

Letters, speeches and proclamations of King Charles I

Cassell - 1642: Propositions made by Parliament and Charles I's Answer

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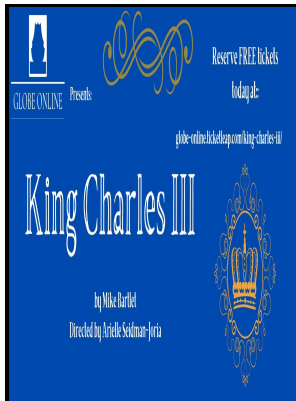
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institution which could punish its breach.

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As an exercise of executive, rather than legislative, power, however, a proclamation was only capable of reinforcing existing legislation: there was no

The letters, speeches and declarations of King Charles II / Ed. by A.Bryant

The first great manifestation of this design was by the order to carry into strict execution those acts of Parliament which were well-known by the appellation of the Acts of Trade, which had lain a dead letter, unexecuted for half a century—and some of them, I believe, for nearly a whole one. The Houses began their work with rendering thanks to the King, for his gracious answer to the late Petition for Religion.

Charles dissolves Parliament

Next year 1643 another campaign, for surrounding instead of penetrating into London, was projected. The Commons having appointed another day for the Debate of this business, in the mean time came this Letter from Doctor Turner to the Speaker.

The National Archives

We did declare our Royal Will and Pleasure that Our dear Cousin Albert Edward Wilfred, Count Gleichen, Knight Commander of our Royal Victorian Order, Companion of Our Most Honourable order of the Bath, Companion of Our Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George and a Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Major General in Our Army, and Sylvia Gay, Countess Gleichen, his wife, so long as she remains his wife or widow should thenceforth respectively have hold and enjoy, place, preeminence and precedence next to and immediately before Marquesses and Marchionesses of England, that our dear Cousins Countess Feodora Georgina Maud Gleichen. Soldiers levied for the Palatinate. In themselves there was nothing incapable of settlement either through the spirit of union which existed between Elizabeth and her subjects, or by the principle of compromise which formed the basis of the constitutional settlement in 1688.

Royal Styles and Titles of Great Britain: Documents

Whether an answer was made to their Articles by Mr.

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It is asked, That all the Lords, and others of Our Privy Councell, and such We know now what you mean by such, but We have cause to think you mean all great Officers and Ministers of State, either at home, or beyond the Seas, for Care is taken to leave out no person or place, that Our dishonour may be sure not to be bounded within this Kingdom, though no subtile Insinuations at such a distance can probably be beleaved to have been the cause of Our distractions and Dangers should be put from Our Privie Councell, and from those Offices and Employments, unlesse they be approved by both Houses of Parliament, how faithfull soever We have found them to Us and the Publike, and how far soever they have been from offending against any Law, the only Rule they had, or any others ought to have to walk by. Montague brought to the Bar. The Queen has been pleased by letters patent under the Great Seal, to declare her Royal will and pleasure that, besides the children of the Sovereigns of these realms, the children of the sons of any Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland shall have, and at all times hold and enjoy, the style, title or attribute of Royal Highnes with their titular dignity of Prince or Princess prefixed to their respective christian names, or with their other titles of honour; and further to declare her will and pleasure that the Earl Marshal of England, or his Deputy for the time being, do cause the said letters patent to be recorded in Her Majesty's College of Arms to the end that the officers of arms, and all others, may take due notice thereof.

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