

for a Mark to his Person, Name and Family, to Posterity.

But 'tis as true that the King took five hundred Prisoners in this Battel, who being moved to enter into his Service, most of them refused, and yet they were discharged with Life and Liberty, having first taken an Oath, never to serve against him; from which (we are told) they were afterwards absolved by Mr. *Stephen Marshall*, a famous Preacher in those Days.

'Tis likewise true, that on the day after the Battel, the Earl of *Essex* marched by speedy Journeys towards *London*; and that on the same day there was an Order from both Houses, by which all the Citizens, both of *London* and *Westminster*, were commanded to shut up their Shops, and put themselves in readiness to defend the City and Parliament.

Now there could be no Occasion for such an Order, if the Earl of *Essex* had been victorious; however the King marched after him, and this made the Parliament fear that he would come upon them before their Forces came to *London*; and 'tis certain that the King might have come much sooner than he did, but he staid by the way to take *Banbury*, *Oxford* and *Reading*, and then he marched towards *London*.

The Earl of *Essex* had lodged two of his best Regiments at *Brentford*, and some more of his Forces at *Kingston*, *Acton* and other Villages, to stop the King in his March, yet on the 12th of *November*, he beat up they Quarters at *Brentford*; but being told that the Earl of *Essex* had rallied his Forces, and that he together with the *Auxiliaries* of *London*, commanded by the Earl of *Warwick*, were in a Readiness upon *Turnham-Green* to stop his March, he was advised not to hazard a Battel, having no other Army if this should be beaten; and that made

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