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The True Relation of the Vnparalleld Breach of Parliament ... by His Majesty, on Tuesday the 4 of January 1641. Being Instigated Thereunto by Unadvised Counsells ... Under Pretence of a Legall Proceeding. Together with a Relation of the Hostile Intention upon the House of Commons / by Captaine Hyde, and Those Other Caviliers and Souldiers That Accompanied His Majesty ... and Also a Relation of the Free and Voluntary Offers of the Trayned Bands of the City of London ... to Defend the King and Parliament Against Malignant Councells and Plots of Papists. Likewise How Certaine Multitudes of Countreymen Came to Present Their Humble Petitions to the Parliament

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A
TRUE RELATION
OF THE VNP ARALLELD
breach of *Parliament* (as is conceivd) by

His Majesty, on Tuesday the 4 of *January*
1641. being instigated thereunto by un-
advised Counsellors, (as is further thought)
under pretence of a Legall proceeding.

Together with a Relation of the Hostile in-
tention upon the House of Commons, by Captaine
Hyde, and those other Caviliers and Souldiers that
accompanied his Majesty in a Warlike manner,
armed with Swords, Pittolls and Dragounes.

And also a Relation of the free and voluntary offers of the
Trayned Bands of the City of *London*; of the Masters of
Shippes, Mariners and Seamen; of the Aprentices of *London*;
of the Trayned Bands of *Southwarke*, and of the
Watermen upon the Thames to defend the
King and Parliament against malig-
nant Councells and Plots
of Papists.

Likewise how certaine multitudes of Countrey-men came
to present their humble Petitions to the Parliament.



LONDON,
Printed *January 12. An. Dom. 1641.*

TRUE RELATION
OF THE VINDICATION

of the Honourable House of Commons (as is conceived) by

His Majesty, on Tuesday the 4 of January
1642. being investigated thereunto by an
advised Council (as is further thought)
under pretence of a legal proceeding.

Together with a Relation of the Hostile in-
tervention upon the House of Commons by Captain

Hyde, and those other Cavaliers and Soldiers that
accompanied his Majesty in a Warlike manner,
armed with Swords, Pistols and Dragoons.

And also a Relation of the free and voluntary offers of the

Trained Bands of the City of London; of the Masters of
Ships, Mariners and Seamen; of the Apprentices of London;
of the Trained Band of Sea-borne; and of the
Warriors upon the Towns in defence of the
King and Parliament against the
name Councils and Bishops
of Papists.

likewise how certain mislanders of Country-men came
to present their humble Petitions to the Parliament.



LONDON

Printed for I. W. at the Sign of the Gun, in St. Dunstons Church-yard.



TRUE RELATION

Of sundry passages in and about
the most honourable House of
PARLIAMENT

On Monday the third of this instant
month of January, his Majesty by War-
rant under his own hand, Authorized
Sergeant Frances, Sergeant at Armes
to come to the House of Commons,
and there to demand Mr. Denzill Hollis, Sir Arthur
Hastling, Mr. Pym, Mr. Hampden, and Mr. Srowd,
whom in his Majesties name, he accused of High
Treason.

The House of Commons returned this answer,
that not only those five Gentlemen, but also every
one of them would lay downe their lives and for-
tunes at his Majesties feet, so he would be but plea-
sed to accuse them in a legall way, and make known
the cause of their Accusation.

The next day being Tuesday, his Majesty (unex-
pectedly) came to the House of Commons attended
with a multitude of persons Armed as aforesaid,
and there in the SPEAKER'S Chaire, demanded
these five Persons, saying he expected yesterday
their obedience

bedience, and not an Answer: When his Majesty a long time together had cast his eyes round about the House, and could not discern any of these five Members there, he was pleased to command Mr. Speaker to tell him if they were there, the Speaker falling upon his knees humbly beseeching his Majesty to excuse him, for he was servant to the House of Commons, and could neither see nor speake without their leave.

His Majestie discerning they were not in the House, graciously departed; but the bloody minded souldiers, some of whom stood neere the doore of the House of Commons, with their Pistols readie cockt, and their Swords erected in their hands, expecting when the word should have beene given with fearefull Oathes expressed themselves, that they lost that they came for, the persons were not there, they mist the opportunity of cutting their throats, and the throats of all those Parliament men of the House of Commons that would not have suffered these five persons to have beene taken out of the House, his Majesties owne servants carrying themselves civilly, and indeed ignorant of the Trayterous designe.

As soone as these damme blades about the number of 400. were gone, the House of Commons, full of griefe of heart to see the priviledges of Parliament thus broken, adjourned in great discontent till Wednesday, the 5. of Januarie, at two of the clock, at which time they met, and concluded of an Order to adjourne the House till Tuseday, the 11. of January, 1641. And in the meane time, appointed a Committee of the House of Commons to sit in London,

don, to consider of the safety of the King, Kingdome and Parliament, and of repairing of the priviledges of *Parliament* so highly broken.

Which meeting hath produced severall Orders and Declarations for maintaining the priviledges of Parliament, which are to be reported to the House, and there to have it's force.

But for the safety of the Kingdome and Citie, which they conceived to be in eminent danger; the Committee for Irish affaires of the House of Commons propounded the consideration thereof to the Committee of the Lords House for Irish affaires, who fate likewise in *London*, who in regard the King had denyed both houses a Guard to protect them; and in regard such an hostill plot was intended, as was apparantly proved declared their opinion, that whereas the King and Parliament was in so great danger; that in that case the Sheriffes of *London* and *Middlesex*, ought to come with the *Posse Comitatus*, to the Parliament to defend the King and Parliament, to which opinion the Comittee of the House of Commons assented, which was communicated to the Lord Major, Aldermen and Common Counsell of *London*, and they delivered their opinions herein, and expressed their forwardnesse hereunto.

This breach of priviledge of Parliament begot much discontent in the Parliament and people, and the more in regard by speciall command, the Articles against Master *Pym*, and the rest was printed, and the same published by Sir *William Killegrue* and Sir *William Plemyn*, and delivered in his Majesties Name (as they safely pretended) to the foure Innes
of

of Court to the end to make these persons the more odious to them and the Kingdome: And in regard the consequence of admitting this Accusation in this manner against these five persons, is a precedent to take away the whole House of Commons at a breath, under pretence of high Treason, if (as God forbid) an Accusation of this nature should be hereafter; and considering that to this very day, 11 Januar. 1641. no Articles of Impeachment is come into the House of Commons by the Kings Attourney or otherwise, or from the Lords House (if any be there against them) in which time that it come from thence by messengers of their owne (if their first depending) the House cannot legally take notice thereof: This, and many other reasons, made the House of Commons to insit upon it, besides the great merit of these persons, whom (as the house hath declared) though as deare as their lives unto them, they will deliuer over unto a tryall, so as his Majestie will proceed against them in a legall way, either at the Kings Bench, or in Parliament, and produce any Subject in England that will stand to make good the Accusation, and in case they fail to make it good, that his Majestie will let them be forth-coming, and a to discover those wicked Counsells that have advised him to this course that they may be brought to condigne punishment.

The City and people in the adjacent parts are so much moved in this businesse, and fearing some suddaine execution may be done upon the Parliament (both the House of Peeres, and House of Commons) and the Lords of the Privy Councell, having declar-

red that this Act of his *Majesty* without their ad-
 vice, and against the Priviledges of *Parliament*.
 That they yesterday declared, that eight Compa-
 nies of the Trayned Bands, with 8. pieces of Or-
 nament, and divers Horsemen mounted shall Guard
 the Committees of the House of Peeres, and Com-
 mons from Grocers-hall in *London* to *Westminster*.
 And the Sea Captaines, Masters of Ships, and Mar-
 riners, with small Barges, and long Boates suffi-
 ciently man'd and Armed with Murderers, Rablets,
 Faulchion and Minion, with musquets and halfe-
 Pikes, to the number of 2000 persons have engaged
 themselves to Guard the Parliament by water. The
 Trayned Bands in *Southwark* have offered them-
 selves to secure all the other side of the water, and
 the Aprentices tendred their services to attend the
 Parliament to the number of ten thousand with
 Warlike weapons, but those the Parliament en-
 joynd to stay at home. And lastly, the Watermen
 tendred their Barges for more safety to carry the
 Parliament men by Water: All which to the great
 admiration of all the Beholders, put in execution
 this day: And that which is most considerable,
 4000 Horsemen are come to the house of Cōmons
 this day, except some of them which lay at *Wxbridg*
 and places thereabouts, with a Petition in the
 name of the whole County of *Buckingham*, that *Mr.*
Hampden their Knight of the Shire may receive his
 Tryall, and not lie under the name of high Treason,
 and cannot obtaine a legall way of Tryall, and that
 if he acquit himselfe (as no good men make doubt
 of) Justice in a high measure may be done upon the
 false informers of his *Majesty*, how neere or how

a great foever; They being confident that it is but
 designe of the Popish party, to put an interruption
 in the proceedings of Parliament, that no reliefe
 may be sent to *Ireland*, but that more Protestant
 blood may be shed there, and that all Acts made this
 Parliament, may be avoyded under pretence of no
 free Parliament: And lastly to force a breach of
 this Parliament, by an untimely adjournment, or
 fayle of meeting through feare of danger.

FINIS



