

cation of their own Proceedings, in which they declared, that they had brought their Work to such a Success, that nothing could hinder the Accomplishment of it but the Curse of God.

Within three Days after this *Remonstrance*, they sent a Petition to the King at *York*, blaming him for a Breach of his Promise, and desiring him to disband his Forces, otherwise they must take Care to secure themselves and future Parliaments.

Shortly afterwards, they set forth a third *Remonstrance*, still justifying their own Actions and blaming the King, insisting upon the Obligation of his Oath to pass all Bills, which the Parliament should tender to him; and about this time the Magazine was removed from *Hull* to the *Tower*; and they voted, That whosoever should lend the King Money upon his Jewels, should be adjudged an Enemy to the State.

Within four Days after this *Remonstrance*, they published a Declaration, in which they declared, That his Proclamation on the 27th of *May*, 1642. forbidding Obedience to the Parliament's Ordinances for the *Militia*, was void in Law, requiring all Officers to muster and to march according to their Ordinance.

And on the 12th of *July*, after a long Debate, they voted an Army should be raised for the Safety of the King, and of both Houses, and of all those who had obeyed their Orders, and for preserving the Religion, Laws and Liberties of the People, and that the Earl of *Essex* should be General.

And accordingly they issued out Commissions for raising Men, and for mustering the *Militia*, which they insisted was done by them in their own Defence; otherwise the King might have marched to *London*, and have surprized them.

They voted also, That what the King had done at *York*, was preparative to a War against them,
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