

forth a Declaration, That the Forces which they had raised, were for the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom; and that they could not with any manner of Safety be disbanded, till the King should leave those who had been voted *Delinquents*, to the Justice of the Parliament.

The King replied, he could neither do or offer more, and that he should think himself clear of the Blood which might be shed in this Quarrel, *Praying God so to deal with him and his Posterity as he desired to preserve Religion, the Laws and Liberties of his Subjects, and the Privileges of Parliaments.*

The two Houses repeated their former Answer, and withal, that whilst the King protected *Delinquents*, the Nation could not be safe, nor the Rights of Parliaments maintained; and therefore they could not enter into any farther Treaty with him.

So to Battel they went, of which I shall only mention those three of *Edg-hill*, *Marston moor* and *Naseby*; for it would be too long to give any Historical Account of the rest.

And first as to the Battel at *Edg-hill*, which was fought on the 23d day of *October*, it was a Question at that time who had the better of it; 'tis true, the Parliament sent the Earls of *Pembroke* and *Holland*, the Lords *Say* and *Wharton*, and Mr. *Strode*, on the 27th of *October*, to acquaint the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens, with the Greatness and Certainty of their Victory, and that God had owned his own Work; and that as the Cause had been undertaken with their Purfes and Persons, so they would crown their Work by following it with Zeal.

And the Commons voted a Present of 5000 *l.* to be given to the Earl of *Essex* their General, which was accordingly paid to him; and on the 11th of *November*, both Houses set forth a Declaration of the Valour and Services of that General, which was to remain on Record in those Houses,

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