

warm supporter of Episcopacy and the Prayer Book. **Monk**, now Duke of Albemarle, cared little about politics and became captain-general of the army. **James, Duke of York**, the King's brother, became Lord High Admiral, **Anthony Ashley Cooper**, now Baron Ashley, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the **Earl of Southampton**, High Treasurer.

2. **An Act of Indemnity and Oblivion is passed, 1660.** The Declaration of Breda laid down the conditions, on which Charles was willing to treat with his subjects with a view to his restoration. The duty of the Convention was to discuss and settle these conditions, and give them legal force by converting them into Acts of Parliament. Their first step was to pass an **Act of Indemnity and Oblivion** for all offences committed during the Civil War and the Commonwealth. Of the regicides, thirteen were executed, including **Hugh Peters**, a fanatical preacher and Oliver Cromwell's chaplain, and **Thomas Harrison**, an Anabaptist general. As the latter was led to execution, some one from the crowd of spectators tauntingly cried out, "*Where is the good old cause now?*" "*Here it is,*" replied Harrison, placing his hand upon his breast, "*I am going to seal it with my blood.*" Of the remaining regicides, twenty-five were imprisoned for life, and nineteen, including **Ludlow**, sought refuge in foreign countries. **Milton** escaped persecution with difficulty. When it was proposed to hang the poet, Charles interposed; "*No,*" said he, "*if he be old, poor and blind, he is miserable enough in all conscience; let him live.*" At the same time the **Earl of Argyll**, the chief of the Scottish Covenanters, was arrested in London, hurried back to Edinburgh and there executed on the frivolous charge of complicity in Charles I.'s death.

NOTE 1.—**Trial of Lambert and Vane.** In 1662, Lambert and Vane, although neither of them was a regicide, were tried for treason. Lambert's cringing submission saved his life, but did not save him from perpetual imprisonment. Vane made a bold defence, pleading protection under the famous *De Facto* Statute of Henry VII. (see page 9), which declared that to serve the "*de facto*" king was not treasonable. But his spirited defence only incensed the King against him, and hastened his doom. "*Sir Harry Vane,*" wrote Charles, "*is too dangerous a man to let live, if we can safely put him out of the way.*" Vane