

the King, Not to consent to it against the Vote of his own Conscience.

The Archbishop Usher and the Bishops of Durham, Lincoln and Carlisle, came to the King in the Afternoon, these being the four Bishops sent by the Commons, and the Question then propounded was, *Whether the King might in Justice pass the Bill of the Attainder?* To which they gave this answer, *That if upon the Allegations on either Side, he did not conceive him guilty of the Crime with which he was charged, he could not in Justice condemn him:* Tho' Dr. Heylin tells us, that the Archbishop did advise the King to pass the Bill, and made a Distinction between his *Personal and Political Conscience*, which Dr. Bernard, who preached that Archbishop's Funeral Sermon utterly denies, affirming that he heard the Archbishop deny it in his Life.

But be that as it will, the Clamours of the People were so great against him, that the Earl sent a Letter to the King, wherein he set his Conscience at Liberty, *most humbly beseeching him for the Prevention of such Mischiefs which might happen by his Refusal, that he would pass the Bill, and thereupon the King signed it, and the Earl was beheaded.*

He likewise signed a Bill to take away *Tonnage and Poundage*, and another to take away the Court of *Star Chamber* and the High Commission Court.

He also passed a Bill to exclude the Bishops from sitting in the House of Peers, and afterwards declared, *That he gave way to that Bill in hopes by that means, to preserve their Station in the House of God.*

But a little before this, the Bill for Triennial Parliaments having passed both Houses, was also confirmed by his Royal Assent, and at the same time he passed the Bill of *Subsidies*, which were intended for the Relief of the Inhabitants of the
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