

guises Charles proceeded to the coast; but the master of the vessel was locked in his room by his wife, who declared that she and her children should not be ruined for the sake of any royalist. He now hurried, with Wyndham and Wilmot, to Bridport. The town was filled with soldiers, about to embark for Jersey. The king, in his old quality of servant, led the horses through a crowd of troopers, thrusting them out of the way with many a coarse word. There was now no immediate expedient but to return to Trent House. A second ship was engaged at Southampton; but was taken up for the transport of troops. His abode with colonel Wyndham now became unsafe. Another retreat was found in Wiltshire; and in a week a vessel was engaged to sail from Shoreham. The king and his friends again started on the 13th of October, with dogs, as a coursing party, proceeding to the Sussex Downs. They stopped that night at the house of a brother-in-law of one of Charles' friends; and the next day were at Brighthelmstone. This town of marine luxury was then a mean village; and there, at supper, the captain of the engaged vessel recognised the king; and said he would venture his life and all for him. The landlord also said to him—"God bless you. I shall be a lord, and my wife a lady, before I die." At five o'clock on the morning of the 15th the proscribed Charles Stuart went on board; and on the afternoon of the 16th he and Wilmot were landed at Fecamp. The secret of the royal fugitive had been entrusted to forty-five persons, whose names are recorded; and with no one of them was he ever in danger through treachery or want of caution.

Charles and Wilmot, in the travel-stained disguises which they had been compelled to adopt in the place of silks and love-locks, reached Rouen. Their miserable appearance made it difficult for them even to obtain the shelter of an inn. The king managed to obtain some money; and it soon became known that the fugitive of Worcester was safe. On the 29th of October he left Rouen; and, met by his mother and his brother James, he was once more safe in the Louvre. In a dispatch of the 1st of November, we have a glimpse of Charles and Henrietta Maria: "The queen keeps altogether at the Louvre since the king's coming hither. * * * * She is constantly wonderful merry, and seemeth to be overjoyed to see the king safe near her; but he is very sad, and sombre for the most part. That cheerfulness which, against his nature, he strove to show at his first coming hither, having lasted but a few days; and he is very silent always, whether he be

with his mother, or in any other company."* Certainly his condition was not a pleasant one. It "was very deplorable," says Clarendon. "France was not at all pleased with his being come thither, nor did quickly take notice of his being there. The queen his mother was very glad of his escape, but in no degree able to contribute towards his support; they who had interest with her finding all she had, or could get, too little for their own unlimited expense." The queen's pension from the French court was irregularly paid; "nor had the king one shilling towards the support of himself and his family."†

* Sir Richard Brown's dispatch.—Green's "Letters," p. 373.

† "Rebellion," vol. vi. p. 542.

WHITELOCKE'S DESCRIPTION OF CROMWELL'S
ARMY, IN A CONVERSATION WITH CHRISTINA,
QUEEN OF SWEDEN.

WE shall have occasion, in its due place in the text, to notice the embassy of White-
locke to Sweden, at the end of 1653. His conversations with the famous queen, Chris-
tina, the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, are singularly interesting; far more so than the
ordinary records of diplomacy. We select one conversation, in which the Ambassador
Extraordinary describes to the accomplished sovereign—who had an admiration of Crom-
well very unusual amongst crowned heads—the composition of that Army with which the
General won his great victories. At the first private interview between the queen of
Sweden and the English minister, Whitelocke having presented her with his instructions
which he saw she perfectly understood, her majesty went at once to matters in which she
expressed her personal opinions, and sought for information beyond the ordinary range of
state discussions:—

“*Queen.* Your General is one of the gallantest men in the world: never were such
things done as by the English in your late war. Your General had done the greatest things
of any man in the world; the Prince of Condé is next to him, but short of him. I have
as great a respect and honour for your General, as for any man alive; and I pray, let him
know as much from me.

“*Whitelocke.* My General is indeed a very brave man; his actions shew it; and I
shall not fail to signify to him the great honour of your majesty's respects to him; and I
assure your majesty, he hath as high honour for you as for any prince in Christendom.

“*Queen.* I have been told that many officers of your army will themselves pray and
preach to their soldiers; is that true?

“*Whitelocke.* Yes, madam, it is very true. When their enemies are swearing, or de-
banching, or pillaging, the officers and soldiers of the parliament's army used to be encour-
aging and exhorting one another out of the word of God, and praying together to the Lord
of Hosts for his blessing to be with them; who hath shewed his approbation of this mili-
tary preaching, by the success he hath given them.

“*Queen.* That's well. Do you use to do so too?

“*Whitelocke.* Yes, upon some occasions, in my own family; and think it as proper
for me, being the master of it, to admonish and speak to my people when there is cause, as
to be beholden to another to do it for me, which sometimes brings the chaplain into more
credit than his lord.

“*Queen.* Doth your General and other great officers do so?

“*Whitelocke.* Yes, madam, very often, and very well. Nevertheless, they maintain
chaplains and ministers in their houses and regiments; and such as are godly and worthy
ministers have as much respect, and as good provision in England, as in any place in
Christendom. Yet 'tis the opinion of many good men with us, that a long cassock, with
a silk girdle and a great beard, do not make a learned or good preacher, without gifts of
the Spirit of God, and labouring in his vineyard; and whosoever studies the Holy Scrip-
ture, and is enabled to do good to the souls of others, and endeavours the same, is no
where forbidden by that Word, nor is it blameable. The officers and soldiers of the parla-

ment held it not unlawful, when they carried their lives in their hands, and were going to
adventure them in the high places of the field, to encourage one another out of His Word
who commands over all; and this had more weight and impression with it than any other
word could have; and was never denied to be made use of but by the popish prelates,
who by no means would admit lay people (as they call them) to gather from thence that
instruction and comfort which can no where else be found.

“*Queen.* Methinks you preach very well, and have now made a good sermon. I as-
sure you I like it very well.

“*Whitelocke.* Madam, I shall account it a great happiness if any of my words please
you.

“*Queen.* Indeed, sir, these words of yours do very much please me; and I shall be
glad to hear you oftener on that strain. But I pray tell me, where did your General, and
you his officers, learn this way of praying and preaching yourselves?

“*Whitelocke.* We learnt it from a near friend of your majesty, whose memory all the
Protestant interest hath cause to honour.

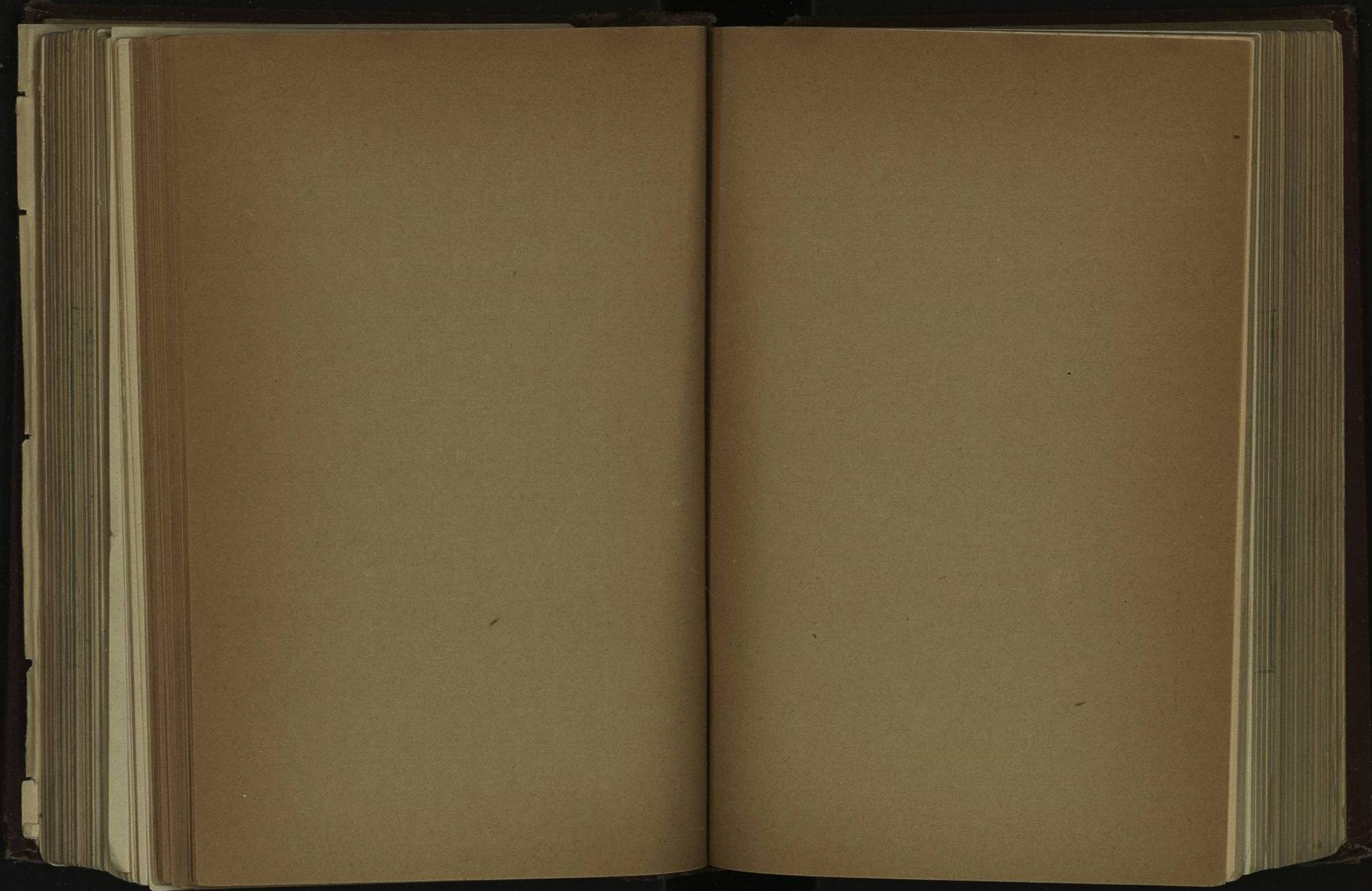
“*Queen.* My friend! who was that?

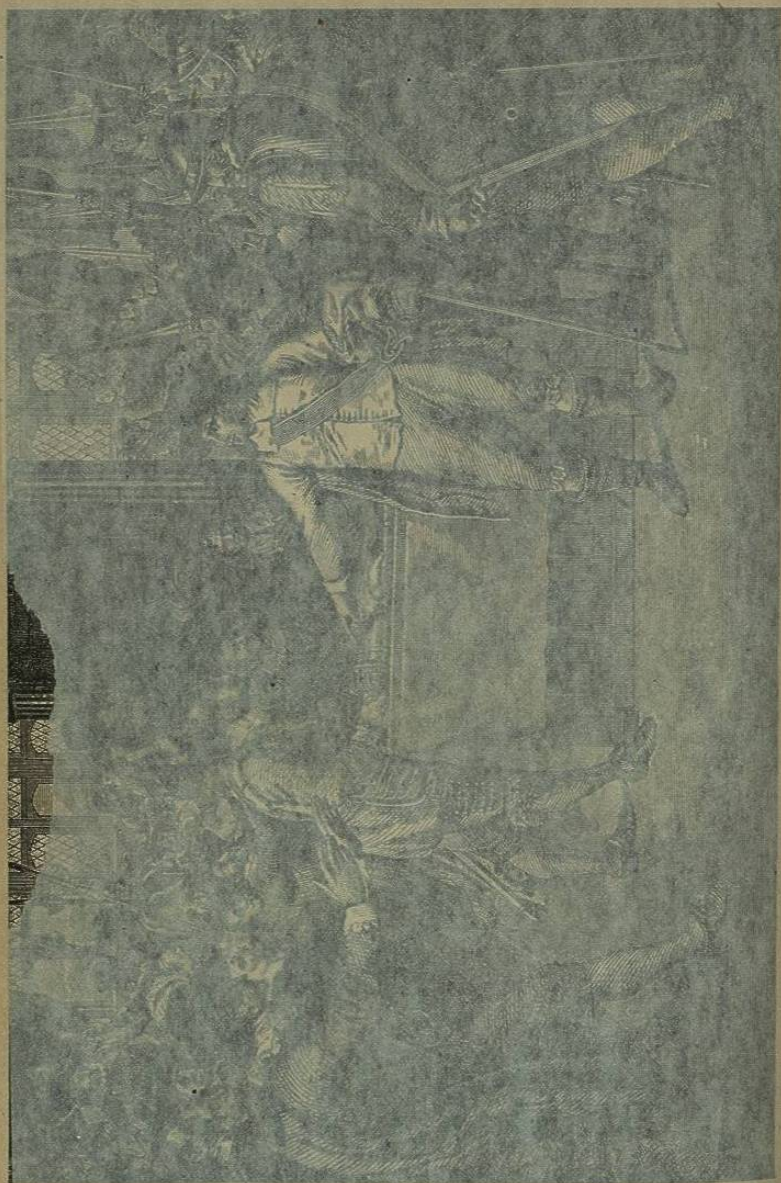
“*Whitelocke.* It was your father, the great king Gustavus Adolphus, who upon his
first landing in Germany (as many then present have testified), did himself in person upon
the shore, on his knees, give thanks to God for his blessing upon that undertaking; and
he would frequently exhort his people out of God's word; and God testified his great
liking thereof, by the wonderful successes he was pleased to vouchsafe to that gallant
king.” *

* “Journal of the Swedish Embassy in 1653-4.”

ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	FRANCE.	SPAIN.	GERMANY.	SWEDEN.	PAPAL STATES.
1558 Elizabeth	1567 James VI.	1559 Francis II. 1560 Charles IX.	1599 Philip III.	1564 Maximilian II. 1576 Rodolph II.	1604 Charles IX. 1611 Gustavus Adol- plus	1559 Pius IV. 1566 Pius V. 1572 Gregory XIII. 1585 Sixtus V. 1590 Urban VII. 1590 Gregory XIV. 1591 Innocent IX. 1592 Clement VIII.
1603 James I.		1610 Louis XIII.	1621 Philip IV.	1612 Matthias, 1619 Ferdinand II.		1605 Leo XI. 1605 Paul V.
1625 Charles I.		1643 Louis XIV.		1637 Ferdinand III.	1632 Christina	1621 Gregory XV. 1623 Urban VIII.

	ENGLAND.	FRANCE.	GERMANY.	PAPAL STATES	SPAIN.	RUSSIA.
1625	Charles I.	Louis XIII.	Ferdinand II.	Urban VIII.	Philip III.	Michael Federowitch,
1637	—	—	Ferdinand III.	—	—	—
1643	—	Louis XIV	—	—	—	—
1644	—	—	—	Innocent X.	—	—
1645	—	—	—	—	—	Alexei Michaelowitch.
1649	{ Charles II., King <i>de jure</i> , Commonwealth.	—	—	—	—	—





THE POPULAR
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CHARLES KNIGHT.

VOLUME IV.

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AND MARY.

First American Edition.

NEW YORK:
AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE,
TRIBUNE BUILDING.
1880.