings Bench, proceffe was stayed against *George Cope*, *Francis Simmons*, *Benjamin Gill*, and others indicted of Recufancy, by a warrant from *VVilliam Noy*, the Kings Atturney Generall, dated the 21 of May, 1633. And against *Henrie Constable* Knight, Lord Constable, Viscount *Dunbarre*, by warrant from *Sir John Banks* the Kings Atturney Generall, dated the 23 of June. 1635. with sundry others.

So proceffe out of the Court of Exchequer, and Crowne Office against *Robert Courtesse* and others, was staid upon this Petition.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

*The humble Petition of Robert Courtesse, Matthew Reynolds and John Fitzwilliam, in the behalfe of themselves and diverse others.*

MOst humbly shewing, That whereas the Petitioners have lately exhibited a petition unto your Majesty, declaring, that for being Recufants there are writs out of your Highnesse Court of Exchequer, directed to the Sheriffes of *London* and *Middlesex*, to seise their Goods to Your Majesties use; albeit they have bene alwayes and now are ready to compound according to Your Majesties most gracious favour, and their meane ability (being poore Tradefmen) which by reason of this contagious time, and other the weighty affaires of Your Majesties most honorable Commission, they have not yet done, and so stand in dan-

ger



ger to perith, unlesse Your Majesty of your accustomed clemency doe extend your gracious favour towards them, in giving order that the said writs may be stayd, which they most humble pray. Since which time they humbly shew there are other writs come forth of the Crowne Office, to arrest their persons,

Therefore they doe most humbly beseech Your Majesty to take compassion of them, and their poore estates, and to give order that the said writs may be stayd, and that they may not be molested neither in their persons or goods, whilst they are upon composition with your Majesty, which they will endeavour to hasten with asmuch speede as may be,

And as by duty bound, your poore Petitioners shall daily pray for Your Majesty, long to raigne most happily over us.

At the Court at Oatlands 7. August. 1637.

His Majesties pleasure is, that the writs shall be stayed according to the desire of the petitioners, till the first sitting of the Commission for Recusants, At which time the Petitioners are to make their appearance, and submit themselves to a composition according to the usuall course, And hereof the Commission of Recusancy are to take notice, and give order accordingly.

*Fran. VVindebank.*

And as the course of Justice and proceedings against particular popish Recusants were thus obstructed by these VVarrants and Letters, so when Commissions issued out to the Sheriffes of the Southerne Counties of *England* and *Wales*, for finding and seising their Lands, Goods and Chattells in the yeere of our Lord, 1639. They were forthwith countermaunded by Letters sent to the Sheriffs by Secretary *VVindebank*, in his Majesties Name. VVitnesse this following Letter of his to the Sheriffe of *Somersetshire*.

After my very hearty Commendations, VVhereas there did lately issue forth to your selfe and others, a Commission for the finding of the Lands, Goods and Chattells of certaine Recusants, which said proceedings being only intended for the enabling of them that are already convicted, and mentioned in a Schedule annexed unto the Commission, to make composition for the severall summes of Money due from them unto His Majesty, upon the Statutes for their Recusancy, according to his Majesties most Gracious Instructions in that behalfe, which otherwise they could not doe. Now forasmuch as the said Commission of enquiry hath beene by diverse misunderstood, as an unlawfull violent prosecution against Recusants, which is not his Majesties Intention; These are therefore to signify unto you His Majesties said Gracious pleasure therein. And that no seisure be made of any the Lands, Goods or Chattells of those who shall at the execution of the aforesaid Commission enter their names, that they will within three moneths after prosecute their Composition in *London*, with his Majesties Commissioners for their Recusancy as aforesaid. And that you be carefull in the execution of your Commission, that all further or unusual prosecution against Recusants be forborne, by those that shall be therein im-



ployed. And that if any Lettice of any of the Lands or goods of any Recusant as  
 'aforesaid, be already made by you or your Deputies contrary to these His Majesties  
 'gracious intentions, that the same be by you or them forthwith restored, such  
 'being His Majesties gracious clemency towards them at this time, at the instance of HER  
 'M A J E S T Y. And so with my most hearty commendations, I bid you farewell:

Nota.

Your very loving friend,

From the Court at *Whitehall*, the  
 'sit of *Octob.* 1639.

Fran. Windebanke.

To my very loving friend, the High-Sheriffe of the  
 'County of *Somerset*, now, and for the time being.

The like Letters *verbatim* were sent to the Sheriffes of *Oxford*, *Hampshire*,  
 'Suffex, and other Counties, the originals whereof are yet extant in Mr. *Glyns* cu-  
 'stody, now Recorder of *London*.

The like Letters were sent into *Wales*; the Copy of one of them sent into *Flint-*  
 'shire, with the Commissioners certificate of their stay of proceedings against Recu-  
 'sants thereupon, I shall here subjoyne.

'A fter my hearty commendations, whereas I understand that there is a Com-  
 'mission lately issued out of the Court of Exchequer, and sent into your County  
 'to enquire of the estates of the recusants there; You are therefore forthwith upon  
 'sight hereof to cause stay to be made of all proceedings upon that Commission, till  
 'His Majesties pleasure shall be further knowne: for which this shall be your War-  
 'rant. And so I rest,

Your very loving friend,

To my very loving friend, the High-Sheriffe of  
 'the County of *Flint*.

Fran. Windebanke.

ii Julii. 1639. *Copia vera, exam. per.*  
 'Jo. Evans, *sub. vic.*


'W E the Commissioners whose names are under-written having received  
 'His Majesties Commission under the Exchequer Seale, dated 3<sup>o</sup> die Julii,  
 'in the fiftenth yeere of His Majesties raigne, to us and others directed. to enquire  
 'what Lands, Goods, and Hereditaments, certaine Recusants convicted whose  
 'names were in a Schedule thereunto annexed, written. For the execution whereof,  
 'we having met at the Towne of *Mould* in the said County of *Flint* the twentieth  
 'day of *September*, 1639. The Deputy Sheriffe of the said County produced a Let-  
 'ter to the High Sheriffe directed, whereof this is a true Copy; whereupon we did  
 'not proceed in that service.

Richard Grosvenor. John Eyton. Tho. Perton.

How many Recusants were convicted from the first till the sixteenth yeere of his  
 'Majesties raigne, onely in the Southerne parts of *England* (besides *Wales* and the  
 'Northerne Counties, where they most abounded) many of them being persons of  
 'great estates, will appeare by this Certificate of Mr. *John Pulsford*, specially employed  
 'in their profecution by His Majesty. Conviçions



Convictions of Recufants from 1<sup>mo</sup> Caroli, in the 29 English Counties within the Southerne Division.

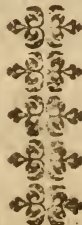
		Anno Car. about		Anno Car. about	
IN	Bedford, untill	14—30		Middlesex	16—1060
	Berks	14—360		Monmouth	14—1400
	Buck.	14—310		Norfolke	14—490
	Cambridge	13—40		Northampt.	9—230
	Cornewall	13—160		Oxford	14—440
	Devon.	13—200		Salop	12—560
	Dorset	14—210		Somerset	14—330
	Essex	12—190		Suffex	12—950
	Glouc.	12—80		Suffolke	13—460
	Hartford	4—20		Surry	12—160
	Huntington	14—50		Wiltz	14—160
	Hampshire	14—960		Warwicke	12—1000
Hereford	15—760	Worcefter	13—540		
Kent	13—290	q. Rutland			
Leicefter	16—420				

For the 12 Welsh Counties, the Convictions remaine in the custody of the Prothonotaries of *Wales*, who by Order from the Commissioners were to returne them 6 moneths agoe; but yet they are not come in.

How little benefit his Majesty made of their Lands and Estates upon their convictions, by reason of the forecited Letters of Grace, for staying proceffe and proceeding against them, is manifest by this following Certificate of the payment of all the revenues of recusants in the Southerne parts, by the Sheriffs of the severall Counties, from the yeere 1617. to 1460.

An Abstract of all such sums of money as have been payd to

His Majesties particular Receiver of the Recufants Revenue for the Southerne parts of this Kingdome of *England* by any of the Sheriffes of the severall Counties on this side Trent, since the third yeere of his Majesties raigne that now is, viz.

An.Dom.	An.R.Car.	l.	s.	D.		An.Dom.	An.R.Car.	l.	s.	D.	
1628	—4	287	—11	—10 $\frac{1}{2}$		1635	—11	251	—15	—4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1629	—5	482	—5	—6 $\frac{3}{4}$		1636	—12	231	—13	—0 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1630	—6	563	—18	—6 $\frac{1}{2}$		1637	—13	198	—1	—1 $\frac{1}{4}$	
1631	—7	363	—12	—0		1638	—14	261	—5	—8	
1632	—8	462	—7	—8		1639	—15	250	—9	—9 $\frac{1}{2}$	
1633	—9	337	—14	—8 $\frac{1}{2}$		1640	—16	161	—3	—10 $\frac{3}{4}$	
1634	—10	231	—1	—1 $\frac{1}{2}$				4083	—0	—4 $\frac{1}{2}$	

Rob. Long.



A very inconsiderable summe, if the multitude of the convicted Recusants fore-mentioned be considered, and the great yearly revenues of sundry of them.

I shall close up this branch of his Majesties extraordinary favour to Popish Recusants, with the Petition and Declaration of Master *John Pulford*, and his Majesties answer thereunto in the margent, written with his owne royall Hand (by which the Papists contributions towards the *Scottish wars* is confessed, and made the ground of staying Procelse against them) the originall whereof is remaining in the custody of *Miles Corbet Esquire*, Chairman for the Committee of *Examinations*.

### To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

*The most humble Declaration of John Pulford, Your Majesties servant, touching his proceedings as speciall Agent for advancing Your Majesties Revenue arising by the Forfeitures or Compositions with Popish Recusants in the Southerne parts of this Your Majesties Kingdome, and the lets and oppositions which hindred him in effecting the service; the which he humbly conceives (both in discharge of his duty and the trust reposed in him) he ought to present unto your Majesty.*

**T**He 19. of January in the 14. yeere of Your Majesties reigne, Your Majestic confer'd the said employment upon me.

The 28. of February following, divers of Your Majesties Commissioners at my request, and for the better enabling me to proceed in the service, did signe Letters (which I then presented unto them ready written) directed to the Justices of Peace within all the severall Counties for convicting of all Recusants, as by the said Letters may appeare. But about two or three dayes after, one of the Commissioners did advertise me, That it was Your Majesties pleasure those Letters should not be sent, which I obeyed.

The eleventh of July after, I sent Commissions into ten severall Counties, for enquiries to be made of the estates of Recusants already convicted: But presently after Letters were sent to the severall Sheriffs of the said Counties, requiring them to stay all proceedings upon the said Commissions untill your Majesties pleasure were further knowne: upon sight whereof the Commissioners desisted, whereby I lost 14. li. which I had disbursed to Substitutes and Messengers; to defray the charges of executing the said Commissions. And albeit in October following, Letters were sent to the said Sheriffs for proceedings to be had upon the said Commissions, yet in regard of the aforesaid stay, the Service was so disparaged, and the Commissioners were so discouraged, that they have since neglected to execute the like Commissions directed unto them; and some Sheriffs have likewise neglected to provide Juries for finding and returning Inquisitions of Recusants Estater.

In February following, I acquainted Your Majesties Commissioners here with the stay of the said Commissions, and backwardnesse of the Commissioners in the Country to proceed in the like service, and intreated them that therefore they would be pleased to signe Letters once againe to the Justices of Peace, and therein Your Majesties pleasure might be signified, as well for the Indicting and Convicting of all Recusants, as also that the Commissioners hereafter appointed should give better attendance in executing Commissions of enquiry: To which purpose

The reason of both these stais of proceedings was, Because the Papists should not be diverted from their contribution which they were then making for me.

This was meere to make a distinction betwixt the nobility and persons of meaner quality.



I did then present unto them a draught of a Letter, which being read over unto them, they desired the Lord Treasurer to shew it Your Majesty, in regard Your Majesties pleasure was to be declared therein, upon intimation whereof by his Lordship they would signe such Letters, the which his Lordship about two or three dayes after having signified, bid me prepare the Letters. But within a few dayes after, one of the Commissioners advertised me in the presence of the Lord Treasurer, That it was Your Majesties pleasure the said Letters should not be sent, for that there were divers of the Nobility, and other persons of quality, Recusants, whom Your Majesty was pleased to favour, and would not have Convicted. Neverthelessse, Letters should be sent for the certifying of all Recusants names to the Justices, which Recusants names they should returne up unto the Commissioners here, the which being accordingly written and signed by some of the Commissioners, were notwithstanding afterward not sent, in regard some of the Commissioners conceived such Letters, being onely for the certifying of Recusants names, without direction of further proceedings against them, would rather hinder then further the service.

In April and May following, I caused some Messengers I had formerly employed into divers Counties at my owne charges for the discovery of Recusants unconvicted, to Indict such as they had discovered at the Sessions then held for *Middlesex*, which they accordingly did: whereupon divers of those Recusants petitioned Your Majestie against me, alleadging, That Indicting of Recusants in a forraigne County was contrary to the intent of the Law, and a Declaration made by your Majesties Royall Father of blessed memory; and thereupon your Majestie appointed the Lord Treasurer, Lord *Dorset*, Lord *Cottingham*, Master Treasurer, and the Lord chiefe Justice *Littleton*, to take due information thereof, and deliver their opinions to your Majesty, who in July following met and heard the Recusants by their Councell, at which time I shewed Presidents for the like forraigne Indictments, and necessity for proceeding in that course, in regard many Recusants had for many yeeres escaped Convictions in their proper Counties through feare or favour, and perhaps would so continue all their lives: howbeit I was advertised afterwards that it was your Majesties pleasure such manner of Indicting should be suspended.

I was informed that this was an illegall and undue proceeding, by as good Lawyers as any are in the Kingdome.

Besides all this, I have met with another maine hinderance in effecting the said service, viz. Letters granted by your Majesty to divers of the more eminent and wealthiest of the Recusants, commanding no legall proceedings to be had against them by reason of their Recusancy. Whereby Your Majestie not onely loseth the Penalties and Forfeitures due unto your Majesty from them, but also under colour of those Letters they priviledge and protect the estates of other Recusants convicted as their owne: so as the same cannot be found by inquisition, by which your Majesty is defeated of your just Interest in their particular estates. For discovery whereof, your Majesties Attorney Generall hath (at my instance) preferred Bills in the Exchequer Chamber against divers of them.

Particular favours must not make a President or Rule for others.

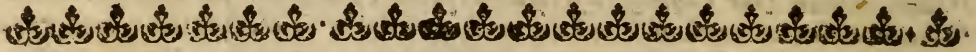
In all which proceedings my care, travell, and charges have bene extraordinary,



ry, for I have expended above 600. li. without one peny recompence from the Commissioners.

It is good reason that your pains and charges should be considered in this business.

I therefore most humbly beseech your sacred Majesty to take into your royall consideration the aforesaid Letters and Interruptions of the service, and to declare your Princely resolution concerning my proceedings for the time to come, as may be most for Your Majesties Honour and increase of Your said revenue. And as in duty bound, I shall dayly pray for Your Majesties long and prosperous reigne.



## Discharges of Priests and Jesuits under the King, Councils, and Secretary *Windebanks* hands.



S I have given you a brieve Discovery of his Majesties extraordinary Letters of Grace and Protection to Popish Recusants for stay of all legall proceedings against them hitherto, so I shall in the next place present you a summary List of His own, His Councils and Secretary *Windebanks* (most likely by his Royall direction) favours to, and discharges of Seminary Priests and Jesuits from all legall prosecutions and imprisonments, in or neere *London* onely, all extant on record in the severall *Prison-Books* to which they were committed, or in the *Kings Bench*, most of the Originals of them being now in the Recorder of *Londons* hands, appointed long since to draw up Secretary *Windebanks* charge.

I shall begin with his Majesties discharges under his owne Signe-Manuall.

### Charles R.

Whereas on the 24. of March last, our pleasure was declared to the Lords of our Privy Councill, that AT THE INSTANCE OF OUR DEAREST CONSORT THE QUEENE, and in regard of the peice betweene the two Crownes, we were graciously pleased that THESE PRIESTS and Recusants here undernamed, who were then in severall prisons, should be released and delivered to the Marquesse *De Chasteauneuf*, Ambassadour extraordinary to Us from the French King, NOTWITHSTANDING ANY FORMER ORDER AGAINST SUCH RELEASES AND DELIVERIES, with this further Declaration, That if any of them shall remaine in, or returne into the Kingdome, that our expresse will and pleasure is, That the \*Law should passe on every such person without further favour, all which was ordered accordingly, and all the said persons, or divers of them, were brought unto you by severall Warrants. These are therefore TO WILL AND COMMAND YOU FORTHWITH TO DELIVER to the said Ambassadour, or to such persons as he shall appoint in that behalfe, all such of the said persons as are already come into your charge and custody, and ALL SUCH AS SHALL COME TO YOUR CHARGE HEREAFTER, by vertue of the aforesaid Order, and this shall be your SUFFICIENT WARRANT: So as you doe not deliver any other but the persons hereafter named, and that you returne a List of such

\*Which was never executed in any point.



as you shall deliver to the Lords of Our Privy Councill. Given under OUR  
SIGNE MANUALL at Denmarke house the eleventh day of Aprill, in the  
sixth yeere of our reigne.

John Dally  
Cornelius Crawley  
John Southworth  
Reynault Mac-  
Donell  
Palmer

Gilbert Brodin  
Roger Clay  
Tho. Gant, alias  
Thornbrough  
Middleton  
Stevens

James Willandson  
Richard Salvin  
Tho. Ridale.  
Brian Medcalf  
Jo. Seargin  
William Biddle

To our Keeper of the Clink, or to his Deputy.

Here we have no lesse then sixteene Priests released out of one prison by one  
Warrant under his Majesties owne hand, at one time, at the Queenes owne instance,  
when not altogether so powerfull, nor Popery growne to that head and power as  
now. I doubt, no such Warrant can be produced to discharge any Puritans (as the  
most zealous Protestants were nicknamed) out of prison all his reigne.

Not long after there were six more priests taken, and committed to the Clink, all  
of them this same yeere released at once by this ensuing royall Warrant under his  
Majesties hand.

Charles R.

Whereas since our last VVarrant unto you, bearing date the eleventh day of  
April last, there have beene brought unto your custody these hereafter  
mentioned PRIESTS or Recusants, the which according to our pleasure sig-  
nified on the 24. of March last, AT THE INSTANCE OF OUR DE A-  
REST CONSORT THE QUEENE, are to be transported beyond the Seas,  
by such persons as the Marquesse of Castcannus, late Ambassadour extraordinary  
from our deare brother the French King, hath appointed. These are therefore  
will and require you forthwith to deliver to the said persons or person by the said  
French Ambassadour so appointed, THE SIX PERSONS hereafter named,  
to be presently transported into the parts beyond the Seas, whereof DOE YOU  
NOT FAILE, and this shall be your SUFFICIENT WARRANT for the  
same. Given under our Signe Manuall at our Palace at Westminster, the 25. day of  
June, in the sixth yeere of our reigne.

Thomas Holmes  
Robert Widdrington

Thomas Readman  
Thomas Berry

Thomas Sheepard  
Gilbert Shelton.

To our Keeper of the Clink, or to his Deputy.

After these liberal discharges of so many priests together, it seemes the Of-  
ficers of Justice were much dismayed in their bootlesse apprehensions of them,  
whereupon there were seldome many of them together in prison at once in succeed-  
ing yeers; and if any single priest were casually apprehended by any diligent Offi-  
cers, they soon procured their severall discharges, many of them under the Kings own  
hand, of which there are sundry presidents, almost in all the prisons and goales



of England and Wales, overticious to enumerate or transcribe; I shall instance onely in three or foure more to the *Clinke*, which together with *Newgate*, the *Gatehouse*, and *New-prison*, could furnishe us almost with an whole volume of the like examples.

Charles R.

Whereas *Richard Salvin* was heretofore committed to your charge to bee kept prisoner there untill further order; these shall bee now to will and require you to enlarge the said *Richard Salvin*, and to deliver him unto *Du Moulin* a French Gentleman, to be by him transported into the parts beyond the Seas, for which this shall be your Warrant. Given under our *Signe-Manuall* at our Palace of *Westminster* the eighteenth of November, in the seventh yeere of ourreigne. To our trusty and welbeloved, the keeper of the prison of the *Clinke*.

This *Salvin* was one of the 16. Priests formerly discharged, and staying here apprehended, & now again discharged, contrary to the purport of the former Warrant.

Charles R.

Whereas request hath beene made unto Us by *Mounsier Biscaret*, in the name of our deare Mother in Law, the *Queene Dowager of France*, in the behalfe of *Matthew Wilson*, a ROMISH PRIEST, now a prisoner in your custody, that he may be released out of prison, to depart immediately out of the Kingdome in the company of the said *Mounsier Biscarat*: VVe being willing to give our deare Mother contentment in this particular, doe hereby will and commaund you forthwith to deliver the person of the said *Matthew Wilson* unto the bearer hereof *Edmund Barker*, one of the Messengers of our Chamber, to bee by him conveyed unto the Sea-side, and there shipped in such sort as VVe have directed by our Warrant unto him in that behalfe: and for so doing, these our Letters shall be your sufficient warrant and discharge. Given under our *Signe-Manuall* at our Palace of *Westminster* this foure and twentieth day of January, in the seventh yeere of our reigne.

To the Keeper of the prison of the *Clinke* within our Borough of *Southwarke*.

This priest released by this Warrant, under pretence of being sent beyond the Seas, continued either still in the Kingdome, or returned hither soone after, being here very lately, as divers credible witnessses have attested; and no doubt most of the other priests released on this pretext, either remained here still after their enlargement (as *Salvin* and *John Southworth* did, as you will see anon) or returned backe in short time after, \* unless by the Generalls of their severall orders others were sent to supply their places; it being contrary to their Oath of Obedience to their Superiours, who give them their Missions, To returne from any place whether they are sent, without their speciall License, and an unpardonable sinne; the true reason, why so many Priests and Jesuits chuse rather to suffer death then depart the Realme without the License of their Superiours first obtained, which mandates their Discipline and Doctrine, constreine them absolute to obey, under paine of eternall damnation, and the severest Ecclesiasticall and Temporall Censures they can inflict.

There is another Warrant under the Kings *Signe-Manuall* directed to the Keeper of the prison, called *The New-prison*, within the City of *London*, for the release

\* See Summa Angelica & Rosella: Tit. Obedientia Mas. seu Vegius, & Riba deniera, in vita Ignatii Loyale, Xaviers & autres bien Heureux Peres de la Compagnie de Jesus,



release of *John Plansford* A ROMISH PRIEST, at the request of the same Mounfier *Biscarat*, in the name of the Queene Mother Dowager of *France*, dated the same 24. day of *January* the same yeere as the last recited Warrant, and agreeing *verbatim* therewith, therefore needlesse to recite: onely I shall adde this one Warrant more of the Kings, running in a more legall forme.

Charles by the grace of God, King of *England, Scotland, France* and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the Keeper of the prison of the *Clinke* in the Borough of *Southwarke* in the County of *Surry*, and to all Majors, Sheriffs, and Justices of Peace, and to all others to whom it shall or may appertaine, Greeting. Whereas intercession hath been made unto Us by the Marshall of *Bassampire*, Ambassadour extraordinary from the Christian King our deare Brother, that out of our grace and goodnesse we would be pleased to release from imprisonment the body of *Joseph Pater* a Romish Catholike, remaining in the said prison of the *Clinke*: Know you, that we being willing to gratifie the said Marshall *De Bassampire*, in granting unto him this his request on the behalfe of the said prisoner, have given and granted, and by these presents doe give and grant unto the said Keeper of the prison of the *Clinke*, and to you the said Major, Sheriffs, and Justices of Peace aforesaid, whom it may concerne, full power, warrant, and authority to enlarge and discharge the body of the said *Joseph Pater* of his imprisonment out of the said prison before mentioned, if for Recufancy onely, and for no other cause he stand committed: And this presents, or the inrolment thereof, shall be as well unto you the keeper of the said prison of the *Clinke* for discharging and enlarging of the said prisoner, as unto you the said Majors, Sheriffs, and Justices of peace, for suffering him to walke abroad at large, a sufficient warrant and discharge in that behalfe. Given under our Signet at our palace of *Westminster* the eighth day of *January* in the second yeere of our reigne.

*Exa. per Ro. Heath.*

May it please your most Excellent Majesty:

This containeth a VVarrant for the enlarging of *Joseph Pater*, a Romish Catholike, now prisoner in the *Clinke*, at the intercession of Marshall *De Bassampire*, Ambassadour extraordinary from the French King.

Signified to be your Majesties pleasure by the Lord *Conway*.

*Rob. Heath.*

For releasements of Priests by the *Privy Councils* VVarrants, take these three referents in stead of many; The very originall VVarrants under the Seale of the *Privy Council*, being now in the Recorder of *Londons* hands.

Whereas *Iasper Loberie* was formerly committed to your custody, to remain prisoner under your charge till further order; these are to will and require you forthwith to discharge and set at liberty the foresaid *Iasper Loberie* from his imprisonment; for which this, together with a certificate under the clerke of the *Councils* hand, that the said *Lobrie* hath given security, according to an Order of this Board, shall bee your sufficient VVarrant. Dated at *Whitehall* the 15. of *June*, 1632.

<i>Thomas Coventry</i>	<i>C.S.</i>	<i>Riob. Ebor.</i>	<i>Wentworth</i>	<i>I. Coke</i>
<i>Arundell</i>	and <i>Surry</i>	<i>Manchester</i>	<i>Wimbleton</i>	<i>Francis Windebank.</i>

To the Keeper of the *Clink*, or his Deputy.



The Popish Royall Favourite.

At Whitehall, the 18 of December, 1633.  
present.

Lord Archbishop of Canterbury,  
Archbishop of Yorke.  
Lord Privy-Seale.  
Lord High-Chamberlaine.  
Earle of Salisbury.  
Earle of Kelly.

Lord Viscount Wimbleton.  
Lord Cottington.  
Lord Newburgh.  
Mr. Treasurer.  
Mr. Secretary Coke.  
Mr. Secretary Windebanke.

Whereas a Petition was this day presented to the Board, by *Robert Hais*, prisoner in the New-prison, shewing, That the petitioner is much impoverished in his estate, by his long imprisonment, and is now growne so weake through infirmities, that unlesse by their Lordships favour he may enjoy the benefit of fresh ayre for the recovery of his health, his life is in great danger. And therefore made humble suite to be discharged from prison (for preservation of his life as aforesaid) upon good security to attend the Board within ten daies after notice in that behalfe. Forasmuch as his Petition was recommended to the Board BY THE QUEENES MAJESTY, their Lordships doe thinke fit, and order, that the said *Hais* (first giving good security to attend the Board within ten daies after notice given as aforesaid) shall be discharged from his imprisonment, and enjoy his liberty, without the molestation or trouble of any Messengers, or other His Majesties Officers whatsoever. Whereof the Keeper of the said prison, and all other whom it may concerne are to take notice.

Ex. *Wil. Becher*.

These are to will and command you to set at full liberty the person of *William Walgrave* formerly committed to your custody; and for your so doing this shall be your Warrant. Dated at *Star-chamber* the last of January, 1643/4

*Wil. Cant.*  
*Thomas Coventry, C.S.*  
*Arundel and Surrey.*  
*Salisbury.*

*R. Ebor:*  
*H. Manchester,*  
*Pembrooke and Montgomery.*

To the keeper of the Clink and New-prison, or his Deputy.

These three persons were committed for Priests, and discharged as such, though not expressed in these Warrants, the better to colour the businesse. Note that the Archbishops hands of *Canterbury* and *Yorke*, are first subscribed to the two latter of them; but *Yorke*s ouely to the first in *Canterburies* absence; whose hands I dare say, are to no Warrant for such a discharge of any Puritan, or orthodox Protestant.

Many more Warrants of this nature from the Privy-Councell might be produced, which for brevity I omit.

Secretary *Windebanke*s Warrants for releasing of Priests are almost infinite. I shall touch onely upon some few, now remaining in the Recorder of *Londons* hands, who was to draw up his Impeachment before he fled into *France*.

Whereas

Whereas *William Waller* was committed unto your charge for Recusancy, and for suspicion of being a Priest: these are strictly to charge and command you in His Majesties name, upon the sight hereof, forthwith to set him at liberty: and I doe likewise hereby require you to deliver unto him his Apparrell and other necessaries left in his Chamber when you gave \* him leave to goe abroad, at THE \* Nota: QUEENES MAJESTIES DESIRE, he paying unto you onely the ordinary Fees due by Law, for the release of any prisoner from your charge and custody. And this shall be your sufficient discharge in this behalfe. Dated the ninth day of *Octob. 1632.*

*Fran. Windebanke.*

To *Robert Davison* keeper of the Clinke in *Southwarke*, or to his Deputy there.

These are to will and require you forthwith upon sight hereof to enlarge and set at liberty the body of *Henry Moore* now prisoner in your custody, for which this shall be your warrant. Dated at *Westminster*, 1. Decemb. 1633.

*Fr. Windebanke.*

To *Robert Davison* keeper of the new prison in *Muyden-lane*, London.

This *Moore* was committed for a Priest.

The King himselfe by this Warrant under his own hand committed one *Edward Moore* a Priest, to the Clinke, for a notable misdemeanour done in His Court.

*Charles R.*

We will and command you to receive into your custody the body of *Edward Moore*, and him to keepe and detaine in safe and sure custody, untill you receive our further pleasure concerning him; for which this shall be your Warrant: Given at Our Honour at *Hampton-court*, this 19<sup>th</sup> day of Decemb. 1629. in the fifth yeere of Our raigne.

To the keeper of Our prison of the Clinke.

*Secretary Windebanke* by his own ensuing Warrant, without any expressed directions from the King, undertakes to release this Priest, committed by the King himselfe.

These are to will and require you, forthwith to enlarge and set at liberty the body of *Edward Moore*, now prisoner in your charge upon suspicion of being a Priest. And hereof you are not to faile. Dated at *Whitehall*, 14 March, 1634.

*Fr. Windebanke.*

To the keeper of the Clinke, and to his Deputy.

The like Warrants of release and discharge are under the said *Secretary Windebanke*'s hand to the keeper of the Clinke, for *William Drury*, a popish Priest, 24 March 1634. for *Thomas Helmes*, a Priest, 9 May, 1634. for *Humphrey Turbervil*, a Priest, 1 Decemb. 1634. for *John Fisher*, alias *Percy*, (a popish Priest, committed by warrant from the Lords of the Councell to the *Gate-house*, 12 Decemb. 1634. and released by the said Secretaries, warrant to the keeper of the *Gate-house*) 12 August 1635. for *Thomas Rainolds*, a Priest, (to the keeper of the *Gate-house*) 17 April, 1635. for *John Goodman*, a noted Priest, (to the keeper of the *Gate-house*) 17 Sept. 1639. with infinite others, whom I now omit.



\* See *Romes-Masterpiece.*  
p. 23, 24, 29.

It was the usuall practice of this \* Jesuited Secretary ( who had a Pension from the Papiſts, and was a Lay-Jesuit, brought up by the Archbishop of *Camberbury*, whose scholler he was, and made Secretary of State at his suite, as the Memorials of his life attest.) First, if any Priests were brought before him by the Officers, if he could not discharge them without commitment, to commit them to prison for 4 or 5 daies space for a shew, and then to discharge them. I shall give you one late instance instead of many, out of his owne Warrants in the case of *Arnold Gerard*.

These are to will and require you forthwith to receive into your custody the body of *Arnold Gerard* A ROMISH PRIEST herewith sent you, and him to keepe till you shall have further order. And hereof you may not faile. Dated at my house in *Drury-lane*, 25 May, 1643. *Fran. Windebanke.*

To the keeper of the Gate-house in *Westminster*, or his Deputy.

Within five daies after he discharged him againe by this warrant under the Secretaries Seale.

These are to will and require you forthwith to set at liberty the body of *Arnold Gerard*, whom I LATELY COMMITTED to your custody. And hereof you may not faile. Dated at my house, the 30<sup>th</sup> of May, 1640. *Fran. Windebanke.*

To the keeper of the Gate-house in *Westminster*, or his Deputy.

So *Thomas Reynolds* a Priest committed by this Secretary to the Gatehouse the tenth of *April* 1635. was absolutely discharged by him thence, on the seventeenth day of the same moneth, as appears by the Warrants.

*John Southworth*, one of the 16 Priests released by the Kings forecited Warrant of *April 11. sexto Car.* to be sent beyond the Seas as was pretended; continuing a dangerous seducer after his release, was afterwards committed againe to the *Clinke* prison by the Lords of the Privy-Councils warrant; but yet for all that had free liberty to walke abroad at his pleasure (as most Priests during their imprisonment, had, the more safely to seduce His Majesties good subjects, and open Masses in their prisons to boote;) whereupon being apprehended and brought before some of the *High-commissioners*, and refusing to give bond to appeare before them, (though the good men never did such Romish-Vermin any harme in their terrible Court, a Spanish Inquisition onely to torture Puritans and no other persons,) he was sent to the *Clinke* by their warrant under the Seale of the Court, dated the 24 of June, *An. Dom. 1640.* (to which they found him to be formerly committed by the Lords, and to be then a vagrant prisoner) to be there detained under the Keepers custody untill other order should be given for his enlargement. All which is expressed in the warrant for his commitment. But within few daies after this Priest was absolutely released by this warrant.

These are to will and require you forthwith upon the sight hereof, to enlarge and set at liberty the body of *John Southworth* lately committed to your custody. For which this shall be your Warrant. Dated at my house in *Drury-lane*, 16 July, 1640. *Fran. Windebanke.*

To the keeper of the *Clinke*, or to his Deputy or Deputies,



How dangerous a seducer this *Southworth*, alias *Southwell* was, appears by this Petition of *Robert White*, Sub-Curate of *St. Margarets* Parish in *Westminster* to the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, against him, the last great sicknesse, 1636,

**M**Ost humbly sheweth, That the Petitioner ever since the beginning of this grievous visitation in *Westminster*, hath used all the paines and diligence that possibly he could, to serve the Cure in the absence of *Dr. Wimberley*; and being employed by divers charitably disposed people to distribute their Almes amongst the most indigent and distressed sort of people, he hath observed TWO POPISH PRIESTS to frequent *Westminster*, one of which is called *Southwell*, who is, and long hath been a prisoner in the *Gatehouse*, but\* lives about *Clerkenwell*. This *Southwell*, under a pretence of distributing Almes, sent FROM SOME OF THE PRIESTS IN SOMERSET-HOUSE or OTHER PAPISTS, doth take occasion to goe into divers visited Houses in *Westminster*, and namely to the houses of one *William Baldwin* and *William Stiles* in the *Kemp-yard* in *Westminster*, and there finding *Baldwin* neere the point of death, did set upon him by all meanes to make him change his religion, whereunto by his subtil perswasions *Baldwin* easily consented, and received the Sacrament from him according to the Church of *Rome*, and so died a *Romish-catholique*. And in the same manner he perverted *William Stiles*, who also died a *Romish-catholique*. And *Southwell*, to colour and hide these wicked practices, doth seeke the *Watchmen*, and other poore people thereabouts, that they should affirme he comes onely to give Almes. And thus under a pretence of relieving the bodies of poore people, he poysons their soules.

\*These Priests had liberty to goe and live abroad even whiles they were prisoners, the more safely to seduce the people.

Now may it please your Grace, the Petitioner having no meanes to apprehend these Priest, or to stop this danger and dishonour to our Religion, doth humbly implore your Graces favour and zeale, that some speedy course may be taken to hinder the progresse thereof; and that not onely for the confirming and settling of poore people in our religion, but also to prevent a great danger which may ensue to the *Queenes Majesty* at her comming to *Denmarke-house*, for that divers poore people newly turned *Romish-catholiquits*, doe commonly frequent the *Masse* at *Denmark-house*; And three of those poore people watched all night with *William Stiles* immediately before he died, and the next day went thither to *Masse*. A most wicked course if it should not be remedied.

Upon this, *Southwell* loone after was apprehended, indicted, arraigued, and the premises fully proved against him by sundry witnesses; and yet by the *Queenes* and *Windbanks* powerfull meanes, his small triall was put off, to the great discontent of the people, and he not long after released, even neere the very time that *Dr. Bastwick*, *Mr. Burton*, and *Mr. Prynne*, were most grievously censured in the *Star-chamber*, and most barbarously pillory'd, deprived of their eares, stigmatized, yea sent away Close-prisoners and exiles into forraigne Islands, and there shut up so streight, that not so much as their Wives or Friends might have accessse by person or letter to them, nor set footing in the Islands where they were cloystered up, under pain of imprisonment and the severest censures; and all for opposing the popish Doctrines and Innovations brought into our Church by the Prelaticall and popish Confederates, who conspired to undermine our Religion, and boldly discovering this their conspiracy in printed booke, to the incredulous secure World, who never dreamed of such



such an imminent danger to our religion, which is since more palpably and experimentally discovered. To such an exorbitant power and prevalency had the Priests and Popish faction then attained.

Secondly, if any Priests or Jesuits were committed in the Countrey, then it was this Secretaries ordinary practice to send for them up to *London*, by his owne Warrant and Messengers, under pretence of proceeding against them here, and so to release them: to give you one late instance (most Counties having many experiences of this practice.)

*Patrickke Clerye*, a dangerous Priest, was committed by the Earle of *Salisbury* to *Hertford-Goale* by this Warrant.

YOU shall receive herewith the body of *Patrickke Clerye*, who BY HIS OWNNE CONFESSION made before me IS A SEMINARY PRIEST. Wherefore these are to will and require you to take into your custody the body of the said *Patrickke Clerye*, and him to keepe in durance, till he shall be delivered by sufficient Warrant for that behalfe. And herein you may not faile, at your perill. Dated at *Hertford* this 26 of June, 1643. *Salisbury*.

To the keeper of his Majesties Goale of *Hertford*, or his Deputies there.

Within few daies after this Priest was removed and released by *VVindebanke*, by colour of this judgling Warrant.

BY vertue of HIS MAJESTIES COMMAND to me given, These are to will and require you forthwith upon sight hereof, to deliver the body of *Patrickke Clerye*, now prisoner in your custody, into the hands of this bearer, one of the Messengers of His Majesties Chamber, sent purposely for him, who is to bring him hither, to be proceeded with, as His Majesty shall please further to direct; and hereof you may not faile at your perill. Dated at *Whitehall*, 21 July, 1640.

\* That is to be released.

*Fran. VVindebanke*,

To the keeper of His Majesties Goale of *Hertford*, and to all others whom it doth or may concerne.

By such a Warrant as this, *Captaine Read*, that active *Lay-Iesuite*, mentioned in *Romes-Master-piece*, the common Host and Agent of the Jesuits Society in *England*, and chiefe Agent in the late *Irish rebellion*, was freed from the Goale in *Devonshire* where he was imprisoned, and then enlarged, and especially protected by the King, in manner following; by the King himselfe, and this *Letter of Grace*.

\* Pag. 20, 21, 22.

By the King.

Whereas We have received good testimony of the loyalty, and duty of Our trusty and wel-beloved *Captaine John Read*, and because he may be subject to the penalties of the Lawes against RECUSANCY, These are to signifie, That We are GRACIOUSLY PLEASED to extend OUR SPECIALL GRACE towards him; and doe hereby will and command, that no Indictment, Presentment, Information, or suit in Our Name, or in the name OF ANY OTHER BE HENCEFORTH commenced, prosecuted, or accepted against him by ANY OF OUR OFFICERS AND SUBIECTS WHATSOEVER SOEVER for or concerning RECUSANCY. And if any such shall happen, then Our will and pleasure is, that upon sight hereof the same shall be discharged

\* O that the King should trust and stile such a Traytor mel-beloved, and grant him such speciall grace, and protection.



ged and made void, or otherwise not prejudiciall unto him. Given under Our Signet the 13. day of July, in the tenth yeere of Our reigne.

To all and singular our Iudges of Assize, Iustices of Peace, Majors, Sheriffs, Clerks of Assize, Bailiffs, Constables, Informers, and all other our Officers and Ministers whom it doth or may concerne, and to every of them.

This Letter of extraordinary grace and protection to this Arch-Traytor, Conspirator and Rebell, is entred of Record in the Sessions-booke of the Clerke of the Peace of *Middlesex* at the Sessions held 6. Oct. 13 *Caroli* pag. 261. and in the *Crowne Office* too, where those who please, or doubt of it, may peruse it at their pleasure.

3. This Secretary committed some, and much blamed other Officers only for apprehending & molesting popish Priests; and released *James* a Priest taken in Execution for a debt, by commanding an Officer to bring him out of prison to his Chamber to examine him, and there by collusion permitted him to escape; for which escape thus fraudulently procured, the Jaylor and Officer were enforced to pay the debt.

The Warrants to free Priests and Jesuits out of prison before and without Indictments, to prohibit them from Indictments, to reprieve and release them after they have beene arraigned and condemned, are almost numberlesse.

The Jesuits apprehended by Justice *Long* in their new erected Colledge of *Clerkenwell*, in the third yeere of the Kings reigne, were all bayled and released before they were Indicted and tried, by speciall directions from the King; which abuse was much complained of, and examined in the Parliament held that yeere: and how many scores of Priests have been since released without any prosecution and Indictment, when apprehended, the premised Warrants and the Goal-books thorowout *England* will attest; *V Vindebanke* releasing above 80. as was proved in \* *Parliament*.

\* Novemb. 11,  
12. 1640. See  
the Journall  
Booke.

4. Junii 1633. A privy Seale reciting that one *John Broughton* was indicted for a Priest, was directed by the King to the Judges of the Kings Bench to stay proceedings against him, which is recorded in the Crowne Office; whereupon this Warrant was made under the Lord chiefe Justice *Richardsons* hand.

¶ Hereas there is an Indictment remaining upon Record in the Kings Majesties Court of his Bench at *Westminster*, against *John Broughton* of *London* Clerke, otherwise *John Crowder* of *London* Clerke. And whereas his Majestie hath directed his privy Seale to me and to the rest of the Judges of the said Court, for staying of prosecution of the said Indictment against the said *John Broughton*, by the name of *John Broughton* of *Ruerdeane* in the County of *Glaoucester*, the said *John Broughton* being one and the selfe-same person, though diversly styled in the Privy Seale, and in the Indictment. Therefore let the Clerke of the Crowne keep the said Privy Seale, and stay processe upon the said Indictment untill further order be taken, and this shall be your Warrant. 4 Junii 1633. *Thomas Richardson* Ch. J.

This *Broughton*, at the Sessions of *Oyer and Terminer* for the City of *London*, 22 *Februrii* 7. *Car. R.* was indicted for a Priest, which Indictment was afterwards removed into the Kings Bench returnable immediately, and there stayed by this former Order.

Anno 1633. *Henry Rivers*, *Francis Foster*, *William Atkins*, *Francis Cores*, and *Gorge Parret*, Priests and Jesuits, were all indicted in the Kings Bench of high Treason



son for being priests. Upon this *George Parret* presented this ensuing Petition to the King in the behalfe of himselfe and his fellowes (recorded in the Crowne Office, with the proceedings on it) being the boldest peece, and most presumptuous saucy affront to the proceedings of Justice against Priests, and Papists, that I have met with; and yet receiving such a gracious answer from his Majesty (which most would have thought he would have rejected with highest indignation) as may well amaze his Protestant Subject.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.

*The humble Petition of George Parret Gentleman.*

IN all humility sheweth, that whereas your Petitioner, with other foure ROMAN CATHOLIKES, by EVILL EVIDENCE, was in his and their absence indicted the 25. of June last, in your Majesties Court of Kings Bench for high Treason, for having taken Orders OF PRIESTHOOD byond Seas, and returning to England, contrary to the Statutes of this your Highnesse Realme in this case provided.

\* See how boldly they asperse the prosecutors and witnesses that dare appeare against them.

Now for as much as your Petitioner, together with the rest, are PROSECUTED UNJUSTLY by SOME MALICIOUS ADVERSARY, in hope to ruine him or them, upon no ground or occasion but meerey upon surmises, ventring even to swear WHATSOEVER THEIR MALICE CAN INVENT, or what they can finde to be for their owne gaine or advantage, being persons easily to be gained with any small summe of money from prosecuting, whatsoever they pretend BOLDLY to concerne the State, and good service to the Crowne, as a particular information is ready to be given of such persons ordinary practices, AND DAYLY VEXATIONS OF ROMAN CATHOLIKES, ALTHOUGH CERTAINLY KNOWNE AND DESERVED TO BE OF THE NUMBER OF YOUR MAJESTIES MOST LOYALL AND OBEDIENT SUBJECTS, if it may please your Majesty to appoint either that the Secretaries of State, or any of your Justices of Peace to heare the same.

\* Nota

\* Many who obscure themselves are and may unlawfully indicted without Notice, in cases of Treason or Felony, and thereupon outlawed to bring them in.

\* Most ordinary, he should have said  
\* He meanes Roman Priests and Catholikes, now abundantly verified in England and Ireland.

Further sheweth, That the Petitioner, and the rest, untill sixe dayes after the said Indictment. had no notice of the said proceedings, nor to his knowledge ever saw him that gave such evidence against him: which course as it is most extraordinary, having neither bene nor practised neither in the time of Queene Elizabeth, nor of your Majesties Royall Father of blessed memory in a case of this nature, without speciall order of their Majesties, or of the Lords of their Majesties privy Councell, and the parties so to bee indicted to be actually in hold and present; so may it this way happen to any of your Majesties Subjects whatsoever to be in danger of conviction of a Priest by outlary, by meanes of any malicious adversary, without any notice at all, to their utter ruine, and without all due consideration and respect OF THE WORTHY ESTEEME WHICH YOUR HIGHNESSE MOST GRACIOUS CLEMENCY TOWARDS YOUR LOYALL SUBJECTS HATH JUSTLY GAINED EVERY WHERE.

The premises considered, and the present danger whereunto your Petitioner, together with your Majesties LOYALL AND OBEDIENT SUBJECTS, are liable by such indirect and unaccustomed meanes; They most humbly beseech your Highnesse would be graciously pleased to give present order, That the proceedings



‘ceedings upon the said Indictment may be stopped or superseded, AND NO SUCH COURSE HEREAFTER TAKEN AGAINST THEM OR OTHERS, without expresse Order from your Majesty, or the Lords of your Majesties most honourable privy Councell, as the custome hath formerly beene:

*And your Petitioner, together with the rest, as in duty bound, will dayly pray for your Majesties long and happy Reigne.*

To this insolent Petition, extending to all Roman Priests and Catholiques, and prescribing what proceedings shall be hereafter used against them, this Answer was returned to my Lord *Richardson*, then chiefe Justice, by *VVindebanke*.

*My Lord,*

‘I Send your Lordship herewith a Petition presented to his Majesty by *George Parret* Gentleman, which his Majesties pleasure is, That your Lordship shall take into consideration: and if you finde undue practice against the Petitioner and the rest, as is suggested in the Petition, then your Lordship is to certifie his Majesty thereof, and howsoever in the meane time to stay the Indictment, and any proceedings against the Petitioner and the rest; which is all I have to your Lordship at this time.

To my honourable friend, *Sir Thomas Richardson*  
Knight, Chiefe Justice of his Majesties Court  
of Kings Bench *Westm.* 20 July 1634.

Your Lordships loving friend,  
*Fran. Windebanke.*

Hereupon those Indictments were stayed, contrary to Law, Justice, and the Judges Oathes.

*Henry Morse*, a Romish priest, was committed prisoner to Newgate by a Warrant from the Lords of the privy Councell, dated the 26 of March 1637. the 20 of June following, he was released by vertue of this Royall Warrant, after two Indictments preferred against him, he being a most dangerous seducer, who perverted no lesse then 560 persons in and about *Saint Giles* parish, as appeared by a Certificate read in Court.

*Charles R.*

‘**W** Hereas at the instance of our dearest Consort the *Queene*, we have beene pleased to grant, that *Henry Morse*, lately indicted upon suspicion of being a Priest, and still prisoner in our Goale of Newgate, shall be enlarged, upon sufficient security given to appeare before the Lords of our privy Councell when he shall be thereto called. And for as much as we understand that he hath given sufficient security for that purpose, We doe therefore will and command you forthwith to enlarge and set at liberty the body of the said *Henry Morse*, for which this shall be your sufficient Warrant. *Greenwich* the twentieth day of June in the thirteenth yeere of Our reigne.

*To the Keeper of the Goale of Newgate, and to his Deputy.*

Before which, Secretary *Windebanke* granted this warrant for him to put in his security.

‘**W** Hereas His Majesty hath been pleased to command, that *Henry Morse* prisoner in *Newgate* shall be discharged from his imprisonment, giving sufficient security to appeare before the Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy Councell, upon 20 daies warning given him to that purpose. These are therefore to will and require you, to bring the body of the said *Henry Morse* to my house in *Westminster* to morrow being Saturday at eight of the clocke in the morning, to



enter security accordingly, And for so doing this shall be your warrant. Dated at  
Westminster, 16 June. 1637: Fr. Windebanke.

To the keeper of the prison of Newgate, and his Deputy.

What favour and protection the Priests and Jesuits found from Secretary *Windebanke*, and the *Archbishop of Canterbury*, who brought him into this place; and what discouragement, injuries the prosecutors of them sustained, onely to take off all prosecutions of them, will appeare by this subsequent attestation of *Mr. Newton* and others, both before the whole \* house of Commons, and a Committee; and now put in writing under their owne hands, who are and will be ready to avow it in all particulars,

\*See the Tour-  
nall Booke,  
Nov. 11, 12,  
1640.

**F** *Rancis Newton* Gentleman, about thirteene yeeres last past, obtained a generall Warrant from the Lords of His Majesties Privy Councell for the apprehending of Jesuits, Seminary-Priests, transporters of children, &c.

By vertue of which Warrant he the said *Newton*, together with his servant *John Cooke* did apprehend at severall times divers Jesuits and Priests, to the number of 36. at his great charge and hazzard of life; who were brought before Secretary *Cooke*, and others, and by them committed to severall prisons: Whereupon the late Secretary *Windebanke* discharged the said Jesuits and Priests, and committed *Newton* and *Cooke* severall times to prison for performing their service; to their great charges and hazzard of life.

The said *Windebanke* sending for *Newton*, tooke from him at severall times eight Watches (formerly taken from Priests and given to him by the Lords,) to the value of 70 pound.

Moreover the said *Windebanke* tooke from *Newton* two rich suites of popish Vestments, formerly given him by the Lords of the Privy Councell; The said *Windebanke* engaging his Honour to *Newton*, that he should receive from the *Queene* 200 pounds or the Vestments againe; *Newton* often demanded the same of *Windebanke* yet could never get them, nor the valew of them, but onely threatening words.

Divers Jesuits and Priests constantly frequented the said *Windebankes* house; and amongst the rest one *Henry Lloyd*, alias *Francis Smith*, alias *Francis Ryvers*, alias *Francis Symons*, a grand Jesuit, a great seducer, and chiefe agent in the great and damnable plot of the Gun-powder-treason, who by the counsell of *Windebanke* and some of his adherents, gave a judgement of 300 pound to be a prisoner to the Fleet, that the State nor Messengers should take no notice of his Jesuiticall plots.

The said *Newton*, together with one *Thomas Mayo*, about August in the tenth yeere of the King, searching the house of one *Bartholmew Frumman* Esquire of *Cheame* in the County of *Surrey*, found the said *Lloyde* alias *Rivers* the Jesuite there; who going to carry him away, the said Jesuit shewed him and two high Constables the said *Windebankes* Warrant, that no Messenger nor any other person should molest him, whereupon they left him there.

Moreover the said Jesuite then said to *Newton* and *Mayo* and the high Constables, these words: Are you angry with me for being here? if you will stay till to morrow being Monday, you shall see seven more Priests of us here; this he spake in a vaunting way having a protection from *Windebanke*.

The said *Newton* and *Mayo* the Michaelmas-Terme following Indicted the said Jesuite and *Frumman* the harbourer in the Kings-Bench, and proceeded to the Utlary:



lary: whereupon *Windebanke* sent a Warrant and apprehended *Newton* and *Mayo*, and threatned them, that if they did not forthwith forbear prosecuting the said Jesuit and harbourer, he would immediately lay them by the heels; but the said *Newton* and *Mayo* proceeded to the Utlary against them both, notwithstanding: which *Windebank* perceiving, caused Justice *Bartlee* to stay the proceedings therupon.

This *Francis Smith* the Jesuit said to Mr. *Wadsworth* and Mr. *Taxley* these words (in *Norfolke*) some yeeres since, *That it is not now a time nor way to bring in their Religion by disputing or bookes of Controversie, BUT IT MUST BE DONE*

Nota.

*BY AN ARMY, AND BY FIRE AND SWORD.*  
The said Jesuit usually frequented the now *Archbishop of Canterbury*, and was very seldome from him: which Jesuit perswading *Cooke*, *Newtons* servant, to goe with Sir *Kenelm Digby* into *France*, that so *Cooke* might give no more information against Priests, and promising him great preferments there, he did about Christmas was foure yeeres, carry *Cooke* one morning to Sir *Kenelm*s bed side at Mr. *Burgeffe* in *Saint Martins* in the *Fields*, where after some discourse, *Smith* taking his leave of Sir *Kenelm*, prayed him in *Cooke*s hearing, to excuse him to my Lord of *Canterbury* that he could not dine that day with his Lordship; and prayed him to desire my Lord of *Canterbury*, to remember the businessse that he last spake with him about. To which Sir *Kenelm* replied, that he would not faile him to doe it, for he was to dine with my Lord of *Canterbury* that day.

*John Gray* a Messenger, tooke one *Fisher* a grand Iesuits, who having beene severall times examined before the Lords of the Councell, the said *Canterbury* came from the King, and delivered this sentence against him: viz. Mr. *Fisher*, fall downe upon your knees, and pray for the King, that he is so mercifull unto you to save your life. It is the Kings pleasure that you must be banished the Kingdome; and be committed to the Gatehouse there to remaine, untill you put in good security never to returne againe.

Yet suddenly after the said *Fisher* his imprisonment, *Windebanke* releas'd him, and gave him a protection; That no Messenger nor any other person should molest him, upon paine of his displeasur.

The said *Gray* and *Cooke* afterwards (not knowing of this Protection) apprehended *Fisher*, whereupon he shewed him his Protection from *Windebanke*, and was thereupon discharged. Upon which *Gray* and *Cooke* went to Secretary *Cooke* and told him that *Fisher* was discharged by *Windebanke*. Whereupon Master Secretary commanded *Gray* to go to my L. of *Canterbury* and tell him of *Fisher*s discharge. Upon this, *Gray* and *Cooke* went accordingly to speak with *Canterbury*, yet could not have any admittance to him; but spake with Mr. *Dell* his Secretary, and demanded a Warrant of him under *Canterburys* hand to apprehend *Fisher* the Iesuite: who replied and said to *Gray*, that he was an idle fellow to come for a Warrant from my Lord, for he would meddle with no such businessse as that was; but bid *Gray* if he would have a Warrant, he should repaire to the Councell board; Upon which *Gray* answered and said, I see how the game goes now; is not my Lord Metropolitan of *England*, and ought not he to grant me a Warrant? but I hope ere it be long to see better daies. Upon this, the next day following *Canterbury* complained of *Gray*, and brought him before the Councell, and committed him to the Fleet, where he remained 14 Weekes. After which *Canterbury* seeing the Lords would discharge *Gray*, who oft petitioned them by his wife, caused *Windebanke* to lay his warrant upon him; whereupon he

there



there remained prisoner 7 weekes more. And upon often petitioning by *Graves* wife, *Windebanke* was at last contented to discharge *Gray*, so that *Gray* would put in good security unto him, THAT HE WOULD NOT HEREAFTER APPREHEND ANY MORE PRIESTS.

The said *Newton* apprehended *Henry Gifford* a dangerous Iesuit, and brought him before Iustice *Griffith*, where he was tendered the Oath of *Supremacy and Allegiance*; whereupon the said Iesuit replied and said these words: *I wish to God, that all those who made the Oathes of Allegiance and Supremacy, that their tongues were seered in their monthes, and all those that gave consent thereunto.* Whereupon the said Iustice told him, that the King, the Lords, and Commons had made these Oathes, and committed him to prison. The next day following, the Justice and *Newton* were intreated to come to Secretary *Windebanke* to speake with him concerning the Iesuit; Which they doing, *Windebanke* said to *Newton*, *Is this a Priest, or a Iesuit?* *Newton* answered and said, *If he be not a Priest, he is worse then a Priest;* and told him the aforesaid dangerous words. Then said *Windebanke* to the Iesuit (he being brought before him by *Windebankes* direction) *I will not baile you for a world;* and sent him to prison. But notwithstanding that night, or the next day he set him at liberty, without giving *Newton* his fees.

*Newton* and *Cooke* apprehended one *Fitz-James* an Arch-bispe for Rome, and brought him before *Windebanke*; yet *Drew Lovet* an arch papist wrought so with him, that he tooke *Lovets* word for his appearance before him, and discharged *Newton* of him. About foure daies after *Windebanke* told *Newton* that *James* had given him good satisfaction concerning him.

Afterwards *James* being arrested upon a Bill of *Middlesex*, at the suit of one *Lincoln*, upon a debt of 200 l. and put into the Gatehouse, *Windebanke* thereupon hearing of his arrest, (and solicited by *Lloyd* alias *Smith*, the forenamed grand Iesuit, and *Lovet* the Papist) sent for *Newton*, and gave him a warrant to take the plantif *Lincoln* and the Bailiffe, for arresting *James*; who did apprehend and bring them before *Windebanke*. He thereupon sent for the prisoner *James* to be brought before him, who being brought, he delivered him to *Newton*, and said, *this is your Prisoner, for the King shall be served before you,* meaning the plaintif. *Newton* answered, *May it please your Honour, you have discharged him from me these six daies agoe, and I have nothing to doe with him.* *Windebanke* replied and said, *That is all one, you shall take him. And if the plaintif will not be contented therewith, I will lay him by the heeles.* Whereupon he was delivered to *Newton*. But immediately upon the plantiffs going away, *Windebanke* caused *Newton* to deliver him the prisoner, and then *Windebanke* delivered the prisoner to *Lovet*, and bid him *stist* for himselfe. Upon which the plantif lost his debt, and lay in prison for the money.

Moreover, the said *Windebanke* at sundry times threatned *Cooke*, that if ever he did goe with *Newton* or any other to shew them any Priests, he would lay *Cooke* in prison; and that he would take a course, that he should never come out. And also said, that he would have *Cooke* whipt about the streets; and caused *Cooke* to fall down upon his knees to aske forgiveness for what he had done formerly against Iesuits and Priest, having made a *Mittimus* to send him to the Gate-house, which he would not revoke, unless he would make such submission.

Witnessed  
by us

Fran. Newton.  
Thom's Mayo.

James Wadsworth.  
John Cooke.



To this I shall adde two relations more. During my imprisonment in the Tower of London, Captaine *Francis Conesby* Surveyer of the Ordinance, went one morning about the yeare 1633. to the *New prison* to visit one *William Drury* a Priest (who had formerly brought him a letter from a speciall friend in the Low Countries) being then a prisoner there; comming into the prison and inquiring for his Chamber, he was brought into a large Hall, with sundry partitions on one side (like drinking roomes in an Ale-house or Tavern) and a curtain drawn before each of them; where he saw some walking, others sitting in the Hall; who informed him that *Drury* was in one of those Roomes: and going in order from one of them to the other, he found a Priest and a woman privately together at confession in every one of them, and *Drury* with a very handsome Chambermaide well clad in the uppermost of them. With whom having some conference about halfe an hour in his Chamber, as he was returning backe through the Hall, he found a Priest there saying Masse, and the Taylor himselfe with a Censor perfuming the roomes, and censing the same, (as they use in Popish Masses) and so many people, men and women, kneeling downe in the Hall, that hee could hardly passe by. At which strange sight he was much amazed, and not long after being in my company, upon a discourse concerning the increase of Popery, and favour thewed to Priests, hee related this story to me with much regret, avouching the truth thereof upon his credit.

Since the sitting of this Parliament, by the houses speciall direction there were severall Priests arraigned and condemned at Newgate much against his Majesties will, who notwithstanding both Houses earnest request to the contrary rerieved them from execution; and after many messages was hardly drawne to condescend to revoke this reprove, and yeeld them up to publicke justice: which being granted, the Parliament out of their lenity spared the lives of some of them, who remaine still prisoners in Newgate; where they have gained so much favour and so far corrupted the Keepers, that even since the Covenant and Protestation taken, they have had Masses publikely in their chambers, of which information being given, and a warrant made to Master *Newton* to search their Chambers, during the very last Sessions but one at Newgate, who searching *Peter Milfords* Chamber (being the most active dangerous seducer of all the rest) found about Masse time an Altar ready furnished in his Chamber, foure severall suites of Massing Vestments, with sundry Crucifixes, *Agnus Deies*, Reliques, Masse-bookes, and other such Romish trinkets, (all delivered to the late Lord Mayors custodie) with no lesse then eleven persons at Masse, five of them Prisoners in the House, and the other six strangers; of which grosse abuse and intollerable connivance at condemned Traytors (under the very Parliaments and Courts of Sessions Noses, in these dangerous times, even since the Covenant and Protestation taken) information was given, and complaint made in open Court, at the Sessions in the old Bayly, by Master *Newton* in my hearing, and thereupon order given (if observed) to prevent such licentious abuses for the future, deserving the severest censures for the present.

I shall adde one most remarkable occurrent more, done in one of the highest Courts of publike Justice, in the Kings owne Name, by his speciall Command, in favour of a great convicted Popish Recusant (now in Armes against the Parliament) in derogation of his owne royall Justice and interest.



Hill. 13<sup>o</sup>. *Caroll B. R.* A Writ of Error was brought by the Kings Attorney, in the Kings owne Name, to quash an Indictment of Recusancie against the *Marquesse of Winchester*, (whiles Lord *Seint-John* in the life of his Father) upon the Statute of 3. *Jacobi*. cap. 4. *For not repairing to Church, &c.* which Indictment was found before the Iustices of Assise, almost 20. yeares before this Writ was brought. Now because this Statute expressly enacts; *That the Indictment shall not be reversed, avoyded or discharged by reason of any default, in forme, or for lacke of forme, or other defect whatsoeuer, other then by direct Trauerse to the point of not comming to Church, or not receiving the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, but shall stand in force and be proceeded upon, any such default in forme, or other defect whatsoeuer notwithstanding; unlesse the party indicted first conforme himselfe:* Hereupon (to evade this wholsome Law, and doe this grand Recusant an extraordinary royall favour transcending all Parallels whatsoever) the King himselfe (the Recusant *Marquesse* being thus disabled by this Law) brought a Writ of Errour in the Kings Bench, to reverse this ancient Indictment (upon which the *Marquesse* was outlawed) and his Attorney Generall (*Sir Iohn Bankes*) assigned severall Errours to reverse the Kings owne suite and proceedings against this Grand Papist, who had no meanes to avoyd it. And because that learned, stout, upright Iudge; *Sir George Croke*, did often declare his opinion in Court, 'That the King could not bring a Writ of Errour to reverse his owne Iudgement given for him; that it was both a dammage and dishonour to the King, and a meere deluding of this Statute' to admit of such an unheard of Writ as this: The Attorney Generall, averred in open Court; **THAT THE WRIT WAS BROUGHT BY SPECIALL WARRANT AND COMMAND OF THE KING.** Whereupon afterwards in *Trinity Terme*. 14. *Caroli*; the Indictment was quashed by Iudge *Bramston*, *Jones*, and *Berkeley* upon this Writ, much against the good will and opinion of Iudge *Croke*: and that upon these two frivolous Errours. First, because the Iudgement was, that the *Marquesse*, *foris fiat* 20<sup>l</sup>. where it ought to be *foris fiat*. Secondly, because that in the entry of the Iudgement this word, *Capiatur*, was omitted. And Iudge *Ioanes* said; that for want of Addition or other error in fait the King shall not reverse an Indictment on this Act, but otherwise it was of an Errour in Law. But I feare the greatest Errour in this Case, was in the King & these Iudges in opening such an illegal gap for Popish Recusants wholly to evade this Law, penned with as much care and judgement as possible, upon the horrid Popish plot, of the Gun-powder Treason, which would have blowne up this Parliament. The record of this notorious case, and the Iudgement given upon it, is extant in the Crowne Office:

In few words: the Papists have lately gained such an high opinion in his Majesties judgement and affections; that he not onely stiles them, his Loyall, dutifull, trusty, and wel-beloved Subjects, in all his forementioned letters of Grace; but even now principally relies upon their Forces & contributions, as his best and faithfullest Subjects and Gard; insomuch that divers of our Prelaticall Clergie have cryed them up in their Pulpits (as well at the King and others in Court) for his Majesties best and most bountifull Leiges, witness the speech of *Iohn Wells* Parson of *Shimplyn* in *Suffolke*; sequestred by the Parliament, who affirmed, **THAT THE PAPISTS WERE THE KINGS BEST SVBJECTS.** And of *Iohn*

\* See Master  
*Iohn Whites*  
first Century  
of scandalous  
malignant  
Priests. p. 29:  
25.



*Squire* Vicar of *Sherditch*; (who in his last Printed Sermons stiles himselfe *John Squire*, Priest) sequestred, for that he hath publicly Preached in his Sermons, That the *Papists* are the Kings best Subjects, for their loyalty and for their liberality, many of them like *Arauna*, having given like Kings to the King: and for their patience, that enduring very many grievances under his Majestie; they had buried them all in oblivion: exhorting that none should come to the Sacrament, unlesse they were so affected to his Majestie as the *Papists* were. And comparing his Majestie to the man that went from *Hierusalem* to *Jericho*, who fell among theeves, that wounded him in his Honour, robbed him of his Castles, and hearts of his people: he said, that the Priest passing by, was the Protestant: the forward Professor, the Levite; but the *Papist* was the good *Samaritan*: Especially the *Irish* *Papist*: and that the Subjects and all they have are at the Kings Command.

From all these Premises; compared with the Plot and conspiracie of the *Pope*, *Iesuites*, *Papists* of all sorts against our Religion, discovered in *Romes Master-piece*; The Rise and Progress of the *Irish* Rebellion: The Articles of Pacification made with the *Irish* Rebels there, stiled neither Rebels nor Traytors, but his Majesties \* *Good Roman Catholike Subjects*, authorized by Commissions from his Majestie under the great Seale, now at last (if not at first) to take up Armes against all Protestants who shall not submit to this strange pacification there, after the bloody slaughter, and butchery of above an hundred and forty thousand Innocent Protestants (whose blood must passe altogether unrevengeed by the hands of Royall publick justice;) and by speciall Commissions (as we are most certainly informed, a very probable argument they had not onely pretended but reall Commissions from the King at first for what they acted against the Protestants in Ireland) are now sent for over into England (where thousands of them are lately arrived and more dayly expected) to fight against the Parliament, and Massacre *English* Protestants in their owne Counreyy, as freely as they did in *Ireland*; his Majestie making base *Irish* monies currant in *England* by speciall Proclamation, in favour of the *Irish* Rebels, to be transported and made current good Subjects here, to murder us: the late intercepted Bull, with other Papers and Commissions newly intercepted, and ordered to be forthwith published in Print. By all these our whole 3. Kingdomes if not the very blindest, and most incredulous Malignants (unlesse given over to a reprobate sense) must of necessity now see and acknowledge, that there is, and hath beene all his Majesties Reigne till this instant, a most strong cunning, desperate confederacie prosecuted, (wherin the *Queens* Majestie hath bin chiefe) to set up Popery in perfection, and extirpate the Protestant party & Religion in all his Majesties Dominions, which plot now visibily appears above ground, and is almost ripened to perfection, unlesse Gods owne Almighty Power, and our unanimous, vigilant, strenuous opposition, prevent its finall accomplishment.

For my owne particular, I many yeares since (through Gods goodnesse to me) by many infallible Symptomes clearly discovered, and to my power publicly detected, oppugned this prevalent growing confederacie in sundry Printed Bookes; especially in my *Perpetuity of a Regenerate Mans estate*, *Anti-Arminianisme*, *D<sup>r</sup> Cosens* his *Cozening Devotions*; *Lame Giles* his *baltings*; *The Vnbishoping of Timothee* and *Titus*; *The Antipathy of the English Prelacie to unity and Mo-*

\* In the Copie Printed at Shrewsbury.

Mr. Symmes  
Bookes.



narchy; *A Looking-glasse for Lord's Prelates*; but especially in my *Quench Coale*, written in the Tower of London; for which good publicke service. what a strange ingrate. requitall I received, from the pretended Fathers of our Church, and defenders of our faith, is too well knowne to the world. During my Imprisonment in the Tower, I met with some more speciall passages in Popish writers, which much confirmed me in the reality of this Conspiracie against our Religion, and to re-establishe Popery; which because then unobvious and unknown to most, I had an intention to have published, as I could gaine oportunity; but my close Imprisonment there, and Exile into *Wales* and *Iersie*, prevented this designe. Wherefore. I shall for a clote of this Narration; present you now, with what I then intended. The first was these ensuing letters of the Pope to the King (when Prince of *Wales* and in *Spaine*) and of the King to the Pope, in answer thereof, recorded by *Andrew de Cbesne*, Chronographer to the King of *France*, in his *History of England, Scotland, and Ireland*, l. 22. f. 1162. Printed at *Paris Cum Privilegio*, the last Edition, p. 509. 510, &c. And in the *French Mercury*, Tom. 9: Which Letters and Articles of the *Spanish Match*, layd the foundation stone of all his Majesties ensuing favours to Romish Recusants, Priests, Iesuites, and most punctually discover his good affection and inclination to the Roman Party, if not to that Religion, ever since manifested towards them, and abundantly detected by the premises, I shall here insert the same as I finde them lately printed in French and English, by others.

### The Popes Letter to the King, when Prince of *Wales* and in *Spaine*.

**M**ost Noble Prince, Salutation and  
 light of the divine grace: Forasmuch as great *Brittaine*, hath alwayes bene fruitfull in Vertues, and in men of great worth, having filled the one and the other world with the glory of her rénoue; She doth also very often draw the thoughts of the holy Apostolicall Chaire, to the consideration of her praises. And indeede the Church was but then in her infancie, when the King of Kings did chuse her for his inheritance, and so affectionately, that we beleeve, the Roman Eagles have hardly outpassed the Banner of the Crosse. Besides that many of her kings instructed in the knowledge of the true salvation, have preferred the Crosse before the Royall Scepter and the Discipline of Religion before

**T**Ries-Noble Prince, salut & lumiere  
 de la grace divine: Comme ainsi soit que la grand' Bretagne ait tousiours este abondante en vertus, & en personnages de grand merite, & ait remply l'un & l'autre monde de la gloire de son nomme, elle attire aussi tres-souvent les penſees du Saint Siege Apostolique. a la consideration de ses louanges. Et de fait l'Eglise ne faisoit encore que naistre, quand le Roy des Roys la voulut choisir pour son heritage, & si affectionnement, qu'on vint qu'à peine les Aigles Romains y ont plusiost passe que l'estendart de la Croix: Joins que plusieurs de ses Roys instruits en la cognoissance du vrai salut, ont presere la Croix au Sceptre Royal, & la discipline de la Religion a la conuoitise: laissant des exempls de pieté aux nations estrangeres, & aux siecles futurs. Si bien qu'ayant exercé dans la



ty to other Nations, and to the ages yet to come. So that having merited the Principalities and first places of blessedness in Heaven, they have obtained on Earth the Triumphant ornaments of true holinesse. And although now the State of the English Church is altered, we see nevertheless the Court of Great Britain adorned and furnished with morall Vertues, which might serve to support the Charity that we beare unto her, and be an Ornament to the name of Christianity, if withall she could have for her defense and protection the Orthodox and Catholicke truth. Therefore by how much the more, the Glory of your most noble Father, and the apprehension of your Royall inclination, delights us, with so much more zeale, we desire that the gates of the Kingdome of Heaven might be opened unto you, and that you might purchase to your selfe the love of the universall Church. Moreover it being certaine that Gregory the great, of most blessed memory, hath introduced to the English people, and taught to their Kings the law of the Gospell, and the respect of Apostolicall Authority: We, as inferior to him, in holinesse and vertue, but equall in name and degree of dignity, it is very reasonable that we following his blessed footsteps, should indeavour the salvation of those Provinces, especially at this time, when your designe (Most noble Prince) elevates us to the toppe of an extraordinary advantage: Therefore as you have directed your journey to Spain, towards the Catholicke King, with desire to allie your self to the house of Austria, We do much commend your designe, and indeed doe testifie openly in this present businesse, that you are he that takes the principall care of our Welare. For seeing that you desire to take in marriage the daughter of Spain: from thence we may easily conjecture

that.

Cie' les Principitez, & preeminences de la Beautudine, ils ont obtenu en terre des ornemens triomphaux de vraye Sainete. Et ores qu'aujourdhuyl l'Etat de l'Eglise Anglicane soit altere, nous voyons neant, mais la Court de la grand B<sup>e</sup>l<sup>e</sup> ETAGNE estre ornee & munie de vertus Morales, qui serviraient de consolation à la charité que nous luy portons & d'ornement au nom Chrestien, si c'en estoit cément elle pouvoit avoir par sa defence & protection la verité orthodoxe & universelle. C'est pourquoy d'autant plus que la Gloire de vostre Sacrisime Pere, & le ressentiment de vostre Royal naturel nous delectent, de tant plus grande ardeur resirons-nous que les portes du Roiaume Celestes vous soient ouvertes, & que vous vous acqueriez l'amour de l'Eglise Univerfelle. D'ailleurs estant vray que Gregoire le grand de tres-sainte memoire a introduit aux peuples d'Angleterre, & enseigné à leur Rois la Loy de l'Euangile, & le respect de l'autorité Apostolique: Nous comme inferieurs à luy en sainteté & vertu, & pareils en nom & degre de dignité, il est bien raisonnable, que suivant ses Saints vestiges nous procurions le salut de ces Provinces, neuvviement aujourd' huy que vostre heureux dessein (tres noble Prince) nous esleve à l'esperance d'un bonheur extraordinaire. Partant, comme vous vous estes ackeminé en Espagne vers la personne du Roy Catholique, avec desir de vous allier à la Maison d'Austrie, Nous avons bien voulu louer vostre dessein, voire mesme tesmoigner ouvertement en l'affaire qui se presente, que vous estes celuy que regarde le principal soin de nostre Prelature. Car ainsi estant que vous desirez prendre en mariage une Fille d'Espagne, de là pouvons-nous aisement conjecturer, que ces anciennes semences de la Fiere Chrétienne, lesquelles ont sy heureuse-

E:3

ment



that the ancient seedes of Christian Piety, which have so happily flourished in the hearts of the Kings of great Brittain may (God prospering them) revive againe in your soule, And indeede it is not to be beleev'd that the same man should love such an alliance, that hates the Catholique Religion, and should take delight to Oppresse the holy Chaire. To that purpose we have commanded to make continually most humble Prayers to the Father of lights, that he would be pleased to put you as a faire Flower of Christendome, and the onely hope of great Brittain, in possession of that most noble heritage, that your Anceltors have purchased for you, to defend the Authority of the Sovereigne High Priest; and to fight against the Monsters of Heresie. Remember the dayes of old, enquire of your Fathers, and they will tell you the way that leades to heaven; and what way the temporall Princes have taken to attaine to the everlasting Kingdome. Behold the Gates of Heaven opened, the most holy Kings of England, who came from England to Rome accompanied with Angels, did come to honour, and doe homage to the Lord of Lords, and to the Prince of the Apostles in the Apostolical Chaire: their actions & their examples being as so many voyces of God, speaking and exhorting you to follow the course of the lives of those to whose Empire you shall one day attaine.

Is it possible that you can suffer that the Heretiques should hold them for impious, and condemne those that the Faith of the Church testifies to reigne in the heavens with Iesus Christ, and have Command and Authority over all Principalities and Empires of the earth? Behold how they tender you the hand of this truly happy inheritance, to conduct you safe and sound to the Court of the Catholique King, and who desire

ment fleury dans les cœurs des Rois de la grand' Bretagne, peuvent (Dieu leur donnant accroissement) rendre en vostre ame, Et de fait il ne seroit pas croyable que celuy-là aimast une telle alliance, lequel hayroit la Religion Catholique, & se plairoit à opprimer le Saint Siege. Nous avons ensuite de ce commandé de faire continuellement de tres-humbles prieres au Pere des lumieres, à ce qu' il luy plaise de vous mettre comme une belle fleur du Christianisme, & unique esperance de la grand' Bretagne, en possession de ce tres noble heritage, que vos ancestres vous ont acquis, à defendre l' autorité du souverain Pontife, & à combattre les monstres de l' heresie. Souvenez-vous des iours anciens, enquerez-vous de vos Peres, & ils vous diront par quelle voye l' on va au Ciel, & quel chemin ont tenu les Princes temporels pour parvenir au Royaume eternal. Voyez les portes du Ciel ouvertes, ces tres-Saincts Roys d' Angleterre, qui partans d' Angleterre pour venir à Rome accompagnez des Anges, sont venus honorer & faire hommage au Seigneur des Seigneurs, & au prince des Apostres en la Chaire Apostolique Leurs œuvres & leurs exemples sont autant de voix de Dieu qui parlent; & qui vous exhortent à ce qu' ayez à suivre la façon de vivre de ceux, à l' Empire desquels vous parviendrez un iour.

Est-il possible que vous puissiez souffrir, que les Heretiqu's tiennent pour impies, & condamnent ceux que la foy de l' Eglise tesmoigne regner dans le Ciel avec Iesus-Christ, & avoir commandement & auctorité sur toutes les Principautez & Empires de la terre? Voilà qu' ils vous tendent la main de ceste bienheureuse Patrie, pour vous conduire sain & sauf à la Cour du Roy Catholique, & qui desirent vous ramener au giron de



to bring you back againe into the lap of the Roman Church: Beseeching with unspeakable sighs and groanes, the God of all mercy for your Salvation, and do stretch out to you the Armes of the Apostolicall Charitie, to embrace you with all Christian affection, You, that are her desired Sonne, in shewing you the happie hope of the Kingdome of Heaven. And indeed you cannot give a greater consolatiō to al the people of the Christian Estates, then to put the Prince of the Apostles in possessiō of your most Noble Island, whose authoritic hath bin held so long in the Kingdome of Britain, for the defence of Kingdomes, and for a divine Oracle; which will easily arrive, and that without difficulty, if you open your heart to the Lord that knocks, upon which depends al the happinesse of that Kingdome.

It is of our great Charity that we cherish the praises of the Royall Name; and that which makes us desire that you and your Royall Father might be filled with the names of Deliverers, and Restorers of the ancient and paternall Religion of Great Britaine, which we hope for, trusting in the goodnesse of God, in whose hands are the hearts of Kings, and who causeth the people of the Earth to receive healing, to whom we will alwaies labour, with all our power; to render you gracious and favourable; In the interim take notice by these Letters of the care of our Charity, which is none other than to procure your happinesse; and it will never grieve Vs to have written them, if the reading of them stir but the least spark of the Catholique Faith, in the heart of so great a Prince, whom we wish to be filled with long continuance of joy, and flourishing in the glory of all vertues;

Given at Rome in the Pallace of S. Peter the 20. of Aprill. 1623. in the Thirtieth yeare of our Popedome.

Pope Gregory the 15<sup>th</sup> having writ the foregoing Letter to the Prince of Wales, it was presented to him by the Nuncio of his Holinesse in Spaine, he being accompanied with the Italian Lords that then were in the Courts.

*L'Eglise Romaine: laquelle suppliant avec gemissements inenarrables le Dieu de toute Misericorde pour vostre salut, vous tend les bras de la Charite Apostolique pour vous embrasser avec toute affection Chrestienne, vous qui estes son desiré fils, en vous monstrant l'esperance bienheureuse du Royaume de Cieux. Pour uray vous ne pourrez donner plus grande consolation à tous les Peuples de l'Estat Chrestien, que de mettre en possession de nostre tres-noble Isle le Prince des Apostres, l'Autorite duquel a este tenue si long temps en vostre Royaume de la grande Bretagne pour la defense des Royaumes, & par oracle de la Divinite. Ce qui arrivera sans difficulte, si vous ouvrez vostre cœur au Seigneur qui frappe, en quoi gist tout le bon-heur de ce Royaume.*

*C'est de ceste si grande charité, que nous fauvons les loüanges du nom Royal, & qui nous fait desirer que nous & nostre Serinissime pere soyez qualifiez du nom de Libérateurs & Restaurateurs de l'ancienne & paternelle Religion de la grande Bretagne. Ce que nous espérons, nous confians en la bonte de Dieu es mains duquel sont les cœurs des Roys, & qui fait que les Peuples de la terre puissent recevoir guarison, lequell nous tascherons tousiours de tout nostre pouuoir nous rendre propice & favorable. Cependant reconnoissez ces Lettres le soing nostre charité, qui n'est autre chose que pour procurer nostre bonheur: & iamais il ne nous fera mal de les auoir escrites, si la lecture d'icelles nient au moins à exciter quelque petite Flamme de la Foy Catholique dans le cœur d'un si grand Prince, lequel nous desirons estre comble d'une ioye de longue duree, & fleurissant en la gloire de toutes vertus.*

Donné à Rome au Palais de Saint Pierre le xx. iour d' Aurill 1623. l'an troisieme de nostre Pontificat.

Letter to the Prince of Wales, it was presented to him by the Nuncio of his Holinesse in Spaine, he being accompanied with the Italian Lords that then were in the Courts.



The Prince of *Wales* having received this Letter, made this following Answer, which was after published.

**M**OST Holy Father, I received the dispatch from your Holinesse with great content, and with that respect which the pietie and care wherewith your Holinesse writes, doth require: It was an unspeakeable pleasure to me to reade the generous exploits of the Kings my Predecessours, in whose memory, posterity hath not given those praises and Elogies of honour, as were due to them: I doe beleene that your Holinesse hath set their examples before my eyes, [to th' end that I might imitate them in all my actions, for in truth they haue often exposed their estates and libes for the exaltation of the Holy Chaire;] And the courage with which they have assaulted the enemies of the crosse of Iesus Christ, hath not been lesse than the care and thought which I haue, to the end that the peace and intelligence which hath hitherto bene wanting in Christendome, might be bound with a true and strong concord: for as the common enemy of the peace, watcheth alwayes to put hatred and dissention amongst Christian Princes, so I beleue that the glory of God requires that we should indeavour to unite them; And I do not esteeme it a greater honour to be descended from so great Princes, than to imitate them in the zeale of their pietie. In which it helps me very much to have knowne the minde and will, of our thrice honoured Lord and Father, and the holy intentions of his Catholike Majestie to giue a happy concurrence to so laudable a designe: for it grieues him extreamely to see the great evils that grow from the division of  
Christian

Le Prince de *Galles* ayant receu cel Lettres, il fist la-Responce suivante, quy fut publice vn peu apres.

**T**Res-Saint Pere, J' ay receu la Depe sche de vostre Saintete avec un grand contentement dans le respect que demandent la Pieté & la Bienuillance, avec lesquelles vostre Santete l'a escrie. Ce quin'a esté un plaisir indicible de lire les exploits genereux des Roys mes Predecesseurs, à la memoire desquels la posterité n'a point donné les eloges d' honneur qui leur sont deus. Je veux croire que vostre Saintete a mis leur exemple devant mes yeux, afin que ie les imitasse en toutes mes actions. Car à lauerite ils ont exposé seuuent leur Estre & Lurs vies pour l' exaltation du Saint Siege. De sorte que le courage avec lequel ils ont assally les ennemis de la Croix de Iesus-Christ, n'a pas esté moindre que le soucy & la pensee que j'ay, afin que la Paix & l' Intelligence, qui ont manque iusques à present dans la Chrestiente soient estraintes d' un lien une veritable concorde. Car de mesmes que l' ennemy commun de la Paix ueille tousiours pour mettre la hayne & dissension parmy les Princes Chrestiens, aussi ie croy que la gloire de Dieu demande qu' on tasche de les unir. Et ie n' estime pas que i' aye un plus grand honneur d' estre descendu de si grands Princes, que de les imiter dans le zeile de leur Pieté. En quoy il me sert grandement d' auoir recognu la volonte de nostre tres honore Seigneur & pere. & les saintes intentions de sa Majeste Catholique, pour faire reussi heureusement ce laudable dessein, parce qu' elle a un extreme regret de voir les grands malheurs  
qui



Christian Princes, which the wisdom of your Holinesse foresaw, when it iudged the Marriage which you pleased to design, betwixt the Infanta of Spain & my self, to be necessary to procure so great a good; for 'tis very certaine, that I shall neuer be so extremely affectionate to any thing in the world, as to endeavour alliance with a Prince that hath the same apprehension of the true Religion with my selfe: Therefore, I intreat your Holinesse to belæve, that I have been alwaies very far \* from discouraging Nouelties, or to be a partisan of any \* Faction against the Catholick, Apostolike Roman Religion: But on the contrary, I have sought all occasions to take away the suspicion that might rest upon me, and that I will imploy my selfe for the time to come, to haue but one \* Religion and one faith, seeing that we all belæue in one Iesus Christ. Having resolved in my selfe, to spare nothing that I haue in the world, and to \* suffer all manner of discomforts, euen to the hazarding of my estate and life, for a thing so pleasing unto God: It rests onely that I thanke your Holinesse, for the permission you have been pleased to afford me, and I pray God to give you a blessed health and his glory, after so much paines which your Holinesse takes in his Church. Signed,

CHARLES STEWARD.

qui naissent de la division des Princes Chrestiens. Ce que la prudence de vostre Saintete a preueu, lors qu'elle a iuge que le mariage qu'il luy plaist dessein, entre l'Infante d'Espagne & moy, est necessaire pour procurer un si grand bien: pur ce qu'il est tout certain, que ie ne me porteray iamais si passionement a chose de monde qu'à la recherche de l'alliance d'un Prince, qui aura le mesme sentiment de la vraye Religion avec moy. C'est pourquoy ie prie vostre Saintete de croire, que i'ay tousiours esté fort estoigné d'aduantage les nouueutez, ni d'estre partisan d'aucune faction contre la Religion Catholique Apostolique Romaine: mais au contraire, que i'ay recherché les occasions, afin que le soupçon qui peut tomber sur moy soit entierement esté, & que ie m'employe de tout mon reste pour n'auoir qu'une Religion, & qu'une Foy, puis que nous cryons tous ensemble en un Iesus Christ. Ayant resolu de ne m'espargner point en chose du monde, & de souffrir toutes sortes d'incommoditez, mesme de hazarder mon Estat & ma vie, pour une occasion si agreable à Dieu. Il reste seulement que ie remercie vostre Saintete de la permission qu'il luy a plu de m'accorder, & que ie prie Dieu qu'il luy donne une benigne sante, & sa gloire, apres tant de travaux, que vostre Saintete prend dans son Eglise. Signe,

CHARLES STEWARD.

This Letter printed in *Spain* in many Languages, discovers to us the very Root of all our present warres, in which his Majesty hath sustained many incommodities, hazarded both his estate, life, and Realms; fully resolves us what Protection of the Protestant Religion we must now expect from himselfe; and that Armed Catholike party to which he adheres, and more, he here resolves to suffer but *one Religion*, (to wit the Roman Catholicke) only in his Realms incriminating our Reformed Religion, to be but *Novelty and Faction*, against the Roman Catholike faith.

\* Our Religion deemed but a Novelty or Faction, by the King.

\* To wit the Roman Catholicke.

\* Loe the true cause of the Kings hazarding his state & life in these present Wars against the Parliament to aduance Popery.



I have seene a Coppy of these Letters in English, long since; the Kings letter (who perchance writ two of this nature) being somewhat different from the French in some expressions, though not in substance: Now that such Letters really passed betweene the King and Pope, during his abode in Spaine, appears not onely by divers ancient Printed Copies of it in sundry Languages, but is also thus expressly attested by Master *James Howell*, (an attendant upon his Majestie in that expedition) no friend to Parliaments, but a Malignant now in custodie, in his *Vocali Forrest*, dedicated to the King himselfe, the Queene, and Prince, Printed at London 1640. p. 128. 'The Holy Sire (the Pope) who was so great a friend to the intended alliance (who had formerly writ unto, and sent to visite *Prince Rocalino* (*Charles*) was taken away by the hand of Fate, &c. Moreover his booke farther informeth us p. 124. That *Chenandra* (*Olivares*) the chiefe Ingrosser of the Olives (the King of Spaines) favours, welcomming the Prince into Spaine, said; That he doubted not but he came thither, to be of their Religion. And p. 134. The common voyce among those of *Elaiana* (Spaine) was; that Prince *Rocalino* (*Charles*) came thither to make himselfe a Chyristian. But that which is most observable is this passage concerning the Articles in favour of Papists agreed on, and sworne to by King *James*, and his Majestie, by the Popes sollicitation upon the Spanish Treaty: p. 125. 126. 127. when *Rocalino* (Prince *Charles*) arrived, matters were brought to that perfection by the strenuous negotiation of *Sophronio*, that there wanted nothing for the consummation of all things; but a dispensation from *Petropolis* (Rome) which at last \* came: and before that time *Rocalino* (*Charles*) was not admitted to speake with the Lady *Amira* in quality of a sutor but a Prince. Now the said Dispensation came clogged with an unhappy unexpected clause, thrust in of purpose, as it appears, to retard the proceedings of things; which was; \* That whereas there were certaine Articles descended unto by *Duina's* Honarke (King *James*) in favour of the *Petropolitans* (Papists) that were in that Kingdome, and other Crownes under his Dominion; the great Arch-flamin (the Pope) demanded caution for the performance of them. The *Royall Oake* answered, that he could give no other caution then his Word and Oath: and *Rocalino* (Prince *Charles*) should doe the like, which should be confirmed by his Councell of State and exemplified under *Duinas* (Englands) broad Seale: but this would not satisfie, unlesse some \* *Petropolitan* Sovereigne Prince should ingage himselfe for them: Hereupon all matters were like to goe off the hinges; and a buzze went abroad, that *Rocalino* intended to get away covertly. In these traverses *Chenandra* steps forth and said: there were three wayes to conclude this businesse, two good and one bad: the first good way was, That Prince *Rocalino* (*Charles*) should become a *Petropolitan* (Papist.) The second was, That as *Elaiana* (Spaine) was obliged to him for his free coming thither, so she might as freely deliver to him the Lady *Amira*, trusting him without further condition. The ill way was, not to trust *Rocalino*, at all with any thing, but binde him as fast as they could. While matters were thus a canvassing, and gathering ill blood; *Elaianas* (Spaines) King stepped up, and proffered to engage himselfe by Oath, for the satisfaction of the great *Arch-flamine*, but with this proviso, that he must first consult with his Ghostly Fathers, whether he might doe it *Salva Conscientia* or no. Hereupon the businesse was referred to a Committe of the learnedst

\* Lord Digby who now swaves in his Councils very much.

\* And after that another from the succeeding Pope. p. 133.  
\* Nota.

\* Popish.

Pope



Yewes, (Bishops, Divines) and the State of the Question was.

Whether the \* *Oline* might with safety of conscience take an Oath in behalfe of \* King of  
\* *Drinas* Monarke and \* *Rocalino*; for performance of such and such Articles that \* *Spain*.  
were agreed upon in favour of the Depotrolitans, throughout the Kingdomes of the \* The King  
\* Royall Oake? \* of England.  
\* Prince

This Assembly long demur'd and dwelt upon the Question, and after a long \* *Charles*.  
protraction of time they concluded at last, affirmatively: and in case the Oake failed \* *Papists*.  
to executè what was stipulated, the *Olive* was to vindicate his Oath, and right him- \* King *James*.  
selfe By the Sword.

This difficulty being surmounted, there was exceeding great joy, and all the  
Capitulations were interchangeably sworne unto, Both by the Duke and Duke: \* King *James*.  
and as *Chenardra* said in *Elaiana*; so the \* Royall Duke himselfe was so confident  
that he said; All the Devils in hell could not now breake the match: whereto a  
blunt facetious Knight being by, answered; That there was never a Devil now  
left in hell, for they were all gone to *Spain* to helpe make up the march.

By all these observable passages, dedicated so lately to the King himselfe, by one  
of his owne servants, who was privie to them; it is apparent, that not onely Let-  
ters passed betweene the King and Pope whilst he continued in *Spain*: but like-  
wise, That \* Articles in favour of *Papists* throughout *England* and all his Majes-  
ties Dominions, even such as the Pope himselfe approved, were at the Popes re-  
quest condescended unto by King *James*, and caution offered and given to the  
Pope for the performance of them, even by King *James*, King *Charles*, and the  
King of *Spaines* regall words, Seales, Oathes: That these Articles were to be con-  
firmed by the Privie Councill of State, and exemplied under the Great Seale of  
*England*. And that the maine end the Pope and *Papists* aymed at in this *Spanish*  
match, was the seducing of the King and Realme to the Romish Religion, and re-  
ducing of them to their ancient Vassallage to the Sea of *Rome*: which will bee  
more apparent if we adde to this, that *Hugh Simple*, a Scottish *Jesuite*, being in  
the Court of *Spain* when the King was there, gave up divers Petitions and Ad-  
vertisements to the King and Councill of *Spain*, that they should not conclude  
any match with *England*, unless there should be erected in each Universty under  
our Kings Dominions a Colledge of *Jesuites*, for the training up of youth in the  
Roman faith and Doctrine; which Advertisements he printed with his Name  
subscribed, and delivered to his friends in Court; as *James Wadsworth*, then pre-  
sent. (whose father was Tutor to *Donna Maria* the Spanish Lady, and taught her  
*English*), hath published in his *English Spanish Pilgrim*. ch. 3. p. 30. 31.

\* This Prince  
*Charles* ex-  
pressed in the  
*English* Cop-  
ie of the  
Letter to the  
Pope, though  
but implied in  
the *French*.

It is very observable, how King *James* to make the better way for the *Popish Spa-*  
*nish Match*, to comply with *Spain*, and expresse his favour and affection to those of  
the Romish Religion, sent this ensuing Letter to the Lord Keeper *Williams*, for the  
releasing of Imprisoned Recusants throughout *England*.

Trusty and welbeloved, We Greeete you well; Whereas we have given you  
former warrant and direction for the making of two severall Writs for the enlarge-  
ment of such *Recusants* as are in Prison at this time, either for matters of *Recusan-*  
*cy* in Generall, or for denying the taking the Oath of Supremacie, according to  
the



the Statute, by removing them from the generall Goales of this Kingdome; to be bailed before the Iustices of our Bench; finding by experience that this course will be very troublesome to the poorer sort of *Recusants*; and very chargeable unto Vs, who out of our Princely Clemencie, and by the mediation of *Forraigne Princes* were desired to beare out the same. We will and require you to make and issue forth two other Writs, in nature and substance answerable with the former, to be directed to our Iustices of Assises, enabling and requiring them and every of them to enlarge such *Recusants*, as they shall finde in their severall Goales, upon such sureties and recognizance, and other conditions, as they were enlarged by the Iudges of our Bench: and this shall be your Warrant so to doe.

Dated at Westminster,

July 25. 1622.

Hereupon this Lord Keeper (though a Bishop) not onely issued out these Writs, but likewise writ this letter to the Iudges.

After my hearty Commendations to you: His Majestie having resolved (out of deepe reasons of State, and in expectation of like correspondence from *forraigne Princes* to the Professors of our Religion) to grant some Grace and commidencie to the Imprisoned *Papists* of this Kingdome, hath commanded me to passe some Writs under the Broad Seale for that purpose; Requiring the Iudges of every Circuite to enlarge the said Prisoners according to the Tenor and effect of the same.

I am to give you to understand (for his Majestie) how his Majesties Royall pleasure is, that upon receipt of these Writs you shall make no nicenesse nor difficulties to extend this his Princely favour to all such *Papists* as you shall finde prisoners in the Goales of your Circuits, for any Church Recusancy whatsoever; refusing the Oath of Supremacy, or dispersing *Papish* Bookes, or hearing saying of Masse, or any other point of Recusancie, which doth touch or concerne Religion onely, and not matters of State, which shall appeare unto you to be Totally Civill and Politicall; And so I bid you heartily farewell.

Westminster Colledge

August. 2. 1622.

Your Loving Friend

John Lincolne.

By Vertue of these Writs and Letters all the Imprisoned *Recusants*, and most *Seminari* Priests & *Iesuits* were every where released who therupon grew very bold, insolent, and had open Masses and Sermons in divers places, (whereof that in *Blackfriars* on the 5. of their *November*, where so many of them were pressed to death, and *Drury* his braines, who then preached, beaten out with the sodaine miraculous fall of the Rooms where they assembled, is most memorable, in hope of the match with *Spain*; and of the publick toleration promised and resolved on; as appears by *King James* his insuing speech at the Councell Table, upon his proposall of the *Spanish* Match to the Lords of his *Privie Councell*.

Now because his Majesties and his Royall Fathers intended *Popish* match with *Spain*, and the proceedings thereupon, have been the \* *Originall Fountaine*, whence all the forementioned favours and suspensions of our Lawes against *Papists*, *Priests*, *Iesuits*, together with the extraordinary increase of them and *Popery*



percy, if not our present warres, haue proceeded, I shall give you a further true and reall account thereof, out of the *French Mercury*, *Tom. 9.* Printed in *French* at *Paris*, Anno, 1624, with speciall Priviledge of King *Lewis* the 13<sup>th</sup> Wherein all the particulars of the Kings voyage into, his entertainment and proceedings in, and returne from *Spain*, with all the Articles and passages touching that marriage, are most punctually and truly related. I shall present you onely with some things in it which are most considerable, and worthy our present publike knowledge.

\* Count *Gondemary* the King of *Spaines* Embassador returning to his Master in-  
to *Spain* in the yeare 1623. with propositions of a marriage to be made betweene  
*Charles* (now King) then Prince of *Wales*, and the *Infanta Mary*, second sister to  
the Catholick King of *Spain*, and the Lord *Digby* Earle of *Bristol*, long before sent  
extraordinary Embassador into *Spain* to pursue this marriage Treaty; the Prince  
soone after accompanied with the Duke of *Buckingham*, the Lord *Coltington*, and  
*Endymion Porter*, departs unexpectedly and secretly (with King *James* his  
consent) in disguised habits, from *England*, and posted through *France* into *Spain*;  
where he arrived at *Madrid*; and was there most royally entertained; and all Arts  
used to engage him not onely to favour, but Embrace the Romish Religion.  
Among others \* there was a most solemn Procession instituted, wherein the King  
of *Spain*; and most of his Nobles bare a part; and the Prince with his followers  
being placed in a Balconee where the Procession passed: they all made very great  
humiliations and Genuflections when the holy Sacrament passed by. Pope *Gregory*  
the 15. likewise writ a solemn Letter to the Prince (the same *Verbatim* with that  
forecited, recorded likewise in this *Mercurie*) which was brought and delivered  
to him by the Popes Nuncio with great solemnity, accompanied with all the *Italian*  
Lords then about the Court, and divers *Spanish Dons*: whom the Prince received  
with grand courtesie, respect and honour: To which Letter the Prince returned  
the foremention Answer. This letter of the Pope written in *Latin*, together with  
the Princes answer to it, was presently printed in divers Languages; and the Arti-  
cles propounded by the King of *England*, were soon after sent by the King of *Spain*  
to the Pope to receive his approbation of them ere they were accorded. The Pope  
hereupon adviseth with the *Cardinalls* of his *Conclave*, for the propagation of  
the Roman Catholick Religion, about these Articles: to some of which he intire-  
ly condescended without any Alteration; some of them he alters onely in part, and  
returnes them backe with his answers to, and alterations of every of them, writ-  
ten under each particular Article; which alterations being sent to King *James*,  
he condescended to most of them in direct termes, to all of them in substance:  
(which Articles, with the Popes owne answers to, and emendations of them,  
over tedious to insert, you may read in this \* *French Mercury*.) Most of the Ar-  
ticles were in favour and Advancement of Popery and Papiſts; and the same  
almost *Verbatim*, with the ensuing Articles of the *French* match, ratified like-  
wise by the Pope. \* But the *Cardinalls* of the Propagation of the Faith, not  
contented with these general Articles, which tended principally for the assurance  
onely of the Religion of the *Infanta* and her family, perswaded the Pope to  
grant no Dispensation for this marriage, till they had proposed to the King of great  
*Britain*, certaine Propositions for the right augmentation, and weale, of the Ro-  
man Catholicke Religion, to which he must condescend; For the performance

\* *Mercure*  
\* *Francois*  
\* *Tom. 9 p. 470.*  
\* *C. 6. An. 1623.*

\* *Ibid. p. 535.*  
\* *10. 539.*

\* *Ibid. p. 509.*  
\* *110. 866.*

\* *Page 517.*  
\* *10. 522.*

\* *Ibid. p.*  
\* *122. 528.*

*Notes.*



of both which Articles, the King of *Spain* demanded not onely the Kings and Princes Oathes, and confirmations under the Great Seale of *England*, which were accordingly given, but an Act of Parliament, and certaine Cautionary Townes in *England* when the marriage was accomplished; the first whereof (if not both) were promised Whiles this match was in agitation. King *James* assembled his Privie Councell together 25. of *Febr.* 1623. before the Princes departure into *Spain*, and there made a long Oration to them, as the *French Mercury* (never controlled) attests, some passages whereof are very observable. That soone after he came to the crowne of *England*, by the Popes exhortatory Letters to the King of *Spain*, and Arch-duke *Albertus* in *Flanders*, there ensued a peace betweene the Crownes of *England* and *Spain*. That shortly after at the instance of many, he caused the Image of the Crosse to be redressed, and that men should not foule it under their feete. That when he came first to the Crowne of *England* he spake among other points of the Apostolicke and Roman Religion; and although it were the true, yet then to avoyd all sorts of rumors, which might then have risen to the prejudice of peace in the Re-publicke: I said, that in this Religion were many superfluous ceremonies, the which deserved to be refused.

At the same time many Roman Catholikes, our Subjects and members of our Realme, presented us their requests, by which they earnestly beseeched us to grant them the liberty of their Conscience, upon the hopes they had to be so much the more comforted under our raigne, as they had bene Oppressed under the raigne of Queene *Elizabeth*. But as it oft times happens, that those who ardently desire any thing, imagine with themselves, that it is very easie to doe, or to be obtained; and oftentimes prove the contrary: so all the Catholikes who hoped to be releev'd by us, and to be disingaged of great and intollerable surcharges which haue bene imposed upon their Goods, Bodies and Soules, during the reigne of the said *Elizabeth*, requiring onely of our Royall benevolence to be remitted to the enjoyment of their Goods, Honours, and Estat:s, and to be maintained in the Religion in which all our Predecessours and Kings of *Scotland* have lived from *Donaldus*, untill the time of our late beloved Mother, who received Martyrdome in this Realme, for Confession of the said Catholicke Religion. A Religion which hath bene publikely professed so many ages in this Realme of *England*, and which hath bene confirmed by so many great and excellent Emperours, and hath bene so famous in all Ecclesiasticall Histories, by an infinite number of \* Martyrs, who have sealed it with their owne blood in their death,) were then deceived of their hopes, by an apparent feare of certaine commotions which then might have ensued. So that in all our Realmes, for the sole respect of my person, and not by Reason of Religion it selfe, (so as many of the said Catholikes have very well knowne) there was no mutation or change at all had; although they well knew There was in Us a Grand affection to the Catholicke Religion, in so much that they have beleued at Rome, that Wee haue \* Dissembled for to obtaine this Crowne of *England*. But all this hath bene nothing else but the opinions of men, the which one might have discerned in almy comportments during my reigne, in not committing any Offices, nor benefits to others, than to those which have bene formerly putveyed for, (or appointed by the Lawes,)

Now after that our bounty hath opened the doore to our Picty, and that wee have



have maturely considered all the penuries and calamities that the Roman Catholikes have suffered in the exercise of their Religion; seeing that they are of the number of \* Our Faithfull Subjects; We have for this cause resolved to releve them, For which reason after we have maturely consulted upon this businesse; we haue ordained and doe Ordaine, and haue taken and doe take from henceforth all Roman Catholikes being our Subjects into our Protection, permitting them the Liberty and entire exercise of their Religion, without using in their behalfe any sort of inquisition, proccesse, or other criminall actions by which they may be grieved or molested from this day forwards, permitting them moreover to celebratethe Masse, and all other Divine Services concerning their said Religion.

\* They were not such nor so esteemed when the Gunpowder plot was discovered.

We will also that they shall be re-established and restored in all their Estates, Lands, Fees and Seigniories; Commanding our Maiesties and Justices in this behalfe to hold their hands, in such sort, that none of what quality or condition soever he be, for what cause soever it be, shall not attempt hereafter to Obtrude or molest the said Catholikes, neither in publike nor in secret, in that which toucheth the liberty of the exercise of the said Religion, upon paine of being reputed guilty of \* High Treason, and a disturber of the Peace, and of the repose of the Country: such is our Will and Definitive sentence.

See 3 Jac. i. to 6. and the Kings Proclamations that year. & 6. Jac.

After which he justifies the lawfulnessse of the Spanish match, notwithstanding the difference of Religion, and danger of feminine seduction; relates his resolution to proccede in it, with the reasons of it, prohibiting any under paine of severest censures, to speake against it.

\* Nota, the cause why the Parliament are now proclaimed traitors by his Majesty.

Loe here (writes this Mercury) the causes which moved his Majestie of Great Britaine to seeke after the alliance of Spaine by marriage, the which many in England, and especially the Puritans or reformed, and those of the English confession adhering to this Sect, were no wayes well pleased with; and cheifely, having understood, of the Prince of Wales his honourable entertainment at Madrid, and of the Articles of the Marriage; which were to be examined at Rome. So the French Mercury, which thus proccedes.

Hereupon two writings ran from hand to hand: the one intituled; *A Discourse of the Archbishop of Canierbury (Abbot) to the King of Great Brittain*, and the other *Vox Populi*: the latter produceth many excellent reasons in point of policie and Religion against the Popish match with Spaine (which you may peruse in the book it selfe, being Common.) The first condemns his Majesties toleration of the Roman Religion in his Realmes, as being displeasing to God, an anguish and griefe to his best Subjects professing the true reformed religion; a great dishonour to himselfe who had publickely Writ and disputed often against that Religion, which he knew in his owne conscience to be false and superstitious. That his Edicts and Proclamations for the tolleration of it, could not be confirmed without a Parliament (which would never condescend thereunto) unlesse he would openly shew to his Subjects, that he intended to usurpe an absolute liberty, to infringe and null all Lawes of the Country: That it would produce many dangerous consequences, and bring the just Iudgements of God both upon the whole Realme in generall, and himselfe in particular. With all, it censures the ill advise of those who sent the Prince into Spaine without the generall consent of the Realme, which by law had more interest in him, then the King his Father, &c. (as you may reade in Mercury.)

Not.



\* Dr. Hackwell  
and others  
writ against  
this Popish  
match, which  
divers Bishops  
approved of  
as lawfull.  
\* Page 1517.  
Sec. 40. 1623  
& p. 19. to 30  
An. 1624.

Nota

Notwithstanding all these and \* other contrary advices, this match went on so farre, that the generall Articles of the match, with the Popes Alterations, were solemnly sealed and sworne to by the Prince in *Spain*, and also by King *James* in the Chappell of *White hall* July 20. 1624. the solemnity whereof you may reade at large in the \* *French Mercury*, together with the Articles. At the taking of this Oath in the Chappell, there arose these two difficulties: The first about this Title of the P O P E, MOST HOLY, which King *James* refused to give to the Pope, in the Oath which he ought to pronounce in the Chappell, alleaging the Repugnance thereof to his Religion, and that this would be a reproach, and by consequence prejudicial to him for the future. But the *Spanish* Embassadors refused to passe it over, if his Majestie would not consent to give him the foresaid Title; to which in the end he consented. The second difficulty was, that some reported to the Embassadors, that they should have such prayers in the Kings Chappell when they came to see the Articles sealed and sworn to by the King, and such singing of Psalmes as were used in the Protestant Church and Kings Chappell, at which prayers they could not be present, since they came thither to no other end but to assure, maintaine, and Warrant the Catholike Apostolicall and Roman Church. Whereupon the King commanded that nothing should be there sung, but what was sung when the Constable of *Castile* took his oath there, to swear the peace betwene this two Crownes, which was an hymne of joy, in praise of peace: and to out all scruple, the King caused the Register of his Chappell to carry the Hymne to the Ambassadors to peruse, and so all difficulties were removed: the King yeelding to the Popish Ambassadors, to gratifie the Pope in his Anti-christian Title; but they not yeelding one haire breadth to him, in honour or approbation of our Prayers, Psalmes, or Religion, which must give place to their Catholicke pleasures.

The Articles being solemnly sworne in the forenoone; the King made an extraordinary feast to the Embassadors; which ended, the King and they went to the Councell-chamber, where all the Lords of the Councell sealed and subscribed the Generall Articles of the marriage. Which done the Ambassadors came to the King, who took this solempne Oath, and swore these private Articles to them, in favour of Papists and advancement of the Romish Religion: (enough to amaze all Protestant Readers) which I have faithfully translated out of the Latine Copie Printed in the *French Mercury*.

JAMES by the Grace of God of Great Brittain, &c. King; Defender of the Faith, &c. to all to whom this present writing shall come, Greeting: In as much as among many other things, which are contained within the Treaty of Marriage betwene our most deare sonne *Charles*, Prince of *Wales*, and the most renowned Lady *Donna Maria*, sister of the most renowned Prince, and our well-beloved Brother, *Phillip* the fourth King of *Spain*, it is agreed, that WE BY OUR OATH SHALL APPROVE AND RATIFIE THE ARTICLES under expressed to a Word;

I. That PARTICULAR LAWES MADE AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLICKES, under which other Vassals of our Realmes are not comprehended, and to whose observation all generally are not obliedged; and likewise general



all Lawes under which all are equally comprised, so as they are such which are repugnant to the Romish religion, shall not at any time hereafter by any means whatsoever, or case directly or indirectly, be commanded to be put in execution against the said Romish Catholikes: And we will cause that our Councell shall take the same Oath, as far as it pertaines to them and belongs to the execution, which by the hands of them or their Ministers is to be exercised.

2 That no other Lawes shall hereafter be made anew against the said Romish Catholikes, but that there shall be a perpetuall toleration of the Romish Catholike Religion within private houses, throughout all our Realmes and Dominions: which we will have to be understood as well of our Kingdome of Scotland and Ireland, as in England; which shall be granted to them in manner and forme, as is capitulated, decreed, and granted in the Articles of the Treaty concerning the marriage.

Nota.

3 That neither by Us, nor by any other interposed Persons whatsoever, directly or indirectly, privately or publicly, will we treat (or attempt) any thing with the most Renowned Lady Infanta, Donna Maria, which shall be repugnant to the Catholike Romish Religion; neither will we by any meanes perswade her, that she should ever renounce or relinquish the same in substance or forme; or that she should do any thing repugnant or contrary to those things which are contained in the Treaty of Matrimony.

Nota.

4 That we will interpose our Authority, and doe as much as in Us shall lie, that the Parliament shall approve, confirme, and ratifie, all and singular Articles in favour of the Romish Catholikes, capitulated between the most Renowned Kings by reason of this Marriage; and that the said Parliament shall reboke and abrogate the particular Lawes made against the said Romish Catholikes, to whose observation also the rest of Our Subjects and Vassals are not obliged, as also the Generall Lawes, under which all are equally comprehended, to wit, As to the Romish Catholikes, if so be they be such, as is aforesaid, which are repugnant to the Romish Catholike Religion, And that hereafter we will not consent, that the said Parliament should ever at any time, make or write any other new Lawes against Romish Catholikes.

Nota bene.

We accounting all and singular, the preceding Articles ratified and acceptable, out of Our certain knowledge, as farre as they concerne Us, Our Heires or Successors, approve, ratifie, applaud, and promise bona fide, and in the Word of a King by these presents, indubitably, firmly, well and faithfully to keep, observe and fulfill the same, and to cause them to be kept, observed and fulfilled, without any exception or contradiction, and doe confirme the same by Our Oath upon the holy Evangelists, notwithstanding any opinions, sentences, or laws whatsoever to the contrary; In the presence of the most illustrious Lords Don John de Mendoza, Marqueesse of Inojosa, and Don Charles Coloma, Extraordinary Embassadors of the Catholike King; of George Calvert Knight, one of our chiefe Secretaries; of Edward Conway Knight, another of our chiefe Secretaries; of Francis Cottington Barronet, of the Privie Councell to our Sonne the Prince; of Francis de Corondelet Apostolicall (or the Popes) Prothonotary, and Archdeacon of Cambray; Dated at Our Palace at Westminster the 20 day of July, Anno Domini, 1623. in the English stile.

See more in  
P. before  
like page.

JACOBUS REX;

A compared and true Copy.

George Calvert (then chiefe Secretary, who turned soone after, and died a professed Papist.)



To these Articles the Prince of *Wales* likewise sware, and signed them with his hand at *Madrid*, in the same manner, as King *James* did at *Westminster*, as this *ibidem*, p. 9. \* *Mercury* assures us, and, I presume, his Majesty's own conscience and followers can attest.

Before I proceed further, I shall desire thee, kinde Reader, whosoever thou art, especially if an English, Scottish, or Irish Protestant, to pause a while, and most seriously to ponder these premised Passages, Articles, Oaths, worthy thy most serious consideration, if not thy admiration; and when thou hast so done, then let me propound these few *Queres* to thee from them, & to the Honourable House of Parliament too.

First, Whether the *heart of Kings* (as well as of other persons) be not *unsearchable*; yea, *deceitfull above all things, and desperately wicked*; So as no man can truly know or discern it? as *Prov. 23. 3. Jer. 17. 9.* resolve past all dispute.

Secondly, Whether King *James* were really so *zealous a Protestant*, and *Anti-Papist*, as the ignorant world reputed him, especially in his declining age?

Thirdly, Whether those who have willingly without any compulsion, and (for ought appears) cordially entred into such Romish Alliances, Articles, Covenants, Oaths, can be ever sincerely affected to the Protestant Party or Religion, or really opposite to Popery or Papists, notwithstanding all outward Protestations, Proclamations or flourishes to the contrary, to blinde the over credulous vulgar, ignorant of the Premises?

Fourthly, Whether his Majesty having thus twice taken two solemn Oathes at least, upon both his Treaties of Marriage with *Spain* and *France*, (of which more anon) to protect and maintaine to the utmost throughout his Dominions, the Roman Catholikes, Church and Religion, yea, to suspend and abrogate all Lawes against them; and that before ever he made any Promise, or Declaration at all to maintain the Protestant Religion; whether he be not thereby now farre more deeply engaged by vertue of these Oathes and Articles to protect, favour, and defend the Romish Catholike Faith, then the Protestant; and his Romish Catholike Subjects in all his Dominions, then his Protestant Lieges, having never entred into any such Solemn Articles, Oathes and Covenants (unless lately in *Scotland* much against his will, with which his Holinesse of *Rome* will easily dispence, being quite contrary to his primitive Articles) to defend and propagate the Protestants, and Protestant Religion, as he hath done to defend Popery and his Popish Subjects?

Fifthly, Whether all the premised Letters of Grace, Protection, Indulgences to Priests, Jesuites, and Popish Recusants, be not the reall results and effects of these Oathes and Articles, and of the ensuing Articles and match with *France*? as the *French Mercury*, Tom. 9. An. 1624. p. 28. 29. expressly resolves.

Sixthly, Whether the true and reall designe of the Pope, the Realmes of *Spain* and *France*, and all Promoters of these matches, Articles, were not to re-establish Popery in its perfection, and extirpate the Protestant Religion throughout all his Majesty's Realmes, by meanes and vertue of them, by degrees?

Seventhly, Whether his Majesty doth not hold himselfe now bound in conscience by vertue of these Oathes and Articles, (what ever his outward protestations and preferences be) to side with his Roman Catholike Subjects, both in *England*, *Ireland*, *Scotland*, and Arm them against his Protestant Subjects and Parliaments in all three Kingdomes, of purpose to make good these his Oathes and Articles; and to protect them,



them against the due execution of all ancient Lawes already enacted, and all other new Lawes and prosecutions now really intended against them in *England, Scotland*, contrary to these his Oathes and Articles? And whether this be not the very true, and proper cause of all his former and present Wars, Proclamations, Declarations, Remonstrances against the *Scots*, the former, the present Parliament; yea, the very ground why he proclaimes them Traytors, Rebels, no Parliammment, but a faction? &c. Why he brake up all the former Parliaments since his reign by discontinuances, and endeavours to dissolve and cut off this by the sword of Papists and Atheists, against the very Act of Parliament so lately assented to by himselfe? And whether upon this ground, he would not rather his Parliament, his Protestant Subjects, Kingdomes should now perish, then his Catholikes Subjects, or their Religion suffer or miscarry, as he discernes they are like to doe if the Parliament should prevaile or continue?

Eightly, Whether these Oathes and Articles bee not the reall ground of the late horrid Irish conspiracy, massacre, Rebellion, Pacification, Toleration, and his Majesties connivance at, if not approbation of these horrid bloody execrable practises? of the extraordinary favours lately indulged to those cursed barbarous Rebels by his Majesty, and his most gracious entertainment of them, not only into his Royall favour, but Court, Army, and Realme of *England*, as his securest Life-Guard?

Ninthly, whether it be not then high time for the Parliament, and all the Protestants throughout his Dominions to look about them, and enter into solemn Protestations, Covenants, Engagements, mutually to defend themselves, their Religion, Lawes, Liberties, Lives, Estates, when they are thus endangered by the Popish party, and the King himselfe (to omit the Queen) by Oath and Articles, is thus confederated with, and engaged to protect them, and their Religion to the uttermost?

Tenthly, Whether these Oathes and Articles considered, it can possibly bee believed, that his Majesty ever took up Armes and joyned with Papists to maintain the Protestant Religion? Or that if his Majesty by force of Armes should prevaile against the Parliament or Protestant party, there be, or can bee any probability or possibility (in humane reason) left us to believe or conceive, that the Protestant Subjects should ever freely enjoy the Profession of their reformed Religion, just Rights, Lawes, Liberties, Estates, or Lives; or Papists be prohibited the free publike toleration and open practice of their Antichristian-Religion? And whether then it will not inevitably follow by vertue of these Oaths and Articles, that all Lawes whatsoever now in force against the Pope, Popery, Papists, shall and must be presently repealed, even by a packed or forced Parliament; and a publike toleration at least of Popery (if not totall suppression of the Protestant Religion) settled by Parliament; and all attempts to draw the Queen, or any else from Popery, be prohibited by Oath to all Protestants, under paine of High Treason, without any restraint at all on Papists, not to endeavour to seduce the King and all his Subjects, by all the wayes and arts that may be? This being the very purport of the premised Letter, the Spanish Oath, Articles, and of the French, here following.

If any after the perusal of all these Letters, Articles, Oathes, Queres, will still be wilfully blinde or secure, let them be so at their own utmost perill; and if they suffer, perish through their folly, let them thank themselves: I have freed my own soule, though theirs miscarry through their own sottishnesse or incredulity.



This *Spanish Match*, after it had been in a manner fully concluded on all hands, unexpectedly breaking off in a moment, to the (a) exceeding dejection of the Papists throughout all England: The Kings Marriage with the Lady *Mary of France*, (of the same Romish Religion with the *Spanish Amira*) was soon after concluded; and that (as is more then probable by the *Queenes* Bishops, Priests, Capuchines, with other such *Romane Locusts*, who accompanied her Majesty hither, the entertainment of a *Popes Nuncio* from *Rome*, and an Agent at *Rome*; and the subsequent favours, Protections which the *Papists* and *Priests* in *England*, have ever since obtained from the King by Her most prevalent mediation, as is manifest by the premised *Letters, Warrants*,) upon the selfe-same *Articles in favour of the Papists*, as were assented to in the *Spanish nuptiall Treaty*: But that which puts it out of question, are the generall and private *Articles of agreement* (long since published in some *French Mercuries*, printed at *Paris* with *Royall Priviledge*, and passing from hand to hand in private *English Manuscripts* among the most intelligent men:) some of which *Articles* I shall here annex, as I finde them in *English Manuscripts*, agreeing with the *French Originall*.

(a) The Vocall  
Forrest,  
Mercurie Fran  
cois, Tom. 9.  
An. 1624 p. 30.  
&c.

(b) Mercurie  
Francois à Pa  
ris avec Privi  
lege Anno 1625  
f. 480. Tom. 10.  
& mentioned.

Tom. 11. p. 353.  
&c. Where the  
whole solemn  
ity of this  
Marriage is de  
scribed.

(c) Il falloit  
envoyer à  
Rome, Mercurie  
Francois, p. 479.

Nota.

‘**T**Hat the above named the Lords Embassadours have promised. and doe promise for and on the behalfe of his Majesty of great Britaine, now reigning, that hee shall take to Marriage, for his deare Consort and Wife, the Lady Henretta Maria Daughter of France, and Sister to his foresaid most Excellent Majesty, in person, or otherwise by Proxy, so soone as conveniently the same may be done; and that also the foresaid Lady at the good pleasure and consent of his foresaid Christian Majesty, and of the Queen her Mother, after his FORESAID MAJESTY HATH OBTAINED A (c) DISPENSATION FROM THE POPE, doth promise to take for her deare Consort and Husband, Charles the first, King of Great Britaine, and according to the foresaid reciprocally promise, he shall be affianced and contracted after the manner accustomed in the CATHOLIKE AND ROMISH CHURCH.

‘7 It is likewise agreed upon, that the said Lady and all her Followers, as also the Children which shall be borne to her Officers, shall have free exercise of the Catholike Apostolick and Roman Religion; and to that end the foresaid Lady shall have a Chappell in each of the Kings Palaces, or Houses, or in any other place of his Majesty of Great Britaine, where she shall chance to come and continue; and that the foresaid Chappell shall be adorned and decked as it is fitting; and that the keeping thereof shall be committed to whom it shall please the said Lady to appoint; in which the preaching of Gods Word, and the Administration of the Sacraments, the MASSE, and all other Offices shall be freely and solemnly done, according to the use of the Romish Church; yea, all Indulgences and Jubilees which the said Lady shall obtaine or get from THE POPE, may be done and executed there. There shall be also one Church-yard in the City of London, given and appointed to interre and bury such of her said Ladiships Followers, as shall chance to depart this life according to the manner and forme of the Church of Rome; and that shall be modestly done: the which Church-yard shall be in such sort inclosed or walled about, that no person shall come therein to prophane the same.

‘8 It is also agreed upon, That the said LADY SHALL HAVE A BISHOP  
(FOR



FOR HER GREAT ALMONER, who shall have all Jurisdiction and necessary Authority for all matters or causes concerning Religion, and who shall proceed against the Ecclesiasticall persons which shall be under his charge, according to the Canons constituted and appointed.

9 And if it shall at any time happen that any Secular Court shall take any of the foresaid Priests into their power, by reason of any crime or offence against the State by him committed or done, and do finde him to be guilty thereof, yet shall the said Court send him back to the said Bishop, with the informations which they find by him, because the said Priest is priviledged from their power; and the said Bishop when he shall understand and know so much, shall degrade the said Priest, and afterwards send him back unto the foresaid Secular Court to doe Justice upon him. And for all kind of other faults, the foresaid Priests shall be sent to the Bishop, to the end that he may proceed against them according to the Canons in that case provided, and in the absence or sicknesse of the said Bishop, the Priest which is by him appointed to bee his great Vicar, shall have the same power and authority.

Nota.

10 It is likewise agreed upon, that the said Lady shall have 28 PRIESTS, or Ecclesiasticall Persons in her House, comprehending therein her Almoner and Chaplaines, to serve and keepe the foresaid Chappell according as they are appointed, and if any of them bee a Regular or Canonickal person, living under more pre-script Rules then the rest, yet he may hold and keep his habit.

Nota.

(a) Also the KING OF GREAT BRITTAINE, is by OATH BOUND NOT TO INDEAVOUR BY ANY MEANES AT ALL TO HAVE HIS SAID QUEENE TO RENOUNCE THE CATHOLIKE APOSTOLIKE AND ROMISH RELIGION, NOR COMPELL HER TO DOE ANY THING WHATSOEVER THAT IS CONTRARY TO THE SAME RELIGION.

(a) The French Coppy in King James life time runs thus, Le Roy & le Prince, s'obligent par serment, de ne tascher par quelque Voy que ce puisse estre, faire Renoncer Madame à la Religion Catholique, Apostolique & Romaine, ny la porter à aucune chose, qui y soit contraire.

11 The said Queens House shall bee maintained with so much Dignity, and with so great a number of Officers as ever any had that was Queen of England; all the household servants which the said Lady shall carry into England, shall be Priests Catholikes and French by birth, and chosen or appointed by his most Christian Majesty; And if it happen that any of them die, or that the foresaid Lady shall bee willing to change her said Servants, then Shee will take in their steeds other Papists Catholikes, French or English, alwayes provided that his Majesty of Great Brittain consent therunto.

16. The children which shall by reason of the said inter-marriage, be born and live, shall bee nursed and brought up neere unto the said Lady and Queen, from the time of their Birth, untill they come to the age of fourteene yeares.

See more in § p. 117. & title p. of this Booke.

These Articles with others, (agreeing with the Spanish and French printed Copies) were subscribed and signed by the Earles of Carlile and Holland, Embassadors and Commissioners for King Charles; and by other French Commissioners, and afterward signed and sworn to by King James, the French King, and Prince Charles the 10 of November, 1624. and after King James his death, new signed, subscribed by these Embassadors, and sworn unto by both these Kings, Thursday the eighth of May, 1625.

We have little hopes then of her Conversion to our Religion.



Besides these generall Articles, there were (as the (b) *French Mercury* informes us) these three particular ones condescended unto; *Outre ces Articles generalx, il y en, ceux trois de particuliers;* (the same with those of *Spaine* forementioned.)

(b) *Mercurie Franco's, Tom. 10. p. 487. A Paris avec Privilege le Roy. An. 1625.*  
*Le Premier, touchant les Catholiques, tant Ecclesiastiques que Seculiers, Prisonniers depuis le dit dernier Edict, lesquels serroient tous mis en liberte.*

The first touching the Catholikes, as well Ecclesiasticks as Seculars, Prisoners since the said last Edict, the which shall be all set at liberty.

*Le second, à ce que les Catholiques Anglois ne serroient plus recherchez pour leur Religion: Et le troisesme; Que ce qui se trouveroit en nature des biens saisis sur les Catholiques tant Ecclesiastiques que seculiers, depuis le dit dernier Edict public contra eux, leur serroient restitués.*

The second to this effect, That the English Catholiques shall be no more searched after (or troubled) for their Religion: And the third, of this nature, that the goods seized upon the Catholikes, as well Ecclesiastiques as Seculars, since the said Edict published against them, shall be restored.

Upon these Articles, Oathes, Proceedings of the King in these Treaties of Marriage with *Spaine* and *France*, and his enter-marriage with the *Queen*, (a most sedulous Promoter of the Roman Catholike Religion;) these severall effects ensued.

First, an extraordinary great multitude of most dangerous seducing Seminary Priests, Iesuits, Monks of all sorts, especially Benedictines, Nunnes and Iesuiteffes came flocking over into England, and other his Majesties Dominions, without any restraint or inhibition whatsoever, there being no lesse then 261 Romish Priests, Monks, Iesuits, (besides Popish Physitians, Apothecaries, and Chirurgions) constantly residing in and about *London*, in the yeare 1624. the Catalogue of whose names you may read in *John Gee*, (a reclaimed English Priest, by the fall of the Massing-Chamber in Black-Fryers, where he hardly escaped) in his *Foot out of the snare*, Edit. 4. *London* 1624. there being, as hee then manifested in this Book, at least fouretimes as many more Priests and Iesuits in other parts of *England*, and well-nigh 300 to his knowledge in one single County alone; and above 60 English *Benedictine* Monks from *Doway*, besides those sent from other places.

Secondly, There were many new Colledges, Monasteries, and Seminaries erected in *Spaine*, and other forraign Parts for the training up of English, Irish, and Scottish Priests, Monks, Iesuits, Nunnes, to be sent over into his Majesties Dominions, to reduce *England* to the Popish faith, and obedience of the Sea of *Rome*; (as you may read at large in *John Gee* his *Foot out of the snare*; *Lewis Owen*, his *Running Register*; *James Wadsworth*, his *English Spanish Pilgrime*, *London* 1629. *Rudensindus Barlo*, his ensuing letter; The *French Mercury*, Tom. 8. 9. & 10. *Nich. le Maistre*, *Instauratio Antiqui Episcoporum Principatus*, and others,) and new Chappels built for *Masse*, and a Cell for *Capuchins* here.

Thirdly, There were many private Societies and Monasteries of Iesuites, Monks, Nunnes, secretly erected and maintained in *England*, but many more openly built, stocked, and professedly supported in *Ireland*; as appears by the Remonstrance and Petition of Grievances touching Religion, presented to the King by the Lords and Commons in Parliament, 3. *Caroli*: The late Remonstrance of both Houses,

concerning



concerning the Rise and Progress of the late Irish Rebellion, Romes Master-Piece; Romes Inquiry, &c. and other evidences here ensuing.

Fourthly, There was a new Popish Hierarchy erected, and Bishops, Arch-Deacons, &c. created by the Pope, both in England and Ireland, to exercise all Episcopall Jurisdiction therein; besides the Queens Bishop mentioned in the former Articles; as is evident by Nich. le Maistre his *Instauratio Antiqui Episcoporum Principatus*, and Rudesindus Barlo his letter recorded in it, by Henry Flood his letter from Rome, to F. Colleton Arch-Priest, alias Arch-Deacon of London, March. 27. 1623. with other letters recorded by John Gee, in his *Foot out of the snare*, p. 27. &c. *The Popes Briefe*, and *Romes Inquiry*: and the evidences hereafter cited.

Fifthly, All Lawes and Proceedings against Popish Priests and Jesuits, were suspended by generall and speciall letters, warrants of Grace and Protection fore-mentioned; and before the Kings marriage by letters sent to all parts by Bishop Williams Lord Keeper, in King James his Name, all Priests and Recusants then imprisoned for their Religion were released, upon pretence of procuring like favour, and liberty of conscience for the Protestants in France, and other forraign parts: Who soone after were generally persecuted every where in Germany, France, and all their Townes, Forts, demolished in France by force of Armes; yea, many thousands of them massacred; and Rochel it selfe betrayed into their power, by our English ships, and the treachery of the Popish and Court party here.

Sixthly, There was a speciall Society erected, not onely in Rome, but likewise here in England, intituled, *The Congregation of Propagating the Faith*, consisting of foure Orders of most desperate active English and Scottish Jesuites, residing in London; of which Society, *The Pope himselfe was the head*, and Cardinal Barbarino his chiefe substitute. And for the better advancement of this Romish design, to undermine the Protestant Religion, and set up Popery in all the Kings Dominions; there was an Agent sent from the King and Queen to lie Leager at Rome (one Hamilton a Scottish Papist) and a speciall Nuncio sent over into England from the Pope, to wit, one Seigneour Georgio Con, a Scot, who kept his Residence here in London, and was President of this new erected Congregation of Jesuites; which held a constant Councell once or twice each week, had weekly dispatches to and from Rome, yea, continuall free access to the King and his Court, to seduce both the King and his People; as you may read more at large in *Romes Master-Piece*, the *English Pope*, and *The Popes Briefe*.

Seventhly, All Informers against Priests, Jesuites, Papists, were discountenanced, menaced, and many of them imprisoned, by Secretary Windebanke their Pensioner, who not only released sundry Priests and Jesuites by his Warrants, (as you heard before) but even by word of mouth, prohibited the Officers of Justice to apprehend them, and imprisoned one Robert Horward Vnder-Sheriffe of Southampton, upon a pretence that he had proceeded against some Popish Recusants upon the Kings Writ directed to him to seise their Lands, and Goods, contrary to his Letters of Countermaund (though its true he proceeded not) till he enforced him by his Popish Secretary Read, to enter into a bond of one hundred pounds to Henry Lord, a Papist, never to prosecute Popish Recusants more, ere he would release him: All which was attested by Horward and others in the Commons House this Parliament, as you may see in the Journall Book of the House I, 12, 20, Novemb. and in Mr. Glymes Report.

\* See Mercure  
Franco's, Tom.  
9, An. 1624, p 23  
10, 32.



Whowould admit none to livings or the Ministry, but such who must first subscribe, That the Church of Rome is a true Church, That it is lawfull to bow to altars, That all baptized infants are truly regenerated and certainly saved if they dy, That Bishops are *in. 1. e Divino.* That Ministers power to remit sins is not merely declarative.

\* See Master Whites first Century.

(a) Bernardinus de Busfi. *Marial.* Pars 3. Ser. 3. exce. 4. pars 9. ser. 2. Gabriel Biel in Canone Missæ Lect. 8c. Ioannes Gerson. *Tracl.* 4. Super magnificat. Ribadeniera. *Fleuers des vies des Saints.* Feste de l'Assomption Nostre Dame Anselmus Cant. De Land. Marie, and others.

Report entred therein, 1 Decemb. 1640. On the contrary, most of the painfull Orthodox Protestant Ministers, Gentlemen and others throughout the Realme were disgraced, persecuted, silenced, fined, imprisoned, banished, and thousands of them enforced to flee the Realme, by the tyrannicall unjust proceedings against them in the High-Commission, Starre-Chamber, Councell-Chamber, Bishops Consistories, and Visitation Courts: the Printing Presses were also shut up against all Books in refutation of Popery, and opened to all Impressions in defence or propagation thereof: Popish Doctrines, Superstitions openly maintained, preached in Our Universities, Cathedrals, Diocesses, Churches, Chappels, (especially at Court) Lectures suppressed, and none but such as were Popishly affected, advanced to Bishopricks, Deaneries, Ecclesiasticall Preferments, or admitted into the Ministry, by our Bishops.

Eighty, In pursuance of this design, his Majesties greatest Favourites, and those in highest authority under him, were all either actuall Papists in profession, or well inclined to Popery in affection, & altogether swayed by popish Councils: witness the first *Grand Favourite*, the Duke of Buckingham, who laid the foundation of the Spanish and French Marriage-Treaties, Articles, and was a chiefe Actor in both; swayed wholly by his Jesuited Mother, and Dutchesse, professed Papists, and their Cabinet councill of Jesuites; by whose Treachery *Roche* was lost. The great Lord *Treasurer Weston* steared by his Popish Countesse, kindred, Sir *Toby Mathews*, Sir *Basil Brook*, and other Papists, while he lived, and reconciled to the Church of Rome, receiving extreame Unction and Absolution from the Popish priests and Capuchins, when he died. Besides these they had *Windebank* a popish Secretary of his Majesties Cabinet Council for their Intelligencer, Patron, Protector, Liberator, Assistant; the Earle of *Arundel*, and other friends in his Privie Councell, *Endymion Porter* in his Bed-Chamber, with many other Agents of all sorts, all Sexes in his Court, mentioned in *Romes Master-Piece*, to further their design in the State: The Arch-bishop of *Canterbury*, *Wren*, *Montague*, *Cozens*, with many other Prelates and \* Priests to introduce, establish their Popish Doctrines, Ceremonies, Superstitions in the Church of England; the great Lord *Strafford* Lieutenant of Ireland, with sundry others in that Realme, to countenance and protect them in Ireland, where they had absolute toleration, yea, open profession of their Religion: And which was *instar omnium*, they had *Queen Mary* her selfe in the Kings own bed and bosome for their most powerfull Mediatrix, of whom they might really affirme in reference to his Majesty, what some of their popish (a) Doctors have most blasphemously written of the *Virgin Mary* in relation to God and Christ, That all things are subject to the command of *Mary*, even God himselfe: That she is the *Empresse and Queen of Heaven*, and of greatest Authority in the Kingdome of Heaven, where shee may not only impetrate but command whatsoever shee pleaseth; That shee sitteth as *Chauuncellour* in the Court of Heaven, and giveth Letters of Grace and Mercy to whom shee pleaseth: That shee is the *Fountain*, *Treasurer* and *Dispencer* of all Gods Graces, Favours; the very neck and conduit-pipe through which they are all conveyed: That God hath freely bestowed on her the better halfe of his Kingdome, to wit, all his mercy, reserving only his Justice to himselfe, yet so subject to her restraints; That if any (Roman Catholike) doth finde himselfe aggrieved in the Court of Gods (or the Kings) Justice, (for being prosecuted for his Recusancy or seducing the Kings people) he may safely appeale to *Maries Court* of mercy for reliefe, shee being the *Throne of Grace*,



of which the Apostle speaks, Hebr. 4. 16. *Let us goe boldly unto the Throne of Grace, that wee (Catholiques) may receive (from her) grace to helpe us in time of need:* And to further this Catholike work more effectually, the Queen Mother must be sent over into *England*, to contribute her assistance to the Catholike party here, which she had so much assisted in *France*, and forraigne parts. No wonder then if the designe succeeded, prevailed so much of late, since assisted, promoted by so many powerfull active agents.

9. By vertue of the former Articles and Oaths, all the Parliaments during his Majesties raigne till now, urging the execution of old Lawes against *Recusants, Priests, Jesuites*, and endeavouring to make new stricter acts against them, have (contrary to the practice of all former ages,) been broken up and dissolved in discontent; And to crosse their execution of *Priests and Jesuits* in a politicke Pleasing covert way, divers Proclamations have been published every Parliament, to banish them the Realme by a set day; after which, if they departed not, they should be executed, which the common people, and plaine honest-minded Parliament men conceived: to be done out of rigour and justice against them, and so rested satisfied with these Proclamations onely, which in truth, were meere policies to free the imprisoned Priests and Jesuites out of prison, under pretext of sending them away, and to stay all proceedings against them, whilst the Parliaments sate, by allowing them so many weeks respite to depart the Realme, before which the Parliaments commonly were dissolved: and so by this policie were secured, enlarged to do more mischief, and either departed not at all, or returned presently againe into *England* as soon as the Parliaments ended, as the premisses and experience manifest.

10. By meanes of these Articles, proceedings of the Papists, Priests and Jesuites have growne so stupendiously powerfull, as during the late *Scottish* troubles, to hold a Parliament, and generall Councell of State among themselves, even in *London*, wherein not the King, but the Popes owne *Nuntio* sate President: in which Parliament the chiefe Papists out of all parts of *England* and *Wales* assembled, and made severall Lawes and Ordinances for imposing taxes, and raising monies upon all Roman Catholiques, for maintenance of the *Scottish* wars, which were seconded with the Queens owne Letters and Instructions to the *Catholikes*, reciting, *What great liberties and favours her Highnesse had procured for them from his Majesty; and exciting them to a most liberall contribution towards these wars, because the maintaining thereof, concerned them not onely as they were Subjects, BUT AS THEY WERE ROMAN CATHOLIKES TOO.* The verity of which Popish Parliament, orders, instructions, taxes, was fully proved and manifested before a speciall Committe of the Commons House specially appointed for *Recusants, and their Popish Nuncio*, Novemb. 9. 1640. and at other dayes of meeting in that and the following moneths, both by the orders, letters and instructions themselves, and the examinations of Sir *Kenelm Digby*, and many other Popish Knights, chiefe actors in that Parliament, now remaining in the safe custody of Master *Raynolds* then Chaire-man. And were not the Papists then, thinke you, growne to an extraordinary exorbitant power, and the Pope vested in his long exploded usurped supremacie in our Realme; when they should thus be permitted to hold and keepe a Parliament without interruption, when the Protestants and Kingdome might hold none at all, or at least one presently dissolved in dis-



content, and the Popes owne *Nuncio* fit Lord President to rule the royst, when they should be thus openly tolerated to hold a Parliament, both to make and maintaine a warre against the religious Protestant Subjects, even with the Kings owne actuall consent, as is cleare by his forementioned answer under his owne hand to Master *Pulfords* Petition, where he not onely takes notice of these contributions granted him by the Papists, but makes them the ground of his stay of all proceedings against them upon penall Lawes? And that these *Scottish* wars were then raised by them, to get the King into their power, and extirpate the Protestant Religion, is evident, not only by the plot detected in *Romes Master-piece*, found in the Archbishops chamber, and the observations on it, but likewise by a little *English Booke* then published in print by the Iesuites, intituled, *The Iubilee of the Iesuites*, one copie whereof, *Thomas Chaude* receiving from a woman-papist in *Redriffe*, delivered it to Sheriffe *Warner*, which he attested in the House of Commons, *Novemb. 14. 1640.* as the journall records: in which booke there was this observable Passage: *That the Papists should fish in troubled waters, whilest the King was engaged in the Wars with the Scots; with some prayers for their good successe; and for* THE HOLY MARTYRS THAT SUFFERED IN THE FLEET SENT AGAINST THE HERETIKES OF ENGLAND: 1639. By which among other circumstances, it is evident, that not onely the *Scottish* war was plotted, maintained by the Papists, but that the *Spanissh* fleet then happily incounered and vanquished by the *Hollanders* on our coasts, during these troubles, was directly designed against the Protestants in *England*, by the Popish party here, with whom they were to joyne, to cut both the *English* and *Scottish* Protestants throats, when all the powder of the Realme, and the traine bands armes in most Counties were ingrossed into his Majesties hands, and they thus incounering one the other; which plot, the unexpected pacification, with the *Scots*, and *Holland* fleet most happily prevented. And in truth, the improbability of any other likely designe; our harbour and succour of them from the *Dutch* Fleet in the *Downes*, our supplying of them with men, victualls, ammunition, our guarding them with our ships against the *Hollanders* more then was meet, our hindering the *Hollanders* to burne their ships, which ran upon our shore, the confession of an *English* man in that Fleet upon his death-bed, out of remorse of conscience, (when he was brought on shore wounded in the first encounter with the *Hollanders*) that this Fleet was designed for *England*; the speeches of some Papists, that they expected this Navie here about that time; the landing of many hundred *Spanissh* souldiers at *Plimmouth* in *English* Ships, but a weeke or two before this Fleet arrived on our coasts, upon pretence to transport them thence by land towards *Flaunders*, (designed, as some then feared, to surpris *Plimmouth*;) the Lord *Portlands* sudden journey to the Isle of *Wight*, whereof he was Governour, with the Lord *Wentworth*, Col. *Goring*, and others, where they shot away all the powder in the Castles. (and their clothes too) in drinking healths in a most *Bacchanalian* frantick manner, just when the *Spanissh* Fleet was before that Isle, to the end they might the easier surpris it, when they had no powder to resist them, (as some wise men then conjectured,) are more then probable arguments, that this Fleet was destinated for *England*, to extirpate the Protestant party; and that by the desperate confederacy of the predominant Popish faction, and their great Patriots

Notes



triotrs here, who procured them so much favour and protection from us against the *Hollanders*, and would never permit this mysterie of iniquity to be throughly examined. No wonder therefore, if we see the *Popish Rebels* brought over into *England*, to murder *Protestants* now, since the *Spaniards* were thus designed, (as is more then probable) for that purpose then: And whether we may not feare the like designe from *France*, I leave to the grand Councell of the Kingdome to consider.

11. Those *Articles*, I doubt, have beene the true cause of the late rebellion in *Ireland*, and the massacres there; of all his Majesties favours to these rebels, of the late pacification *Articles* granted to them; of his Majesties departing from, taking up armes, arming all *English* *Papists*, and sending for *Popish Irish* rebels into *England*, to fight against the Parliament, and of his siding with, relying on the *Popish* party, to whom he is obliged to adhere, and so ingaged against the Parliament, for feare they should execute all old, and make new Lawes against *Recusants*, contrary to his promised Oaths, and *Articles*.

12. Wee may hence assure our selves, that wee can never have any reall pacification with the King and his *Popish* party, without a toleration of their religion, and a suspension, or repeale of all Lawes against them, according to the preceding *Articles*; and in case his Majestie should prevaile against the Parliament, we must expect an absolute establishing of *Poperie*, and suppression both of the *Protestant* party and Religion. Yea, seeing *His Maiesie* is both by Oath and *Articles*, not to endeavour by any means at all, to withdraw the *Queen* from the profession of the *Romish Religion*; whereas she on the other side, is left free, by all meanes and arts that may be, to withdraw the King from the *Protestant Religion* to her owne, and his children too: Wee have great cause to feare (if *Adams*, *Solomons*, or *Ababs* seducements by their wives be duly pondered) that his Majesty, (now wholly alienated from his Parliament, and best *Protestant* Subjects, by the *Queen* and *popish* Counsellors, and resigning himselfe up to the Councils, Armies, Forces, Guard of his *Roman Catholike* Subjects, who have the custody both of his person, and next heires apparant to his Crowne,) may ere long be seduced to their Religion, as well as to their party; especially, since he hath been informed, That they have a poysoned Fig reserved for him, in case he should refuse it; as is more amply manifested in *Romes Master-piece*.

The next Authority of note, which I then intended to publish, was this notable Passage of *N. Le Maistre*, a *Sorbon* Priest, in his *Instauratio Antiqui Episcoporum Principatus: Parisiis 1633. Cum privilegio Regis, & approbatione Doctorum*. (dedicated to all *Cardinals*, *Archbishops*, *Bishops*, *Priests* and *Clergie* of the Church of *France*) *Lib. 2. p. 273. to 83. cap. 15.* Thus intituled: *Corolarium libri secundi; Vbi nonnulla de persecutione Episcoporum, & de Illustrissimo Antistite Calcedonensi.* For the clearer understanding of which Passage, I must prefix this Prologue; After the death of *William* Bishop of *Calcedon* in *England*, most of the *English* secular Priests, together with the *Benedictines*, for the advancement of the *Romish Catholike Religion*, became suitors to the *Pope* and his *Conclave*, to have one or more *Popish Bishops*, created by the *Popes* to be sent over into *England*, to ordaine Priests, give confirmation, and exercise *Episcopall jurisdiction* there; The *Regular* Priests, and some others here, did stily oppose this design; but the *Episcopall* *Secular* and *Benedictine* party prevailing, *Pope Urban* by his speciall Bull, bearing date, the 4. of



August, *An.* 1625. (which I finde printed in *Censura propositionum quarundam, &c. per facultatem Theologiae Parisiensis facta, Parisiis, 1635. p. 63. 64. 65.*) created \* *Richard Smith* Bishop of *Calcedon*, and sent him over into *England*, to exercise *Episcopall jurisdiction*, and to be *superintendent* over the *Priests* within the *English Dominions*, according to the tenor of his *Bull*; hereupon \* *Nicholas Smith, Daniel a Icau, Herman Lomelius*, and other *Regular Priests*, writ divers printed *Treatises* against *Episcopacie*, and the inconvenience of having a *Bishop* in *England*; whose bookes were referred to the *Examination* of the *faculty* of *Paris*, and there censured, *An.* 1630. in the forecited *Censure, &c.* the *Sponge* of which *Censure*, written by *Herman Lomelius*, was answered by *Le Maistre*; and withall, they raised up such a *faction* and *persecution* against this their new *Bishop* of *Calcedon* in *England*, and *Ireland* among the *Popish party*, that they chased and banished him out of *England* into *France*, where he was entertained by *Cardinall Richelleiu*. Upon this occasion *Le Maistre* thus writes in his *Defence*, and prints the ensuing *Letter* of *Rudensindus Balo*, *President* of the *Benedictine English Monkes*, in these very termes:

‘ *Nunc vero Episcopum, &c.* But now they see the *Bishop* of *Calcedon*, shining  
‘ on every side round about, with the splendor of *Vertue*, by whose amiable light  
‘ and prudence, if the tempest should become more hard, it might have been as-  
‘ swaged and calmed; I say, the *Bishop* of *Calcedon*, greatly desired by the people,  
‘ coming FROM THE POPE, most humanely entertained by *Christians*,  
‘ not greivous to the enemies of our Faith, some enflamed with private hatreds and  
‘ grudges, have expelled, have suborned secret accusers and *Sycophants*, as if them-  
‘ selves would urge and imitate an OVERMUCH REMITTED PERSE-  
‘ CUTION, who cease not to complaine of the grievousnesse of persecution.  
‘ You (will you that I should speake) have made; you have raised a persecution;  
‘ neither hath Religion ever suffered under a more grievous evill, then by impiety  
‘ cloaked, under the colours of a religious fruit: For what was there, that might  
‘ provoke your gall against so great a man, unlesse you purposed to execrate honesty,  
‘ sanctity, modesty, courtesie, wisdom, with the most filthy kindes of enmities?  
‘ Unlesse, like the *Syberites*, you scatter reproaches against the *Sunne*, and indure  
‘ not the light of so great innocence, which no man ever ought to shun, but he who  
‘ would not imitate it?

‘ Now all *France* is overflowed with greatest indignation against your madnesse,  
‘ from which since so many mischeives have proceeded, this one commodity accrues  
‘ to behold and imbrace so great a man; so illustrious a *Champion* of the *Gospell*,  
‘ so acceptable and lovely to our most eminent *Duke* and *Cardinall*; But in the  
‘ meane time, the filthy patrocination of certaine *Writers*, may cease to draw clouds  
‘ over your wickednesse: Did not *Bishops* heretofore carry *divine* bookes with them  
‘ wheresoever they went, even whiles the persecution was vigorous, &c? Did they  
‘ not, when driven into caves, hold assemblies, reforme *Priests*, performe holy duties,  
‘ dispense sacred mysteries? What then forbids the same things, and others which  
‘ are not of greater pompe to be performed in *England*; especially, WHERE  
‘ THIS HEAT OF PERSECUTIONS HATH CEASED,  
‘ THROUGH THE DIGNITY OF A MAGNANIMOUS  
‘ KING; AND MOST INVINCIBLE PRINCE, BY THE  
‘ BORBO-

\* See the Popes  
Briefe.

\* See my Cata-  
logue of Testi-  
monies in all  
Ages, to prove  
the Parity, and  
Identity of Bi-  
shops and Pref-  
byters. The 3.  
Squadron.



‘BORBONIAN STAR WHICH HANGS OVER THESE  
‘COUNTRIES IN A MOST DEARE WIFE : By which  
‘STARS, AS BY THE DIOSCURI, PERADVENTURE  
‘THE TEMPEST OF PERSECUTION WILL IN TIME BE  
‘APPEASED, and THE GENEROUS PRINCE MAY AC-  
‘KNOWLEDGE THE SAME CHRIST, UNDER WHOM  
‘HIS ANCESTORS HAVE SO GLORIOUSLY TRIUM-  
‘PHED. But that it may appeare, by how many votes the Bishop of *Cal-*  
‘*cedon* came desired into that Province, I subjoyne a copy of a Letter, by which  
‘the most noble Society of *Benedictines* earnestly required Doctor *Smith* to be  
‘given to them for their *Bishop*, by the Senate of the Church. And hence it will  
‘appeare, how deserved their pride may be condemn’d, who being but few in num-  
‘ber, have vexed the Bishop of *Calcedon* against the votes of so great a Fra-  
‘ternity; with whom alone I am angry when as in this worke, I complaine of the  
‘arrogancie of certaine men, who call themselves Monks: For in others I am  
‘alwayes resolv’d to reverence Religion and Modesty.

The Letter of Father Rudesind, President of the English Bene-  
*dictines*, to the sacred Congregation, consecrated to the PROPAGATION  
OF THE FAITH, 12 Decemb. 1624.

‘MOST Illustrious, and most Reverend Lords of the most ancient Senate of  
‘the Catholique Church; peradventure wee doe a new thing, and hitherto  
‘unaccustomed; yet (as we hope) neither ingra’efull, nor unpleasant to your piety,  
‘Monks, endeavouring to promote the cause of secular Priests; although truly how-  
‘soever the abusive speech of the vulgar distinguisheth the Clergie from the Regu-  
‘lars; as if the Secular Priests onely should constitute the Clergie, but the Regu-  
‘lars should by no meanes belong to the body of the Clergie; yet we *Benedictines*,  
‘were alwayes of a far other opinion, esteeming even our selves to be some part of  
‘the Clergie, although not a ruling part, yet an assisting part, out of the most an-  
‘cient priviledges of the Sea Apostolike; we doe not therefore a thing diffe-  
‘rent from our profession, if wee suffer together in the difficulties of THE  
‘ENGLISH CLERGIE, since we judge the same in part to extend unto  
‘our selves: verily we should not deserve to be under Christ the head of the Cler-  
‘gy, if we should not suffer together with the body, especially with the body of the  
‘ENGLISH CLERGY, of which we remember the greatest part by far in  
‘the primitive Church of the English, to have been of our fathers the Monkes of  
‘Saint *Benedict*.

‘For that conjunction and participation therefore which our Body hath alwaies  
‘had in *England* with the secular Clergy, presuming (most illustrious men) of your  
‘benignities to the assistance of the said troubled Clergy, wee have thought wee  
‘ought to occurre according to our severall abilities; not as ambitiously seeking any  
‘authority among them, but as those who judge, that even our tranquility doth de-  
pend



pend on their quietnesse. For we most truly judge, that it is the onely method of Peace and concord, that to every Order may be attributed what is its owne, that due honour and authority may be rendred to the Clergy, and their Priviledges may be preserved inviolable to the Regulars. Hence is it, that under the best and most prudent old man of pious memory, Doctor *William Bishop*, THE MOST REVEREND ORDINARY OF ENGLAND, and Bishop of *Calcedon*, the pious foundations of an wholsome concord were laid betweene the *Seculars* and *Regulars*, THE WORK E-MEN OF THE MISSION; we *Benedictines* agreeing, (the Venerable Bishop himselte exhorting and proposing) upon certaine necessary Articles of Ecclesiasticall Discipline; whence without doubt it would have come to passe, that the other Regulars following our example, would have consented to the same Articles, and a most joyfull face of mutuall peace and love in the whole Clergy of *England* would have shined forth; but by the death of the holy Bishop intervening, (to him verily mature by reason of his long age, but to us very unseasonable, by reason of the beginnings of peace not yet confirmed) these our endeavours lye in a manner intercepted, and by meanes of the long delay of granting a successor Bishop, almost quite dead.

For wee have received (not without great dolor of minde) from two chiefe men, Master *Matthew Kellison*, and Master *Richard Smith*, ancient Priests, and old Doctors of Divinity, who among others were nominated to our most Holy Lord, to undergoe the *Episcopall charge*, that many things are objected by some, onely out of a shew of the zeale of God, but in truth out of a hope of retarding that businesse, then which there is none more necessary for the advancement of Religion, and Piety in *England*, Wherefore I deemed it appertained to the office of fraternall charity, and to the zeale which I owe to Gods glory, that I, who unworthy preside over a great part of the Regular Priests in the ENGLISH Mission. FOR WEE RECKON ABOVE SIXTY BENEDICTINE MONKES IN ENGLAND, SVBIECT TO OVR CONGREGATION (AND WE PREPARE FARRE MORE IN OVR COVENTS TO THE FVNCTIONS OF MISSION,) that I might give testimony to the Truth, and to the innocency and credit of the said Priests. I therefore humbly and sincerely signify to your most Illustrious Lordships, that the said Venerable Priests, Dr. *Matthew Kellison*, and Doctor *Richard Smith*, have been now very familiar known both to me, and to the other brethren of our congregation, by the conversation and experience of many yeares, and that their manners are very well discerned by us. Therefore, before God I testifie, that they, both by us, and ALMOST BY ALL THE CATHOLIKES IN ENGLAND are had in so great veneration; whether wee respect their integrity of life, or excellency of learning, that we suppose there cannot easily be found their Peeres, much lesse their superiours in all the Clergy of *England*, whether Regular, or secular. And truly the glory of both their learning is sufficiently knowne to the Catholike world, by the most learned Bookes, set forth by both of them against Hereticks, in *Latin* and *English*, but to us it is more specially knowne, who have knowne both of them to have a long time governed the Chaire with great praise of learning, as well in *Phylosophy* as in *Theology*; and we know that Dr. *Kellison* was chiefe Professor of Divinity for many yeares in the



the Vniversity of *Rhemes*, and that Doctor *Richard Smith* was first conjoynd in the society of Studies, to the most learned Bishop of *Lusson*, now Cardinall of *Richelieu*. And concerning the integrity of both their lives, we can say, (seeing both of them are familiar to us and our Brethren by their almost daily conversati- on,) that we never yet knew any thing in their manners, which might not beſeeme grave Bishops, yea that we have alwaies found so great gravity, meekeneſſe and devotion in them, as that wee may deservedly rejoyce; we have been conjoynd to them in a most firme amity for many yeares. And this our testimony concerning them, is so much the more worthy of acceptation, that whereas we are of that order of Monkes, who had the chiefeſt power heretofore in *England*, who had cleaven Bishopricks in their power, and the Regiment of Cathedrall Churches, computing also the *Arch-Bishopricke of Canterbury*, if we would doe after the manner of men, it is more likely for the desire of ancient power, we would rather resist the secular Clergy as emulous, than give assistance to them. But wee emulating the humanity and sincerity of our Fathers, and seeking the glory of Christ; not our owne honour, desire the quiet, profit, and encrease of the secular Clergy, as much as our owne tranquility. Therefore we onely affirme, that these things which wee have testified of the fore-named Doctors, are so manifestly knowne to all good men in OVR ENGLAND, that verily they may suffer a great scandall, whoſoever shall dare irreverently to back-bite the said Priests of Christ before your tribnall.

Therefore we *Benedictines*, your humble Servants and Sonnes, beſeech you, that rejecting their accusations (who denigrate the fame of the best Priests, onely that themselves alone in a *Clergy without an head*, may shine as it were by an Anteperistifis, that they may seeme *Hierarchicall*, and by a division of mindes in the Clergy, may thinke that the best way to greatneſſe lyeth open to them,) you would be pleased TO GRANT A BISHOP TO OVR ENGLAND, seeing that no Province of the Catholike world hath more neede of one, Whether we respect the necessity of the Sacrament of *confirmation*, whose frequent ministracion by the Reverend *Bishop of Calcedon*, hath wonderfully erected the minds of our *Catholikes*, or the concord & dignity of the Clergy, and the observance of Ecclesiasticall Discipline, which seemes by no meanes to be able to be preserved without *Episcopall Authority*: NEITHER IS IT TO BE DOUBTED (for we have already scene the GOOD SVCCESSE VNDER THE FIRST BISHOP) that ANOTHER BISHOP BEING CONSTITVTED, you WOULD BEHOLD MORE IOYFULL FRVITES WITHIN ONE TWO YEARES IN THE ENGLISH MISSION, THEN HITHERTO YOY HAVE BEHOLD FOR SIXTY YEARES NOW ELAPSED THERE BEING NO BISHOP IN THE SAME. Neither ought the Religious to feare, least *Episcopall Authority* should be burthensome to them, for the Authority instituted by Christ can hurt none who is truly a Christian: and wee see not why the *Régulars* with their priviledges, given them by the Apostolike See for most just Reasons, may not as happily agree with a *Bishop and secular Clergy in the English Mission*, as well as we see they every where doe out of *England*, especially seeing a forme is already affected, at least by us, who by the

Popish Bishops  
the greatest and  
speediest  
meanes to pro-  
mote Popery:

exhortation



‘ exhortation of the most Reverend Bishop of *Calcedon*, conspire in the best concord with the secular Clergy, and in the observance of a uniforme Discipline, saving our priviledges : And whosoever at last is to be Bishop, but especially if hee shall be one of the two here named ( whom we know to be very friendly to the *Regulars*) we doubt not, but that the same sweetnesse of concord, and conformity of Discipline will be continued, God directing the endeavours of us all.

‘ These things ( most illustrious *Cardinals*, Patrons, to be especially observed ) I have which in the name of my selfe, and of the whole congregation, I would humbly professe in the cause, and for the cause of our secular Clergy of *England*; it remaineth that I should earnestly request your most illustrious *Lordships*, most gratefully to accept of this my service, and that you would vouchsafe by your Authority to foster and corroborate our Congregation, ( which neither yeelds, nor will ever yeeld to any Society or Congregation in true observance towards the See *Apostolike*. Now the God of glory, and our Lord Iesus, blesse your Lordship with perpetuall safety, to the comfort and honour of his Chureh. From the Covent of *Saint Gregory* of the *Benedictines* at *Doway* in *Flanders*, the twelfth of December, 1624.

*The most humble Servant and unworthy Sonne of your most illustrious Honours.*

F. *Rudesindus Barlo*, President of the ENGLISH CONGREGATION of the Order of *Saint Benedict*.

BY which passage and Letter it is most apparant : That the Kings match with the Queen was both in designe and event, the greatest means to advance *Popery* in *England*, to suspend the Lawes and proceeding against *Popish* Priests and Monkes ; and to reduce both the King and Prince to the entertaining and professing of the Roman Catholike Faith ; as *Le Maistre* his words assure us : and this the *Articles* of agreement made and sworne to by the King, upon the marriage with the *Queene*, confirme. What power these *Benedictine* Monkes have gained in *England* since this letter, appears by the *Popes* new printed *Briefse* directed to them, and by this memorable story. Anno 1634. *Lewes Cooke* Generall of the *Benedictines* dying without issue at *Temple Cowly* in *Oxfordshire*, where he had Purchased divers lands and goods; his brother a *Civillian* in *Ireland* hearing of it comes over and claimes his lands as heire, his goods as Administrator to him : the *Benedictines* withstood his claime to both, alleadging, that he purchased both goods and Lands with the mony of the Order, and for their use and maintenance onely. And by *Sir William Howard*, and their Court friend there, made such a strong party against the heire, that despairing of his owne right he made his addresses to *Sir John Bankes* the Kings Attorney, and procures a Commission of inquiry, with a *Fiat* under his hand, dated 2. January 1635. to intitle the King to the Lands and goods, as a mortmaine purchased to the use of these Monkes ; whereupon they compounded with the heire, and gave him 300. l. as I am credibly informed by *Mr. Bernard*, who drew the commission, whereupon it proceeded no further.

I shall conclude, with the testimony of two *Englisch Iesuites* which I fitted for the Presse, *An. 1636.* in this ensuing peice, sent lately to me by a friend, who preserved it beyond my expectation, as if Gods providence had reserved it to accompany the Premises.





# The Iesuits Looking-glasse :

OR,

The testimony of two late Priests and Iesuits  
touching the present condition of the Church of  
England, and the greatest swaying  
Prelates thereof.

1036.



Christian Reader, it is \* *Aquinas* his observation, that from the time \* In Gen. 6.  
that Bishops were indowed with wordly honours, offices, riches,  
power, and great temporall possessions (the very bane and poison of  
the Church, as (b) Authors stile them) *EX TUNC exortisunt* (b) *Marius de*  
*in Ecclesia Gigantes, in magnis & mirabilibus supra se ambulantes,* *Schismate l. 4.*  
*qui potius videntur Reges vel Marchiones, quam Episcopi: what* *Poly chron. l. 4.*  
*c. 36.*  
good fruits their Lordly Princely pompe and greatnesse produced, the same Au- *Joann is de Pa-*  
thor presently subjoynes: *Et ideo non mirum si per eos erigatur STATUA BA-* *rismus c. 22. in*  
*vita Sylvestri.*  
*BYLONIS, & terrena civitas dilatetur: And therefore (saith he) it is no wonder,*  
if the image and tower of spirituall Babel be erected by them, and the terrene City of  
*Romish Babel enlarged.* This being an experimentall verity in *Aquinas* his age, it  
makes me the lesse to wonder at the present industry and practice of our Lordly  
Prelates, who following the footsteps of their Pontificall Predecessors, bend all their  
force and power to re-erect the long since demolished Tower of Romish Babel among  
us, and enlarge this earthly City, though with the utter ruine of our established Reli-  
gion (the thing that first advanced them to their Lordly dignities) which they now  
most ungratefully requite. This desperate confused Babel-plot of theirs, long smothered  
from the vulgars knowledge, is now palpably discovered to the publike view  
of all men, not onely by the Towers, Statues, and walls of Babel (to wit, high Al-  
tars, Crucifixes, Images, Altar-clothes, Tapers, Basons, &c.) lately erected in most  
Churches (especially Cathedrals) by these Lordly Babel-builders, but likewise by  
their fellow-labourers, and confederates in this plot and structure, to wit, Popish priests  
and Iesuits: who now over-joyed with the towardly forwardnesse and maturity of  
this their outside, begin in printed Bookes to glory of it, for the better encourage-  
ment and increase of their Roman Catholike faction; and being privy both to their  
Lordships bosome counsels and secrets (which ordinary poore Protestants are alto-  
gether ignorant of) thinke all now so cock sure on their party; that they begin to  
divulge in print our Prelates secret aymes and popish designes; yea, to discover and  
magnifie those Statues and walls of Babel, which their Lordships have already see-  
up in our Church.



Take but two late instances instead of many, as a most bright Crytall Looking-glasse, wherein you may exactly behold their Lordships Romish faces and actions, without prejudice or partiality; no Puritans having more lively and truly reflected their true portraitures or shadows, then these Romish Opticks have done.

The first booke I shall instance in, is intituled, *A direction to be observed by N.N.* written by an English Priest or Jesuite (yea, printed here in England in our mother tongue, to the end we might all take notice of it) since Midsummer last. In the 14. page he highly applauds the now Archbishop of Canterbury, for prohibiting and suppressing Bookes in defence of our Protestant Religion (which he there termes Socinianisme) in these words: *Although I ought not to dissemble, but Doe gladly acknowledge, and deservedly publish on this occasion, for a paterne for others in this Realme, the care of the highest Prelate of England* (in place, grace, favour, authority, not in stature) *in prohibiting the sale* (much more then the printing and importing) *of books tending to Socinianisme,* which page 16. he expressly defines and interprets to be nought else but, *Protestantisme.* O happy Prelate to merit so great Land from a Jesuits quill, as to be prescribed for a paterne of imitation to other Roman Catholikes and Bishops to follow! having now so farre out-stripped them in their owne Jesuiticall practises and stratagems, to suppress and undermine our Religion, that he even runs before them as a paterne worthy their imitation. But stops this Jesuit here? No, for pag. 21, 22. he thus proceeds. *And to speake the truth, what learned judicious man can after unpariall examination, imbrace Protestantisme, which now wareth weary of it selfe? Its Professors, they especially of greatest worth, learning and authority* (and who are they but our great Archbishops, Bishops, and their Heires apparent?) *declare themselves* (you may see now they are past feare, shame, and scorne to keep counsell any longer) *to love temper and moderation. Allow of many things which some yeeres agoe were usually condemned as superstitious and Antichristian: and are at this time* (such strong steady pillars, and grounded Fathers of our Church, or rather Romish brothers are their Lordships) *more unresolved where to fasten* (unlesse with Rome) *then in the infancy of their Church.* (For prooffe of which he gives us this experimentall undeniable demonstration.) *For doe not the Protestant Churches beginne to look with another face? their walls to speake* (to wit, by late erected Images Crucifixes, Laymers Books) *with another language? their preachers to use a sweeter tone?* (that is, to applaud, not declaim against popery and popish writers:) *their annuall publike tenets in the Universty, to be of another stile and matter?* (to wit, for, not against Popery:) *Their Bookes to appeare with Titles and \* Arguments* (as Shelfords. Reeves. Pocklington, *A coate from the Altar.* and others) *which once would have caused much scandall among the brethren? their doctrine to be altered in many things, and even in those very points* (marke it well) *for which their progenitors forsooke the then visible Church of Christ?* (and is it any wonder then if so many hundreds forsake and separate from our Church now?) *Their thirty nine Articles, the sum, the confession, and almost the Creed of their faith are patient? Patient: that is, they are ambitious of some sentence wherein they may seeme to be Catholike:* (that is, of that Romish contradictory sentence which Francisus de Sancta Clara thrice printed, as they say, in England, and presented by a great Prelate to his Majesty, hath put upon them.) *To alleage wife and children in these dayes, is but a weake plea for a married Minister to compassse a Be-*

\*For example:

The Pope not Antichrist: Prayer for the dead: Limbus Patrum. Pictures: Crucifixes, Altars to be used and adored: Auricular confession: Transubstantiation: Free-will, Predestination, universall grace: that all our works are not finnes: Merit of good works: inherent justice: Faith alone doth not justify: Charity is to be preferred before knowledge. Traditions, Counse's: The Law possible to be kept, &c.

n: face:



office: *Fiery Calvinisme*, once a darling in England, is at length accounted *Here-  
sie*, yea and little lesse then *Treason* (as the Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and the  
other Prelates judged it in their sentence of Doctor *Bastwicke*, where they much  
railed upon worthy *Calvin*, whose bookes they are unworthy to beare.) Men in  
word and writing (to wit, in their Sermons and printed books) use willingly the  
once fearful names of *Priests* and *Altars*: (I would *Richard Shelsford* Priest, and  
*John Squire* Priest, with their new fraternity of *Priests*, would consider this, and chose  
that preach and write for *Altars*.) Nay, if one doe but mutter against the placing  
of the *Altar* after the old fashion, for a warning, hee shall bee well warmed with  
(d) A *Cole* from the *Altar*. English Protestants are (e) now put in minde, that for  
Exposition of Scripture, by *Canon* (f) they are bound to follow the ancient *Fa-  
thers*. And to conclude all in one maine point. The Protestant Church in England  
(of whom the premises are spoken) professeth so small antiquity and so weake  
subsistence in it selfe, that they acknowledge no other visible being for many ages,  
but in the Church of *Rome*. Thus and much more this *Iesuite*, from his owne experi-  
mentall observation and reading.

Now well fare thy heart good honest plain-dealing *Iesuite*, for giving us such a  
lively Character and representation of the present face of our Church, and practi-  
ses of our Lordly Prelates that are of greatest Authority; and this thy timely disco-  
very of their *Graces Romish* designs, proceedings, Apostacies, for which all England  
shall con thee thanks. Had any *Puritan* or *Protestant* writ or muttered half so much,  
against these great Lordly Prelates (as appeares by the late handling of worthy  
Mr. *Burton*\*) he had been haled by head and eares out of his house, committed close  
prisoner, suspended, persecuted with all violence, complained of to his Majesty as  
a *seditions, factious, rebellious person, pursuivanted, pillored, condemned for a Scanda-  
lum Magnatum* long ere this, and made a publike \* *spectacle unto the world, unto  
men, and unto angels*: But thou being a *bird of their owne feather*, one of their own  
fraternity, confederacy, applauding, not condemning these their courses and pro-  
ceedings, shalt escape scotfree without feare or danger, and perchance have a good  
boone for thy paines ere long: So much safer and securer is it now, for any man to  
be a *Seminary Priest* or *Iesuite* in England (though therein a \* *Traitor* by our *Laws*)  
then a faithfull *Minister* or painfull *Preacher* of the *Gospel*, rightly discharging his  
duty to *God* and the *King*. O times! O Lordly Prelates for the *Popes* own tooth!

The second Booke I shall nominate, is inscribed, *Paraphrasticall and devout Dis-  
courses upon the Psalme, Miserere*, composed by *Ch. M.* (an English *Iesuit*, as it  
should seeme, who hath formerly written at \* large of the *Masse* and *Transubstanti-  
ation*, the *Iesuits* badge standing in the front of the *Epistle* to the *Reader*) Anno  
1635. approved by *George Colvenerius* Chancellour of the *Unlversity of Doway*,  
and Censor of Books, *Dnaci* 30. *Martii* 1635. In the *Epistle* to the *Reader*, this  
*Iesuit* hath this remarkable passage: 'I have lived long out of my Country, and  
' so know not who are the greater, who the lesser sinners; yet this I know in gene-  
' rall, that there must needs be many and great sinners in England, because where  
' there are many beleivers (as there are in England) there are many ill beleivers  
' (true faith and beleeve being but one) and consequently many ill livers, true  
' faith being the rule and square of good life, &c. Whereupon these my paraphra-  
' sticall Discourses, and pitifull lamentations of *King David*, I intend for all sin-

(d) A little  
bocke so inti-  
tuled, printed  
1636.

(e) Sunday no  
Sabbath, prin-  
ted 1636.

(f) Canons.  
1571. Can. 19.

\* For his God  
and the King.

\* I Cor. 4. 9.

\* 27 Elix. c. 23

\* So he writes  
p. 257.



\* Rom. I. 1

ners, as well Catholikes as not Catholikes, and of whatsoever Religion; \* I being a debtor to all, and because I would have them all peruse these discourses, I abstaine from controversies in Religion, lest I should avert any from the reading of them: onely in paraphrasing the last two verses of this Psalme, occasion being offered, I speake of the unbloody and dayly sacrifice of the Altar, but so, that I rather touch it, then handle it; mention it, then treat of it; suppose it, then prove it in that manner as I might; hoping that this Doctrine now, will not bee distastfull: (and why so? marke it, I beseech you) for seeing that now in England in very many Churches, Altars, which heretofore were throwne downe, are againe erected (by whom, I pray, but by Lordly overswaying Prelates and their Creatures?) according to the laudable example and pious use and custome of the Catholique (to wit the Roman) and even \* primitive Church; to averre a true sacrifice will not be ill taken (to wit, by these Altar erecting Prelates and Priests of ours) because to allow of Altars (marke it) is to allow of a true sacrifice, which useth to be offered on them, an Altar and a true proper sacrifice being Correlatives, of which the one inferreth the other, and so the one cannot be averred without the other, nor the one denied without the other. Thus this Jesuit, almost two yeeres since, who might have said much more had he written now, we having many new Altars and Crucifixes since that erected in England, by those Prelates who bow downe devoutly to, if not adore them. See now at last what these great Prelates aims at in erecting Altars in our Churches, in raising and railing in our Tables Altarwise; this Jesuit plainly and truly informs us all, that their direct intention is, To usher in the unbloody dayly sacrifice of the Altar, which to averre a Sacrifice, will not be now ill taken in England, seeing that now in England in very many Churches (then, but now in farre more) Altars, which heretofore were throwne downe, are againe erected, according to the Laudable \* example and pious use and custome of the Catholike Church of Rome; yea, and many new Priests (as Richard Shelford Priest, with hundreds more who will now be called by no other name but Priests; I may adde Masse to it for distinction sake) are already prepared for this true Sacrifice, there being no other end or use of Priests and Altars but for Sacrifice; an Altar (yea a Priest) and a true and proper Sacrifice being correlatives, of which the one inferreth the other, and so the one cannot be averred (as it is now in printed Books and Sermons) without the other. This then being most apparant, let us be no longer deluded with flattering words and fond pretences; but assure our selves that these Court Priests and Prelates who now write and daily preach (even in his Majesties royall presence, and elsewhere) for Altars, bowing to Altars, Crucifixes, Auricular Confession, bowing to the Name Jesus, and the like (the ordinary themes of most Court Sermons) have combined together with Masse-Priests and Jesuits, to bring in the unbloody Sacrifice of the Masse (the Epitome and maine part of Popery) into our Churches, and that very speedily, unlesse manfully resisted and exemplarily punished for this their execrable confederacy against our established Religion; since Altars, Priests, and all other appurtenances in most Cathedrals, Chappels, and Churches, are already fitted for it, as this Jesuit truly informs us.

\* A fallshood: for the primitive Church had NO ALTARS, as is largely and freshly proved: in the Quench Coal in *The holy Table, Name, and Thing*, more anciently, properly, and literally used under the new Testament: then that of an Altar. Written in answer to Dr. COAL (*alias*, A Coal from the Altar) printed for the Diocesse of Lincoln 1636.

\* One Knightly, a Popish Priest, directed how the new Altar at Coventry should be erected, according to the patterne of the popish Altars.

\* See Mr. Burtons For God and the King.

If we now compare these passages of the Jesuits with the late \* practices and Speeches of some of our great swaying Lord prelates, as namely their corrupting of the Common Prayer-Book for the fifth of November, to acquit Popery from the blame



mish of Rebellion and Faction, and Papists from that execrable treason: their purging of the late *Faſt-booke*, contrary to His Majesties *Proclamation*; to free *Popery* from the just imputation of *Superſtition* and *Idolatry*; and *juſtifie Faſting* of it ſelfe to be a good worke and meritorious, without regard to the end thereof. (which the Arch-biſhop of *Canterbury*, in his Speech in *Star-chamber* avoucheth to be his owne act by ſpeciall command from the King.) Their inhibiting all old *Engliſh* bookes to be reprinted, by a late decree made in *Star-chamber*, unleſſe reviewed, purged (from all paſſages againſt *popery*) and new licenced by them and their *Chaplaines*. Their purging of divers paſſages againſt *Maſſe*, *Altars*, *Maſſe-prieſts*, *Sacrifices* of the *Altar*, &c. with other points of *Popery*, out of divers bookes lately licenced for the *Preſſe*. Their ſetting up *Altars*, *Images*, *Crucifixes*, railing in of *Tables*, and raiſing the ground under them *Altar-wiſe*, and then adoring and bowing down unto them like *Heatheniſh* or *Romeſh-Idolaters*; with other particulars ſpecified by theſe *Ieſuits*, mentioned at large by *Mr. Henry Burton* in his new printed *Appeale*, and *Sermon on the 5 of Novemb. laſt*, truly entituled, *For God and the King*; (to which I ſhall referre you) and juſtified by *Richard Shelſford Prieſt*, *Edmund Reeve*, *Dr. John Pecklington*, *A Coale from the Altar*, *Teddar*, *Dr. Lawrence Brown*, & others in their late printed *Books* and *Sermons*; together with their publike Speeches in the *High-comiſſion* in the late cenſure of *Dr. Baſtwicke*, (wherein\* againſt all *Laws*, they were both enemies, witneſſes, accuſers, *Judges*, as that Court often is) for the divine authority of their *Episcopall Primacy*; and in derogation of the *Scriptures* certainty, authority, related at large in his *Apologeticus*; the Speeches of *Biſhop White* now *Prelate of Ely*, and his now *Arch-holineſſe of Canterbury* in the later cenſure of *Mr. Samuel Ward* of *Ipswich*, where the firſt of them openly affirmed, *That Chriſt was in the Sacrament more then Spiritually and by faith*: and the latter, challenged all *Divines* to diſcover the *modus* or *manner* of his preſence, and came up fully to *Biſhop Andrews* his words, for which *Mr. Ward* was queſtioned, ſaying, *elſe it was impoſſible to answer the Fathers*; both of them in a manner maintaining a reall tranſubſtantiation of the *Bread* and *Wine*, and determining point-blanke againſt the *28 Article* of our *Church*, (which defines, that, *Tranſubſtantiation* cannot be proved by *holy Writ*, but is repugnant to the plaine words of *Scripture*: *overthroweth the nature of a Sacrament*; and hath given occaſion to many *Superſtitions*; *The body of Chriſt is given, taken, and eaten in the Supper*\* *Onely after an heavenly and ſpirituall manner*, and the meane whereby the body of *Chriſt* is received, and eaten in the *Supper*, is *faith*.) With their high *Comiſſion* ſpeeches likewise in the ſeverall *Cenſures* of *Mr. Smart*, *Mr. Workman*, and *Mr. Chanſey*, in defence of *Images*, *Crucifixes*, *Altars*, *Tapers*, *Sanctum Sanctorum*, bowing to *Altars*, and the like, point-blank againſt our *Homilies* againſt the perill of *Idolatry*, and others; and puniſhing them onely for preaching and maintaining the *Doctrin* of our *Homilies*, and *Articles*, againſt all late *popiſh Innovations*, (an *inſolency*, a bold impiety not ſufferable in our *Chriſtian Church* and *State*, deſerving the ſevereſt exemplary puniſhments:) All theſe, I ſay, compared with the *Ieſuits* forecited paſſages, are a moſt pregnant, palpable, viſible, convincing *Demonſtration*, to all but ſuch who will be wilfully blinde; that theſe great *Lordly Prelates* reſolved purpoſe, praſtiſe, deſigoe, is ſpeedily to ſet up the *Pope* and *popery* in our *Church*, and reconcile us once more to *Rome*, (as the\* *Cardinall* of *Canterbury*, *Poole*, with other *popiſh Prelates* did in *Queen Maries daies*;) And whether the *Popes* *Holineſſe* hath given theſe his *Vice-Popes* *inſtructions*, *Comiſſions*

\* Cum capitalis ſit inimicus, publicæque hoſtis, tamen in propria cauſa actor, teſtis & judex eſt, id quæ nec apud Turcas, neque Judæos, neque Sarracenos, neque Sarmatas fieri ſolet. Eos qui ſidem Caſari ſervant & Chriſto ſervatori noſtro præcipienti obtemperant, nec ullam aliam ob cauſam hæreſeos nota inurit.

Quicquid libet dicitum judicat. Divina humana decreta juxta contemnit atque conturbat. Iuſgentium violat, Leges nature propbanat, ſacra polluit, indiſta cauſa, nec dum, reos condemnat Aveninus. *Annal. Bojorum* l. 7. p. 611.

\* Here is the *modus* defined which his *Arch-grace* challenged all *Divines* to determine.

\* See *Fox A.A.S.* and *Monuments*, and *Antiquitates Ecclæſ. Brit.* in his life.

thus



\* See Romes  
Master-piece,  
p. 6. 27.

thus to doe; His Majesty and His Honourable councell, may at their best leisure enquire of *Seignior Georgio Con*, (lately come from Rome, some say, as his Holiness *Nuncio*, and with a \* *Cardinals Cap* for *Canterburies Grace*) with whom our Prelates and Court-clergie are over-familiar, to the great scandall and offence of many.

To these I could adde some two or three bookes more, of like nature, one of them declaiming much against *Puritans*, as the *onely men that are enemies to popery*, and hinder the reconciliation of the Church of England to Rome; relating the story of *Doctor Theodore Price*, *Subdeane of Westminster*, his dying a *Roman Catholique*, not long before recommended earnestly to his Majesty by his *Arch-grace* for the *Bishoprike of Bangor*, but rejected by His Majesty, as a man altogether unworthy both for his vicious *Epicurian* life, and unsoundnesse in Religion: together with the late speeches of *Peirceson* and *Hodshan* two *Papists* in *Newcastle*, brought into the *High-commission* at *Durham*, and there coldly prosecuted, for saying and affirming publicly, that the \* *Archbishop of Yorke*, and *Dr. John Cosens*, were both theirs, and of their religion; which other *Papists* also have openly averred in *England*, and more commonly report in forraigne parts, how truly, I referre to themselves and others to determine.

\* *Bish. Neale.*

From all these, we may now clearly discover our great swaying Prelates concealed practices and intentions to set up *Popery*, and easily conjecture that all their late Innovations, *Altars*, *Images*, bowings to *Altars*, raising and railing in *Lords Tables* *Altarwise*, *Crucifixes*, and new licensed *popish Pamphlets*, tend only to this purpose: to bring in the whole body of *Popery* among us, by degrees; which they have well effected, and almost quite accomplished.

This therefore being their cleare resolution, intention, confederacy, as most men plainly discern, and generally complaine of; let us all now at last, before it be too late, ere our Religion be quite lost and betray'd beyond recovery; begin to consider, view, and to the utmost of our powers, by all just and lawfull meanes resolve manfully to oppose, withstand these conspiratours practices, designs, and cry aloud to God and His Majesty for speedy justice upon them, according to the greatness of their Offences, that all others may be terrified from the like perfidious *loyall attempts*.

○ therefore let us now awake out of our drowsie security, and be no longer cheated with their faire words or specious pretexts, which have hitherto blinded the eyes of most. Looke but upon their deeds, and these their *complices* testimonies of them, and then their feined speeches and pretences will vanish into smoke; it being the \* *ancient policy* of *Lordly Prelates* (the readiest men in all ages both to maintaine and set up *Popery*, with the *Popes* universall authority,) to *speake most against Popery*, when they are busiest to bring it in; and to make the fairest pretences, when they are plotting and executing the foulest designs, of purpose to delude the *over-credulous multitude*. I shall therefore close up all with the words of *old Father Latimer*, in his fourth Sermon before *King Edward*, p. 52, 53. where he writes thus of *Lordly unpreaching Prelates*, who bore greatest sway in Church and State, but neglected, suppressed preaching. It is to be thought that some of them would have it so, to bring in *Popery* againe. This I feare me is their intent, and it shall be blowne abroad to our holy Father of Romes cares, and he shall send forth his *Thunderbolts* upon these bruits; and all this doth come to passe through their unpreaching Prelacy. Are they not worthy double honour? Nay rather double dishonour, not be regarded, nor to be esteemed among the people,  
and

\* See *Mr. Tyn-*  
*dals* practice of  
*Popish Prelats*,  
*Dr. Barnes* his  
*Supplication*,  
& 28 H. 8. c. 10.



and to have no living at their hands: For as good Preachers be worthy double honour, so un-preaching Prelates be worthy double dishonour. They must be at their doublets. But now these two dishonours, what be they? our Saviour Christ doth shew, Si sal, &c. If the Salt be unfavoury, it is good for nothing but to be cast out, and troden under feet of men. By this Salt is understood Preachers, and such as have cure of soules. Math. 5: What be they worthy then? Wherefore serve they? For nothing else but to be cast out. Make them Quondams, out with them, cast them out of their Office; what should they doe with a Cure that will not looke to it? Another dishonour is this, ut conculcentur ab hominibus, to be troden under mens feet, not to be regarded, not to be esteemed. And well may they thus be served, who have troden both the Lawes of God and the King; yea, King, Subjects, Religion, Justice, Rights, Liberties, under foot, and being treacherous both to God himselfe, and that Religion which they would seeme to professe, can never be loyall, faithfull to His Majesty, or His people, committed to their care and cure: scarce one of our swaying Lord Prelates being able to say, that he ever converted one Papist to our Religion, or one soule to God, either by life or doctrine, though they have perverted, murdered, starved, destroyed thousands. This was that I then intended for the Presse. 1636

If any English Protestant, after all these visible most apparent evidences of the long prosecuted Court-designe, to set up Popery, and extirpate the Protestant Religion, and the present proceedings of the Papists in Ireland and England by His Majesties Commissions and Authority, (who wholly sides with, and relies upon them as his best, truest, and loyallest Subjects, as they formerly have stiled many of them,) will be yet so wilfully blinded, as to believe, that the Kings and Courts designes are really to maintaine the Protestant Religion, the priviledges of Parliament, the Lawes and Liberties of the Subject: and still joyne with the Popish Royall party against his Religion, Countrey, Liberties, Priviledges, believing their faire specious promises and pretences, before their reall contradictory actions, let him goe on and perish in his incredulity. However, I hope all intelligent Protestants, who have hitherto sided with His Majesty and that party, out of their over-much credulity of their upright intentions, and ignorance of this their secret designe, upon the serious perusal of the premises, and his Majesties late sending of at least 30 saile of Ships from Bristol (a sad effect of its unhappy surrender) besides other ships elsew here, to bring over Irish Rebels, to ruine our Kingdome, and cut our throats (many of which are already arrived, and have committed great murders and insolencies at Bristol, and elsew here, without restraint or punishment) will now, upon consideration of all the premises, for ever desert that Antichristian party, and henceforth unite all their hearts, heads, hands, purses, forces, endeavours to the Parliament, to preserve it, our Church, Religion, Lawes, Liberties, Kingdome, Nation, from that imminent ruine threatned to them by the malignant Popish faction.

I shall close up all, with these few Queres to all English Protestants, who have any sparkes of zeale to the Protestant Religion, or their owne deare native dying Countrey, remaining in their breasts, and yet adhere in person or affection to the Royall popish party, now in open hostility against our Religion, Lawes, Liberties, Parliament, either out of mere ignorance and simplicity, or over-much credulity of his Majesties and that prevailing factions sincere intentions to our Religion, and the Republique, published in so many printed Declarations, Protestations, of purpose to delude the world.

First,



First, what certaine or probable assurance they can receive from all His *Majesties* and his evill Councillours late *Declarations*, and *Protestations*, not to connive at *Poperie*, but cordially to maintaine the *Protestant Religion* in its purity and liberty, to the uttermost of his *Regall power*; when as his *Majesties* ancient engagements by the forecited *Articles* and *Oaths* to *Spaine* and *France*, his *Letters* to the *Pope*, his entertainment of professed *Nuncios* from the *Roman Pontife* for sundry yeeres in *London*, his maintaining of an *Agent* at *Rome*, his forecited *Letters*, *Protestations*, *Warrants* in favour, protection, discharge of the most notorious *Papists*, *Priests*, *Jesuits*, his extraordinary fresh engagements to the *Queene* and *Popish party*, his arming of *Papists* both in *Ireland* and *England* against the *Parliament* and *Protestant party*, his much distasted *Articles of pacification* with the *Irish Rebels*, after their most inhumane barbarous massacres of so many thousand innocent *Protestants*, without any provocation, his extraordinary late favours towards *Papists*, now most predominant in his *Councils* and *Affections*, his toleration of open *Poperie* in *Ireland*, in all parts of *England*, his present war in their behalfe, with his entertaining of sundry *Irish Rebels* neere him heretofore, and sending for \* many thousands of them \* into *England* now, as his best and faithfulest *Subjects*, on whom he most relies, to murder his *Protestant Lieges* in *England* as they have done in *Ireland*, with other his *Majesties* and his *Councillours* late proceedings, infallibly proclaime a direct contrary intention, and quiterosse long agitated designe to all the world?

\* See the Popes  
Briefes, p. 35, 36,  
37.  
\* Yea, & French  
Papists too.

Secondly, with what confidence at all can they expect; that his *Majestie* and his evill Councillours, who have extraordinarily violated, invaded the *Subjects*, *Parliaments* indubitable *just Rights*, *Lawes*, *Liberties*, *Priviledges*, *Properties*, all his reigne (as hath bene publicly acknowledged by the *King* himselfe, and resolved by the *Parliament* when fullest) and since his departure from this *Parliament*, practised it in a far higher degree then ever (contrary to his owne confirmation of the *Petition of right*, the very *Acts* passed by him this present *Parliament*, his many ancient and late quoted *Declarations*, *Proclamations*, *Protestations*, *Speeches*, *Vowes*, *Imprecations*) will after his absolute conquest of the *Parliament* and their *Protestant party* by force of *Armes* (in case he should prevaile) inviolably maintaine their *Lawes*, *Liberties*, *Properties*, *Parliaments*, *Priviledges* and *Religion*, which they have ever heretofore so much infringed, and at this very instant more then ever, even in an open hostile manner?

Thirdly, with what conscience, heart, or spirit they can either in point of *piety* or *policy* confederate and joyne their forces, heads, or purses with the *popish party* now in *Armes* to ruine this present *Parliament*, their owne native *Country*, *Religion*, *Lawes*, *Liberties*, and promote the *Papists* most execrable *Jesuiticall* designes to reestablish *Poperie*, and the *Popes Supremacy* in perfection thorowout his *Majesties* *Dominions*? and how they will be able to answer this their detestable treathery, their desperate impiety before *Gods* or *Mans Tribunals*, or their owne selfe-condemning *Consciences*, at the last?

Fourthly, with what stupidity of heart or sottishnesse of spirit they can ever patiently brooke the late stpendious *Pacification* of his *Majesty* with the barbarous bloody *popish Irish Rebels*, after their treacherous massacring of above one hundred and fourty thousand innocent *Protestants* (most of them *English*) who in stead of taking exemplary vengeance of this their inhumane butchery, hath indulged



indulged them many favours, and termed them, \* HIS GOOD ROMAN \* So the  
 CATHOLIQUE SUBJECTS. And how they can ever quietly suffer Shrewsbury  
 or digest His Majesties entertainement of thousands of them already in His Army; Copy files  
 his bringing over the Protestant English souldiers thence, sent over by the Parlia- them.  
 ment, that the Papists there may take all the Forts and places of strength; His pro-  
 claiming of their Irish embas'd money to be currant here; but especially His sending  
 over ships, and licences to land many thousand of the popish Irish Rebels speedily  
 on English ground, of purpose to fight against the Parliament, and cut the Prote-  
 stants throats in *England*, as they have done in *Ireland*? Certainly, that English  
 Protestant who can sit still and patiently suffer such bloody, barbarous, popish Irish  
 villaines to set foot on English ground for such a purpose, and not rise up in  
 Armes, siling wit<sup>h</sup> the Parliament, and Protestant party, against them, to expulse  
 or cut them off, hath lost both the spirit of an English man, and the zeale of a reall  
 Protestant; yea, he deserves a brand of eternall infamy, and that he and his posterity  
 should be extirpated by these outrageous beastly monsters of men.

Fifthly, whether His Majesties former arming of English Protestants first (with  
 exclusion of Papists) against the Parliament and their Protestant party, and present  
 sending for the Protestant English Souldiers out of *Ireland* (sent over by the Par-  
 liament against the popish treacherous bloody Rebels there, to subdue them) of  
 purpose to fight against their fellow English Protestants for to secure the Irish popish  
 Rebels; and his after arming of English Papists, and present sending for popish Irish  
 Rebels as his last and best refuge, to succeed and second his protestant Forces; with  
 the placing of his protestant Commanders, Subjects. since their union with his  
 popish Forces, *alwayes in the front of the most dangerous desperate services*, but in the  
*reare of his pay, preferments, and Royall favours, and the Papists alwayes in the front of his*  
*preferments, and in places, services of least danger* (as some intelligent men of the Kings  
 owne party have truly observed, and now complaine of;) bee not a most appa-  
 rant Jesuiticall plot to engage the Protestants of either party to weaken, kill, and  
 ruine one the other, that so the English, Irish, Scottish conserated Papists (who  
 are still kept furthest off from danger, being rather Spectators then Actors in the  
 hottest services) may by this their Romish stratagem, speedily become the strong-  
 est or most predominant party, and so easily conquer the Protestants (as well of the  
 Kings as Parliaments side) and utterly extirpate them, with their Religion, at the  
 last, through this their desperate folly, and most unnaturall unchristian discord?  
 Certainly, what ever crafty Jesuited pates may suggest, or impoliticke childish Pro-  
 testants adhering to them, conceive to the contrary, yet those who have any  
 skill in Politicks or Machivilian projects, may most cleerly discern this dereftable  
 designe against the Protestants (and our English Nation too, now devoted as a prey  
 to the barbarous Irish and other forraigne Popelings) without the helpe of a  
 perspective. And can, or dare any Protestants then after this discovery of this plot  
 upon them, be any longer so besotted, as from henceforth to fight for or adhere to  
 those mischievous, treacherous, popish Conspirators, who rejoyce at this their fol-  
 ly, and would thus make them the principall Instruments of their religions, Coun-  
 tries, yea, their owne destruction? I shall humbly therefore beseech all protestant  
 Cavaliers, and Anti-parliamenters whatsoever, of the contrary party, most seri-  
 ously to lay this desperate plot to heart (as some of the very common English Pro-



testant Souldiers (transported from *Ireland* hither, to fight against their fellow Protestants and the Parliament) have already done, and then they cannot but desert that Antichristian side, and for ever inseparably adhere to the Parliament, as some of these poore Souldiers have done lately, to their eternall honour.

Finally, in case the Irish Papists land, and their Faction prevaile, what security or probability can any *English Protestants* who joyn with them, expect either for the safety or enjoyment of their Religion, Lives, Liberties, or Estates? when as those who devoted, designed \*all the Protestants in *Ireland* (though allied to them) to the Sword, had their conspiracy taken its full effect, unlesse they would presently renounce their Religion, and turne *Romish Catholiques*; and have long since plotted the \**Kings owne death*, if He comply not with them; will doubtlesse spare no *English Protestants* life, liberty, or estate, if they once obtaine the upper hand, unlesse they will become the *Popes sworne vassals*: And the rather may they and we believe it, because some of the Irish Rebels lately landed at *Bristol*, (where they murdered two *Vintners* and a *Tapster*, beating out their braines, upon no just occasion at all, and yet were suffered to goe scotfree, and march up in *Sir Ralph Hoptons* Army against the Parliament, as I am certainly informed by some lately come from thence) have openly blamed the *Cavaliers*, for that when *Bristol* was surrendered, they did not put man, woman, and child therein to the Sword, notwithstanding their Articles; though punctually observed in no particular, but violated in every thing, as were the Articles since made with *Exceter* and *Dartmouth*: A sufficient evidence how little trust is to be reposed either in the *Oathes*, *Articles*, *Promises* or *Protestations* of the malignant *Popish party*, whose very Religion instructs them, to keepe no faith at all with *Heretickes*, as they account all Protestants.

\* See *Dr. Jones*  
Booke of ex-  
aminations.  
\* See *Romes*  
Master-piece:

\* *Tom. 9. An.*  
*1624. p. 27, 28,*  
*29, 30.*

Two Acts granted to the *Catholiques*: the one importing a pardon of the penalties which they might have incurred by the Lawes of Parliaments; and the other for the exercise of their religion, every one by himselfe without scandall. Of the repose which the *Catholiques* received in *England* after that *Don Carlo Coloma* was there extraordinary Ambassadour of his *Catholique* Majesty.

What security the Protestant party and Religion; what restraint, disallowance, the *Romish* faction, and their *Roman Catholique* Errours, Superstitions, Idolaties, shall receive in case His Majesty and the *Catholiques* prevaile, will appeare by this observable passage in the *French Mercury*, upon the Kings first Articles with *Spain*.  
From this day (of King *James* and His Majesties swearing the *Spanish* Articles) (writes the \* *French Mercury*) the said *Spanish Ambassadors*, began to sollicite the execution and accomplishment of the promises of his Majesty in favour of *Catholiques*; and after many opinions debated for the forme, and the better execution, it was in the end resolved, that His Majesty should be supplicated, to give every *Catholique* in particular, a pardon under the great Seale, for the penalties which they might have incurred by the Lawes of Parliament made against the *Catholiques*. And that for the time to come His Majesty should likewise by another act under the great Seale also. dispence and permit them to exercise their Religion, every one by himselfe, provided that it were without publique scandall; and that he should exempt them from all the Lawes made against them, by what Parliament soever it were. The said Acts were delivered to the said Ambassadour on the behalfe of His Majesty, by the Lord Bishop of *Lincolne*, Keeper of the Seale, under promises, that they should not at all publish them until that the marriage was accomplished.  
So then (writes *Mercury*) how all things were happily negotiated in *England*, From this time forwards the *Catholiques* there were at rest, without feeling any persecution after the arrivall of *Don Carlo Coloma*; who with a great deale of zeale and diligence obtained the Liberty of *Catholiques* imprisoned throughout all *England*,



England, Ireland, and Scotland. He likewise obtained, that the Informers, Pursuivants, established to seeke out, accuse, and pursue the Catholiques, were prohibited to attempt any thing against them. The Ingresse and Egresse of the Realme was left free to them without Obligation, or swearing the Oath of Supremacy, having onely his Passport. They might goe freely to heare Masse in his Chappell, in to great number and so publiquely, that sometimes there have bene two or thre thousand persons at it. I note whd durit to speake against the marriage have been punished, and amongst the most signall, the Earle of Oxford was sent prisoner to the Tower of London. So as the<sup>\*</sup> Marquesse of Buckingham, writ into Spaine That the Informers, Pursuivants, Prisons, shall serve no more but onely for their owne Ministers, and other persons zealous of the Protestant Religion; (which we have ever since experimentally found to be true, And by the foresaid Acts, the King permitted them to expresse words, the free exercise of their Religion.

They shall be no more obliged to take the Oath of Supremacy.

\* Note this well.

Don Carlo Celoma hath likewise laid the first stone of the Chappell which shall be built for the Infanta in the Princes palace, and the building advanceth apace, to the regret, and to the contentment likewise of many, to see the building of a Catholike Church in the Metropolitane City of the Realme by publique Authority, after that for an hundred yeeres space befoze they had done nothing else there but destroyed them: this and much more doth Mercury truly relate, even in the yeere 1624. when the restoration of Popery was but in the Cradle, before the full consummation of the Spanish match; to what an altitude of Sovereigne favour, power, authority then will Popery and Papists now arrive unto, after all their expences, services, sufferings, engagements for their Majesties: to what an extraordinary low ebbe and miserable condition will the Protestant party and Religion be reduced thorowout his Majesties Dominions, notwithstanding all his Protestations, (in case he should now obtaine a conquest over the Parliament and their adherents,) now Popery and Papists are almost arrived to their manly growth, vigour, and have both the King, Queene, and their malignant Counsell to deeply ingaged to them both by Oathes and Articles; I referre to all Protestants forraigne and domestike, most seriously to determine.

These short Queres, with the premises duely pondered, and digested, should then (me thinkes) induce every ingenious English Protestant yet adhearing to the Court Popish party, speedily to abandon, eternally to desert them, and now cordially to unite themselves to the Parliament, and their Protestant English brethren, to live or die together in the present defence of their endangered Religion, Lawes, Liberties, and dearest Country, which they cannot without highest impiety desert, or inhumanely oppose in this time of most apparent dangers, which threaten their subversion.

Whersfore, O besotted Court-protestants, let me here intreate, advise you in Gods owne language, to<sup>\*</sup> come out from among these Antichristian Babylonians, to separate your selves speedily from the Congregation, and to depart from the tents of these wicked, bloody men; that ye be not partakers of their sinnes, and that ye receive not of their plagues: For their sinnes, (in their most barbarous treacherous, butchering of Gods Saints both in Ireland and England) have now reached unto Heaven, and God hath remembered their iniquities. Reward Romish Babylon, and them, as they have rewarded you, and your Protestant brethren in England in Ireland; and double unto them double according to their workes; in the Cup which they have filled, fill them double. How much they have lately glorified themselves, so much sorrow give them: the rather,

2 Cor. 6. 11.

Num. 16. 21,

24, 26.

Isay 52. 11.

Rev. 18. 4, 5, 6,

7, 8, &c.



for that Romish Babylon now saith in heart, I sit as *Queene* (I would we could not truly complaine, by the underhand practises and conspiracies of *Kings* and *Queens* against Gods true Religion, Saints;) and am no *Widdow*, I shall see no sorrow: Therefore shall her plagues (now suddenly) come in one day, and mourning, and famine, and she shall be utterly burnt with fire; (at least thorowout his Majesties Dominions, if not the whole world) for strong is the Lord God who judgeth her; And the **KINGS OF THE EARTH** who have now given their strength and power to the *beast*, and make warre with the *Lamb* (who shall overcome them, for that he is King of Kings, and Lord of Lords, and they who are with him are called an *chosen*, and faithfull:) and who have committed fornication, and lived deliciously with her, shall bewaile her and lament for her, when they shall see the *smoake* of her burning; standing afar off, for the feare of her torment, saying, *Alas, alas* that great *City Babylon*, that mighty *City*, for in one *houre* is thy judgement come, &c. For by her sorceries were all Nations deceived: and in her was found the blood of *Prophets* and of *Saints*, and **OF ALL THAT WERE SLAIN UPON THE EARTH**: and theretore all the late shed Protestant blood in *Ireland*, in *England*, was originally shed by her procurement (as appeares by the *Popes* owne *Briefe* freshly published, For the inquiry after the death of such *Catholikes* here in *England* as shall suffer any kinde of death in *England* for the *Catholike Faith* or *Cause* during these wars, to the end they may be canonized for glorious *Saints* and *Martyrs* at *Rome*, and by other evidences:) and finally, doubtlesse, shall be revenged in her everlasting punishment and subversion.

\*Revel. 17.  
13, 14, &c.

Matth. 18. 26. Mar. 4. 22.

Feare them not therefore: for there is nothing covered that shall not be revealed; and hid, that shall not be knowne and come abroad.

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F I N I S.

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Errata.

**P**Ag. 25. l. 25. *Priests*, p. 28. l. 7. *Subjects*, p. 36. l. 1. especially, *principally*, l. 15. Tom. 9. p. 509, 510. p. 49. l. shall not, &c.