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A DECLARATION Of the Commons assembled in PARLIAMENT; Concerning the Rise and Progresse of *The Grand Rebellion* IN IRELAND. TOGETHER With a multitude of *Examinations* of Persons of quality, whereby it may easily appear to all the World, who were, and still are the Promoters of that cruell and unheard of *REBELLION*.

With some Letters and Papers of great consequence of the Earl of *Antrims*, which were intercepted.

Also some *Letters of* MART, which were granted by the Lord *Mohun*, Sir *Ralph Hopton*, &c. And likewise another from the Rebells in *Ireland*, who term themselves, *The* SUPREME COUNCEL *for the Catholique-Cause.*

ORdered by the *Commons in Parl. That this Declaration, Examinations, and Letters, be forthwith printed and published*: H. Elsynge, Cler. Parl. D.Com.

London, Printed for *Edw. Husbands*, and are to be sold in the Middle-Temple. July 1643.

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Die Martis, 25 Julii, 1643.

IT is this day Ordered by the Houſe of *Commons*, That the Miniſters of every Pariſh within the Kingdom, ſhall read this Declaration in their ſeverall *Churches* and *Chappels*, on the next Faſt day the ſame ſhall come to their hands, after the ending of the firſt Sermon, and before the beginning of the next.

H. Elſynge, Cler. Parl. D. Com.

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bring in a more publique Tolleration of the popiſh Religion in that Kingdom, for a ſum of Money to be paid to His Majeſtie for the ſame. Theſe Propoſitions and Deſigne were ſo groſſe and ſcandalous, that even the then Biſhops of *Ireland*, by a writing under their hands bearing date the 26 of November, 1626. did make a Proteſtation, ſetting forth how grievous a ſin it was to conſent to ſuch Tolleration of Popery, and that to grant it in reſpect of any Money to be given, were to ſet Religion to ſale, and withall, the ſouls of the people whom Chriſt hath redeemed with his precious blood. And that, as it was a great ſin, ſo they did conceive it of moſt dangerous conſequence, as by the ſaid Proteſtation herewith printed may appear: And although the Houſe of Commons in their Remonſtrance made in the third Yeer of His Majeſties Raigne, did truely informe that even then the Popiſh Religion was openly profeſt in every part of that Kingdome, that Monaſteries and Nunneries were then newly erected and repleniſhed, with men and women of ſeverall Orders, that this might prove of evill conſequence, if not ſeaſonably repreſſed, therefore moſt humbly beſought His Majeſty, to lay the ſerious conſiderarion thereof to His Royall and pious heart, and that ſome ſpeedy courſe might be taken for redreſſe therein; Yet how this faithfull and timely advice of the Biſhops of *Ireland*, and the Commons of *England* was followed, and what ſpeedy courſe was taken for redreſſe therein, will appeare by this which inſues. For,

See Folio 24.

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That the late Earl of *Strafford* being the Kings Lieutenant there, did by his great Favorite Sir *George Ratcliff*, one of His Majesties Privie-Counceil of that Kingdom, hold correspondencie with the Popish Clergie, and particularly with *Paul Harris* a known Priest, who had both publique and private accesse to Sir *George Ratcliff* at all times, as well by night as by day.

That in *March*, 1639. the Earl of *Strafford*, carryed with him into *Ireland*, Sir *Toby Matthews*, a notorious, pernicious English Iesuited Priest, (banished at the beginning of this Parliament upon the importunity of both Houses) lodged this Priest over against the Castle of *Dublin*, the house where the Earl did himself reside, and from whence this Priest daily rode to the publique Masse-houses in *Dublin*, and negotiated the engaging of the Papists of *Ireland* in the war against *Scotland*.

When the late Lo:Chanc: *Loftus* and the E. of *Cork* were Lords Iustices, they endeavoured to suppresse the Masse-houses in *Dublin*, and to convert them to pious uses; one which was in the street called the *Back-lane*, they disposed of to the University of *Dublin*, who placed a Rector, and Schollars in it, and maintained a weekly Lecture there; to which Lecture the Lords Iustices and State of *Ireland* did usually resort, to the great countenancing of the Protestant Religion there; But after the Earl of *Strafford* came to the Government, the Lecture was put down, the Schollars displaced, and the house became a Masse-house, as formerly it had been.

That divers Monasteries and Nunneries were newly erected immediately before the Rebellion brake forth in divers parts of that Kingdom: That at the *Naas* where the Earl of *Strafford* had his chief seat and resort, Convents of Friars, namely, *Augustines*, *Franciscans*, *Dominicans*, were not onely permitted, but also an house built there by the said Earl, for an other purpose (as he pretended) soon after the building was converted to a Friery, by the connivence of the said Earl.

That the Popish Irish Army was kept on foot there for a long time after the beginning of this Parliament, contrary to the advice and frequent desires of both Houses of Parliament, and to the great furtherance of this Rebellion, by teaching those barbarous villains the knowledge of Arms under the notion of fighting against *Scotland*, but now made use of to extirpate both English and Scots from the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

And

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And that Lead might not be wanting to the compleating of this intended Rebellion (as it had bin in the laſt great Rebellion there, to the great diſadvantage of the then Rebells) the Silver Mines of that Kingdom (which do afford great ſtore of Lead, and therefore fit onely to be in the hands of Proteſtants of known integrity) were farmed out by His Majeſtie to moſt pernicious Papiſts, namely, Sir *George Hamilton*, Sir *Baſil Brook*, & the like; and upon the diſcovery of the Plot for the ſurpriſing of the City and Caſtle of *Dublin*, divers barrels of Muſquet-bullet were found (upon ſearch) in the houſe of the ſaid Sir *George Hamilton* in *Dublin*.

Before this Rebellion brake forth, the Earl of *Strafford* (well knowing the ready way to endear his Prince, was to promote his profit) had by a violent endeavour entitled His Majeſtie by Office to the whole counties of *Roſcommon*, *Mayo*, *Slego*, *Galloway* and *Clare*, and to a great part of the counties of *Limerick* and *Tipperary*; by which means a door was opened, not onely to increaſe His Majeſties revenue in a very great proportion, but therewith to ſettle a Plantation of Engliſh Proteſtants, to the advancement of Religion, and ſafety of that Kingdom; And however the proceedings of the Earl herein were not to be juſtified in all points, yet when the Committee was ſent from *Ireland*, at the beginning of this Parliament, to complain of divers grievances, they had no particular directions to mention this for one; neither did that Committee ever attend His Majeſtie to complain thereof, or deſire a redreſſe therein, (conceiving the mentioning thereof would exceedingly diſtaſte His Majeſtie) untill His Majeſtie freely offered to depart with His Title to the former proprietors; But on the contrary, the Lords Iuſtices, and Councell of *Ireland* apprehending the great advantage of this ſervice, did by their Letters exceedingly importune His Majeſtie, that he would not part with His Title to thoſe counties and lands; and that the Plantation of Engliſh Proteſtants might proceed as was formerly intended: But when thoſe miſchievous Councells, (now onely prevalent with His Majeſtie) found that the Parliament had both diſcovered and interrupted them in ſome meaſure, and that their Deſigne could be no longer carryed on by fraud and ſubtilties, as before; and had therefore projected this hideous Rebellion, then the Lord *Gormanſtown*, Sir *Dermaugh Mac*

Carthy,

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Carthy Knight, now Lord Viſcount *Muſkerry*, *Nicholas Plunket*, Uncle to the Earl of *Fingal*, Sir *Roe-buck Lynch*, and *Jeffery Brown* a Lawyer (all principall and active Rebels now in *Ireland*,) and *Thomas Bourke* (who was named a Commiſſioner in the late Commiſſion to Treat with the Rebels, and whoſe father, brothers, and kindred are all now in Rebellion, being the chief of the Popiſh part of that Iriſh Committee: were conſulted and careſſed at Whitehall, and they or ſome of them without the privity of the reſt of that Committee, had divers private conferrences with the King in the *Queens* preſence: and what Clandeſtine agreement was made with thoſe Rebels may eaſily be imagined, when upon their private mediation His Majeſty was induced to give away theſe five whole Counties, with a great part of the Counties of *Limerick* and *Tipperary*; after ſo great an endeavour had bin uſed for divers yeers together, to entitle His Majeſty to the ſame; and all this for a rent of 2000. l. or thereabouts, when as in finding the Offices, ſearching Records and admeaſuring theſe Counties, and Lands the King had expended out of His Own Coffers ten thouſand pounds and upwards. And this ſervice of entitling the King was before that time eſteemed ſuch a Maſter-piece of the ſaid Earle, that ſome perſons who came over to complaine againſt the Earle for the ſame were impriſoned here, and after ſent into *Ireland* to be further dealt with as the ſaid Earle ſhould think fit.

Neither is it improper to obſerve upon this occaſion, the extream difference between this Superlative Indulgence to the Iriſh Papiſts, by this unuſuall bounty, and that exquiſite piece of injuſtice offered to the City of *London*, in the caſe of *London Derry* and *Collerane*; which ſhews the Land of *Ireland* is worth the owning, where no greater compenſation is propoſed for the parting therewith: And His Majeſty was drawn to tell the Committee for *Ireland*, that now ſince he was content to part with ſo much of His Right, He expected they would recompence Him ſome other way.

Immediately after, (namely in Auguſt before the Rebellion) they returned into *Ireland*, where how they beſtir'd themſelves by ſeconding their Letters and Meſſages, with their perſonall ſollicitations, did appear by the Sequele for that the 23. of October following, this Rebellion brake forth in *Ulſter*.

To theſe violent preſumptions may be added, that which is expreſly

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expreſly proved by *Archdeacon Maxwell*, a Learned Divine, who teſtifies in his Examinations taken in *Ireland*, that he heard *Tirlagh Oge O Neile*, brother to Sir *Phelim O Neale*, the arch Rebell of *Ulſter* confeſſe; That this buſineſſe (meaning the Rebellion) was communicated by the Popiſh Iriſh Committee to the Papiſts in *England*, who promiſed their aſſiſtance, and that by their advice, ſomething formerly reſolved on were altered; ſaying, it was a good omen and undoubted ſigne of divine approbation, that the Parliament of *Ireland* ſhould ſend over a Committee into *England*, the *major* part whereof were Papiſts. And *MacMahoun* who was to joyn with the Lord *MacGuire* for the ſurprizing the Caſtle of *Dublin*: being taken and examined at the Racke, confeſſed that the originall of that Rebellion was brought to them out of *England* by the Iriſh Committee imployed to His Majeſty for redreſſe of Grievances, as by the Examination of *James Pieſly* Gentleman, herewith Printed may appeare. See Fol. 25.

And as theſe Iriſh Papiſts did negotiate in both Kingdomes, ſo the Earl of *Caſtlehaven*, a Peer of this Realm; (that ſate here in Parliament at the beginning thereof, but now a notorious Rebell in *Ireland*) Mr. *Porter*, ſon to *Endimion Porter*, who declared himſelfe a Papiſt in *Ireland*, Sir *Bazill Brooke*, the Popiſh Treaſurer for the moneys raiſed by the Queens ſollicitation for the War againſt the Scots; Mr. *Andrew Brown* a Lawyer of *Lincolns-Inne*, heretofore expelled thence for being a knowne Papiſt, with divers other dangerous Engliſh Papiſts went out of *England* into *Ireland*, the Summer before the Rebellion brake forth, and were very active there.

If theſe Circumſtances preceding the Rebellion, and divers other of the like nature, be not enough of themſelves to open the eyes of the world, It hath pleaſed God to diſcover ſuch ſubſequent evidence of this kind, that may ſerve to convince the greateſt unbeliever. Therefore (not repeating any of the proofs ſet forth in that Anſwer to His Majeſties Meſſage of the 13th. of Auguſt, 1642. but referring to the ſame herewith printed to which no Reply hath yet been made;) they think fit to adde to that evidence this which followes, namely the generall profeſſion of the Rebells in all parts of that Kingdome, that the cauſe

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of their rising was to preserve His Majesty and the Queen, from being oppress by the Puritan-Parliament, and that it was by their consent. That they knew well the best in *England* would side with them, that they had good Warrant in black and white for what they did. Their calling the English Army Parliament-Rogues, and Traitors to the Queen: and telling them at the beginning of the Rebellion before any appearance of War here, that ere long they should see *England* as much in blood as *Ireland* then was. That they had their party in *England* and *Scotland*, which should keep both Kingdomes so busie at home, that they should not send any ayd against them, with a multitude of such like expressions from the Irish of the best quality and degree; as may appear by the Examinations of Colonell *Audley Mervin*, *William Steuart*, Esquire, *William Steuart*, Cent'. herewith printed, and by divers other proofs. And although these expressions proceed from Rebels, yet concurring with a multitude of other proofs, and found true in a great part by sad experience are not inconsiderable.

Colonell *Mervin's* Examination. *See* Folio 33.

William Stuart Esq's Examination. *See* Folio 36.

Hen: Steuart's Examination. *See* Fol. 37.

In the same Moneth of October wherein the Rebellion of *Ireland* brake forth; the Lord *Dillon* of Costelough, (an Irish Peer, now in armes against the Parliament and Kingdom of *England*) went out of Scotland from His Majesty into *Ireland*, bringing His Majesties Letters (which he obtained by mediation of the Queeen) to be presently sworne a Privie-Councellor of *Ireland*, who when he had taken the Oath of a Privie Councellor, endeavours to be usefull to the Rebells, presents to the Lords, Justices, and Councell, from many of the Gentry and Inhabitants of the County of *Longford*, (all in Rebellion) a rebellious and scandalous Letter in the nature of a Remonstrance, full of pretended grievances and unreasonable demands: As namely, to have freedom of Religion, a repeall of all Laws made to the contrary, and the like; as by the said Letter herewith printed may appeare.

In December after the Rebellion, the same Lord *Dillon*, together with his brother in Law, the now Lord *Tuaffe*, (a notorious Papist) repaired into *England*, bringing with them severall Papers and Instructions in writing from the Lord *Gormanston*, and other Lords and Gentlemen of the *Pale*, all now in Rebellion,

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of all the chief Rebels. When they had done their Errand, *Barry* was left Lieger at KILKENNY among the Rebels; the Lord *Taaffe* returned to DUBLIN, and upon Friday the 9. of *June*, 1643. the Lord *Taaffe* with divers of the Privie-Councell of Ireland, that favour the Rebels, met at the Marqueſſe of *Ormond's* houſe, where the Propoſitions which the Lord *Taaffe* brought from the Rebels were debated. The Lord *Taaffe* is ſince gone into Cannaught, *Brent* is come back to *Oxford* to give an accompt of this imployment.

By this which hath bin thus truely related, every man may conſtrue what was meant by His Majeſties not conſenting that the Parliament ſhould ſend a Cómittee into *Ireland* the laſt yeer, to endeavour the carrying on the War againſt the Rebels, upon pretence that the Earl of *Liecester* was preſently to go over thither, who is yet remaining at *Oxford*. That when that Committee had prevailed with the Lords-Iuſtices and Councell, and with many of the prime Commanders and other Officers of the Army in *Leinſter*, to ſubſcribe by way of Adventure for Land in *Ireland* to be ſetled by a new Bill, very conſiderable ſums which were to be deducted out of their reſpective entertainments, and were in a fair and hopefull way to induce moſt of the Officers of that Kingdome to do the like, which would have been a principall meanes under God to have quickned the mannaging of that Warr, when the Officers that muſt do the worke ſhould have bin engaged in intereſt, as well as honour to proſecute the ſame with vigour and effect and would have leſſened the inſupportable charge of that War, and in all probability would have encouraged the Adventurers in *London* and elſe-where, to have proceeded cheerfully to a ſecond Subſcription. Then to render this endeavour fruitleſſe, one Captain *Yarner* did confidently affirm, that thoſe which had or ſhould ſubſcribe, were enemies to the King, a thing ſo incredible, that few could believe it, till the ſame man went to *Oxford*, and upon his returne to *Dublin*, aſſured the Lord Marqueſſe of *Ormond* and the Officers, that he had diſcourſed with His Majeſty about this way of Subſcription, and that His Majeſty did not approve of the ſame: Whereupon thoſe who had ſubſcribed did withdraw their hands, and the reſt were wholly diſcouraged, finding His Majeſty to diſlike of that

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that way, which he had formerly approved of, by His Assent to the Propositions presented to Him at *Dover*; and by His Royall Assent to foure Acts of Parliament, all made in pursuance of these Propositions.

That about this time a Commission was sent over, to meet with the Rebells, and to hear what they could say or propound for themselves, which Commission was directed to the Lord Marquesse *Ormond*, the Commander in chief of the English Armies there, (whose duty was to fight, and not to treat with the Rebells;) and to some other Commissioners, among whom the said *Thomas Bourk* that had an hand in contriving this Rebellion, was one, and who brought the said Commission into *Ireland*, and confidently delivered the same at the Councell Table, to the amazement of all the Councell then present that were not acquainted with the Plot.

And whereas by an Act of Parliament it is provided, *That all the Monies paid in upon that Act, shall be imployed for the speedy and effectuall subduing of the said Rebels, by sending over into the said Realm of* Ireland, *and disposing there such forces of foot & horse, Monies, Ammunition, Victuall, and all other things necessary for a War, in such manner as the Lords and Commons in Parliament shall from time to time direct.*

And whereas the Lords and Commons finding that from the Battell of *Kilrush*, which was fought in *April*, 1642. till *October* following, the Army in *Leinster* had not been so active as was expected; and therefore to quicken the War, to inform themselves of the wants and defects of the Army, and of all other things that might enable them the better, *To send thither, and dispose of there, (according to that Statute) such Forces, Monies, Ammunition and Necessaries*, as were requisite for that service, thought it very expedient to send into *Ireland* a Committee for that purpose, Members of the House of Commons, but authorised from both Houses, who carrying with them above Twenty thousand pounds in ready Money, besides great store of Powder, Match, and other Ammunition, and hazarding their lives in the Winter season, meerly for the good of that Kingdom, might justly have expected a cordiall welcome there. But when those that now appear too evidently to favour the Rebels,

bels, saw that during the abode of the Committee there, Parties were continually sent forth to destroy the Enemy: That the Committee engaged their own particular credits, to take up Monies for the relief, and setting forth of the Army; That the Commission sent over to treat with the Rebels, was not like to have so good successe as was wished by them, so long as the Committee were present at the Councell-Table, where all the proceedings against the Rebells were promoted and concluded; A Letter was sent from His Majesty to the Lords Iustices and Councell to this effect, that His Majestie took notice, that without His consent or privity, they had admitted of one Master *Robert Goodwyn*, and one Master *Reynolds*, to be present at their debates, who thereupon were become so bold, as to Vote with them, a thing of such presumption, as none of their predecessors would have done or suffered: And therefore His Majesty did require the Lords Iustices and Councell, not to admit them any more; That He knew of no businesse those men had in His Kingdom of *Ireland*; but if they had any, they should make their addresses like other of His Subjects; and did upon their Allegiance charge the Lords Iustices and Councell to take care that those persons did not sow Sedition among His good Subjects. And 'tis observable that this Letter (like that which accompanyed the Commission to treat with the Rebells) was only signed with His Majesties hand, without any Secretaries hand to avow the same. That it was brought over by the Marquesse of *Ormond* his own Secretary, who was sent very secretly to *Oxford* a little before. That although both Houses before the sending over of their Committee had acquainted His Majesty therewith by Letter, and sent him a Copy of the Instructions, which they had given to their Committees, to which Letter and Instructions, an Answer was returned by Sir *Edward Nicholas* as from His Majesty acknowledging thereby that the Instructions were the same in effect which His Majesty had given to the Earle of *Liecester*; Yet after all this, His Majesty was pleased to say in that Letter, that He knew of no businesse those men had in His Kingdom of *Ireland*.

And tis further observable that a Committee sent by the authority of both Houses of Parliament, (who had both the charge

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of Horſe which came from the Commiſſioners of Array, who alſo ſeized about 28 of our honeſt Country men priſoners. Theſe Iriſh acknowledge they came from *Strangford*, and that there are 1200. ſome ſpeake of 1000. more to follow after, as by the ſaid Letter herewith printed may appear.

See Sir William Brereton's Letter. Fol. 41

So theſe Iriſh Rebels were taken for good Subjects, and ſet at liberty, and the honeſt men that had taken them impriſoned in their ſtead.

And that the Counſells now predominant at *Oxford*, and the ſupreame Councell of Rebels at *Kilkenny* are equally His Majeſties good Subjects, and do ayme at one and the ſame thing, and are concurring and aydıng one another as well by Sea as by Land, is apparent by that which followes.

The Commiſſioners authoriſed to command the Kings Forces in the Weſt, *(viz.)* The Lord *Mohun*, Sir *Ralph Hopton*, and others, by an authority derived unto them under the Great Seal of *England*, as they expreſſe themſelves; do grant Commiſſions or Letters of Mart, for the apprehending, ſeizing, and taking for His Majeſties ſervice, all Ships and Veſſells, belonging to the Cities, Towns, and Ports of *London*, *Exeter*, *Hull*, *Portſmouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Barnſtable*, *Biddeford* & *Plymouth*, or belonging to any other Cities, Towns, or Ports of *England*, &c. As by a Commiſſion, or Letters of Mart, bearing date the firſt of June, 1643. under the hands and ſeales of the Lord *Mohun*, Sir *Ralph Hopton*, and Sir *John Barklay*, herewith likewiſe printed may appear.

See the Letter of Mart. Fol. 44.

On the other ſide the Rebels of *Ireland*, by the name of the ſupream Councell of the confederate Catholiques of *Ireland*, do grant Commiſſions or Letters of Mart, for the taking of all His Majeſties Enemies, and the enemies of the generall Catholique cauſe now in hand in that Kingdom of *Ireland*, as by a Commiſſion dated the 5. of March, 1642. granted by the ſaid Supreame Councell, to one *Francis Oliver* a Flemming, herewith likewiſe printed may appear.

See another Letter of Mart. Folio. 46.

And as the Ships in His Majeſties ſervice do gratifie the Rebels of *Ireland*, in ſeizing the Ships that bring proviſion for the relief of the Engliſh Army in *Ireland*, as appears by the Examination of *John Davice*, Eſquire, Commiſſary of Victuall for the Province of ULSTER; Who teſtifieth as followeth; That

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That a Ship called *The Michael of London*, whereof *Sydrake Pope* was Master, was sent for *France* by the said *John Davice*, with 648 Hydes, which were to be sold, and converted into Corn, for the relief of the Army in *Ulster*: This Ship, by foul weather in *December*, 1642. was forced into *Falmouth* in *Cornwall*, where she was seized on by Sir *Nich. Slanning*, and by him sent into *France*, and the proceed of the Hydes returned to him in the said Ship, in Powder, Match, and Ammunition. That about the 20 of *April*, 1643. a Ship belonging to *William King* of *Dover*, laden with Wines and Salt from *France*, and bound for *Carrigfergus* in *Ulster*, upon the Accompt of the said *John Davice*, was taken at Sea by one *Rich. Jones*, Captain of a Ship set out from *Falmouth* by His Majesties Warrant; and as well the Ship, as the Goods, were sold at *Brest* in *France* by the said *Jones*. So the Rebells of *Ireland* do in like manner gratifie His Majesty, by commanding the Ships set forth by them to examine all English ships at Sea, Whether they be for the King or Parliament: and if they be for the King, to let them go; but if for the Parliament, to take and pillage them; as may appear by the Examinations of *Christopher Hassall*, and *Marke Roche*, two Irish Sea-men of *Weixford* in *Ireland*, who were taken upon the Coast of *Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, and *June* 12, 1643. examined before the head Officers of *Yarmouth*, and authentique Copies of those Examinations sent up to the House of Commons, and herewith Printed.

See the Examination of M. Davice, Fol. 48.

See their Examinations, fol. 49, & 50.

The Earl of *Antrim*, a notorious Rebell, was taken by the Scots Army in *Ulster*, and imprisoned there, upon suspition of High Treason: to avoid his Tryall, he brake Prison, and fled into the North parts of *England*, and hath been with the Queen at *Yorke* a long time; from whence he was sent to the Rebels of *Ulster*, with secret Instructions, and had Ammunition assigned him by the Queens directions: And what care was taken of his Ammunition, will appear by a Letter dated at *Yorke* the 8 of *May*, 1643. written by Serjeant-Major *Rosse*, to that *Apostata* Sir *Hugh Cholmley*, Governour of *Scarborough*, intercepted by the Lord *Fairfax*, and sent up to the House of Commons; wherein *Cholmley* is intreated to have

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ſuch care of the Ammunition appertaining to the Lord of *Aboyn*, as he ſhall have of the Lord of *Antrims* Ammunition, for M. *Jermin* hath deſired him to write theſe lines; as by the Letter herewith alſo Printed may appear; and what relation M. *Jermin* hath to the Qu: is well known to the world. Since this care taken of the Ammunition of the Earl of *Antrim*, and the L. of *Aboyn*, the Earl of *Antrim* is taken the ſecond time by Generall Major *Monroe*, in the County of *Downe* in *Ireland*, as he was returning from the Queen to the Rebells of *Ulſter*, with divers Letters, Inſtructions, and Papers: and the Confeſſion and Depoſition of the Earl of *Antrim's* own ſervant (who was taken with his Maſter, and ſince condemned and executed) it is evident that there was, and doubtleſſe yet is, an impious Deſigne on foot to reconcile the Engliſh and Iriſh in *Ireland*, & that by their joynt power having expelled the Scots, the Iriſh Forces there might be ſent againſt the Parliament of *England*. The Earl of *Antrim*, and the Lord of *Aboyn*, (whoſe Arms aſſigned them by the Queen for this purpoſe were taken care of by M. *Jermyn*) as appears by the ſaid Letter from Serjeant Major *Roſſe*) and the Earl of *Nidliſdale*, were three principall Agents employed in this horrid Plot: And that it may cleerly appear to the whole world from whence all our miſeries and calamities do proceed, the ſame Lord of *Aboyn*, by his Letter directed to the Earl of *Antrim* then with the Queen, bearing Date at *Caerliſle* the 8 of *May*, 1643. and taken in the Earl of *Antrim* his pockets, among the reſt of the Letters and Papers, writes in theſe words; *My Lord, being certainly informed by* Niddiſdale's *ſervant, That there is a new Order ſince We parted, for ſtopping of the Ammunition, I have taken occaſion to intreat your Lordſhip by this Bearer, that I may know the particulars of it. I muſt confeſſe, it ſurprizeth me, that any diſtance ſhould alter ſo ſeaſonable a concluſion: and certainly I ſhall never deſerve to be made the Inſtrument of fruſtrating the hopes of their parts which ſhould have been enabled by this Supply; I am perſwaded there is ſcarce another mean to make our fidelity* uſeleſſe for Her Majeſties Service: And laſtly, deſires the Earl of *Antrim* in that Letter, to acquaint *the Queen* with theſe effects of his ingenuity, as by the ſaid Letter herewith likewiſe Printed may ap-

See the Letter, Fol. 51.

See the Letter of the 8 of May, 1643. Fol. 54.

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appear. And that it might appear to the Rebels of *Ireland* that the Earl of *Antrim* was accounted His Majesties good Subject, and had His Majesties approbation for what he was to act there, he was furnished with a Passe from the Earl of *Newcastle*, in these words; WILLIAM *Earl of Newcastle, Governour of the Town and County of Newcastle, and Generall of all His Majesties Forces raised in the Northern parts of this Kingdom, for defence of the same: To all Colonels, Lievtenant-Colonels, Serjeant Majors, Captains, and all other His Majesties loving Subjects of England and Ireland. Forasmuch as the Right Honourable the Earl of Antrim is to travell to Dublin in Ireland, and other parts of that Kingdom, These are therefore to desire and require you, and every of you, to whom this shall come to be seen, to permit him and his servants quietly and peaceably to passe and repasse into those parts, and back again, without any molestation or interruption: And further I do hereby require all Post-masters, Constables, and other Officers, to furnish the said Earl and his servants with so many Post-horses as they shall have need of from place to place, and stage to stage for all the said Journey, he and they paying the usuall Rates for the same. And hereof you, or any of you may not fail at your perill.* Given under mine Hand and Seal, the 4 day of *May*, 1643. *See this Passe, Fol. 55.*

Signed, *William Newcastle.*

Neither can it be imagined that the Earl of *Newcastle*, a Privy Councellor, and a great Commander under His Majesty, durst have adventured to have given such a Passe to so notorious a Rebell, without expresse Warrant so to do: which Passe, together with the said Letters, were found in the Earl of *Antrims* pockets, and were sent by Major Generall *Monroe* into *Scotland*, from whence authentique Copies are sent hither, which are likewise herewith Printed, together with a Declaration of the Lords of His Majesties Privie Councell in *Scotland*, and Commissioners, for conserving the Articles of the Treaty, dated at *Edingburgh* the 9 of *June* 1643, concerning the apprehending and employment of the Earl of *Antrim*, with their sense upon the same; As also a Letter sent from Major Generall *Monroe* (who took the said Earl of *Antrim*) to the Committee appointed by the House of Commons *See the Declaration from Scotland of the 9 of June, 1643. Fol. 56.*

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See Generall Major Monroe his Letter. Fol. 60.

for the affairs of *Ireland*, bearing date at *Carrickfergus* the 23 of *May*, 1643 : To which may be added the Earl of *Antrim's* own confeſſion, who was examined before Major Generall *Monroe* and a Counſell of War, the 12. of June 1643. and in his examination confeſſes that he came into *Ireland* with the Lord of *Newcaſtles* Paſſe, and with private Inſtructions for making of Peace; and Maſter *Steuart* another ſervant of the ſaid Earl of *Antrim*, and taken with him, being likewiſe examined the ſaid 12. of June 1643. before the ſaid Generall *Monroe* and Councell of War, and threatned with torture except he would declare by whoſe Warrant and direction the ſaid Earl of *Antrim* had undertaken that imployment, ſaith, That as the Ammunition and Arms was to be furniſhed by the Queens Order and Command; So that he doubts not but the Earl of *Antrims* imployment and others was directed by her Majeſtie.

But yet to come neerer home, The Houſe of Commons among a numerous company of Proofs of this kinde, too many to be all related, ſhall conclude with the teſtimony of *John Dod*, late Miniſter of Gods Word at *Annegilliffe*, in the County of *Cavan*, in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, who was examined at the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, and after before a ſelect Committee of the ſaid Houſe, and teſtifieth that after he had ſuffered many miſeries in this Rebellion of *Ireland*, he repaired into this Kingdom, and ſome occaſions carrying him to *Oxford*, he ſtayed there ſeven weeks, and came out of *Oxford* the 13 of June 1643. That during his ſtay there he ſaw a great number of Iriſh Rebells, whom he very well knew to have had an hand in the moſt barbarous actions of that Rebellion, as the daſhing of ſmall Infants in pieces, the ripping up of women with childe, and the like, among whom was one *Thomas Bradye*, who at *Turbet* in *Ireland* within 7 miles where the ſaid *Dod* lived; as 36 old men, women, and children, not able to flee, were paſſing over a Bridge, cauſed them all to be thrown into the water, where they were all drowned; that this *Brady* is now at *Oxford* in great favour, and Serjeant Major to Colonell *Piercie* his Regiment; that he ſaw there 3 Franciſcan Friers, namely, *Bryan ô Gormuly*, *Anthony mac Geochagan*, and *Thomus Nugent*;

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and 3 Jesuites, namely, *Lawrence Sutton*, *Philip Roch*, and *Edmund ô Rely*, who were all very earnest for the Cause, and daily encouraging the Souldiers to fight against the *Round-heads*, and for that purpose have listed themselves in the Lord *Dillons* Troop, as was affirmed by divers; they go very brave and are called Cornetts; That there are daily and publique meetings at Masse, in almost every street there, and verily beleeves in his conscience, that for one Sermon Preached there, are 4 Masses said now at *Oxford*; That he saw Sir *John Dungan* there, a man accused of high Treason in *Ireland*, for being in the Rebellion, and fled into *England*, who hath a Commission for a Troop of Horse; The Lord *Barnewall* of *Trimlestowne*, and his son, who hath a Commission for a Troop of Horse, and is now gone into *Wales* to raise them; A son of the Lord *Newterfield*, who hath gotten a Command likewise; that as neer as he can possibly compute, there was then at *Oxford* above 3000 Rebels; and that most of the Kings Life-guard are Irish; by all which it may appear that the Irish Rebels are not onely esteemed His Majesties good Subjects, but even the best of His Subjects, when they are thus admitted so neer His Majesties own person.

See the examination of Mr Dod. fol. 62.

Upon the whole matter, no man can think that this Rebellion in *Ireland*, so barbarous and bloody, that one hundred and fifty four thousand Protestants, men, women, and children, English and Scotch, were Massacred in that Kingdom, between the 23 of October, when the Rebellion brake forth, and the first of March following, by the computation of the Priests themselves that were present, and principall Actors in all those Tragedies, and were directed by some chief Rebells of *Ireland* to take this computation, lest they should be reported to be more bloody then in truth there was cause, all which appears by the examination of the said Arch-deacon *Maxwell*, who lived as a Prisoner a long time with S^r *Phelmi O Neils* mother, and was there when this Computation was brought in.

No man can beleeve that this horrid and unparareld Rebellion should be the undertaking of the Rebels alone, being set on foot when a Parliament was sitting in *England* that could

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not dissolve without its own consent, when all Nations professing the Romish Religion were at peace with *England*, and so engaged at home, that the Rebells in reason could not expect any considerable assistance from them, nor could think themselves able to incounter *England*, or *Scotland* either; much lesse both together, being so concerned and engaged by Religion, and the common interest of both Kingdoms, to suppresse by all means possible, so insufferable an insurrection: So that to imagine the Nobility, Gentry, and in a manner, the whole Kingdom of *Ireland*, who at that time enjoyed more freedom of Religion, then they had done for many yeers before; should thus desperately engage their lives and estates in so wicked, so rash an enterprise, without being encouraged, incited, nay commanded from *England*, with an assurance both of connivence and assistance too, were to deny them to be reasonable Creatures.

And therefore the House of Commons abundantly satisfied in their own consciences and judgements of the trueth hereof, (though with deep sorrow and amazement) cannot but declare to the world, That by all these concurring circumstances and convincing Proofs, (to which nothing can be added, save a witnesse, to confesse that he was present at the making of the bargain, which no man will expect in a conspiracie of this horrid and high importance) that this unheard of and monstrous Rebellion of *Ireland*, was projected, incited, and assisted, by those Councells now onely prevalent with His Majestie. That the Queen with her Romish Priests, the Papists of all His Majesties three Kingdoms, have been principall Actours and Sticklers herein. That now those bloody Rebels have, in a manner, rooted out the Protestant Religion in *Ireland*, there is a Designe to pardon them, and to bring them into *England* to do the like. That no earthly power is likely in humane reason to withstand this damnable Plot, but the power of the Parliament of *England*, which is now declared by a late Proclamation to be no free Parliament, to be null, and of none effect: and all possible endeavour used by strength and stratagem to destroy

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ſtroy the ſame. So that unleſſe the Royall blood of King *James*, and the innocent blood of the Proteſtants of *Ireland*, do lie as a crying and ſtupendious guilt upon this Nation; which God hath determined at this time to revenge and retalliate: the Houſe of Commons do conceive it impoſſible, that ſo many of thoſe which would be thought the honeſt and moderate Engliſh Proteſtants, ſhould any longer be blinded and led on, to joyn with German, French, Wallon, Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh Papiſts; and thereby to ſurrender up at once, The Proteſtant Religion, The Parliament, Liberties and Lawes of *England*, into the hands of Papiſts and Strangers; that ſo this Renowned Kingdom may be no more a Nation.

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The Proteſtation of the Arch-Biſhops and Biſhops of *Ireland*, againſt the toleration of Popery, agreed upon, and ſubſcribed by them at *Dublin* November 26. 1626.

THe *Religion* of the Papiſts is *Superſtitious* and *Idolatrous*, their *Faith* and Doctrine *erroneous* and Hereticall; Their *Church*, in reſpect of both, *Apoſtaticall*. To give them therefore a *Toleration*, or to conſent that they may freely exerciſe their *Religion*, and confeſſe their *Faith* and *Doctrine*, is a grievous ſin: and that in two reſpects.

Firſt, It is to make our ſelves acceſſary, not onely to their *Superſtitions*, *Idolatries*, *Hereſies*, and in a word, to all the abominations of *Popery*; but alſo (which is a conſequence of the former) to the Perdition of the ſeduced people, which periſh in the deluge of their *Catholique Apoſtaſie*.

Secondly, To grant them a *Toleration* in reſpect of any Money to be given, or contribution to be made by them, is to ſet Religion to ſale, and withall, the ſouls of the people, whom *Chriſt our Saviour* hath redeemed with his moſt precious blood.

And as it is a great Sin, ſo it is a matter of moſt dangerous conſequence; the conſideration whereof we leave to the wiſe and judicious: beſeeching the *jealous God of Trueth* to make all thoſe who are in *Authority* zealous of *Gods glory*, and the advancement of true *Religion*, and reſolute and couragious againſt all *Popery*, *Superſtition*, and *Idolatry*.

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The Examination of *James Peisley*, late of *Dublin*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.

Saith,

THat about the moneth of March 1641. it was his fortune to be present when *Mackmaghon*, one of the grand Rebels of *Ireland*, was Wracked, and his Examination taken by Sir *Charles Coot*, *senior*: in the presence of Sir *Francis Willowby*, Sir *Arthur Loster*, the Constable of the Castle, and some others, the said *Mackmahon* confessed that the Originall of that Rebellion was brought over to them by their Committee, who were imployed by the Irish Parliament to His Majestie, for redresse of their Grievances in that Kingdom, and that they having often solicited His Majestie for that purpose, was answered, That he was willing to grant them their desire, and that he did confesse they were His good Subjects; but that He was so oppresst by his Parliament in *England*, that he knew not how to relieve them; wishing he knew how to be revenged on them, or words to that purpose; which occasioned Sir *Charles Coot* to take him up, calling him Rogue and Raskall, for offering to lay such a charge upon the King, whom he said would assist them in things honest and just, but not give them Commission to cut our Throats. This Narration was not incerted in the Examination read to *Mackmaghon* after S^r *Charles Coot* had finished it: The Reason, as this Examinate then conceived, was, That it being a matter of great consequence, they would take some other time to examine that point more privately, which whether they did or no, this Examinae knows not.

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A Declaration of the Commons assembled in PARLIAMENT:

In Answer to His Majesties Message of the 13 *of* August, 1642. *shewing the obstructions of the reli f of* Ireland.

THe House of Commons having received a Message from His Majesty of the 13 of *August* last, whereby they are required to retract an Order made by them for the borrowing of One hundred thousand pounds of the Adventurers money for *Ireland*, supposing that Order very prejudiciall to the affairs of *Ireland*, and contrary to an Act of Parliament made this present Session; Do in the first place Declare, That these directions given by His Majesty for the retracting of this Order, is an high breach of priviledge of Parliament; And they cannot, without a deep sense of sorrow, call to minde how Popish and Prelaticall Counsells did so far prevail with his Majesty, that two Armies were brought within the bowels of this Kingdom, and two Protestant Nations ready to welter in each others blood; that when both those Armies had been a long time defrayed at the charge of the poor Commons of *England*, and at length, by Gods blessing upon the endeavours of the Parliament, quietly disbanded, the same wicked Counsels (prevented of that designe) did soon after raise this bloody and barbarous Rebellion in *Ireland*: The suppressing whereof (for the better colour) was recommended to the care of the Parliament; who, out of a fellow-feeling of the unspeakable miseries of their Protestant brethren there (not suspecting this horrid Plot, now too apparent) did cheerfully undertake that great work, and do really intend and endeavour to settle the Protestant Religion, and a permanent Peace in that Realm, to the glory of God, and the great honour and profit of His Majesty, and security of His three Kingdoms: But how they have been discouraged, retarded, and diverted in and from

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from this pious and glorious Work, by those Trayterous counsells about His Majesty, will appear by many particulars, some whereof they shall, upon this just occasion, call to remembrance.

That when the Lords and Commons had upon the first breaking out of the Rebellion, immediately provided and sent over twenty thousand pounds, and engaged themselves and the whole Kingdom for the reducing of the Rebels; Yet His Majesty, after His return from *Scotland* to *London*, was not either pleased by Word or Message to take notice of it, untill after some in the House of Commons had truely observed how forward those mischievous Counsellors were to incite His Majesty against His Protestant Subjects of *Scotland*, and how slow to recent the proceeding of His Papist Traytors in *Ireland*.

That although the Rebells had most impudently stiled themselves, *The Queens Army*, and profest that the cause of their rising was, To maintain the Kings Prerogative, and the Queens Religion, against the Puritan Parliament of *England*; And that thereupon both Houses of Parliament did humbly and earnestly advise His Majesty to wipe away this dangerous scandall, by proclaiming them Rebels and Traytors to His Majesty and the Crown of *England*, which then would have mated and weakned the Conspirators in the beginning, and have encouraged both the Parliament here, and good people there, the more vigorously to have opposed their proceedings: Yet such was the power of those Counsells, that no Proclamation was set forth to that purpose, till almost three months after the breaking out of this Rebellion, and then Command given, That but 40 should be Printed, nor they published, till further directions should be given by His Majesty.

That after both Houses of Parliament had found out a probable way to reduce the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Adventure of private men, without any charge to the Subject in generall, and which they are very confident would have brought in a Million of money (had His Majesty continued in or neer *London*) those malicious whisperers, that durst not hinder the passing of the Bill, which was so specious in it self, and so generally approved: Yet have by practise, by drawing His Maje-

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ſtie from His Parliament, by keeping Him at this diſtance, and adviſing him to make War upon His People, ſo intimidated and diſcouraged the Adventurers, and others that would have adventured, that they have rendred that good Bill in a manner ineffectuall.

That the Parliament and Adventurers had long ſince deſigned five thouſand Foot, and five hundred Horſe for the relief of *Munſter*, to be ſent as a Brigade, under the command of the Lord *Wharton*; had made choice of, and liſted all the Commanders, and prepared Money, Arms, and other Proviſion for that Expedition, and all to be at the charge of the Adventurers: And when nothing was wanting, but a Commiſſion to the Lord *Wharton*, to enable him for that ſervice, ſuch was the power of thoſe Counſels, that no Commiſſion could be obtained from His Majeſty; by reaſon whereof, *Lymbrick* was wholly loſt, and the Province of *Munſter* is now in very great diſtreſſe.

That when divers pious and well-affected perſons had prepared twelve Ships, and ſix Pinnaces, with a thouſand or more Land-forces, at their own charge, by way of Adventure for the ſervice of *Ireland*, and deſired nothing but a Commiſſion from His Majeſty to enable them thereunto; that Commiſſion, after twice ſending to *York* for the ſame, and the Ships lying ready to ſet Sail for three weeks together, at the charge of neer three hundred pound a day, was likewiſe denied; and thoſe Adventurers (rather then to loſe their Expedition) were conſtrained to go by vertue of an Ordinance of both Houſes of Parliament.

That although the Lords Juſtices of *Ireland* have three moneths ſince earneſtly deſired to have two Pieces of Battery ſent over, as very neceſſary for that ſervice, yet ſuch commands are given to the Officers of the Tower, That none of His Majeſties Ordnance muſt be ſent to ſave his Majeſties Kingdom.

That although whilſt the Earl of *Leiceſter* ſtayed here in the Service of the Parliament, and in providing for his long-expected Voyage into *Ireland*, a Meſſage was ſent to the Parliament from His Majeſty to haſten him away, and Letters

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were written to the said Earl from His Majesty, that he should make no stay at *York* for his dispatch, but that his Instructions should be ready for him against he came: And although it is notoriously known, That the Affairs of *Ireland* do exceedingly suffer by wanting the personall assistance of a Commander in chief, to give both life and motion to the Army there; yet the said Earl hath been stayed with His Majesty in the North a month and more, and as yet can get no dispatch.

That notwithstanding the bleeding condition of *Ireland*, yet divers Commanders and Officers in pay, and in actuall employment there against the Rebels, have been called away from that important Service, by the expresse Command of His Majesty, as *Charles Floyd*, Engineer and Quarter-master Generall of the Army in *Ireland*, and divers others.

That Captain *Green*, Comptroller of the Artillery, a man in pay, and principally employed and trusted here by the Lord-Lievtenant of *Ireland*, for the providing and odering the Train of Artillery which was to be sent to *Dublin*, and who had received great Sums of money for that purpose, was commanded from that employment and trust, to serve His Majesty in this most unnaturall War against His loyall and best-affected people.

That the Parliament having made great provision of clothes for the poor Souldiers in *Ireland*, for their present succour, and sending six hundred suits, part thereof towards *Chester* the last week; the man that undertook the carriage of them, one *William Whitaker* by name, was assaulted by His Majesties Cavaliers, then lying about *Coventry*, who took away these six hundred suits of clothes, and the Waggon and horses of the poor man, although they were told that the six hundred suits of clothes were for the Souldiers in *Ireland*; and notwithstanding the poor Carryer was five times with the Earl of *Northampton*, to beg a release of his Waggon.

That three hundred suits of clothes, with a Chirurgions Chest of Medicaments, being likewise sent for *Ireland* by one *Richard Owefield*, who was employed by the Parliament to carry them to *Chester*, a Troop of His Majesties Cavaliers, under command of one Captain *Middleton*, met with them upon

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the Road, and took away the clothes, and Chirurgeons Chest, together with the poor Carryers horses and Waggon, for His Majesties pretended service here.

That a great number of Draught-horses prepared by the Parliament for the Artillery and Baggage of the Irish Army, were sent to *Chester* for that purpose; and being there, attending a Passage, are now required by His Majesty, for His said present service in *England*.

That His Majesties Forces are so Quartered in and about the common Roads to *Ireland*, that neither Money, Clothes, Victualls, or other Provision can passe thither by Land with any safety.

That Captain *Kettleby* the Admirall, and Sir *Henry Stradling* the Vice-Admirall of the Ships which were directed to lie upon the Coast of *Ireland* to annoy the Rebells, and to prevent the bringing to them Ammunition and relief from forraign Parts, are both called away from that employment by His Majesties Command; and by reason of their departure from the Coast of *Munster*, to which they were designed, the Rebells there have received Powder, Ammunition, and other relief from forraign parts; by which, and many other particulars, too long to relate, it may seem as if those barbarous Irish Rebells are kept on foot and countenanced here, of designe to assist the Northern Cavaliers, and according to the Earl of *Straffords* unheard of advice, to have an Army in *Ireland*, with which His Majesty may reduce this Kingdom, especially considering those confident Rebells have presumed, very lately, to send a Petition to His Majesty, intituling themselves His Majesties Catholike Subjects of *Ireland*, and complaining of the Puritane Parliament of *England*, and desiring, That since His Majesty comes not thither, according to their expectation, that they may come into *England* to His Majesty; Which Petition, we may justly fear, is but a Prologue to that Tragedie they have designed to act here, in case their coming over be not prevented by the care and vigilancy of the Parliament and good people of *England*. But lest the House of Commons might seem to excuse the making of this Order by a way of Recrimination, They, for satisfaction to the world, do pro-

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proteſt before Almighty God (the ſearcher of all hearts) That they have as great compaſſion and ſorrow for the preſent ſufferings of their diſtreſſed brethren in *Ireland*, as if themſelves were in their caſe (into which they are confident thoſe horrid Traitours, thoſe monſters of men about His Majeſtie do labour to bring this Kingdom) That they have, and ſhall ever really endeavour by all means poſſible (with a due regard to the preſent eſtate of this Kingdom) to ſupply and ſupport them in this their great affliction, notwithſtanding the malice and obſtructions of all oppoſers.

That the Houſe of Commons lively apprehending the imminent danger of this Kingdom, and finding that whileſt they were active here to ſubdue the Rebels of *Ireland*, there were Papiſts, Traytors and Delinquents more active in the North, to conquer and deſtroy the Parliament and good people of *England*, Thought it neceſſary to provide for the ſafety of both, by preparing a competent Army for the defence of King and Kingdom. And although multitudes of well-affected perſons had cheerfully brought in great ſtore of Plate for that purpoſe, yet in regard the Plate could not be coyned with ſuch expedition as the Importance of the Service did require, and well knowing that One hundred thouſand pounds might for a ſhort time be borrowed out of the Adventurers Money for *Ireland*, without any prejudice to the Affairs of that Kingdom, whoſe ſubſiſtence depends upon the well-fare of this, and reſolving to make a reall and ſpeedy re-payment of what Money ſhould be ſo borrowed, did make this Order; which, that it may appear to all the world to be neither miſchievous, illegall, nor unjuſt (as His Majeſtie by the inſtigation of thoſe Malignant whiſperers is pleaſed to tearm it) the Houſe of Commons thought fit to recite it, in *hæc verba*; and in ſtead of retracting the Order, to re-pay the Money with all poſſible ſpeed.

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The 30 of July, 1642.

IT is this day Ordered by the Commons House of Parliament, That the Treasurers appointed to receive the Monies come in upon the Subscriptions for Ireland, *do forthwith furnish by way of Loan, unto the Committee of the Lords and Commons, for the defence of the Kingdom, the sum of One hundred thousand pounds, for the supply of the publike necessities, for the defence of the King, Parliament, and Kingdom, upon the publike Faith, to be re-paid duely and carefully within so short a time, that it shall not be diverted from the purpose for which it was intended, or any way frustrate the Acts already made in the behalf of that Adventure.*

BY which Order, and that which hath been here truely set down, it will easily appear to all the indifferent people of His Majesties three Kingdoms, whether the King and His Cavaliers, or the King and His Parliament do most affect and endeavour the setling of true Religion, and a firm and constant Peace within that bleeding and distressed Kingdom.

The

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we were no competent Iudges of the Parliaments proceedings, and it were seasonable enough to vindicate the Kings prerogative, when his Majestie had declared it wounded, and had commanded his assistance, and desired further to know, in what high poynt, those poore protestant soules already murthered, had offended his Majesties prerogative. Hee replied, that when he came next with the heads of their Remonstrance unto mee, hee would satisfie mee in every scruple. Upon his departure, this examinate called him aside, advising him (in respect the said *Rory Maguire* had married his sister, and by her got 900 pounds *per annum* inheritance, that hee would desist from further prosecuting so barbarous, and treasonable a designe, and that it were seizable to procure his pardon, if he would bestow his endeavours in appeasing this Rebellion; but howsoever hee assuming at the present the power to send Proclamations into the Countrey) except he would represse the fury of the fire, and sword, and such other acts of hostility, by publique notice given to the Countrey, that I durst not addresse my self unto his Majestie, since the subject, I feared, would receive but a cold welcome at the best, but especially when it should be dyed in so much innocent bloud: which he accordingly did, and this examinate gave notice to the Protestants about him, to dispose of themselves towards *Derrey*, and that hee would adventure himself the last man, and so by the blessing of God many were saved, and this examinate, his wife, two sisters, and his children escaped in the night, saving nothing but their lives: such as remayned being deluded by the Rebells promises, and wedded to their owne habitations were massacred. This examinate further saith, that amongst other dehortatorie reasons used to *Rory Maguire* hee alleadged, that admit the Papists could for the present roote the Protestants out, yet they, nor their posterity, could never enjoy a peaceable setlement, whilst *England* or *Scotland* survived. To this hee replyed, that the Catholique Princes would assist them *viz. France*, & *Spaine*. I answered if it were so; they would be well paid for their paynes, and that it were

better.

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better to reſt with their peaceable government in their hand, then to dreame after a fained, and uncertaine priviledge in the buſh; and that I could aſſure him, thoſe Princes were in a condition of borrowing ſupplies, not lending any. This examinate remembers well his Reply, *viz.* Come, come brother, deceive not your ſelf, in being too wiſe, all *Ireland* is at this inſtant in our hands, I will ſhew you all the places of ſtrength to what perſons their ſupriſall was aſſigned, *this great undertaking was never the Act of one or two giddy fellowes, wee have our party in* England, *wee have our party in* Scotland, *that ſhall keepe them buſie for ſending you any ayd*, I aſſure you tis well if they can ſave themſelves, and before you can get thither, you will finde them, (if they be not already) *as deepe in blood as our ſelves*. He further added, if you will reſolve to goe, I will come within three or foure dayes, and then you ſhall know all; if you will not, I will convoy you, and yours ſafe to the next port, and ſee you imbarqued, Provided you ſweare, never to come over to fight againſt us. But I fearing this was to ſound me, and that ſo many lives depended upon my demeaſner; I replyed, bring your heads, the ſooner the better; but unwilling to truſt to any further curteſies eſcaped before his returne; He *told me this plot had beene of ancient date, and many times diſcontinued, but it had beene lively revived, and proſecuted from Candlemas laſt paſt, before the Rebellion, both in* England, *and* Scotland. *All which I have heard from many more of very conſiderable quality.*

Audley Mervin.

William Stewart Esquire, examined *July* 8. 1643. by a select Committee of the House of Commons, saith,

THat he being a Prisoner six Moneths among the Rebels in *Vlster*, from the middest of *November* 1641. he heard *Tyrlag ô Neale*, and *Roger ô More*, and the principall men in *Vlster* say, that Religion, the lands escheated, and the *Kings Prerogative*, were the prime causes of their rising in Armes; that they knew well *the best of* England *would side with them*; that *they had good warrant in black and white for what they did*: that when he objected, the power of *England* and *Scotland* would bee brought against them, they replyed that there was little feare of that; *For the troubles of* England *were but then in beginning, and would not end in hast*; That he should see the King ere long in *Ireland*.

William Stewart.

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10 *November* 1641.

A Copie of a Letter directed to the Lord *Viceco. Costiloe*, from the Rebells of the Countie of *Longford* in *Ireland*, which he presented to the State in their behalfe.

Our very good Lord,

OUr alliance unto your Lordships Ancestors and your selfe, and the tryall of your and their performance of trust unto their friends in their greatest adversitie encourageth us, and engageth your honour to our fruition of your future favours; the fixion of our confidence in you before any other of the Peeres, and Privie Counsellers of the Kingdome doubleth this obligation. Your Lordship may be therefore pleased to acquaint the Lords, Justices, and Councell, (to bee imparted unto his Sacred Majestie) with our grievances, and the causes thereof, the redresse which we most humbly pray, and the manner of it; First, the Papists in neighbouring Countries are severely punished, and their miserie might serve for Beacons unto us, to looke unto our owne, when our neighbours houses are afire, and wee and other Papists are, and ever will be as loyall subjects, as any in the King his Dominions: for manifestation whereof, we send herein enclosed an oath solemnly taken by us, which as it received indeleble impression in our hearts shall be signed with our hands, and sealed

sealed with our blood. Secondly, there is an incapacitie in the Papists of honour, Offices, and the immunities of true subjects, the royall markes of distributive Justice, and a disfavour in the commutative, which raised strangers and forrainers, whose valour and vertue was invisible, when the old families of the English, and the major part of us, the meere Irish, did swim in blood to serve the Crowne of *England*, and when Offices should call for men of worth, men without worth, or merit obtained them. Thirdly, the Statute of 2 *Eliz.* of force in this Kingdome against us and others of our Religion, doth not a little disanimate us, and the rest. Fourthly, the avoydance of grants of our Lands and liberties by quirkes and quiddities of law, without reflecting upon the King his Royall and reall intention for confirming our estates, his broad Seale being the pawne betweene his Majestie and his people. Fifthly, the restraint of purchase in the meere Irish of lands in the escheated Counties, and the taint and blemish of them and their posterities, doth more discontent them then that Plantation rule, for they are brought to that exigent of povertie in these late times that they must be sellers, and not buyers of lands. And we conceive, and humbly offer to your Lordships consideration (*Principiis obsta*) that in the beginning of this Commotion, your Lordship as it is hereditarie for you, will be a Physitian to cure this disease in us, and by our examples it will doubtlesse beget the like auspicious successe in all other parts of the Kingdome, for we are of opinion it is one sickneese, and one *Pharmack* will suffice; *sublata causa tollitur effectus*. And it will be recorded, that you will doe service unto God, King and Countrie, and for salving every the forementioned soares, your Lordship to *bee an humble suiter in our behalfe, and of the rest of the Papists, that out of the abundance of his Majesties Clemencie, there may be an Act of oblivion, and generall pardon without restitution, or accompt of goods taken in the time of this Commotion, a libertie of our Religion, a repeale of all Statutes formerly made to the contrary. and not by Proclamation, but Parliamentary way*; A Charter of free Denizen

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nizen in ample manner for the meere Irish, which in all succeeding ages will prove an union in all his Majesties Dominions in stead of division, a comfort for desolations, and a happinesse in perpetuitie for an imminent calamitie; and this being granted, there will be all things, *quæ sunt Cæsaris Cæsari*, and *quæ sunt Dei Deo*. And as it was by the Poet written, though he be prophane in other matters, yet in this Propheticall, *Divisum Imperium cum Iove Cæsar habet*. All which for this present we leave to your Honourable care; And we will, as ever we did, and doe, remaine

Decimo Novembr. 1641.

Your very humble and assured ever to be commanded,

Hugh mac Gillernow Farrall.
Iames Farrall.
Bryan Farrall.
Readagh Farrall.
Edmund mac Cahell Farrall.
John Farrall in Carbuy.
Garret Farrall.
Lisagh mac Conell Farrall.
Brian mac William Farrall.
John mac Edmond Farral.
Iohn Farral.
Roger mac Bryne Farrall.
Barnaby Farrall

Iames mac Teig Farr. his marke
Morgan mac Carbry Farral.
Donagh mac Carbry Farrall.
Richard mac Conel Farrall.
VVilliam mac Iames Farrall.
Iames Farrall.
Taghna mac Rory Farrall.
Cormack mac Rory Farrall.
Conock mac Bryne Farrall.
Readagh mac Lisagh Farrall.
Connor Oge mac Conor Farrall.
Edmond mac Connor Farrall.
Cahell mac Bryne Farrall.

To

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To the Honourable *William Lenthall* Esquire, Speaker of the House of Commons present these.

Worthy Sir,

THese Lines are sent to give you this further accompt of our proceedings since my last from *Stafford* upon Thursday *May* 30. that God who delivered the Town of *Namptwich* from three attempts of our Enemies of *Whitchurch*, did notwithstanding upon the first attempt made against *Whitchurch*, deliverd the same into our hands, and foure peeces of Ordnance, some Powder, Armes, Horses, and much Treasure which was taken, but concealed by some of the common Souldiers and others; All their Carriages, cloaths, provisions, and some horses taken; Two of their Captaines and other persons of worth slaine, and one Captaine, and some other persons of qualitie taken Prisoners; The Lord was pleased much to appeare in this dayes successe, and to assist our men with invincible and indefatigable courage, so farre as to enable them to make their entrance upon the mouth of their Cannon; There were twentie of theirs slaine out right, and not above two or three of ours, Colonell *Vvinne*, Colonell *Crow*, Serjeant Major Generall *Vvoodhouse*, and the most of their prime Commanders escaped; Their Cannonier was killled by a shot made by our Cannoniere: we were not possess-

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sed of one Peece of Cannon at our entrance into this Countie, yet now God hath pleased plentifully to furnish us with six peeces at *Namptwich*, and two at *Stafford*, so as wee now want Cannoniors to order and manage the same. ☞ *Within a few dayes after this victory there landed in two Barkes many Irish Rebels in* Worrall *in Cheshire, some whereof acknowledged in the Presence of divers sufficient men, who affirmed the same unto me, that they had washed their hands in the blood of divers English and Scots in* Ireland, *and now hoped to wash their hands in the blood of English men in* England; *Which Rebels being brought into* Chester, *were accused by severall of those persons who came to* Chester *for refuge, to be the persons who cut their husbands throats; others that they ripped up their childrens bowels. The Countrey wherein they first arrived, did apprehend so much distaste, that they did all rise with their best weapons, and apprehended divers of the Irish Rebles; but being unarmed, not having above seven or 8 Musqueteers, they could not make good their Prisoners, who were rescued out of their hands by a troope of horse, which came from the Commissioners of Array, who also seized about 28 of our honest Countrey-men prisoners. These Irish acknowledge they came from Strongforth, and that there are 1200. some speake of 10000 more to follow after.*

Sir,

Liverpoole
June 1643.

Your most humble servant,
Will. Brereton.

We have placed a Garrison in this Towne, which (I hope) may be of great Advantage, being the onely Haven Town in these parts of the Kingdome.

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Poſt.

SInce I writ the lines above, two of our Long Boats which were manned and ſent out are returned, and have brought in the Boats which carried the Rebels, and have taken three or foure of the Rebells, who confeſſe they came from *Strangford*, and that they were ſent by one Maſter *Savage*: they have alſo ſeized ſome Barques laden with Win e, partwhereof belonges to thoſe who are well affected to you, and have ſuffered in your cauſe; But the greateſt part to thoſe who are engaged againſt you, which is reſerved here to be diſpoſed of as you ſhall pleaſe to order and direct.

Read in the Houſe *of Commons*
Ianuary 14.

A letter of Mart

(*Warwicke*, Lord *Mohun*, Baron of *Okehampton*, Sir) *Ralph Hopton*, knight of the *Bath*; *Sir* John Barkeley, knight; and *William Aſhbourneham* Eſquire, or any two of them Commiſſioners authorized under the great ſeal of *England*, in the abſence of William Marques, of *Hertford*; to command all his Majeſties forces in the *Weſt*. To *George Chappell* of *Topeſham* Merchant.

WEE doe hereby nominate, authorice, and appoynt, you *George Chappell* to bee Captaine and chiefe commander of a ſhip called the Hope of *Topeſham*, requiring you with all diligence, and expedition, to endeavour the furniſhing and compleating of her with men, victuall, and ammunition, as alſo with tackell, and furniture, fit for a voyage to ſea, commanding all inferiour officers, ſouldiers, mariners, and ſeamen, under your command in the ſaid ſhip, and veſſell to obey you as their Captaine, according to this Commiſſion, authorizing you to ſet to ſea at any time, and as often as you in your diſcretion ſhall thinke fit, for the ſpace of ſix moneths next enſuing. And during the ſaid time to apprehend ſeiſe, and take for his Majeſties ſervice all ſuch Shipps, barques, and veſſells, as doe belong to the Citties, towns, and ports of *London*, *Exeter*, *Hull*, *Portmouth*, *Dartmouth*, *Barneſtable*, *Bideford*, and

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and *Plimmouth*, or to any of them, or to any other Cities, Townes, or Ports of this Kingdome of *England* now in Rebellion againſt his Majeſtie, or to the inhabitants of the ſame or any of them: And the ſame to carry or bring into any of his Majeſties Ports, or harbours, within the Countie of *Cornwall*. That the ſaid ſhipp, or goods ſo taken by you, together with the Merchants, Officers, maſters and Seamen may be proceeded againſt according to the lawes of this Land; giving you alſo full power and authority in caſe of reſiſtance to kill, and ſlay all ſuch as ſhall reſiſt you in the execution of this your commiſſion. And you are likewiſe to obſerve, and follow ſuch orders, and directions, as from time to time you ſhall receive from us. Given under our hands, and ſeales at *Honyton* the firſt day of *Iune Anno Domini* 1643.

Warwick Mohum,
Ralph Hopton,
Iohn Berkeley.

By the Supream Councell of the confederate Catholiques of *Ireland*.

TO all men, to whom this preſent ſhall come we the ſupreame Councell, of the confederate Catholiques of this Realme ſend greeting; Know yee that wee having taken into our ſerious conſideration the great and neceſſarie uſe, wee have of ſhips of warre, for the defence of the coaſts of this Realme, and advancement, and furtherance of commerce with forraign Nations, and for oppoſing of his Majeſties Enemies, who daily hinder and annoy *his Majeſties good Subjects of this Kingdome by Sea*, and ſtop all the Free trade in this Realme and abroad. Have therefore conſtituted, and appointed, and doe hereby ordaine conſtitute, and appoint Our wellbeloved Friend Captaine *Francis Oliver*, native of Flanders having received good teſtimony of his ſufficiency, and integritiy to be Captain of the ſhip called Saint *Michaell the Archangell* of burden an hundred and twentie Laſts or Tuns, or thereabouts Hereby giving and granting, unto the ſaid, Captaine full and abſolute power, Commiſſion and, authority to furniſh the ſaid ſhip, with all neceſſaries fit for ſea, and warre, and with the ſame to croſſe the ſeas, and take hinder and prejudice all ſuch as he ſhall find or meet *of his Majeſtics enemies, the enemies of the generall Catholique cauſe now in hand in this Kingdome*, their ſhips and goods whatſoever, either by ſea or Land, by what means ſoever, and the ſaid ſhipping or Goods to ſet to ſale, and diſpoſe of as lawfull prizes, and open enemies goods, ſaving *unto his Majeſtie and his lawfull officers*, and to all other perſon or perſons bodies politique and corporate, all rights, requiſites, and duties due or uſually anſwered out of all prizes. And we hereby command all officers of all Ports, and Harbours, and Havens, within our Iuriſdiction, throughout this Realme to admit the ſaid Captaine *Francis Oliver*, and his Companies, ſhips and goods from time to time to paſſe, and repaſſe, come and goe without moleſtation or trouble

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The Examination of *Iohn Davice*

Esquire, taken before a select Committee of the House of Commons

13. *July* 1643.

SAith, that two Ships, the one called the *Michael* of *London*, Mr. *Sydrach Pope* being sent therein for *France* with 648 Hydes to relade corne for the relieſe of the Proteſtant Armie in *Vlſter*, was by foule weather in *December* laſt forced into *Falmouth*, and there ſeiſed on by Sir *Nich. Slaney*, and manned with ſome Muſquettiers of his ſent unto Saint *Mallo* in *France*, where the Hides were ſold, and the proceed returned unto him in the ſaid Ship in powder, match, Ammunition &c. And further ſaith, that about the 20 of *April* laſt one *William King* of *Dover* his Ship being laden with 90 tunnes of Wine and ſalt from *France*, and bound for *Carrickfergus* in *Ireland* upon the examinaets accompt, was upon the Coaſt of *France*, taken by one *Rich. Iones*, Captaine of a ſhip ſet out from *Falmouth* withhis Majeſties Warrant, and the ſhip and goods were ſold by him at *Breſt* in *France*.

IOHN DAVICE.

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Great-Yarmouth.

The Examination of Christopher Hassall of Washford in Ireland Sayler, taken this 12 of July, 1643. as followeth.

WHo saith, that he was prest by the Major of *Washford*, Mr. *Nicholas Hayes*, about ten daies since, into a Dunkirke Frigot called the Patricke, *to serve the King of England at Sea, in taking and pillaging such Ships and Vessels as were not for the King*; of which Frigot one *George Prun-cas* a Dunkirker was chiefe Commander and Captaine, and *Walter Hayes* an Irish-man was Captaine under him, and had about an hundred men in the Ship, and eleven pieces of Ordinance, and came out to the Sea the fourth of this instant June, and tooke and pillaged since they came out: First, an Apsome Barke, which after she was pillaged they sunke in the Sea, having taken out of her eleven packs of Cloth; and after that tooke a Fisherboat of *Yarmouth* upon Saturday last, and tooke out of her an hundred North-sea Cod-fish, and fourteene peeces of eight, and a double Pistoll, and pillaged the Vessell of all they could get, and of the mens Cloathes; and then put in the Apsome men taken out of the sunke ship, and so let them goe. And after that tooke a Scottish Barke, and a *Dover* barke, and a Pram or Hute, and a Catch; and tooke seven men out of the Pram, and two men out of the Scot, besides the Master, and three men out of the Catch, and carried them away in the Frigot, and put other men of their owne aboard; And afterward two of these Vessels so taken being rescued by Captaine *Wilde*, Commander of the ship, the Cygnet, in service for King and Parliament, were brought into *Yarmouth* rode this day, with this examinate being in one of them.

The marke of Christopher Hassall is subscribed.

Capt. per
Giles Cull
Iohn Symond } Bayliffs.

Great-Yarmouth.

The Examination of Marke Roch *of* Washford *in* Ireland *Mariner, taken this twelfth day of June*, 1643.

THis examinate saith, that he is one of the Quarter-masters of the Dunkirke Frigot, and was shipped by the Major of *Washford* to serve in the said Frigot under two Captaines, whereof the one was a Dunkirker called Capraine *George Pruncas*, the other an Irishman called Captaine *Walter Hayes*, who had Commission to examine all they should meet withall, *whether they were for the King or Parliament; and if they were for the King to let them goe, and if for the Parlirment to take and pillage them*; and did take first an Apsome man upon friday at night last, and pillaged the Ship, and tooke out of her divers packs of Cloth, being as he suppoſeth six or seven packs, and tooke the men also aboard and sunke the Ship: and next day after tooke a *Yarmouth* Fisher-boat at *Ortford Nesse*: and tooke out of her certaine Fish, and pillaged Cloathes, and put the *Apsome* men aboard her, and so let them goe. And after that they tooke an English Hoy or Catch yesterday morning, and what they did with her, he, this examinate knoweth not (it not being in his quarter;) and then tooke a Scottish Barke, and pillaged the men, and commited the Vessell to *Hugh Kelley* another Quarter-master. And then tooke a *Dover* Ship laden with Coales, and pillaged her, which was after taken by Captaine *Wilde*, and is now comming into *Yarmouth*-rode. And also he saith that they took yesterday a Forrain laden with deales, and tooke out the Master and seven of the Company, and the rest got away with their vessell and are gon to *London*. And yesterday in the after noone this examinate being in the *Dover*-barke, which was committed to his charge, Captaine *Wilde* Commander of the Ship, the Cygnet, in service for the King and Parliament, fell upon the said Frigot, and shot at her, and was in fight with her about two houres, but could not

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not take her, because she fled away, and was more swift in sayle then he, but tooke this examinate with the *Dover*-barke, and sent them into this roade of *Yarmouth*. And also he saith, that there are halfe a dozen more Ships at *Washford*; fitted and made ready to come forth upon the like service that the said Frigot came out for.

Marke Roch his name is subscribed.

Capt. per
Giles Call
Iohn Symond } Bayliffs.
Iohn Carter.
Robert Gower.

For his Noble friend Sir *Hugh Cholmley*, Knight, Governour of *Scharborough*, these:

Noble Sir,

THese are shewing your honour, that my Lord of *Aboyne* was gone from *Yorke* before my here comming, therefore I will intreat your honour to have such a care of the Ammunition appertaining to my Lord of *Aboyne*, as your honour shall have of my Lord of *Antrim* his Ammunition, till such time as I either come my selfe, or write to your honour; For Mr. *Jermyn* hath desired me to write these lines to your Honour, for I am commanded to goe for *Scotland* for that effect, to which time, I shall continue,

Your Honours humble servant,

Yorke, May 8. 1643.

Serjeant-major Rosse.

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For my Noble Lord the Earle of *Antrim*, at *Yorke*.

My Noble Lord,

MAtters are fallen out quite contrary to my expectation, ſo as I ſhould not adviſe you to make ſuch haſt of your journey as we reſolved. I have ſent this bearer of purpoſe, who is the man I did ſend to *Montroſſe*, who will particularly ſhew you how matters goe, and how great folly it were to looke for any aſſiſtance from *Scotland*. Good Sir *Richard Grahame*, and a number of roundheads in theſe parts, upon your ſervants remaining here, and your Lordſhips other ſervants comming poſt, have ſpread a report that you and I, were upon a plot, to bring Forces from *Ireland*, to take in this Countrey; in ſo much as I have been forced to affirme the contrary with oathes, as I might juſtly doe. Thus much is given out by him, one *Dalſton*, and others as in acquittall to your Lady, for raiſing him out of the dunghill, which my Lord her husband did. He will be at *Yorke* within two or three daies, he will ſhift it off upon the Puritans of this Countrey, whereof he is the head: but upon my word your Lordſhip is little beholding to him. To my knowledge your Lordſhips ſervant will more particularly ſhew what paſſed; Nor ſhall any be more ready to doe you ſervice, then

Carlile, May 2. 1643. Your Lordſhips humble ſervant,
Nithiſdaill.

I did ſay that your Lordſhips Lady having ſome Hangings and other Furniture in *Knockfergus* was deſirous to have them brought away, but I had now adviſed you rather to let them alone for the preſent.

For

For my Noble Lord, the Earle of *Antrim*, at *York*.

My Noble Lord,

I Have daily expected theſe dayes paſt to have writ, which you deſired, from the party you know, I doe look for it each hour. *Hamilton*, I doe fear, hath done bad offices to the King ſince his return. My Lord, I am very confident *Montros* will not flinch from what he profeſſed at *York*. I thinke much, I have heard nothing from my Lord *Aboyne*, but before I ſhall ſee you, I looke with confidence to give you a better account how matters are reſolved in *Scotland*, and ſhall never leave off to give full teſtimony that I am

Your Lordſhips faithfull ſervant,
Nithiſdail.

My Lord, blame not your ſervant who hath been ſo long here. I would not ſuffer him to part till I had ſome greater aſſurance (from the Earle of *Montros*, and thereof who are for the K.) then as yet, and till my ſervants return I can give

For the Right Honourable, my Noble Lord, the Earle of *Antrim* at *Yorke*.

My noble Lord,

IT ſhould have been a blemiſh upon me, if I had not truly given you notice how matters go. I am not altogether deſperate of *Montros*; but ſay he were changed, I am in good hope you ſhall not lack well-affected Subjects in *Scotland* to proſecute that point we reſolved on. One thing I think ſtrange, that the Ammunition granted to your Lordſhip and *Aboyne* ſhould be ſtopped. My Lord, without that, neither can the Marqueſſe of *Huntley* doe ſervice, nor can your friends in the Iſles and Hilands be uſefull for you. So doe your beſt to have it quickly ſent away, and be confident you ſhall have aſſiſtance, though it muſt take a longer time, of the which I ſhall give your Lordſhip notice. So let no

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alteration be thought upon, though a little it must be deferred. And be confident of the respects of

Your Lordships faithfull servant,
Nithisdail.

Carlile the 8. *of May.* 1643.

I entreat these may present my bounden service to my Lady Dutchesse, your Lady.

Till I get advertisement from your Lordship, I shall have a Boat ready at your service.

For my Noble Lord, the Earle of *Antrim* at *Yorke*.

My Lord;

THis Gentleman can so well informe you of the particulars you expected from *Scotland*, as I must onely assure your Lordship, I dare not conclude with him; therefore if it please you to expect a second advertisement, it shall certainly bee sent to you by the first occasion. For I should be sorry, that what may so concerne your service should be subject to any scruple. And I assure your Lordship their future shall ratifie this opinion of

Burroughbridge in haste
the 3. of May. 1643.

Your Lordships most humble servant
Aboyne.

For the Right Honourable, the Earle of *Antrim*, these.

My Lord,

☞ BEing certainly informed by *Nithisdails* servant, That there is a new Order since we parted for stopping of the Ammunition, I have taken occasion to intreat your Lordship by this bearer, that I may know the particulars of it. I must confesse it surpriseth me, that any distance should alter so reasonable a conclusion. And certainly, I shall never deserve to be made the instrument of frustrating the hopes of these parts, which should have bin enabled

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enabled by this ſupply. I am confident, there is ſcarce another mean to make our fidelitie *uſeleſſe for her Majeſties ſervice.* And if it pleaſe your Lordship to acquaint *the Queene* with theſe effects of my ingenuitie, you will thereby multiply your favours you have already conferred upon

My Lord, Your Lordſhips moſt affectionate
Carlile the 8. of May. 1643. *and obliged ſervant,* Aboyne.

To the Right Honourable, the Earle of *Antrim*, theſe.

William Earle of *Newcaſtle*, Governour of the Towne and County of *Newcaſtle*, and Generall of all His Majeſties Forces raiſed in the Northerne parts of this Kingdome for defence of the ſame.

To all Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Serjeant-Majors, Captains, and all other his Majeſties loving Subjects of *England* and *Ireland.*

For as much as the Right Honourable, the Earle of *Antrim* is to travell to *Dublyn* in *Ireland*, and other parts of that Kingdom, theſe are therefore to deſire and require you, and every of you to whom this ſhall come to be ſeen, to permit and ſuffer him and his ſervants quietly and peaceably to paſſe and repaſſe into theſe parts, and backe againe without any moleſtation or interruption. And further, I doe hereby require all Poſt-maſters, Conſtables, and other Officers, to furniſh the ſaid Earle and his ſervants with ſo many Poſt-horſes as they ſhall have neede of from place to place, and Stage to Stage for all the ſaid journey, he and they paying the uſuall rates for the ſame. And hereof you or any of you may not faile at your perill: *Given under my hand and ſeal the fourth day of May.* 1643.

ſigned *Will. Newcaſtle.*

June

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June 9. 1643.

A Declaration of the Lords of His MAIESTIES Privie-Councell in SCOTLAND.

THe Lords of his Majesties most honourable Privy-Councel, and the Commissioners for conserving of the Peace, according to the great trust repoſed on them by his Majestie and the Estates of Parliament, whereof they are to make account to God and his Majestie the next ensuing Parliament, taking to their deepest and most serious consideration the the best wayes of preserving the peace of this Kingdom, That all his Majesties good and dutifull Subjects may enjoy their Religion, Liberties, and Laws, which God in a singular and wonderfull providence, in the time of his Majesties raign hath vouchsafed them, and of the peace betwixt the two Kingdomes so unanimously and happily established in the late Treaty of peace, and in the Parliaments of both Kingdoms, Have faithfully endeavoured by all good means to reduce *Ireland* to his Majesties obedience, which through the unnaturall, barbarous, and Antichristian cruelty of Papists, is from a peaceable Kingdome turned into a stage of unexampled and unexpressible miseries, to be looked upon as an horrid and dangerous example by this Kingdom, and by their neareſt supplications to his Majestie, and their Declarations to the Parliament of *England*, but especially by their earnest desires for establishing Unity of Religion, and Uniformity of Kirk-government, and for disbanding all Papists in Arms within their Dominions, and by the humble offer of their meditation to remove the unhappy differences, and quench the fire of a wasting Warre, begun betwixt his Majestie and his Subjects of *England*, wherein his Majesties sacred Person is exposed to so great danger, and so many

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many thousands of his Subjects have already perished: But finding to their great griefe the succesſe no way answerable to their endeavours and expectation, and the trouble of the neighbouring Kingdoms, and the dangers of this Kingdome daily arising to a greater height, then they by their care, counsell, and diligence, were able to remeid or obviate, they did resolve for this and other causes, which exercise and heavily presse the Kingdome at this time, to call a covention of the Estates, as the onely meane (his Majestie not thinking fit to hearken unto their motion of calling a Parliament) which might by common Counsell, consent and resolution, take the best course for representing yet more sensibly these manifold evils and dangers, and for overcomming by greater wisdom the difficulties which were above their power.

In the meane while (which they cannot but attribute to the mercifull and marvellous providence of God, and which is a confirmation to them of their resolution in calling a convention, and layeth the greater necessity upon the Estates, to meet the more willingly and frequently) *A treacherous and damnable Plot of* the Irish, English, and Scottish Papists, is begun to be discovered by the unexpected apprehending of the Earl of *Antrim* comming from *Yorke*, where he had kept his meetings and correspondence by Letters, with certaine Popish Lords his Confederates, and amongst others, with the Earle of *Nithisdail* and Viscount of *Aboyne*, their devillish designes and devices are come to light, and brought to our knowledge, partly by Letters from *Ireland*, shewing the deposition and confession of a servant of the Earle of *Antrims*, and partly by Letters which were found in the Earle his own pockets, all sent to them from *Ireland*: His servant, who was hanged at *Carrick-Fergus*, the day of May, deponed (as the Letters bear) before and at the time of his death, *That the designe was to reconcile the English and Irish in* Ireland, *that they by their joynt power, having expelled the Scots, the Irish Forces there might be sent against the Parliament of* England, *to deal* with some fit instrument there, by all their strength to surprize the Ilis and the High-Lands, and to depopulate and waste so much of this Kingdom as their power could extend unto, being assured of the like dealing in the North, by the Papists and their

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assistance there. And to have a Magazine at *Carlile* for twenty thousand men, to fall in with an hostility upon the south parts of this Kingdom. The Letters sent from *Nithisdail* and *Aboyne*, all written and subscribed by their hands to the Earle of *Antrim*, and found with him, although in some things covertly written, do carry thus much expresly, that for furtherance of the designe and point resolv'd on, there was assistance assured from the Isles, and from the North and South of *Scotland*, that Ammunition and Armes, without which they think their service useless, were appointed to be sent to the North, and other parts of this Kingdom, and that Popish Officers were commanded, and had undertaken to goe into *Scotland*; of which we are informed, some are already gone to the North, for stopping and disappointing so far as may be for the present (till the same divine providence make a more full discovery) the attempts and devices of this unnaturall and bloody confederacy and conjuration. As the Lords of his Majesties Privy Councell have given order that *Nithisdail* and *Aboyne* be cited, and criminally pursued of high Treason, and have made the same as a matter of publike and most high importance known to his Majestie, and to the Parliament of *England*: so they and the Commissioners of Peace also, for acquitting themselves in their trust, and for the safety of the Kingdome, doe make the same publikely known to all his Majesties good Subjects, that being forewarned of their danger, they may be upon their guards, and prepared against forraign invasion, and intestine plots and insurrection: And especially, that the Noble men, Commissioners of Shires, and Borroughs, perceiving greater and more apparent necessity of the approaching convention then they could have wished or expected, may at the day formerly appointed, meet in such celerity, and with such publike affection and disposition of heart, as the present condition of affairs doth require, and call for at their hands, and as beseemeth the lovers of their Religion, King, and Countrey, which are in so great danger, from Papists, Atheists, and other degenerated Countrey-men, who are no lesse inraged against this Kingdom, even since the late Reformation of this Kirk, then were their Predecessours at the first reformation of Religion, when their negotiating was so restlesse, and their at-

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tempts so many, and malicious against the work of God in this Land: *nor is it to be past without observation, that while His Majesty is making a publike Declaration of His intentions to defend and maintaine the Religion, Rights, and Liberties of this Kingdome*, according to the Lawes Civill and Ecclesiastick, *the Papists are conspiring, plotting, and practising against the Religion*, Rights, and Liberties established, and against the lives of his Majesties good Subjects; whereby they doe really manifest to the world what the Kings Majestie against his Declarations, and his Subjects against their confidence grounded thereupon, may look for from their malice and power, if they shall continue in Armes, and, (which God forbid) if they shall prevaile in the end. And whereas the Lords of Councell are informed, That the late Act of Councell for publishing his Majesties Declaration is mistaken by sundry, as a Declaration of their owne judgement, concerning the proceedings of another Kingdom; For preventing of this mistake, they think fit to remember and declare, according to the act of Councell in January last, shewing that their Lordships giving Warrant to print any Paper comming from his Majestie, or Parliament of *England*, did not import their approbation of the contents thereof: That they did on the first of June, both remember the famine, and expresse their intention in this publication to be far from taking on them to judge of the proceedings of the Parliament of another Kingdom; but onely to thank his Majestie for his gracious expressions towards the preservation of the Rights and Liberties of this Kingdom: And ordain this to be printed and published at the Market-Crosse of *Edinburgh*, and all other Burghs within this Kingdom, for the information of his Majesties Subjects within the same.

At *Edinburgh* the ninth day of June 1643.

THe Lords of his Majesties Privy-Councell and Commissioners for conserving the Articles of the Treaty, ordain this following Declaration to be printed and published at the Market-Crosse of Edinburgh, *and other Burghs of this Kingdom, for the information of all his Majesties good Subjects within the same.*

Arch. Primrose, Cler. *S.* Cons. & Commis.

To the Right Honourable, my very Noble friends, these, On the Irish Committee of the Parliament of *England*, present these with due respect.

Right Honourable,

EXpect nothing from your honours reall and faithfull servant in this adverse time, but what brings comfort; In my last expedition against the Rebels, occasioned by sudden intelligence, I went forth with two thousand foot, and three hundred horse, being provided for ten daies, at no greater allowance then seven ounces of meale a day for a souldier, our scarcity being so great, that for want of victuals and shooes we were unable to doe the service we wish, or your honours expect from us; Nevertheless our fortune was such that with this small party, without Cannon, for want of carriage horses, we beat *Owen Mc art Oneale*, Sir *Philome Oneale*, and *Owen Mc art* the Generall his sonne, being all joyned together with their Forces, and forced them to returne upon *Charlemount*; after quitting the Generals house to be spoyled and burnt by us, with the whole houses in *Lochgall*, being the best Plantation in *Ulster*, and straitest for defence of the Rebels; At the same time Colonell *Hoome* with a party of five hundred men was busied in beleaguering the Castle of *Newcastle*: the receipt of all the *Intelligence comes from England to the Rebels in Ulster*, where it was my good fortune in time of treaty there, to trist a Barke come from the Isle of Man, with that treacherous Papist the Earle of *Antrim*, whose brother *Alexander was sent before by the Queenes Majesty from Yorke*, to make way for the Earle, in negotiating betwixt her Majesties Army in the North of *England*, and the Papists on the borders of *Scotland*, in the Isles of *Scotland*, and the North parts thereof, and with the Rebels in *Ireland*, *Their plot being set downe*

by

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by the Queenes Majesties consent, for the ruine of Religion, and overthrow of His Majesties loyall Subjects in all the three Dominions, as evidently doth appeare by the Letters, Characters, Passes, and Papers found with the Earle, directed by me to the Councell of *Scotland*, and the Generall. It becommeth me as the servant of the publique, intrusted with your Commission under the great Seale of *England*, to enforme truly your honours of the great prejudice the cause in hand suffers by your honours neglect of this Army, being unable to doe service as might be expected from them, if they received the halfe of the allowance your Souldiers receive at *Dublyn*, and had allowance for some horses for carriage; in my opinion, in six weekes time we could settle Garrisons in *Ulster*, and thereafter oversway your enemies elsewhere in any part within his Majesties Dominions, where your enemies prevailed most. Therefore my weake opinion is, this Army not be neglected, wherein consists so much of your peace and safety, having no friends you can repose into more then in us, who are desirous to see Religion flourish, Rebels subjected to obedience, and his Majesties Throne established in despight of Papists, and of wicked Counsell, mis-leading his Majesty, to the ruine of his Dominions, who would be the happiest Prince in the World, if the Lord would moue his heart to hearken to the Counsell of those, sheds their blood for his honour. The Earle of *Antrim* shall Godwilling be kept close in the Castle of *Carrickfergus*, till I be acquainted from your honours concerning him, what course shall be taken with him: and the Traytor conveyed him last away, is to be executed, since we can extort no discovery from him then is contained in the Papers sent to *Scotland*, so recommending your honours, and your weighty affaires to the direction and protection of the Almighty, desirous to heare from you, I remaine,

Carrikfergus,
May 23. 1642.

Yourr most humble, truly affectionate,
and reall servant,

ROBERT MONRO,
Generall Major.

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The Examination of John Dod Clerke, taken by a ſelect Committee of the Houſe of Commons, July 8. 1643.

SAith, that after he had ſuffered many miſeries in this rebellion of *Ireland*, he repayred into this Kingdome, and ſome occaſions carrying him to *Oxford*, he ſtayed there ſeven weekes, and came out of *Oxford*, June 13. 1643. That during his ſtay there, he ſaw a great number of Iriſh rebels whom he very well knew to have had an hand in the moſt barbarous actions of that rebellion, as the daſhing of ſmall infants in pieces, the ripping up of women with child, and the like: among whom was one *Thomas Brady*, who at *Turbet* in the County of *Cavan* in the Province of *Ulſter* in *Ireland*, within ſeven miles where this ſaid examinat lived, as 36 old men, women, and children, not able to flie, were paſſing over a bridge, cauſed them all to be thrown into the water, where they were all drowned. That this *Brady* is now at *Oxford*, in great favour, and Serjeant-major to Colonell *Percy* his Regiment: That he ſaw there three Franciſcan Fryers, namely, *Bryan ô Gormuti*, *Anthony mac Geoghagan*, and *Thomas Nuegent*; and three Jeſuits, namely, *Laurence Sutton*, *Philip Roche*, and *Edmund ô Rely*, who were all very earneſt for the cauſe and daily encouraging the ſouldiers to fight againſt the Roundheads; and for that purpoſe have lyſted themſelves in the Lord *Dillons* Troupe (as was affirmed by divers;) they goe very brave and are called Cornets. That there are daily and publique meetings at Maſſe, in almoſt every ſtreet there; and verily beleeves in his conſcience, that for one Sermon preached there are foure Maſſes ſaid now at *Oxford*. That he ſaw Sir *Iohn Dungan* there (a man accuſed of high treaſon in *Ireland*, for partaking in that rebellion, and fled

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fled into *England*) who had a Commission for a Troop of horse. The Lord *Barnewall* of *Trimlettstowne*, and his sonne, who hath a Commission for a Troope of horse, and is now gone into *Wales* to raise them; a sonne of the Lord *Neutervills*, who hath gotten a command likewise. That as neere as he can possibly compute, there was then at *Oxford* about 3000 Irish rebels; and that most of the Kings life-guard are Irish.

John Dod.

FINIS.

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A DECLARATION Of the Commons assembled in PARLIAMENT; Concerning the Rise and Progresse of *The Grand Rebellion* IN IRELAND. TOGETHER With a multitude of *Examinations* of Persons of quality, whereby it may easily appear to all the World, who were, and still are the Promoters of that cruell and unheard of *REBELLION*.

With some Letters and Papers of great consequence of the Earl of *Antrims*, which were intercepted.

Also some *Letters of* MART, which were granted by the Lord *Mohun*, Sir *Ralph Hopton*, &c. And likewise another from the Rebells in *Ireland*, who term themselves, *The* SUPREME COUNCEL *for the Catholique-Cause.*

ORdered by the *Commons in Parl. That this Declaration, Examinations, and Letters, be forthwith printed and published*: H. Elsynge, Cler. Parl. D.Com.

London, Printed for *Edw. Husbands*, and are to be sold in the Middle-Temple. July 1643.

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