

The true impartial history and wars of the Kingdom of Ireland its situation, division into provinces; shires &c., its ancient inhabitants, manners, customs and the state it was in at its being first invaded and conquer'd by the English in the reign of K. Henry II : with the several revolts and rebellions of the natives and by what means they have been reduced to obedience in the reign of our several kings and queens : but most particularly relating to all the memorable skirmishes, battels, sieges ... since the grand revolution under the reign of Their Present Majesties K. William and Q. Mary ...

Shirley, James, 1596-1666.

1692

The True Impartial HISTORY and WARS OF THE Kingdom of IRELAND, DESCRIBING Its Situation, Division into Provinces, Shires, &c. Its ancient Inhabitants, Manners, Customs, and the state it was in at its being first Invaded and Conquer'd by the English, in the Reign of K. Henry II.

WITH THE Several Revolts and Rebellions of the Natives, and by what means they have been reduced to Obedience in the Reign of our several Kings and Queens.

BUT More particularly relating to all the Memorable Skirmishes, Battels, Sieges, and other Extraordinary Transactions, since the Grand Revolution under the Reign of their present Majesties K. William and Q. Mary, to the Siege and Surrender of Lymerick, and that has since happened to June 1692. Being a History full of Variety, and worthy the perusal of the Ingenious Reader.

The Second Edition with Additions.

LONDON: Printed for Nicholas Boddington at the Golden Ball in Duck-Lane. 1692.

THE EPISTLE TO THE READER.

Reader,

IN this small Book you are presented with a long Prospect of an Opulent Kingdom, not only in its Dimension and Description, but Historically treated of from the time it was first known to be peopled, to this present Year 1691. as well before the English had any knowledge of it, or so much as navigated the rough Hibernian Seas, as after it allured them to its Conquest in the Reign of Henry II, since which time it has been a dependant Kingdom by Right of Conquest, and now inseparably annexed to the Imperial Crown of England. To shake off which Sovereignty it has often struggled in vain, and smarted under the many Wars and Rebellions that have been raised on that Account; yet, as if infatuated, those Warnings have been little available to the Natives, as will appear in the Relation we give you of what has happened worthy of Notice, in the Reigns of our Kings and Queens since its Subjection, but more particular in the Transactions for Three Years past, as relating to Councils, Policies, Skirmishes, Sieges, and what else materially happened. A History so full of variety, that we cannot conceive but it will give ample satisfaction beyond what has been published of this kind: And so not doubting but upon that score it will find Acceptance and Approbation in the hands of the Impartial and Vnprejudic'd Perusers, I make bold to subscribe my self the Candid Reader's Well wisher, and

Most humble Servant, I.S.

THE INTRODUCTION

THat Ireland has been very anciently inhabited, it appears not only by their own, but many other Historians, to whom a greater Credit is to be given; and tho' (the Natives being little given to Navigation) its Fame has not much spread into the remoter parts of the World; yet for its Situation and Fertility, if the provident Care and Frugality of the Irish would but have help'd the Soil in any reasonable degree, it might be compared with most Islands in producing things necessary not only for the supplying its Inhabitants, but such as could command the most valuable Commodities of Europe; yet the People of the ancient Stock not accustoming themselves to Labour, but rather to Spoil and War, desirous to live idly upon the Product of the Country, and Manufacture of the industrious English, by such unlawful ways as opportunity has put into their hands, have in a great measure neglected their own Patrimonies, and suffered them in many places to become of no considerable value, as being eaten up by the encroachment of Boggs, and over-grown with such Excrements of Nature as hinder Fertility; and this mainly out of not altogether so much sloth and neglect, as their irreconcilable hatred to those of the British Nation that inhabit amongst them, that they should get nothing by their Lands, tho' by their friendly Instruction and Conversation they might have been exceedingly bettered in their Fortunes and Manners, and such Manufactures of sundry kinds improved, as might have redounded, not only to their particular Interests, but to the Inhansment of the value of the Island among the neighbouring Nations; for it not only abounds in Iron, but other useful Minerals, and many other things that might, if well improved, set the poorer sort on work, and not only put an end to that Poverty that

too much pinches the Natives, but likewise make their Traffick abroad considerable enough to be taken Notice of, and bring them a Trade, that in a short time would much contribut to the encrease of a greater Plenty, and prove a comfortable Maintenance to some thousands, who for several yearts past have been destitute of such a Livelyhood as might render them capable of subsisting, and for want of which they have been forced to travel abroad and serve other Nations, where they are for the most part treated little better than Slaves, as well in War as other Employments, many of them, if we impartially consider their Merits, as to Education, Natural Endowments, deserving better usage; for it must be confessed by all unbiafied Persons, that the Irish Gentry are qualified sufficiently (at least the greatest number of them) for great Undertakings, if they would, according to what they understand, labour to improve their own advantage, by putting themselves forward in the World to acquire those Preferments and Undertakings they are capable of, and might be very serviceable to the Government, but that most of them being Roman Catholicks, and so superstitiously zealous in their way, that they are absolutely swayed and guided in all their Undertakings by their Priests, who labour all that in them lies to keep up their Idolatrous Traditions, and themselves in esteem to their great advantage, in gathering the Wealth of the Kingdom, and as they see their opportunity, stir them up to a disesteem of the Government, which has been the occasion of much Bloodshed, and brought Misery and Desolation upon the Land, that at sundry times has made it uneasie for many years; and we are not insensible that in the last Revolt, which has been a smarting one to the Irish, the Priests hurried them, especially the meaner sort, into a fruitless Rebellion by Threats of Excommunication, and all the bugbear Fulminations of the Romish Church. Tho' at last it is hoped, seeing the Stream of Blood is now so kindly stopped in the Kingdom, that the Natives will see their former Errors, and stick to their Obedience, notwithstanding any Insinuations or under-hand Dealings that may hereafter be inculcated, or clandestinely carried on.

Never had the Irish Nation a better opportunity to lay hold on, for settling a lasting happiness to themselves and their Posterities, under the Auspicious Reign of a King and Queen, who make it their utmost Endeavours, and think it their greatest Felicity, to do their Subjects good, sparing no Charge, nor shunning any Hazard or Danger that may conduce to the Settlement of a glorious Peace, not only in their own Dominions, but in all Europe, and restore thereby, as far as lies in Human possibility, the Golden Age, wherein all appeared serene and calm, whilst universal Joy spread her downy Wings to shelter the delighted Nations from the Storms of Discontent and Trouble. From all which we may conclude, That if Ireland ever was desirous to be in a prosperous state, the time is come that puts that Opportunity into the hands of her Inhabitants to become a happy People. When on the other hand, had things succeeded, as too many of them unadvisedly wished some few Months since, they might, instead of being at perfect Liberty, been the Sons and Daughters of Slavery, and the most severest of Bondages, under the French Tyranny; which how easie that Yoke is to bear, the Subjects of France have fatally experienced in the Reigns of many of their former Kings, but more especially under Lewis XIV. to avoid which, the more discerning part have undergone a voluntary Exile, and become a scattered People over the Face of the Earth, finding better usage in barbarous Nations.

This, I hope, may suffice to warn the Irish, to consider where their Interest lies, and to embrace their Majesties Protection, as their true Asylum.

A TRUE and IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF THE Kingdom of Ireland,
DESCRIBING Its Situation, Ancient Inhabitants, Manners, Customs, and the
State it was found in at the Time it was Invaded and Conquered by the English, in
A TRUE and IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF THE
Kingdom of Ireland, DESCRIBING Its Situation,
Ancient Inhabitants, Manners, Customs, and the
State it was found in at the Time it was Invaded
and Conquered by the English, in the Reign of
King Henry II. &c.

THE Kingdom of Ireland is of no mean Extent, but rather very large and considerable; It is an Island, it is bounded on the East with England and Scotland, on the West with the main Ocean, on the South with part of France and Normandy, and on the North with the Ducalidonian Sea. It is, as all other Islands, surrounded with Water, containing in Length 40 and in Breadth 200 Miles, and is especially parted or divided into four Provincesviz. Munster, which is again divided into the Counties of Limerick, Kerrey, Waterford, Cork, Desmon, and the Holy Cross in Tipperary. 2. The Province of Leinster, divided into the Counties of the East and West Meaths, Kilkenny, Caterlough, King's County, Kildare, Wexford, Dublin and Wicklow. 3. The Province of Conno, divided into the Counties of Clare, Thumond, Majo, Sligo, Letarim, and Roscomon. 4. The Province of Vlster, divided into the Counties of Tyrconnel, Tyrone, Cavan, Coleraine, Monaghan, Antrim, Down, Armah, and Lough; and these are for the most part at this day replenished with many considerable Cities and Towns, of which I shall have occasion to speak in the Series of this History, as they shall fall in their proper places. The Country is naturally very fruitful, and seems by the Soil always to have been so, though the Natives have not appear'd very active in improving it, as being naturally given up to floath, or to live by War and Rapine. As for the first Peopling it after Noah's Flood, it remains very much, if not altogether in the dark, the Natives having been imposed on by Monks and Bards, a sort of Rimers and Fortune-Tellers, with Fables for Reality, though it is conjectured by the Learned, that this Island was Peopled upon the Confusion of Tongues at Babel, soon after the Flood; and the Irish Historians of the best account, tell us, That one Bastolenus, encouraged by the Example of Nimod in Syria, settled his Monarchy in the Western Islands, and amongst others peopled this; yet where he kept his head Residence no mention is made, but that his three Sons ruling there, had War with Giants that grew up in the Land and rebelled against them; and that afterward divers Scythians roving to seek Adventures, got footing there; and so they go on in the doubtful Paths of Uncertainty a great way farther: But true it is, that according to our own Histories, and those of other Nations, the Irish began very early to rove abroad, and in their Boats, and such kind of Ships as they had, coming frequently ashore in England and Scotland, and other Places did great Mischief by Burning and Plundering, but were frequently met withal, and a great many of them killed. Nor do we find that the Romans, when they conquered Britain, extended their Arms to Ireland.

It is held they were Converted to the Christian Religion by St. James the Apostle; and some give large grounds for it: but their Authors will have it done by one Palainus, sent thither to that purpose by Pope Celestine, but more especially per-

fectured by St. Patrick, to whom they ascribe a thousand Incredibilities: But to leave these Conjectures that are not greatly pertinent to our Matter, we now come nearer to that for which we have more Warrant and Certainty.

The first Acquaintance that the English had with the Irish, as to any thing that is remarkable, was in the Reign of Henry the Second of England, their chief Communication being with France, whether they sent several Bands of Soldiers to help them against the English, who were Waring there under their King for the Recovery of his Right in the Provinces that were his Grand-father's, which he having pretty well settled, turned his Thoughts upon Ireland, where he heard they were at Variance among themselves, the whole Land being divided under many Petty Princes, when it luckily happened a business fell out that gave him an easie Inlet to the Conquest of it; for in the Year 1167. the Eastern Part of the Island along the Sea being possessed by Dormat Mac-mur, King of Leinster, his Cruelties had highly incensed his Subjects against him, and what more raised their Fury, was, the Injury he did to Morice King of Meath, by wheedling away his Queen, and living with her in Adultery; so that the intraged Husband seeking Reparation and Revenge, invaded his Countries, by the Assistance of Roderick O Conor, King of Connaught, at the Terror of whose Approach, Dormat being detested by, and forsaken of his Subjects, was forced to flie to England, and there implored Protection; which upon taking an Oath of Fidelity and Obedience to the King, was freely given him; and Henry, with a Sum of Money, procured leave of Pope Adrian, an English-man, promoted to St. Peter's Chair, that he might Conquer Ireland, promising moreover, throughly to establish the Christian Religion, and bring it to an Acknowledgment of the See of Rome; but whilst he was preparing to pass the Seas, new Troubles arose in his French Territories, that required his Presence; yet by his Letters Patents he gave Leave, with Encouragement to his Nobles, and such others as were willing to go for Ireland.

Dormat impatient of his Exile, mainly upon this Concession, solicited Richard the King's Son, promising not only his Daughter, a very beautiful young Lady in Marriage, but great Possessions in the Country, when he should be restored, and all his Territories after his Death. The young Prince being of a Warlike Temper, and thirsting after Glory, resolved, though his Father was absent, to undertake this Expedition; and early the next Spring sailed from Bristol with divers Ships, on Board which were thirty Knights, sixty Esquires, and three hundred Archers, the first English-men ever known to land in a Hostile-manner in Ireland and being met by Dormat with such Forces as he, going over a little before, had raised, they seized upon the Town of Wexford, which was given to one Fitz-Stevens, a Welch Gentleman, according to Agreement upon his raising part of the Forces; so that News of this, and other Successes flying to England, many Adventurers came over; and although the Petty Kings joyned their Forces, yet were they beat in divers bloody Battels: and Dormat being restored, had Dublin submitted to him, inflicting grievous Punishments upon such of his Capital Enemies as he found there.

The Prince being now in Ireland, greatly increasing in Strength, that came over to him, carried all before him; which made King Henry, who feared the Prince's aspiring upon such Successes, and willing to have the honour of Conquering so large a Kingdom himself, sent his Mandate to recall the English out of Ireland, so that but a few being left with the Prince in Dublin, and they reduced to a great streight by

the Irish that had taken heart, they nevertheless Sallied upon an Army of 30000 with not above 1500 Men, and utterly routed them, taking great Spoil; and then coming for England, he surrendered all the Cities and Forts he had taken into his Father's Hands, for Dormat by this time was dead; and in the Year 1172. King Henry landed with a Royal Army, which brought such a Terrour upon Ireland, that Roderick, and most of the Petty Princes that were Independent, or his Tributaries, came with their humble Supplications to intreat him, That he would take the Government upon him, as their Supream Prince and Lord: So that at Christmas he made them a Noble Feast in Dublin; and settled the Kingdom in Civil and Ecclesiastical Matters, Reforming Abuses and Barbarities: And soon after those that held out in Vlster were brought to submit, from which time we may Date the Conquest of Ireland by the English, under which Sovereignty it has ever since remained as a conquered Kingdom, and now annexed to the Crown: yet the Natives who are generally hot spirited, uneasie, and restless under Restraint, have often struggled to break this Chain, though to the Loss and Disadvantage mostly of themselves.

King Richard the First, by reason of his Wars in the Holy Land, his Imprisonment upon his Return in Austria and the Empire, and other Disappointments he met with at home, had no War with the Irish, nor happened there any thing extraordinary, but care and industry to settle the Government; which was done with such tenderness, that the Natives being more civilized, began to think themselves happy in the change, and that they were redeemed from perpetual War, which when so many Princes governed as Absolute in their Dominions, could not be avoided among so rough and stubborn a People. But because King Edward the First had sent for Forces out of Ireland, to help him against the Scots, with whom he had mortal Wars, the wilder sort of the Irish in Edward the Second's time invited them over, and many of the leading Men of the Natives revolting, ruining the Country; but upon the English joyning Battel with them they were routed, and about 11000 slain, among whom was a King of Connought, and one Okly a Lord of great Possessions: but soon after the Lord Roger Mortimer being sent over as Lord Justice of Ireland, he managed Matters so ill, that the Scots were again called in under Edward Bruce, Brother to the Scots King, who taking several places by the Revolt of the Irish from the English Obedience, caused himself to be Crowned King of Ireland; But in a great Battel his Forces being routed, and he labouring to restrain their flight, was killed by one Morepass whom he likewise requited with Death before his Fall, and the dead Bodies fell by that means on each other, which happened in the Year 1320.

However, they were rather dispersed than broken, doing considerable Mischief where they found an opportunity to fall upon the English, that had settled themselves in the Towns and Villages near the Sea, &c.

In the Year 1329. during the Reign of King Edward the Third, the Irish in Leinster and Meath rebelled; against whom the Earl of Ormond drew out what Forces he could, but being over-poured in number, was defeated, and the Irish made great Spoils of the English Possessions, and amongst other Barbarities, burnt eighty of them in a Church where they had fled for Refuge; but at last the English fortified themselves in Wexford, and upon their approach to besiege it, sallied out upon them with such Courage, that Success crowned it, and 4000 of the Irish were killed, most of them that fled being hotly pursued, were drowned in the River Slane; which with some other Encounters, where Victory declared on our side, so quelled them, that

in this King's Reign they rebelled no more.

Anno 1398. in the Reign of King Richard the Second, the Irish fell again into Rebellion, and by Surprize fall upon the King's Lieutenant, and divers Persons of Quality, whom they slew; which made the King with considerable Forces haste thither, and Landing, he put them in all parts to the Rout, killing a great many, and taking several of their Ring-leaders, and keeping his Court of State at Dublin, to him resorted the Nobility and chief of the Irish, submitting and paying him Homage, promising to keep the Country in quiet for the future: but Troubles arising in England, the King hastily left Ireland, and was no sooner arrived in Wales, but finding himself deserted, he betook him to a Castle, where he was seized by Henry Duke of Lancaster, to whom he resign'd his Crown, and was afterward inhumanly murdered. Upon whose Death many Troubles and Contentions arose; so that the English being embroyled at home, Ireland was little minded, the People there doing, in a manner, what they pleased. But in the Reign of Henry the Fifth, we being settled at home, more care was taken to prevent the Outrages and Depradations of the Irish; insomuch, that several who had been formerly Offenders were punished, and others fled, amongst whom were divers of their great Ones, who notwithstanding the care of the Earl of Ormond, then Lieuenant of the Kingdom, to repress them, drew a great multitude of People into Rebellion: but the Earl gave Battel at Redmore-Athy, where the Irish under the Leading of O Moor, stood stoutly to it, as Men in despair; but after a bloody Fight, that coloured all the Ditches of the Fens with Blood, the Battel swerved, and the Irish were defeated with great slaughter. Which quelled them in so terrible a manner, that for a long time after they seemed out of Love with War: So that nothing memorably occurs in History, till the Reign of Henry the Seventh, when the Earl of Kildare being Deputy, one Richard Symons a Priest, wheedled him into a belief, that one Lambert a Youth, whom he had brought up as his Scholar, was really the Earl of Warwick Son to George Duke of Clarence, Brother to King Edward the Fourth, that had escaped out of the Tower, and was come thither for protection; and the young Spark having been well tutored; and of a graceful Carriage, so well acted his part, that not only the Lieutenant, but a great many of the Irish Nobility sided with him, raising considerable Forces to espouse his Quarrel, Crowning him King in Dublin, and not content to keep him there, they brought him with a considerable Army into England, landing in Lancashire, and Proclaiming him. But the King's Forces advancing, they were in a Set-battel over-thrown, and the Imposter taken Prisoner, the Priest hanged, &c.

They likewise in the King's Reign aided another called Perkin, or Peter Warbeck, who stiled himself Duke of York, younger Son to Edward the Fourth; but in this they had no better success than in the former, a great many being killed, the Impostor taken, after several Attempts, and bloody Encounters, having engaged the Scots as well as Irish, on his part, marrying the Lady Catharine Gourdon, Niece to that King; he was first obliged to confess his Impostor, how he was set on, maintained and encouraged by the Dutchess of Burgundy, Sister to Edward the Fourth, and then being publickly punished, was sent to the Tower, from whence endeavouring to escape, he was executed, and with him the real Earl of Warwick, who had been kept a Prisoner there a considerable time: all that was alledged against him was, that he attempted to make his Escape with Perkin, to raise new Commotions.

In the Reign of Henry the Eighth, great Commotions were stirred up, which

were at first suddenly appeased, but the Earl of Kildare being Deputy, the People exhibited their Complaints against him to the Court of England, as the cause of many Disturbances by his severe using them, and amongst other Articles they had this, viz. All Ireland is not able to Rule this Earl. Then, said the King, this Earl is the fittest Man to Rule all Ireland: and thereupon he continued him Deputy; it appeared this hatred against him proceeded only from the strict hand he had over them to keep them from rebelling. And another was, That he had caused to be burned the Cathedral Church of Cashal. The Archbishop of that place being his chief Accuser, and when every one would have denied it, he humbly replied, By Chreest I would never have done it, had I not byen told the Archbishop was in it. Which plain dealing made the King smile, and the Archbishop storm and fret: however, the Earl was ordered to rebuild it at his own charge, and so continued in his Deputyship; but often fell into displeasure by reason of his plain downright dealing; and Cardinal Wolsey now ruling all at Court, for speaking too plain to him upon his Examination at the Council-Board, where Wolsey sat as President, he sent him to the Tower, and ordered a Warrant for his Execution without the King's Knowledge; of which the King having Notice by the Lieutenant, was mightily incensed at Wolsey, and that great Favourite soon after falling into Disgrace, the Earl was released and sent to Ireland, with one Sir William Sheington, who was made Deputy: however the O Moors fell into Rebellion, but being opposed by Forces drawn out of Dublin, they were dispersed, and many of them killed, and for that time the Tempest blown over; however it lasted not long, for the Earl of Kildare's Enemies, having again upon many grievous Complaints prevail'd to have him sent for to England, he was committed to the Tower; whereupon his Son, the Lord Thomas, notwithstanding the Perswasions of the Chancellor to avert him from it, fell into Rebellion, and drew great Forces after him; yet driven at last to extream Necessities, he was perswaded by the Lord Grey, then Deputy of the Kingdom, to submit himself to King Henry's Mercy, without hope of Pardon; but some of his Followers having killed Alen Archbishop of Dublin, he was upon his Arrival committed to the Tower; and King Henry being informed, That the Geraldine Family had vowed never to have Peace with him, he sent for the Earl's five Brothers in Custody; when one of them during their crossing the Seas, demanded of the Master, what the Name of the Ship was? who replied, The Cow: Nay then, said he, looking on the rest with a dejected Countenance, we are all lost Men; for now a Prophecy comes into my head, that says, Five Brethren of an Earl should be carried into England in the Belly of a Cow, and never come back again: and I doubt not, but all things hitting so pat, we are they. And indeed so it happen'd; for being Accused of the late Rebellion, though two of them were ignorant of it; the Lord Thomas, Son to the Earl, was beheaded on Tower-hill, and the five Brethren hang'd drawn, and quartered at Tyburn, and the Earl soon after died in the Tower of Grief, which destroyed the Center of that Noble Family; for although one Brother escaped, yet travelling through many Countries, he at last came to Naples, and there died Childless. Nor did the Lord Grey escape, for being countermanded, and accused of holding Correspondency with this Family, though without any notable Proof, he was Condemned for High-Treason, and beheaded on Tower-hill.

The Kings of England, the better to please the Natives of Ireland, having been all this while only called Lords of Ireland, the Parliament sitting at Westminster in

the 33d year of Henry's Reign, invested with the Title of King of Ireland: whereupon the Earl of Tyrone, and divers others rebelled; but in some bloody Encounters being defeated, the Earl was at last subdu'd, and brought Prisoner for England; yet upon his humble Submission released and sent over, upon promise of keeping the Country in quiet; which he pretty well observed during the short Reigns of King Edward the Sixth, and Queen Mary, only some petty Commotions happened that were soon quieted.

In the Year 1566. being the Seventh year of Queen Elizabeth's Reign, one of the chief Lords of Ireland, named Donald Mac Carti More, upon some little stirs that happened, came over, and not only cleared himself to the Queen, but delivered up to her all his Territories, vowing perpetual Fealty; but she in gratitude restored them again, and made him Earl of Glencare, giving him a considerable Sum to bear his Expences; so that by his great Authority amongst the Natives, it was thought the Kingdom would be kept quiet; but it proved otherwise: for after some private Conspiracies, that never broke out, were defeated, the Earl of Desmond, the Eleventh Earl of that Title, who had great Territories and abundance of Followers broke into open Rebellion, and did great damage to the English, driving them out of many places, killing divers Gentlemen in Revenge, as he said, of the Earl of Kildare and his Family being put to death; and amongst others, one with whom he had contracted a strict Friendship, and usually called Father, who when he saw him with his drawn Sword breaking into his Chamber, and relying upon his former Friendship, cried out, What is the matter, Desmon, my Son? to whom the bloody Earl sternly replied, I am no longer thy Son, nor thou my Father; but thou shalt surely die: and thereupon they put him, and all they found in the House to the Sword.

These Outrages alarmed the Lord Deputy, who drawing out his Forces, after divers Skirmishes put the Earl to the Rout, who being forsaken of his Followers, lurked for sometime in the Bogs and Mountains; but miserable want driving him thence among the Cottages, he was there found and slain by a private Souldier, when his Head being conveyed to England, was set upon London-Bridge; and so fell this Eleventh Earl of Desmnd. But in his Grave the restless Spirits of the Irish were not buried, for casting their Eyes on the Family of the Bourks, they gave out they would have an eminent Person of that Family to be their King, or Governour; and many Tumults were raised: but this prudent Queen, notwithstanding some intestine Troubles at home, took such care, that she a long time by Policy and Force reduced the unruly Natives to their Obedience; the former of which was particularly effected by driving away their Cattel, and making them submit through extream necessity, after they had been got together in the Woods, about forty Days. The Second was by the timely Notice the Deputy had of Two thousand Scotch Highlanders landing to joyn with the Irish, and knowing nothing that they had laid down their Arms, as to their greatest number, they came on with such as fell in with them by the way, in hopes to joyn the rest, breaking into the Province of Connaught, where indeed a great many of the Country Peasants took Arms on their part; but the Lord-Deputy by speedy Marches towards them, and finding they were got into Bogs and Fastnesses, after he had encamped within sight a-while, feigned a Retreat, and they, by reason of their over-numbring him, supposing he had fled, immediately followed; but were no sooner trained on the firm ground, e're the English fac'd about, charged

their Front and Flanks, piercing the Array of their Battel, and put them to utter rout and confusion, so that not above eighteen of them escaped of upwards of Three thousand, which crushed the Scots attempting to help them in their Rebellion.

These bad Successes shewing plainly, the Hand of Heaven against them, did not however make them sensible of their Misfortune, in taking up Arms against a powerful Nation; for perceiving themselves too weak to struggle in the Lyons Paws, they began to tamper with other Nations, alledging after the Reformation, Religion, as a ground to justifie their Rebellions, though they were ever starting from their Allegiance, when both Nations professed that of the Roman Catholick Communion; but now taking this for a plausible pretext, the Earl of Tyrone began undr hand to deal with Philip the Second of Spain, for Succours of Men and Ammunition, promising to hold the Kingdom at his Devotion: but this being about to be discovered by Hugh O Neale, Tyrone in a rage clapped a Cord about his Neck, and strangled him with his own hands. Notwithstanding this, it was known, and he summoned to answe it in the English Court; and upon some assurance of Pardon he went, submitting himself, and making such plausible Protestations of Innocency, that times running high by reason that the Spaniards were about to Invade England, he was pardoned, and sent over again, but afterward proved Ingrateful, and a very dangerous Enemy.

Much about this time one Mac Malcoon, a leading Man among the Irish, stirred up Comotions about paying Taxes, for which he was taken, tried, and executed, his Estate being given partly to his Family, and partly to the English, that living upon it they might curb and over-awe the rest: Whereupon one Brian O Roch, who had sided with him, to prevent a present Punishment, fell into an open Rebellion; but upon the Rout that immediately was given him, he fled into Scotland for Protection; but the Queen's Influence was so great upon that Kingdom, that she had him delivered up; and being tried at Westminster, he was there found Guilty, and being carried to Tyburn, he was there executed without being concerned at Death.

These things having been buzzed in the ears of the Multitude, to have been done in an Arbitrary Way, the Earl of Tyrone thought it a fit time to lay hold on their Discontents, and raised all the Forces he could, calling in the Spaniard, and imploring the other Roman Catholick Nations to assist him, as he pretended, to prevent Heresies over-running that Kingdom; nor was the Pope, to whom he had sent one Steley, an English Renagado, as his Agent, wanting to further his Design, causing 600 Harquibussers to be levied in the Territories of the Church, for the Service of Tyrone But Sewkley, who commanded them, coming into the Port of Lisbon with them, at what time King Don Sebastian was going to invade Africa, he retained them for his Service, when at the fatal Battel of Alcazaz against the Moors, they were all cut to pieces: However, Tyrone being very much strengthened, gave the English a great Overthrow, and put all Connaught, Vlster and Munster in Arms; and the War after that went on with doubtful Success, sometimes one Party prevailed, and sometimes another. Here the famous Earl of Essex, the great Favourite of Queen Elizabeth, commanded; but whilst he was fighting in Ireland, he was undermined by his Foes at the English Court, and being called home, and some Misdemeanours in this War, and other things charged against him, he was confined to his House, where falling into Discontent, he after having imprisoned the Privy Counsellors that were sent to him from the Queen, he broke out into open Violence, for which he lost his Head on Tower-hill. The Fall of so brave a Souldier proving

afterward to small cause of Grief to the Queen; and his Loss was greatly regretted by the People, whose Darling he was.

The Lord Norrice being Deputy of Ireland in the stead of the Earl of Essex, he followed his business so close, that giving Tyron several Overthrows, and beating out the Spaniards that came to his Assistance, he at last was left by his Followers, who cursing him for bringing them into such Troubles, shifted as they could; so that after he had lurked up and down some Months, suffering extream Necessity, he came and surrendred himself to the Lord-Deputy, upon promise he should be sent over to England, there to throw himself at the Queen's Feet for Mercy; and according he was sent over and committed to the Tower; but the Queen dying before he could be brought to Trial, King James the Sixth of Scotland, and First of England, coming to the Crown, he was by an Act of Indempnity pardoned, and set at Liberty, he and all his Adherents, promising exact Obedience for the future; and that wise King knowing how to settle a troublesome Nation, as having been brought up in one himself, he knew it was best to prevent and lay aside Animosities, and therefore by his Proclamation of Pardon, he utterly extinguished all Offences, not only against the Crown, but between Subject and Subject, as to particular Trespasses; and the like to every one that at a set day would appear and claim the Benefit of his Pardon before the Justice of Assize, and Publick Justice for that purpose being settled in every Country, it abated much of the Tyranny their Petty Lords had over them, and made the Vulgar sort of them sensible of the Goodness of the English Laws, of which before they had purposely been kept in Ignorance: Being now for the most part freed from their Servitude, and in the King's immediate Protection, so that if their Lords had a mind to Rebel, they could not compel their Tenants to Rise as they had formerly done: and Ireland being now divided into Shires, the Circuits were erected in every Province; and the English had their Lands allotted, and more particular Colonies established, so that Trade began to flourish; and several Corporations of the City of London having purchased large Proportions of Land, built a strong Town for their Securiy, against the Incursions of the Irish that might happen, very advantageously situate on the Bank of a River and Lough, which made a wonderful Change, to all appearance, in the face of Things; but what can hinder a People from being miserable that will make themselves so, as may not improperly say, in spite of Providence: the chief of the Irish were displeased at these Proceedings, finding the English Improvement rendred such Plenty in the Kingdom, as made their Land of little value; and therefore many of them spitefully let them lye neglected to be over-run with Thistles and Briars, cursing their Posterity if ever they had any Communication with the English, or so much as Ploughed or Sowed; by which their irreconcilable Hatred to us may be measured.

The ordinary sort of People notwithstanding their Lords Diwasions, finding they had not their former Power to compel, perceiving Advantage to arise by this new Settlement, inhabited very friendly with the English, and by their Examples began to improve themselves in Industry, and seemed averse to be stirred up as formerly upon every slight Occasion to Rebel, insomuch that a long Peace ensued, and that brought with it extraordinary Plenty; but as nothing is certain or permanent upon Earth, so in process of Time this golden Cord of Union between the two Nations was violently cut in sunder.

Troubles arising in the Year 1641. thro' a Mis-understanding, and fomented

Heats blown by secret Enemies, and War being in prospect between England and Scotland, several of the Native Irish Chiefs, not finding the People prone to hearken to them, incited the Popish Priests, who by promising them Heaven for Obedience to their Commands, and Damnation on the contrary, with many other strange Stories and Things, pushed them headlong on to one of the blackest Iniquities he Sun has for many Ages beheld, and was too late discovered to be prevented, for it happened, that on the 23d of October, the Irish headed by a great many of their Nobility and Gentry, rose generally in Arms, seizing upon divers strong Places, Arms, Ammunition, and all that came to hand, vowing the utter Destruction of all the English in Ireland, to Extirpate them from the face of the Irish Earth, both Root and Branch; and this was discovered but one Night before it was to be executed; by which Providence however Dublin and some other Places, by the Imprisoning the Conspirators, and Fortifying them with good Garisons, were secured, and became a Refuge to the Lives of many; so that now one might every where behold Houses flaming, the miserable People fly every where for their Lives, whilst the Blood of many were mingled with Flames, and the Earth made red by the Blood of those that were slaughtered in the Fields and Ways; thousands were drowned in Rivers and Lakes till the Stream was glutted with the dead Bodies, and they Bridged over the Waters; many were ripped up alive, and others tortured in a more cruel manner; some were turned out into Snows and Frost and starved to death; the Priests and Fryers going along with the Murtherers, and beating them on to it with their Crucifixes, telling them, They were Hereticks, and no longer to be suffered alive on the Earth; and that it was so far from a sin to kill them, that it was Meritorious, and even Damnation it self to spare them; giving the Sacrament to the more scrupulous of Conscience to confirm them in the Bloody Enterprize; so that in a short space, before any Succour could come from England, they destroyed by sundry barbarous ways 20000 Men, Women, and Children, burnt most of their Houses and Villages, killing their Cattel, and suffering them to rot upon the Ground, rooing up likewise their newly sprouted Corn, as maliciously bent not only to destroy the People, but in Hatred and utter Detestation all that appertained to them; flattering themselves by the Inducement of old lying Propheesies, to shake off the English Yoke, and choose them a King from among their Country-men, but Fate consented no.

The King was at the beginning of this fatal Mischief in Ireland, upon the Borders of Scotland, labouring to compose the Differences; recommending the Care of Ireland to his Parliament then sitting at Westminster, who promised a speedy Relief and Assistance to the Protestants that were got together in Arms, and stood upon their Defence; Voting 50000 pound for to raise Forces; and the Earl of Ormond was made Lieutenant-General of the Royal Forces in that Kingdom; to joyn whom Sir Simon Harcourt was sent out of England with a Regiment. So that the poor Remnant of the Protestants getting together, made the Irish Papist that was so good at base and unmanly Murthers, fly the Face of War. But Troubles growing fast on in England, by the Misunderstanding between King Charles the First and his Parliament, and sprouting up into a miserable Civil War, most of the guilty Persons at this time escaped unpunished: But the small Force of the Proteants that were left, being once united, forced the Irish out of their strong Hold, and restored the Face of Government; yet about eight Years after a Bloody Scene was acted, for King Charles the First loosing his Kingdoms with his Life, his Eldest Son Charles, as his

undoubted Right, taking upon him the Kingly Dignity, though in Exile, England being cast, as they termed it, into a Model of a Free State or Republick, the Marquess of Ormond, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, was commissioned to Labour the Securing that Country to the behoof of his Master King Charles the Second; and finding no other Means to do it in that Imergency, he closed his Interest with the Chief of the leading Irish, concluding a Peace in the King's Name, with the most considerable of them, upon Submission and Obedience to his Majesty, there being a Concession of certain Articles on the part of the Marquess to be performed, when being joyned by the Marquess of Clanricard, and the Lord Inchequeen, the Earl of Castlehaven, &c. Trim and Tredah or Drogheda, upon a Defeat they gave the Forces that came from England, surrendered: and now Dublin, wherein was a strong Garison commanded by Colonel Iones, being the only place of strength that held out, the Marquess laid Siege to it, with a brave Army to appearance, but it seems there were too many Irish in it, for the Besieged taking the advantage of the carelesness of the Camp, made at first very slender Sallies, but finding the advantage, they sallied with their whole strength, and beating the Besiegers out of their Works, followed them into their Camp, which occasioned such Terrour and Confusion, that the Irish fled, and left the English and some few French to stand to it, but being overpowered by the vigorous Attacks, they at engh, after a sharp and bloody Dispute, gave way, and were forced to raise the Siege, whilst he Besieged became Masters of their Camp, and an extraordinary rich Booty; and more Forces arriving from England, Fortune went against them almost every where. And now London-Derry being besieged, that Siege was aised by Sir Charles Coot; but what yet was a greater Terrour, Cromwell, a vowed and moral Enemy to the Irish, landed with seven Regiments of Foot, four Regiments of Horse, and one of Dragoons, bringing along with him he Title of Lord Governour, or Lieutenant of Ireland, and had to bring over hese Forces forty Sail of Ships, with attering Pieces, Mortars, Ammunition, and all other Warlike Stores and Materials.

He staid a while to visit Dublin, and hen marched with a compleat Army to esiege Drogheda, wherein was a strong Garison of English and Irish, it being upon he Rumour of his Approach reinforced with Two thousand five hundred Foot, and Three undred Hore; and although it was stoutly efended, yet it was carried by Force, and by the too cruel Order of the General, all were put to the Sword, not respecting Age or Sex, except a very few who hid themelves for many Days, till the Fury was over: And here it is the more to be lamented, beause this Brunt fell mostly upon many brave English Gentlemen, who were got into the Place to Defend it for their King. Othe Towns were likewise taken by Storm, an treated at the like rate; so that a bloody Vengeance seemed to fall heavy upon a great many that were Innocent for the Sins of the Guilty, who had so lately polluted the Land wit Innocent Blood, and now kept mostly out o the way in the Mountains, Bogs, and Fastneses; however, being at last hunted from plac to place, a great number fell by the Swor, Famine, and Pestilence, insomuch that the Lan was greatly Depopulated, a third part of th People being wasted, and had severe Task Masters over them that made them Groan nder their Burthens, till Charles the Secon came to lighten their Sholders, and resto them again their Peace and Eae, by Accessio to the Crown upon the Happy Restauration so that the People wearied with their forme Miseries, began to be out of love with Wa and Insurrections, and seemed mightily inclinble to Peace. And indeed the King too

care to place such Ministers of State among them, especially the Lords Lieutenants and Lords Justices, that they had no reasonable cause to complain of their Usage, either in Affairs Civil or Military; and indeed the Tranquility the Kingdom enjoyed, made the People in a great measure forget what they had suffered: They traded to France and Spain with the product of their Native Soil the Rivers and Lakes likewise affording the plenty of Fish, which they transported for Wine and other Commodities. Nor did the Thoughts appear to be elevated above what was reasonable, till the Death of the King. But when King James the Second ascended his Brother's Throne, and declared himself a Roman Catholic, then it was the Irish Papists began to prick up their Ears, and to expect Advantages beyond their Abilities, publicly declaring, The Day was their own, and that the Protestant Religion must go down. But it seems in this, as in their other Aims, they took such Measures as made them shoot wide of their Mark.

The Earl of Tyrconnel, who had been raised by King James, when Duke of York, from a mean to a considerable Figure, was looked upon as a fit Instrument to carry on the Design in that Kingdom; and therefore upon the re-calling of the Right Honourable the Earl of Clarendon, he was made Lord-Lieutenant, and soon gave the Irish great Hopes of Superiority over the English in that Kingdom, by first cashiering the Protestant Soldiers and Officers that were in Arms, and then the Officers and Ministers of Justice: And though there were Complaints made against him at the English Court, yet they were not regarded, but he the rather encouraged in his Enterprizes; insomuch, that things run so high that many feared a fatal Event, and divers left thereupon the Kingdom; some going for Holland, others for Scotland and England: and in such a method Matters continued to be pushed violently on, till News came of a purposed Invasion of the Kingdom of England by the Prince of Orange, now our Sovereign, then Tyrconnel betir'd himself to secure Ireland, Imprisoning such as he suspected, and Disarming others; draining the Garrisons of the most expert Irish Soldiers that were Papists and sending them over to the number of Three thousand, or thereabout, to the Assistance of his Master; but they did him far more hurt than good by increasing the Peoples Fears that were but before suggested. And indeed, the whole English Nation Revolting in a manner from King James, and what was more remarkable, a great part of the Army he had been so long Training up at a vast Expence. Upon the Landing of the Prince with his Forces, the Irish Forces that had been sent over in expectation of Mountains, found that they were not only dwindled into less than Mole-hills, but themselves in a miserable Condition, not only at the point of starving when Disbanded with the rest of the Forces, by the Earl of Feversham, but almost exposed to the Fury and violent Resentment of the People, who had conceived a Hatred against them; so that at last, submitting, they were taken care of, and most of them shipped for the Emperour's Service against the Turks.

Tyrconnel was not idle in Ireland upon the News he had from England of King James his Flight to France; but calling a Council mostly of his Creatures, told them, That now it was their time to stand up for their Country, and secure it against all Opposers; and that for his part, if even his Master should command him to deliver up the Sword, he should think it, in such a juncture, his Duty to Refuse it. And immediately not only spread the News throughout the Country, but caused the Irish every where to take Arms, such as they could get; so that the

Tumultuous Rabble getting together, plundered the Protestant Houses, drove away their Cattel, fired their Stacks of Corn and Hay, murdered some, and barbarously used others, insomuch that the Terrour working in all, such as could fled for their Lives, leaving their Substance behind them, and happy they thought themselves in that Condition, if they could pass the Seas either to England or Scotland; for although several of the Protestant Nobility and Gentry made Head in the North, yet the Enemy having in their Possession all the strong Towns, they found themselves too weak to make any extraordinary Resistance against so mighty a Torrent as came roaring on; however, they gave several of their Parties notable Overthrows, fortifying London-Derry, Slego, and the Isle of Inniskilling, and such other Places and Difficulties of Access as they found Opportunity; for by this time Tyrconnel had given Orders for stopping the Ports, and made many large and plausible Offers to bring them over to his Party, but they prevailed on a very few.

The Prince and Princess being proclaimed King and Queen of England, France and Ireland, on the 14th of February, 1688. upon the Humble Address of both Houses of Parliament, great care was taken for the speedy succouring the oppressed Protestants of Ireland; and that the Papists in Arms against them, might be left without Excuse, a Proclamation was sent over, offering, among other things, a Pardon and Indempnity for all that should in Obedience to it lay down their Arms and retire to their respective places of Abode, and there peaceably behave themselves as obedient Subjects ought to do, upon which Condition they should in full Freedom enjoy their Estates according to Law, and that the Roman Catholicks upon such a Consideration should have all the Favour that the Law allows for the private Exercise of their Religion; with a further Promise, That a Parliament should be speedily called in that Kingdom: But upon refusing to comply with the Royal Mandate, to be esteemed as Rebels and Traytors to the Crown of England, &c. their Lands and Possessions to be Forfeited, and disposed of by way of Distribution among those that should be Aiding and Assisting in the Reducing the Kingdom to its Obedience.

This Royal Concession, though Tyrconnel laboured what in him lay to hinder its being dispersed, wrought some good Effects, notwithstanding that Earl, to counterballance it, put forth a Paper which he termed his Declaration, not only therein insinuating what great Advantage the Kingdom would reap by ending out. But that their Fears might be dissipated, he promised speedy Aids and Succours from France, and that they should not want for either Money or Provision; and moreover, the better to encourage them, gave hopes of King James's speedy landing there with a numerous Army. And the better to secure himself, and keep up the Courage of his Party he sent out Detachments to secure divers Protestant Gentlemen in the Country, and make Garrisons of their Houses. But the greatest part of them having timely notice, made their Escapes; by which the Protestants grew stronger in the North; however their Goods and Possessions were destroyed and harassed. The Priests being the greatest Incendiaries to stir up those that were actually in Arms to Spoil and Rapine, as being sure of a share, as likewise to Arm the madding Multitude; so that one might see Drovers of the latter, some half naked, others tattered, and all in miserable Rags, armed with Pitchforks, Bills, Staves, and what other merciless Weapons they could get on the suddain, running like so many Furies to spoil and plunder, and in their greediness of Prey, not many times distinguishing Papists from Protestants. And it was strongly reported, That there was a great Debate in the

Council, to which some Popish Bishops were admitted, about a General Massacre, as the best Expedient to clear the Country of Hereticks: But Tyrconnel (let it be to his praise) had the Generosity to oppose and detest it, and put a stop in some measure to the mischievous progress of the Rabble, yet when some of the Chiefs who had got Protections from him, made their Complaints: That they were notwithstanding plundered: He only shook his Head, and told them, It was Necessity that made his Men to do it; and he could no ways help or restrain it.

These violent proceedings made those that thought upon the Earl's Protection, they might have some confidence in their continuance as to safety, begin to make away for the Sea-coast; and although the Masters of Ships were commanded on pain of Death to transport none, yet many escaped to England and Scotland, where they were well received, and Provision made for them by way of Publick Brief and Collection, &c.

About the latter end of March the Abdicated King landed in Ireland, with a great Train of Officers, but very few Forces, and was received at Dublin with a mixture of Joy and Sorrow, bringing with him as his Supervisor Monsieur D'Avaux, with some French Generals. The Recorder of Dublin made a long Speech to him upon his Arrival, extolling him for Courage, Conduct, and all the Heroick Vertues imaginable, above the Skies; and a general Joy spread in the faces of the Roman Catholicks, thinking now the day was all their own, and not doubting to carry every thing by force or submission; and more Soldiers were Listed and Regimented under the French Officers that came over, and care taken to lay up Stores. Money was every where extorted, and the plundered Cattel, Corn and Hay brought in, and sold at inconsiderable Rates; insomuch that they soon gathered an Army of between Forty and Fifty Thousand Men.

Whilst these things were doing at Land, the English Navy being out at Sea with a strict Charge to hinder Correspondence between France and Ireland, the Squadron under the Command of Admiral Herbert, had Notice by their Scout Ships, that part of the French Fleet was abroad, and stood away to the Irish Coast: Whereupon he made all the Sail he could after them, and the next Day found they stood into Bantry Bay, a very spacious bearing in of the Sea, and though for fear of the Shallows, and other Difficulties that might offer, it proved a work of Difficulty to enter upon them, for they seemed no ways willing to come out to an Engagement; notwithstanding they were much superiour in number; yet the Admiral drawing his Ships into a Line, and lying upon the stretch, battered them extreamly from Ten in the Morning, till Five in the Afternoon, at what time the French Admiral tacked from us, and stood farther into the Bay. We killed them a great many Men; and some of our Men declare, they saw one of their great Ships go to the bottom. On our side we lost Captain Aylmer of the Portland, with a Lieutenant, and about Three hundred Seamen killed and wounded, and could our Fireships have entred upon them, most of their Ships, which were Forty four in number, to about Twenty eight of ours, might have been destroyed.

Our Fleet after this Engagement came back to Portsmouth, and there refitted, whether the King of England went to take a view of them, and Dining aboard the Admiral, created him Earl of Torrington, &c. and distributed about Six thousand pound among the Seamen.

And now the French having violated the Peace, and undeniably begun the War

in invading Ireland, the King delayed not to denounce the War against them by a Declaration to that purport, bearing Date the Seventh of May, 1689. and great Preparations were made for passing over to Ireland, Forces were Levied in all parts of England, and Money prepared for defraying the Charge of the Expedition; which was the more facilitated, upon the Estates of Scotland submitting their Crown to King William and Queen Mary, and taking of them upon their being owned and invested King and Queen of that Kingdom, which they did by their Commissioners, who waited upon Their Majesties to that purpose, in the Banqueting-House at Whitehall. And the Viscount of Dundee, who had headed the Rebel Highlanders, and others in that Kingdom, being killed in a fatal Battel near St. Johnstown, things began to go better, and the Success of the Scotch Affairs gave way to a more speedy prosecuting those in Ireland, where the Inniskilling-men being abroad, pierced the Enemies Quarters, and got great Booties, defeating divers Parties, and making themselves terrible to the Enemy.

Upon News brought that Maccarty was in those Parts with a strong Party, plundering and ravaging the Country. Lieutenant-Colonel Berry, with three Companies of Foot, eight Troops of Horse, and three of Dragoons, marched towards them; but upon their approach, found they were made stronger than they were reported, by another Party that had joyned them, and were much superiour to him in number; which obliged him before he found himself sufficiently strong to attack them, to send to Colonel Woolsey at Inniskilling, for a Re-inforcement; which he no sooner obtained, but he charged them with much bravery, killing a considerable Number, taking some Prisoners, and putting the rest to flight; but the Flyers in their way being greatly re-inforced, rallied, and came to second Encounter, which for a time continued bloody and doubtful, they by reason of their advantageous Post, much galling our Horse with their Cannon; but the Defiles, or dirty narrow Passages being resolutely passed by our Foot and Dragoons, they made themselves Masters of the Cannon, which gave our Horse the advantage to charge the Enemies Horse, who thereupon deserted the Foot and fled, and the Foot after them, a great many being killed, and some taken Prisoners, by which Defeat the Country was freed from great Incumbrances. This part of the Enemies Army that had a long time lain heavy upon it, being by this means, and in this Battel, fell of the Enemy by the Sword, and those that were drowned in desperately throwing themselves into the Lough to escape the Pursuers, about Three thousand.

There happened likewise divers other Rencounters of lesser note, wherein the Protestants for the greatest part gained the advantage.

Whilst these things were doing, the Irish Army, with King Iames at the Head of it, marched towards London-Derry, promising themselves, the Terrour of their Arms would oblige it to a Surrender upon their first approach; but found they were extreamly mistaken; for although Colonel Lundy the Governour, and the two Regiments sent from England, under the Colonels Cunningham and Richards, had withdrawn and slighted it, as a place not tenable against an Army of Forty thousand Men, with a Train of Artillery and divers Mortars; Providence so ordered, it became the Bulwark of the sinking Nation, and gave the Enemy their first considerable check; for divers Troops that were abroad, mostly composed of undisciplined Soldiers, throwing themselves into it, they, together with those that were found there were Regimented, even the multitude seizing the Keys, and undertaking with

great alacrity to defend it, having chose Mr. George Walker, Minister of an adjacent Village, their Governour, and Major Baker, his Co-adjutor, or Assitant-Governour during the Siege. And now those in Arms in the Town consisted of 117 Companies, and every Company contained sixty Men, being in all 7020 Common Soldiers, and 341 Officers. The next thing taken in hand, was to view the Stores, and ordering their better Security from any Embezling, as resolving to defend the place to the last extremity, having already rejected the Offers the Enemy made them, in case they would readily submit, which consisted of much promised Favour and Protection; but the hard dealings others had met with, who had put themselves into their hands, made them deaf to all Proposals, and their great Guns being mounted on the Wall, they fired upon the Advance-Guard of the Enemy, who had been promised to be received with open Arms, by Hamilton and others, who undertook to bring over the besieged, which much consternated King Iames, then within the reach of their Cannon, and obliged him to remove to a place of more safety.

However, seeing fair Words and Promises could not gain it, they resolved to reduce it by force, beginning within a day or two after their appearance before it, to break Ground, and run their Trenches, drawing up a Demi-culverine, within a Furlong of the Town, with which they battered the Market-House, and did some damage to other Houses; but the Cannon from the Town playing among them, did considerable Execution; and to hinder their nearer approach, the Besieged sallied, and beat them out of their Trenches, killing about Two hundred Men, amongst whom was the French General Mamow, and others of Note, with little loss on our side, and of Note, only Lieutenant Mac Phedris was killed.

The Besiegers finding this way little availed them, drew four Demi-Culverine into an Orchard adjoyning to the Town, and kept continual Firing, which hurt many People in their Houses, and made some Impressions in the Walls: Nor was the damage left unrequited from the Cannon of the Town, which killed them a great many Men, and some considerable Officers, and a sudden shot took off two Fryars in their Habits, as they were exhorting the Besieged to press on the Siege.

And now to do their Work more effectually, they placed two Mortar-pieces, and threw in divers Bombs, which did some damage to the Houses and People, whereupon the Besieged sallied, and killed several of the Enemy at Penburn-Hill, losing only two of their own and eighteen wounded. The same day a Shot from the Town broke and dismounted one of their Pieces on the Battery, and killed the Gunner, whereupon they drew a Trench a-cross Windmil-hill, from the Bog to the River, and there raised another Battery, lining the Hedge with Dragoons; but at the same time the Besieged sallied in a considerable number, and dividing one part, made them Masters of the Trenches and advantageous Ground, killing about two hundred; whilst the other Party beat the Dragoons from the Hedges. Which reiterated Losses so enraged the Enemy, that having Captain Cunningham, and Lieutenant Douglass upon some Sallies, they, after Quarter given, put them to the Sword, which served to confirm the Besieged in the belief of the Mercy they were to expect if they fell into their hands, and made them more obstinate in a resolute Defence: and alluring the Governour out, under pretence of Treaty, they fired a hundred Shot at him, yet none of them had the power to hurt him, by reason upon their first presenting, he sheltred him behind the ruines of an old House, and retired into the Town, cautious how he trusted them any more.

The Besiegers by this time grown weary of continual Duty, and the danger they were exposed to, drew off their main Body, and encamped on a Hill about two miles from the Town, yet left it entirely besieged.

On the Fourth of Iune, a Squadron of Voluntier Horsmen, who promised upon Oath to do great things, supported by a Detachment of Foot, made an Attack upon the Windmil-work, resolving to force the Line, coming on with loud Shouts and Huzza's; but were frustrated in their Enterprize, being beat off with considerable loss, Four hundred of them were accounted to be killed; and to secure their Retreat, the Foot carried Faggots at their Backs, and those that had none, hoised the dead Bodies, and carried them away on their Backs to dead the shot.

On the part of the Besieged, the loss was very inconsiderable, only Captain Butler pressing too eagerly after the Enemy, was taken Prisoner, and a few killed by a great shot coming over the River.

These seval Defeats and Disappointments of taking a place they before had thought so easie, that the French General upon the first view, swore he would beat down the Walls with Pot-Guns, so enraged the Enemy, that they were resolved to make all the effort imaginable, and the next night played Bombs, some of them 273 pounds, which broke up the Streets, beat down several Houses, and killed divers Persons; which occasioned some consternation, and the more when their Stores of Provision began to fail, and Famine to encrease, so that they needs must have been disheartned, had they not been encouraged by the discovery of Thirty Sail of Ships in the Lough, which were sent to their Succour from England, under the Command of Major-General Kirk, with Provision, Men, and Ammunition: But the River being chained up with a floating Boom a-cross it, and Batteries of the Enemy on the Bank, he could not only for several days get up, but had much ado to have Communication by Letter; yet the hope of Relief so near at hand, kept up the Spirits of the Besieged, and encouraged them to a vigorous Defence, though many died daily for want.

Monsieur de Rosen the French Marshal, by this time arrived in the Enemies Camp, and understanding the little progress they had made in carrying on the Siege, fell a swearing, By the Belly of God, he would not only demolish the Town, but bury the Besieged in their own Ruins. But upon the Attacks he made, found no better Success than the rest: and the Lord Clancary, who they said was destined by an old Prophecy to take the Town, making an Attack, and being beat off with great loss, Lieutenant-General Hamilton, who had falsified his Trust to King William, and revolted to the Enemy, upon his being sent from England to pacifie Matters in the beginning, came to make large Offers, but was rejected by the Besieged with Indignation; nor was Rosen's Promises and Threats regarded. Whereupon he pitched upon a French Politick, imagining that would infdely do, viz. he caused all the miserable Protestants to be gathered out of the Countries round about, and driven half naked and starved there to perish, if the Besieged refused to succour them, whose Wants, though they pierced their Hearts, having very slender Provision in the Town, they could not relieve, and therefore kept the Gates shut against them, yet fired among the Enemies Party that drove them, four or five of them fell dead with the Shot. And now there being several Prisoners in the Town, who had several Relations of Note and Command in the Enemies Camp, the Governour, and the rest, caused a Gallows to be set up in the sight of the Enemy, threatning to hang the Prisoners thereon, if those miserable People were not suffered to return to their

Habitations, yet leave given them to write to their Friends, to know what they would do on their behalf. Rosen returned them no Answer; but Hamilton returned them a slight one. However, this Stratagem prevailed, and the People were permitted to return; which proved advantageous to the Garrison; for amongst them five or six hundred poor Starvings were shuffled out, and some able Bodies taken in.

Another Stratagem they had to shoot Letters into the Town in the dead Shell of a Bomb, viz. not filled with Powder, as imagining the Governour, and other Superiour Officers kept their Proposals from the Soldiers; but this enraged them the more, and it was math so much as to discourse of a Surrender. About the Thirtieth of Iune, Major Baker died; yet the Defence continued as vigorous as ever, and divers Sallies were made, though the Garrison through Famine, Diseases and Loss was lessened near one half, and the Famine increased so fast, that Horse-flesh was fold for Eighteen pence the pound, and but little of that to be had: A Quarter of a Dog, that fead upon the dead Irish, at Five shillings and six pence, his Head at half a crown, a Cat at four shillings and six pence; Rats, Mice, Tallow, Greves, and all noysome things that could be possibly eaten, proportionably; so that in the whole Town there was but nine lean Horses left, and a pint of Meal, and a little Tallow to each Man, when Providence so ordered, whilst they were at their Devotions, News came that Ships were making their way up the River; which to their great Joy and Comfort proved true: for Major-General Kirk having notice that the Town could hold out no longer, ordered the Mountjoy and Phoenix, and Mountjoy guarded by the Dartmouth, to force their way at any hazard, which they did through the Showers of the Enemies Shot, and found the Boom broke; one of them however struck upon a shelve, yet the Stock of her Guns set her free again, and they came safe to the Town, bringing Life to a dying People: which the Enemy perceiving, thought it to no purpose of staying longer before it, least they should receive worse disgrace, but in some confusion raised their Camp, firing Culmore, and divers other Places in their Retreat, breaking for haste some of their great Guns; and had a Party of the Inniskilling-Men, and some of the Garrison upon their Rear, who cut off, or took Prisoners the Sraglers, with some Booty, the former having before defeated Lieutenant-General Maccarty, they likewise threw about twelve Care load of Arms into the River for want of Carriages to bear them off; and lost before the Town in a Siege of one hundred and five Days, for so long it lasted, between 18 and 19000 Men, and among them 100 of their best Officers.

And now pardon me, Reader, for insisting so long upon this particular, which I could not slightly pass over, since (if we consider the Weakness of the Place, few of the Men that defended trained up in War, and Scarcity it endured, and the time it held out against a powerful Army, backed by almost a whole Kingdom) it may very well compare with the most famous Siege that ever was mentioned in History.

Major-General Kirk soon after these Succours got in, came to London-Derry, and was received with all the Demonstrations of Joy a People in so ruinous a Condition, could bestow; and having viewed the Walls and Fortifications, blessed himself to think that such slight Works could ever have been defended so long against such an Army.

Things in London-Derry being settled as well as the shortness of time would permit, it was agreed that Mr. Walker should go for England, and present his Majesty with an Address in his own, and the Names of the principal Persons that

had been in the Town during the Siege; where he was very graciously received, and his Majesty, as a Mark of his Favour, for the signal Services he had done him, ordered him 5000 pound, and a Promise of his further Regard. Whilst this Siege lasted, the Inniskilling-Men and others of the Protestant Party abroad were not idle, but a Detachment of 600 Men were sent under the Cammand of Colonel Stewart, got into the Isle of Inch; and hearing the Irish had fortified themselves in Tully, he sent a commanded Party of sixty Musquetiers, and beat them out, when more Forces coming to him, he and other Commanders raised some small Fortifications in the Island, and there succoured a great many Protestants who fled from the Enemy with their Cattel and Substance, and others that had been stripped of all, and came naked; beating divers Parties of the Irish that attempted to force him from his strength; and the Duke of Berwick being sent this way with 1500 Horse, attempted to force Ralfamulin, where a small Party of our Men quartered; but having timely notice, getting to their Arms, and Barroading the Street, the Enemy, after a sharp Dispute, drew off with the Loss of 240 Men; and on our part only Lieutenant Coningham, and a few private Soldiers, and a Lieutenant wounded: However, very desirous to bring these Parts into Subjection, nothing was omitted that Threats or Alurements could effect; but neither of them prevailed against the stedfast Loyalty of the Protestants; they too sadly remembred how often they had broke their words, and how little they esteemed keeping it with those they termed Hereticks. One fatal Instance of which take for many:

It happened that the Lord Galmoy being abroad with a Party, took Captain Dixie prisoner by surprize in his Father's House, which House he set on fire, and with him brought away Cornet Charlton: but hearing one Brian Mac Kingor Mac Gurrie, a Captain of the Irish Army, had been taken by our Men, and was Prisoner at Cran, he sent to the Governor of the Castle, to offer Captain Dixie in Exchange, vowing upon his Honour, so soon as Gurrie came, Dixie should be sent them. This was well accepted, and Guerrie was sent, but Galmoy thereupon ordered the two Young Gentlemen to be tried by a Council of War, for receiving a Commission from England; and being sentenced, had orders to prepare to die the next day, but in the mean time great Endeavours were used, and Promises made them of Life and Preferment, if they would turn Papists, and adhere to King James. But they generously rejected the Offer, and preferred their Religion before the saving their Lives; and although Mac Gurrie interceded mainly for them, and reproached the Lord Galmoy with the Stain of his Honour after his solemn Promise in Writing; yet he would hear nothing on their behalf, but caused them to be hanged upon one Russel's Sign Post; whilst he made merry there; and not content with their Lives, he ordered their Heads to be cut off, and tossed to the Soldiers to play at Football with, which when they had misused for a time, he caused to be set up on the Market-Cross at Belturbet.

This made, I say, the rest more cautious to trust their Mercy; whereupon the French General Rosne, resolute to subdue them, came within the shot of their Cannon to encourage the Soldiers that were gathering in those parts against them, but a shot had spoiled his Undertaking, had it not fallen a little too short, yet it beat up the Stones, which wounded him in the Leg, and his Horse in the Body, and killed two Troopers, insomuch, that frighted with this Disaster, he gave over the Attempt: But greater Actions than these attended the Fate of Ireland; the English Army so

long expected was embarked, and came on with a fair Wind, being discovered some Leagues at Sea, by the longing People who watched for it on the shore, and proclaimed its arrival by their loud Shouts and Acclamations of Joy: and on the Thirteenth of August, 1689. Duke Schombergh, who commanded the Forces, landed at Carickfurgus; and after a short Enquiry into the state of the Kingdom, he sent two Regiments to Belfast; and having refreshed himself, and that part of the Army that landed with him, he directed his March to find out the Enemy, being every where received by the Protestants with the greatest Expressions of joy imaginable: At the Terrour of whose approach the Castle and Town of Antrim was deserted, and our Men took possession of it, leaving there a Garrison of fifty Soldiers, under the Command of Captain Ormsby; and many other Places and Passes were secured: But Carickfurgus refusing upon Summons to Surrender, a part of the Army sate down before it; and the next day the Cannon and Mortars were planted against it whilst the Trenches were opened, and no sooner they heard the English speak to them in a Dialect of War, from the mouths of their Cannon, but they beat a Parley; but the main import of their Request being to send to King James to have his leave to Surrender: it was rejected, and the Mortars and Cannon began to play against the Town very furiously, they answering us with their Cannon in like manner, especially anoying our Men with two Pieces advantageously planted in the Lord Dungale's House; yet our Bombs did great Execution, beating down and setting many Houses on fire. Several of our Ships that lay in a Line, played likewise their Cannon on the other side, and no less indamaged the Besieged; whereupon they again desired a Parley, but insisting to March out with their Cloaths and Baggage, the Duke would not agree to it, only allowing them to be Prisoners of War; and again the Batteries were renewed; they again hung out a white Flag to Parley, and upon submitting to a Surrender, were allowed to be conducted to the next Irish Garrison; whereupon Sir Henry Ingoldsby marched in with his Regiment, and took possession of the Place.

By this time fifty Sail of Ships came up the Lough, on board which were a Regiment of Horse, and four of Foot, who joyning the Army, the General marched towards Belfast, and were two miles beyond Lisnoygarney on the 2d of September, which made the Enemy retreat with much Precipitation; yet they took so much time as to set divers Places on fire; whereat the General was so incensed, that he sent to tell the Commanders of those Parties, That if they desisted not from using such French Tricks, they must expect no Quarter, if they fell into his hands; which made them upon quitting Dundalk leave it intire.

The Duke finding the Plains of Dundalk commodious to Encamp on, and the Winter Season approaching, caused the Tents to be pitched, whilst the Enemy's Army between 40 and 50000 fortified and entrenched about Ardee.

Slego being still in the hands of the English, a Party of the Enemy consisting of about 5000 Horse and Foot, advanced that way in hopes by Force or Surprize to make themselves Masters of it: But Colonel Lloyd, who Commanded the Inniskilling-Men, having notice of their Design, drew out about a 1000 Horse, Dragoons, and Foot, and Lining the Hedges of the Lane of Boyle, where they were to pass, with his Foot, he drew up his Horse on a rising ground, and charged the Enemy so suddenly, that after a smart Engagement he put them to Flight in great Confusion; and taking a nearer way with his Horse and Dragoons, got into Boyle before the Enemy, and charged them again in the Front, whilst the Food did the like in the Rear; so that 700

were cut off, and about 400 taken Prisoners, with O Kelly their Commander, and forty other Officers of note; and by this Rout 8000 Head of Cattel were recovered, which the Enemy in their Ravaging the Country had got together, also a great many Arms, Ammunition and Provision; so that those Parts continued in quiet a long time after: so that the Enemy perceiving Force in vain, undertook to ruine our Affairs by treacherous Policy, bu they failed in that, as in all the rest. The Project was thus: It happened that 4 Regiments of French Protestants were raised in Englan for the Service, and amongst them divers were listed that came over just then by the way oHolland, which being done in haste, the Colonels had no time strictly to examine them so that amongst these there was one Du Plessey who had been formerly a Captain in France and fled thence for a Murther, but now served as a private Soldier; this Man sent Monsieur D'Avaux, to let him know, That if he would get him his Pardon in France, an let him have the Command of such as brought over, he would inveagle the Papists that had been unwittingly Regimented to the Irish Camp. Which upon his Trial before a Council of War appearing by his intercepte Letter, and Confession, he, with four others hi Accomplices, were found Guilty, and executed; and upon a strict Scrutiny a great many Papists were found in those Regiments, and sent Prisoners to England. Providence by thi timely Discovery frustrating the Design they might have to Revolt, and endeavour the turning the Scale of Victory, if it came to a Battel.

The Plains of Dundalk, by reason of the Fogs and Wetness of the place, incommoding he Camp with Sickness and Inconveniency, about the middle of November it broke up, and marched away to the Newry Pass; and beatng out the Enemy, possessed themselves of he Town, and upon their Attempting to recover it, were beaten with considerable loss. Brigadier Stewart falling upon them with 250 Horse and Foot so resolutely, that they fell nto Confusion, thirty being killed on the place, nd about eighteen taken Prisoners, and among the number five Officers. And Colonel Woolsey took Belturbet upon the first Summons.

Nor did only the Men, but the Women affle the Courage of the Irish: for a strong Party of them attempting to make themselves Masters of the Lady Newcomens, House, that Heroick fortified it, and garrisoned with her Tenants, beating off the Enemy, and killing everal in the Attacks they made, though she ad no great Guns, and but a few small shot; hereupon they found themselves obliged to ring some Cannon and a Mortar before it; hich caused her to Surrender, in consideraion, That dismissing the Garrison to march ith their Baggage to Lisnigarvy, she and her omesticks might continue there in quiet.ut this was not virtually observed; for getting into her House, they took away many ings of value.

Whilst these things happened at Land, somehing remarkable, and not amiss to be recited, was done on the Water, in the Bay oDublin, in spite of all the Power and For of the Irish, that then possessed that Gre City.

Sir Clously Shovel being on that Coast, afte cruising thwart the Bay, he stood into it, an could then perceive a Ship a Mile within th Bar, whereupon resolving to fetch her out if possible, he came to an Anchor, and we on Board the Monmouth Yatch, and at a litt more than half Flood, the Wind being Notherly, he with that Yatcht, two Men of Wa Hoys, a Catch, and the Pinnace, got over th Barr; whereupon the Ship being aware of h coming, weighed Anchor, and moved up Salmon-Pool, about a Mile nearer to Dubl and there run a-ground, within shot of French Man of War

of twelve Guns, and t or three English Ships that lay a-ground fill with Soldiers, who continually kept firing our Vessels; however, they followed the Atack, and after some dispute, Sir Clously Svel made a sign for the Fireship to enter a bear up; which when the Enemy perceive they left their Ships, and got away in th Boats; whereupon our Men went on Boar her, and having somewhat lightned her brought her off, in turning out the Wind, ring out of the Sea, one of Sir Clously's Hoys r a-ground, and could not be got off before t Water fell away from her, so that the were forced to lye by her, and get out her chors, ready to heave off, when the Ty should return; and the Hoy being upon round, thousands of People came upon the trand, among which was King Iames with is Guards, as Spectators of what might hapen, and two Protestants that had escaped rom Dublin, got to our armed Boats, and with much supplication intreated to be taken n. However, a French Trooper to shew his Bravado, came riding up within half Musquet hot, and reviling our Men as well as he could abble English by the Epithets of Rebels, &c.e had so much Courage as to discharge his Pistol at that distance; but a shot from the Boat that lay next the Shoar killed his Horse, whereupon Monsieur pulling off his Boots, left hem to our Men, betaking him to his heels as ast as he could run, for fear an unwelcome Messenger should overtake him, and make him ay dear for his Vain-glory.

The Ship thus taken was the Pellican, the iggest of the two Scotch Frigots taken by the rench the precedent Summer, carrying aout twenty Guns. Three or four of those hat were aboard her, were killed by the Fiing of our Men, and found dead upon the Deck, besides those that were carried off, as ell killed as wounded: and our Vessels haing done what they came for, returned in riumph with their Prize, in the sight of a umerous People, who thought it for the most art safest to keep at a distance.

This Ship lay here to carry off some of the rotestants Goods that had been seized in Dublin; but the Freighters by this means were isappointed of their expectations.

Colonel Woolsey being still abroad with a Party to observe the Enemies Motions, having with him a Party of 700 Men, out of the Regiment of Kirk, Earl, Grover, and the Inniskilling Troops, he ordered half o them to make an Incursion towards Finag under the Command of Lieutenant-ColoneCreichtoune, he with the rest marched to Kilislia, a strong Castle between Belturbet and Cavan, where he by secret marching came by break of day, and brought his Men withi Musquet shot of the Fortress, under the shelte of the Hedges and Ditches, and immediately fixed his Miners to the Wall, where they soo finished a Mine, and were ready to spring i by Ten the next Morning; whereupon th Colonel sent to Summon the Garrison, upo which they sent out an Officer to treat, and about two hours after the Conditions were agreed on.

Which were, That the Garrison shoul march out with their Arms and Baggage and accordingly the Castle Gate was delivere about Noon, and the Garrison commanded b one Captain Darchy, marched out within a hour after, consisting of 160 Men detache out of several Regiments; and according t Articles agreed on, were guarded to Cavan so that this strong place was reduced with th loss of three Men on our side, and four or fiv wounded; it being of great Importance t their Majesties Affairs; by reason it opene a free passage into Connaught, and all that par of Leinster that lies on the Shannon; and afte having put in a Garrison of One hundred Men, he returned to Belturbet, and was there reinforced by a Battalion of Danes, to enter upon further Action, as he found it advantageous to the Service. Insomuch, the Irish

Parties were so frequently met withal, that they came not abroad so often as they were wont; by which means our Men had the better leisure to get in Hay and Corn to the Magazines, which they frequently adventured for in the Enemies Quarters, and for the most part succeeded so well, that they mainly encreased the Stores; so that with that, and what came from England, the Camp, and Out-Quarters were plentifully supplied; and even the Papists chose rather to bring in their Provisions to our Camp than the Enemies, so Self-interest, by reason of the disproportion in the Money, as taking valuable Coin in ours, and only Copper and mixed Mettal at a vast disproportion; in the other promised to be changed hereafter into better Coin, though they knew not when, nor cared to rely upon such uncertainties.

About this time the damp Fogs arising in the Country a great many Officers and Soldiers died in either Camp; but the destruction light mostly on the French, in comparison of their number, who coming out of a warm dry Country, could not so well endure the incommoding Vapours and cold Damps, which the frequent Rains that fall in Ireland, especially when the Season is any thing considerably advanced towards the Winter Quarter

And now that the Blessing of God might be upon Their Majesty's Arms, and Judgments averted, the General caused his Proclamation to be published throughout the Camp, and in other places, strictly prohibiting Swearing, Cursing, and Prophaneness in the Officers and Soldiers on pain of Displeasure, and such Punishments as might be inflicted, which for a time stopped those Volleys of Oaths and Curses, that were wont to be heard on every trivial occasion.

The General went out with a Party to view the Enemies Posts, and Situation of the Country, and upon his return to Lisburn, where now his Head-Quarters were, he received the welcome News, That Colonel Woosley marching from Belturbet with Seven hundred Foot, and Three hundred Horse, notwithstanding his being discovered by the Centinels, who gave the Alarm, and the badness of the Weather, he got thither half an hour after break of day, and there, contrary to his expectation, found the Duke of Berwick arrived with Twenty five hundred Men, which with the Garrison made up about Four thousand, and these were drawn up in good order near the Fort; yet the Colonel took Courage, resolving to Charge them, ordering his Men as the ground gave opportunity, and soon they joyned in a fierce Encounter, the Inniskilling-Men standing to it manfully; so that notwithstanding the great odds, in two hours time they beat the Enemy out of the Field with considerable slaughter; in which Action the Duke of Berwick had his Horse shot under him, and Colonel O Rely, Governour of Cavan was killed, as also two Lieutenant Colonels, and divers other Officers of Note.

The Enemy beaten out of the Field, our Men too eager of Plunder, entered the Town before they had gained an entire Victory; which the Irish perceiving, rallied, and those in the Fort sallied upon them; so that in the scattered disorder they were in, they had been mostly cut off, had not the Colonel with a Reserve of Two hundred and fifty Foot, and Eighty Horse hastened to their rescue, and given them leave to get to their Arms, and although he beat the Salliers into the Fort, and made the others retire; yet the Town being a Magazine, and full of Plunder, he could not get his Men out, till he was forced to fire it about their Ears, whereby great Stores, of Provisions were consumed; for most of the Houses were filled with Bread, Meal, Oats, and the like, being a Six Months Provision for the Garrison: and by this Defeat and

the Ruine of the Town, the Duke of Berwick was disappointed of his Design, which by his Orders, was to Post there with Ten Thousand Men, to be composed of a Detachment of all the Regiments, and so to keep the Country in awe, and make Incursions as he perceived it advantageous.

In this Action, on our side were only Twenty Men killed, of which number were Captain Armstrong, Major Trahern, Captain Mayo, and Captain La Maugere; but the Enemy lost above Three hundred, and Two hundred taken Prisoners; many that fled threw away their Arms and Baggage for haste.

Upon this Success, Sir John Lanier being at the Newry with a strong Party, advanced to Dundalk, and from thence to Bedlow Castle, where was a Company of Foot, consisting of between Thirty and Forty Men; but the Dragoons soon stormed it, killed divers of them, and set the Castle on Fire, and upon their return attacked Dundalk, wherein the Enemy had a Garrison; but they kept close and would not venture to sally, and our Men not being strong enough for a formal Siege, plundered the Houses thereabout, and marched away with a considerable Booty.

About this time the Prince of Wirtemberg landed with the Danish Forces under his Command for their Majesties Service, and in a short time joyned the Army.

Col. Callimot attempting to surprize the strong Fort of Charlemont, but being too soon discovered, he was obliged to Retreat; which he did with the loss but of one Man.

Spring coming on, Lewis the Fourteenth was not altogether unmindful of his Promise, but sent Five thousand French, with some Cloaths and Ammunition, in lieu of which Succours, as many Irish were sent to France, under the leading of Lieutenant General Maccarty, who having been taken Prisoner by the Inniskilling-Men upon the great Overthrow, had by this time made his escape, for which Colonel Hamilton, Governour of Inniskilling, where he had been detained Prisoner, was questioned; but upon Trial, producing a Letter from his Superiour Officer, for what he had done, the matter passed over.

Colonel Woosley about this time had the Castle of Killesandra delivered to him upon Summons, the Garrison being terrified into a compliance, upon Notice he was about to spring a Mine under it, the Garrison consisting of 160 Men, were conducted to Cavan and many other Castles and advantageous Places were frighted at the approach of our Forces, or compelled to Surrender; and great Plenty abounded in the English Camp, by reason those that brought it received Silver Money: when on the other side King James had caused Brass Money to be coined, and an Order to pass it at certain Rates, though it was not a Twentieth part of the value; yet prohibited it in Payments in his Custom-house and Exchequer: and having called a pretended Irish Parliament, they annulled the Act of Settlement, and all other Acts favourable to the Protestants, relating to Matters Civil or Ecclesiastical; so that Protestant Bishops and Ministers were out, and Popish Bishops and Priests advanced to their Benefices, and great Oppressions used on all hands: but whilst this was doing, Charlemont, a strong Fortress of the Enemies, that had been all the Winter blocked up, finding no Succours of Provision, though some of our Men got in over the Morass, which hastened the consumption of their Provision, beat a Parley, and after some debate about Articles they were agreed upon, they being in their Orders as followeth:

That all the Garrison, viz. the Governour, Officers, Soldiers, Gunners, and all

other Inhabitants, the Deserters who run from our Camp, since the first of September precedent, only excepted; and all other persons in the said Garrison, shall have their Lives secured, and march out with their Arms, Bag and Baggage, Drums beating, Colours flying, Match lighted, and Bullet in Mouth, each Officer and Soldier Twelve Charges of Powder, with Match and Ball proportionable, and their Horses without any molestation in their Persons and Goods now in their possession, not belonging to the Stores upon any pretence whatsoever, that the said Garrison may march the nearest way to Dundalk, and not be compelled to march above 8 or 9 miles a day.

That all sick and wounded Officers, and all other persons that are not able to march at present, may remain within the said Garrison, till they are able to march, and then to have a Pass to go to the next Irish Garrison.

That none of the Army under his Grace the Duke of Schomberg's Command, shall enter the said Fort, except such as are appointed by him to take possession, till the Garrison be marched clear out of the Gates.

That there shall be a sufficient Convoy appointed for the said Garrison to conduct it to the place before-mentioned.

That they shall deliver fully and wholly without any Embezelment or Diminution, all the Stores belonging to the said Fort; and that an Officer shall be immediately admitted to take an Account of them.

That the Fort shall be put into the possession of such Forces as his Grace shall think fit at Eight of the Clock on Wednesday the Fourteenth of May, 1690. and the Garrison shall march out an hour before the outward Gate shall be delivered to such Forces as the General shall appoint in case a supply of one Months Provision for 800 men be not brought into the Garrison for Relief between the signing of these Articles, and the time the place is articulated to be delivered up.

That the above-mentioned Articles shall be inviolably performed on both sides, without any Equivocation, Mental Reservation, or Fraud whatsoever, according to the true Intent and Meaning thereof.

Lastly, That all Acts of Hostility shall cease between the said Garrison and Army, so soon as Notice can be given on both sides.

Thus after a long holding out, this strong Place was forced into a compliance, notwithstanding the Enemy had put such confidence in it, that many of those abroad proposed it as a last Refuge, if things came to a greater Extremity, its Scituation and Strength giving them Incouragement to hope it was Impregnable; and indeed, it had baffled our Men in some Attempts they made on it and held out so long, contrary to expectation; however at last; we find that was agreed to be Surrendred, and accordingly it was Surrendred, and the Governour Teague O Regan, and the Garrison, who had near consumed all their Provision, marched out in number 800; they left 17 Pieces of brass Cannon, 2 Mortars, and a considerable quantity of Ammunition. And this Place by Nature and Art being exceeding strong, greatly availed to the keeping all that part of the Country in awe. And what more exceedingly heartned the Soldiers, was the News that the King of England had left Whitehall on the fourth of Iune, and was coming for Ireland with a considerable Army, great Sums of Money, Stores of Ammunition, and all things necessary for the vigorous carrying on and expediting the War. Nor were they deceived in the Report; for on the fourteenth of Iune he landed at Carickfergus, and went from thence to Belfast, where he was waited on by Duke Schomberg, and many of the great Officers, and

with him came not only some of the Irish Nobility, but a great many of that Country, who had fled for England to avoid the Danger that threatened from the Papists; and great was the Joy of the Protestants for his Arrival, and as much on the other hand the Terrour and Consternation of the Papists.

His Majesty, soon after his Landing, ordered 200000 l. to be brought on shoar, and fifteen Tun of Half-pence and Farthings of the new Tin coin, and gave notice to all the Agents of Regiments to bring in their Accompts within three days, that they might receive the Moneys due to the Soldiers; and care thereupon was taken to clear their Quarters, and discharge the Country.

The King thus landed, to the great Joy of all the Protestants, every one laboured who should be formost in shewing their humble Gratitude for his Exposing his Royal Person to so many Dangers for their Safety, whereupon the Gentlemen of the County of Down, &c. presented this Address.

To the King's most Excellent Majesty.

Great Sir,

WE the Sheriffs and Iustices of the Peace, and Gentlemen of the County of Down and Antrim, do most heartily Congratulate your Majesty's safe Arrival into this Kingdom, and do humbly offer your Majesty our unfeigned Thanks for the great Pains and Hazard your Majesty does undergo in restoring us to our Religion, Liberties and Properties, and do not doubt but as God has made your Majesty miraculously Instrumental in re-establishing those Blessings in the Kingdom of England, so he will in this distressed Country; which that he may do, and grant your Majesty a long and prosperous Reign over us, is the hearty wish and prayer of

Your Majesty's Faithful and most Obedient Subjects and Servants, &c.

On this Occasion likewise the Clergy of the Churches in the Province of Ulster presented their Address, as did the Presbyterians, and those of their Perswasion in the North of the Kingdom.

The like from the Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of London-Derry; and another from the Sovereign Burgesses and Inhabitants of Belfast, which created a high Satisfaction and more general Rejoycing. And here it was that Mr. Walker, that so bravely defended London-Derry accompanied with divers of the Clergy, waited upon his Majesty, and Congratulated his happy Arrival in the Kingdom. And Parties were sent out to observe the Motions of the Enemy.

The King, intent upon the great Affair he came about, stayed not for many Ceremonies and Complements; but being well refreshed, went to Hillsborough, and from thence to Newry, where a great part of the Army that had been under the General lay, of which he took a view, and ordered all things to the best Advantage for carrying on the War, nor was the Measures taken slow in Executing. And now whilst this is doing, let us turn a little towards Dublin, and see how Affairs stand in the Metropolis of the Kingdom.

It was not to be doubted, but upon the King's landing with an Additional Army, the Papists would have been more concerned than they were, but I know not upon what false Topick they grounded their Hopes, their Concern was not so great, as might have been expected from so eminent a Danger; whether it was to abate the Courage of the Protestants, and startle them into a Mistake of some private Design they had against the King; or that they had some old Prophecies, which they too much relied upon for their Success; or that they trusted to the number of their Army,

remains doubtful; but however they kept up their Courage beyond expectation. The Protestants in Dublin guessed it proceeded from the false News that 100000 men were ready to rise in England, and recall King James, or declare for a Commonwealth, and that the French Fleet being very powerful at Sea, would not fail to intercept the King of England's Return, and so they fancied they had him as it were in a Trap. And indeed in this immergency, the Affronts the Protestants every where received, without any hope of Redress, made them not know what to think of their Condition; nor was it long e're the Chief of them were imprisoned; and the rest were told, They would be glad e're long to go to Mass in a short time. And they were put into frequent frights of having their Houses fired about their Ears, or at the least to be plundered of all they had. And it seems it was debated, That if it came to a Battel, and the Irish were worsted, the City should be set on fire, if not the Protestants massacred. But it is said King James opposed it; and on the 16th of Iuly marched out of Dublin, to joyn with about 5000 Foot sent from France, and one Regiment of them being Dutch, and mostly Protestants, great care was taken to keep them from startling, and the whole Irish Army was composed of about 40000 men, besides 15000 that remained in Garrisons, and 6000 of the Militia, under the Command of Colonel Luttrell and Mac Gillicuddy, who was ordered as his Assistant in the Government of the City. And hereupon a hasty Order came out, that all who walked the Streets without Bayonets or Swords, should be seized. And thereupon a great many Protestants, who could not get such Weapons, were taken up, and many of them Imprisoned. And another Order, That upon pain of Death, not above five Protestants, besides the Family, should meet together: So that the Churches, which had till this time been kept open, were shut up, and Dr. King Dean of St. Patrick's imprisoned: Yet such was the Zeal of the Protestants in these dangerous times, that they gathered considerable Contributions for the Maintenance of the dispos sest Clergy, and for such as were Prisoners, till they were forced to desist; all the Goals and many of the Churches, being crowded with Prisoners, not only Citizens, but such as had been brought from Galloway, Kilmainham, and other places; many of them were stifled by crowding and wanting of Air, and others almost famished for want of Sustenance. It would be too tedious to enumerate all the particular Sufferings of the Protestants, their frequent Allarms, Fears and many other Disturbances. Therefore let it suffice, that though sorrow lasted for a night, Joy came in the morning, as by the Sequel will be Evident.

The two Armies being now in the Field, the Irish however declined fighting all they could; and it was given out, That King James designed to lead them about the Banks of the River Boyne to weary out the English, as thinking they could not pass that Stream, if defended on the other side; and after he had so done, to cross the Country and go for Limerick. However, lest the English should push on, and give him Battel, he resolved to provide for the worst, and therefore ordered Sir Patrick Trant, the first Commissioner of his Revenue, to have shipping ready at Waterford to carry him off, if things came to Extremity; for at last he found, unless he abandoned Dublin, which was proposed to be defended, he could not avoid fighting above ten days; for the King of England, impatient of delay, possessed himself of almost all the Passes and Posts that were advantageous to bring the Enemy to a Battel; and many Skirmishes happened between Parties abroad, wherein our men gained the advantage.

The Enemy by this time being Encamped near Dundalk, and strongly guarding a Pass, call'd Four-mile-Bridge, which was very difficult to force, it was resolved that our Army should march to Market-hill, and therefore to fall into the great Road that leads from Armagh to Dundalk; whereupon Major Scravenmore was sent out with a Detachment of 300 Horse and 20 Dragoons, to view the Road and Passes, and find a convenient place to Enmp in, and discover, if possible, the posture of the Enemy; which was so well performed, that a small Party of theirs, seeing this Detachment betimes in the Morning marching towards Market-hill, supposed it to be the Vauntguard of the whole Army, and therefore gave the Alarm to their Camp that our Army was almost upon them, which, without sending to know the certainty, put them into such a fear, that they fired their Camp, and marched away; which being certified to the King, it appeared so strange, that it could not presently gain credit: But being in a short time confirmed from all hands, the order of the March was changed, and a Dispatch sent to the Forces at Armagh and Tenargee, that they should immediately march by the great Road towards Dundalk. But a Detachment of 200 Foot and 50 Dragoons going from the Newry towards Dundalk, were incompassed by an Ambush of 500 of the Enemies Horse; and though our Men fought desperately, yet above 20 of them were killed and wounded, and the Enemy lost as many, with the Officer that commanded them, whose Horses our Men in their Retreat brought away with them.

On the 31th of Iune the King marched early in the Morning from his Camp at Ardee towards Drogheda, and found the Irish Army Encamped along the Boyne above the Town; but the Foot not coming up before it was late, and with them the Artillery; nothing could be done that Night, but visiting the Posture of the Enemy, and the Fords of the River; which appeared very difficult to pass. However, the King Encamped within shot of the Enemies Cannon, which had like to have proved very fatal to these Kingdoms, by sending Death so near a precious Life that is so dear to them; for as his Majesty was taking a view of their Posture, a six pound shot brushed his shoulder, and razed the skin, making a large though not a deep Wound; yet he nothing daunted thereat, only caused it to be dressed, and mounting again, kept on Horseback for several hours after; and toward the dusk of the Evening, he commanded Count Schomberg, with the right Wing of the Horse, two Regiments of Dragoons, and Trelawney's Brigade, to take five Field-Pieces, and go early in the Morning to try the Fords some Miles above the Enemies Camp, and if he found an Opportunity to pass over and Attack them in the Flank, or oblige them to Decamp. And almost beyond expectation, he passed with good Success, beating off 8 Squadrons that stood ready to oppose him; and having gained firm ground on the other side the River, drew up his Men in Battalia, sending to acquaint the King what he had done, and to receive his further Orders: But the King no sooner received the News, and perceived the Enemy were drawing up to Charge the right Wing, but he caused an Attack to be made in three places; the first before a small Village, at a very good Ford; at the Second the Foot waded the middle; and at the Third the Horse were forced to swim. The Dutch Foot-Guards that first passed over, sustained the shock of the Enemies shot, whilst they were in the Water, not firing till they came up close, and then pouring in their Bullets. Those that were in the Village, and behind the Ditches gave way; but five of the Enemies Battalions came up to charge them, before the Third Battalion of that Regiment had passed the

River, yet ours maintained their ground, and made them retreat in disorder, leaving one of their Colours, and many dead men upon the place; but our men pressing eagerly on, and advancing beyond the Village, were twice vigorously attacked by the Enemies Horse, but received no great Damage; whereupon the Danish Forces advanced to the left and the Brigadiers Melionere and Hanmore came on the Right, one being attacked by the Dragoons, and the other by the Horse, but neither did any great matter, by reason they had no Pikes. And now the thundering of the Guns, clashing of Swords, and the Cries and Shouts made a confused noise; so that the Irish trembled at the Din of War.

Duke Schomberg having passed the River with a few Forces, at what time about thirty Officers, and others of the Enemies Life-Guard, had desperately charged the King's Battalion, and were all killed except Five, and those attempting to escape through the Village, unhappily met with the Duke, who in the Firings that were made, received a shot in the Neck, doubtful whether from the Enemy, or accidentally from his own men, whereupon he fell from his Horse, and died without speaking in Arms of a French Captain, who alighted to relieve him, and as he had been trained up in War almost from his Youth, so now he ended his days in the Bed of Honour. He received in this Action likewise two Cuts over the Forehead, but not vey considerable. And the famous Mr. Walker, who held out the Siege of London-Derry, passing the River, received a shot in his Belly, of which he died soon after, much lamented of all that knew his Vertue and Courage.

The King all this while discharging the part of a great General and a valiant Soldier, was every where at hand to give Orders, and succour those that stood in need, marching with Seventeen Battalions of Foot, and the Horse he had about him, to inforce those Troops that had engaged the Enemy, though they had not much advanced towards the Right Wing; which he did with Nine Squadrons of Horse, and Twelve Battalions of Foot, and so marched them against the Enemy; who upon their approach fled, without staying to be charged, retiring in much disorder; but our Horse pressed on to overtake them in such haste, that the Foot could not keep pace with them; they took with them likewise five small Field-pieces; and our Dragoons supported by the Horse, charged the Rear of the flying Enemy, and killed a great many of them; so that for the more speed they threw away their Arms, and what else was cumbersome; yet finding themselves hard pressed by so small a part of our Army, some of the French faced about, and made as if they would stand the Charge; but the King appearing on the Hills with his Troops, they fled faster than before, many of them scattering and making their escapes through the Bogs and narrow Passes, our Foot pursued them but to Duleek, yet our Horse had the chase of them four Miles further, till Night came on, and then the King sent them Orders to return to the Foot, and sent for Tents and Baggage from his Camp at Drogheda, that the weary Soldiers might repose themselves that Night.

The greatest part of the Enemies Baggage fell into the hands of our Army, as their Chariots, Tents, Arms, Cannon, Ammunition, Provision, and some Money; and what was more remarkable, a great many Arms were found laid down in Rank and File, those that owned them being run away, without so much as staying to Recover them. About Three thousand were slain, and divers Prisoners of Note taken, amongst whom was Lieutenant-General Hamilton, who deserted the King, the Trust he reposed in him; yet he was used very kindly, notwithstanding his

former ingratitude: And upon this Defeat the strong Town of Drogheda surrendered, as did many other Places thereabout.

The late King James, who had stood at a distance to view the Fight, as soon as he perceived his Army in Rout, fled with all speed towards Dublin, with a very few Attendants, where he immediately called a Council, and acquainted the Magistrates of the City with the misfortune that had befallen him, declaring never to trust himself more at the Head of an Irish Army, who would not stand a single Charge, and then told those about him, they must shift for themselves as he intended to do; but strictly commanded the Papists not to fire the City, saying, Though he left it, he did not quit his Claim to it.

The French Horse under Monsieur Lauzun, having stood the hottest of the Fight against ours, were extreemly broken and shattered; of between Five and Six thousand, there not remaining above Three thousand five hundred. King James having slept very ill upon his Loss, was the next Morning alarmed with the News that King William was on his way to Dublin; which put him into such a fear, that accompanied with the Duke of Berwick, the Marquess of Pwis, and some others, scarce giving himself time for Refreshment, he left the City, and hasted to Waterford, where a Ship lay ready to receive him, and neither slept nor eat till he got out to Sea, and stood away for France: where it seems, he received no extraordinary welcome when the great Loss and Expence of Treasures was known.

The Protestants that were Prisoners in Dubin, having News of what had happened, got liberty, and possessing themselves of the Militia Arms, secured the City, and the Bishop of Limerick and Meath being there, got together the Gentry and chief Citizens, and formed a Committee to regulate and settle the Affairs, which in the hurry and confusion were put much out of frame and order, and pursuant thereto, they garrisoned the Castle, and secured the Stores for the King's use, sending to acquaint the King with what had happened, and to intreat him to hasten thither, and quiet the Tumult and Disorder some unruly People had raised. The King upon this Notice immediately sent thither a Troop of Dragoons, and the next day the Duke of Ormond and Monsieur Overkirk were sent with Nine Troops of Horse, and joyfully received. Whereupon the Papists, especially such as had been over-active in oppressing the Protestants, got away with such things as they could carry either by Land or Water, as fearing to be called to account for their Misdoings: so that they who had a little before tyrannized over the Protestants, found the Scene changed, and the Stream turned against them; some indeed the Rabble had seized, and prevented from Flight; but such was the Clemency of the King upon his coming to that City, most of them were not only set at liberty, but that the Kingdom might be quieted, he published his Declaration in these words:

William R.

AS it hath pleased Almighty GOD to bless Our Arms in this Kingdom with a late Victory over Our Enemies at the Boyne, and with the Possession of Our Capital City of Dublin, and with a General Dispersion of all that did oppose Us, We are now in so happy a prospect of our Affairs, and of extinguishing the Rebellion of the Kingdom, that We hold it reasonable to think of Mercy, and to have Compassion upon those whom We judge to have been seduced: wherefore we do hereby declare, We shall take into Our Royal Protection all Labourers, Common Soldiers, Country Farmers, Plough-men, and Cottiers whatsoever: As also Citizens, Towns-men, Trades-men,

and Artificers, who either remain at home, or having fled from their Dwellings, shall by the first Day of August next repair to their usual Places of Abode, surrendering what Arms they have, to such Justices of the Peace as are, or shall be appointed by us to Receive them, and Register such the said Appearance of such of the said Persons as shall come and render themselves to Our Authority: For Our Royal Intention is, and We do hereby declare, That We will not only pardon all those poor seduced People, as to their Lives and Liberties, as shall come in by the time aforesaid, from all Violences they have done or committed by the Command of their Leaders during the War; but We do also promise to secure them in their Goods, their Stocks of Cattel, and all their Chattels personal whatsoever, Willing and Requiring them to come in; and where they were Tenants, there to preserve the Harvest of Grass and Corn for the Winter supply. But forasmuch as many of them had a Legal Right to the Tenancy of several Lands, some holden from Protestants, and some held from Popish Proprietors, who have been concerned in the Rebellion against Us, Our Will and Pleasure is, That all those Tenants that do hold from Our good Protestant Subjects, do pay their Rents to their respective Landlords; and that the Tenants of all those who have been concerned in the present Rebellion against Us, do keep their Rents in their hands, until they have Notice from the Commissioners of our Revenue, unto whom they are to account for the same: And We do here strictly forbid all Violence, Rapine, and Molestation to any who shall thus come in, and remain obedient to Us: So for those of this, or any other Rank or Quality, who are already in our Quarters, or within Our Power, or Obedient to Us, We do hereby Charge and Require, that they be not disquiet in any sort, without Our particular Command. As for the desperate Leaders of the present Rebellion, who have violated those Laws by which this Kingdom is united, and inseparably annexed to the Imperial Crown of England; who have called in the French; who have Authorised all Violences and Depredations against the Protestants; and who rejected the Gracious Pardon We offered them in Our Proclamation of the 21st of February, 1688. As We are now by God's great Favour in a Condition to make them sensible of their Errors, so are We resolved to leave them to the Event of War, unless by great and manifest Demonstrations We shall be convinced they deserve Our Mercy, which We shall never refuse to those that are truly penitent.

Given at our Royal Camp at Finglass near Dublin, the Seventh of July, 1690. in the Second Year of our Reign.

Upon this offer of Pardon, a great many of the meaner sort of the Irish laid down their Arms, and complied with the Contents of the Declaration, some going home to their Habitations, and many of those that were destitute of any, took the Service; and things began to carry a Face of Settlement, wonderfully altered from what before it was: So that the People, who a little before were, as it were, in Slavery, and in danger of their Lives, now found themselves at Liberty, and utterly freed from those Fears that had so long afflicted them. And soon after his Majesty came to that City, and heard a Sermon at St. Patrick's Church, preached by Dr. King, suffering only his Guards, and some of his great Officers, to enter the City with him, and went that day back to his Camp to dinner, when he had given the Magistrates such necessary Orders as he thought conducing to the happiness of the place, and was Addressed by them, and by the Bishops and Clergy, wherein they expressed their abundant Joy and Gratitude for his Majesty's having been the Instrument, in

the Hand of Heaven, for their great Deliverance, &c. And the Town and Castle of Wexford being deserted by the Governour, who fled amongst others to France, it declared for the King, and a Garrison was put into it.

And now the main Strength of the Irish Army being broken by the last Defeat the Popish Priests every where made it their business to stir up the Rabble and looser sort of People, who plundered and made great Spoil, especially in the Countries where the King's Forces were not at hand to quell them; however, the Militia frequently met with them, and many of their Ring-leaders being taken, were hanged up as Thieves and Robbers. And that the Counties might be the better settled and guarded, his Majesty made his Progress into divers of them, and appointed Sheriffs and other Officers, as he passed, conferring upon Count Menard, the Duke of Schemberg's Son, in respect of the great Affection he bore his Father, the place of great Master of the Artillery, and soon reduced Wexford and many other places. Yet the Enemy held by Garrisons many Towns of Strength, as Cork Galloway, Athlone, Limerick, &c. near to the last of which Tyrconnel and Lauzun had Rallied the broken Army, so that to dislodge them, the Siege of that Place was resolved on, though the Season began to advance apace towards the usual coming on of bad Weather in that Kingdom.

The King having pretty well settled the Affairs of those Counties where his Army had passed, and those that put themselves under his Protection, took it into his Princely consideration, That his Subjects had, during this War, been very much imposed upon, and abused by Moneys coined in the Enemies Quarters, and by the Order of the late King, of no value, in competition of its Premium directed by the Exhibitors, for the Relief of such Abuse to the Subject, issued out his Proclamation for the Suppressing it, or Reducing it to its intrinsick value, in the following Tenor, viz.

WILLIAM R.

HAVING taken into Our Consideration the great Oppression and Abuses committed by Our Enemies in Our Kingdom of Ireland, by making currant Brass-money of Copper, or mixed Metals, and raising the Value thereof to an extravagant height, thereby to enable them to continue the War against Us, and to impoverish Our loving Subjects in our said Kingdom, We have therefore thought it necessary to put a stop thereto; and to the end that such part of the said Copper, or mixed Metal Money, which remains in the Hands of Our said Subjects, may not be wholly lost, we have thought fit to Reduce the former Value of the said Copper-Money to the Value or Standard of the like Copper-Money formerly currant in this Our Kingdom: And accordingly We do Will and Require hereby all Our Subjects within Our said Kingdom of Ireland, to take and receive of all such Copper and mixed-Metal Money, lately coined in the Mint erected in our City of Dublin, at the several and respective Valuations following, and that the same do pass currant in the exchange of Money, and for all manner of Goods and Provisions whatsoever, and shall be received by all Officers and Collectors of our Customs, Excise, or other Branches of our Revenue accordingly; Viz.

The large Half-crown of Copper-Money, together with the Crown-piece of like Metal and Weight, lately stamped, shall pass at One peny sterling.

The small Half-crown of Copper, lately stamped, shall pass at Three farthings.

The large Copper Shilling shall pass at a Half-peny sterling.

The small Shilling lately stamped and Six pence, shall pass each at One farthing.

And Our Will and Pleasure is, That all such Pewter-pence as have been lately coined in the said Mint, shall pass for Half-pence; and all Half-pence of the like Metal, stamped in the said Mint, shall pass for Farthings.

Which several sorts of Coin shall be deemed as currant Money, at the Rates before-mentioned, in all Payments whatsoever, within this Our Kingdom.

Given at our Camp by Dublin this 10th of July, 1690. and in the second of our Reign.

By this we may see the great loss People of all qualities sustained, the Money being as we elsewhere have mentioned, ordered, upon great Penalties in case of refusal, to pass at the Values mentioned, though extraordinarily superiour to the value of the Metal, as appears by its being reduced to its intrinsick Value; yet little of this fell to the share of the Protestants, who in their Extremities thought themselves well to escape with their Lives, having no considerable opportunities to handle Money, and therefore came off with as little loss in the Reducement of it.

On the 19th of Iuly the Royal Camp lying at Chappel-Izard, removed thence towards Waterford, that still held out, when as the King sent a Summons to the Town, requiring Lieutenant-Colonel Hevesey, Governour of the Place, immediately to Surrender, and that if he obeyed the Royal Mandate, the Garrison should be permitted to march out quietly, and the Citizens to enjoy their Houses, Goods and the Benefit of Trade; but upon Refusal to Expect no Quarter. 200 Horse, under the Command of Col. Comboon and Col. Matthews, went with the Trumpeter, who delivered his Message: But the Governour making divers extravagant Demands, which would have been answered with a sudden Attack, but that his Majesty had Compassion of about Protestant Families in the Town, that have suffered in the common Calamity; wherefore in singular Clemency, he commanded the same Capitulation to be sent them which had been granted to Drogheda the day after the Battel of the Boyne, with this Addition, That the Garrison might depart each Man with his own Arms, but not with Drums beating and Colours flying; which, after some Debate, they thankfully accepted; and on the 25th of Iuly marched out, to the number of about 1600 Men, being conducted to Mallow, a small Town, lying in the way to Lymerick; but some of their Officers stayed behind, and implored his Majesty's Protection; when on the same day the King viewed the Walls of the Place, but entered not into the Town, and so returned back to the Camp, sending a Summons to Captain Michael Bourk, Governour of Duncannon Fort, offering the like Capitulation that had been granted to Waterford, in case he immediately Surrendred, but upon Refusal to expect no Mercy. When instead of a positive Answer, he only desired six days to consult Tyrconnel; which being refused, he declared he would take that time. Whereupon the Cannon was commanded to be brought and planted against the Place, in order to a Battery. But on the 26th in the Evening, Sir Clously Shovel appearing with 16 Frigats, mounted with Guns of considerable Force, within shot of the Fort, it brought such a Terrour upon the Garrison, that the Governou wrote to Major-General Kirk, that h would accept of the Terms offered; which his Majesty being made acquainted with, he was pleased to order, That they should still have the benefit of the Articles that were as first proposed; and the Fort accordingly was Surrendred. After which the King marched towards Dublin.

During these Transactions, divers Parties were abroad, who hindered the scat-

tered Irish from getting together, Reducing some Castles, Forts, and other advantageous Fortresses and Posts, to their Majesties Obedience.

His Majesty now resolving, as is said, to besiege the strong Town of Lymerick, scituate on the River Shannon, under the shelter of which the greatest part of the Enemies rallied Forces were retired, being about 25000 strong, Lieutenant-Colonel Douglas, who had for some time blocked up Athlone, was ordered to draw off, and to joyn the Royal Army on its way. The Garrison was composed of a mixture of French and Irish; they had various Disputes about Surrendring that important Place upon honourable Terms; but at last were prevailed with by the Earl of Tyrconnel to stand upon their Defence.

Whilst the Army prepared to march towards Lymerick, and his Majesty to be present at that Siege, had put off his intended passing over from England, 50 of our Dragoons approaching the Town of Youghall, the place surrendered: To bring it to which, the Contrivance was in this manner; The Garrison that marched from Waterford, was conducted by those Dragoons under the command of Captain Pownal to Youghall, who telling the Governour of the Place, who was the same that Surrendered up Carickfergus the precedent Year, the certain Ruin he would bring upon himself, if he thought of holding out; and thereupon advising him to a Surrender: he after some further Debate, only desired him to expect his Answer till Ten at night, at which time he privately marched out with Three Companies of Foot, giving the Captain an unexpected possession of the Town, where he found 14 Guns mounted, and 2 without Carriages, 350 Barrels of Oats, 215 stone of Wooll, and several other sorts of Provisions, but neither Powder nor Ball.

The King being thus far on his March, a Deserter came out of Lymerick to our Camp, and gave Information, That the French had marched out of the Town with eight Field-pieces, and took their way towards Galloway, there, if urgency required it, to be ready for Imbarcation to France; and not only those in the Town were unsettled and discontented, and that others, displeased at Tyrconnel's proceeding, were retired to the Mountains of Kerry; and such Fear the Approach of our Army brought upon the Enemy, made them break down the Bridges to retard their March. However, that hindered but little, for where they found them in that Condition, they forded the Rivers; and that the People might be still assured of his Majesty's Clemency towards them, another Declaration was published; and also that a Blessing might attend his Arms, a Fast was proclaimed to be observed through all the Provinces of the Kingdom under their Majesty's Obedience on the 15th of August, and to be observed constantly, during the War, on Friday in every Week; which was Religiously kept, as well out of a due sense of God's Mercies and Favours already extended towards the late languishing Kingdom, in a wonderful Deliverance, as what they further expected.

The Approach of our Forces was no sooner known to Tyrconnel and Lauzun, but they retired further into the Country, leaving Monsieur Boisteau Governour in the Town, with a very good Garrison, and store of Provision, the French retiring under the Walls of Galloway; but the Inhabitants not liking such unfriendly Guest, who sought their Master's Interest more than the welfare of Ireland, shut their Gates, and denied them Entrance. However, at last being received into the Town at the Instance of Tyrconnel and others, they shewed their Resentments by dealing very severely with the Inhabitants; and we had an account that they hanged up two of

those that were most active in opposing their Admittance.

The Army approaching Lymerick, found the Enemy strongly posted about a Mile from the Town, and that they had lined the Hedges, from whence they fired upon our Men, but were soon dislodged, and obliged to fly to their Main-guard; and the English passed the River Shannon without any considerable Resistance, the Enemy that guarded the further shoar flying at their approach, and for haste left behind them several Tents and other Materials, and encamping within the reach of their great Guns, they raised Works to secure them from the shot, though some were killed by random Bullets. The Army was no sooner Encamped, and Entrenchers made some Advance, but the King sent to Summon the Governour to Surrender, withal, offering him very good Conditions, but he utterly refused it; returning answer, That he was resolved to defend the place to the last Extremity. Upon which the Trenches were opened, and the great Guns being on their way to the Camp, Colonel Sarsfield, with a strong Party, taking a great Compass, set upon those that had them in Charge, and over-powering the Convoy, killed divers of the Waggoners, not sparing their Wives, with their Children in their Arms, burning some of the Waggons and Carriages of the Cannon, Nailing up part of the great Guns, and breaking others. But upon the approach of Captain Coningham with a Party of the Inniskilling-men, they made a hasty Retreat; yet the Captain fell in with their Rear, killed some, took other Prisoners, and recovered a considerable Booty. So that these, and other great Guns, being brought to the Camp, Clonmel, a small Fort near Lymerick Surrendred upon Discretion, and the Garrison made Prisoners of War. And now the Batteries being raised, the Cannons spoke English Language in Thunder against the Town, and the Trenches were Advanced within 300 Paces of the Wall, and two Redoubts taken, the which, and other Successes of the like nature, made them Advance towards another Redoubt. Whenas Colonel Douglas mounting the Guard, and the sign appointed given by firing 8 Guns for Attacking it, those that were Detached for the Service being 150, besides Officers, fell on with extraordinary Bravery, and Entering the Fort, drove out the Enemy, killing about 40, possessed themselves of it, though the Enemy from the Town made a vigorous Sally with Horse and Foot; and the new Batteries being levelled against the high Towers, soon laid them in Rubbish; also the Bombs and Carkasses thrown in set a great many Houses on fire: So that under the favour of these Consternations the Enemy were put unto, our Men made their Advances within Thirty Paces of the Ditch, and the Cannon still playing, not only widened the Breach, but beat down part of the Counterscarp and Palisado's; so that an Attack was made on the Counterscarp, begun by a detached Party of Granadiers, seconded by other Detachments, who soon gained it; as also a Fort the Enemy had under the Wall; but instead of lodging themselves as they were commanded, thinking Fortune was altogether now on their side, they pushed on to enter the Breach in pursuit of the Irish that ran thither, but the Cannon being turned upon them, charged with Cartridge-shot, the greater part of those that were Advanced were cut off, and some blown up by the springing of a Mine in the Ditch; so that by computation 100 Men were killed and wounded, yet they came not off without leaving the Marks of their Valour upon the Enemy. But by this time, the Army having the Elements to contend with, as well as the Enemy, by reason of the stormy Winds and incessant Rains, which not only made the River over-flow, but filled the Trenches knee-deep with Water, and would in a

short time, in all probability, have cut off the Communication, and hindered the Forrage from coming in, his Majesty, upon mature deliberation, thought fit to raise the Siege, and refer it to a more seasonable opportunity. So that on the 30th of August the heavy Cannon and Baggage were sent away, and the next day the Army decamped and marched off in good Order, strong Detachments being sent towards Cork and Kingsale: And the King having appointed the Lord Viscount Sidney and Sir Thomas Conningsby Governour of the Kingdom, and settled the other Affairs, as advantageously as might be, sailed for England, and landed at Bristol, where, as in other places, he was received with a general Joy.

Upon the King's departure, the Irish Garrisons thought themselves safe for the Winter at least, but found in a short time they were deceived, for other measures were taken. The English Fleet had orders to stand away to the Coast of Ireland, and soon arrived in Cork Harbour; and upon notice of their Arrival, the Land Forces drew down to joyn them upon their Landing.

Upon which the Duke of Berwick who stiled himself Lord General of Ireland, drew off, Lauzun and Tyrconnel being already gone to France. Lieutenant-General Douglas followed after the Duke with a strong Party, to fall upon his Rear, but he Encamped so advantagiously behind the Bogs, that it was not thought feasible to attempt the forcing his Camp.

A Battery of 8 Guns was raised to hinder the Landing of our Men, but two or three armed Boats forcing ashore those that were to manage and guard the Guns fled, and our men dismounted them, throwing the Carriages into the Sea; so that on the 24th of September, 5 or 6000 Seamen, Gunners, and Carpenters were detached to be employed in raising the Batteries and mounting the Cannon against the Town of Cork and divers Boats of arm Men were sent to assist the taking it by water; so that upon the approach of the Army, the Enemy set fire to the Suburbs, and the Earl of Marlborough, who commanded the King's Forces in chief, having taken a view of its Scituation, and finding the Enemy had quitted a Post called Cats-Fort, sent a Detachment to take possession of it, and then advanced his Camp within Musquet shot of the South-side of the Town, which occasioned the Enemy to set fire to the Suburbs, for fear our Soldiers should lodge themselves in it; yet our Men advanced to the Ruins, and played upon the Old Fort from two Batteries they had raised, and the next day made a Breach in the Wall so wide, that the Besieged fearing our Men would Enter by Storm, and dreading the consequences of Delay, they beat a Parly, and sent out an Officer to Capitulate, and Hostages were Exchanged; but the besieged standing high upon Terms, four Regiments under the Command of Brigadier Churchil, were ordered to get into the Island near the Wall, where the Breach was made, which they performed by fording it to the middle, the Granadiers, commanded by the Lord Colchester, leading the Van, being exposed to all the Fire of the Enemy: Amongst those that attempted this were a great many noble Voluntiers, as the Duke of Grafton, the Lord O Brian, Colonel Granvil, Captain Leighton, Captain Cornwall, Captain Nevel, Captain Fairborn, and others; but it proved fatal to the Duke, for by a shot he received, he soon after died, and his Body being carried for England, was there honourably interred.

The Besieged finding that our Men would not enter, as not being above 20 Paces from the Breach, beat another Parley, but could have no other Conditions than to be Prisoners of War; to which, with some difficulty, they agreed, and the Capitulation

was signed which in the Articles was to this purpose, viz.

That upon the Garrisons being received as Prisoners of War, no prejudice should be done to the Officers, Soldiers, or Inhabitants, but that the General should make it his Endeavour to obtain his Majesty's Mercy and Favour towards them.

That the Old Fort should be delivered up within an hour, and the two Gates the like, by 8 in the Morning the next day.

That all the Arms of the Garrison and Inhabitants should be put into secure places, and the Protestant Prisoners immediately released.

That a due Account should be given of the Magazines as well of Provision as Ammunition.

And the same Night 200 Men took possession of the Old Fort, and the next Morning of the Town; the Garrison, between 4 and 5000 being made Prisoners of War; and of note amongst them were the Earls of Clancarty and Tyrone, Colonel Macgillicot the Governour, and divers others.

This place thus taken and put into trusty hands, the Army immediately marched towards Kingsale, and took their Posts about the New Fort, whilst Major General Teteau was Commanded with 800 Men to make an Attack upon the Old Fort; whereupon passing the River in Boats, he on the 3d of October, gave an Assault, and Entered it by Storm, making at the same time, to divert the Enemy, a false Attaque; and our Men at one and the same time giving the Bastions, some Barrels of Powder took fire, and destroyed about 50 of the Enemy, and in the heat of Fury many were killed. Those that Escaped, some fled unto the Old Castle in the midst of the Fort, and some endeavouring the New Fort, by the help of a Boat, the Tide being against them, they were mostly killed by the shot of our Men, from the shoar, the Governour and several Officers were killed in defending the Ramparts, and found dead in the places where they fell, and the Soldiers got considerable Plunder.

The Old Fort thus Entirely won, the General sent a Summons to the New Fort to demand its immediate Surrender; but the Governour sent back word, That it would be time enough to talk of that a Month after. But the General, not to be dallied, caused the heavy Cannon to be mounted, and two Attacks were ordered to be made by the English on the right, and the Danes on the left; and the more to amuse the Enemy, a false Attack was made, and on the 15th of October the Cannon played all the Morning, and the Galleries were preparing to lay over the Ditch, when about One of the Clock the Enemy beat a Parly, proposing that Hostages might be Exchanged in order to a Treaty; which done, Articles were agreed on, and signed about Midnight; and pursuant thereto the middle Bastion was to be delivered up the next Morning, and about 1200 men, of which the Garrison consisted, were to march out the day after. And the principal of the Prisoners taken here, and at Cork were shipped for England; but some of them met with a sad Disaster on the Coast; for being put on Board the Breda, by what means is uncertain, her Powder taking fire, she blew up, and most of those who were on Board were destoyed; the rest of the Fleet returned in Safety.

The Irish that yet kept the Field, were not above 10000, yet they promised themselves great Recruits against the Spring.

In the mean while the Protestants conceived great Joy at this Success, and in a grateful Acknowledgment to his Majesty, who had been so signally instrumental in the Hand of Heaven for their Deliverance, his Birthday being the Fourth of Novem-

ber, Old stile, was observed in the reduced Places in an extraordinary manner, but especially at Dublin, where the Militia, consisting of 2500 Foot, and two Troops of Horse, and as many of Dragoons were drawn out, and gave several Vollies; and in the Evening there was very fine Fireworks before the Lords Justices House on Colledge-Green, and by their Order Claret was distributed to the People, who drank their Majesty's Healths with all the Expressions of Duty and Loyalty; and most of the Nobility and Gentry in and about the City, were invited by the Lords Justices to a splendid Entertainment and Banquet, the Day concluding with ringing of Bells, and the Night with Bonfires and Illuminations, as also other Publick Demonstrations of Joy and Triumph.

The Fifth of November, being the Anniversary of the Popish Powder-Plot, the Lords Justices attended by the Nobility, Judges, and other Persons of Quality in the Town, with the King and Herauld at Arms and the Ensigns of Honour carried before them, went to St. Patrick's Church, and after their Return the Lords Justices gave the Nobility and Gentry another splendid Entertainment, their Majesties Titles being at the second Course proclaimed in Latin, French, and English, by the King at Arms, the great Guns in the Castle continually thundring the general Joy in their roaring Language. And that the Common People might not be wanting in sharing of their Bounty, a whole Ox, and an Hogshead of strong Bear was dealt out amongst them, and at Night the general Joy was concluded with Bonfires, and other Demonstrations of Publick Satisfaction.

The Soldiers being now mostly in their Winter-Quarters, that they might have good usage, and the Inhabitants of those Towns where they were quartered at the same time receive no damage, the Lords Justices thought it necessary to give their Orders concerning those Matters, and accordingly issued out their Proclamation for regulating the Quarters of the Army, and ascertaining the Rates to be allowed for the Soldiers Diet, the Prizes of Provisions, and the manner how the Inhabitants that trusted them should be paid for what they delivered out to them.

The Rapparies having already been fairly warned to desist from their Ravages, and Burnings in the Countries under Obedience; they notwithstanding enterprizing the like, Captain Archer upon Notice that a Party of them were abroad, marched against them with about Twenty of the Militia; but upon his approach finding them much stronger than he had been informed, after a hot dispute he found himself obliged to retire with the loss of four of his Men; however, not giving it over, he immediately raised more of the Militia, and the next Morning by break of day fell upon them a second time with better success for having put them to rout, he killed about Twelve of them, and took Twenty Prisoners, enriching his Men with such Booty as those People had scraped together, in those Countries where they had been for a considerable time doing much mischief.

And now the Lords Justices and Council having reason to suspect that several dangerous Persons coming to the City of Dublin, as Spies from the Enemies Quarters, and upon other wicked Designs, were sheltered in that City by Papists, Natives, who kept Taverns, and other Publick Houses, and there frequently met to continue as much as in them lay, the Subversion of Their Majesties Government, and the Ruin of their good Subjects of the Kingdom of Ireland, thought fit to put out their Proclamation, to prohibit and forbid all Papists, Natives of the Kingdom, to sell any Wine, Beer, Ale, or other Liquors by Retail, after the 25th of Decemb. 1690. upon

pain of being proceeded against as Retailers of Wine and other Liquors without License.

By this time one Mac Finnan having got together about Four hundred Men, being a mixture of the Irish Army and Rapparees, marched towards Castle-town, to surprize thirty Dragoons, commanded by a Lieutenant detached thither from their Quarters at Iniskeen, and although they had all the advantage they could wish, yet the Lieutenant and his Men behaved themselves so bravely, that they killed Ten of their Enemies, but having spent their Ammunition, and five of their own Party being killed, they found themselves constrained to Surrender, and had Quarter given them, yet the Lieutenant, his Serjeant, and several of his Men were put to the Sword in cold blood: however the Alarm reaching Iniskeen, Major Culleford, who commanded there, Advanced with another detached Party, and falling upon them in the height of their Success, put them to the rout killing about 12 on the place, took 5 Prisoners, without the loss of a Man on our side.

Nor were the Commanders his Majesty had intrusted less watchful on all parts; for Major-General Tettau marching from Cork to Killcreagh, and on his way being joyned by others, so that he made up a Body of 2200 Men, he entred the County of Kerry, where the Enemies Troops retired before him, and coming into a Fortification at Scrovolard, he attacked it, and in two hours took it with little difficulty; when advancing along the edge of the Mountains, and sustaining the Rapparees fire, without receiving any considerable damage, they discovered towards Brewster field, some of the Enemies Scouts, whereupon 70 of our Dragoons and Horse having the Vanguard, came up with a Party of 160 of the Enemies Horse, who not enduring the Fire of our Men, upon the first Charge retreated, and falling by degrees into confusion, at last came to plain running, though there were several Irish Nobility, and some considerable Officers amongst them; yet such as our Men had not yet attacked, put, by this time, the Country round about in a flame, and our Forces not being far from Killarny, hasted thither with all the speed they could to save that place; and notwithstanding the Enemy upon their approach left it, yet about twenty Cabbins were burnt by two Troopers that stayed behind for that purpose, who as a Reward of their Undertaking, were killed by our Men, and Brewster's Forge saved, and put divers of the Enemies Parties, then abroad, to the rout, clearing the Country in a manner on that side whilst the Irish only bore up the little Courage they had left, relying much upon the further Aid they expected from France.

However, though the Season was far advanced, our Men gave it not over as yet, but for the better securing Winter-Quarters, and preventing the Country from Plunder, they took in several Castles, as the Castles of Bham and Rea, into which Baldorick Mac Donnel had put a Garrison of 100 Men, confining by this means the Irish that were in Arms the Province of Vster; whereupon the ground of our Army went into Winter-Quarters, leaving some flying Parties abroad to keep under the Rapparees, who thought it now their time to rob and steal; and indeed they not only burnt the Lord Orrery's House at Charleville, but committed many other Outrages, though divers of them came short home; for this kind of Black Guard not being looked upon to be Soldiers, plundering sometimes as well the Papists as the Protestants, were frequently cut off in their Attempts; and now when Force began to fail, the Enemy had recourse to Stratagems; but in this they failed, by a timely discovery, by Letters that were dropt by some Persons as they were flying to the

Woods or Mountains; one of them written by one Mr. Hogen, who had been a Colonel in the Irish Army, acquainting him, That the Protestants were secure and supine in their Quarters; and that her Friends had lately done several strange Feats in the places that were under the English Obedience, and especially in the County of Wicklow, and that the French in the Kingdom were very industrious to take all advantages; that Tyrconnel would soon return with Forces from France; that the Soldiers, in Dublin were poor and miserable, and would do any thing for Bread; so that if Sarsfield had a mind to come over the Shannon with his Forces, not only the Army, but the Militia would be drawn out of the City, and then every Papist firing his own House or Lodging, whilst the Consternation lasted, they might destroy the Protestants and secure the City, and that which had hitherto hindered them from putting the Projec in Execution, was the Records of the Kingdom being there, which must needs perish i the flames; but however, they had at last removed that Scruple, and were resolved to go o with it, &c.

This Woman was taken and brought before the Privy Council, where she was so fa from denying it, that she with confidence affirmed she writ it; and though she could no be blamed for doing what she had done, upo which she was committed to Prison. Th Lords Justices upon this Discovery put out severe Proclamation against the Papists, to diable them from putting such wicked Desig in practice, by banishing some for several mile and taking strict Recognizance of the rest which according to its true Tenor, for the stisfaction of the Curious in so weighty a mater concerning the Safety of the whole Kindom, will not be amiss to be inserted.

The Lords Justices Proclamation, &c.

IT having been observed that divers Ppists, and others, disaffected to the Gernment, some of whom are lately come of the Enemies Quarters, do daily reso unto th City of Dublin, and into the Lberties of St. Sepulchre, Thomas Couand Donore, and do presume not only the Day, but in the Night time, to meet in Numbers, to the intent, as we have great reason to apprehend them, to consult how to raise Disturbances, to the prejudice of their Majesties Government, and to continue the Rebellion of this Kingdom, as also to destroy the City of Dublin by fire, which some of them, as we are credibly informed, have threatned and designed: For Remedy therefore of the Mischif that may happen upon such Resorts and Meeting, we do hereby strictly Charge and Require all persons whatsoever of the Popish Religion, who have not been noted House-keepers within the City or Liberties aforesaid, for the space of three Months last past, that within 48 hours fter the publication of this Proclamation, they depart out of the said City and Liberties, and repair to their several Habitations, or other places in the Country, at least Ten miles distance from this City: which f they neglect or refuse to do, they shall be apprehended, and proceeded against as Spies, and persons designing the disturbance of the Publick Peace. And in order to the more ffectual Execution of this our Proclamation, we hereby require the Lord Mayor of the ity of Dublin, and Seneschals of the said Liberties, to cause diligent search to be made immediately after the time hereby limited for the departure of such persons, as aforesaid, into all Houses and Places throughout the City and Liberties, and a true Account to be taken of the Names and Qualities of such as shall be found therein not qualified as aforesaid, which is

forthwith to be returned to us, under the Hands of the said Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Seneschals of the said City and Liberties, whereupon we will give order to have them proceeded against with the utmost Rigour of their Majesties Laws. And we do hereby further declare, That if any such Papist or other disaffected Person, after the Fourth of December next, not being House-keepers, as aforesaid, shall repair unto the said City or Liberties, and there abide by the space of 24 hours after such Proclamation, without rendring him, or her, or themselves to the Lord Mayor, or one of the Sheriffs or Aldermen of the said City, or one of the Seneschals of the said Liberties, to the end it may be known in what House, he, she or they take up his, her, or their Lodging, or if above the number of five Papists, or disaffected Persons, as aforesaid, whether House-keepers or any others, shall meet within any House within the said City or Liberties, on any pretence whatsoever, either by Day or Night, or shall be out of his, her, or their Lodgings after Nine of the Clock at Night; in either of these Cases, if any Person shall be so hardy, as not to give due obedience to our Direction aforesaid, they shall be prosecuted as Contemners of their Majesties Royal Authority: And because Rewards, as well as Punishments are necessary, conducing to the Discovery of such as shall offend in the Particulars aforesaid, we do hereby publish and declare, That as we will severely punish such Offenders as aforesaid, the Receivers and Harbourers of them, contrary to this our Proclamation, so we will give a Reward of Twenty shillings to each Person who shall give Information against any such Offenders, in any of the said Particulars, to be immediately paid out of their Majesties Treasury upon proof of such Offence or Offences, made before the Lord Mayor of the said City, &c.

This, and the diligent search made after suspected Persons, startled the Caballars and Conspirators in such a manner, that they either dispersed or concealed themselves. So the pernicious Design of laying the Metropolis of Ireland in Ashes, and mixing those Ashes with the Blood of its Inhabitants, was frustrated. And indeed this appeared not to be grounded upon light Suspition, but upon substantial Reason; for the Enemies Troops abroad were about that time moving nearer towards Dublin, then any other Occasion but such Intelligence or Correspondence could reasonably require, but upon this discovery retired, and the City Guards were augmented, and all manner of Caution and Circumspection used that might prevent, in any probability, the threatned Danger.

Dring these Transactions, those Troops we had abroad were not idle, but often marching many Miles into the Enemies Quarters, not only beat them from their Posts, and killed a great many of them; but gave the Villages opportunity to rest in quiet under their Majesties Protection, and freeing them from those Ravagements wherewith before they were distressed; so that many, who before stood out for fear of being plundered or destroyed, came in, and joyfully laid hold of the gracious Pardon offered them; so that the face of things seemed to put on a Calm, considering the Tempest that a little before had in a manner disjointed and put them out of Frame.

The Enemies Regular Troops missing of the Advantages they expected, now gave way to the Outrages of the Rapparees more than ever, having before a little restrained their Insolencies, that the Advantage of Plunder might accrue to themselves; so that they committed many barbarous Murthers in Villages and Loanhouses, where their Force prevailed, being mainly incited thereto by the revengeful Priests, who shared with them in their Booty which made our Troops, though the

Season was very incommodious for marching, by reason of the rains and quagginess of the ground, and incroach upon them, and frequently surprize them in their Rendezvous, beating them out of their Cabins, and firing them over their Ears.

And now his Majesty providing for the Civil Affairs, the Privy Council were, the Lord Primate of Ireland, the Lord Chancellour, High Treasurer, and Archbishop of Dublin for the time being, the Duke of Ormond, Earls of Meath, Drogheda, Longford, Ranelagh, Granard, and Viscount Lisburn, the Bishop of Meath, the Vice-Treasurer, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chief Justices of the King's Bench, Common Pleas, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Master of the Rolls, Principal Secretary of State, and Master of the Ordnance for the time being, Robert Fitz-Gerrard, Sir Henry, and William Hill Esquires.

The Judges appointed by his Majesty were, for the King's Bench Sir Richard Raynel, Mr. Justice Lyndon, Sir Richard Stephens; for the Common Pleas, Mr. Justice Cox, Mr. Justice Jefferston; for the Exchequer, Lord Chief Baron Hely, Mr. Baron Echlin, Sir Standish Harstrong.

Nor was the Civil Settlement alone considered, but likewise the Ecclesiastical Promotions, for the good and tranquility of the Protestant Churches of Ireland; viz. Dr. March Bishop of Feras, was advanced to the Archbishoprick of Cashel, Dr. Tenison Bishop of Killala, to be Bishop of Clogher, Dr. William King to be Bishop of London-Derry, Dr. Digly Bishop of Lymirick to be Bishop of Elphin, Dr. Vigor Dean of Armagh, to be Bishop of Fergus, Dr. Wilson Dean of Rapho, to be Bishop of Lymerick, Dr. Fitz-Gerrald Dean of Cloim, to be Bishop of Cloufort, Dr. Lloyd Dean of Achonry, to be Bishop of Killala.

So that now the face of things began to look pleasant; however, though it was in the dead of Winter, our Troops abroad found some Action; for one of our advanced Parties, setting upon the Enemy near Castle-Town, they killed 22 of them, and took 5 Prisoners, and Colonel Foulks gave a considerable Defeat to about 1500 Rapparees and trained Soldiers, killing many of them, and taking some Prisoners near the Bogg of Allen.

Whilst these Successes were carried on with a high hand, Colonel Brewer possessed himself of the Forts and Town of Lansborough, and defeated about 3000 of the Enemy. Soon after Major-General Tetteau, heightned with his frequent Success, and the beating some small Parties of the Enemy, he marched his Forces towards the strong Town of Ross, which had in it a Carrison of 600 Men, under the Command of Colonel Maccarty, the Lords Coursey and Slane, and others of Note were also in the place, upon the approach of our Men, but not thinking themselves secure enough, they poasted away for Lymerick, and thereupon our Approaches being made, 50 Danes, and 50 of the Detachment out of Kingsale, were ordered to storm a Fort cut out of a Rock, which they did with so great a Resolution, that they froze the Enemies Courage, and soon made themselves Masters of it, putting most they found therein to the Sword, and many of those that endeavoured to swim from thence to another Rock, were killed in the Water; and marching thence to Tralee, General Sheldon abandoned it with such speed, that they had no time to set it on fire, and so it fell entire into our hands; and we having a small Fort at Fermoy-Bridge in the County of Cork, the Enemy advanced with about 2000 Horse and Foot, under the Command of one Carrol, who upon his Approach sent to have it Surrendred, Declaring that he knew the strength of the Place, and that it was not tenable. But

upon his approach found such a warm Reception, that after divers firings, he being kill'd upon the place, his Men took to their heels, and that they might glory of something, they burnt one House in their return.

Soon after this Defeat, and the routing divers Parties of the Rapparees, Colonel Brewer and Major Board went out with a detached Party of 150 Horse, and about 200 Foot from Mullengar, to relieve Marescourt and Mayvore with Provision; and that done, they took their way towards Ballymore, and dislodged the Enemy on those Passes, opening and freeing the Country, and then returned to their Stations, without the loss of any Men; and soon after this Lieutenant Taylor defeated 400 of the Irish near Endery.

Lieutenant-General Ginkle, upon notice that a great Body of the Enemy was gathering, and some of them advancing towards Athlone, he and Sir Iohn Lanier drew out a Party to oppose them; who upon their approach, retired in great confusion, but being pursued by our Horse and Foot, they were beat from the Retrenchments they had made, as their last Refuge; and the Chace being continued, about 200 of them were killed and wounded, and several taken Prisoners, and our Men got a great Booty of Horses; for the Enemy in their flight, being hard pressed in the Rear, quitted them, and got into the Woods.

Colonel Hamilton being abroad, meeting with a Party of the Enemy as they were Ravaging the Country, near a place called Bautrey, set upon them, and at the first Charge put them into Disorder, and soon after to open flight, killing about 70 of them, and taking some Prisoners with Booty, &c. And Captain Derby defeated another Party of them at Birre. And now the Rapparees being more terrible to the Country People than the Enemies Regular Forces, a Party was sent out to suppress them; so that being frequently met withal, a great many of them were killed, and some that were taken Prisoners were Executed; and lighting on a Party of about 400 Irish, though he had then 100 Foot, and 34 Horse, having lessened his number by Detachments, sent to find out the Rapparees; he however drew up, and Charged them with such Bravery, that during the Action some more of his Men coming in, he put them utterly to the Rout, killed and took Prisoners most of their Officers, and recovered a great Booty. And indeed the Winter, not fit for the motion of great Bodies, was spent in the piquering of Parties, and settling the Civil, as well as Military Affairs of the Kingdom, and so continued till his Majesty went to Head the Confderate Army in Flanders

Sarsfield having a great Command among the Irish, many of the Enemies chief Officers being gone for France, under pretence of bringing fresh Recruits early in the Spring, he drew together part of the shattered Army, and some of the Militia, at Knockany, with a design to attack some of our Troops that were advantageously posted; but was so warmly, received, that he found his Attempts very disadvantageous to himself, and thereupon picking the most serviceable Men out of the Militia Troops, sent them to joyn the Forces he had ordered to encamp in the Province of Connaught, and put some of his Troops into Garrison and Winter-Quarters.

Notice being given to Lieutenant Spencer, that a hundred Men of the Enemies Troops were advanced within a Mile of Copperquin in the County of Waterford, with a design to surprize and carry off the Recruit Horses sent from England, for Brigadier's Regiment, he immediately marched with a Corner and 12 Troopers, most of his Men being gone a Forraging, and finding the Enemy in some disorder, Charged

them with his small Party, and pressed them so hard, that they retired into a Wood within a Mile of the place, and thereupon 18 more of his Men coming up, part of them dismounted, entering the Wood, whilst the rest on Horseback secured the Pass, the Dispute lasted without firing on both sides for several hours, in which they killed 40 of the Enemy, and took the Captain that commanded them, with 7 Soldiers Prisoners, also their Arms and Accoutrements, only one of the Lieutenant's Party being killed, and two or three wounded.

Lieutenant Purcel being abroad with a Party, fell in with the Rapparees, and in several Encounters with them killed about 100, but attempting to burn their Cabbins in the County of Longford, was way-laid by Sir Daniel O Neal's Regiment of Dragoons, part on Horse-back, and part on Foot; but 35 of the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, broke their whole Body upon a furious Charge, killing 10 of them, and taking 4 Prisoners, with a Lieutenant, and pursued the rest to Newcastle, a Garrison they held in those parts, yet in the hasty flight many of them quitted their Horses, and took to the Bogs, where some were lost: These Successes were followed with others no less advantageous to us, and unfortunate to the Enemy; for Colonel Lillingstone being gone from Roscreagh, joyned by another from a Neighbouring Garrison, marched to Nonagh, where he found the Enemy strongly posted; yet charging them with great Resolution, he dispossessed them of those Posts, and beat them into the Castle, burning the Town where they had laid up great store of Provision, and brought off a Booty of 300 Head of Cattel, with the loss of 2 Soldiers and a Trooper's Horse, the manner of the Attack being thus:

The Colonel detached 18 Horse, and as many Foot, and having them on Garrans, or Irish Horse, made all the haste he could to secure the Bridge of Nenagh, about half a Mile from the Town, whereupon the whole Garrison came out to make opposition; but he maintained the Pass till his Foot came up, and then leaving them at the Bridge, he advanced with his Horse towards the Enemy, who made many firings, but so soon as our Men came near, began to retreat, and by degrees disordering themselves, fell to running, but being hotly pursued, about 20 of them were killed, and a Cornet taken Prisoner; after which he sent a Detachment to secure the Pass on the other side of the Town towards Lymerrick, whilst the rest of his Men entred with the flying Enemy; however, many of them got into the Castle, but our Men burnt the Town, and got considerable Plunder.

And now open Force failing the Enemy, they betook them to cruel Stratagems; for a part of Colonel Foulk's Regiment being in their Quarters, near Yaughal, about 8 of them were set upon in a private House, and murdered by surprize in a most despiteful manner, the like treatment being supposed to be intended to all the rest, had not this timely alarm'd them to stand to their Arms, and defend themselves. Upon suspicion of which Murthers divers; were taken up and strictly examined at Dublin, amongst which one of them being found Guilty, and Executed in the Castle-yard, owning at his Execution he buried the murdered Corpse, but by no means could be induced to discover his Accomplices; and several other were thereupon missing in other places, supposed to be made away by them by the same means; insomuch that the Lords Justices found themselves constrained to publish the following Proclamation to terrifie and deter the protected Irish from such unmanly Enterprizes of Barbarism.

The Proclamation of the Lords Justices, &c.

WHEREAS notwithstanding the great Clemency extended by their Majesties to the Popish Irish Inhabitants of this Kingdom; whereby, upon their submission, they have had equal Protection with their Brittish and Protestant Subjects; yet such is the inveterate and implacable Malice of many of the Popish Irish, that upon all occasions they not only relieve Their Majesties Enemies, but joyn with them in the committing and concealing many horrid Murthers, one of which of Eight Soldiers of Their Majesties Army inhumanly strangled at one time, and in one place, has by God's Providence been lately discovered near this City, to have been committed by the Inhabitants of the place where the said Soldiers were quartered, for which some of the Criminals have received just and deserved punishment, and the Lords Iustices being fully satisfied that such Offences cannot be committed within the open and well-planted Counties of this Kingdom, without the contrivance and help, or at least the connivance of the protected Inhabitants; and having received full Information that there is a Confederacy among many of the said protected Irish, to give all Aid and Relief in their power to Their Majesties Enemies upon all occasions, and to take all opportunities to destroy the Officers and Soldiers of Their Majesties Army, and other Their good Subjects, their Lordships being resolved to prevent as much as in them lies such their cruel and malicious Designs, and to punish with all necessary severity those who shall be guilty, or justly suspected of the same, do publish and declare, That if any such Murther shall hereafter be committed in any place within Their Majesties Quarters, if the Popish Inhabitants of that Neighbourhood shall not use their utmost endeavour and diligence to apprehend the Malefactors, and immediately discover all they know of such Fact, to some Magistrate living near the place where the said Offence shall be committed, so as the said Offenders may be apprehended and brought to punishment, that then the Popish Irish Inhabitants of the Parish where the said Murther shall be committed, shall be immediately put out of Their Majesties Protection, and Orders shall thereupon be given, that they be proceeded against as Spies and Enemies, according to the course of Law.

And soon after another Proclamation was published on the occasion of these Murthers, setting forth,

THAT whereas by Examination of divers persons, it does appear that a Romish Priest, calling himself Father Christopher Brown, who has lived many Months in several places within his Majesties Iurisdiction and Power, without being molested on account of his Orders or Religion, has been, if not the first Contriver and principal Director and Counsellor, yet a main Abettor and Encourager of the late barbarous Murthers of Their Majesties Soldiers near this City; and whereas several others have been found to have been guilty of the said Murthers, who are fled from Iustice, their Lordships do promise a Reward of Five pounds to such persons, not guilty of the same, as shall apprehend and secure the said Christopher Brown, and Ten pounds for every of the other persons, and a Pardon to such, though privy to the said Murthers, as shall apprehend any of the said Offenders.

This proceeding stopped the Issue of Blood that way, and rendred the Soldiers more secure in their Quarters and other Places where they came, the Irish for fear of being taken notice of, giving them every where, in the places subject to Their Majesties, better Usage.

About the latter end of April, Lieutenant-General Ginkle came from Kilkenny to Dublin, and many of the General Officers, to consult with the Lords Justices about the Affairs of the Campaign, and concert Matters advantageous to their Majesties Service; and the Monmouth Yatch arrived with Money to that purpose, as likewise several Ships with Recruits of Horse and Foot. So that the Train of Artillery being by this time drawn out, the Soldiers began to draw from their Winter-Quarters nearer Dublin, and Waggons and Carriages were provided on all hands, and Parties were sent out to remove the Enemies Posts, that the Spring being come, the Forage might not be wastfully destroyed.

Some of Captain Green's Militia Dragoons, marching into the Enemies Quarters, killed divers of the Rapparees, and set fire to the place that harboured them: And Quarter-Master Chalagan with a Party, beat the Enemies Party abroad, took divers Prisoners, and some of note, with a considerable Booty; and by lying in the Marish Fields, a great many of the Enemies best Horse died, and their Provision grew very scanty, which occasioned many to desert, some going to their Habitations, and others coming over to us, where such as were able were received.

About the middle of April, 1691. one Captain Fitz-Gerald, of the Enemies Party, marched out with about 700 Men of the standing Troops, to attack a strong Stone-house called Croghan, near Philips-Town, which although it was guarded only by a Corporal and 8 or 9 Soldiers, made a resolute Defence, killing about 12 of the Enemy, and had done them greater damage, had not their Powder failed, at what time they were constrained to Capitulate, and give up the place. However, we were not long behind-hand with them, for on the Fourth of the next Month a small Party of our Troops was marched by Major Wood, from Mountmelick to Castle-Cuff, with 300 Foot, being Detachments of Colonel Lloyd's and the Lord George Hamilton's Regiments, and 50 Horse of Colonel Bierly's, and dividing his Foot into several Parties, in order to surprize the Rapparees in the Bogs and Woods, and with his Horse kept along the skirts of the Bogs, to hinder their getting off, by which meas about 70 of them were killed, and a Booty recovered, which he sent away, and a Guard of 30 Men, and in the mean while, with 30 Foot and 34 Horse, beyond the Toger of Mallyhone, when about Ten in the Morning he discovered two Bodies of Men of the Enemies Army, each about 400, marching silently between the Woods and the Mountains, but when they found our Men had espied them, they beat up their Drums.

Upon this the Major drew up his Horse and Foot in a ploughed Field, and bid them Defiance; so that the Enemies Granadiers, thinking that our Men, discouraged at their number, would have run, came over the Hedge, but finding they stood firm to expect them, they stood, not advancing any further: In the mean while, a Detachment of the Enemy charged those Men on the side of the Wood that were sent away with the Booty; whereupon the Major wheeled off by the Skirts of the Wood, to succour them, who defended themselves by firing very briskly on the Enemy, being commanded by Lieutenant Ellis, and having got the Horse and Foot over the Bog, 80 more of his Men came to him, and thereupon he ordered the Foot to march in two Divisions on each side the River, he marching between them with the Horse, when being advanced somewhat near the Enemy, and thinking the Horse might do most Service, in taking a Compass about, and falling on the Rear, wheeled about with an Intention to Surround them, which they perceiving, and at the same time

being pressed very hardly by the Foot, began to make an orderly Retreat; which the Major perceiving, broke in upon their Flank with the Horse, which put them to rout and disorder, and soon after to open flight, whilst our Horse and Foot pursued them through the Woods, and down to the Bogs killing about 150, and among them Captain Charles, and 2 Lieutenants, taking Prisoners Major John Fitz-Patrick, who commanded them, and 5 Captains, 9 Lieutenants, and 2 Ensigns, belonging to the several Regiments of Colonel Butler, Colonel Robert Grace, Colonel Luttrells Dragoons, Colonel Moor, and Sir Maurice Eustace, and about 150 private Soldiers, among which were 6 Serjeants, 17 Corporals, an Adjutant-Major, a Chyrurgeon, 3 Drums, and about 150 Musquets. Which Victory is to be accounted the more brave and great, because the Courage and Resolution of our Men carried it against such odds, we having only a Corporal killed, and Adjutant Robinson, with two Foot Soldiers and a Trooper wounded.

Nor was this all the Success about this time, for 110 Foot, commanded by Captain Clayton, being sent for from Cork to relieve the Garrison of Ballymaggooly; they were in their march observed by a considerable Body of the Enemies Horse, but they durst not Attack them; yet those that were relieved, marched out about Twelve in the Evening, commanded by Captain Thorncroft and Lieutenant Hays; and about break of Day they were discovered by about 300 of the Enemies Horse and Dragoons, who it was thought lay in wait for them; as also a considerable number of Rapparees: and our Men being all Foot, thought not the open Fields secure against the Horse, but for their better Defence, drew into an old Pound, having a Wall about it Breast-high; when by this time the Enemies advance Party coming up offered them Quarter; but they answered only by the firing of their Musquets; however, all the Enemies Troops being come up, they made many Attacks upon our Men, to force them from their Strength, yet they sustained their firings with little hurt; but in returning it, killed a great many of the Enemy, who were commanded by Brigadier Carrol and Sir James Cotton, which so discouraged them, that after they had offered our Men Quarter upon Surrendring, and it was refused, that they marched off, carrying away the wounded and most noted of those that were killed; yet they left behind 3 Captains and 10 Troopers slain, and Major Slingsby desperately wounded, which they thought were too near our shot to be carried off; and in all they had between 40 and 50 killed and wounded, and of ours 10 were killed, and 5 wounded, and Major Slingsby was carried Prisoner to Cork. And much about this time one Walter Brown, who had been High Constable of the Barrony of Delwin, being taken as a Spy, was Executed, and Captain Pallasor, being abroad with a Party of our Men, consisting of about 40 Firelocks of the Army, and 20 of the Militia, was by the subtil Insinuation and Treachery of one Terence Megral, drawn into an Ambush of two of the Enemies Regiments of Foot, and some Troops of Horse, which in that Exigency made him betake to the Ruins of an old Castle, where he caused his Men to fortifie and defend themselves, which they did, continually firing upon the Enemy, till all their Powder was spent, and then prayed for Quarter; and having it granted them, they were carried Prisoners to Nenagh; yet the Militia and others under the Command of Col. Piper, had good success in clearing the Country in dispersing the Rapparees, and dispossessing the Enemies Regular Troops of such advantageous Posts, from whence they might annoy By-Inroads, the Countries under Their Majesties Obedience, so that they began to shrink together into a narrower

Circumference.

Now great Stores coming daily from England, and a Recruit for our Army every day expected. The time for Action drawing near, the Lords Justices (that nothing might be wanting that was conducing to Their Majesties Service) caused their Proclamation to be published for the Armies better Accommodation, the Substance being in the following manner, viz.

WHereas the Army is now to draw into the Field, where it will be necessary that Provisions be brought in from time to time for its supply; and that in order thereunto, all due Encouragement be given to Sutlers and other Persons that shall repair thither for that purpose, they do strictly Charge and Command all Officers Civil and Military, and Soldiers of their Majesties Army, not to disturb or molest any Sutler, or other Person that shall have a Warrant from the Colonel of any Regiment, or leave from the Lords Iustices, or the Commander in chief of their Majesties Forces, to follow the Camp for this Service, that they do not presume to take any thing from them, or use any Violence towards them, upon pain of being proceeded against with the utmost Severities: And all Colonels, and other Officers in chief, are to take care, that the Officers and Soldiers ad pay for all such things as they shall be furnished with by the Sutler, according to the Rates that shall from time to time be settled. And that the Forces may be more plentifully supplied, and and those unnecessary Persons prevented from following the Camp, who are only an Incumbrance to it; and it being found by experience, that the Country has suffered extreamly by them, they have not only robbed and plundered it themselves, but have inticed the Soldiers to do the same; for the preventing of it for the future, and that the Quarters may be the better secured, whilst the Army is in the field, from Rapparees and other disaffected People, the Lords Iustices do hereby order and direct all their Majesties Protestant Subjects, as well as Papists, to stay at, or repair to their respective Habitations, for the preservation and improvement of the same, and that no person or persons whatsoever, except such as come thither with Provisions for the use of the Army, or upon some lawful occasion approved of by the Commanders in chief, do follow the Camp upon pain of Death.

And that the People whom this War had scattered into divers places, leaving many destitu of Habitations, might again be settled, anothe Proclamation was issued out to this effect;

That all the Inhabitants of the Counties of Wterford and Tipperary, do retire within Three da to their respective Houses or Habitations, or to som adjacent Garrison, if they could not go home wit security.

And those belonging to the Counties of Cork, Lmerick and Kerry, are forthwith to repair eithe to their own Houses or Habitations, if they have a or else to some of the Garrisons there, to be employ in the Militia for the defence of the Country wh the Army is in the field, according to such Orders as shall be given them for the Publick Sevice.

And Lieutenant-General Ginkle, Command in chief of their Majesties Forces in Ireland, to be behind or wanting in any thing, exhibi an Order to this effect, viz.

That all Officers and Soldiers, and other Pers whatsoever, were strictly charged not to press Horse, Carts or Carriages, without Licence first from the Lords Iustices, or himself in writing. And whereas that the Militia being to be in Arms for the Defence of the Country, whilst the Army remained in the field, no Person should

press any Horse actually listed in the said Militia, under any pretence whatsoever.

About this time some other Transport ships arrived from England, and brought a great quantity of all sorts of Military Provisions, and about Twenty thousand Arms, also Ordinance and Stores; whilst the Enemies great expectation of the like supply from France failed them in great measure, that King seeming now to grow weary of a War that proved so expensive to him without profit, and expecting to be sharply pressed this Summer in Flanders, by the Confederate Army, under the Command of the King of England, send indeed some Officers, and a few Clothes, and such like matters, but seemed frugal in husbanding his Troops for a shelter from a Storm he expected earlier home; which did not a little discourage the Irish, and made them again to desert numbers: and their falling off had been greater, had not their Priests taken them to task, and insinuated how meritorious it was to fight with and destroy the Hereticks.

While these things passed, Captain White of the Lord George Hamilton's Regiment, detach'd hundred Men under the Command of Captain Johnston, who marched to Belnamona in Tings County, and surprized by break of day two Troops of Dragoons of Brigadier Clifford's, and three Troops of Horse of the Lord Merrion's Regiment, killing Lieutenant Archibald, Quarter-Master Barnwell, and 15 Dragoons, took 2 Ensigns, and 9 other Prisoners.

The Governour of Clonmel marching from that place with a Detachment of Horse, and two Troops of the Militia Dragoons came by Night into the Enemies Quarters, towards Michael's Town; but not finding them there, the Rapparees upon his Return fired out of the Wood, which he immediately causing to be surrounded, so ferreted them about, that 30 of them, together with Casheen their Ring-Leader or Captain, were killed. And 250 Foot, and 20 Horse commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Hodson, marching from Mountmelick, he posted them at Kilkapog by break of day, where the Foot entered the Woods and Bogs, and the Horse securing the skirts, they hunted out and killed about 18 of the Enemy that lay lurking there to surprize such as passed that way; and indeed these sort of Enemies were more dangerous and cruel where they mastered, than the Regular Troops, but so cowardly withal that they would not stand a Charge, if they perceived the Match was but any thing near equal; an Instance of which may be observe in this, viz.

A Party of Colonel Brewer's Men being upon their March towards Kinegad, a great Body of Rapparees lay in Ambush, yet durst not come out for fear of being worsted, though our Men were much inferior to them in number but let them pass; when so it happened, though very unfortunately, that a Serjeant and 4 Soldiers of this Party lagged behind a considerable way; upon these the Rapparees seized, and though on their knees they begged for Quarter, yet they murdered them, and not satisfied with their Deaths, they bored out their Eyes, and mangled their dead Bodies; but the next day three of the Murderers were taken and brought to Mullingar, where one of them accused the other two of the Fact; they were upon such Conviction immediately hanged up: and Captain Poyne soon after falling upon the whole Knot of them with a Party of 110 Men of the Garrison of Mullingar, put to the rout, and dispersed throughout the Country, killing between 40 and 50 of them. And now since we have had occasion to speak so much of these Rapparees in the Series of this History, some may be inquisitive to know what manner of people they are: To which I answer,

They are a sort of Vagabonds and Thieves, not caring to Work, or take any Employment upon them; a mixture of Irish with other Nations, who herding together, take all opportunities, where they are strongest, to plunder, burn and murder, their hands being against all, and the hands of all against them, to destroy as Beasts of Prey. They rejoice at Wars and Troubles, because then they have liberty they think to do what they please. Their Dwellings for the most part are Cabins, or moveable Houses, and their skulking places Bogs, Woods and Mountains. They are not held as Soldiers, nor included in the Articles of War, but lie at the mercy of those that take them, without their being obliged to give them any Quarter, though they crave it. Their Apparel, unless they rig themselves by Plunder, is so miserable, that they go in a manner naked.

Yet these hopeful Sticks, the Commanders of the Irish Army encourage, and put Weapons into many of their hands, to harass and destroy the Countries under their Majesties Obedience.

Yet they have been so often met with upon their Incursions, that about 4000 of them have come short home since this War begun.

And furthermore to encourage the People to be vigilant, and to discourage such Rakeshame the Lords Justices and Council of Ireland, put forth a Proclamation in these words or to this effect:

THAT to prevent the Robberies, wild Burnings of Buildings, Corn and Hay Murders and Insurrection, with which the parts of the Kingdom under their Majesties Obedience was threatened by the Rebels and their Adherents, during the time their Majesties Army should be upon their march to the Frontiers, or in the Quarters then possessed by the Rebels, they have thought it necessary, and do thereby publish and declare That the Popish Irish Inhabitants of the respective Baronies under their Majesties Obedience, where any Rebels commonly call Rapparees, shall commit any such Robberies Burnings or Murders; or where any such Insurrection shall happen, if they do not immediately give Notice of such Rapparees and Insurrections respectively to the Justice of Peace, or chief Officer of the Militia next to their Habitations, and assist him in the taking and destroying them, and in the suppression of Insurrections; that then they, where such Fact shall be committed, neglecting their Duties, shall be deemed Confederates with the said Rebels, and Enemies of their Majesties Government: And by Order to be given by the Lords Justices, as occasion shall require, shall be proceeded against with the utmost severity of Military Execution. And they do further Order, That no protected Irish Papist shall be abroad out of his or their Dwelling-place of Abode, after the hours of Nine at Night, or before the hours of Four in the Morning, under the Pain and Penalty of being put out of their Majesties Protection. And if after the Thirtieth of May, 1691. any Arms or Ammunition shall be found upon the persons, or in the possession of any such Irish Papists, he or they shall be looked upon as Rebels, and punished accordingly: And as they intend severely to punish all such as shall offend in the particulars above-mentioned, so they do assure all those Irish Papists who live under their Majesties protection, that they behaving themselves as becomes good Subjects, shall have the benefit thereof.

These Proceedings made many of the Papists stir to prevent the mischief, who before stood laughing in their sleeves at the Damages their Protestant Neighbours sustained, though to curry favour in a dissembling manner, they often shewed them

a fair Countenance, and seemed to pity their Losses. And Major O Neal and some others, came over from the Enemy, and took the advantage of their Majesties Protection.

But whilst these things were transacting, one Mark Baggot apparelling himself in Womens Clothes, made it his business to spy into our Quarters, and the manner of Affairs; but his too much inquisitiveness discovering him, he was seized, and being sentenced by a Court Marshal, he was executed at Dublin on the 20th of May.

The Season thus far in a forwardness, gave a favourable Invitation to the Army, for their taking the field, when a Party of the Irish Army, consisting of 150 Men, thinking to be early at it, and do some notable Exploit to be talked on, came to Castle-Lions, and took thence a few of the poor peoples Cows; but Colonel Donep with about 20 Danes, and a like number of the Militia Dragoons pursued, overtaking them at Ballyderdawn, where a Lieutenant with 8 Danes, and 6 Dragoons, beat off 60 of them who had lined the Hedges, in which Action the Lieutenant was killed; but the Colonel coming up with his Party, and being reinforced with 50 fresh Men, he still pursued them, killing about 50 of them, of which 2 were Commission Officers, took 40 Horses, and his Men got indifferent store of Plunder.

This was followed with other Successes of the like nature, nor could any great Actions be expected, by reason the Armies were not as yet in the field, our staying for the arrival of more Ships from England; and the Irish upon the like account from France.

And about the latter end of May, 8 Ships with 500 Carriage-Horses, and other Necessaries for the Army came to Dublin, and Lieutenant-General Scravenmore, Major-General Mackay, and Major-General Ruvigny came likewise on Shoar. And now the Train of Artillery consisted of 39 Pieces of Cannon, 12 Field-pieces, and 6 Mortars.

And in the mean while the French General St. Ruth proceeded to model the Irish Army, and give Commissions in his Master's Name, ordering things with an Absolute Power, where their Troops drew together at Loghera in Connaught.

And in the beginning of Iune all things on our part was in a manner in a readiness, the Soldiers by this time being well recruited of the hardships, found many of them in their Winter Quarters; and being often out in Parties.

The Army indeed lay still longer than the Irish expected, which made them promise themselves more success than they were like to meet withal, for the General intending to make a vigorous War, and push on for speedy Victory, and the reducing all places that yet held out, and had refused to submit to their Majesties Obedience, took care so effectually to provide for all things necessary for enterprizing so great an Undertaking, that nothing might be wanting to retard in the least the progress of their Majesties Arms; and because the Stores laid up the Year before as to Forrage, and other things of that nature, whereby the Army might subsist in its March, it was prudently taken into Consideration, that Nature should have time to do her part, in furnishing the Earth with such a sufficiency as might supply what was wanting, if any delays by cross Accidents should happen, that so every thing that could be expected might contribute to the sudden and effectual reducing the Kingdom, and putting an end to so chargeable a War; whereby the Forces upon so happy a Conclusion, as must be at leisure to oppose the grand Disturber of Europe in a more sensible manner; seeing it was concluded his main Policy in assisting the Irish, was only to

divert those Troops he otherwise could not without reason expect, would make him an unwelcome Visit upon his own Frontiers, and joyntly labour to plant the Rightful Monarch in the Field of Golden Lilies.

These Considerations, I say, being of weight, presaged the unparallel'd Success in a great measure, that attended and crowned them to our wishes.

The Irish, and the French in Confederacy with them, held several strong Towns; such as were not thought easily to be reduced; as Balymore, the two Towns of Athlone, Galloway and Lymerick, besides a numerous Army that had already taken the field, and promised to themselves great matters from their Valour and Conduct, as now supporting themselves better disciplined than the Year before; for they had amongst them a great many French Officers, who laboured to exercise and train them up in the Arts and Methods used in the French Army. And indeed, had they had to do with any other Nation but the English, they might have come off better than they did in the oppositions they made; but the ancient British Valour revived in so short a War, took again its insuperable vigour, resolving to overcome all Difficulties, and stick at no Danger, but furiously press on where the least glimmering of Victor presented, and so like a rapid Torrent forcing the opposing Dams, carrying all before it, and Crown their Monarchs with sprouting Laurels and Triumphs.

But not longer to detain the Reader from matter of Fact, which is mainly the intended Scope of this History: The Supplies expected from England being seasonably arrived, and every thing that was thought necessary in a readiness, there wanted but Orders to march; which were not delayed; for now, as is said, the Army being ready to take the field, our Forces were commanded to Decamp, and accordingly Decamped from Mullingar; and the same day the Army was joyned by Lieutenant-General Douglas, with the Northern Troops, and on the Seventh of Iune came before Ballymore, seizing upon all the Enemies Out-posts, which they quitted upon the approach of our Men; but being taken, the Serjeant was hanged for firing after the Communication was then cut off between him and the Town.

In the Afternoon a Battery of four Field-pieces was bent against the Fort, and five Batteries were raised the Night following, from whence our Cannon rent the Walls and Curtains; and the General sent to the Governour to let him know, That if he and the Garrison would Surrender within two hours, he would save their Lives, and make them Prisoners of War; if not, they must expect no Quarter.

To which the Governour made no direct Answer; but reply'd, He hoped to get better Terms.

Our Cannon having made two great Breaches, and four Boats brought from Mullingar, put into the Water, the fear of a present Storm made the Besieged hang out a white Flag, and Colonel Bourk, with several Officers, came and submitted to the General at discretion: So that Colonel Earl with 400 Men marched in and took possession of the place; in which there was a Garrison of 780 Soldiers, besides 259 Rapparees well armed, and about 1000 Women and Children.

In this Action we had 8 Men killed, and the Enemy above 150.

This important place thus reduced, and the Prince of Wirtemberg having joyned the Army with about 12000 Horse and Foot, the March was directed towards Athlone.

On the Nineteenth our Men came before the place, where they had put up the French Colours in four parts of the Town, to make us believe there were a great

many French ingarrisoned in it: but this hindred not; for by Ten in the Morning a Battery of Ten eighteen Pounders was finished; and playing upon the Great Bastion, in a short time the Face-flank and Curtain were laid in Rubbish, and the General ordered the Assault to be made in this order.

First there advanced 300 detach'd Granadiers.

Then 50 Pioneers with more Faggots.

Then 200 Feusileers, supported by two Regiments of Foot.

After them 200 Pioneers with more Faggots.

Then 20 Men with Axes to cut the Barrocades, if any opposed.

So that about Six in the Evening, on the Twentieth of Iune, the Signal was given to fall on, which was the Discharge of all the Cannon in Battery.

At first the Enemy seemed resolved to defend the Breach; but upon the first flight of the English Granadoes, they scattered and fled in much confusion over the Bridge to the Irish Town on Connaught side, some leaping into the Shannon for haste, and there perished in the Waters.

Our Men immediately entred the English Town; but lying somewhat open to the Enemies shot on the other side the River, some few were killed, and others wounded; but the Engineers soon raised Blinds to shelter them.

On our part of note, Lieutenant-Colonel Goar, and Lieutenant-Colonel Kirk of Villier's Regiment were killed, one entring the Breach, and the other surveying the Town from a Hill.

The Siege was carried on against the other Town with great Resolution; so that having battered it till the Walls and Castle were partly beat down, and perceiving it saultable, order was then given for the storming of the place.

On the 28th of Iune, about Seven in the Morning, much in the same order as the former Attack was made, yet the Detachments were greater, as being a stronger place: but before our Men could be in a readiness, a small part of the Enemy came and set fire to a close Gallery laid over the Arch of a Stone-bridge, they had broken down, but were many of them killed in the Attempt; yet it deferred the Attack till the Thirtieth.

However the Cannon and Bombs ceased not to play, and do terrible Execution, setting the Houses on fire, and beating down all before them.

About Six in the Afternoon the Signal was given to fall on by ringing the Church-Bell; whereupon they entred the Ford below the Bridge, and pressed with such vigour upon the Enemy, that they forced them to quit the Trenches, and within the space of half an hour made themselves Masters of all their Outworks, and the Ruins of the Castle where they had fortified themselves with Sconces; and Major-General Maxwell with 200 Soldiers, and divers Officers of note, were made Prisoners.

Yet in the Soldiers over-running the Town in the first fury, a great many were killed; insomuch, 2000 are computed to be slain from the beginning of the Siege, till the English were entire Masters of the Town.

The place was taken in the sight of the Irish Army, who, when too late, were sending a Detachment to their Relief. There were found only 6 Pieces of Brass Cannon, and 2 Mortars, but little store of Provision and Ammunition.

The Principal Officers kill'd of the Irish were Brigadier Mackellicuddy.

The Colonels Mac Mahon, O Neal, O Gard, and Grace.

The Lieutenant-Colonels, Mac Genis and Barnwell, also Major Murray.

The Enemy had all the advantage imaginable to Relieve this important Place, as lying with their whole Army on the other side, but a little distance from it, where we had no Forces; or if any, none capable of opposing them at that time; yet so infatuated they were, that relying on its strength, they still had a confidence that the Town beyond the River would baffle the English Courage, notwithstanding they saw the other Town was taken with a very little resistance.

Monsieur St. Ruth, and other of their chief Commanders, were reported to be often in it, viewing its Works and Fortifications, and assured themselves it would at least be a great part of the Summers Work to reduce it, if they were not in the end obliged to draw off from before it; and the rather, because some part of our Army had been before it, and gone off without any considerable Success, or doing any great matters against the Place.

But their Imaginations answered not, as it has appeared. Their Expectations, and those Supplies, as is said that they sent, came so unsonably late, that all the advantage they had, was to put a stop to our Mens pursuing too far such as got out of the Town, and fled for shelter towards their Army. This sensible Blow greatly damped the Courage and Resolution of the Enemy, who before had promised to do great things, and made them bethink themselves of taking new measures; insomuch that some took the opportunity, as they found occasion, to desert.

The French seemed discontented with the weak Resistance of the Irish; and every thing appeared more and more dreadful to this numerous Army.

When several Consultations were held what was best to be done, whether to remove or expect the English in that Camp; for they could not propose any thing less to themselves, than that after this Success our Forces would give them a nearer Visit, and attempt the dislodging them from a place so near a Town newly taken, now very weak in it self by Battery. And though they talked high, yet in all their Debates it did not, it seems, appear they had any great mind to come to a fight; but rather to delay our Army, till the Season should advance to put a stop to any considerable opportunity, or till they might find some great advantage to further their purpose.

Whilst the Enemies Considerations run to this purpose, our Men were gathering the Plunder of the Place; which was not so considerable as in so strong a Town might have been expected; for besides what had been burnt in the Fires that had happened by throwing in of Bombs, and destroyed in the beating down of Houses, some of the chief Inhabitants early apprehending this Siege, had removed what was valuable, together with themselves, to distant places, where they thought them more secure; though by the way part fell into the hands of the Rapparees, who distinguished not between Friend or Foes, where they found opportunity to get Booty. But to come nearer.

The Enemy, after several Debates, perceiving our Men were absolute Masters of the Place, which was in a manner laid in Rubbish by the throwing in 600 Bombs, and the force of 1200 great Shot, they came to a Result; and it was concluded immediately to raise their Camp, and march some Miles further; which they did: and to increase their number, drew the Garrisons of Sligo, James-Town, and Lanesborough, quitting them to those that would come and take possession.

As soon as the Walls of Athlone were a little repaired, the General left a Garrison there under the Command of Colonel Lloyd; and drew out to observe the Enemies

motion.

The Enemy, to amuze us, gave out, they were resolved to come to a Battel; when for the supply of our Army, divers Vessels with Ammunition and other Stores, arrived from England, and bringing over likewise the Earl of Portland's Regiment of Horse, who soon joyned the Army.

It was now resolved to dislodge the Enemy, or oblige them to fight.

Their Majesties Forces on the Tenth of Iuly passed the River, the Foot over a Bridge of Boats below the Town, and the Horse over a Stone-bridge that had been repaired for their more advantagious passage, and marched to Ballinsloe, a place on the River Sac.

The Enemy lying three Miles distant, very advantagiously encamped at a place called Aghrim, a small Town, stretching their Left towards Kilconnel-Abbey, and their Right upon the Hills of Kilcomodon, having two very difficult Bogs before them, through which the Roads go to Galloway: And on the Left was the Ruines of an old Castle, where an Intrenchment was made and lined with Musquetiers; and on the Right likewise were several Retrenchments for the Security of their Camp.

The English Army passed the River Sac, the Foot and Artillery over a Stone-bridge, and the Horse by two Fords, forcing the Out-Guards to retreat, whilst our Left Wing of Horse advanced beyond the Bog that covered the Enemies Right, and made way for the Foot to come in, between them and that.

Our Cannon fired upon the Enemies Guards at the end of the Defile or dirty Lane that leads to Aghrim, dislodged them that defended it, whilst our Horse and Foot took their Posts, pouring in their Shot.

The Enemy drew down a great Body of Horse towards our Left, and were so strongly possessed behind the high Banks of the Ditches, that they held our Foot in dispute for 2 hours, before they could gain any thing considerable upon them; but at last we prevailed, and forced them to give way, notwithstanding fresh Recruits of Horse and Foot were sent to sustain them, as they were pushed back; and although three Battalions of Foot advanced on the Right, over the Skirts of the Bog, and a small Rivulet that discharged it self into the Sac, where in a Corn field others of the Enemies Battalions and Squadrons stood firm to the Charge; yet they notwithstanding maintained their ground, till more of our Regiments and Squadrons advanced to support them; and then Charging up the Hills where the Enemies Squadrons were posted, gave them a warm Entertainment.

In the mean time our Left had opportunity to beat the Irish from their Ground; and at the same time the Right pressing upon them, disordered them to that degree, that a general Rout of their Horse ensued; and their Foot thereupon being hotly charged, fell into disorder; and though they had made a resolute Resistance, they were obliged to quit the field, and were pursued by our Army four Miles; but then Night coming on, and the difficulty of the ways hindred the further pursuit, it being 6 in the Evening when the Armies engaged, and near 9 before they broke and fled.

The Enemies Army was superiour to ours, consisting of 20000 Foot, and 8000 Horse, and had by their Encampment all the advantage; yet our Men gained an entire Victory, 7000 of the Enemy being killed upon the place.

Among the slain of note were the Lord Galloway, Colonel Moor, Colonel Baker, Colonel Gourdon, a great many Captains, Lieutenants, Ensigns, Cornets, &c. and more particularly Monsieur St. Ruth, the French General, who received here his

Reward for the many Cruelties he used towards the Protestants in France.

Many of note were wounded, of which many mortally, and soon after died of their Wounds.

About 100 Officers and 500 Soldiers were made Prisoners; and all the Enemies Provision, Tents, Baggage and Cannon fell into the hand of our Men, with a great many Colours and Standards, and most of the Arms of the Foot, which to help their speed in flight, they threw away.

This great and entire Victory was obtained with the loss of 600 Men on our side; and of note Major-General Holstable, Colonel Mongats, Colonel Charles Herbert, Major-General Petit, Major Davenish, Major Colt, Major Cornwall, Major Fox, with divers Subalternate Officers.

The wounded of note were the Prince of Hesse Darmstadt, the Lord Cutts, the Lord George Hamilton, Colonel Earl, Lieutenant-Colonel Burdwell, with several Subalternates.

The Enemy in this flight and total rout scattered their Arms and Baggage all the way they fled, thinking as it may be by that means to stay the pursuit: but it availed them little; for such Trifles were not regarded, in comparison of the Great Work that was in hand, to subdue and bring the Kingdom under their Majesties Obedience by an entire Conquest; insomuch, that urged by the Sword behind, and not finding way to escape through the press and throng that was before them, a great many cast themselves into the Bogs and Waterplashes, and of these not very many escaped.

Others that were more nimble of Foot, and had got the start of the press, scampered by known ways, and never left running when the pursuit was given over, till they got to the Woods or Mountains, or into such Bogs where they thought it was impossible to follow them.

The French, who were not so nimble as the Irish, or if they had, yet but very little acquainted with the Country, came mostly by the worst on it, where they were broken and scattered, throwing away their Arms, and crying for Quarter, which in the heat of the Soldiers fury could not be always obtained.

Some of the Enemies Horse indeed retreated pretty indifferently, keeping together as well as the Confusion would permit; but thought it not safe to stay in the Countries thereabout, for fear of being attacked by some of our Detachments the next day; but being got at a great distance, and those that were scattered coming to their Rendezvous, they made a small Body under the Command of Colonel Sheldon, and some other Officers; but the Foot was so entirely dispersed, that we heard little of them afterward, unless such as got into the Places that yet held out, and even there many of the Fugitives were refused, the Garrisons being already filled up and straitned for Provision, so that for a time lying under the Walls, and hankering about without any thing wherewith materially to subsist, many disbanded of themselves, and others by the leave of their Officers, as finding this great Blow had broken their Hopes and Interests in the Kingdom so far, that they even despaired of piecing it together again by force; and withal knowing no doubt, that this would be such unwelcome News to France, that although the late King resided in that Court to sollicite on their behalfs, they could expect but little Succours, seeing all that had been already sent had turned to so little account; and that the English heightened by this Success, knew well enough how to take the advantage, and push on to the

Walls of Lymerick, wherein, as their last Refuge, they had placed some hopes.

Whilst these things were employing the Enemies serious Consideration, care was taken of our wounded Men; and such Prisoners as had been secured, who received very good Usage, and what else was requisite, till they should be disposed of as Prisoners of War.

The Victory thus entirely gained, the Army encamped beyond the place of Battel, and Brigadier Eppinger going out with a strong Party, possessed himself of Portumney, whereupon the Fort and Castle of Bavaher surrendred, and many of the scattered Forces fled to Galloway and Lymerick.

As for the greatest part of the Standards and Colours taken in this Battel, they were sent to England, and there exposed to the publick view of the People, as eminent Trophies of so signal a Victory.

The English Army upon the former Successes, resolute to push on for the entire reducing the Kingdom to their Majesties Obedience, after some refreshment, marched towards Galloway.

Being before the place, the General sent a Trumpet to the Lord Dillon, Governour of the Town, to offer him advantagious Terms in case he Surrendred before the Cannon were planted against the Walls.

But he returned for answer, That Monsieur Ussone the French Lieutenant-General, who commanded, was of the same Opinion with himself, and the rest of the Officers; and that they were resolved to defend the place to the last.

Upon which the Approaches were made, and on the 20th of Iuly by break of day, a Fort or Ravelin on the Hill was attacked, and our Granadiers that were ordered for that purpose, marched with great silence; insomuch that they were not discovered till they were at the Foot of the Glacis, where they delivered their Granado's, and went on to the Pallisado's, entring the Fort.

The Enemy perceiving all was lost, cried for Quarter, leaving our Men Masters of it; so that they strongly retrenched themselves: but hearing that Baldorick O Donnel was on his March to throw himself into Galloway, the Water was bridged over with the Tin Boats, over which passed 6 Regiments of our Foot, and 4 Squadrons of Horse to oppose his Attempt: so that finding he could not effect his Design, he retreated into the County of Mayo, burning and plundering in his way.

The taking this Fort so Alarm'd the Town, that the Governour desired a Parley, and leave to send some Persons to the General to treat about Articles of Surrender; so that three of their Lieutenant-Colonels came out, and as many of ours-entred the Town, by way of Hostage; and after some debate it was agreed, That the Town should be delivered to such Officers as the General should appoint; and in the mean time five Hostages should be sent for the due performance of the Agreement on the Articles; and all the Outworks of the Town put into the Generals hands, the Enemy forbearing to fortifie any thing in the mean-time; and to withdraw all their Cannon from the Walls; but that our Men might be permitted to work and post themselves s they saw convenient, provided they came not within three yards of the Wall, or placed any Cannon on the Batteries that should be made: And that the Garrison and Townsmen should have the benefit of the Lords Iustices Proclamation of Indempnity, which gives them their Estates and Liberties. And further, that those who were desirous to depart, might be conducted to Lymerick, with their Arms, Drums beating, &c and six pieces of Cannon; and have liberty to send to

Tyrconnel, and acquaint him with what they had done, and invite him to do the same at Lymerick.

That pursuant thereto they sent the Lord Clanrickard, with four Officers of note as Hostages, and allowed two Persons sent from the General to enter the Town, and take an Account of the Stores, &c.

The Treaty upon these Considerations coming to a final Conclusion, the Garrison marched out on the 26th of Iuly, D'Vssone the French Lieutenant-General having leave to be on his way to Lymerick, three hours before the rest marched out.

On the 28th of Iuly Matters being settled, and the Place garrisoned, the Army marched away towards Lymerick the only strong Place the Irish held in the Kingdom.

Whilst these things passed, Sir Teague O Regan delivered up Slego to Colonel Mickleburn, and divers other Places of no considerable defence were Surrendred by others.

Baldarick O Donnel, whose Success an old Prophecy had foretold, fearing by the ill luck he all along had had, it was but a Fable, willing to submit with the Men under his Command, sent to desire a Cessation on this particular, and that some place might be assigned him and his followers, till his Majesty was acquainted with his Proposals for coming over; which was in part allowed him, and he afterward was received into their Majesties Protection.

Now our Parties being abroad, entred those Counties that held out, and brought away great Booties of Cattel, defeating divers of the Enemies Detachments that were abroad, plundering the Country.

Upon the approach of the English Army towards Lymerick, the Enemy, who were encamped near it, no sooner perceived the advanced Parties, but their Foot entred the Town, and their Horse drew off further into the Country.

And now Tyrconnel finding the Thread he had spun grew too fine, and ready to break in sunder, vexing at the crosness of Affairs, fell sick and died, as 'tis reported, of Grief, being buried in Lymerick, the place where he died.

On the 11th of August our Army marched from Nenagh to Shalley, about two Miles from the Silver Mines.

The next day to Tusla, where to refresh them they remained one day.

But the next day the General being resolved to push on and prosecute the Success, they had orders to march to Larrick-en-Lysh, about 4 miles from Lymerick, the only place wherein the Enemy reposed their last hopes, as having yet some small glimmering of hope, which they reposed in a continual expectation of some fresh Succours from France.

From Carrick the next day the General went with 1500 Horse and Dragoons within sight of Lymerick, beating in their Out-guards, and taking a view of their Out-works from a Hill that over-look'd the City where our Artillery encamped the last Year; and upon his being there, seval Deserters came over, and confirmed an Account before received, that the Horse were retired to the other side of the Shannon, and their Foot drawn within the Retrenchments.

Further informing, That upon Tyrconnel's Death, a Commission was produced under the late King's hand, which Mr. Plowden (formerly one of the Commissioners of the Revenue) had brought lately from France, empowering Sir Alexander Fitton, Sir Richard Neagle, and the said Plowden, Justices of Ireland.

And a further Account was given, That divers Persons were seized and made Prisoners in Lymerick, by the order of the French General Vssone, for having made some Proposals in order to a timely Surrender. Upon which the General sent them word by a Trumpet, That if they put any Man to death for having a mind to come over to him, he would retaliate it on the Irish Prisoners that had been lately taken, and were now in his power. Of which indeed there were a great many, and some of no mean quality in Titles, besides Officers of considerable note, upon the account of their late Commands in the Irish Garrisons or Army.

On the 16th Sir John Hanmore joyned the General with five Regiments of Foot from Cork, and the Neighbouring Garrisons; as also some other Re-inforcements from divers adjacent places, as well Horse as Foot.

The same day Major-General La-Forest was sent out with a strong Detachment to meet the Cannon, but with some impatience had been expected from Athlone, under the Convoy of Colonel Loyd's Regiment; and though in the mean time a great deal of Rain fell, yet it nothing abated the Courage of the Officers and Soldiers, to go on in prosecuting the intended Siege of Lymerick.

To further whose purpose, a Squadron of English Ships were in the Shannon, who made themselves Masters of a French Ship of considerable Burthen, which had taken in St. Ruth's Horse and Equipage, in order to carry it for France; after which they braved the City of Lymerick, by coming almost within Cannon shot of it.

Whilst these things were doing and the Lord Justice Coningsby, who had been to concert Matters in the Army, was returning from Dublin, the Militia were in a readiness to keep those Parts in quiet, consisting of 1000 Foot, and 500 Horse and Dragoons, having with them 3 Field-pieces; whilst others of the Militia of the neighbouring Counties were advancing to augment their Number, and make them up 3000 effectual Men, under the Command of the Earl of Granard, their business being likewise to secure such Places as might fall into their hands by force, or being abandoned by the Enemy.

The English Army having been some time retarded at Carrick-en-Lesh, in expectation of the heavy Cannon, upon its arrival in the Camp, marched on the 25th of August nearer to Lymerick, and took in divers places by the way, and especially those near Lymerick.

In one Fort new built, and Garrison'd with 600 Men, made great shew of Resistance, yet upon an Attack made by 8 of our Granadiers, after they had fired upon them, killing one of our Men, they made a running Retreat, and by a Covert-way got within their Flank-lines rawn about the Town.

Whilst the Army was preparing for a foral Siege, a considerable Detachment of Foot and Horse, with some Cannon, was sent under the Command of the Prince Hesse Darmstadt, to take in Castle Conel, where the Enemy had Garrison.

Another Party was sent to take in three other Castles which the Enemy had garrison'd in the River below the Town, and enterprized em with good Success; yet at the first going on of our Army before Lymerick, several Field-pieces and Cannons were planted so adantagious to the Enemy, that playing upon a Regiment of Dragoons, and another of Horse, they obliged them to draw off to a further distance; yet our Men advanced to Cromwel's ort, which was quitted, as also was the Line Communication they had made to the church, retiring within the Retrenchments at were better secured by the Cannon of the own. However, to come into Action, a Detachment of

80 Granadiers were commanded to attack one of their Out-works, which was a new Fort guarded by 600 Men, notwithstanding upon the approach of our Granadiers, having discharged their Pieces, they fled by a Covered-way into the Town, and left us Masters of the Fort; yet our Men pushing on, pursued the Fliers, killing some, and taking about 20 Prisoners, losing but one Man in the Action; and the same Night Colonel Dnep, a Commander of the Danish Horse, was killed by a random shot.

On the 26th of August the heavy Cannon and Mortars came up, and our Men began to work on the Lines of Communication, and the next day the Batteries were raised against Thomond-Bridge, whilst the Prince Hesse Darmstadt march'd with a Detachment of Horse, Foot and Dragoons, and 3 Pieces of Cannon to attack Castle Connel; and Lieutenant-General Scravenmore, with another detach'd Party, marched to Carrick Gunnel, which Surrendred upon the first Summons, the Garrison consisting of 250 Men, being made Prisoners of War. And our light Frigats with Ammunition and Provision came to an Anchor within sight of Lymerick; which the Besieged taking for Succours from France, were mainly heightned with Joy; but upon being undeceived, were as much dejected.

Castle Connel, a very strong Fortress, was surrendred to the Prince, and several other small Castles at divers times, in all which were taken about 900 Prisoners.

The Siege began by this time very much to streighten Lymerick, insomuch that the Besieged could not without great difficulty have any considerable Communication with their Parties abroad; for their Horse had been removed by our shot from their Camp that was under the Cannon of the Town, and obliged to march a great way further; yet they appeared very vigilant in guarding the Passes of the Shannon, posting their Troops upon many of the Fords, and frequently sent their Scouts along the further Bank, to observe the motion of our Men, and to give notice to their Main-Guards, if they perceived them about to make an Attempt for passing it. However, that little aail, as will by and by appear.

The reducing of Lymerick being firmly resolved, our Men went on vigorously with the Works, making a Line of Contravallation with 4 Forts, for the better defending it from any Attack the Enemy might make upon it in their Sallies, and raised new Batteries on the Right, almost in the same place where the Attack was made upon the place the last year, the largest of them being within Carbine-shot of the Wall, in a place where it was held not to be extraordinary strong; and indeed the Cannon being mounted, and playing furiously against it, made the Stones shiver, and with a few Balls rent it in several places, that the Breaches began to appear at a great distance, whilst the Bombs thrown into the Town made great havock, so that the Flames of the fired Houses frequently ascending very dreadful, especially when it happened in the Night time, so that it might be discerned for many Miles round the Country, and divers were killed by the breaking of the Shell, blowing up and beating down of Houses, and amongst those that had their lot to fall this way, was the Lady Dillon, and a great many were wounded and disabled from the Service; so that according the report of some Deserters, they began greatly to murmur, especially the Militia, who had been forced thither after the Battel of Aghrim, complaining that their Wives and Children in their absence, were many of them in very great distress; and unless they might have liberty speedily to go and take care of them, they must perish for want: some of them urged the danger the place was in, and not likely

to make a long Resistance against so powerful an Army, that had all manner of Recruits and Supplies at hand, as occasion should require it; when on the contrary, they were shut up within Stone Walls, and could reasonably expect none.

However, to dissipate these Discontents, it was caused to be rumored abroad among the Citizens and Soldiers, that the French were speedily expected with large Succours; but when it appeared very difficult to gain Credit that they could be that way effectually relieved, by reason we had several Frigats carrying a considerable strength of Guns, and Men upon the River to hinder their coming up that way; likewise a prevailing and victorious Army in the Field, to obstruct their putting in Succours by Land; it was then to quiet the Clamour, promised by Monsieur D'Vsson, the French Governour, That the Militia should be dismissed if Succours did not come from France within 12 days.

But he failed them: or had he intended to have sent them home, the difficulty of getting away would have been very great, if not impossible, had they not first had leave from the General; for it was apprehended they would have thrust out a great many useless People to save their Provision, which occasioned a watchful eye upon the Passes, that few could get away without permission; yet some they thrust into an Island in the River, being mostly Protestants, where they must have starved, had not our Men in compassion fetched them off.

During this care, and the vigorous carrying on of the Siege, further care was likewise taken for the suppressing the Parties abroad; whereupon 300 Horse and Dragoons were sent to reinforce those that were abroad, and bring into subjection the small Garrisons the Enemy yet held out against their Majesties in Kerry, and the neighbouring parts; and six Pieces of Cannon were likewise ordered for that Service; so that upon the approach of our Forces, most of them Surrendered without opposition, and all the Country round about became free and open, so that the Country People brought in their Provisions, and other Necessaries, to the great refreshment of our Army; and measures were taken for settling those parts in their Obedience, the People appeared every where to be highly pleased, as now being under a better assurance of safety from Plunder, and the future Inconveniencies of a War, that had wasted almost all they had; so that contrary to the usual manner in this case frequently used, they were so far from flying, for the most part, with the little substance they had left, that the Villagers, and others that had taken Refuge there, met their Conquerours with Tears of Joy, and welcomed them as their Deliverers; Peace and Rest being ever most sweet and pleasant to those, who precipitating themselves unadvisedly into Misfortunes, have had leisure to consider their Error; and by the sharp convincing Arguments of Suffering, have known what it is to be rash, in undertaking what they could not reasonably expect to go through with against the prevailing Arms of a powerful Nation, contending with which Ireland has always been succesless.

Things being thus ordered, the Out-Parties, unless so many as could keep the places taken in Obedience, returned to the Camp, carrying thither some Prisoners of note; and amongst others, the Lord Castle Connel was brought thither; where, notwithstanding the advancing of the Season, the Soldiers shewed much resolution and cheerfulness in their Undertaking to carry on their Works, and manage all other Matters for the Accomplishment of the main End of so brave an Undertaking; and though the Enemies great Guns from the Walls, Castles and Towers of the Town,

kept a continual thundering; yet the great shot did not obstruct the progress they made in their advances.

On the 30th of August 9 Mortars played against Lymerick, whose Bombs set fire to several Houses; but the flame was soon extinguished.

The next day 9 Pieces of Cannon were bent upon the Bridge to ruin it, and hinder thereby the Enemies Communication with their Camp: And that Night 2 Mortars more of 18 Inches Diameter, were placed in Battery; and two Batteries, one of fourteen, and the other of ten Pieces, all Twenty four Pounders, were finished, and some Deserters came over, who gave but a melancholly Account of the posture of Affairs in the Town, as to their being badly armed, and worse provisioned.

Now whilst the Siege went successfully on, upon Advice that a great Party of Rapparees were drawn together in the County of Kerry, mixed with some of the Enemies Horse, the General ordered Brigadier Levison, with 1500 Horse and Dragoons to march against them, of which they had no sooner notice, but they divided into two Parties for their better Retreat; and the Brigadier did the like, and with part of his Detachment pursued one of the Parties, whilst Colonel Nieuwenhuys did the like by the other; the Brigadier soon overtook his Party, which consisted of two Regiments of Horse, and a great number of Rapparees, which our Men charged so desperately, they making no considerable resistance, that they were soon broken and in rout, most of them being killed or taken Prisoners, and a great Booty recovered which they had got in ravaging the Country. The Colonel did the like by the Party he pursued; which gave the Villages rest from their fears of burning and plundering, &c.

Our Cannon and Bombs continuing to play against Lymerick, the former beat down thirty Yards of the Wall of the English Town on the North-east side, dismounting the Enemies Cannon, and laying them in Rubbish, whilst the latter set fire to three of their Magazines, one of Brandy, and two of Biskets; the Fire lasting till Morning, and doing great damage, so that to save their other Provisions, they hastily removed them to more distant places; and their Horse that Encamped along the River, being removed by the Guns of our Frigats, encamped between the Town and Killaloo, that they might be at hand to defend the Passages of the Shannon. And now the General resolving the Army should pass the Shannon, in order to attack the Irish Horse in the County of Clare, and to streighten the Town on that side, the better to conceal the Design, a shew was made, as if he intended to ship away the heavy Cannon, and quit the small Castles and outward Fortifications; which the Enemy taking for his being about to raise the Siege gave a great shout for Joy. But that Night our Men laid the Pontons over the River, about a Mile above the Town, and early the next Morning the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, with a Detachment of Horse and Foot, had passed over undiscovered by the Enemy; but as soon as Brigadier Clifford, who lay with 4 Regiments of Dragoons to guard the Passage, perceived our Troops had gained the Banks, he brought down his Men on Foot, their Horses being at Grass; but at the first Charge they fell into disorder, and from that to open flight.

Being pursued by our Men, a great many of them were killed, some taken Prisoners in the flight, most of them flung away their Arms, and left their Tents, Baggage, Saddles, Bridles, and other Accoutrements to be divided amongst our Men, with 2 Pieces of Cannon, and the Standard of Maxwel.

The Enemies Horse that encamped higher near Killaloo taking the Alarm, drew out; but it was only to get time to take down their Tents, and cover their Baggage; for as soon as our Troops advanced towards them, and had passed the first Defile, they hastily marched away in some disorder towards the Mountains.

On the 15th of September the Lord Lisburn, as he was quitting the Trenches, was killed with a Cannon Bullet; and the next day Capt. Taaf came over from the Enemy, giving an Account, That the Town was almost ruined with our Bombs and great Guns; and that they had not above ten days Bread for Subsistence, the Garrison not consisting of above 600 able Men.

Whilst these things were doing, Col. Michelburn marched with a Detachment of his Regiment, 500 of the Militia, 2 Troops of Dragoons, and 6 Field-pieces, encamping at Drumchiefle, and then advancing towards Slego, which again was in the Enemies hands, beat in their Out-guards, and being joyned by the Lord Granard, who a little before had reduced the Castle of Balymont, that Garrison apprehensive of the danger they were in, capitulated almost upon the same Articles that were allowed to Galloway, including in the Capitulation the Castles of Bellaby, New-Town, and Castle-Bourk, which were to be taken care of, provided they Surrendred within 4 hours after Summons. And hereupon the Fort on the 15th of September was delivered up, and 600 Men marched out under the Command of Sir Teague O Regan, and left in the place 16 pieces of Cannon, and Col. Michelburn was constituted Governour: And now to return again to Lymerick.

Whilst the Siege was yet carried vigorously on, the General, with Lieutenant-General Scravenmore, being on the other side of the Shannon with 5000 Horse and Dragoons, and a proportionable Detachment of Foot marched into the County of Clare with 12 Field-pieces and 7 or 8 days Provision, to oblige the Enemies Horse to fight, or drive them further from Lymerick; whereupon they not only avoided coming to Action, but many of them dispersed and disbanded, so that their number daily lessened.

Brigadier Levison with 250 Horse and Dragoons had fallen upon the Enemy in Kerry, where they were about 3000 strong, and routed them, killing a great many, and taking divers Officers Prisoners; by which means their Majesties Forces were entire Masters of the County: So that the General being now on Clare side of Lymerick with a strong Body of Horse, 10 Regiments of Foot, and 14 Pieces of Cannon; the rest of the Army remaining under the Duke of Wirtemberg for the Security of the Works on the other side, on the 22d of September about Noon, our Troops drew up before the English Town, though the Enemies Cannon played upon them all the while from the Casle and several Towers, as also the small shot from the Flankers and Outworks.

About four in the Afternoon the General ordered a Detachment to attack the Fort near Thomond Bridge. Whereupon the Enemy sent two great Detachments out of the Town, to support and defend those that were in the Fort: but our Men marched on with such Courage and Bravery, that notwithstanding this Reinforcement, they bore down all before them, pursuing with hot Execution the flying Enemy over the Bridge, and brought such a Terroure upon the City, that Monsieur D Vsson, the French Governour of Lymerick, durst not lower the Draw-Bridge to let in his own Men, dreading least ours should enter with them; so that crouding on the Bridge in great numbers, our Men by perpetually pouring their Vollies of shot amongst

them made a miserable slaughter; insomuch, that from the foot of the Bridge to the Draw-bridge, nothing was to be seen but heaps of dead Bodies discolouring the River with Blood, and 600 were computed to be killed in this Action, and about 130 taken Prisoners; amongst whom was Col. Skelton, who being very much hurt, died soon after of his wounds; and our Men during this hot dispute, being very much exposed to the fire of the Town, were about 300 of them killed and wounded, but none of note.

This resolute Enterprize of our Men brought such a Terrour upon the Garrison, that in the Afternoon a Parley was beaten round the Town, and notice was given, that the People were very much enraged against the French Governour for suffering so many Men to be cut off, by keeping them out of the City, that they had insulted, and could hardly be kept from using violence.

The beating this Parley was to desire a Cessation of Firing and casting in Bombs; which was allowed till 9. the next Morning, when the Colonels Sarsfield and Wahop came out, and desired the Truce might continue a day longer, and that they might send to the 1500 Horse commanded by Sheldon in the County of Clare, to know whether they would be included in the Capitulation; which was allowed: And on Septemb. 25. Col. Sheldon, and some of his Officers to our Camp, and had leave given him to go into Lymerick, and consult with the Officers in Garrison; and the next day Sarsfield and Wahop came out again, and dined with the General, and Hostages were proposed to be exchanged, which being concluded on, the L. Cutts, Sir David Collier, Col. Pper, and Col. Tiffany were sent by the General; and the Town sent out the Lords Westmeath, Trimelstown, Lowth, and Evagh; so that the Cessation was continued, and the Garrison sent out their Proposals; but they were such as the General could not approve of; and therefore instead of answering them, he sent in twelve Articles which he would allow; and not to be unready to speak his mind in another Language, in case the Truce should be broken by their refusal, he ordered the Cannon and Mortars to remain charged on their Batteries, ready to fire upon the first Command; whih made the Besieged more reasonable in their Demands: so that the Commissioners for the Treaty coming forth again the same day, had a long Conference with those appointed to treat with them by the General, and became more moderate.

A very good prospect of Accommodation presented at this time; for we had of their Prisoners taken in the last Action, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 9 Captains, 7 Lieutenants, and 6 Ensigns. And this being likely to be a general Treaty for the Settlement of the Kingdom, the Lords Justices set forward from Dublin to be assisting at it, and arrived in the Camp the first of October, and after some Conferences with the Commissioners on the part of the Garrison, and their Troops in the County of Clare, the Articles of Surrender of the City of Lymerick, and the Castles of Clare and Ross, with all other Places and Castles that were at that time in the hands of the Irish, were on the Third of October concluded and agreed on, and signed by the General and Lords Justices on the one side, and by the French Governour, and the Persons deputed by the Garrison on the other; and thereupon a Stone-Fort, and one of the Gates was put into the General's hands the same Evening; and the next day five of our Regiments marched into the Irish Town, it being among other things agreed, That the French, and such as are willing to go beyond the Seas, may continue in the English Town and the Island, till they can be Transported, and

Shipping are to be got ready for that purpose.

And seeing upon the Articles of this Capitulation, the quiet and settlement of the Country consisted, and upon signing which, entirely returned to its Obedience, it is requisite the Reader should not be ignorant at least of the Substance or Chief Matters contained in them: They consisting in two Parts, Civil and Military.

As for the Civil Part, it gave the Roman Catholicks the Exercise of their Religion, as far as was consistent with the Laws of Ireland, and as they enjoyed it in the Reign of King Charles the Second, &c. and to all Persons in general that had been in Arms, or otherwise under King James, except forfeiting Persons out of the Kingdom, should be repossessed of what they could justly Claim, or were lawfully Entitled to in the Reign of King Charles the Second, and at any time since, by any Law or Laws that were in force in his Reign. And those of Trades or Callings to return to them, and Exercise them as in the Reign of King James the Second, on condition they took the Oath of Allegiance made by the English Parliament the First Year of their Majesties Reign.

Merchants, and reputed Merchants, that were beyond the Seas, and had not born Arms since their Majesties Declaration of February 1689. were included, and to have the same benefit if they returned within the space of Eight Months after the Date of the Articles. As also were several Officers, viz. Colonel Simon Lutterel, Captain Rowland White, Morice Eustace, and others who were gone beyond the Seas, upon the account of their Regiments remaining in Ireland, upon their returning in the space of Eighth Months, and taking the Oath above-mentioned; and those comprised and so submitting to the Government, to have General Pardons of all Attainders, Treasons, and other Crimes and Offences against the Government, committed since the beginning of the Reign of King James the Second. And that all things that have happened since the War, whereby Troubles, Suits, or Vexations may arise, should be passed over and indemnified to those comprised in the Articles to the Date thereof, to be mutual and reciprocal on both sides.

Every Nobleman and Gentleman comprised is allowed to ride with a Sword and Case of Pistols, and to have a Gun for the Defence of his House, or for Recreation; and that inhabited the City of Lymerick, or other Garrisons, might depart with their Goods, Chattels and Provisions out of it, without being searched, or paying any Duties; and moreover, not to be compelled to leave their Lodgings in six Weeks ensuing the Date of the Articles. The Roman Catholicks that submit, to take the Oath of Allegiance, and no other. And if any Person or Persons, at any time break any of these Premisses, he shall shall not cause any other, not concerned in such Breach, to forfeit the benefit of them; and that such Persons as are included, shall have the favour of the Lords Justices and General, to use their Endeavours to have them protected from Arrests, Execution, Debts and Damages for the space of Eight Months. That Provision be made to enable Colonel Iohn Brown, by restoring so much of his Estate and Effects as were taken away, to pay his Debts: The Matter to be stated, and agreed, &c.

Thus things proceeded of this kind advantageous for the quieting of the Minds of the People, and settling in Peace and Tranquility.

As for the Military Articles, the Substance of them were:

That any Persons willing to leave the Kingdom, might pass with their Goods and Families, except into England, Scotland; and for the Officers and Soldiers, and

those called Rapparees, that are minded to go, Ships should be prepared to transport them, and days and places appointed for those that were willing to go to declare their Minds to that purpose, and be reduced under their Officers that are to conduct them: And the English and Scotch Officers that serve in Ireland, to be included in the Capitulation, for the Security of their Estates and Effects in the Three Kingdoms, if they are content to remain here, or for passing freely into France, or any other Country to serve, and Land-carriage and Shipping to be furnished for those of all Conditions that are not Prisoners of War, that have a mind to be Transported, and they to be protected from all Wrongs and Injuries: And the Ships that are to Transport them, to be furnished with Neccesaries for Horse and Men, to be paid for by those Transported upon their safe arrival in France, and Hostages were to be left for the safe return of the Ships, the danger of the Sea excepted; and till their Embarkation Quarters to be assigned them, they having Liberty to transport Gratis, including those of their Officers Nine hundred Horse; and for the Troops remaining behind, to dispose of themselves as they thought convenient, delivering up their Horse and Arms to such as the Generals should nominate to receive them. Horse-Provender for those that were to be Transported, to be bought at the King's Rate, and all Neccesaries to be had without molestation. And all those Prisoners of War on both sides, that were in the Kingdom of Ireland on the 28th of September, to be set at Liberty; the General promising his Endeavour for the Release of those likewise in England and Flanders: And Medicines and other Neccesaries be furnished for the sick and wounded. And that Notice of these things upon signing, be sent to France, and those that are to pass thither not to be stopped upon the account of Debt, or any other pretence: And that French Ships for Transportation shall freely resort to any Parts, and have Passports; and upon the arrival of such Ships a free Communication shall be between it and the said Troops, more especially for those who have Passes from the Fleet, and Monsieur de Tumeron the Intendant; in consideration of which the Town of Lymerick was to be put into the Hands of the General, or whom he shall appoint; viz. the Irish Town, except the Magazine and Hospital, upon the Day of signing: But the English Town, with the Island and free Passage to Thomond-Bridge, to be in the Hands of the Irish Garrison, or those that shall come from Clare, Cork, Kerry, &c. till a Conveniency offer to Transport them. And that no Disorders might happen between the Garrisons, the Irish Troopers were to remain in the English Town and Island, until they should Embarque on the Fifty ships that should first go to France, and to keep from any Injury on either side, under pain of Punishment. And when they are to march, they may march out together, or at sundry times, as opportunity of Embarking requires, with Arms, Baggage, Beat of Drum, Lighted Match, Bullet in Mouth, Colours flying, Six Brass Guns and Two Mortars, with some Ammunition and other Stores, and that an Inventory of the Ammunition shall be given to that end, the Day after the signing.

The Magazines and Provisions to remain in the Hands of those appointed for their care, for the subsistance of the Irish that are to pass for France, and they to be further furnished, if occasion required. And a Cessation of Arms at Land and Sea to be had, in respect to the Ships, either English, Dutch or French, to be used in the Transportation, until they are returned to their Harbours; and that sufficient Passports shall be on both sides as to Ships and Men; and that any violating the Cessation shall be punished, and Satisfaction made for the wrong; and that Persons

should be sent to give the English and French Ships notice of this Cessation of Arms for the time; and Hostages be given on both sides: And if there happen any Change in the Government, or Command of the Army; before the Capitulation be fully Executed, it shall yet stand in force.

This being briefly the Heads and Substance of these famous Articles, I shall now proceed to what ensued upon so happy a Juncture, in which the Nation had so great a Promise of Peace and Tranquility; which has since raised its drooping Head from the Dust.

About the time of this Agreement, News came that divers French Men of War, with Transport-Ships, were on the Coast, and endeavoured to put into some places, though very distant from Lymerick; but either not well knowing the Harbours, or being fearful, as having no certainty of what had happened, they continued cruizing, being seen sometimes off one place, and at other times off another, as being doubtful and uncertain of their enterprizing any thing to the end for which they came; as perhaps, having intelligence that a Squadron of our Men of War, under the Command of Sir Ralph Delaval, was making towards Ireland, to prevent any evil design they might have, notwithstanding the Capitulation, considering on our part, that the French Maxim is much the same with that of the Ottomon Port, viz. To consider nothing against their Interest; but in the firmest Peace to take all the advantages of open Hostility, where any thing offers that may render their Attempts successful. But whether they sooner or latter had an account of what had happened at Lymerick, and that with the rendering up that important place, all their Measures had been broken, considering in those Articles, the few places of no considerable strength were included, we determine not; but certainly so it happened, they attempted nothing worthy of note on the Coast of that Kingdom, but kept out at Sea as well as they could.

During the cruizing of the French, we had at length certain knowledge that they had notice of what had happened, viz. that Lymerick had submitted, and with it all those Places that yet held out, if in the time limited, they, by Surrendring, took the benefit of the Articles agreed on, which occasioned a greater Security in them, as to the fear of being attacked by our Men of War; because in one of the Articles it was agreed, that such of the Irish and French as had a mind to leave the Kingdom, and go for France, might stay to expect a free Passage thither, without interruption, and then they more boldly appeared upon the Coast of Kerry, being discerned from the Hills and Cliffs, to be about 25 Sail of Men of War, with some Fire-ships, and 25 Transport-ships, and that it might be taken, that their design in coming at first, was no other than to carry off the French and Irish that were unwilling to stay, Monsieur D'Vsson, the late French Goernour, took his first opportunity to give notice of their being there to Major-General Talash, who had been appointed by the Geneal to Command at Lymerick; and upon mature deliberation, it being thought more convenient to suffer such as would transport themselves in French Ships, than trust any of ours in the Enemies Port on that Account, it last it was agreed, that the Transportships might come into the River Shannon; ut the Men of War and Fireships to keep t at Sea; and that those Transport-ships should have liberty to take on Board such as would freely imbarck.

In the mean while divers Irish Gentlemen, and Persons of Quality, who it was by some supposed, would have embraced this voluntary Exile; considering, perhaps,

how the French had insulted them in their own Country, and expecting worse Treatment when they should be more abolutely under their Jurisdiction, resolved not to trust their kindness by leaving their Native Country, but rather chose to rely upon the kindness of a Generous Prince, whose Word in all things is inviolate, and thereupon spontaneously came in, and took the Oath of Fidelity to their Majesties: Nor were the Rapparees, who are accounted the most obstinate of the Irish, behind hand in this: For divers of their Chiefs considering their Safety depended upon a speedy Submission, thought it their best way to lay hold of the Grace offered, least such a favourable opportunity might for ever be out of their power; and thereupon resolving to lay hold on it, laid down their Arms, and submitted to Mercy, causing many others of their Subalternates to do the like, and bring in their Arms; insomuch that Roads that a little before lay unfrequented by Travellers for fear of this rapacious sort of People, were again frequented, and those that had been so terrible to them, now proved their Guards in many places, to protect them against such as yet held out, by which means the face of things seemed wondrously changed, and a Country that a little before had been so bloody a Scene of War, now promised, and gave a large prospect of durable Peace, attended with Plenty, and greater Advancement by Trade than ever, in consideration of a greater assurance of Security given, especially to the Protestants, by the glorious Success of their Majesties Arms, than has been in the former Reigns.

Although Sarsfield, Sheldon, and others, who centered their Fortunes and Interest in the late King, who had mainly raised them his Favours, expected to draw after the greater part of the Disciplined Soldiers to be disposed of in the Service of the French King, also some of the Gentry and Nobility; yet they missed of their aim.

Matters being thus brought to a Conclusion the Kingdom of Ireland, care was taken to draw our Troops into Winter Quarters, who such extraordinary Enterprizes so succeeding each other, were somewhat fatigued, and required for the recovery of their Strength and Health, more Refreshment and Ease than the Field could any ways afford them.

And in this such order and care was taken that none should be endangered in the Quarters; but if any such thing happened by any Oppression or Unruliness of the Officer or Soldiers, the Party grieved, upon Complaint to those appointed to inspect and regulate these Affairs, should have speedy redress,

That the fears of the Countries about Limerick might be at an end, the French and Irish that resolved for France, were furthered by the English, by way of friendly assistance for their Embarkment on such Ships as we ordered or allowed to carry them to the desired Ports.

The Lords Justices received an Account on the first of November, from Major-General Talmash, That the French and Irish marched out of the English Town on the first of the said Month, and part of them embarked on the French Ships that were permitted to enter the River Shannon, in order to transport them.

The General, after the many glorious Successes that Crowned their Majesties Arms under his Command in so short a time arriving at Dublin, was received seven Miles from that City, by a great Body of the Gentry on Horseback; and approached through the loud Shouts and Acclamations of the crowding People, was received at the Gates by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities, and highly welcomed, and the Ceremony performed upon the occasion of his coming to that Capital City, ended with a general Joy, and the highest Marks of Respect to a Person who had been so

serviceable to the Kingdom.

His Majesties Birth-day and the Anniversary of the Powder-Plot, were likewise observed with all imaginable Demonstrations of oyalty, and Marks of Firmness to the Proetant Religion.

Nor were some of the Papists wanting to express their Satisfaction to see the Hero, o had been so mainly Instrumental in reoring them that Peace they had so rally orfeited; and had leisure during almost a ree Years, to repent of the trouble they had ven the Kingdom, and of the Losses themlves sustained.

Whilst this Joy lasted, care was taken to der the Garrisons, and provide them with ch Necessaries where they were wanting, as ight serve for the Winter Stores, and put the oldiers in a good plight. Nor was the Joy these Successes bounded in this Island, but read into remote Countries; so that in the amps of the Allies the Cannon was fired, nd all other Demonstrations of a high satisfaction for the Success of their Majesties ms were set on foot: though the French Commanders, especially in their Camps, laboured to extenuate these brave and vigorous Undertakings, crowned with such ample Success, least it could dishearten and abate the Courage of their Men, who already by their frequent deserting, seemed to grow weary of a War, wherein they too plainly found, that instead of what they formerly gained by Plundering, and laying defenceless Places waste, they must expect nothing but Blows, and severe Treatment.

On the First of November following these Transactions, the Irish Entirely left the English Town of Lymerick, Embarking o the Transport-ships in the Shannon; whe Sailing for France, one of those Ships having on Board Four hundred Men, beside Stores and Furnitures of divers kinds, running foul on a Rock overset, and about On hundred Men were drowned, though n diligence was wanting to endeavour thei preservation.

Upon the marching out of the Irish, ou Soldiers marched in, and Garrisoned thEnglish Town, and now Sir David Collie was made Governour of the City of Lymerick, and the Lord O Brian of th County of the said City. And on the Six of this Month the French Squadron, consisting of Eighteen Men of War, Six Fireships, and Twenty Transport-ships, who brought about Ten thousand Arms, Wine and Brandy for Sale, and much Provision, fell down about Two Leagues below Scaltery, viz. the Men of War, but their Transport-ships were suffered to remain nearer, to take in Provisions and other Necessaries for Transportation of the People they were to take on Board. And Major-General Talmash having settled and ordered things to the best Advantage in the City, gave place to the new Governour, and departed for Dublin, where he was received with many Expressions of Joy, according to the true merit of his Courage and Conduct in this War.

Upon this great turn of Fortune, many of their Ringleaders going away in the French Ships, the Rapparees found themselves abandoned, and in great Distress, so that they were constrained to come in and submit; so that the face of things appeared to be strangely changed, Uproar and Confusion being turned into a calm Peace; so that most of the English and Dutch Regiments, &c. - prepared to Embark for England, where they soon after Arrived, and passed for Flanders, where they were for the Winter Season quartered advantagiouly in divers Towns, to hinder the Incursions of the French.

The General having put an end to the War of Ireland, being highly caressed

and treated in Dublin, Embarked for England on the Monmouth Yatch, where he received the Applause and high Commendations of the People in all places where he passed. The King received him very graciously, and Created him Earl of Athlone, &c. The Parliament likewise sent their Thanks to him for the good Service he had done, desiring him to Communicate the same to all the Officers that had served under him in this Expedition: And he, together with them, was highly Entertained at a Noble Treat by the City of London.

The Soldiers now returning, a Proclamation was Issued forth for their well abearing and behaving themselves in their March, Quarters, and making due Payment. And so great was the Joy of the Irish Nobility and Gentry for restoring that Kingdom to Peace and Tranquility, that in humble Gratitude they made the following Address to his Majesty, viz.

WE Your Majesties Most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, crave leave in the first place to offer our most humble Thanks to the Divine Majesty, by whom you Reign, for having Raised and Inspired your Majesty for the Deliverance of these Oppressed Nations, and for preserving Your Royal Person, so frequently exposed to danger, but never in greater than in the Kingdom and Cause of the Protestants in IRELAND: What was then so graciously undertaken by Your Majesty in Person, is now so happily finished by the Success of Your Arms, that we owe to Your Majesty's Courage and Conduct, next to the Divine Providence, the Restoration of our Religion and Civil Rights and Liberties.

We beseech Your Majesty to Accept this Recognition as the first Fruits of our Redemption, till we are able to make a more Solemn and Parliamentary Acknowledgment to Your Majesties Iust Title to our Allegiance, not only in Right of this Crown, but in Gratitude to our great Deliverer and Conqueror of Your Majesty's Enemies. We are sure Your Majesty will effectually preserve those You have so generously Delivered; and we hope Your Majesty shall never have occasion to doubt the steady and united Affections of the Protestants of IRELAND in the Service of your Crown and Dignity, from Principles of Inclination, Duty and Interest; all which makes us unanimously and heartily to pray for the Sacred Person, Victorious Arms, and Iust and Gentle Government of King WILLIAM and Queen MARY, with Peace and Continuance over us.

On the Two and twentieth of December, Sarsfield having got together Two thousand six hundred Men, Women and Children, set Sail from Cork for France: he thought to have carried a greater Number, but was deceived by their Deserting him; as did the whole Regiments of Mac Dermo, Brian O Neal, and Colonel Felix O Neal, upon the Advice they received of the ill Treatment of the Irish that were already Landed in France, where the Officers were generally displaced, or made to serve in lower Stations, even to Common Soldiers, and French Men set over them.

Ireland being now in a fair way to a Settlement, Colonel Foulk, Governour of Dublin, had Orders to Disband the Irish Regiments that came over to us upon the Surrender of Lymerick, except Fourteen hundred which were appointed for the Emperour's Service; the which, though they prosessed a great willingness to serve their Majesties, they submitted to, and had Two Cobs a Man given them Gratis, most of them going to their Habitations or Employments.

On the Three and twentieth of Ianuary, being the first day of the Term, the Right Honourable Sir Charles Porter, Lord Chancellour, and Thomas Conningsby Esquire,

Lords Justices of the Kingdom, came to the Court of Kings Bench, accompanied by divers of the Privy Council, and other Persons of Quality; where they took the Oaths, and Subscribed the Declaration required by the late Act of Parliament made in England: After which the Judges of other Courts, and Persons of different Quality and Employments did the like.

About this time there happened an Extraordinary Storm, which did much Damage at Land, but more by Sea: The Adventure of London was cast away on the Coast and all her Men drowned. A Vessel laden with Corn was driven from her Anchor in the Road, and beaten to pieces, but her Men saved, and divers other Shipwracks were driven on shoar in the Ports of this Kingdom.

And now the Poor being very numerous, by reason of Losses in the War, care was ordered every where to be taken of them till they could better provide for themselves having conveni Houses appointed for their shelter. And the Militia of the Country was reviewed, to know in what Condition it stood. And the Lords Justices issued out a Declaration, Prohibiting any Officer, Clark, or other Person or Persons whatsoever, depending upon their Majesties Treasury, either by himself or any other, to use in part, or in whole, directly or indirectly, to buy any Arrears or Debenture ue to any Officer, Soldier, or any Person or Persons that have been Employed in their Majesties Service the preceding War, upon pain of forfeiting the benefit of every Contract or Agreement for such Arrears which shall be paid to the Party to whom they are due, when the same shall come to be paid; as also upon communication of such a Fault, be dismissed from his or their Employment, and declared being incapable of serving in the Treasury for the future.

This saved a great many Officers and Soldiers much Money, who to supply present need, would have taken a small matter for what was after paid them to the full. And now though it had been stipulated and agreed by several Articles made with the Garrison of Lymerick, Galloway, &c. That all Arms were to be delivered up, unless such of the Nobility and Gentry as were allowed them for Defence of their Houses, &c.

And this not being punctually observed, a Proclamation was issued out by the Lords Justices, to command all Persons who had any to Surrender, or cause to be Surrendered to the Sheriff of the City, Town, or County, or to the next Justice of the Peace, all their Fire-Arms, Swords, Pikes, Half-Pikes, Halbards, Partisans, Skenns, Bayonets, and all other Arms, Offensive and Defensive. And upon failure or contempt, to be prosecuted to the utmost Severity of the Law: a Reward of Ten shillings was likewise proposed to any Person who should, after the Tenth of March, discover any Arms; and the Concealer to be prosecuted at the next Assizes as a Contemner of their Majesties Royal Authority, to be looked upon as Disturbers of the Peace, and to forfeit the Benefit of the said Articles.

This made a great many of the Papists bring in their Arms, for fear of a Discovery, which they had kept till now perhaps to so sinister an end: so that by this means the Peace being better assured, the Protestants found themselves out of danger; the Husbandmen manured their Ground with cheerfulness, as not doubting to reap the benefit of their Labours, which they had been long debarr'd, to the undoing of many Thousands. The Artificers fell again to their respective Crafts with courage. So that the Land casting off its bloody stain, laboured to forget its sorrow; and though the usual Trade with France was prohibited, yet rom England, Scotland and

Spain, Necessaries were brought that usually supplied the Kingdom from abroad. And that they might yet be more easie, some illegal Proceedings being represented to the Lords Justices, they put forth a Proclamation for suppressing them, running to this Tennor; viz.

THAT the Lords Iustices being informed that several Iustices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other Magistrates, presuming on their Power in the Countries, have by colour of their Authority, in a most Illegal and Arbitrary Manner, contrary to the known Laws of the Kingdom, dispossessed several of Their Majesties Subjects, not only of their Goods and Chattels, but of their Lands and Tenements; They therefore Command and Require all Iustices of the Peace, Mayors, Sheriffs, and other Magistrates, to forbear such Illegal Proceedings, and not to Intermeddle with the Right, Property, Title, or Possession of the Estates, Goods, or Chattels of any of Their Majesties Subjects, other than by due Course of Law they are required, and as they shall be able to justifie.

This was thrice proclaimed in all the Market-Towns that every one might take notice of it, and have Redress of their Grievances, if any should afterward be committed upon them, or their Possessions; yet it extended not to the prohibiting the searching for, and taking away of Arms.

And the better to Confirm and Inform all sorts of People, being Dutiful and Loyal, in their Majesties good Intentions towards them, their Majesties Proclamation was published in the following words, viz.

WHereas by an Act made in Our Parliament at Westminster, in the first Year of our Reign, Entituled, An Act for the better Security and Relief of their Majesties Protestant Subjects of Ireland, it was amongst other things Enacted, That all and every Person and Persons whatsoever, should be absolutely Discharged and Acquitted of any from the payment of all the Quit-Rents, Composition-Rents, Heart-money, Twentieth-parts Payments, and other chief Rents, arising or payable out of any Houses, Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Rectores, Tythes or Church-Livings, incurring or becoming due to us at any time after the Five and twentieth Day of December, 1688. until the said Kingdom of Ireland should by Us be declared to be Reduced, and the War and Rebellion there ended: We have now, pursuant to the said Act of Parliament thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to issue out this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby declaring, That the said Kingdom of Ireland is reduced to Our Obedience, and the War and Rebellion there ended. And We do hereby Will and Require, that all and singular such Rents and Payments, and all other Duties payable to the Crown, which shall henceforth grow, incur, or become due, be duly answered and paid unto Us, in such manner, and under such Penalties and Forfeitures as if the said Act had not been made.

Dated the 3d of March, 1691/2.

And to the end that none of the Irish might be ignorant of what was intended for the good of the Nation, another Proclamation was published in all the chief Towns of the Kingdom, To Ascertain a Day to those that should be distinguished to be comprehended within the Articles of Lymerrick &c., To shew their said Rights and Claims to the said Articles; the Lands and other Matters they desire Restitution of, with the Place of their Being and Situation; and that they should have fair Hearings and favourable Constructions made on their Claims and Petitions: The Days and Places of Hearing to that purpose be set and appointed, that none might pretend any

mistake on that account, not to come provided with sufficient Proof and Testimony of such their Rights and Claims, according to the Tenor of the Articles of Lymerick and Galloway &c., And that seeing several Protestants did inhabit Galloway and Lymerick, during the Sieges of those Places, it was required that three Witnesses should give Testimony as to the Premises, one of them to be a Protestant, in every particular matter for proof of each Persons qualification, as to the Articles, who claims to have been within the said City or Town, and thereby to be comprised within the said Articles, or either of them.

And on the Sixth of April the Lord's Justices of the Council and Kingdom sat to hear and examine the Claims exhibited before them, by such Persons as made their Application to them, sitting Mnday, Wednesday and Friday weekly for that purpose. And that nothing might be wanting to encourage and promote the Trade of the Kingdom, Ships daily arrived in the Ports with Provision and other Necessaries, insomuch, that after a long Scarcity, Plenty began again to be restored to a prospect of a greater height than ever, by which the Calamities and Sufferings appeared to vanish, and the Joy of the People, the Protestants especially, to be restored more than ever, especially under the Conduct and Government of Affairs of those prudent Persons that are put into Power and Trust.

The Kingdom of Ireland thus settled, and in a fair way to Happiness, his Majesty was in Flanders, drawing his Forces together to prosecute his Victories on that side, and compleat the Felicity of his Kingdoms, when in the mean while some ill Men of restless Spirits at home, were labouring under hand to disquiet us by endeavouring to hold Correspondence with the Common Enemy, and Encouraging him to invade their Native Kingdoms; but Providence, as at all times, so now more particularly, timely discovered their dark Projects and sinister Designs, whereupon many were apprehended and imprisoned in divers places, in order to be brought to Justice and Condign Punishment; yet this did not so much discourage the French King, but that he got his Fleet very early in a readiness, as it is generally supposed to Invade England; but the Winds appeared to stand on our side, and kept them in their Harbours, contrary to their Expectations, though he had drawn down his Forces on the Coast of Normandy &c., to Embark on his Men of War and Transport-ships, as occasion should offer.

Our Fleet in the mean while was hastned out to oppose them, and the Dutch Squadrons with much Celerity joyned us, so that on the 19th of May they stood away to the South-west in search of the French Fleet, and about six Leagues from Cape Barsleur got sight of them, who with much presumption bore down upon us, having the Weathergage, the Wind at South-west; and about Eleven in the Morning they Engaged Admiral Russel, who commanded our Red Squadron. The sight continued hot on both sides till about Three in the Afternoon, Turville the French Admiral being very much worsted, and fearing to be hemmed in by our Blue Squadron; and the Dutch, who laboured to get the Wind of the Enemy, bore away, but not so speedily but that the Blew Squadron had time enough to come in and Engage him about Six, so that another hot Dispute continued till about Ten at night, the French making a Retreating fight, in which some of their Ships were blown up, and others sunk: All Night it was very calm, and foggy the next Morning; and about Eight it began to clear up, the Wind at East-North-East, when the French Fleet appeared about Two Leagues to the Leeward of ours, much less in number than the day before,

being but Thirty six Men of War, standing away to their own Coast, whilst ours pursued them; and both Fleets, upon a great Calm, came to an Anchor, the Dutch, who now had the Van, being within a League of them; and on the One and twentieth they weighed and stood away, and we after them, Admiral Russel taking his Course towards Barsleur, having sight of several Ships under the shoar; but by this time many of them were got into the first Harbours they came to; so that fear and too much haste, caused several of them to run aground to prevent our Coming up with them. But it availed little, for Vice-Admiral Delaval hotly pursuing Fliers who put in, made, under Cape de Wick, their Squadrons, being now broken and separated, with much difficulty got in with light Frigats, Fire-ships, and Armed-Boats, and in spight of the Fire the French made from their Ships, and from their Platform on shoar. Captain Heath laid the Royal Sun of France on Board with his Fireship, and burnt her, being the French Admiral of 104 Guns; and Captain Green burnt the Conquerdant, of 102 Guns; and another Ship of 80 Guns was burnt by the Boats that were sent out after the Men were taken from it, and some other Vessels, with little loss of Men on our side.

Captain Fowlis attempted to burn the Royal Sun, but was set on fire by an accidental shot from the Enemy, supposed to be made red hot for that purpose. Monsieur Gaberet's Ship, Admiral of the French Blew Squadron, perished in the fight amongst the rest.

Whilst these things were doing, Admiral Russel, with the Red Squadron, stood with the Enemies Ships, who were got into the Bay of La Hogue, and sent Vice-Admiral Rook, with a Squadron of Light Frigats and Fireships, and all the Boats he had with him, well armed, to burn the Ships he had there penn'd up; which succeeded so well, that Six were burnt that Night, and with the same Resolution Six more were burnt the next Morning, Three of them being Three-deck'd Ships, carrying a great Force of Men and Guns, and the other Three from sixty to seventy Guns: and one of Fifty six Guns was overset, and utterly lost: So that the whole number in that Bay was destroyed; the Men in the Boats on this occasion behaving themselves with much Bravery and Resolution, insomuch that they took possession of several of the French Ships; and turned the Guns upon the Platform that fired upon them from the Land, in the sight of the French and Irish Camp that lay near the shoar. Many of the French Seamen perished with their Ships, those on shoar refusing to fetch them off; and a great many were taken Prisoners. So that in the main we destroyed about One and twenty of their biggest Ships, and of other Frigats, Crafts, and Transport-ships, to the number of Thirty; and this without the loss of any Ship on our side, unless Fireships that were spent on the Enemy.

For this Signal Victory the Admiral caused a Solemn Thanksgiving to Almighty God to be held on Board the Fleet; and had the Wind been more timely favourably, few of the French that engaged had escaped. This happy News caused great Rejoycing in all their Majesties Dominions, and in the Courts of the Confederate Princes.

And now to shew God's more signal Favour and Mercy towards us, a Hellish Conspiracy was discovered, that had been carried on to destroy his Majesty beyond the Seas by Assassination, influenced by the greatest Persons in the French Court, to their Eternal Infamy, as it was deposed upon Oath; and this was undertaken by one de Grandual, a Captain of Dragoons in the French Service, and one Dumot a Walloon, who had the last Year agreed together to kill the King; and for that

purpose went to Loo, whilst his Majesty was there, but missing of their wicked purpose, they went back to Paris, and there remaining during the Winter, they engaged one Leefdale in the same pernicious Design, agreeing to Attack the King, either upon a March, or when he should ride out to see the Troops; but an Almighty Hand held them from their Executing what they so wickedly intended, and saved his Anointed to be a Joy and Comfort to his People, and a Scourge to the Common Enemy, who, though good at close Villanies, and purchasing of Towns, yet not to stand in Competition at fair Valour and Heroick Bravery, as has all along appeared by Retreats and strong Encampments, when urged to Battel in a fair Field; yet, no doubt, a short time will let us see the difference between true Manhood and Politick Dlays and Precautions.

Ireland is now waiting to Receive her Right Honourable Lord Deputy with all the Demonstrations of Joy that a willing Nation can express, sutable to the great Expectations she has to be yet more happy under the Auspicious Conduct of so worthy a Hero, and wise Dispencer of Justice; and an Encourager and Propagator of the Protestant Religion, &c.

Thus we see, through God's Blessing upon their Majesties Arms, this Kingdom is once again in a happy way to be prosperous, and more entirely happy than ever.

FINIS.