

Chapter 1 : History of Protestantism, vol. 1 – Ellen G. White Writings

*Treason (Fixed Fire) [Ruth R. Greig] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. He is not mad but he has power to drive others to it. When Lucius Aurelius, commander of the Castasian mercenaries in service to the Torpani Empire is arrested for treason.*

In addition to the crime of treason, the Treason Felony Act still in force today created a new offence known as treason felony, with a maximum sentence of life imprisonment instead of death but today, due to the abolition of the death penalty, the maximum penalty both for high treason and treason felony would be the same—life imprisonment. Under the traditional categorisation of offences into treason, felonies, and misdemeanours, treason felony was merely another form of felony. Several categories of treason which had been introduced by the Sedition Act were reduced to felonies. While the common law offences of misprision and compounding were abolished in respect of felonies including treason felony by the Criminal Law Act, which abolished the distinction between misdemeanour and felony, misprision of treason and compounding treason are still offences under the common law. According to the law in force, it is treason felony to "compass, imagine, invent, devise, or intend": Northern Ireland[edit] In addition to the Acts of, and, two additional Acts passed by the old Parliament of Ireland apply to Northern Ireland alone. The following is also treason: England and Wales[edit] In England, there was no clear common law definition of treason; it was for the king and his judges to determine if an offence constituted treason. Thus, the process became open to abuse, and decisions were often arbitrary. It was only in that Parliament passed legislation on the subject of treason. Under the Treason Act, or "Statute of Treasons", which distinguished between high and petty treason, several distinct offences constitute high treason; most of them continue to do so, while those relating to forgery have been relegated to ordinary offences. First, it was high treason to "compass or imagine the death of our Lord the King, of our Lady his Queen, or of their eldest son and heir. The terms of this provision have been held to include both male and female sovereigns, but only the spouses of male Sovereigns. It is not sufficient to merely allege that an individual is guilty of high treason because of his thoughts or imaginations; there must be an overt act indicating the plot. The jurist Sir William Blackstone writes that "the plain intention of this law is to guard the Blood Royal from any suspicion of bastardy, whereby the succession to the Crown might be rendered dubious. Similarly, it is not high treason to rape a widow of the sovereign or of the heir-apparent. Diana, Princess of Wales admitted that she had an affair with her riding instructor, James Hewitt, between and As she was then the wife of the Prince of Wales, heir to the throne, this fitted the definition of high treason, and a national newspaper briefly attempted [7] [8] to have Hewitt prosecuted for what was then still a capital offence. In modern times only these kinds of treason have actually been prosecuted during the World Wars and the Easter Rising. These offences, however, were reduced to felonies rather than high treasons in and respectively. Finally, the Treason Act specified that the listing of offences was meant to be exhaustive. Only Parliament, not the courts, could add to the list. It provided that if "other like cases of treason may happen in time to come, which cannot be thought of nor declared at present", the court may refer the matter to the King and Parliament, which could then determine the matter by passage of an Act. After the passage of the Treason Act, several other offences were deemed to comprise high treason by Act of Parliament. Numerous new offences—including intending to kill the Sovereign even without an overt act demonstrating such intent and killing an ambassador—were declared treasonable. From the reign of Henry IV onwards, several new offences were made treasons; most legislation on the subject was passed during the reign of Henry VIII. Some offences, whose complexion was entirely different from traitorous actions, were nevertheless made treasons; thus, it was high treason for a Welshman to steal cattle, to commit murder by poisoning, or for an assembly of twelve or more rioters to refuse to disperse when so commanded. All new forms of high treason introduced since the Treason Act, except those to do with forgery and counterfeiting, were abrogated by the Treason Act, which was passed at the beginning of the reign of Edward VI. Thus, it became high treason to counterfeit such foreign money, or to import counterfeit foreign money and actually attempt to use it to make a payment. But importing any counterfeit English money remained high treason, even if no attempt were made to use it in

payment. Mary also made it high treason to kill Philip II of Spain, her king consort, or to try to deprive him of his title. He also made adding any inscription normally found on a coin to any piece of metal that may resemble a coin high treason. George II made it high treason to mark or colour a silver coin so as to make it resemble a gold one. Aside from laws relating to counterfeiting and succession, very few acts concerning the definition of high treason were passed. Under laws passed during the reign of Elizabeth I, it was high treason for an individual to attempt to defend the jurisdiction of the Pope over the English Church for a third time a first offence being a misdemeanour and a second offence a felony, [16] or for a Roman Catholic priest to enter the realm and refuse to conform to the English Church, [1] or to purport to release a subject of his allegiance to the Crown or the Church of England and to reconcile him or her with a foreign power. Although this law was abolished in the United Kingdom in 1701, it still continues to apply in some Commonwealth countries. Under laws passed after James II was deposed, it became treasonable to correspond with the Jacobite claimants main article, or to hinder succession to the Throne under the Act of Settlement, or to publish that anyone other than the individual specified by the Act of Settlement had the right to inherit the Crown. The English offences of high treason and misprision of treason but not petty treason were extended to Scotland, and the treasonable offences then existing in Scotland were abolished. In general, treason law in Scotland remained the same as in England, except that when in England the offence of counterfeiting the Great Seal of the United Kingdom etc. Between 1701 and 1702 it was treason to kill the Prince Regent. The charge against him was that he tried to encourage Irish soldiers in the British Army to mutiny and fight for Germany. Casement argued that, as an Irishman, he could not be tried in an English court and should instead be tried in Ireland. This argument failed because he had worked as a diplomat for the British Government for almost all of his adult life and had accepted a knighthood and a pension from the Crown on retirement in 1904. He was hanged in Pentonville Prison on 3 August 1916, and is now often considered a martyr by the Irish Republican movement. The Titles Deprivation Act authorised the king to deprive peers of their peerage if they had assisted the enemy during the war, or voluntarily resided in enemy territory. This was mainly in response to the closeness of the British royal family with some German thrones, leading to the loss of British titles from the dukes of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and Brunswick, the Crown Prince of Hanover, and the Viscount Taaffe. Whilst the act allowed for their descendants to petition for the restoration of these titles, as of [update] no descendant has done so. Second World War[edit] John Amery was executed in 1945 after pleading guilty to eight charges of treason for efforts to recruit British prisoners of war into the British Free Corps and for making propaganda broadcasts for Nazi Germany. The last execution for treason in the United Kingdom was held in 1946. He was awarded a personal commendation by Adolf Hitler in 1941 for his contribution to the German war effort. On his capture at the end of the war, Parliament rushed through the Treason Act [25] to facilitate a trial that would have the same procedure as a trial for murder. Before the Act, a trial for treason short of regicide involved an elaborate and lengthy medieval procedure. Although Joyce was born in the United States to an Irish father and an English mother, he had moved to Britain in his teens and applied for a British passport in which was still valid when he defected to Germany and so under the law he owed allegiance to Britain. He appealed against his conviction to the House of Lords on the grounds he had lied about his country of birth on the passport application and did not owe allegiance to any country at the beginning of the war. The appeal was not upheld and he was executed at Wandsworth Prison on 3 January 1941. It is thought the strength of public feeling against Joyce as a perceived traitor was the driving force behind his prosecution. The only evidence offered at his trial that he had begun broadcasting from Germany while his British passport was valid was the testimony of a London police inspector who had questioned him before the war while he was an active member of the British Union of Fascists and claimed to have recognised his voice on a propaganda broadcast in the early weeks of the war he already had previous convictions for assault and riotous assembly as a result of street fights with communists and anarchists. Treachery Act [edit] Main article: Treachery Act Until treason had its own rules of evidence and procedure which made it difficult to prosecute accused traitors, such as the need for two witnesses to the same offence. Consequently, in the Second World War it was perceived that there was a need for a new offence with which to deal with traitors more expediently. The Treachery Act was passed creating a felony called treachery, to punish disloyalty and espionage. It was a capital offence. Seventeen people were

sentenced to be shot or hanged for this offence instead of for treason one death sentence was commuted. He was also the last person to be executed for a crime other than murder. Josef Jakobs , a German spy executed for treachery, was the last person to be executed in the Tower of London. The Treachery Act was suspended in February , and was repealed in . As discussed above, the last treason prosecutions occurred later that year. From , treason consisted of the offences which are treason today see above , plus two other kinds. The Succession to the Crown Act made it treason to affirm that any person has a right to succeed to the Crown otherwise than according to the Act of Settlement and Acts of Union , or that the Crown and Parliament cannot legislate for the limitation of the succession to the Crown. The Treason Act made it treason to "compass, imagine, invent, devise or intend death or destruction, or any bodily harm tending to death or destruction, maim or wounding, imprisonment or restraint, of the person of In consequence of this, the Treason Act was amended in two ways. Liability[edit] As a general rule, no British criminal court has jurisdiction over the Sovereign, from whom they derive their authority. As Sir William Blackstone writes, "the law supposes an incapacity of doing wrong from the excellence and perfection His trial and execution were irregular; they were more accurately products of a revolution, rather than a legal precedent[citation needed], and those responsible were themselves tried for treason after the monarchy was restored see List of regicides of Charles I. However, a person who attempts to become the Sovereign without a valid claim can be held guilty of treason. Consequently, Lady Jane Grey was executed for treason for usurping the throne in . An alien resident in the United Kingdom owes allegiance to the Crown, and may be prosecuted for high treason. The only exception is an enemy lawful combatant in wartime, e. A British subject resident abroad also continues to owe allegiance to the Crown. If he or she becomes a citizen of another state before a war during which he bears arms against the Crown, he or she is not guilty of high treason. Insane individuals are not punished for their crimes. During the reign of Henry VIII, however, it was enacted that in the cases of high treason, an idiot could be tried in his absence as if he were perfectly sane. In the reign of Mary I, this statute was repealed. Today there are powers to send insane defendants to a mental hospital. Duress and marital coercion[edit] Duress is not available as a defence to treason involving the death of the sovereign. There was no right of peremptory challenge in either body. Trial by either body ceased in , since which time peers have been tried in the same courts as commoners. Commoners, and now peers and their wives and widows, are entitled to be tried for high treason, and also for lesser crimes, by jury. Formerly, commoners were entitled to thirty-five peremptory challenges in cases of treason, but only twenty in cases of felony and none in cases of misdemeanours; all peremptory challenges, however, were abolished in . Normally, the Lord Chancellor presided during trials; when a peer is accused of high treason, however, the Lord High Steward must preside. By convention, however, the Lord Chancellor would be appointed Lord High Steward for the duration of the trialâ€”the post of Lord High Steward ceased to be regularly filled in , being revived only for trials of peers and for coronations. Whilst impeachments are still possible, no impeachment has occurred since . Finally, it was possible for Parliament to pass an Act of attainder , which pronounces guilt without a trial. Historically, Acts of attainder have been used against political opponents when speedy executions were desired. These three individuals were posthumously executed , and are the only individuals to have suffered this fate posthumously under English treason laws. In , a Scottish court summoned Robert Leslie, who was deceased, for a trial for treason. This procedure was never used in England. Procedure and evidence[edit] Before [edit] Certain special rules procedures have historically applied to high treason cases. The privilege of the peerage and parliamentary privilege preclude the arrest of certain individuals including peers, wives and widows of peers and members of Parliament in many cases, but treason was not included nor were felony or breach of the peace.

Chapter 2 : High treason in the United Kingdom - Wikipedia

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Synopsis for "The Terror of the Toad Men! He warns the inhabitants of his small town, who take refuge indoors. When the Hulk arrives, a truck rams into him, and a group of state troopers try to tackle him, all without effect. Rick Jones arrives and leads the Hulk away. Banner then says that there is no place where he can hide the Hulk, and says that every night will be a war between Hulk and mankind. A ship of Toad Men lands. Their mind detector puts them on the trail of Bruce Banner, "the most brilliant scientific mind on Earth," so that they can gauge the potential resistance to their coming invasion. Banner and Jones meet General Ross and Betty Ross as they set out "to conduct a little scientific research. Jones promises to seal and reopen the door for him. Suddenly, a beam pushes Banner and Jones against a wall and holds them there! Prisoners of the Toad Men! The Toad Men use magnetic beams to carry Banner and Jones to their ship. They go into orbit. The captain, Torrak, tells Banner that their fleet is ready to invade Earth and that their mastery of magnetism makes them invincible. Banner refuses to talk. The Toad Men send Jones back to Earth in a "plastic cylinder. He bursts out of his cell and locks up the crew. Seeing the amazing weaponry on the ship, he vows to "be the hunter instead of the hunted. The ship crashes in the desert. General Ross and his men surround it. Bruce Banner, Wanted for Treason! Out of the wreckage steps Banner. Ross arrests him for treason. The Toad Men create an underground tunnel and escape; once clear, they fire a flare to summon their fleet. A fleet of alien ships has appeared in the skies. The Toad King overrides all the television and radio signals and makes an announcement. The Toad King says that his fleet will train all their magnetic rays on the Moon and draw it towards the Earth. If the Earthlings do not surrender, the Moon will crash into the Earth, killing everyone. In his cell, Banner watches the sun go down. As the Hulk, he breaks through the wall, destroys an artillery piece, and topples a guard tower. He remembers that Ross put him in jail. Ross, the soldiers, and even a tank enter a tense stand-off with the Hulk. The End of the Hulk? The soldiers pile on the Hulk, but he shakes them off. Why do you hate us so?? Look what men have done to me! Before the Hulk can attack Rick, the sun rises, and the monster transforms back into Bruce Banner. With soldiers breaking down the door of his lab, Banner readies the gun. Jones holds them back with a fire hose. Betty tries to tell Ross that Banner is a good man, but Ross still suspects there is a connection between Banner and the Hulk

Notes Starting this issue the Hulk has green skin as opposed to the gray skin monster seen last issue. Production wise, this was an editorial decision as it made for easy coloring. However, this was worked into continuity. Some of the following facts about these early transformations were later explored: Incredible Hulk reintroduced the Grey Hulk. The Toad Men are actually members of the Tribbitite race, their real name was identified in Official Handbook of the Marvel Universe Chronology Notes Flashbacks in this story affect the chronologies of the following characters:

Chapter 3 : Carmina Gadelica Vol. 1: III. Labour. Oibre: Smoothing the Fire. Smaladh An Teine

Had I been older, I might have mistrusted this fire-hot defence of virtue, and been wrong, for all that. Had I not witnessed a certain scene with my own eyes, I might have wondered on it. But, enthralled, scarcely comprehending, and a little afraid, I had seen the evidence of Dame Grey's incorruptible virtue.

X Excluded as Roman Catholics. This exclusion is not affected by changes subsequent to the Perth Agreement. History This section needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. May Learn how and when to remove this template message The current succession law in the United Kingdom evolved from succession law in both England and Scotland. Originally in both countries, there were no fixed rules governing succession to the throne. The individual could have relied on inheritance, statute, election by Parliament or by another body , nomination by a reigning sovereign in his or her will , conquest or prescription de facto possession of the Crown. It was often unclear which of these bases should take precedence; often, the outcome depended not on the legal strength of the claims, but on the political or military power of the claimants. However, over time, the default rule became male primogeniture: Eventually, Parliament asserted control of succession. Richard was the last king of the House of York , and the last of the Plantagenet dynasty. In Henry also assumed the title King of Ireland ; this would pass down with the monarchs of England, and later Great Britain, until the Acts of Union merged the separate crowns into that of the United Kingdom. His second marriage, to Anne Boleyn , resulted in a daughter named Elizabeth. An Act of Parliament passed in declared Mary illegitimate; another passed in did the same for Elizabeth. Though the two remained illegitimate, an Act of Parliament passed in allowed reinserting them, providing further "that the King should and might give, will, limit, assign, appoint or dispose the said imperial Crown and the other premises â€" by letters patent or last will in writing. He attempted to divert the course of succession in his will to prevent his Catholic half-sister, Mary, from inheriting the throne. Jane was also originally excluded on the premise that no woman could reign over England. She was not universally recognised and after nine days she was overthrown by the popular Mary. Mary was succeeded by her half-sister, Elizabeth, who broke with the precedents of many of her predecessors, and refused to name an heir. Whilst previous monarchs including Henry VIII had specifically been granted authority to settle uncertain successions in their wills, the Treasons Act asserted that Parliament had the right to settle disputes, and made it treason to deny Parliamentary authority. Wary of threats from other possible heirs, Parliament further passed the Act of Association , which provided that any individual involved in attempts to murder the Sovereign would be disqualified from succeeding. The Act was repealed in It had followed strict rules of primogeniture until the deposition and exile of Mary I in ; even then she was succeeded by her son, James VI. James asserted that hereditary right was superior to statutory provision, and as King of Scotland was powerful enough to deter any rival. He reigned as James I of England and Ireland, thus effecting the Union of the Crowns , although England and Scotland remained separate sovereign states until His succession was rapidly ratified by Parliament. The monarchy itself was abolished. A few years later, it was replaced by the Protectorate under Oliver Cromwell , effectively a monarch with the title of Lord Protector rather than King. Cromwell had the right to name his own successor, which he exercised on his deathbed by choosing his son, Richard Cromwell. Richard was ineffective, and was quickly forced from office. After the death of her last child in , Princess Anne became the last individual left in the line of succession determined by the Bill of Rights. James was deposed when his Protestant opponents forced him to flee from England in William had insisted on this unique provision as a condition of his military leadership against James. First in the line were the descendants of Mary II. Finally, the descendants of William by any future marriage were added to the line of succession. Only Protestants were allowed to succeed to the Thrones, and those who married Roman Catholics were excluded. After Mary II died in , her husband continued to reign alone until his own death in Therefore, Parliament passed the Act of Settlement. The Act maintained the provision of the Bill of Rights whereby William would be succeeded by Princess Anne and her descendants, and thereafter by his own descendants from future marriages. The Act provided that, upon the death of Anne,

the Estates would meet to select an heir to the throne of Scotland, who could not be the same person as the English Sovereign unless numerous political and economic conditions were met. Thus, Scotland had little choice but to unite with England to form the Kingdom of Great Britain in 1707; the Crown of the new nation along with the Crown of Ireland was subject to the rules laid down by the English Act of Settlement. Attempts were made in the risings of 1702 and 1705 to restore Stuart claimants to the Throne, supported by those who recognised the Jacobite succession. The House of Hanover nonetheless remained undeposed, and the Crown descended in accordance with the appointed rules. Some years later the Regency Act made provision for a change in the line of succession had a child been born to William IV after his death, but this event did not come about. Edward was proclaimed King in January 1701, [11] and opened for the only time Parliament in November 1701. The Act provided that he and his descendants, if any, were not to have any "right, title or interest in or to the succession to the Throne". Edward died childless in 1707. He in turn was succeeded in by his own elder daughter, Elizabeth II. By that time the monarch of the United Kingdom no longer reigned in the greater part of Ireland which had become a republic in 1792, but was the monarch of a number of independent sovereign states Commonwealth realms. Commonwealth realms Further information: Perth Agreement Elizabeth II at her coronation in 1952, passing to the left of the Coronation Chair By the terms of the Statute of Westminster 1931, each of the Commonwealth realms has the same person as monarch and, to maintain that arrangement, they have agreed to continue the same line of succession; some realms do so through domestic succession laws, while others stipulate whoever is monarch of the United Kingdom will also be monarch of that realm. In February 1952, on her accession, Elizabeth II was proclaimed as sovereign separately throughout her realms. They also agreed to lift a ban on those who marry Roman Catholics. The ban on Catholics themselves was retained to ensure that the monarch would be in communion with the Church of England. They were amended in the United Kingdom by the Succession to the Crown Act 2013, which was passed mainly "to make succession to the Crown not depend on gender" and "to make provision about Royal Marriages" according to its long title, thereby implementing the Perth Agreement in the UK and in those realms that, by their laws, have as their monarch automatically whoever is monarch of the UK. Other realms passed their own legislation. Anyone ineligible to succeed is treated as if they were dead. Marriages The Act of Settlement provides that Protestant "heirs of the body" that is, legitimate descendants of Sophia, Electress of Hanover, are eligible to succeed to the throne, unless otherwise disqualified. The meaning of heir of the body is determined by the common law rules of male preference primogeniture the "male-preference" criterion is no longer applicable, in respect of succession to the throne, to persons born after 28 October 2011, whereby older children and their descendants inherit before younger children, and a male child takes precedence over a female sibling. Illegitimate children whose parents subsequently marry are legitimated, but remain ineligible to inherit the Crown. The requirement did not apply to descendants of princesses who married into foreign families, as well as, from 1952, any descendants of Edward VIII, [n 5] of which there are none. The Act provided, however, that if a dynast older than twenty-five years notified the Privy Council of his or her intention to marry without the consent of the Sovereign, then he or she may have lawfully done so after one year, unless both houses of Parliament expressly disapproved of the marriage. A marriage that contravened the Royal Marriages Act was void, and the resulting offspring illegitimate and thus ineligible to succeed, though the succession of the dynast who failed to obtain consent was not itself affected. This also had the consequence that marriage to a Roman Catholic without permission was void, so that the dynast was not disqualified from succeeding on account of being married to a Roman Catholic. Thus when the future George IV attempted to marry the Roman Catholic Maria Fitzherbert in 1795 without obtaining permission from George III he did not disqualify himself from inheriting the throne in due course. Religion Rules relating to eligibility established by the Bill of Rights are retained under the Act of Settlement. The clause precludes a Roman Catholic from succeeding to the throne. The monarch is required to be in communion with the Church of England. The Act did not require that the spouse be Anglican; it only barred those who marry Roman Catholics. Since the passage of the Act it has been determined in the case of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent that an individual is not barred because his or her spouse later converts to Roman Catholicism after their marriage. The Succession to the Crown Act removed the ban on individuals married to Roman Catholics, though not on Roman Catholics themselves. Treason Under the Treason Act and

the Treason Ireland Act , it is treason to "endeavour to deprive or hinder any person who shall be the next in succession to the crown Since the Crime and Disorder Act , the maximum penalty has been life imprisonment. In the Commonwealth realms, upon the death of a sovereign, the heir apparent or heir presumptive succeeds to the throne immediately, with no need for confirmation or further ceremony. This precedent has been followed since. The proclamation of accession of Elizabeth II was the first to make mention of representatives of members of the Commonwealth. Upon his or her accession, a new sovereign is required by law to make and subscribe several oaths. The Bill of Rights of first required the sovereign to make a public declaration of non-belief in Roman Catholicism. The current wording of this declaration was adopted in as the previous wording was deemed to be controversial and overtly anti-Catholic. Rather than denouncing Roman Catholicism, the sovereign now declares him or herself to be a Protestant and that he or she will "uphold and maintain" the Protestant succession. According to the Regency Act , should the sovereign be under the age of 18, such oaths and declarations required to be taken by the sovereign shall be made upon his attainment of that age. Normally, the Archbishop of Canterbury officiates, though the sovereign may designate any other bishop of the Church of England. A coronation is not necessary for a sovereign to reign; for example, Edward VIII was never crowned, yet during his short reign was the undoubted king.

Chapter 4 : Skrewdriver - Best of Vol. 1 () : Free Download, Borrow, and Streaming : Internet Archive

Tucker's Blackstone Vol. 1 Appendix Note B [Section 3] If in a limited government the public functionaries exceed the limits which the constitution prescribes to their powers, every such act is an act of usurpation in the government, and, as such, treason against the sovereignty.

All American standard plastic topped bench tables that could be folded up and wheeled over to the walls. I was feeling like I had been dropped onto a different planet. I was disjointed again from my travels. After this lunch, I had to hurry up town to the College to get my books and check in with my Professors because those classes started next Monday. I was planning on taking Advanced Placement Exams to avoid as many of the courses as possible, starting next week. These exams were different from the CLEP exams but essentially working in parallel but different subject areas. I was not thrilled but a necessity to avoid being bored to death by snobbish Profs. I suppose, I might be more excited about going to College if I was going to join a Fraternity, drink gallons of beer weekly, act like an idiot at parties, watch the football games and chase nubile drunken Sorority girls. Well getting away from Principle Snyder was a bonus. I swear that quarter-man had mostly troll, or ogre or goblin blood in him. It brought a secret smirk to my face to think that Cortana had a role to play in his current state of purgatory. His messy divorce proceedings were now public gossip in the school. Students were now mocking him. A nice warm Willow sat next to me on my side of the table with Kendra, Cordelia and Buffy on the other side of the table. Cordelia was in the middle of a Slayer sandwich keeping them apart. She was deliberately keeping them apart. It was obvious that Buffy and Kendra were fighting again with each other. Good naturedly though at least so far. They were so competitive. Even when it came to their nightly slayage totals. So far Kendra led Buffy by two or more demons four nights in a row. Buffy was grumping and griping about it. Cordelia kept snarking at Buffy that if she spent more time slaying instead of holding hands with Angel, she would win some nights. She was whining about life being unfair to her. No need to be eviscerated and torn limb from limb in the Cafeteria. Willow broke into my thoughts. She reminded us all of our 7: The churches in town were all booked up on that day months in advance but not all ministers or priests were. The priest told them that they had been together long enough and that he would put no impediments between God and the natural state of couples. Seemed like a nice refreshing attitude. So Roary and Karen will get married on Saturday in the hotel, the reception would be held there also. They would also spend their first wedding night there and then drive down to Disneyland on Sunday. After slurping up the last of my cherry Jello, I also had some good news. An order fit for Slayers and absolutely necessary if I was going to invite them to go underground with me. They needed to go down with me a few times to learn the layout of the tunnels and experience the Demon Bazaar first hand. For their safety, I was going to show them the black pool but we were going to fight our way there, my way. My way is a vampire blitzkrieg. In that her satirical snarkiness was rubbing off on Kendra. Or maybe Kendra was just loosening up and enjoying herself with her prey. I smiled and played the game. Buffy froze with a spoonful of her cherry Jello hula dancing on her spoon. Her eyes locked on mine and her spoon perfectly level. Kendra raised one eyebrow and smirked at me in a way that raised the hairs on the back of my neck. Like she was considering how badly she could beat on me for the truth. My sixth sense for self-preservation was alarm belling me that she was a mounting threat. I really wonder about that girl? Cordelia continued eating demurely with only the briefest of pauses in the movement of her fork. Her attention though was fully on me. Cordelia the queen of snark was the first. All of Willow was bright red and her hands instantly covered her face. A microsecond later her hands started to move to her tray and before she could pick up food to throw at Cordelia, my hands stopped hers. I had to put a stop to what I started. So I fessed up and fast. If you four will meet me at Reach at 4: Willow hit me again in the shoulder and harder than the first time. Kendra was just looking at me while fingering her plastic lunch knife. Her eyes were squinting at me with a disturbing twitching smirk on her face. I believe she was considering all of the possible places she could plant that knife in me before I could get away. Maybe I needed to have Cortana find her a boyfriend, she might lighten up. Assuming we could find a young man brave enough. Cordelia was still looking offended or maybe she had gas. So I can only get two maybe three of them

made at one time. I could almost see the light bulbs behind their eyes and the single thought racing away. In fact they would probably drool all over you. I had to get to the college and finish up by 4 PM to make it back down to Reach. Willow brought me up to speed on the action. They continued to slap the ball into a gunshot ball bouncing off the bumpers. Then Cordelia would clean up the table on them. I stood and watched as Cordelia finished off Buffy taking her spending cash again. They were all beautiful, desirable, intelligent and for me in one year jail bait. It was almost like I had a countdown clock going in my head for when they all would be jail bait to me and then when they would stop being jail bait. That magic California number of eighteen years of age plus one day. In my imagination I had a glowing foot tall numbers over each of their heads counting down the days and hours. I had to shake this attitude. It was affecting my relationships. Either that or I go for an older women. Maybe the delicious looking curvy bodacious Ms. Calendar would toss Giles over the side for me? Wishful dreaming! Yup, not gonna happen. The Giles man definitely has something she likes. Down the hall Curt came out of the offices and I waved him off, so he could get back to whatever he had been doing. Turning back to the gang, Willow stuck her small hand into mine. Three minutes later I was entering my cypher key code into the vault door. Unlocking with a soft but positive click and then a series of thunks as the door edge bolts retracted, the door began to swing open with the soft humming sound of the electric motors. Ten feet beyond the vault door jamb was three brand new one cubic meter Zero transit cases on the floor. Beyond them was my two clean hard wood topped work tables. The working surfaces on either side were all clean of weapons and parts. The wall shelves below and above closed and locked. The room smelled of light lubricating oils and steel. Each of the cases had shipping ownership tags taped on them. In large four inch tall white letters on each visible side was S1, S2 and R2 for the furthest away. R2 was for Razor-2 and Roary had already been here and had given thumbs up on his armor. S1 was for Slayer 1 as Buffy and S2 for Kendra. I silently said a prayer to God that they fit perfectly. Rajhul knew a slayer was in town but was still terrified of meeting her. Buffy and especially Kendra were the kill first, happy joy-joy dance and ask questions later kind of slay girls. He was smart enough to guess what or who S1 and S2 was for. I sighed as I motioned them all forward. Buffy, Cordelia and Kendra flowed past me with eyes fixed on the cases.

Chapter 5 : Chapter Means of Egress, California Building Code (Vol 1) | UpCodes

Section - Hand portable fire extinguishers and semiportable fire extinguishing systems.

Lord Cobham before the Bishops Picture: This thing, which they branded as heresy, and punished in the fire, was spreading over England despite all their rigors. That the new opinions were dangerous to the authority of the Roman Church was sufficiently clear, but it suited the designs of the hierarchy to represent them as dangerous also to the good order of the State. They went to the king, and complaining of the spread of Lollardism, told him that it was the enemy of kings and the foe of commonwealths, and that if it were allowed to remain longer un-suppressed, it would in no long time be the undoing of his realm. The more effectually to rouse the apprehensions of the king, and lead him to cut off the very men who would have sowed the seeds of order in his dominions, and been a bulwark around his throne, they professed to adduce a specific instance in support of their general allegations of disloyalty and treason against the Lollards. In January, , they repaired to Eltham, where the king was then residing, and startled him with the intelligence of a formidable insurrection of the Wicliffites, with Lord Cobham at their head, just ready to break out. The Lollards, they declared, proposed to dethrone the king, murder the royal household, pull down Westminster Abbey, and all the cathedrals in the realm, and to wind up by confiscating all the possessions of the Church. The night came when this terrible plot was to explode, and to leave before morning its memorials in the overthrow of the throne, and the destruction of the hierarchy. The martial spirit of the future hero of Agincourt was roused. He found no such assembly as he had been led to expect. There was no Lord Cobham there; there were no armed men present. In short, instead of conspirators in rank and file, ready to sustain the onset of the royal troops, the king encountered only a congregation of citizens, who had chosen this hour and place as the fittest for a field preaching. Such, in sober truth, appears to have been the character of the assembly. When the king rode in among them with his men-at-arms, he met absolutely with no resistance. Without leaders and without arms, the multitude broke up and fled. Some were cut down on the spot, the rest were pursued, and of these many were taken. But where is the evidence of this? We do not hear of a single citizen arming himself. Why did not the Londoners sally forth and join their friends outside before night had fallen and they were attacked by the soldiery? Why did they not meet them the moment they arrived on Ficket Field? Their coming was known to their foes, why not also to their friends? No; the gates of London were shut for the same reason, doubtless, which led, at an after-period, to the closing of the gates of Paris when a conventicle was held outside its walls-even that the worshippers, when attacked, might not find refuge in the city. They sought, indeed, the sequestration or redistribution of the ecclesiastical property, but they employed for this end none but the legitimate means of petitioning Parliament. Rapine, bloodshed, revolution, were abhorrent to them. If the work they now had in hand was indeed the arduous one of overturning a powerful Government, how came they to assemble without weapons? Why, instead of making a display of their numbers and power, as they would have done had their object been what their enemies alleged, did they cover themselves with the darkness of the night? While so many circumstances throw not only doubt, but ridicule, upon the idea of conspiracy, where are the proofs of such a thing? When searched to the bottom, the matter rests only on the allegations of the priests. The priests said so to the king. Thomas Walsingham, monk of St. Albans, reported it in his Chronicles; and one historian after another has followed in his wake, and treated us to an account of this formidable rebellion, which they would have us believe had so nearly plunged the kingdom into revolution, and extinguished the throne in blood. No the epithet of heresy alone was not enough to stigmatize the young Protestantism of England. To heresy must be joined treason, in order to make Lollardism sufficiently odious; and when this double-headed monster should be seen by the terrified imaginations of statesmen, stalking through the land, striking at the throne and the altar, trampling on law as well as on religion, confiscating the estate of the noble as well as the glebe of the bishop, and wrapping castle and hamlet in flames, then would the monarch put forth all his power to crush the destroyer and save the realm. The monks of Paris a hundred and twenty years after drew the same hideous picture of Protestantism, and frightened the King of France into planting the stake for the Huguenots. This was the game which had begun to be played in England.

Lollardism, said the priests, means revolution. To make such a charge is an ancient device.

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The LORD , whom ye seek, shall suddenly come to His temple; even the messenger of the covenant in whom ye delight: Behold, he shall come, saith the LORD of hosts. But who may abide the day of his coming? W hereunto shall we liken the people of this generation? I represent to myself a number of persons of various characters, involved in one common charge of high treason. They are already in a state of confinement, but not yet brought to trial. The facts, however, are so plain, and the evidence against them so strong and pointed, that there is not the least doubt of their guilt being fully proved, and that nothing but a pardon can preserve them from punishment. In this situation, it would be their wisdom, to avail themselves of every expedient in their power for obtaining mercy. But they are entirely regardless [negligent; heedless] of their danger, and wholly taken up with contriving methods of amusing themselves, that they must pass away the term of their imprisonment with as much cheerfulness as possible. Among other resources, they call in the assistance of music. And amidst a great variety of subjects in this way, they are particularly pleased with one. They choose to make the solemnities of their impending trial, the character of the judge, the methods of his procedure, and the awful sentence to which they are exposed, the ground-work of a musical entertainment. And, as if they were quite unconcerned in the event, their attention is chiefly fixed upon the skill of the composer, in adapting the style of his music to the very solemn language and subject with which they are trifling. The king, however, out of his great clemency and compassion towards those who have no pity for themselves, prevents them with his goodness. Undesired by them, he sends them a gracious message. He assures them that he is unwilling they should suffer: He points out a way in which their confession and submission shall be certainly accepted; and in this way, which he condescends to prescribe, he offers them a free and full pardon. But instead of taking a single step towards a compliance with his goodness, they set his message likewise to music; and this, together with a description of their present state, and of the fearful doom awaiting them if they continue obstinate, is sung for their diversion, accompanied with the sound of cornet, flute, harp, sackbut, psaltery, dulcimer, and all kinds of instruments Daniel 3: Surely, if such a case as I have supposed could be found in real life, though I might admire the musical taste of these people, I should commiserate their insensibility! But is not this case more than a supposition? Is it not in the most serious sense actually realized amongst ourselves? I should insult your understandings, if I judged a long application necessary. I know my supposition must already have led your thoughts to the subject of the Messiah [Oratorio], and to the spirit and temper of at least the greater part of the performers, and of the audiences The holy Scripture concludes all mankind under sin Romans 3: It charges them all with treason and rebellion against the great sovereign Lawgiver and Benefactor; and declares the misery to which, as sinners, we are obnoxious. But God is long-suffering, and waits to be gracious. The stroke of death, which would instantly place us before His awful tribunal, is still suspended. He informs us of a Saviour, and that of His great love to sinners, He has given His only Son to be an Atonement and Mediator, in favour of all who shall sue for mercy in His name. The character of this Saviour, His unspeakable love, His dreadful sufferings, the agony He endured in Gethsemane, and upon the cross, are made known to us. And as His past humiliation, so His present glory, and His invitation to come to Him for pardon and eternal life, are largely declared. These are the principal points expressed in the passages of the Messiah [Oratorio]. Handel, who set them to music, has been commemorated and praised, many years after his death, in a place professedly devoted to the praise and worship of God; yea, if I am not misinformed the stated worship of God, in that place, was suspended for a considerable time, that it might be duly prepared for the commemoration of Mr. The same great truths, divested of the music, when delivered from the pulpit, are heard by many admirers of the Oratorio with indifference, too often with contempt. Having thus, as I conceive myself bound in duty, plainly and publicly delivered my sentiments, of the great impropriety of making the fundamental truths of Christianity the subject of amusement, I leave what I have said to your serious reflections, hoping it will not be forgotten; for I do not mean to trouble you often with a repetition of it. Let us now consider the passage before us. If you read it with attention, and consider the great ideas it suggests, and the emphatical language

with which they are clothed, you will not, perhaps, think the manner of my introducing it wholly improper. Malachi confirms and unites the prophecies of Isaiah and Haggai, which were the subjects of our two last discourses. John is the messenger, spoken of in the beginning of the first verse, sent to prepare the way of the Lord. Then the LORD Himself shall come suddenly to His temple, that is, immediately after the appearance of His fore-runner, and with regard to the people in general, unexpectedly. The question, Who may abide the day of His coming? If we take His coming in the extensive sense, to denote the whole of His sojourning here on earth, from His incarnation to His ascension, it is unspeakably the greatest of all events recorded in the annals of mankind; though He lived in the form of a servant, and died the death of a malefactor, the vast consequences which depend upon His appearance under these humiliating circumstances, rendered it a manner of coming every way worthy of Himself. It afforded a more awful discovery of the majesty, glory, and holiness of God, than was displayed upon Mount Sinai, and proved a closer and more searching appeal to the hearts and consciences of men. To enter more into the spirit and meaning of the question here proposed, we shall briefly take notice of the following points which the words offer to our serious meditation. May the Holy Spirit, whose office it is to glorify the Saviour, enlighten our hearts to understand them, with application to ourselves! The suddenness of His coming. Its purifying power on the sons of Levi, the priesthood in particular. But this place is an exception. The word here is not Jehovah, but Adonai. It is however, a name of God, though not incommunicable like the other, being frequently applied to kings and superiors. It properly implies authority and rule. As we say, A Lord and Master. In this connection it is undoubtedly a divine name. It was a house consecrated to the God of Israel. The first temple He honoured with tokens of His presence; the second, He visited in person; on which account it exceeded the first in glory. MESSIAH, therefore, who appeared in our nature, and was known among men, as a man, and who is now worshipped both in heaven and upon earth, is the God of Israel. He came to His own. This doctrine of God manifest in the flesh, is the pillar and ground of the truth: The only foundation on which a sinner, who knows the just desert of his sin, can build a solid hope of salvation, is, that Jesus Christ is the true God and eternal life I John 5: Unless this be admitted, the whole tenor, both of the Old and New Testament is unintelligible. To say that this doctrine approves itself to human reason in its present fallen depraved state, would be to contradict the Apostle, who asserts, that no man can say that Jesus Christ is LORD but by the Holy Ghost I Corinthians. But it is highly reasonable, to those who see that they must perish, without such an atonement as shall declare the righteousness of God, no less than His mercy, in the forgiveness of sin; who feel the necessity of holiness, in order to happiness; and are acquainted with the nature and variety of the snares, temptations, and enemies to which they are exposed. Such persons cannot venture their eternal concerns upon the dignity, or care, or power, or patience of a mere creature, however exalted or excellent; they must be assured, that their Saviour is Almighty, or they dare not trust in Him: He is the gift, promise, head and substance of the Everlasting Covenant. And He came Himself to establish the Covenant, and to declare and bestow the blessings it contained. God who had before spoken at divers times and in sundry manners by His prophets, spoke in the fulness of time by His Son Hebrews 1: To the same purpose our Lord spake of Himself. He prefaced His gracious invitation to all, without exception, who are weary and heavy laden, to come to Him for rest Matthew. The law was given by Moses John 1: But grace, to relieve us of the condemnation of the one, and truth answerable to the types [prophetic symbols] and shadows of the other, came by Jesus Christ. But their expectations were low and earthly. They supposed that He would deliver them from the Roman yoke, and give them victory and power over the heathen nations. The more grievous bondage of sin under which they were enslaved, they were not sensible of, nor had they a disposition suited to the privileges and honours of the Kingdom He designed to establish; and therefore, their understandings being darkened by prejudice and prepossession, they could not discern His character. This was why His coming to His temple was sudden to them. Though long foretold and long expected, and though the precise time of His Advent, and the accompanying signs, were accurately defined and described, yet when the season arrived He came suddenly, unlooked for and unknown. He came upon them in an hour that they thought not of, and in a manner of which they were not aware. When He stood in the midst of them, they knew not that it was He. How dreadful does sin harden and infatuate the hearts of men! They accounted themselves the people of God, made their boast of His law and their relation to Abraham. The opposition of their leaders

and teachers was the most malicious, for many of them acted against the light of their minds and were often convicted in their consciences, though they refused to be convinced. But an ignorant attachment to these blind guides was ruinous to their blind followers, who, though they sometimes, from a view of His mighty works, were struck with astonishment, and constrained to say, Is not this the Son of David? The like misapprehensions produce the like effects among professed Christians today. We likewise have the Scriptures, but how many who admit their authority in words, live willingly ignorant of their contents and act in direct contradiction to their tenor! The power of the Saviour is likewise displayed among us: His preached Gospel is daily made effectual to the great purposes to which it was vouchsafed [graciously given], yet multitudes reject it with no less pertinacity [persistent determination], than the Jews rejected Him in person. At length, death surprises them and they sink into darkness beyond recall. To them, the LORD may be said to come suddenly, for they think not of Him till they actually find themselves at His tribunal. And this, not only when they are cut off by a sudden stroke, but often when their dissolution is most gradual, and everyone about them can perceive its approach by their countenances; they themselves, though wasting with disease, worn out with pain, still flatter themselves with hopes of amendment and recovery to their last gasp; lingering death is to them no less sudden than if they were killed by a flash of lightning. It is asked, Who may abide the day of His coming? The idea conveyed by these illustrations is the same. The day of His coming is a day of trial, a trial which issues in the purification of the work of God in His Church, and in the detection and destruction of everything in it which is contrary to His will. To the Jews according to the promise of God repeated from age to age, He came in person. The Word was made flesh and dwelt among them John 1: Thus for a season He resided among them, in a temple not made with hands, but formed, by the immediate agency of the Holy Spirit, in the womb of a virgin. This was a happy time to those who received and acknowledged Him. But the bulk of the nation could not abide the trial which His appearance exposed them to; they were proved by it to be but reprobate and counterfeit silver. The thoughts of many hearts were revealed Luke 2: The pretended sanctity and outward strictness of the Scribes and Pharisees, was evidenced to be mere hypocrisy. He exposed them in their true colours, and upon many occasions put them to shame and to silence. And where His Word did not cleanse like soap, it burnt like fire, and the persons and places that rejected Him, were rendered inexcusable. Their great privilege of seeing His wonderful works, and hearing His gracious words, being abused, aggravated their guilt and condemnation, and made their doom heavier than that of Sodom and Gomorrah. That is, comparatively; He found them great sinners, and they would have been such if He had not visited them. But after He had spoken to them, and spoken in vain, they had no cloak for their sin.

Chapter 7 : TtH Story Alexander Harris, Spartan Vol. 1

3 To give a coloring of truth to the story, they specified the time and place fixed upon for the outbreak of the diabolical plot. The conspirators were to meet on a certain midnight "in Ficket Field beside London, on the back side of St. Giles," and then and there begin their terrible work.

Chapter 8 : Petty treason - Wikipedia

And, as if they were quite unconcerned in the event, their attention is chiefly fixed upon the skill of the composer, in adapting the style of his music to the very solemn language and subject with which they are trifling.

Chapter 9 : The Magic Chef of Ice and Fire Vol.1 Ch.8

Petty treason or petit treason was an offence under the common law of England which involved the betrayal (including murder) of a superior by a subordinate. It differed from the better-known high treason in that high treason can only be committed against the Sovereign.