

SOME
OBSERVATIONS
CONCERNING
IEALOUSIES
BETWEENE
KING and PARLIAMENT,
With their causes and cures.

Raptim Scripta



LONDON.
Printed for John Rothwell 1642.

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THE
SOME
OR REVOLUTIONS

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REVOLUTIONS

BY
KING ROBERT PARLIAMENT

AND

Revolution Script



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Raptim Scripta
OCCASIONAL RESULTS
O R
EMERGENCIES.

1. *The Jealousie.*



Here is a Reciprocall Jealousie, which is the spring to all these distempers. I know there are many other causes which are looked at, but they are subordinate, not Supreme. This jealousy is both in King and Parliament, the first suspects to much change in Religion, and state on the right hand, the last feares too much alteration on the left, and hence it is that the designs of both flew into this channell of prevention and anticipation in the Acts of the Militia, and Commission of Array; now these preventions are misinterpreted and misrepresented, but not on the same grounds nor in the same degrees; the King calls their preventions preparations to Warre, and beginnings of hostility; they recriminate not lesse to him, and while they skirmish and embroyle their pens thus in Remonstrances and Declarations, they raise such a dust and Clouds of scruples and doubts; as troubles the eyes of common judgments, who being prin-

cipled towards both are desirous to decline neither, now for the Parliament they being all Men of publique engagements and fortunes in the Common-wealth, how is it probable their preparations should be hostile or offensive; For that were to be destructive to the things, they desire to preserve and can rationally reason be thus intoxicated? and universall judgement thus reverted.

The mistaken Grievance.

THE Kingdom being much exhausted by the Ministers to the Prerogative, and the Parliament taking the administration at rebound and at second hand, it comes to passe that every legall and Parliamentary imposition weighes as heavy as any arbitrary or illegall payment. so as the Parliament, to their weake disadvantage, were forced to commit a grievance in redressing them, and the commonalty are so intolerable heere, that they measure all Legallity and priviledge by their present expence. So as there is no more remaining; but that hereafter the grand Delinquents, both in Court & State be confiscated for the publike ease and advantage.

A Conjecture on the successe of the present

Preparation by the Parliament.

WHat shall hinder the successe, I demand in a modest inquiry.

Shall any Popular uncertainty? Noe.

For though the Spirits of a multitude be volitant and revolting, yet that divine concurrence which hath quickened them already, can as easily fix, preserve and continue them; and the same power, can enlarge it selfe, and bring in more at pleasure, being confined to no number, time, or other circumstance.

cumstance, and it is alwayes in holy Story that Heaven never draws so many Forces into the field as at Evening, and his assistance is ever late, and yet ever tooone enough.

Shall our Sinnes? No.

For if the decree find out a number of righteous proportionable to it selfe, though not to the unrighteous, (who are ever too many) yet such number shall stop a judgement, and perfwade Justice, as appears in Gods discourse with *Abraham*, now our number is encreased in the Kingdome, Reformation hath got ground both in State, and Parliament, and the returne of our Conscienceous Brethren, strengthens the Spirituall force too.

Shall want of preparations? No.

Have wee not the Grand advantages of power in our hands the Navy and Magazine of the *Kingdome*, which are (in the power and vertue of God,) strong habilliments, are not the Forces too of such whom their owne inclinations presse to the Warre, not violenced by a Royall authority, and are not those motions ever strongest and longest which are most naturall and intrinick.

Shall feare of successe? No.

Are not our principles divine and found, Royall and Legall, did our brethren of *Scotland* faile of their accomplishment, and are wee not as consanguineous with them in our maximes, as our times and constitution of State will allow: and are they not Nationally covenanted in our prosperity and ruine,

shall any feare of the former conquest of Prerogatives? No.

FOR they that can wisely discern times and things, knows that the prerogative hath passed its meridian in most christian States.

The Trust.

Mee thinks the miseries of that kingdom of *Ireland* should Arbitrate the differences of this, and wee should spend time now in blowing our own sparkes, for quenching our Neighbours fire, the King saies the Parliament will loose that Kingdom for not complying, and such a complying as he propounds, may loose this, but if *Ireland* may be saved on a fiduciary condition, that is if the King will but trust with them their desires, and demands, and sure it is but just and retaliable to trust those a while, who have for so many Yeares repoted all in the hands of his Prerogative, nor have any former Delinquencies rendred them yet uncapable, nor hath yet prerogative or Libertie miscarried in their trusts, and therefore such earely suspicions, is like a trial and arraignment before a Crime or Transgression.

The Necessary Trouble.

IT is no wonder if the universall corruptions of times and manners bring with it no little trouble and commotion in the redresse. It is impossible that the removal of rivetted evill should be without some disturbance, are Diseases cured without strong operations? are their any cleansing and defections without some motion? and those that had rather enjoy their former condition, how bad-soever without Reformation with some trouble, are such flat and drowlic Spirits, as are looth to rise from their pillow, they have slept on so long, though to have it better composed for their ease heereafter.

The Parliament rescued.

They say all things are worse since parliaments began, Laws and Religion more out of order and nothing done: what an Engine is

gine is this? to hold their hands, and aske why they worke not to stand in their way and aske why they goe not on? but howe-
 ver in all seasons of agitations, and in the intestine of Reforma-
 tions, the legislative power is a little withdrawn, and re-
 tired into advices and counsells, and the administrations is
 then of necessitie more incomplete: We know when *Moses*
 withdrew to the Mount to receive Laws, the people were even
 then out of order, and began to murmur.

*The danger of Preparations both Royall, and
 Parliamentary.*

THe King raises force, and the Parliament, and both for
 securing the Kingdom; and yet such is the nature of these
 preparations, as they appeare with no lesse danger then se-
 curity, and we feare we may perish by the meanes that
 preserves us: Like the patient who tooke so much on the Cordi-
 all, till he made his remedy his disease; but what a condition are
 we in, when while we do not prepare, we are in danger, and
 while we doe, we create one; for how easie it is to perswade a
 people into that which they come prepared for, and how soone
 may the Trumpet mistake, betwixt the accent of peace and War:
 and if the sword be once drawn, I scarce ever knew it so wise
 and moderate, as to distinguish betwixt destruction and vindica-
 tion; betwixt ruine and right.

No Warre.

THe King protects for his rights and the Parliaments, and
 the Parliament for his and their own, and for this defence
 are all preparations. so as I conceive, they are agreed and
 know not; this is *Accommodation* in a riddle, and *Passification* in
 a mist, and providence seemes to over-rule them into union and
 confederation whether they will or nos, so that if any hostility
 spring

spring from this, it must needs prove against a third party, who is the enemy and incendiary to both, and reserved for discovery in due time, and for their preparations.

Not are the combustions of these times in such full parrallel to the former: Formerly the Peerage and Prerogative was the contending parts, now it is more universall, a whole Parliament and a Prerogative, before it was only Civill liberties and priviledges, now it is Spirituall and Divine, which enriches the distemper, and engages Heaven more in the Vindication.

Adde to this, the successe of the Lord of *Warwick* in the Fleete, that of *Sir John Hotham* in Hull, the two principalls and strengths, *rebus sic stantibus*; and this is arguing a *minore ad majus*, from a lesser successe to a larger, from providence in the abridgement, to providence in a volume.

Shall the Revolting and departing of peeres? No,

For the peeres are not now of such power as formerly, it being the pollicy of later princes to cast so much shadow on them as should keepe them coole from inflaming into the distemper of their predecessors, and we know too, *Guidons* successe began not to enlarge, till his number began to goe lesse.

FINIS.

NO 11 1776

The King protects his rights and the Parliament, and the Parliament for his and their own, and for this defence are all preparations to set corrective, they are armed and know not; their determination in a right, and Parliament in a right, and provide a means to overcome them into union and concord, whether they will or not, so that if any hostility spring

Profession, and Our resolution to concur with our Parliament in
any possible course for the propagation of it, and suppression of
Popery, We can say no more then We have already expressed
in Our Declaration to all Our loving Subjects published in *Jan.*
last, by the advice of Our Privy Councell, in which We endeav-
oured to make as lively a Confession of our Selfe, in this point,
as We were able, being most assured that the constant Practice
of our Life hath been answerable thereunto: And therefore We
did rather expect a Testimony and Acknowledgement of such
Our Zeal and Piety, then those Expressions We meet with in
this Declaration, of any designe of altering Religion in this
Kingdome, And we do (out of the Innocency of Our Soule) wish
That the Judgements of Heaven may be manifested upon those
who have, or had any such Designe,

As for the *Scott* troubles, We had well thought that those un-
happy differences had bin wrapt up in perpetuall silence, by the
Act of Oblivion, which being solemnly past in the Parliaments
of both Kingdomes, stops Our mouth from any other Reply
then to shew Our great dislike for reviving the memory thereof:

If the Rebellion in *Ireland*, (so odious to all Christians) seeme
to have been framed and maintained in *England*, or to have any
countenance from hence, We conjure both Our Houses of Par-
liament, and all Our loving Subjects whatsoever, to use all pos-
sible means to discover and find such out, that We may joyn
the most exemplary vengeance upon them that can be imagined.
But We must thinke Our selfe highly and caplessly injured
Our Reputation, if any Declaration, Action, or Expression of
the *Irish* Rebels, any Letter from Count *Rasini* to the *Papists*
for fasting and praying, or from *Teslerus Whitcombe*, of strange
Speeches uttered in *Ireland*, shall beget any jealousie, or misap-
prehension in Our Subjects, of Our Justice, Piety and affection,
it being evident to all understandings, That these mischievous
and wicked Rebels are not so capable of great advantage, as by
having their false discourses so far believed, as to raise Fears and
jealousies to the distraction of this Kingdome, the onely way
their security: And we cannot expresse a deeper sense of the sus-
fering of Our poore protestant Subjects in that Kingdome, then
we have done in Our often Messages to both Houses, by which

we have offered, and are still ready to venture Our Royall Person for their Redemption, well knowing, that as We are (in Our own Interest) more concerned in them, so We are to make a strict Account to Almighty God for any neglect of Our duty, or their preservation.

For the manifold attempts to provoke our late Army, and the Army of the *Scots*, and to raise a faction in the City of *London*, and other parts of the Kingdome; If it be said, as relating to us, we cannot without great indignation, suffer Our selfe to be reproached, to have intended the least force or threatening to our Parliament; as the being privie to the bringing up of the Army would imply; wheteas we call God to witnesse, we never had any such thought, or knew of any such resolution concerning our late Army.

For the Petition shewed to us by Captaine *Legg*, we well remember the same, and the occasion of that Conference: Captaine *Legg* being lately come out of the North, and repairing to us at *Whitehall*, we asked him of the state of our Army, and (after some relation made of it) he told us, that the Commanders and Officers of the Armie had a mind to petition the Parliament, as others of our people had done, and shewed us the copy of a Petition, which we read, and finding it to be very humble, desiring the Parliament might receive no interruption in the Reformation of the Church and State, to the modell of Queen *Elizabeths* dayes; We told him, We saw no harme in it, VVhereupon he replied, that he beleevd all the Officers of the Army would like it, onely he thought Sir *Jacob Ashley* would be unwilling to signe it, out of feare it might displeas Us. We then read the Petition over againe, and then observing nothing in matter or forme We conceived could possibly give iust cause of offence, We delivered it to him againe, bidding him give it to Sir *Iacob Ashley*, for whose satisfaction We had written *C. R.* upon it, to testifie Our approbation; and VVish that the Petition might be seen and published, and then VVe beleevd it will appeare no dangerous one; nor a iust ground for the least jealousie, or misapprehension.

For Master *Jermyn*, it is well knowne that he was gone from *Whitehall* before VVe received the desire of both Houses for the
restraint

restraint of Our servants: neither returned he thither, or passed over by any VVarrant granted by Us after that time.

For the breach of Priviledge in the Accusation of the Lord *Kymbolton*, and the five Members of the house of Commons, VVe thought VVe had given so ample satisfaction in Our severall Messages to that purpose, that it should be no more pressed against us, being confident if the breach of Priviledge had beene greater then hath bin ever before offered, Our acknowledgement and retractation hath beene greater then ever King hath given, besides the not examining how many of Our Priviledges have beene invaded in defence and vindication of the other; And therefore VVe hoped Our true and earnest Protestation in Our answer to your Order concerning the *Militia*, would so farre have satisfied you of your intentions then, that you would no more have entertained any imagination of any other designe then VVe there expressed.

But why the lifting of so many Officers, and entertaining them at *VVhitehall* should be misconstrued, VVe much marvell, when it is notoriously knowne; the tumults at *Westminster* were so great, and their demeanours so scandalous and seditious, that VVe had good cause to suppose Our owne Person, and those of Our VVife and Children to be in apparent danger, and therefore VVe had great reason to appoint a Guard about us, and to accept the dutifull tender of the services of any of Our loving Subjects, which was all we did to the Gentlemen of the Innes of Court.

For the Lord *Disby*, VVe assure you in the word of a King, that he had Our VVarrant to passe the Seas, and had left Our Court before We ever heard of the Vote of the house of Commons, or had any cause to imagine that his absence would have beene excepted against.

What your advertisements are from *Rome*, *Venice*, *Paris*, and other parts, or what the *Popes Nunzio* Sollicites the Kings of *France* or *Spainne* to doe, or from what persons such informations come to you, or how the credit and reputation of such persons have beene sifted and examined, we know not, but are confident, no sober honest man in Our Kingdomes can beleieve, that wee are so desperate or so senselesse, to entertaine such Designs, as
would

would not onely bury this Our Kingdome in sudden distraction and ruine, but Our owne Name and Posterity in perpetuall scorn and infamy. And therefore we could have wished, that in matters of so high and tender a nature (wherewith the minds of Our good Subjects mult needs be startled) all the expressions were so plain and easie, that nothing might stick with them with reflection upon Us, since you thought fit to publish it at all.

And having now dealt thus plainly & freely with you by way of Answer to the particular grounds of your Fears, We hope (upon a due consideration and weighing both together) you will not find the Grounds to be of that moment to beget, or longer to continue a misunderstanding betwixt Us, or force you to apply your selves to the use of any other power then what the Law hath given you, the which we alwayes intend shall be the measure of Our owne power, and expect it shall be the rule of our Subjects Obedience.

Concerning Our Feares and Jealousies, as Wee had no intention of accusing you, so are We sure no words spoken by Us (on the sudden) at *Theyboulds* will bear that Interpretation, We said for Our Residence near you, VVe wisht it might be so safe and Honourable, that VVe had no cause to absent Our self from *White-Hall*, And how this can be a breach of Priviledge of Parliament VVe cannot vnderstand, VVe explained Our meaning in Our Answer at *New-Market*, at the Presentation of this Declaration concerning the printed seditious pamphlets and Sermons, and the great tumults at *Westminster*: And VVe must appeal to you and all the world, whether we might not justly suppose Our self in danger of either, And if we were now at *White-Hall*, what security have we, that the like shall not be againe, especially if any Delinquents of that Nature have been apprehended by the Ministers of Justice, And been refused by the people, And so as yet escape unpunished; If you have not been informed of the seditious words used in, and the circumstances of those Tumults, and will appoint some way for the Examination of them We will require some of Our Learned Council to attend with such evidence as may satisfie you, And all that be done, or some other course taken for Our security, you cannot (with reason) wonder that We intend not to be where We most desire to be.

And

And can there yet want evidence of Our hearty and importunate desire to joyn with our Parliament, and all Our faithfull Subjects, in defence of the Religion and publike good of the Kingdome; Have we given you no other earnest but words, to secure you of those desires; The very Remonstrance of the House of Commons (published in *November* last) of the state of the Kingdome allows vs a more reall Testimonie of our good Affections then words: That Remonstrance valued Our Acts of Grace and Justice at so high a rate, that it declared the Kingdome to be then a gainer, though it had charged it selfe by Bills of Subsidies and Pol-money, with leavy of 600000 pounds, besides the contracting of a Debt to Our Scots Subjects of 220000 pounds.

Are the Bills for the Trienniall Parliament, For relinquishing Our Title of Imposing upon Merchandize, and Power of Pressing of Souldiers, For the taking away the Star Chamber, and high Commission Courts For the Regulating the Councell Table, but words? Are the Bills for the Forreits, the Stannery Courts, The Clerke of the Market, And the taking away the Votes of Bishops out of the Lords House, but words? Lastly, what greater earnest of Our trust and reliance on Our Parliament could or can we give, then the passing of the Bill for the continuance of this present Parliament? The length of which VVe hope will never alter the nature of Parliaments, and the Constitution of this Kingdome, or invite Our Subjects so much to abuse our Confidence, as to esteem any thing fit for this Parliament to doe, which were not, if it were in Our power to dissolve it to morrow. And after all these, and many other Acts of Grace on Our part, that VVe might be sure of a perfect Reconciliation betwixt Us and all our Subjects, VVe have offered, and are still ready to grant a free and generall Pardon, as ample as yourselves shall thinke fit. Now if these be not reall expressions of the Affections of our Soule, for the publike good of Our Kingdome, VVe must confesse that We want skill to manifest them.

To conclude (although we thinke our Answer already full to that point) concerning our Returne to *London*: We are willing to Declare, that we looke upon it as a matter of so great weight,

as with reference to the Affayres of this Kingdome, and to our
owne inclinations and desires, that if all we can say or doe, can
raise a mutuall Confidence, the onely way with Gods blessing to
make us all happy, and by your encouragement the Lawes of
the Land, and the government of the City of *London*, may recover
some life for our Security, we will overtake your desires, and
be as soone with you as you can wish. And in the mean time,
we will be sure, that neither the businesse of *Ireland*, or any o-
ther advantage for this Kingdome shall suffer through Our de-
fault, or by our absence: not being so farre from repenting the
Acts of Our Justice, and Grace, which we have already perfor-
med to Our People, that we shall with the same Alacrity, bee
still ready to adde such new Ones, as may best advance the
peace, Honour, and prosperity of this Nation.



FINIS.

