

and therefore they were bound, both by the Laws of God and Man, to recognize him sole Heir of the Blood Royal.

Now by the Laws of God and Man must be understood, such Laws which God impowers the King to make; for there is no *Divine Right of Succession to Kingdoms* appointed by the Laws of God, any more than to other Inheritances whatsoever. Nor was any Succession by Right of Blood alone ever established by any *positive Law of Man*, or settled by any constant or uninterrupted Custom.

So that notwithstanding this Act of Recognition, King *James's* Title may be said to be derived from the Act of Settlement, made on King *Henry* the 7th. from whom he was lineally descended; and tho^o his Pedigree be also derived from Queen *Elizabeth*, that was only to shew, that he had every way a good Title; for tho' she was eldest Daughter to *Ed.* 4. yet she had a Title by the before mentioned Acts of Settlement, in the 39th Year of *H.* 6. and 1 *Ed.* 4. by which the Crown was vested in *Richard* Duke of *York*, who was the Father of *Ed.* 4. and Grandfather of the said *Elizabeth*, but killed by *H.* 6. at the Battel of *Wakefield* aforesaid; by which last Act, all the *Henries* of the House of *Lancaster* were declared Kings *de facto*, and not *de jure*, there being never any such Distinction made before; for whenever a King was crowned and acknowledged by the Parliament, he was esteemed King in point of Right.

'Tis true, that ever since the Reign of *Ed.* 1. the Crown has been claimed by an Hereditary Right; but it is as true that it hath been enjoyed by Princes, who had not just pretence to such Title; for the Parliament, notwithstanding such Claims, have declared those to be Kings whom they knew had no such Right, and they have al-