

# A COPIE OF THE COMMISSION SENT FROM HIS MAJESTIE TO THE CONSPIRATORS OF THE CITIE OF LONDON pdf

## 1: EEBO TCP textual overlap

*A copie of the commission sent from His Majestie to the conspirators of the citie of London: for the raising an army of horse and foot, and levying of money, plate.*

His parents intended to name him Otto, but his grandfather, Ludwig I of Bavaria, insisted that his grandson be named after him, since their common birthday, 25 August, is the feast day of Saint Louis IX of France, patron saint of Bavaria. His younger brother, born three years later, was named Otto. Like many young heirs in an age when kings governed most of Europe, Ludwig was continually reminded of his royal status. King Maximilian wanted to instruct both of his sons in the burdens of royal duty from an early age. There are some who point to these stresses of growing up in a royal family as the causes for much of his odd behavior as an adult. Ludwig was not close to either of his parents. The King replied, "But what am I to say to him? After all, my son takes no interest in what other people tell him. It was decorated in the Gothic Revival style with many frescoes depicting heroic German sagas. The family also visited Lake Starnberg. The two young men rode together, read poetry aloud, and staged scenes from the Romantic operas of Richard Wagner. The friendship ended when Paul became engaged in During his youth Ludwig also initiated a lifelong friendship with his cousin, Duchess Elisabeth in Bavaria, later Empress of Austria. His real interests were in art, music, and architecture. One of the first acts of his reign, a few months after his accession, was to summon Wagner to his court. He disliked large public functions and avoided formal social events whenever possible, preferring a life of seclusion that he pursued with various creative projects. He last inspected a military parade on 22 August and last gave a Court banquet on 10 February The king enjoyed traveling in the Bavarian countryside and chatting with farmers and labourers he met along the way. He also delighted in rewarding those who were hospitable to him during his travels with lavish gifts. He is still remembered in Bavaria as "Unser Kini" "our cherished king" in the Bavarian dialect. In November, Bavaria joined the North German Confederation and thus lost its status as an independent kingdom. Bavaria retained its own diplomatic corps and its own army, which would come under Prussian command only in times of war. This issue came to the forefront in Ludwig became engaged to Duchess Sophie Charlotte in Bavaria, his cousin and the youngest sister of his dear friend, Empress Elisabeth of Austria. Your cruel father has torn us apart. Ludwig never married, nor had any known mistresses. It is known from his diary begun in the s, private letters, and other surviving personal documents, that he had strong homosexual desires. Throughout his reign, Ludwig had a succession of close friendships with men, including his chief equerry and Master of the Horse, Richard Hornig "â€", Hungarian theater actor Josef Kainz, and courtier Alfons Weber born c. Some earlier diaries have survived in the Geheimes Hausarchiv "secret archives" in Munich, and extracts starting in were published by Evers in Wagner had a notorious reputation as a political radical and philanderer, and was constantly on the run from creditors. A year after meeting the King, Wagner presented his latest work, Tristan und Isolde, in Munich to great acclaim. Ludwig considered abdicating to follow Wagner, but Wagner persuaded him to stay. Ludwig provided the Tribschen residence for Wagner in Switzerland. Wagner completed Die Meistersinger there; it was premiered in Munich in Ludwig initially refused to support the grandiose project. However, when Wagner exhausted all other sources, he appealed to Ludwig, who loaned him, thalers to complete the work. In, Ludwig attended the dress rehearsal and third public performance of the complete Ring Cycle at the Festspielhaus. In, he appointed Karl von Perfall as Director of his new court theater. Ludwig wished to introduce Munich theater-goers to the best of European drama. I want to look myself, not to be a spectacle for the masses. In his letters, Ludwig marvelled at how the French had magnificently built up and glorified their culture e. It became his dream to accomplish the same for Bavaria. These projects provided employment for many hundreds of local laborers and artisans and brought a considerable flow of money to the relatively poor regions where his castles were built. Figures for the total costs between and for the building and equipping of each castle were published in In, Ludwig commissioned the first drawings for his buildings, starting with Neuschwanstein and

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Herrenchiemsee , though work on the latter did not commence until An s photochrom print of Schloss Neuschwanstein Schloss Neuschwanstein "New Swan-Stone castle" is a dramatic Romanesque fortress with soaring fairy-tale towers. Ludwig reputedly had seen the location and conceived of building a castle there while still a boy. In , Ludwig oversaw the laying of the cornerstone for Schloss Neuschwanstein on a breathtaking mountaintop site. The grounds contained a Venus grotto lit by electricity, where Ludwig was rowed in a boat shaped like a shell. The king would retire to read. A replica made in can now be seen in the park at Linderhof. Nearby a Moroccan House, purchased at the Paris World Fair in , was erected alongside the mountain road. Sold in and taken to Oberammergau, it was purchased by the government in and re-erected in the park at Linderhof after extensive restoration. From Linderhof, Ludwig enjoyed moonlit sleigh rides in an elaborate eighteenth-century sleigh, complete with footmen in eighteenth century livery. Herrenchiemsee[ edit ] In , construction began on Herrenchiemsee , a partial replica of the palace at Versailles, sited on the Herreninsel in the Chiemsee. Munich Residenz Palace royal apartment[ edit ] The following year, Ludwig finished the construction of the royal apartment in the Residenz Palace in Munich, to which he had added an opulent conservatory or winter garden on the palace roof. It was started in as quite a small structure, but after extensions in and , the dimensions reached It featured an ornamental lake complete with skiff, a painted panorama of the Himalayas as a backdrop, an Indian fisher-hut of bamboo, a Moorish kiosk, and an exotic tent. The roof was a technically advanced metal and glass construction. The winter garden was closed in June , partly dismantled the following year and demolished in These projects never got beyond initial plans. For Berg Castle , Ludwig had a fifth tower constructed for it called "Isolde" and used the castle frequently as his summer residence. When Empress Maria Alexandrovna of Russia visited Berg in , he had the castle magnificently decorated for the duration of her stay there; the castle otherwise, by his standards, was modestly furnished. Controversy and struggle for power[ edit ] Although the king had paid for his pet projects out of his own funds and not the state coffers, that did not necessarily spare Bavaria from financial fallout. Feeling harassed and irritated by his ministers, he considered dismissing the entire cabinet and replacing them with fresh faces. The cabinet decided to act first. Seeking a cause to depose Ludwig by constitutional means, the rebelling ministers decided on the rationale that he was mentally ill, and unable to rule. Luitpold agreed, on condition the conspirators produced reliable proof that the king was in fact helplessly insane. Most of the details in the report were compiled by Maximilian Count von Holnstein, who was disillusioned with Ludwig and actively sought his downfall. The litany of supposed bizarre behavior included his pathological shyness, his avoidance of state business, his complex and expensive flights of fancy, dining out of doors in cold weather and wearing heavy overcoats in summer, sloppy and childish table manners; dispatching servants on lengthy and expensive voyages to research architectural details in foreign lands; and abusive, violent threats to his servants. The degree to which these accusations were accurate may never be known. Bernhard von Gudden , chief of the Munich Asylum; Dr. Friedrich Wilhelm Hagen and Dr. Adding to the controversy are the mysterious circumstances under which King Ludwig died. Deposition[ edit ] Ludwig II of Bavaria towards the end of his life c. Tipped off an hour or two earlier by a faithful servant, his coachman Fritz Osterholzer, Ludwig ordered the local police to protect him, and the commissioners were turned back at the castle gate at gunpoint. Ludwig then had the commissioners arrested, but after holding them captive for several hours, released them. Prince Ludwig Ferdinand was the only member of the Bavarian Royal Family who always remained on friendly terms with his cousin with the exception of Elisabeth, Empress of Austria , so Ludwig II wrote him a telegram; the latter immediately intended to follow this call, but was prevented from leaving Nymphenburg Palace by his uncle Luitpold who was about to take over government as the ruling Prince Regent. The Prince Luitpold intends, against my will, to ascend to the Regency of my land, and my erstwhile ministry has, through false allegations regarding the state of my health, deceived my beloved people, and is preparing to commit acts of high treason. The government succeeded in suppressing the statement by seizing most copies of the newspaper and handbills. The authenticity of the Royal Proclamation is doubted however, as it is dated 9 June, before the Commission arrived, it uses "I" instead of the royal "We" and there are

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orthographic errors. As the king dithered, his support waned. Peasants who rallied to his cause were dispersed, and the police who guarded his castle were replaced by a police detachment of 36 men who sealed off all entrances to the castle. Eventually the king decided he would try to escape, but it was too late. In the early hours of 12 June, a second commission arrived. The King was seized just after midnight and at 4 am was taken to a waiting carriage. Gudden, "How can you declare me insane? On the afternoon of the next day, 13 June , Dr. Gudden accompanied Ludwig on a stroll in the grounds of Berg Castle. They were escorted by two attendants. On their return, Gudden expressed optimism to other doctors concerning the treatment of his royal patient. Gudden agreed; the walk may even have been his suggestion, and he told the aides not to join them. His words were ambiguous Es darf kein Pfleger mitgehen, "No attendant may come along" and whether they were meant to follow at a discreet distance is not clear. The two men were last seen at about 6: After searches were made for more than two hours by the entire castle staff in a gale with heavy rain, at Gendarmes patrolling the park had heard and seen nothing. One account suggests that the king was shot. According to Lidl, he had hidden behind bushes with his boat, waiting to meet the king, in order to row him out into the lake, where loyalists were waiting to help him escape. In his right hand he held a posy of white jasmine picked for him by his cousin the Empress Elisabeth of Austria.

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### 2: Holdings: The kingdome monster vnclloaked from heaven

*A Copie of the Commission sent from His Majestie to the Conspirators of the Citie of London, for the raising an Army of horse and foot, and levying of Money, Plate, Ammunition, etc. 16 March, Unknown Binding -*

She was said to have been born prematurely and was the only legitimate child of James to survive him. The crown had come to his family through a woman, and would be lost from his family through a woman. This legendary statement came true much later—*not* through Mary, but through her descendant Queen Anne. From the outset, there were two claims to the regency: On 1 July, when Mary was six months old, the Treaty of Greenwich was signed, which promised that at the age of ten Mary would marry Edward and move to England, where Henry could oversee her upbringing. The arrests caused anger in Scotland, and Arran joined Beaton and became a Catholic. English forces mounted a series of raids on Scottish and French territory. On the promise of French military help, and a French dukedom for himself, Arran agreed to the marriage. In June, the much awaited French help arrived at Leith to besiege and ultimately take Haddington. On 7 July, a Scottish Parliament held at a nunnery near the town agreed to a French marriage treaty. Beaton, Seton, Fleming, and Livingston. She was considered a pretty child and later, as a woman, strikingly attractive. Henry commented that "from the very first day they met, my son and she got on as well together as if they had known each other for a long time". However, the seventeen-year-old Mary, still in France and grieving for her mother, refused to ratify the treaty. Only four of the councillors were Catholic: Even the one significant later addition to the council, Lord Ruthven in December, was another Protestant whom Mary personally disliked. Elizabeth refused to name a potential heir, fearing that to do so would invite conspiracy to displace her with the nominated successor. However, when her uncle, the Cardinal of Lorraine, began negotiations with Archduke Charles of Austria without her consent, she angrily objected and the negotiations foundered. Mary was horrified and banished him from Scotland. He ignored the edict, and two days later he forced his way into her chamber as she was about to disrobe. She reacted with fury and fear, and when Moray rushed into the room, in reaction to her cries for help, she shouted, "Thrust your dagger into the villain! Chastelard was tried for treason, and beheaded. They next met on Saturday 17 February at Wemyss Castle in Scotland, [82] after which Mary fell in love with the "long lad" as Queen Elizabeth called him—he was over six feet tall. The English ambassador Nicholas Throckmorton stated "the saying is that surely she [Queen Mary] is bewitched", [89] adding that the marriage could only be averted "by violence". Mary returned to Edinburgh the following month to raise more troops. Not content with his position as king consort, he demanded the Crown Matrimonial, which would have made him a co-sovereign of Scotland with the right to keep the Scottish throne for himself if he outlived his wife. He was jealous of her friendship with her Catholic private secretary, David Rizzio, who was rumoured to be the father of her child. She was thought to be near death or dying. Her recovery from 25 October onwards was credited to the skill of her French physicians. Men say that, instead of seizing the murderers, you are looking through your fingers while they escape; that you will not seek revenge on those who have done you so much pleasure, as though the deed would never have taken place had not the doers of it been assured of impunity. For myself, I beg you to believe that I would not harbour such a thought. In the absence of Lennox, and with no evidence presented, Bothwell was acquitted after a seven-hour trial on 12 April. Between 21 and 23 April, Mary visited her son at Stirling for the last time. On her way back to Edinburgh on 24 April, Mary was abducted, willingly or not, by Lord Bothwell and his men and taken to Dunbar Castle, where he may have raped her. Both Protestants and Catholics were shocked that Mary should marry the man accused of murdering her husband. He was imprisoned in Denmark, became insane and died in

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### 3: John Andre: Case Officer – Central Intelligence Agency

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Case of a notorious American defector from the viewpoint of his handler. In May of , two and a half years before its decisive victory at Yorktown, the Continental cause was in a precarious state. Thus all hung in balance, and it seemed one brilliant military stroke on either side could be enough to make the other give up the struggle. His professional competence, along with his social graces and artistic talents, had made him eminently successful at 28, but he was still consumed by ambition. His new responsibilities included that of encouraging defection among the enemy, and so his spirits must have vaulted when at this juncture there came into his office a man purporting to be an emissary from Major General Benedict Arnold. The dossier would record: It would note his rise in three short years from Captain to Major General and his current position as commandant of recaptured Philadelphia, benign to the Tories and neutrals. After all, at this time Arnold had no combat force command and his influence had suffered under the bitter hostility of the left-wing Whigs and his many enemies among the militia officers less competent than he. Let him stew a while, one reads between the lines of the reply. Correspondence was to be maintained through intermediaries or drops, so that no telltale addresses would be disclosed. Pseudonyms would further mask the parties. A code was prescribed -- numbers keyed to pages, lines, and words of a specified dictionary. Auxiliary acid and heat-type secret inks would be used as necessary. The scholar has endless conundrums to solve -- which message crossed which, which was drafted but not sent, what meaning was conveyed by what double talk. Arnold promptly started to produce a miscellany of intelligence information, much of it of current value to Clinton and his staff, but at the same time pressed his side of the bargain, demanding 10, sterling as lump sum payment. Neither would they get down to specifics on the price they were prepared to pay for mere defection. A complete service of this nature involving a corps of five or six thousand men would be rewarded with twice as many thousand guineas. Arnold, in his volatile state of mind, was not easy to handle. The correspondence languished during the fall except for occasional spot reports from Arnold. War Office advice to Sir Henry urged him not "to hesitate at any expense, promises, threats Romantics or moralists may decry such methods of achieving military objectives, but throughout the ages and in every civilization farsighted commanders have employed silver bullets to obviate the expenditure of blood and greater treasure. Exulting, he wrote home: But now for several months he was far away from Arnold and New York, assisting Sir Henry in the siege and capture of Charleston. The Treason Takes Shape In the spring of the conspirators became active again. In June a journey to Connecticut gave him the opportunity to inspect the West Point works in detail, and he sent Clinton a description of how plausibly a quick stroke abetted by treachery might capture the position. When Arnold returned to Philadelphia he still had no response from the British. He became feverish in his importuning, pleading for confidence and stating as fact what was yet only a hope, that he had been assigned the West Point command. Such a meeting presented obvious problems. The American garrison commander could have no legitimate private business with the British adjutant general. There was no safe neutral ground for the rendezvous. Anderson" wrote from New York: I shall be happy to meet Mr. Should I not be allowed to go, the officer who shall command the escort between whom and myself no distinction need be made can speak on the affair I trust I shall not be detained but should any old grudge be a cause for it I shall rather risk that, than neglect the business in question or assume a mysterious character to carry on an innocent affair Only Arnold would know that Mr. Anderson and the escorting officer were one and the same. This did not satisfy Arnold, for how could he avoid raised eyebrows if his ostensible "agent" in New York dealt with him through a British officer? He cautioned his correspondent not to be "so imprudent as to trust a British officer commanding a flag with our private concerns" and concluded, "I do, by all means, advise you to follow the plan I propose of getting to our lines by stealth I will engage you shall be perfectly safe here. With a personal feat of derring-do

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he felt he might break out of the ruck. His spirits must have been high. He had been recommended again to Lord George Germain for the rank befitting his position as Adjutant General, and it is said he hoped to command the corps which would effect the capture of the citadel at West Point. With the now added possibility that Washington and his staff might be taken in the trap, his vision of a blow that would gloriously end the rebellion was almost within his grasp. For never were the fortunes of the Continental Army at lower ebb since Valley Forge. Washington was writing Congress, "Every idea you can form of our distresses will fall short of the reality The patience of the soldiery All our operations are at a stand. As he subsequently wrote Washington: Anderson, from his youthful appearance, the softness of his manners, did not seem to be qualified for the business of such moment. His nature seemed fraught with the milk of human kindness. Presumably the last loose ends were tied up and the assault on West Point, the simulated defense, and the surrender were all arranged. The Yankee commander on the opposite shore decided, out of pure cussedness, to wheel up a four-pounder and a howitzer and bombard the Vulture. The sloop, after being holed six times, retired twelve miles downstream. But his wits deserted him. Probably influenced by the British uniform coat on one of his captors, a recently escaped prisoner, he blurted out that he was of the loyalist part -- in fact, "I am a British officer on particular business. They saw him as a simple captive whose equipage was fair booty, and they particularly cottoned to his boots and hose. In stripping him of these, they stumbled onto the incriminating papers Arnold had given him to carry back, and so they took him to the nearest rebel officer. This officer had earlier been alerted by Arnold to expect a line-crosser named Anderson coming from the British side. When the man now came from the wrong direction and bore most suggestive documents, he grew vaguely suspicious. Thus become a prisoner, I had to concert my escape. I quited my uniform, was passed Thus was I betrayed Alexander Hamilton, as advance aide for Washington, had actually arrived to breakfast with Arnold when the latter learned of the disaster. With a brief farewell to his swooning, co-conspiring bride, he ordered out his barge and dashed down the Hudson to the Vulture, to live out the remainder of his days in the service and as pensioner of the Crown. Thus the defection originally contemplated was accomplished, to the shock and consternation of the continental army and the colonies; but it was only of one man. The big prize of the Commander in Chief, 3, soldiers, and a key defense position escaped the snare. Due Process, Doubts, and Death Washington took no chances, regrouping his field forces to shield West Point against the plotted British assault. The relatively full abstract of its proceedings made by the Judge Advocate General was published by order of Congress and exists today in several editions. For example, he admitted that the boat which brought him from the Vulture carried no flag and that his "surtout coat" concealed his regimentals. All insisted that he had come under a flag of truce and thereafter acted in obedience to the commands of Arnold, the lawful American military authority in the locale. He behaved with so much frankness, courage and delicacy that I could not help lamenting his unhappy fate. This was one of the most painful duties I ever had to perform. He put us to no proof, but in an open, manly manner, confessed everything but a premeditated desire to deceive. Would to God the wretch who drew him to death could have suffered in his place. A prisoner of war, or today a downed airman, is entitled to disguise himself in attempting to escape without making himself thereby a spy. It was at this point, after his expectation of being rowed back to the Vulture under a flag was thwarted, that he concluded, as he said, with "great mortification" that he was a prisoner and "had to concert my escape. Whatever might have been accomplished along this line by competent defense counsel before a completely objective court, the fact is that no real lawyer-like effort was made in his behalf. The concept under which, without articulating it, the board adjudged him a spy was the well-known principle of trespass ab initio, whereby an originally lawful entry into a place becomes criminal by the subsequent commission on the premises of a criminal act. Moreover, the atmosphere of "bloody treason flourishing" surrounding the court must have been highly prejudicial to any chance that a member of the board would undertake on his own motion to exonerate the prisoner by involute legal analogy. What can be said is that the case involved fine points which ideally should have been argued by an aggressive defense judge advocate. None of these had the slightest effect on the stern and embittered commander in chief. He wrote Washington in quiet dignity,

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"Sympathy toward a soldier will surely induce your excellency to adapt the mode of my death to the feelings of a man of honor -- Let me hope sir -- that I am not to die on a gibbet. As he came in sight of the gibbet and realized for the first time that Washington had denied his request, he recoiled momentarily and said aloud: With his own hands he adjusted the noose to his neck, tied his own handkerchief over his eyes, and swung off into eternity. His outward tranquility, which indelibly affected all the multitude of soldiers who witnessed his passing, appears to have been matched by an inner peace of soul. I am sure he will go to the gallows less tearful for his fate, and with less concern than I shall behold the tragedy. The Norwich edition exists in only one recorded copy, in the possession of the Harvard Law School Library. The British press was quick to reproduce the text, stopping only to change its title to Proceedings of a Rebel Board of General Officers, published by the end of November. Even the Irish published it: May 08, Mar 06,

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### 4: Named Entity Browser, Siberia (Russia)

*And the grounds of reporting the Army to be comming to London; and the reports of His Majesty to be gone from the Isle of Wyght. Collonel Hudson committed to the Tower, and others apprehended. And a committee of the House of Commons appointed to examine the businesse, and double guards set about the Tower, and the prisoners kept up close.*

Some Speciall and Considerable Passages: Letters came this day also to Mr Speaker from Sussex, from divers Gentlemen there, some Members of the House, who had sent a resolute Letter to Colonell Goring, to give account why he betrays that trust the Parliament put him in concerning Portsmouth and to shew by what Commission he doth it, otherwise they in that part of Sussex will raise Forces against him: Whereupon Colonell Goring transcribes a copie of two Commissions from his Majesty, and signes them with his owne hand, and sends them to these Gentlemen, the one bearing date the beginning of June, the other in July, requiring Colonell Goring to imploy that Fort according to his Majesties sole directions, to raise a Regiment of Foot and three hundred horse, and to fight, kill, and slay all such as should oppose him. And therefore these Gentlemen desired the Magazine at Chichester might be delivered into their hands to be imployed against Portsmouth. But as to that particular it was thought fit to deferre it till such time as those members of the House that subscribed that Letter did come in person to the House and give a more particular relation of this businesse, wherein they have shewed so much diligence. From Worcester-shire Information was given, That at the Assizes there, a Grand Jury was made, not of those returned by the Sheriffe, but of others upon the Bench new Justices of Peace, and Commissioners of Array, who agreed upon a Declaration in dislike of the proceedings of Parliament, and the Judge and they refused to accept of a Petition or presentment of the Yeomanry there assembled, and that on Monday next the Commission of Array was to be put into execution. Upon Letters from Cornwall, that Sir Richard Greenville, and Sir Nicholas Slaning were very forward in putting the Commission of Array into execution, they were both this day disabled for ever sitting any more this Parliament, and that a Warrant issue out for a Writ for election of new Members in their stead; and the high Sheriffe of that Countie most active in that illegall service, is sent for as a Delinquent. Information came this day, that the six small pieces of iron Ordnance left at Banbury by the Lord Brookes, were fetch away thence by the Earle of Northampton by force of Armes, having about Two examinations upon Oath which were taken at Northampton the 9. Information was likewise given of the carriage of Sir William Savill in Yorkeshire, who enforced divers of the Trained bands of his Regiment to deliver their Armes to be carried to his Majestie to be disposed as he should see cause, but the next day the Souldiers met him out of Towne as he was riding and brought him back by head and shoulders, and enforced him to give them their Arms againe, which he very willingly delivered being glad so to escape. At Skipton in Craven two of the new made captaines of Sir John Malloryes Regiment, got five of the Trained band of companies to consent to goe with them to the King, but at the foote of Rumlesmore they left their Captaines and returned home: The report was made of Sir George Binyons money that was stayd in a Coach going out of Towne, being in all about The House ordered to have their bodies removed to the Kings Bench, and there to have their tryall next Tearme, if they be guiltie of any crime. Certain Information being given of the great abuse of those that keep the passage Boate at Dover, in importing and transporting divers ill-affected persons to the King and Parliament; It was ordered that the Major and juratts of Dover, have a carefull eye of the passengers that goe in that Boate, and to informe the House of any abuse committed by those entrusted with that Boate. It was likewise ordered that the like care be taken for Rye, and that Captaine Cockeram be particularly appointed Clerke of the passage Boat at Rye, and to suffer no horses henceforward to passe into France without order of Parliament, and to stay all suspected persons. The Lords upon this declared not one gainsaying it there being present the Earle of Northumberland, the Earle of Pembroke, the Earle of Clare, the Earle of Rutland, the Earle of Holland, and eighteene Peeres besides that this Proclamation would make the Earle of Essex as Captaine Generall, and in

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him the Parliament, that so appointed him Trators, and all that adhere to the Parliament to be Traytors, and in them the honest and well-affected partie of the Kingdome: The House of Commons according to the desire of the Lords read it, and resolveth as followeth: That whereas the Lords and Commons in Parliament did formerly choose the Earle of Essex to be Captaine Generall of such Forces as are or shall be raised for maintenance of the true Protestant Religion, the Kings person, the Laws of the Land, the peace of the Kingdom, the libertie and propertie of the Subject, and the Rights and priviledges of Parliament: His Lordship shall be disabled for continuing any longer Lord Major of London, and be made uncapable to bear any office hereafter in the City of London, and be imprisoned during pleasure, and made incapable of receiving any further honour hereafter. Certain information came that a ship is come in at Scarborough with Armes for Foot and Horse out of Holland unto his Majestie, and that divers Commanders are landed in another place, to come and serve against the Parliament, with leave of P. In regard Judge Mallet to prevent his apprehension adjourned the Assizes to Darking in Surrey to a certain day, and lest an inconvenience should happen to the Countrey by letting men go that were bound to appear; an Order was framed for the direction of the Clark of the Assizes to renew such Recognizances as were to appear this Assizes, to appear at the next Assizes. This day a great paquet was brought by a countreyman to the Committee for the defence of the Kingdom, with Information that store of Proclamations were therein, proclaiming both Houses Traitors things not fit to see light which was found to be so in the opening, as also Intelligence to the adverse partie of great concernment discovered in private letters in that packet. Every Alderman in their Ward are ordered to summon against Monday next at 8. The Voluntiers of Canterbury were suiters to the Parliament they might train under a Captain they nominated for skill and fidelitie, to defend the King and Parliament, being sensible of an intention of some of that Countie to disturbe the peace thereof, which was granted unto them accordingly. This day the Petition of Kent to his Majestie with the Instructions they gave or rather intended to give to Captain Skinner, their servant and his Majesties Answer thereunto were by Warrant from Court brought to the Kings Printing house, and ordered to be printed. In which Answer his Majestie requires the Kentish-men that is to say the Petitioners that if the Parliament send for or summon any of them for delivering to his Majestie that Petition, and a copy of those unexampld Instructions to the Knight of the Shire, that they should use resistance, and yeeld no obedience unto their commands, or to that effect. A letter came from the Committee in Oxfordshire, declaring the intention of divers of the Gentry to assemble and meet on Monday next, under pretence to hinder any force to passe through their Countie, but is conceived was to make way for executing the Commission of Array, being jealous that if they had styled themselves Commissioners of Array in their Warrant sent by Mr Hones servant, they should have met to little purpose; whereupon Instructions were sent to the Committee to prevent any such meetings tending to the executing or countenancing that illegall Commission. Letters from Northampton came likewise shewing their fears, and desiring the Parliament to appear in field, and they would all joyn with them against the infamous and barbarous Cavaliers. Albans, and Collonel Merricks Regiment of foot with horse should meet them at the place of Randevouz that night, that the train of Artillery with six peice of Ordnance should be with them there that night also, and to march to Warwick and Northampton, and pursue the Earl of Northampton for a Traitor. Who was this day together with the Marquesse of Hartford, and Mr Hastings accused by the Commons of high Treason; And the Earl of Bedford and the Earl of Pembroke went down this day to Somersetshire and Wiltshire with seven troops of horse to apprehend the Marquesse of Hartford, Sir John Stowel, Sir Raphe Hopton, an Captain Digby, at Sherburne Castle, and to bring them to Parliament; and the Somersetshire men are impatient of delay to joyn with the Parliament to deliver them over to Justice, and have much adoe to forbear burning of their houses, being resolved to have Sir John Stowels body to make satisfaction for those men he inhumanely caused to be slain, and the Marquesse their Commander in chief. The honest men of Ware apprehended the zealous servant to the Cavaliers, who forbore to go to Church that he might the better fix this Proclamation that the Parliament are Traitors on the posts, which being espied by some few of the Town, they got heaps of stones which flew about his eares, and but that company came in he had felt the smart of it: So they seised on a cloak-bagge of

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his full of Proclamations and Commissions of Array; he at last confessing he received them as they passed the great Seal, and that he had left some of them at Lincolne, Cambridge, and other places by the way. Intelligence came this day to the House, that Collonel Hurrey and Sir William Waller sent out 20 horsemen to take the outworks and half-moon made by Goring, at the narrow passage two miles from Portsmouth in the night time, which they obtained, and beat out of the works Gorings Souldiers, so that now they may go to the walls, and burn all the corn in the Island. And the same night Brown Bushell by the advise of Captain Marten and Captain Swanley, manned out long boats upon a desperate service, yet all difficulties could not divert him, and in the dead of the night time boarded the Henrietta Maria, under the wals of Portsmouth, wherein were eight brave peices of Ordnance, and 40 Souldiers, the Pinnace being fitted for service; all which they took put the men under decks; and brought away the Pinnace; and in their passage met with two ships laden with corn and took them, both going to relieve Goring: The Earl of Warwick foure dayes before having also taken a ship with divers hundreds of barrels of powder, and 41 most stately horse, which are this day brought to Town. This day the Commons of the Isle of Wight petitioned the Parliament for horse and armes, and they would serve the King in a Parliamentarie way and no otherwise; the Gentry there made a Declaration which might receive the construction of another sence: Collonel Edwyn Sandys came to town this morning with Sir John Sackvill whom he went to apprehend on Saterdag night last at 12 a clock ,and to seize the Magazin of Arms provided there for the Kentish Cavaliers, being Arms for about men, which he accordingly seized at Synnocke, and brought this day to London, being assisted with Dragoones and Muskettiers on horseback, who went with the said Collonel upon this service.

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### 5: Oates's Plot - The Catholic Encyclopedia - Bible Encyclopedia

*A version of the book ; [A Copie of the Commission sent from His Majestie to the Conspirators of the Citie of London, for the raising an Army of horse and foot, and levying of Money, Plate, Ammunition, etc. [16 March, ]]Bound in marble paper covered boards and leather spine.*

Undated, but after The upper Part is much damaged, but the petition is rewritten on the dorse, with slight alterations in the wording, from which it can be made out that the message in question was "of olde tyme called the Herte. Lywer, late of Topsham Your Oratour was of in your service with the noble Knygth Sr. How be hit the said John Bonefant was warned required charged by one Robert Newton [Mayor in , ] for that time being maire of your said Cite yn the behalf of your said Oratoure that he sholde not draw downe your said Oratoure his house neyder intermelle hym with all on til the tyme your said Oratoure came home from your service. Wherefor please it to your said highnes the premissis tenderly considered to graunte to severall previ sealys on to be directed on the Maire and bayliffys of your said Cite comauandyng tham to se the said forceble entre repaired and your said O. And your said Oratour shall pray to god all way for the presevation of your moste Royall estate. Property of Religious Houses. After our hartye comendacions where John Haydon and Thomas Gybbes, fn. We therefore require you that ymmediatlye upon the. Haydon and Thomas Gybbes or to the torny. And if any, evydencs, escripts, courte rolls, writings and. Thus fare ye well. To Anthony Harvy fn. For grant of church lands in Exeter and suburbs to Haydon and Gibbes for l. For their seals and signatures see D. The Commotion of Considering the principal faulte thereof to have growen of the lacke of suche aide and assistance as the gentlemen of the Countrey shoulde have given you in tyme or ever the Comons had been hable to straine you as they did. Richard Chidleigh and Mr. Anthony Harvye see L. The paper has the same watermark as L. John Hull, Esquire [M. Chambers beyng parcel of the ordynaunces of the said Citie" to be redelivered to the City before the next Easter, with signatures: Griffin Ameredith and Thomas Prestwood], "who have behaved themselves vearie thankfullie in the service of you all," not to remain at Westminster during his absence but to repair thither on his return, fn. Somerset" and "John Bishop of Excetr," with fragments of their seals, the former being described as "the very and indubitate patron thereof" and the property as "the manor of Heighes with all rights members and appurtenances is Hayes Cowyke and Clyst moyes" [i. Cliston Hayes in Broadclyst. Kelwaye Gifte of Hayes Unto the Kinge. Nicholas Wadham did suffre this land to discend unto his only sister [Jane] and heyre whom John Foster of Baddesley in Hampsher marryd. Foster his wief and his sonne ioyned in sale thereof unto John Petre Customer of Exon by fyne and recovery General warrant and recognisance of M and Signed "By me John Foster. Westminster Palace, June 2, John Lord Russell see L. Mohams Ottery], June 4, Luppitt, near Honiton] for his "naughty and frowarde dealinges towards his wief". Ely, William Pagett, T. For the actual grant, dated Dec. Roberd Chydeley for hys consell and laboure, 7s. Hrauncke ye Exchequer for copping owte of one Chartter, 12s. Item more I vas att London and upwards and downwards 44 days, Jan. I juge Irede owte of. The Fishing of the Exe. London, July 10 [s. George Smyth and Mr. Thomas Spicer to deal for the fishing of Exe to be proued by copy from my Lord fn. Peryam" on each sheet. July 19, , Bishop Hall and others write to the Chamber: Mayor and the rest of your worthy Societie. In obedience to the reference and the a period maie bee sett unto the difference after soe many meetings, charge and trouble, reason guididng our conscience both our affection to present unto you these our opinions before wee make our certificate. That the Landresses have libertie without molestacion to wassche and blanche their clothes on that parcell of ground in difference as accustomed. That the inheritance of the parcell of ground in difference as farr as the olde gate and barres stode is as wee conclude by the evidence wee have heard and scene properlie Mr. Livermore some reasonable cosnsideration as twoe shillings sixe pence yeerlie both for those yeares past since the settinge upp of this newe weare and soe yearlie for ever. That the Cittie doe cause a passable waye to be made for Mr. This stands in our account as reason if soe, or not soe in yours, a speedie answeare is expected by your ffreindes,â€”Jos. Exon, John Davie, J. Rolls 3 xvii , The

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New Haven or Watercourse. In Act Book, II, f. Blakcaller shall have full powere to concluyd with Mr. Hullond for his estate of his mylls and all the commoditie and profite perteynyng to the same and such conclusion as they shall take with the seid Mr. Hullond shall be performyd by the hole body of the cetie and lykwise to take order with the tenants of the grounde whither the Rever of Exe shall have his course and for the sale of the Okes that do growe uppon the course and all othyr othyngs concernyng the seid water course. In Act Book, IV, ff. Stroode of Newnham, Esquier, geve this with speed. Signed "By me John Trew. For his receipt for 25l. For land in the parishes of Exminster and St. Thomas without the Westgate, "of late appoynted, dygged, bancked, moynd, trenched, wrought, specially banded and cast up or measured for the new watercourse," which extends from St. Bole Poole], Powderham, Lymson i. Lymptone , Tyngmouth i. Teignmouth , Dawlish, and all the creeks reputed to be parcel of the said Port, called "the Port of Exeter and Creeks of the same" in D. And your said orators and all the inhabytauntes of the saide Cytie shall daylie praye for the preservacion of your honorable estate in healtie and prosperytie longe to contynue and endure. And it is agreed that yf the cytie do not paye unto the said William Martyn the said one Hundred and Tenne poundes at the daye then without any daunger he maie put the said Bande in Suyte and take to hymself the advantage thereof. In Act Book, 13, f. These extracts refer chiefly to the years "1550", e. May 31, , it is ordered that "the poor workemen who worked upon the new workes and to whom Mr. Bayly, the Engeneare, who is lately fled, was indebted for their Labour be paid every of them 2s. On f Nov. This petition is contained in L. In Act Book 13, Dec. Parliament of 7 Edward VI, To make suyte for the geyft of the plate as well for that is gevyn already to the havyn by the parishenners [see Inventories 3], as also for the resudye of the hole plate of the parishes and Seynt Peter with all the belles withyn the countye of the cetie of Exeter [see L. Item to speke to Mr. Griffith Ameredith, see page 22, L. Item to have with me the recordes for the havyn whereof was the cause first of the distruccion of the havyn [i. Item to speke with Mr. Duke of Somerset or Northumberland] for his tenants of Syon. John Earl of Bedford from Aug. Item to make request for Cokes towards the havyn in consideraunce that it shalbe best awerdes for the defens of the Kyngs lands ayenst Exmyster marshes. Item for to sue for the pencon of 50s. M o o iij, Edward VI. Item that if any bill be putt yn the parliament for bells, plate or ornaments of the churches then to cause ffrends to be made to have all the plate, bells and ornaments within the countie of Exeter towards the reparacon and makyn the newe havyn or at least to have a proviso for that is gevyn by the parishes to the havyn. Item to putt in remembrance the prisage wyne as London hath if it be convenyent to be hadd for the cetie. Item to speke with the Burgs? Item more to have in remembrance for a comen halle wheras all fforryners maye ressortt with ther marchandes to make stalles as it is in London in blackwyll hall and to conclude with Mr. Speke for his huse for that intent and to go therof for 87 yeres and 45s. Item to send upp the platt of the havyn. Also payments att the parliament the ij Februarii an o Imprimis for the allowances of the writt, iiijs. Item to the Sergent for my parte, ijs. Item for the cariage of the pels, xs. Item for the cariage of my clothes and Buckes, xvijjd.

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### 6: Ludwig II of Bavaria - Wikipedia

*A copie of the commission sent from His Majestie to the conspirators of the citie of London: for the raising an army of horse and foot, and levying of money, plate, ammunitiō, &c.: whereby also power is given to these commissioners, or any foure of them to execute martiall law, to kill and slay all those that shall oppose them or all such as are under the command of His Excellencie the.*

Oates was born at Oakham, Rutlandshire, in His father, Samuel Oates, is said to have been a ribbon-weaver in Norfolk who, having taken a degree at Cambridge, afterwards became a minister of the Established Church. He was expelled two years later and went to a school at Sedlescombe, near Hastings, whence he passed to Cambridge in , being entered as a sizar in Gonville and Caius College, whence he afterwards migrated to St. His reputation at Caius, according to a fellow student, was that of "the most illiterate dunce, incapable of improvement"; at St. Watson wrote of him: Next year he left Bobbing, with a licence for non-residence and a reputation for dishonesty, to act as curate to his father at Hastings. There father and son conspired to bring against Wm. Parker, the schoolmaster, an abominable charge so manifestly trumped up that Samuel was ejected from his living, while Titus, charged with perjury, was sent to prison at Dover to await trial. In August, , he was frequenting a club which met at the Pheasant Inn, in Fullers Rents, and there, for the first time, he met Catholics. On Ash Wednesday, , he was received into the Catholic Church. The Jesuit Father Hutchinson alias Berry was persuaded to welcome him as a repentant prodigal and Father Strange, the provincial, to give him a trial in the English College at Valladolid. Five months later, Oates was expelled from the Spanish college and, on 20 October, , was sent back to London. In spite of his disgrace, the Jesuit provincial was persuaded to give him a second trial, and on 10 Dec. He remained there as "a younger student" till 23 June, After being expelled from St. There is some evidence and considerable likelihood that he not only suggested the idea of the plot to Oates by his talk, but actually cooperated in its invention. Tonge may or may not have helped Oates in the manufacture of his wares; but he undoubtedly enabled him to bring them to market and dispose of them to advantage. With the help of Kirkby, a man associated with the royal laboratory, he succeeded in bringing the plot before the careless and sceptical notice of King Charles. Furthermore he is to be stabbed by Anderton and Coniers, Benedictine monks. All these methods failing, there are in the background four Irish ruffians, hired by Dr. There is some frivolous talk of other assassinations-of the removal of the Prince of Orange, the Duke of Ormonde, Herbert, Lord Bishop of Hereford and some lesser fry. Summing up the plot with the help of someone more scholarly than himself, Oates makes the following declaration: To effect this design: The Pope hath entitled himself to the Kingdomes of England and Ireland. He hath appointed Cardinal Howard his Legat for England to the same purpose. He hath given commission to the General of the Jesuites, and by him to White , their Provincial in England , to issue, and they have issued out, and given Commissions to Captain Generals, Lieutenant Generals, etc. He hath Ordered, That in case the Duke of York will not accept these Crowns as forfeited by his Brother unto the Pope, as his Gift, and settle such Prelates and Dignitaries in the Church, and such Officers in Commands and places Civil, Naval and Military, as he hath commissioned as above, extirpate the Protestant Religion, and in order thereunto ex post facto , consent to the assassination of the King his Brother, Massacre of His Protestant Subjects, firing of his Towns, etc. Under ordinary circumstances so flimsy a fabric would have been brought to the ground by the first breath of criticism. But it was taken up by the Whig Party and made into what Echard calls "a political contrivance". Shaftesbury, their leader, used it for all its worth. It was quite commonly called "the Shaftesbury Plot". Whether, as some believe, he had a hand in constructing the plot or not, very much of the blame of its consequences must rest upon the use he made of it. Oates had now become the most popular man in the country and acclaimed himself as "the Saviour of the Nation". The Whig Party put the blame of this crime -- if murder it was -- upon the Catholics. Godfrey had been a friend to Catholics rather than an enemy, and had made use of the information received from Oates to do them a service: Moreover, both his pockets and his house were undisturbed by the

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supposed assassins. Nevertheless the unanimous verdict was murder, the murder of a good Protestant and a magistrate who had to do with the plot. The penal laws, which had begun to lose something of their edge, were sharpened anew. Everywhere justices were busied in searching houses and seizing papers. All the gaols were filled with Papists. London had the aspect of a city in a state of siege. The train bands were under arms all night. Preparations were made for barricading the great thoroughfares. Patrols marched up and down the streets. Cannon were planted round Whitehall. No citizen thought himself safe unless he carried under his coat a small flail loaded with lead to brain the Popish assassins. The courts of law, before which the arrested Catholics were brought, were blind and deaf to his shufflings and contradictions and lies. Other disreputable witnesses were picked up in the gutter or prisons and encouraged to come forward, and were paid handsomely for bringing their additional perjuries to corroborate those of their chief. Sixteen innocent men were executed in direct connection with the Plot, and eight others were brought to the scaffold as priests in the persecution of Catholics which followed from it. June 20 ; in , Thomas Thwing Oct. Those executed as priests were: It remains to be said about "the Popish Plot" that, since the day when its inventor was discredited, no historian of any consequence has professed to believe in it. A few vaguely assert that there must have been a plot of some sort. A contemporary Protestant historian says: Marks, also a Protestant wrote a few years ago: After the lapse of two hundred years, no single document has come to light establishing in any one particular any single article of the eighty-one. In the same year, Oates was thrust out of Whitehall, and next year January, Elliot prosecuted him successfully for perjury. In June of that year he was afraid to come forward as a witness against Kearney, one of the four supposed Irish ruffians denounced by him in his depositions. Then, in May, , he was tried for perjury, and condemned to be whipped, degraded, and pilloried, and imprisoned for life. Jeffreys said of him: Later, he obtained a royal pardon and a pension, which was withdrawn in at the instance of Queen Mary, whose father, James II, he had scandalously attacked. In he was taken up by the Baptists, only to be again expelled the ministry, this time for "a discreditable intrigue for wringing a legacy from a devotee". In he attempted another fraudulent plot, but it came to nothing. He died in Axe Yard on 12 July Bibliography Information Obstat, Nihil.

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### 7: The city of Exeter: Letters and other papers (1 of 10) | British History Online

*A copie of the commission sent from His Majestie to the conspirators of the citie of London, for the raising an army of horse and foot, and levying of money, plate, ammunitiō, &c. Whereby also power is given to these commissioners, or any foure of them to execute martiall law, to kill and slay all those that shall oppose them or all such as.*

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### 8: Oates's Plot | Catholic Answers

*Which being taken into consideration, His Majestie have order that the Brigade of the Lord Wilmot (Lieutenant Generall of His Majesties horse) that Brigado consisting of 3 Regiments, should that day march towards them; besides the Troopes of the Earle of Craford, which were appointed the day before, to take the charge of certaine loades of.*

Which inditement was summarily and effectually repeated by Sir John Coke his Majesties Sergeant at Lawe, in this manner. HIS person and prisoner here at the barre, this place, and this present occasion and action doe prove that true, which the Author of all trueth hath told us, that nihil est occultum quod non manifestebatur, et nihil est secretum quod non revelabitur et in palam veniet, there is nothing hid that shall not be manifest, there is nothing secret that shall not be reveiled and come in publike, and that God by whom kings doe raigne consilium pravorum dissipat, doeth scatter and bring to nought the counsell of the wicked. That he spake with feare and trembling, and with horror and amazednesse, against that rotten roote of that hideous and hatefull tree of treason, and of that detestable and unheard of wickednes, he did crave pardon for in affirming that no flesh could mention it without astonishment. He shewed that Henry Garnet of the profession of the Jesuits, otherwise Walley, otherwise Darcy, otherwise Roberts, otherwise Farmer, otherwise Philips for by all those names he called himselfe stood indicted of the most barbarous and damnable treasons, the like whereof were never heard of. That hee was a man multorum nominum but not boni nominis, of many names, as appeared by the indictment, but of no good name, adorned by God with many gifts and graces, if the grace of God had bene joyned with them, but, that wanting, quanto ornatior [the more endowed] in other gifts, tanto nequior [the more vicious]. To depose the King and to deprive him of his government. To destroy and kill the King and the noble Prince Henry his eldest sonne, such a King and such a Prince, such a sonne of such a father, whose vertues are rather with amazed silence to be wondred at, then able by any speech to be expressed. To stirre sedition and slaughter throughout the kingdome. To subvert the true religion of God and whole government of the kingdome. To overthrowe the whole state of the Commonwealth. The manner how to performe these horrible treasons, the serjeant sayd, horreo dicere, his lips did tremble to speake it, but his heart praised God for his mightie deliverance. The practise so inhumane, so barbarous, so damnable, so detestable, as the like was never read or heard of, nor ever entred into the heart of the most wicked man to imagine. And here he said he could not but mention that religious observation so religiously observed by His religious Majestie, wishing it were ingraven in letters of gold in the hearts of all his people, The more hellish the imagination, the more divine the preservation. This Garnet together with Catesby and Tesmond had speech and conference together of these treasons, and concluded most traiterously and devilishly. That Catesby, Winter, Fawlks with many other traitours lately attainted of high treason would blow up with gunpowder in the Parliament house the King, the Prince, the Lords Spirituall and Temporall, the judges of the realme, the knights, citizens and burgesses, and many other subjects and servants of the King assembled in Parliament at one blow traiterously and devilishly to destroy them all, and piece meale to teare them in sunder, without respect of majesty, dignity, degree, age or place. And for that purpose great quantitie of gunpowder was traiterously and secretly placed, and hid by these conspirators under the Parliament house. This being the substance and effect of the indictment, Garnet did plead Not Guilty to it, and a very discreet and substantiall jurie, with allowance of challenges unto the prisoner, were sworn at the barre for the triall of him. To whome the Serjeant shewed that they should have evidences to prove him guiltie, that should be luce clariores [clearer than light], that every men might read them running. That they should have testimonia rerum and loquentia signa, witnesses and testimonies of the things themselves. That every one may say unto him, serve nequam, thou wicked subject, thou wicked servant, ex ore tuo te iudico, of thine owne mouth I judge thee, of thine owne mouth I condemn thee. And this shall bee made so manifest by him that best can do it, as shall stop the mouth of all contradiction. We are now to proceed against this prisoner for the same treason, in which respect the necessary repetition of some thinges before spoken shall at the least seeme tollerable for that nunquam nimis dicitur

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quod nunquam satis dicitur, it is never said too often, that can never bee said enough. Nay, it might be thought justifiable to repeate in this case, for that in respect to the confluence and accesse of people at the former arraignment, many could not heare at that time. And yet because I feare it would be tedious, for that most of all my Lordes Commissioners, and of this honourable and great assembly, were present at the arraignment. And for that I am now to deale with a man of an other qualitie, I will only touch, and that very little, of the former discourse or evidence, and that little also shall be mingled with such new matter as shall be worth the hearing, as being indeed of waight and moment, and all this with very great brevitie. But before I further proceede to the opening of this so great a cause, I hold it fit and necessary to give satisfaction to two divers and adverse sorts of men, who according to the divers affections of their hearts have divined and conjectured diversly of the cause of the procrastination and delay of proceeding especially against this person, the matter wherewith he stands charged being so transcendent and exorbitant as it is. The first sort of these out of their heartie love and loyaltie to their naturall liege lord and King, and to their deare countrey, and this State have feared the issue of this delay, least that others might bee animated by such protraction of judgement to perpetrate the like. For they say and it is most true, quia non profertur cito contra malos sententia, absque timore ullo filii hominum perpetrant mala, because speedie justice is not executed against wicked men, the people without all feare commit wickednes. And pittie it were that these good men should not be satisfied. The other sort are of those, who in respect no greater expedition hath bin used against this prisoner at the bar, fal to excusing of him, as gathering these presumptions and conjectures. First, that if hee or any of the Jesuites had indeed bin justly to be touched with this most damnable and damned treason, surely they should have been brought forth and tried before this time. Secondly, that there was a bill exhibited in Parliament concerning this treason and this traitor, but that it was deferred and proceeded not for want of just and sufficient proofes. Nay, thirdly there was a particular apologie spread abroad for this man, and an other generall for all Jesuites and priests, together with this imputation, that King-killing and Queen-killing was not indeed a doctrine of theirs, but onely a fiction and pollicie of our State, thereby to make the Popish religion to be despised and in disgrace. Now for these men, pittie it were that the eye of their understanding should not bee inlightened and cleered, that so being by demonstrative and luculent proofes convinced, they may bee to their prince and countrey truely converted. First therefore concerning the delay though it be true, quod flagellatur in corde, qui laudatur in ore [what torments them in their hearts though they praise it with their mouths] yet must I remember the great paines of my Lords the Commissioners of His Majesties Privie Counsell in this cause for Garnet, being first examined upon the Touching the bill in Parliament, it was indeed exhibited before Garnet was apprehended, but His Majesties gracious pleasure was that, albeit this treason be without all president and example, yet they should quietly and equally be indicted, arraigned, publickely heard, and proceeded withall in a moderate, ordinarie, and just course of law. Concerning their apologies and the fictions of State as they terme them answere shalbe made by Gods grace in the proper place, when I come to lay open the plots and practises of the Jesuits to the satisfaction of all this honourable and great assembly. But first I have an humble petition to present to your Lordships and the rest of this grave auditorie for my selfe, in respect that I am necessarily to name great princes, yet with protestation and caution, and no blot is intended to be laid upon any of them. I know that there is lex in sermone tenenda, a law and rule to be observed in speaking, especially in this kinde, and that kings and great princes, and the mighty men of this earth are to be reverently and respectfully dealt withall. And therefore I humbly recommend unto you these considerations concerning this point of mentioning forreine States. First, that the kingdomes were at those times in open enmitie and hostilitie, and that might bee honourable at one time was not so at an other, so that hostile actions were then justifiable and honourable, as being in times of hostilitie and warre. Secondly, in these thinges it is not the Kings Attorney that speakes, but Garnet the Jesuit. As also that it proceedeth from an inevitable necessitie, for that the examinations aswell of this, as of the rest of the traitors, cannot otherwise bee opened and urged against them, so is the mention of great men by the impudencie of these wicked traitors woven into their confessions, as they cannot be severed. And with this comfort I conclude the preface, that I hope in God this

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dayes worke, in the judgement of so many as shal be attentive and well disposed, shall tend to the glory of Almighty God, the honour of our religion, the safety of his most excellent Majestie and his royall issue, and the securitie of the common wealth. For memorie and methode, all that I shall speake may bee contracted to two generall heads. First, I will consider the offences, together with certaine circumstances, Precedent before the offence. Subsequent after the offence Secondly I will lay downe some observations concerning the same. For the proper name of this offence, because I must speake of severall treasons, for distinction and separation of this from the other, I will name it the Jesuites treason, as belonging them to ex congruo et condigno, they were the proprietaries, plotters, and procurers of it, and in such crimes plus peccat author quam actor, the author or procurer offendeth more then the actor or executor, as may appeare by Gods owne judgement given against the first sinne in Paradise, where the serpent had three punishments inflicted upon him, as the original plotter; the woman two, being as the mediate procurer; and Adam but one, as the partie seduced. Circumstances precedent and subsequent so termed here, are indeed in their proper natures all high treasons, but yet in respect of the magnitude, nay monstrosnes of this treason, may comparatively without any discountenance to them in this case be used as circumstances. And because I am to deale with the Superiour of the Jesuites, I will onely touch such treasons as have bin plotted and wrought by the Jesuites, of whom this man was Superiour, and those treasons also sithens this Garnet his comming into England, whereof hee may truely say, et quorum pars magni fui [and of which things I had a great part]. The comming of this Garnet into England which very act was a treason was about 20 yeeres past, viz. Which statute the Romanists calumniat as a bloody, cruell, unjust, and a new upstart lawe, and abuse that place of our Saviour, O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the Prophets, and stonest them that are sent unto thee etc. But indeed it is both mild, mercifull and just, and grounded upon the ancient fundamentall lawes of England. For as hath already in the former arraignments bene touched before the Bull of impious Pius Quintus in the But there upon they refused to assemble in our churches or joyne with us in publike service, not for conscience of any thing there done against which they might justly except out of the word of God, but because the Pope had excommunicated and deposed Her Majestie, and cursed those who should obey her. And so upon this Bull ensued open rebellion in the North, and many garboiles. But see the event. Now most miserable in respect of this Bull was the state of Romish Recusants, for either they must be hanged for treason in resisting their lawfull soveraigne, or cursed for yeelding the due obedience unto Her Majestie, and therefore of this Pope it was sayd by some of his owne favorites that hee was homo pius et doctus, sed nimis credulus, a holy and a learned man, but over credulous, for that he was informed and beleevd that the strength of the Catholiques in England was such as was able to have resisted the Queene. But when the Bull was found to take such an effect, then was there a dispensation given, both by Pius Quintus himselfe and Gregorie the And all this was confessed by Garnet under his owne hand, and now againe openly confessed at the barre. And though all this while Recusancie, being grounded upon such a disloyall cause, were a very dangerous and disloyall thing, yet was there now lawe made in that behalfe until the Elizabethae came Parry with a resolution from Cardinall de Como and others, that it was lawfull to kill Her Majestie, as being excommunicated and deposed. Whereupon Her Majestie entring into consultation how together with her safetie and the protection of her subjects she might avoyd the imminent dangers, and yet draw no blood from these priests and Jesuits, found out this moderate and milde course as the best meanes to prohibite their comming at all into her land, there never being any king who would endure, or not execute any such persons, within their dominions, as should deny him to be lawfull king, or goe about to withdraw his subjects from his allegiance, or incite them to resist or rebell against him. Nay the bringing of a Bull by a subject of this realme against another, in the time of Edward the First, was adjudged treason. But by the way, for that Garnet hath exclaimed, saying Shew us where was your Church before Luther, designe the place, name the persons and so forth, it is answered by a comparison with a wedge of pure gold, which coming into the hands of impostors is by their sophistications and mixtures, for gaine and worldly respects, increased and augmented into a huge body and masse, and retaining still an outward faire shew and tincture of gold. Where is now the pure gold? I answer, in that masse,

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but for the extracting thereof and purifying it from drosse, that must bee done by the art of the workeman, and the triall of the touchstone. And this was at that time when the Great Armado of Spaine, which the Pope blessed and christened by the name of the invincible navy, was, by the instigation of that high priest of Rome, preparing and collecting together of many parcels, out of divers parts, where they could be bought, or hired, or borrowed, and therefore may be called a compounded navie, having in it great ships. The purveyors and forerunners of this navie and invasion were the Jesuites, and Garnet among them being a traitor, even in his very entrance and footing in the land. But the Queene with her owne ships and her owne subjects did beat this Armado, God Himselfe whose cause indeede it was fighting for us against them, by fire, and sea and windes, and rockes, and tempests, scattering all, and destroying most of them. For offenso creatore offenditur omnis creature, the Creator being offended, every creature is readily armed to revenge his quarrell, in which respect hee is called the Lord of Hostes. So that of , scarce 40 of their ships returned to their bar of their owne haven, and, as is reported, most of them also perished, in so much that in this respect we may say of Queene Elizabeth, as the poet writeth of the Christian Emperour, O nimium dilecta Deo, cui militat aether, Et coniurati veniunt ad classica venti. Observe here, that about the time of this invasion, there being in Spaine met in consultation about that businesse the Cardinall of Austria, the Duke of Medina, Count Fuentes, two Irish bishops, with sundry militarie men, and amongst others Winslade an English man, the Irish bishops perceiving that they expected a partie of Catholikes in England, resolved that true it was that it was not possible to doe any good here in England, unlesse there were a partie of Catholikes made before hand. But such, said they, was the policie of England, as that could never be effected. For if any suspition or feare arose, the Catholikes should quickly bee either shut up or quite cut off. Oh faith, an old souldier there present, hoc facit pro nobis, that makes for us. For by that meanes their soules shall goe to heaven for their religion, their bodies to the earth for their treason, and their lands and goods to us as conquerours. And this was that indeede they principally aymed at. Note that sithence the Jesuites set foote in this land, there never passed foure yeeres without a most pestilent and pernicious treason tending to the subversion of the whole State. After that hostile invasion in 88 the Jesuites fell againe to secret and treasonable practises. For then, in the yeere 92, came Patricke Cullen, who was incited by Sir William Stanly, Hugh Owen, Jacques Fraunces, and Holt the Jesuite, and resolved by the said Holt to kill the Queene, to which purpose he received absolution, and then the Sacrament at the hands of the said Jesuite, together with this ghostly counsell, that it was both lawfull and meritorious to kill her. Nay, said Jacques, that base laundresse son who was a continuall practiser both with this Cullen and others to destroy Her Majestie , the State of England is and will be so settled, that unlesse Mistris Elizabeth be suddenly taken away, all the Devils in Hell will not be able to prevaile against it, or shake it. Now Cullens treason was accompanied with a booke called Philopater, written for the abetting and warranting of such a devilish acte in generall by Creswell the Legier Jesuite in Spaine, under the name of Philopater. Anno 94 came Williams and Yorke to the same end, viz. And thereupon the said Williams and Yorke in the Jesuites Colledge received the Sacrament together of Father Holt and other Jesuites, to execute the same. And that treason likewise was accompanied by a booke written by the Legier Jesuite and Rector at Rome, Parsons, under the name of Doleman, concerning titles, or rather tittles, a lewde and a lying book, ful of falshood, forgerey and malediction. Anno 97 came Squire from Spaine to poyson Her Majestie, incited, directed, and warranted by Walpole a Jesuite then residing there, at whose hands likewise after absolution he received the Sacrament, aswell to put to the practise in execution as to keepe it secret. All these treasons were freely and voluntarily confessed by the parties themselves under their owne hands, and yet remaine extant to be seene. In the yeere , when practises failed, then was force againe attempted, for then as in the former arraignment hath bene declared was Thomas Winter employed to the King of Spaine, together with Tesmond the Jesuite, by this Garnet, who wrote his letters to Arthur alias Joseph Creswell the only man whom I have heard of to change his Christian name , the Legier Jesuite in Spaine, for the furtherance of that negotiation, which as, as hath bene said, to offer the services of the English Catholikes to the King, and to deale further concerning an invasion, with promise from the Catholiques heere of forces both of men and horses to bee in a

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readinesse to joyne with him. This negotiation by the meanes of Creswell, to whom Garnet wrote, tooke such effect that, the two kingdomes standing then in hostilitie, the proposition of the English Romish Catholiques was accepted and intertained. An armie to invade as hath bene specified in the former arraignment promised, and crownes to bee distributed amongst Romanists and discontented persons making of a partie in England, and for the furtherance of the said service granted. In the meane time the King earnestly desired that, if the Queene of England should happen to die, he might receive present and certaine advertisement thereof. Now this treason was accompanied with the Popes own writing. For now doeth the Holy Father cause to be sent hither to Garnet to briefes or Bulls, one to the clergie, and an other to the laietie, wherein observe the title, the matter, the time. The title of the one was *Dilectis filiis, principibus et nobilibus Catholicis salutem et apostolicam benedictionem*, that is, To our beloved sonnes the nobles and gentlement of England which are Catholiques, greeting, and Apostolicall benediction. The title of the other was *Dilectis filiis, archipersbytero, et reliquo clero Anglicano*, To our beloved sonnes, the archpriest, and the rest of the Catholique Clergie. The matter was that, after the death of Her Majesty, whether by course of nature or otherwise, whosoever should lay claime or title to the crowne of England, though never so directly and neerly interested therein by descent and blood royall, yet unlesse hee were such an one as would not onely tolerate the Catholique Romish religion, but by all his best endeavours and force promote it, and according to the ancient custome would by a solemne and sacred othe religiously promise and undertake to performe the same, they should admit or receive none to be King of England. His words are these, *Quantumcunque propinquitate sanguinis niterentur, nisi eiusmodi essent qui fidem Catholicam non modo tolerarent, sed omni ope et studio promoverent, et more maiorum iureiurando se id praestituros susciperent*, etc. As for King James at whome the Pope aimed, he hath indeed both *propinquitatem* and *antiquitatem regalis sanguinis*, propinquitie and antiquitie of blood royall for his just claime and title to this crowne both before and since the Conquest.

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### 9: Napoleon III - Wikipedia

*Letters came this day also to Mr Speaker from Sussex, from divers Gentlemen there, some Members of the House, who had sent a resolute Letter to Colonell Goring, to give account why he betrays that trust the Parliament put him in concerning Portsmouth and to shew by what Commission he doth it, otherwise they in that part of Sussex will raise.*

His presumed father was Louis Bonaparte , the younger brother of Napoleon Bonaparte , who made Louis the King of Holland from until They had a difficult relationship, and only lived together for brief periods. Their first son died in andâ€”though separatedâ€”they decided to have a third. They resumed their marriage for a brief time in Toulouse in July , and Louis was born prematurely, two weeks short of nine months. His father stayed away, once again separated from Hortense. Napoleon held him up to the window to see the soldiers parading in the courtyard of the Carousel below. He received some of his education in Germany at the gymnasium school at Augsburg , Bavaria. As a result, for the rest of his life his French had a slight but noticeable German accent. His tutor at home was Philippe Le Bas, an ardent republican and the son of a revolutionary and close friend of Robespierre. Le Bas taught him French history and radical politics. Romantic revolutionary â€”35 [ edit ] When Louis-Napoleon was fifteen, Hortense moved to Rome, where the Bonapartes had a villa. He passed his time learning Italian, exploring the ancient ruins, and learning the arts of seduction and romantic affairs, which he used often in his later life. In the spring of , when he was twenty-three, the Austrian and papal governments launched an offensive against the Carbonari, and the two brothers, wanted by the police, were forced to flee. Hortense wrote an appeal to the King, asking to stay in France, and Louis-Napoleon offered to volunteer as an ordinary soldier in the French Army. The new King agreed to meet secretly with Hortense; Louis Napoleon had a fever and did not join them. The King finally agreed that Hortense and Louis-Napoleon could stay in Paris as long as their stay was brief and incognito. Louis-Napoleon was told that he could join the French Army if he would simply change his name, something he indignantly refused to do. The same day, Hortense and Louis-Napoleon were ordered to leave Paris. They went to Britain briefly, and then back into exile in Switzerland. According to the law of succession established by Napoleon I, the claim passed first to his son who had been given the title "King of Rome" at birth by his father. He was known by Bonapartists as Napoleon II and was living under virtual imprisonment at the court of Vienna under the name Duke of Reichstadt. He also began writing about his political philosophy. His doctrine was based upon two ideas: He called for a "Monarchy which procures the advantages of the Republic without the inconveniences", a regime "strong without despotism, free without anarchy, independent without conquest. I believe I am one of those men. If I am wrong, I can perish uselessly. If I am right, then providence will put me into a position to fulfill my mission. He began to plan a coup against King Louis-Philippe. Louis-Napoleon launching his failed coup in Strasbourg in He planned for his uprising to begin in Strasbourg. The colonel of a regiment was brought over to the cause. On 29 October , Louis Napoleon arrived in Strasbourg, in the uniform of an artillery officer, and rallied the regiment to his side. The prefecture was seized, and the prefect arrested. Unfortunately for Louis-Napoleon, the general commanding the garrison escaped and called in a loyal regiment, which surrounded the mutineers. The mutineers surrendered and Louis-Napoleon fled back to Switzerland. Louis-Philippe responded by sending an army to the Swiss border. Louis-Napoleon thanked his Swiss hosts, and voluntarily left the country. The other mutineers were put on trial in Alsace , and were all acquitted. He moved into a hotel, where he met the elite of New York society, and the writer Washington Irving. While he was traveling to see more of the United States, he received word that his mother was very ill. He hurried as quickly as he could back to Switzerland. He reached Arenenberg in time to be with his mother on 5 October , when she died. She was finally buried in Reuil, in France, next to her mother, on 11 January , but Louis-Napoleon could not attend, because he was not allowed into France. He had inherited a large fortune from his mother, and took a house with seventeen servants and several of his old friends and fellow conspirators. He was received by London society and met the political and scientific leaders

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of the day, including Benjamin Disraeli and Michael Faraday. He also did considerable research into the economy of Britain. He strolled in Hyde Park, which he later used as a model when he created the Bois de Boulogne in Paris. In the summer of he bought weapons and uniforms and had proclamations printed, gathered a contingent of about sixty armed men, hired a ship called the Edinburgh-Castle, and on 6 August, sailed across the Channel to the port of Boulogne. The attempted coup turned into an even greater fiasco than the Strasbourg mutiny. The mutineers were stopped by the customs agents, the soldiers of the garrison refused to join, the mutineers were surrounded on the beach, one was killed and the others arrested. Both the British and French press heaped ridicule on Louis-Napoleon and his plot. He contributed articles to regional newspapers and magazines in towns all over France, becoming quite well known as a writer. They have no other wealth than their own labor, it is necessary to give them work that will benefit all He was busy in prison, but also unhappy and impatient. He was aware that the popularity of Napoleon Bonaparte was steadily increasing in France; the Emperor was the subject of heroic poems, books and plays. On 25 May, with the assistance of his doctor and other friends on the outside, he disguised himself as a laborer carrying lumber, and walked out of the prison. His enemies later derisively called him "Badinguet", the name of the laborer whose identity he had assumed. A carriage was waiting to take him to the coast and then by boat to England. A month after his escape, his father Louis died, making Louis-Napoleon the clear heir to the Bonaparte dynasty. He went back to his studies at the British Museum. He had an affair with the actress Rachel, the most famous French actress of the period, during her tours to Britain. More important for his future career, he had an affair with the wealthy heiress Harriet Howard. They had met in, soon after his return to Britain. They began to live together, she took in his two illegitimate children and raised them with her own son, and she provided financing for his political plans so that, when the moment came, he could return to France. He was sentenced to prison for life in the Fortress of Ham in Northern France. The room in the fortress of Ham where Louis-Napoleon studied, wrote, and conducted scientific experiments. He later often referred to what he had learned at "the University of Ham. He met the wealthy heiress Harriet Howard in. She became his mistress and helped fund his return to France. Louis Napoleon as a member of the National Assembly in. He spoke rarely in the Assembly, but, because of his name, had enormous popularity in the country. In February, Louis Napoleon learned that the French Revolution of had broken out, and that Louis-Philippe, faced with opposition within his government and army, had abdicated. Believing that his time had finally come, he set out for Paris on 27 February, departing England on the same day that Louis-Philippe left France for his own exile in England. When he arrived in Paris, he found that the Second Republic had been declared, led by a Provisional Government headed by a Commission led by Alphonse de Lamartine, and that different factions of republicans, from conservatives to those on the far left, were competing for power. He wrote to Lamartine announcing his arrival, saying that he "was without any other ambition than that of serving my country. In the next elections, on 4 June, where candidates could run in multiple departments, he was elected in four different departments; in Paris, he was among the top five candidates, just after the conservative leader Adolphe Thiers and Victor Hugo. His followers were mostly on the left; from the peasantry and working class. He wrote to the President of the Provisional Government: Hundreds of barricades appeared in the working-class neighborhoods. General Cavaignac, the leader of the army, first withdrew his soldiers from Paris to allow the insurgents to deploy their barricades, and then returned with overwhelming force to crush the uprising; from 24 to 26 June, there were battles in the streets of the working class districts of Paris. An estimated five thousand insurgents were killed at the barricades; fifteen thousand were arrested, and four thousand deported. He was still in London on 17-18 September, when the elections for the National Assembly were held, but he was a candidate in thirteen departments. He was elected in five departments; in Paris, he received, votes of the, cast, the highest number of votes of any candidate. He returned to Paris on 24 September, and this time he took his place in the National Assembly. In seven months, he had gone from a political exile in London to a highly visible place in the National Assembly, as the government finished the new Constitution and prepared for the first election ever of a President of the French Republic. The new constitution of the Second Republic, drafted by a

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commission including Alexis de Tocqueville , called for a strong executive and a president elected by popular vote, through universal male suffrage, rather than chosen by the National Assembly. Louis-Napoleon promptly announced his candidacy. There were four other candidates for the post; General Cavaignac, who had led the suppression of the June uprisings in Paris; Lamartine, the poet-philosopher and leader of the provisional government; Alexandre Auguste Ledru-Rollin , the leader of the socialists; and Raspail , the leader of the far left wing of the socialists. He was accompanied by his companion, Harriet Howard, who gave him a large loan to help finance his campaign. He rarely went to the sessions of the National Assembly, and rarely voted. He was not a gifted orator; he spoke slowly, in a monotone, with a slight German accent from his Swiss education. His election manifesto proclaimed his support for "religion, family, property, the eternal basis of all social order. Louis-Napoleon won the grudging endorsement of the conservative leader, Adolphe Thiers , who believed he could be the most easily controlled; Thiers called him "of all the candidates, the least bad. The elections were held on 10<sup>th</sup> 11 December, and results announced on 20 December. Louis-Napoleon was widely expected to win, but the size of his victory surprised almost everyone. He won 5,, votes, or The socialist Ledru-Rollin received ,; the extreme left candidate Raspail received 37,, and the poet Lamartine received only 17, votes. Louis-Napoleon won the support of all segments of the population: He won the votes of

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