Bannatyne Club
No 52

Presented to the Library of
the Church of Scotland.

A DIARY

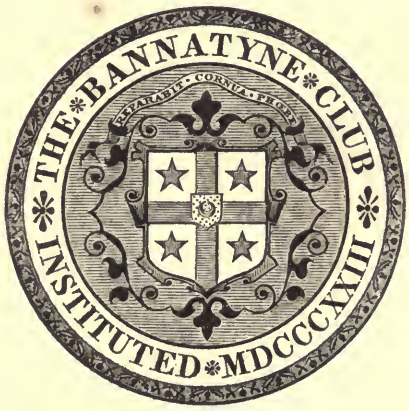
OF PUBLIC TRANSACTIONS

AND OTHER OCCURRENCES,

CHIEFLY IN SCOTLAND,

FROM JANUARY 1650 TO JUNE 1667.

BY JOHN NICOLL.



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M.DCCC.XXXVI.

T. CONSTABLE, PRINTER, EDINBURGH.

At an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bannatyne Club, held at Edinburgh, in the Apartments of the Antiquarian Society, on Monday the 13th of January 1834,

Resolved,—That The Diary of John Nicoll, from the year 1650 continued to the year 1667, be printed for the use of the Members, from the original Manuscript in the Advocates Library, under the Superintendance of the Secretary.

David Laing, Secretary.

THE BANNATYNE CLUB.

M.DCCC.XXXVI.

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100 THE VEN. ARCHDEACON WRANGHAM.

PREFACE.

JOHN NICOLL, the author of this Diary, appears to have refided a confiderable portion of his life in Edinburgh, in his profeffional character of Writer to the Signet and Notary Public. In the following work he has not indulged in allufions to his own perfonal affairs; and as there were more individuals of the fame name and profeffion at that time, it might not be eafy, if indeed it were of much importance, to diftinguifh them.[1] He has, however, repeatedly informed us that he was a native of Glafgow, affigning as the reafon for his annually recording the names of the perfons who were chofen Magiftrates of that burgh, "his relation to that town," wherein he "was born and bred."[2] He, in like manner, enables

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[1] This appears from some of the Protocol Books of his time, and from the Registers of Confirmed Testaments. Thus, in the Protocols of Stephen Patersone, Notary Publick in Falkland, a John Nicoll occurs repeatedly as a witness, after May 1596. In August 1601, the same person is described as "Connotar" (joint-notary) with Patersone; and at later dates, until September 1611, when the last volume terminates, he is styled "Notary Publick in Falkland." The Will of James Nicoll, burgess of Edinburgh, which is registered 29th of October 1625, was written by "John Nicoll, writer in Edinburgh." (Commissary Records of Edinburgh). In the confirmed Testament of Nicol Udwart, 6th of February 1635, John Nicoll, Writer to the Signet, is nominated a Tutor; and the Testament itself was written by John Nicoll, son to John Nicoll, Writer to the Signet, on the 25th March 1631. (Ibid.)

[2] See pages 162, 184, 219, 251, 303, 344, 380, 400, 419, and 451 of this volume.

us to form a near approximation to the time of his birth, which was probably about the year 1590, as he ſays, that while John Lord Thirleſtane held the office of Lord High Chancellor of Scotland, (1586–1595) he himſelf was " then a young boy."[3]

The volume which is now for the firſt time printed, formed only a part of the ſeries of Nicoll's Obſervations; but fortunately it relates to a very important and ſomewhat obſcure period of our hiſtory. The exact date when he commenced his taſk of recording " for the poſteritie," the progreſs of public events, may be regarded as doubtful. In May 1664, he ſpecially refers to his Obſervations in the year 1630, " for the many rarities that fell out" at the birth of his Sacred Majeſty King Charles the Second, on the 29th of May 1630. At the end of 1659, he alſo refers to his account of the proceedings at the General Aſſembly at Glaſgow in November 1638, for various particulars concerning the Biſhops who were then depoſed and excommunicated, " as ye will find at moir lenth in my uther Volume, *writtin at that Generall Aſſemblie haldin at Glaſgow* in November 1638 yeiris." In another place, his words infer that his Diary embraced the lengthened period of ſixty-two years; for, at the cloſe of 1661, when inſerting Liſts of the Officers of State and other functionaries, he ſays,— " It wald be rememberit alſo, quhat Noblemen wer preferrit to the heigh office of Chancellarie within theſe thrieſcoir and twa yeiris, *being the tyme quhen the Recorder heirof did writt theſe former Obſervatiounes.*" Notwithſtanding ſuch an aſſertion, it is moſt probable that his Diary was not actually commenced until about the year 1637, but that he prefixed a Sum-

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[3] See note 10 to page 356. His words are not to be understood as if he was a young boy at the time of Lord Thirlestane's appointment, (the date of which he mistakes,) but only, we imagine, during the time while his Lordship held the office of Chancellor.

mary of remarkable occurrences which had occurred during the previous part of that Century, being the period to which his own recollections extended. This ſuppoſition is rendered nearly concluſive by the deſcription of Nicoll's Manuſcripts given by the Rev. Robert Wodrow, in 1722. In the earlier chapters of his "Hiſtory of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Reſtauration to the Revolution,"[4] he has made ample uſe of the latter portion of the Diary, and has alſo occaſionally quoted Nicoll's words, without mentioning his name.[5] Neither has that induſtrious Collector ſtated in what way theſe volumes had come into his poſſeſſion. But in the Catalogue of his Manuſcript Collections,[6] he thus deſcribes them:—Folio MSS. "Vol. 20. THE JOURNALS OF JOHN NICOL, "Writer to the Signet, containing ſome Account of our Scots Kings, with "ſome Extracts as to China and the Weſt Indies, and a Chronicle from "Fergus the ffirſt to 1562. And an Abbreviat of matters in Scotland from "that time to 1637; from which it contains full and large Accounts of "all the Occurrences in Scotland, with the Proclamations and publick "papers every year. Vol. I. from 1637 to 1649. Original.
"Vol. 21. Ejuſdem Vol. 2d, from 1650 to 1667."

After Wodrow's death, a ſelection of his Manuſcripts having been offered for ſale by his Son, for the uſe of the Church of Scotland, both volumes

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(4) Edinburgh, 1721–2, 2 vol. fol. Reprinted at Glasgow in 1829, in 4 vol. 8vo.

(5) Wodrow thus quotes Nicoll's Manuscript:—"No great Disliker of Prelacy observes." (Vol. i. p. 100.)—"The Writer of the papers, from which I take this, no Disliker of Prelates, observes." (ib. p. 124.)—"I find one, who is no Enemy to the Change in Church-Government, observing." (ib. p. 153.)—"I find it remarked by no Enemy to this Imposition," &c. (ib. p. 167.)—"I give it in the words of a Writer, who was no Enemy to conformist Ministers." (ib. p. 222.)

(6) Catalogue of Manuscripts in the Library of Mr. R. W. 1722." 4to. MS. No. 98. Advocates Library, Rob. III. 7. 3.

of Nicoll's Journals are ſpecified in a liſt of 16 volumes in folio, which were ſent by him to Edinburgh for inſpection, in December 1738.[7] In the liſt of volumes, however, which were actually purchaſed by authority of the Generall Aſſembly, on the 15th of May 1742, Nicoll's work is omitted; from which circumſtance we may conclude, that it was purpoſely left out as not ſtrictly relating to eccleſiaſtical affairs, unleſs it might have been previouſly reclaimed by ſome former poſſeſſor.[8] It is poſſible, indeed, that one or both volumes were included in the larger maſs of Wodrow's MSS. which were ſubſequently purchaſed for the Library of the Faculty of Advocates; but of this there is no evidence, as no traces can be found, either at what time the Second Volume was depoſited in that Library, or what has been the fate of the other Volume. The loſs of the earlier portion of his Diary is certainly to be regretted, as the Author could not have failed to record many particulars of conſiderable importance between the years 1637 and 1649. He appears, at leaſt, to have been in the confidence of the Covenanters at that time, and was officially employed in writing ſome of their public deeds and proteſtations.[9] There is alſo every reaſon to con-

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[7] MS. papers communicated by the Rev. Dr. Lee, Clerk of the General Assembly.

[8] On the reverse of the last leaf of the volume, there is this inscription:—" My Lord Neubyth. Hear ends the Cronicles of Scotland for the year 1666." The person here named was Sir John Baird of Newbyth, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, whose appointment is noticed at page 421 of this Diary, and who died at Edinburgh on the 27th of April 1698.

[9] The original Protestation, &c. at the Cross of Edinburgh, on the 22d of February 1638, with the attestation of John Nicoll and other two Notaries, is preserved in the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland. The Earl of Rothes, in his " Relation of the Affairs of the Kirk," states, that the Covenanters had resolved, on the 5th of March 1638, " That no copies of the Confessione be writ eftir this, wher the Noblemen shall put their hand, except they be written be Mr. James Cheine, Johne Nicoll, and Mr. William Hendersone, Notars to the Protestatione." (p. 82, Edinb. 1830, 4to.) The Protestation here alluded to, is printed at page 89 of the Earl of Rothes's work.

clude, that it was John Nicoll, the author of this Diary, who was put in nomination as Clerk of the General Aſſembly at Glaſgow in November 1638, when Sir Archibald Johnſtone of Wariſton was elected.[10]

From the portion of his Diary which has been preſerved, and is now printed, extending from the year 1650 to 1667, it is evident, that Nicoll was an induſtrious, and anxious obſerver of paſſing events. It likewiſe exhibits him as a perſon of peaceable but ſomewhat time-ſerving diſpoſition, and withall, ſuperſtitious and credulous to exceſs. Many of the particulars he enumerates may be conſidered of a very trivial nature; but even what he ſays in regard to the weather, the crops, the prices of proviſions, the order of proceſſions, the ceremonials at proclamations, the puniſhment of criminals, the arrival of new wynes and of freſh Dunbar herrings, all which he details with as much preciſion as matters of greater importance, are at leaſt ſomewhat amuſing, if not inſtructive. His Obſervations were recorded at irregular intervals, partly from notes written at the time, and partly by making free and copious uſe of the newſpaper Journals, and Public Intelligencers of the time. As he was accuſtomed to reviſe his papers, blank ſpaces were left between the paragraphs to admit of ſubſequent additions and corrections; and in places where the ink was faint, he has retraced the words, and often altered the orthography, which is, in fact, ſo variable, that when a name or word occurs twice in the ſame ſentence or paragraph, he ſeems intentionally to have exerciſed his ingenuity by varying the ſpelling. His ſubſequent correc-

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[10] Baillie's Letters and Journals, vol. i. p. 102. Edinb. 1775. 2 vols. 8vo.—Whether Johnstone's success may have left an unfavourable impression on Nicoll's mind is uncertain;—but it will be seen, that he seldom mentions his name without expressing some degree of bitter reproach or feeling, as if proceeding from personal dislike.

tions and additions may be diſtinguiſhed in the MS. by a difference of hand, and colour of ink, but only ſuch alterations as ſeemed to affect the ſenſe, have been pointed out in the foot notes.

That Nicoll has no claims to be reckoned a model of conſiſtency in his political ſentiments, will appear from ſeveral paſſages in his Diary. Two inſtances may be here noticed. In 1650 and 1651, he had no kind of ſcruple, when deſcribing the fate of the Marquis of Montroſe, to give him the ordinary appellations of the time,—ſuch as 'James Grahame,'—'that excommunicated rebell'—'that tratour,'—'that bloodie tratour.' But theſe epithets he afterwards expunged, or wiſhed to throw the blame upon others, for having thus reviled 'that noble Marquis.' Beſides the changes made where ſuch expreſſions occur, he has ſubjoined to his ſummary of the year 1651, the following ſaving clauſe, which, like his 'God ſave the King,' ſo conſpicuous at the beginning or end of the ſeveral years, was apparently written long ſubſequent to the date where it occurs. His words are;—" And quhatevir Obſervationes ar heirintill inſert, ar pennit " by the Wryter, not proceiding from himſelff, or from ony haitrent, " malice, invy, or affection borne be him to ather pairtie or perſone " quhatſumevir thairin mentionat, bot to leave to future poſteritie the " reall wordis, deidis, and actiones of the tyme as thai procedit and " wer actit by the Kirk and Stait that wer than in power. [11] Jo. " NICOLL." The other inſtance referred to, is his frequent mention of 'General Cromwell,' as 'his Heynes,'—'his Heynes the Protector,'—

[11] See the annexed facsimile.—The similar exculpation which forms part of the text in April 1650, (as stated in the foot note to page 8), was no doubt inserted at a later date, when some leaves of the MS. were evidently re-written. His constant practice of revising his work, and making occasional additions, is the only way to account for such apparent inconsistencies.

'the Lord Protector,'—'a noble Campion,' &c. But no ſooner was Oliver dead, than we hear only of 'that late Uſurper,'—'that tyrannous Uſurper, and pretendit Protector,'—'that old Traytor,' &c. without any reaſon aſſigned for ſuch a change in his mode of writing, although at the time this was ſo ſtriking, that he himſelf thought it neceſſary to remark, "how "that pepill began to ſpeik and writt *aganes that tyrannicall familie*, quha "within theſe few dayis befoir, durſt not once peip aganes thame under "the paine of treaſone."—As to Nicoll's extreme credulity, many inſtances might be adduced, but one may ſuffice. In September 1659, a violent ſtorm, laſting for three days, having deſtroyed many of the mills, water-works, and buildings in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh; this he has, in terms not to be miſtaken, twice deſcribed as a ſignal manifeſtation of the wrath of Heaven at an impoſt, which was then exacted, of 8d. Scots upon the pint of ale ſold in Edinburgh.

The time of Nicoll's deceaſe has not been aſcertained. His Obſervations terminate in June 1667, and he may perhaps have died before the cloſe of that year. For many months preceding he had been under the neceſſity of employing different hands to tranſcribe the papers which he has inſerted in his Diary, and even to record his own obſervations, as the paragraphs in May 1666, ſeem to be laſt written by himſelf. This, with the abbreviated form of his notices, and the frequent repetitions, evidently denote that he muſt have then attained a very advanced age, and leaves us in no doubt that what formed his favourite and ſtated occupation, had been carried on by him till the cloſe of life.

It only remains to add a few words explanatory of the mode which has been adopted in printing this Diary.—It will be perceived that the Author has ſwelled out his work by inſerting at full length a number of proclama-

tions and other papers, which he deemed of importance. They are generally taken from copies printed in loofe leaves at the time. As it was not thought expedient either wholly to omit or to infert them, a difcretionary power has been exercifed in rejecting (except the titles) fuch unconnected papers as relate to Englifh affairs, or fuch of a local nature as have been already publifhed in works of eafy accefs, and to which reference is ufually given in the foot notes. Such as are retained have been printed in a fmaller type, to diftinguifh them from the text, and in moft inftances they have been collated with, or printed from the originals which Nicoll appears to have tranfcribed. It was alfo found neceffary to ufe much liberty in the punctuation and fubdivifion of his fentences and paragraphs, and to difcard his contractions. To render his work more perfect and eafy of reference, the Author has not only, in the form of marginal notes, given a kind of running commentary or abftract of the contents, but he has prefixed a fummary, ufually in the fame words with his marginal notes, as a table of contents to each year. Thefe might have been combined, and printed confecutively at the beginning, but owing to the fize of the volume, and as they contain no additional information, it was conceived that a full index of names and places would be of greater utility.—On the oppofite leaf there is given a facfimile of the original manufcript, containing a few paffages felected from different parts of the volume.

On the whole, it is hoped, that this volume will be confidered of fome importance, as bringing together a great variety of incidents, illuftrating the ftate of public feeling during the time of the Commonwealth, and at the Reftoration, and as recording many local occurrences and obfervations not devoid of intereft, and of which no other memorial has been preferved.

D. LAING.

SEPTEMBER, 1836.

Jo Nicoll

Sum fall notbl and obstinatumnis of yese thingis done and acted within this kingdome in Anno 1650.

The King remayned yit still in yle of Jarsey with his brother James Duke of York,

The King maiestie remayned yit still in yle of Jarsey with his brother James Duke of York,

To return noce to James Graheme. That hee immediately upon Laising Leinde wilk sum fewe in Orkney, about the end of apryll in the midst of the treaties wilk ye Kingis Commissioners to Calentie in a Lochlev mont, to kill, plunder, and destroy, after his wonted mont, but hee odd out of his stations and wonderfull Cynnes did prevent his designes

The Lappis bitto his oyaud yat he to minutat bloudie tradition James Graheme. upone the 25 ap. 1650 Se stylit for the tymis: both by thirtie and stait.

The Lappis bitto his oyaud yat he to minutat bloudie tradition James Graheme. upone the 25 ap. 1650 Se stylit for the tymis: both by thirtie and stait.

about the 25 of apryll, did make all possible haist aymed his enymie, mark ding yee mylte obeid dey, and to put a stop to ye enymies adventie, bot Lieut Colonell Straigane desir him to command the troupes that were lying about

Loss

And yat their abstinatumis or delinquencies insert Az permit by the wrytter (not proceiding from gm hatt, or from om hatrent malice wry, or affection borne to gm, to any power or persone yat somebu yhu in mention nat, Not to Leave to ensuing posterite the vail wordis deilis and actions of yd tymis as yai proceeded and were acted by the Kirk and stait yat were yim in power.

Anno 1665

Jo n. Nicoll

Leith & Smith, Lithographers, Edinburgh.

HEIR AR SET DOUN THE MAIST REMARKABLE THINGES ACTIT AND DONE IN ANNIS 1650 AND 1651. WITH SUM SCHORT OBSERVATIOUNES AT THE END OF THESE TWO YEIRIS. God save the King.

Sum few Notes and Observatiounes of these thinges done and actit within this Kingdome in Anno 1650.

The Kinges Majeſtie remaynes yit ſtill in the yle of Jarſey, with his brother James Duke of York. At this tyme, and ſince the nynt day of October preceiding, the Eſtaites of Scotland haid thair addreſſis unto him, be Mr. George Winrhame of Libbertoune, thair commiſſioner, quha was directit to his Majeſtie from this kingdome in the moneth of October preceiding; and returned to Scotland upone the firſt day of Februar 1650, with miſſives from his Majeſtie to Kirk and Stait; quhairin he declairit that he was content of a new treatie at Breda in Holand, and appoyntit the Scottis Commiſſioneris to meit him thair the 15 of Marche nixt enſewing.

17 Januar 1650. The Lordis of Seſſioun, taking to thair conſideratioun the great iniquitie done to the ſubjectis of this land be granting of frequent Suſpenſiounes and Advocatiounes, cauſit mak ane Act for reſtrayning thairof, ſpeciallie of liquidate ſoumes, that none of that kynd [be offered], except the pairtie or wryter produce the groundis quhairupon the letters and charges ar raiſed quhich ar deſyret to be ſuſpendit; to the effect, &c.[1]

23 Januar 1650. Thomas Hunter, wryter, being convenit befoir the Lordis of Seſſioun, and accuſed befoir thame, wes fund giltie of perjurie;

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[1] A long abridgement of this Act (dated January 16th) is here omitted. It is printed in the "Acts of Sederunt of the Lords of Council and Session," p. 63, Edinb. 1790, folio.

and thairfoir wes declaired incapable of wryting or agenting ony buſſines within the houſe and College of Juſtice. Eodem die et menſe. A man callit Johnne Job was ſcurged throw the toun of Edinburgh, for mareying twa wyfes, both of thame on lyff.

30 Januar 1650. Four fals witneſſis wer broght to the Trone, quhairof twa had thair earis naillit to the Trone, with ane paper upone ather of thair heidis, teſtifeying thair offencis. Uther twa of thame wer bund to the Trone, with ane paper on ilk-ane of thair heidis, declairand thair faltis; bot being les giltie than the uther twa, haid not thair eares naillit as the former.

8 Februar 1650. Ane callit Mr. Johnne Lawſoun, induellar in Leith, wes convenit befoir the Lordis, quha in the tyme of infectioun haid devyſit ane fals ſervice, and cauſit ſerve ane ſtranger to ane tenement of land belonging to ane defunct perſone, and haid recoverit infeftment. The neireſt of kin intentit reductioun of the ſervice, quhairin it was fund that this Mr. Johnne Lawſoun haid devyſed and plottit this ſervice maiſt fraudulentlie to defraud the neereſt of kin and ryghteous air; quhairof he being fund giltie, he was adjudged and condempned, and accordinglie he was broght to the Trone of Edinburgh betuix eleven and twelve befoir none, and faſt bund thairto, with ane paper on his heid declarand his falt; and becaus he was chancellar of the inqueiſt, and haid falſlie informed the reſt, and maid thame underſtand that this ſtrange pairtie wes neireſt of kin to the defunct, and haid bene tane ſworne to that effect, thairfoir his toung wes drawn out with ane turkes by the commoun hangman, and laid on ane lytill pece buird compoſit for that effect, and his tong rin throw with ane het yrne or boitkin. The pairtie alſo in quhais favouris the ſervice went, and haid yeildit and complyed with this Mr. Johnne Lawſoun, wes lykewyſe broght to the Trone with ane paper on his heid, and his lug naillit to the Trone.

It hes bene ſchawin befoir, in the laſt yeiris relatioun of the commoun effaires and obſervatiouns of that yeir,[2] how that James Grahame, ſumtyme Erle of Montrois, did give out a lairge prented Declaratioun and paper,

[2] The volume of Nicoll's Diary, containing his former Observations, is not known to exist.

quhairwith he chargeth his awin natioun with hatching a rebellioun in this kingdome, with promoting the lyke in England, and with the ſale and murthour of thair awin native King, and robbing his Sone of all rycht, and uther horride crymes. To the quhilk Declaratioun thair wes ane learned exquiſite Anſuer maid by the Committee of the Eſtaites of the Parliament of Scotland, and by the Commiſſioneris of the Generall Aſſemblie in vindicatioun of thair proceidinges from the aſperſioun of that ſcandalous pamphlet; quhilk anſwer, gevin out by the Kirk and Stait, wes ſolemplie proclamit and publeiſt at the mercat croce of Edinburgh by ane maiſſer and ſound of many trumpettis. At the publiſching quhairof ane ſcaffold was ereꞓtit, with ane fyre thairon ſet up in a chimnay, quhairat the commoun hangman of Edinburgh and toun officeris did ſtand in thair ordiner apperrell uſit at ſuch a buſſines; and thair, eftir reiding of this anſuer of the Kirk and Stait fullie and at lenth, and eftir ſounding of four trumpettis on the Croce, the hangman threw that the ſaid James Grahame his Declaratioun in the midſt of the fyre, ſet thair on a ſcaffold upone the eiſt ſyde of the Croce, as worthy of no les, being publiſched by that excommunicat traitour James Grahame under the tytell of A Declaratioun of James Marques of Montros, &c. This done 9 Feb. 1650. This anſwer may be read at lenth in prent, gevin out both by the Committee of Eſtait and Commiſſioneris of the Generall Aſſemblie.

The Commiſſioneris of the Generall Aſſembly ſat heir in Edinburgh at this tyme, quhairat Mr. Johnne Sterling, miniſter at Bara, wes choſin miniſter at Edinburgh upone the 15th of Februar anno foirſaid. At that tyme alſo Mr. Thomas Garven wes choſin miniſter at Edinburgh.

16 Feb. 1650. Mr. David Dik, by the Commiſſioneris of the Generall Aſſemblie wes choſin profeſſor of divinitie in the college of Edinburgh, ane learned man and a great licht in the Church of Scotland.

17 Feb. 1650. Ane aꞓt of the commiſſioun of the Generall Aſſemblie wes red in all the churches of Edinburgh, diſchargeing promiſcuous danſing.

The Erle of Roxburgh deceiſt in Feb. 1650, a bloodie man in his youth.

Much falſet and ſcheitting at this tyme wes daylie deteꞓtit by the Lordis

of Seſſioun; for the quhilk thair wes daylie hanging, ſkurging, nailling of luggis, and binding of pepill to the Trone, and booring of tounges; ſo that it was ane fatall yeir for fals notaris and witneſſis, as daylie experience did witnes. And as for adulterie, fornicatioun, inceſt, bigamie, and uther uncleanes and filthynes, it did nevir abound moir nor at this tyme.

22 Februar 1650. The Committee of Stait haiffing dyveris tymes met and convenit for chuſing Commiſſioneris to paſs in commiſſioun to his Majeſtie, appoyntit to be at Breda in Holand the 15 of Marche, than neir approcheand; at lenth it was reſolvit, that the Erles of Caſſilis and Lothiane for the nobilitie, the lairdes of Brodie and Libbertoune for the barones, Sir Johnne Smith and Alexander Jaffray proveſt of Abirdene for the burgeſſis, ſould go up in commiſſioun, and with thame thrie miniſteris, to witt, Mr. Johnne Levingſtoun, Mr. James Wod, and Mr. George Huchefoun, miniſteris, for thair aſſiſtance and concurrance in church buſſines. Theſe all, with Mr. James Dalrumple, ſecretar, and numberis mae of thair followeris, tuik ſchipping at Leith on Settirday the nynt day of Marche; and eftir ſum ſchort exhortatioun of ane of the miniſterie, and a prayer within the ſchip, and ſchooting of ſevin pece of ordinance, they hoyſed ſaill with ane proſperous wind, and arryved at Campheir upone Tyſday thaireftir at twelve houris befoir nune. They tuik with thame the Covenant to be ſubſcryvit by his Majeſtie, and ane Act of Parliament gevin out under the Great Seill, gevand power to theſe Commiſſioneris, or ony four of thame, to borrow upone the public faith of the kingdome, thrie hundreth thowſand pund, for payment quhairof they band the haill Eſtaites of this kingdome.

At this tyme alſo my Lord Lyntoun wes excommunicat, and wardit, for taking in mariage the Lord Seytounes relict, dochter to the lait Marques of Huntlie, ſcho being excommunicat for poprie.

Lykewyſe, upone Sonday the 24 Februar, the Erle of Kynnoull, Mr. James Stewart, [George] Drummond ſone to the laird of Balloch, and Capitane Hall, wer all excommunicat for incuming to Orknay, and troubling that cuntrey in a hoſtile maner. Quhairof intimation wes alſo maid in all the kirkis of Edinburgh upone Sonday the tent of Marche 1650.

Eodem die. Intimatioun was lykewyſe maid that the Erle of Abircorne wes excommunicat for poprie.

3 Marche 1650. Sir James Stewart, proveſt of Edinburgh, wes removit fra uplifting of the exſyſe, and in his place Sir Johnne Wachop of Niddrie and Sir Johnne Smith, lait proveſt of Edinburgh, wer preferrit.

It wald be rememberit that the laſt ſeſſioun of Parliament haldin at Edinburgh fra the 4 of Januar 1649 till the 7 of Auguſt thairefter, in the ſamin yeir 1649, did ryſe and diſſolve that day, and was adjorned till the firſt Thurſday of Marche 1650. At the quhilk day the Eſtaites of Parliament met, bot not in a full number, and diſſolvit the morne thaireftir, and prorogat that Parliament till the 15 day of Maij thaireftir. The cauſſis of this prorogatioun we underſtand to be thir, viz. 1. The preſent treatie with the King, during the quhilk it wes thocht expedient that no Act of parliament ſould be maid. 2. The Parliament of England was to ſend doun ſum of thair number as Commiſſioneris to this our Parliament, with ſum articles and propoſitiounes, quhairunto we war not myndit to gif anſuer.

It is to be rememberit that in the monethis of Marche and Apryll 1646, the Directorie for Godis ſervice began. In ſteid of evening and morning prayeris, the miniſteris, taking to thair conſideratioun that the not reiding and exponing of the Scriptures, at the old accuſtumat tyme of prayer, was the occaſioun of much drinking at that ſeaſoun quhen theſe prayeris and chaptures wer uſuallie red, thairfoir, and to prevent that ſin, it wes concludit, in the begynning of Marche 1650, that all the dayis of the week a lectorie ſould be red and exponit in Edinburgh be everie miniſter thair, *per vices;* quhilk accordinglie wes put in practize, and ſo began this holie and hevinlie exerciſe upone Monday the 18 day of Marche 1650.

At the ſame tyme, for eſchewing and doun bearing of ſin and filthines in Edinburgh, it was actit, that no woman ſould vent or rin wyne or aill in the tavernis of Edinburgh, bot allanerlie men ſervandis and boyes; quhilk Act wes red and publictlie intimat in all the kirkis of Edinburgh, that all ſuch as haid theſe commoditeis to ſell ſould prepare men ſer-

vandis and boyes for that uſe agane Witſounday nixt thaireftir following.

And becaus that James Grahame,[3] ſumtyme Erle of Montros, did gif out ſindrie aſperſiounes and horide crymes aganes this kingdome, for thair cariage aganes the lait King; in vindicatioun quhairof, theſe thair proceidingis in a pairt ar heir ſet doun by the Eſtaites in theſe wordis.[4]

. . . . . .

Upone the ſevint day of Apryle 1650, thair wes ane ſolempne Faſt throw the haill kingdome of Scotland, as alſo with our Commiſſioneris in Holand, ſent to the Kinges Majeſtie. The reaſones of the faſt wes for the ſynnes of the land, and that it wald pleis the Lord to grant ane happy ſucces to the Scottis Commiſſioneris now at a treatie with his Majeſtie. This Faſt wes concludit by the Kirk and Stait to be ſolemlie keipit the ſaid day both heir within this kingdome of Scotland, as lykwayis by our Scots Commiſſioneris, now at Breda in Holand, befoir thair going af this kingdome.

Ther wer alſo eikit to the cauſis of the Faſt, the ſin of witcheraft abundant in the land, the incres of malignantis and ſectareis, that the King may grant the juſt deſyres of kirk and kingdome, for ſtedfaſtnes to this land and to theſe quho hes the charge of the effaires of the land, for delyverie of the King from malignant counſells, for ſtrenthening of theſe that ſuffer for his cauſe in England and Yreland, for ſuppleying the neceſſiteis of the pure, and much mor to this purpos, and all uther ſynnes mentionat in the laſt Faſt ſolemplie keipit throw the haill kirkis upone the laſt Sonday of Auguſt 1649.

It war langſum to writt quhat outcryingis wer now aganes that noble erle James lait Erle of Montrois, and prented declarationes gevin out

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[3] The words "crewell murtherer and excommunicat traitor," occur in the MS. before "James Grahame," but have been carefully erased. It will be seen that similar epithets, applied to the Marquis of Montrose, were altered or erased by Nicoll in other parts of his Diary.

[4] "The Declaration of his Excellencie James Marquis of Montrosse," &c. "The Declaration and Warning of the Commission of the General Assembly," and "A Declaration of the Committee of Estates," &c. in answer to it, were printed at the time, as separate tracts, and have been often reprinted. See Appendix to Wishart's Memoirs of Montrose, p. 454-491, Edin. 1819, 8vo.

aganes him, and proclamationes, both by Parliament, thair Committees, and by the Aſſemblie of the Kirk.

10 Apryll 1650. The Erle of Dumfermling his landis and eſtait wer appryſit fra him, in ane court of appryſing haldin within the new ſeſſioun of Edinburgh the day foirſaid.

Eftir that noble erle James Erle of Montrois his factis and pretendit treaſonable actis wer publictlie proclamed throw all the pairtes and places of the kingdome, and from all the pulpites of the land, his name become very odious and deteſtable in the mouthes of the maiſt pairt of the nation; calling him a rebell, and ane excommunicat traitour, for his former courſes and invading the land, evin in the treatie betuix the Kinges Majeſtie and the Scottis Commiſſioneris, being than at Breda in Holand, according to the concluſiones paſt betuix his Majeſtie and Mr. George Winrhame at the yle of Jarſey. Such wer the ordores of Parliament and Committee, and prohibitiones of the Kirkes, that nane durſt ſpeik in favouris of that Nobleman for feir of cenſure and puniſchement.

That the treuth of this may be cleirit, I thocht guid to inſert heirin a paſſage, quhilk is this,—Thair wes ane honeſt man in Glaſgow callit Johnne Bryſon, quho being at the Mercat Croce of that citie, and heiring a proclamatioun thair, and a declaration aganes that noble erle the Marques of Montrois, quhairin he was ſtylit traytour and excommunicat ribell, this honeſt man did cry out, and callit him als honeſt a nobleman as was in this kingdome. The Magiſtrates of that town being informed of his ſpeechis, was forcit to tak and apprehend him, and careyed him to Edinburgh by ane gaird of the tounes officers, preſented him to the Committee of Stait than ſitting thair, quha, be thair ordour, wes caſſin in to the theves hoill, quhairin he lay in great miſerie by the ſpace of many weekis.—Quhairfoir, and for eſchewing the lyke tryell and puniſchement, the Wryter is forcit to ſet doun heir in theſe Obſervationes, the ſame tytillis, ſtyles, and deſignationes ventit, ſpokin, and prented of him as befoir, by authoritie and power of theſe that reulit for the tyme, (till it pleis God to vindicat him from theſe aſperſiones by the Kinges Majeſtie at his returne to his regall power.) Theſe tytillis, ſtyles, and deſignationes of that Nobleman and peir of the land, wes neceſſar to be inſert heir as the very tytillis and ſtyles com-

mounlie gevin out aganes him and uther perſones following; that the future ages may underſtand the condition and effaires of the land at this tyme.

All this tyme, viz. in Marche, Apryll, and Maij 1650, fell out much unſeaſonable weather, the lyke quhairof wes not uſuall for weittis, cold, froſtes and tempeſtis.

At this tyme and ſindry yeiris befoir, many perſones wer trublit for not ſubſcryving the Covenant, and miniſteris depoſit for the ſame. Mr. Gawin Stewart miniſter at Dalmellingtoun, not onlie depoſit fra his miniſtrie, bot he debarrit *ab agendo* in all his actiones and cauſis civill, for recovery of his dettis. Lykewayis James Macaulay, goldſmith, wes not onlie excommunicat for refuiſing to ſubſcryve the Covenant, bot lykewayis at his death his corps diſchargit to be bureyit in the churchyaird.

To returne now to James Grahame,[5]—That excomunicat traitour, haiſing landit with ſum forces in Orknay, about the tent of Apryll in the midſt of the treatie with the King, come in to Cathnes in a hoſtile maner, to kill, plunder, and deſtroy, eftir his wonted maner: bot the Lord, out of his gracious and wonderfull kyndnes, did prevent his deſignnes.

Lievtenant generall Leſlie having appoynted a randevous of his troupes at Brechyne, the 25 of Apryll, did mak all poſſible haiſt aganes the enymie, marching xxx myles everie day; and to put a ſtop to the enymeis advance, he ſent Collonell Strachane befoir him to command the troupes that wer lying about Roſs.

Upone Setterday the 27 of Apryll 1650, the enymie was quartered at Strathechell in Ros, Lievtenant colonell Strachane with his troup, Colonell Montgomereis, Colonell Keris, Colonell Halketis, and the Yriſche troup, wer quartered about Kincairne, thair number being onlie about twa hundreth and threttie. The officeris being convened, and haiſſing

[5] It is evident, from the hand-writing, &c. that some leaves of the MS. previous to this paragraph, were re-written by Nicoll at a subsequent date, which may account for his different modes in speaking of the Marquis of Montrose. In this place he has altered the words thus,—"That excommunicated persone, as he wes then stylit, and traitour also." In his next marginal note,—"The happie Victorie aganes that excomunicat bloodie traitour James Grahame, upone the 27 Ap. 1650," the words "bloodie traitour," are in like manner changed to "persone," with this addition, "So stylit for the tyme both by Church and Stait."

conſiddered the great ſkairchtie of proviſiounes for horſes, and that it wes verie probable, the enymeis ſtrenth being on foote, they would tak the hillis upone the advance of moir of thair horſes, they concluded to feght that wicked crew with the force they haid, haiſing receaved notice that the enymie wes cum doun to Corbiſdaill, ſex myles neirar unto thame; quhairupone they furthwith drew up in thrie pairteis; and eftir prayer by Mr. Gilbert Hall, quha wes appoynted by the commiſſioun of the General Aſſembly, to attend theſe troupes, they marched about thrie of the clock in the eftir nune toward the enymie, quha wer drawn up in a playne, neir to ane hill of ſkrogie wod, to quhich, upone the advance of our horſſis they quicklie reteired. Lievtenant Colonell Strachane perſewit thame into the wod, and at the firſt charge maid thame all to ryn. The Lord did ſtrek ſuch terrour into thair hairtis, as thair moiſt reſolute commanderis haid not the curage to lift ane hand to defend thameſelffis, and our forces did executioun upon thame for fyve or ſex myles evin till ſun ſet. Thair wer killed ten of thair beſt commanderis, moiſt of thair officeris taken, and thrie hundreth fourſcoir and ſex commoun ſouldieris. The number of the haill (as the priſſoneris informe) wes not aboue xij^{c}, of all quhich thair eſcaped not ane hundreth, bot wer ather taken priſſoneris, killed, or drowned in a river that wes neir the place. The cheiff ſtandard callit the Kinges and four utheris wer takin. Quhat is becum of James Grahame, that traitour, it is not yit certane, bot the horſe quhich he raid upone, quhen the forces ingadged, is takin; alſo his coat with the ſtar, and his ſword belt wer fund in the feild. All the harme quhich our forces haif gottin is verrie lytill, bleſſed be the Lord, quha covered thair heidis in the day of battell! Lievtenant Colonell Strachan reſavit ane ſchott upone his bellie; bot, lichting upone the double of his belt and buff coat, it did not pearce. All the los our pepill haid, was of one drowned in a river, quho wes perſewing two or thrie of the enymies careyed over in a boatt, and twa utheris wounded, quhich wes all the lois.

The enymie left ſum ſmall pairt of his forces in Cathnes to keip ſum houſſis, and to rais forces in that cuntrie, and ſent ſum few to uther places to bring thame aſſiſtance, aganeſt quhome the Lievtenant Generall hath

ſent ſuch forces, as is truſted ſall ſpeedelie give ane guid accompt of thame.

A LIST OF THE OFFICERIS TAKIN.

Lord F[r]endraght.
Generall Major Hurrie.
Colonell Gray.
Lievtenant Colonell Stewart.
Lievtenant Colonell Hay.
Major Fleck.
Captain Mortimer.
Root Maister Valleasns.
Peetir Sans, captain of dragones.
Captain Warden.
Captain Achinlek.
Captain Spottiswod.
Captain Charteris.
Captain Lawsone.
Captain Lievtenant Gustavus.
Lievtenant Verkim.
Lievtenant Andro Glen.
Lievtenant Robert Touch.
Ernestus Buerhame.
Laurence Van Lieutenberg.
Lievtenant Dauid Drummound.
Lievtenant William Ros.
Lievtenant Drummound.
Lievtenant James Din.
Lievtenant Alexander Stewart.
Cornet Ralph Marlie, Inglischeman.
Cornet Hendrik Erlach.
Cornet Daniell Bennich.
Adrian Ringeweigh, ensignne.
Robert Grahame, ensignne.
Hans Boase, ensignne.
2 Quarter Maisteris.
6 Serjantis.
15 Corporallis.
2 Trumpetteris.
3 Drummeris.
386 Souldieris.
Mr. Kiddie, } Ministeris.
Mr. Meldrum, } Ministeris.

A LIST OF THE OFFICERIS KILLED.

Laird of Powrie, Ogilbie.
Laird of Pitfoddellis younger, standert berar.
Johnne Douglas, brother to the Erle of Mortoun.
Major Lyell.
Major Bigger.
Captain Sterling.
Captain Powell.
Captain Erskyn.

Captain Swan, Captain Garrie, and Lievtenant Holme, ather killed or taken.

It may be juſtlie ſaid, that the prayeris of the faithfull availleth much, for during the tyme that this excomunicat traitour[6] remaned in the North,

[6] The word 'traitour,' which occurs repeatedly in this part of the Diary, afterwards changed. See previous Notes 3 & 5.

the faithfull ſervandis of God wer gevand up thair daylie prayeris for his confuſioun, quhilk be this former relatioun is manifeſt to haif bene hard and grantit; quhilk did moir evidentlie appeir thaireftir at this traitouris taking, for within foure dayis eftir this victorie, this bloodie traitour wes takin and apprehendit. Eftir he haid fled to the hillis, and remayned thair in great miſerie and famyne, he come to ane hous and familie quhais Maiſter was callit M'Cloyd, luiking for protectioun at his handis, being ane of his auld acquentance, and complyer with him in his former plottis and bloodie courſes; bot this manis ſone, callit Neill M'Cloyd, fearing the danger of the lawis gif he ſould conceale him, and heiring of the lairge prommeſis of money to the reveillaris and apprehendaris of him, he was inducit thairby to ſeas upone him, and tak him priſſoner in his awin hous, and randerit him to the commanderis of this airmy.

All quhich being takin be the moiſt pairt of this kingdome to be a ſingular mercy, it pleaſit the Commiſſioneris of the Kirk and Generall Aſſemblie, to appoynt a ſolempne day of thankiſgeving throw all this kingdome; quhilk wes obeyit, and began heir in Lothiane, and keipit in all the kirkis of Edinburgh, and about, upone the fyftene day of May 1650.

At quhilk day and tyme, the new Pſalme buikis wer red and ordanit to be ſung throw all the kingdome.

This xv day of Maij wes alſo the day to the quhilk the laſt ſitting Parliament wes continued, and did now ſit and convene that eftir nune eftir the ſermound, being a day appoyntit for a ſolempne thankiſgeving for this glorious victorie, as is afoirſaid.

Thair is no dout bot it is, and ſould be, the dewtie of all guid Criſtianes to mark and lay up in thair memoreyis the workis of mercy and judgement, and to tak notice of the ſchamefull end of incorrigible ſynneris, that utheris may heir and fear; and to the end that the future aiges and poſteritie may be informed of the tragicall end of this excommunicat traitour, it is thocht guid, in few lynes, to manifeſt the ſame in maner following.

The Committee of Eſtait eftir this laſt victorie, being certifeyit that this excommunicat traitour wes apprehendit in the North be this Neill M'Cloyd of Aſſint, and delyverit be him to the commanderis of the troupes thair,

the Eſtaites gaif ordour to theſe troupes to bring him ſouth till Edinburgh, thair to reſave, in face of parliament, his doome and ſentence; quhilk they did; and, upone Settirday the xviij day of Maij 1650, he was brocht over firſt to Leith, fra quhilk he was convoyed with a great number of fute ſodgeris to the fute of the Cannogait, at the Water-zet, quhair the proveſt and bailleis of Edinburgh, with a great number of thair tounes folk, being all in airmes, reſavit him af the ſodgeris handis, at the ſaid Water-zet of the Cannogait; and thair being commandit to diſcover him ſelff, and he refuiſand, he was diſcovered by the hangman and his hat tane fra him, and he, ſet up in a kariage kairt appoyntit for that effect, ſet doun bair heidit upone ane heigh chyre biggit up in the end of that kairt, and montit that all the pepill myght behold him. The hangman rydand on ane hors befoir him yockit in that kairt; and therfra wes careyed all along throw Edinburgh and Cannogait in this kairt, till it come to the new tolbuith of Edinburgh, to the view of many thowſandis of pepill, upone the ſaid xviij day of Maij anno foirſaid. Eftir his impriſſonement the Miniſtrie war cairfull to viſite him, and delt erneſtlie with him for his converſioun; bot all in vayne, he adhered to his firſt principles. And upone Monday thereftir being the xx of Maij, he was callit in befoir the Eſtaites than ſitting in Parliament, quhair he reſaved the ſentence of death; to be hangit the morne thaireftir, at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, at twa eftir nune, thair to hing for the ſpace of thrie houris thaireftir upone the gallows, and thaireftir to be tane doun and to be heidit and quarterit; his heid to be hung up upone the tolbuith of Edinburgh, his twa leggis and airmes to be ſent to four ſeverall tounes, viz. to Glaſgow, Sterling, Pearth, and Abbirdene. This ſentence wes punctuallie execute upone him at the mercat croce of Edinburgh upone Tyſday thaireftir, being the 21 day of Maij 1650, and he hangit upone ane heigh gallows, maid for the view of the pepill more then ordinar, with his buikis and declaratiounes bund on his bak. He hang full thrie houris; thaireftir cut doun, falling upone his face, nane to countinance him bot the executioner and his men. His heid, twa leggis, and twa airmes tane fra his body with ane aix, and ſent away and affixt at the places foirſaidis appoyntit thairfoir; his body

caſſin in to ane lytill ſchoirt kiſt, and takin to the Burrow mure of Edinburgh, and bureyed thair among malefactouris. This being the tragicall end of this unhappy man, I thocht guid to ſet doun his cariage to the ſcaffold, and his ſpeeches theron.

In his doun going fra the Tolbuith to the place of executioun, he was verrie rychlie cled in fyne ſcarlet, layd over with riche ſilver lace, his hat in hand, his goldin hat ban, his bandis and cuffes exceiding riche, his diligat quhyte gloves on his handis, his ſtokingis of incarnet ſilk, and his ſchooes with thair ribbenes on his feet, and ſarkis provydit for him with pearling about, above ten pund the elne. All theſe war provydit for him be his freindis, and ane prettie caſſik put on upone him upone the ſcaffold, quhairin he was hangit. To be ſchoirt, nothing wes heir deficient to honour his pure carcage, moir beſeiming a brydegrome, nor a criminall going to the gallowis. (7)—Followis his ſpeechis on the ſcaffold in theſe wordis,(8)

. . . . . .

So did this man end his dayis, being a Marques and a Knycht of the Garter, and in a way to be preferrit to be a Duke.(9)

Heir followis, as is reportit, a wicked and ungodlie Declaratioun quhilk James Grahame cauſit all the Miniſteris of Orknay and Caithnes to ſubſcryve and aſſent to, except ane Mr. William Smith, ane of the miniſteris in Cathnes.

We, the Ministeris of the Presbytereis under subscryveris, considdering it convenient to us, and these of our calling, to give publict testimonie to the conscientiousnes and justice of his Majesteis service, now presentlie depending, for the gude example of utheris, and removing of

(7) The word 'gallowis,' in the MS. afterwards altered to 'grave.'

(8) Printed in Sir James Balfour's Historical Works, vol. iv. p. 19, Edinb. 1825, 8vo. See also Memoirs of Montrose, p. 395.

(9) On the margin of the MS. is written, "So this wicked man endit his dayis in schame and disgrace being a Marques, a knycht of the Garter, and in a way preferrit to be a Duke." The word 'wicked' has been deleted, and Nicoll, at a later period, has added, "Let not thir styles be imputed to the Wryter heirof as being his, bot as thai war then given out aganis him be Kirk and Stait, haifand than power for the tyme."

quhatsomevir scruple from the myndes of all men, We willinglie, frelie, and with candour declair That we from our soules detest that continued Rebellioun, maliciouslie hatched, and wickedlie prosequute, aganes his late sacred Majestie of glorious memorie, and do from our hartis abhor his delyvering over in bondage and imprissonement, horride and execrable murthour, and all uther dampnable and malicious pretensis, execute aganes him be the wicked rebellious factioun of both kingdomes; the quhich we will not faill heireftir to preache to our pepill and witnes every day of our calling, as als of our lauchfull acknawlegement, prayer and wisches of the happie establishment of his present Majestie unto all his just richtis; and particularlie, that it may pleis God to gif a blessing to his excellence JAMES MARQUES OF MONTROIS, Capitane Generall to his Majestie in the Kingdom of Scotland: All quhich we will faithfullie stand to, and to the advancing thereof, without haiffing the least thocht or pretext in the contrare. So help us God.

And becaus it was rumored among the pepill, that James Grahames freindis war fecreitlie intendit to convoy his heid af the prick quhairon it was fet, on the tolbuith of Edinburgh; thairfoir, within fex dayis eftir his executioun, thair was ane new croce prick appoyntit of yrne, to croce the former prick quhairon his heid was fixt; quhilk was fpeedelie done, that his heid fuld not be removed nor taken away.

Fryday, the 24 of May 1650. The Erle of Callendar come heir from Holand, quhair he haid remayned continuallie fince the unlauchfull Ingadgement. Bot on the morne, eftir his arryvell heir, he was difchargit this kingdome, and chargit to defeart the fame with the firft fair wind, thair to remayne, and not to entir this kingdome without advyfe and confent of the Parliament, under the payne of death.

In this eftait war all thir perfones following, quha haid not gevin fatisfactioun to the Parliament; they wer all difchargit to entir this kyngdome, under extraordiner great paynes, except thai fould reconceale thame felffis to the Parliament; they ar to fay, Duke Hammiltoun, Erle of Seaforth, Erle Lauderdaill, Erle Forth alias generall Ruthven, Lord Ethame alias generall King, Lord Sinclair, Lord Carnegy, Lord Naper, George Monro, Laird of Hempsfeill, Colonell Cochrane, Sir James Lokhart, the Erles of Dumfreis and Traquair, Thomas Dalzell of Bynnes, and fum utheris.

Weddinfday, 29 Maij 1650. Lievtenant Major Hurry, and Johnne Spottifwod, oy to the Archebifchop of Santandros and eldeft fone to the

laird of Dairſie, war both of thame beheidit at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, for complying with James Grahame, and for invading of this kingdome at this laſt battell, quhairin they war takin, and for doing the lyke at ſindrie tymes of befoir. Lykewyſe the reſt of the complyeris with this alledgit wicked man, James Grahame, wer daylie apprehendit and brocht to confuſioun, as ſalbe heireftir declaired, quhen eftir thai ſall ſuffer. And in all thir executiounes, it is evident, that thir malignant perſones deyit for the maiſt pairt without repentance; bot be the contrare, avowing quhat wes done be thame in this thair ſervice, for quhilk thai ſufferit, wes lauchfull.

In the end of this moneth of Maij ane man was brint in Edinburgh for lying with a kow; both he and the kow war brint upone the Caſtell-hill of Edinburgh.

The Eſtaites of Parliament takand to their conſideratioun, that during thair ſitting at this tyme the Seſſioun could not weill ſit and convene for adminiſtratioun of juſtice; thairfoir it pleaſit thame to continue and prorogat the dounſitting of the Seſſioun to the firſt day of Julij nixt to cum. Quhilk prorogatioun was intimat at the croce of Edinburgh, be ane meſar and be ſound of trumpet, upone the firſt day of Junij 1650.

Upone the ſevint day of Junij 1650, [Sir William] Hay of Dalgatie and Collonell Sibbald war both of thame execute to the death, and beheidit at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, for following of James Grahame, and being acceſſorie to him in mony of his attemptis aganes this kingdome. They deyit both of thame verrie obduredlie, bot ſpecially this [Sir William] Hay of Dalgatie, quha being a papiſt, did tak the Madin, quhairwith he was beheidit, in his airmes, and did kis it with his mouth; and ſuddentlie, without any confeſſioun flang over ſum paperis fra the ſcaffold of all that he was to ſay, layd doun his heid, deſyring preſent executioun; quhilk wes performit immediatlie eftir he haid maid ſum croces and papiſticall rites on his heid and breiſt.

Upone the twelff of Junij 1650, Williame Blair, meſſer, wes hangit at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, for ſindrie falſettis comittit be him in his calling.

Upone the 28 of Maij 1650, thair rayned bluid, be the ſpace of thrie myles, in the Erle of Bukcleuchis boundis, upone the landis of neir to the Engliſche bordouris; quhilk wes verifeyit in preſence of the Commitee of Stait.

21 Junij 1650. Capitane Charteris, brother to the laird of Hempiſfeild, wes beheidit at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, for aſſiſting James Graham in his ewill courſſis; quha deyit with great repentance, and maid a notable confeſſioun of all James Grahames malignant courſes.

It wald be remembered, that this yeir and ane half or thairby, the Eſtaites of Scotland haid thair addres to the Kinges Majeſtie, to cum in and reſave his Croun, upone ſatisfactioun gevin to his pepill concerning religioun, the Covenant in relatioun thairto, and libertie of the ſubject: yet, by the malignancy of ſum particular men about him, he ſtill delayed, till of lait he gaif the Commiſſioneris ſatisfactioun to all thair demandis, quha went over to him, being than at Breda, upone the nynt day of Marche laſt. And haiffing now, in the end of Maij, takin ſchip with the Commiſſioneris out of Holand to returne to Scotland, the Englyſches under the comandement of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Colonell Cromwell, and thair aſſociatis, did uſe all meanis to tak and katche him be ſea, laying wayt at all pairtes for that effect, to bring him to executioun: not only ſo, bot ſeaſed upone all our ſchips, ryped and ſearched thame for the Kinges perſone, and not content thairwith, they come doun to our borderis with ane hudge airmy. Bot the Lord, out of his ſpeciall favour, [preſerved them from their enemies; and], eftir that the King and the Scottis Commiſſioneris haid remanit twentie dayis on ſea, they landit at the mouth of Spey, upone Sonday the 23 day of Junij 1650, to the great joy and contentment of his pepill of Scotland; and befoir his landing he ſubſcryvit within the ſchip the Covenant, and alſo the League and Covenant.

The newis of his landing cuming to the knawlege of the Eſtaites of Parliament, ſitting heir at Edinburgh, upone the 26 of Junij lait at night, all ſignes of joy wer manifeſted throw the haill kingdome; namelie, and in a ſpeciall maner in Edinburgh, by ſetting furth of bailfyres, ringing of bellis, ſounding of trumpettis, dancing almoſt all that night throw the

ſtreitis. The pure kaill wyfes at the Trone ſacrificed thair mandis and creillis, and the verie ſtooles thai ſat upone to the fyre. Eftir a great volie of muſketis from the caſtell, followit xxiij great peces of ordinance.

It is formarlie recordit that, in theſe preceding yeiris, the prevailling pairteis of Sectareis in Ingland war verrie inſolent, quha haid deſpyſed religioun, and laid it in the duſt, and haid tollerat many gros errouris, blaſphemeis, and ſtrange opiniounes in religioun, and haid mantened, allowed, and ventit the ſame in England, as the lyke hath not bene hard of in former generatiouns. And the Monarchy, and the power of Parliamentis, wes the auntient and long continued governament of that kingdome, yit haif theſe men uſurped above the Parliament, quhois ſervandis thai war, and by oppin violence haif drawn away many, and impriſſoned ſum of the memberis thairof; and haif not onlie takin away the Hous of Lordis, and deſtroyed the lait King, but alſo ſubverted Monarchy itſelf, and turned the fundatiounes upſyde doun; and labour to wreith the yok of thair oppreſſiounes upone thair bodyes and ſoules, quhairof that Ingadgement now in England is a public teſtimonie.

This pairtie, eftir thai haif actit ſuch thinges in England and Yreland, conceaving that thai can not be eſtablifched and eat the fruit of thair awin devyces without contradictioun, als long as the Kirk of Scotland ſtandis in thair way; thairfoir thai threaten us with a warr, drawing thair forces northward, and ſending thame in in ſmall pairteis toward the border, that it may be the les decerned quhat thai do. And gif the Lord ſall ſuffer thame to invaid this land, (as it is to be feared,) that the gangrene of thair errouris may tak hold upone ſum ignorant and unſtable myndis quho hath not reſaved the love of the treuth, ſo we may luik for deſolatioun and deſtructioun: thairfoir, and for many uther grave and wechtie reſſones, the Eſtaites did levie ane airmy, and put this Kingdome in a poſture of defence. And the Commiſſioun of the Generall Aſſemblie, upone the 25 day of Junij 1650, did emit ane Seaſonable Warning concerning the preſent dangeris and dewteis unto all the memberis of the Kirk. 1. To draw neir to God; to murne for thair awin iniquiteis, and for all the ſynnes, prophanitie, and bakſlydinges of the land; to ſtudie to mak peace with God in Cryſt

Jeſus; to ſearche and try our wayis, and to returne ſpedilie to the Lord; [to] lift up our hartis with our handis to God in the heavines, that he may ſpair and ſave his pepill, that thai be not a prey to the enymie, &c.

The Sectariane airmy haiffing, under the conduct of Lievtenant Generall Cromwell, run over Yreland and ſubdewit it, the ſaid Cromwell returned to England, quhair he raiſed ane great airmy to invaid Scotland. The Eſtaites heirupone war forced to rais ane lavie throw all this kingdome of Scotland, conſiſting of threttie thowſand men for thair awin defence aganes thir ſectareis. For expeiding quhairof, the Parliament heir rais upone Fryday the fyft day of Julij 1650, that everie man mycht repair to thair awin homes and rais thair forces, and did adjorne the Parliament till the 15 day of Auguſt nixt thereftir.

And befoir thair ryſing, thai ſet doun ane Act, quhilk they cauſit to be proclaimed; beiring, That forſamekill as the Kinges Majeſtie haid gevin ſatisfactioun to the deſyres of this Kirk and Kingdome, and haid ſworne and ſubſcryvit the Nationall Covenant, with the Solempne League and Covenant; thairfoir the Lyoun King at Airmes him ſelff, in his coat of airmes, and his inferiour heraldis ſtanding by in thair coates of airmes, paſt to the mercat croce of Edinburgh, being all hung richlie with cloth of gold and crammoſie, thrie of everie eſtait being there preſent at the Croce with mony utheris, did thair reid the Act quhairin it was declaired, that the Kinges Majeſtie is now admittit to the exerciſe of his royall power, and is to be crowned with the firſt occaſioun of a ſitting Parliament, quhilk was that ſame day to be adjorned.

Eftir this proclamatioun, ſo ſolempnie maid at the croce of Edinburgh, that ſame day, lait at nycht, the Eſtaites adjorned the Parliament, to be haldin at Edinburgh the 15 day of Auguſt nixt thereftir.

The Kinges Majeſtie, in the meintyme remayning on the north coaſt of this Kingdome at his huntis and paſtyme, accompaneyit with ſindrie of his nobles reſoirting unto him *per vices*, wes royallie interteneyed in all the pairtis and places of his travellis.

Theſe traitouris of England during this tyme, under the command of Lievtenant Generall Cromwell, daylie increſt, and come neir to our bor-

douris in the end of Junij and begynning of Julij 1650, refolving to invaid this Kingdome. This Kingdome with all fpeid gaif ordouris to all betuix 60 and 16 fould be reddie in airmes and to follow thair commanderis; quhilk wes with the firft convenient diligence obeyit, and all of thame put in a pofture of defence.

Cromwell, to incite the Englifches to follow his courfes, gaif out this Declaratioun following to be the caufes of his invafioun of this Kingdome: viz. Firft, For our invafioun of England in anno 1648, quhilk wes callit the Malignant invafioun. 2. For our Commiffioneris proteftatioun aganes thair proceidinges in Parliament contrar that traitour (as they terme him) thair lait King. 3. For our Commiffioneris invitatioune of forrane princes to invaid England during their aboad in Holand. 4. For refait of that traitour (as they call him) Charles Stewart.

At the approaching of this Englifche airmy many pepill heir in the eift pairtes and fouth wer overtakin with great feares till the haill regimentis did convene. Mony alfo in Edinburgh, Leith, Linlithgow, Falkirk, and uther pairtes about, wer put in great perplexitie, quha removed thair beft guidis over to the north fyde of Forth.

The miniftrie alfo in thair feverall places wer not deficient to encurage the pepill, prommeffing, in Godis name, a victorie over thefe erronyous and blafphemous pairteis in England, quha, aganes the Covenant and Solempne League, did unjuftlie perfew this Natioun; and farder, did freelie and franklie outreik ane regiment of hors, for defence of the fame, upone thair awin charges and expenffes, under the conduct of Colonell Strachane.

Upone the fecound Weddinfday of Julij 1650, the Generall Affemblie met at Edinburgh, being the tent day of Julij, and diffolvit not till the 24 day of the fame moneth.

22 Julij 1650 being ane Monday, the Inglifche airmy under the commandement of Generall Oliver Cromwell, croced the watter of Tweid and marched in to our Scottis bordouris to and about Aytoun; quhairof prefent advertifement wes gevin to our Committee of Stait, and thairupone followit ane ftrict proclamatioun that all betuix 60 and 16, fould be in reddines the morne to marche both horfe and fute.

The ſame day, the fute ſodgeris lying heir for the tyme did caſt ane trinſche fra the fute of the Cannogait to Leith, for halding out of the enymie that thai ſould not paſs that way; bot that Edinburgh and Leith ſould haif ſaif correſpondence ane with the uther without interruptioun of the enymie.

23 Julij. The College of Juſtice outreikit ane fute company of gallant youthes, notwithſtanding they haid ane troup of horſe on the feildis theſe twa yeiris bypaſt.

The Generall Aſſemblie that convenit at Edinburgh this yeir, the ſecound Weddinſday of Julij diſſolvit upone Weddinſday the twentie fourt of the ſame moneth 1650.

25 Julij 1650. The Engliſche airmy lifted fra Aytoun and Halidounhill, without ſound of trumpet or touk of drum, at eftir nune that day, and marched doun toward Cokburneſpaith and Dumbar; thaireftir to Hadingtoun, and ſo to Muſſilburgh, Figgetburne, Dudingſtoun, Colingtoun, Braidis Craiges, haiffing thair trinches both at Muſſilburgh, and alongis to Braid and weſtwart. And haiffing on ſea fyftene ſail, they reſavit furth thair amunitioun and victuell furth of thair ſchipis, without interruptioun, both at Dumbar, Muſſilburgh, Fiſcherraw, and uther pairtes thairabout, and careyed all alongis with thame to thair airmy with ane convoy of hors and fute.

The Scottis airmy haiffing, efter few dayis, convenit heir upone the Linx of Leith, to the number of fourtie thowſand men and above; the half of thame wer ſent bak, eftir a long ſpace apoynted for purging of the airmy, to the diſcon[ten]tment of much pepill, and of gentillmen volunteris quha haid frielie cum in to feght for defence of the Kingdome. The Scottis airmy being thus in purging daylie, upone the Linx of Leith, it pleaſit the Kinges Majeſtie to cum doun frome Sterling, quhair he than wes, to the Linx of Leith upone Monday the 29 of Julij 1650, quhair he ſaluted the airmy, being all rankit thair in a pleſant poſture, to the great joy of the King and contentment of the pepill.

Thaireftir, upone Friday the 2 of Auguſt 1650, the King come frome the Leager lying at Leith, to the toun of Edinburgh, ryding with his

nobles and leaff-gaird up throw the Cannogait to the Caſtell of Edinburgh, quhair he wes ſaluted with a great number of cannoun ſchot. Thairfra he come doun on fute throw Edinburgh, quhair he was feaſted by the toun of Edinburgh in the Parliament Hous the ſaid day; and thaireftir went doun to Leith, to ane ludgeing belonging to the Lord Balmerinoch appoynted for his reſait during his abyding at Leith; and thus haiffing remayned a certane ſpace, veiwing the airmyes on both ſydes, he went over the watter to Dumfermling, and to Falkland, and Pearth, for his recreatioun.

During this tyme and all the ſpace the Engliſche ſchips come heir to Scotland, they evir followit the Inglifche airmy, furneſing thame with all ſoirt of proviſioun from thair ſchips; and taking from thame all the ſpoyll that thai gat heir, and convoyed it to Berwik; and ſchot thair cannoun af thair ſchips upone our Scottis pepill, both horſe and fute, as they fand thame reſoirting, paſſing, or ryding neir to the ſea ſchoir.

The enymie alſo advanced the lenth of Reſtalrig; and thair placed thair haill horſe in and about the toun of Reſtalrig, his foote at that place callit Jokis Ludge, and his cannoun at the foote of Saliſberrie Hill within the park dyke; and twelf of his ſchips advanced to the Raid of Leith, and thrie utheris betuix Edinburgh and Dumbar; and thair, both be ſea and land played with thair cannoun aganes the Scottis Leaguer, lyand in Sant Leornardis Craiges; the Scottis airmy alſo ſchuting at thame: bot ſmall ſkaith on ather ſyde.

Penult Julij 1650. Thair wes ane commandit pairtie ſent out from the Scottis Leagure, quha rancountered with ane pairtie of the Engliſche, both of thame being horſmen, and at Reſtalrig thai ſkirmiſched about thrie houres. Quhairat the Scottis behaved thame ſelffis gallantlie at the firſt, and killed ane major to the enymie, with ſindrie utheris of thair commoun trouperis; but thair went out ſindry gentillmen and volunteires, and throw thair ignorance of militarie effaires, maid great confuſioun, ſo that the Scottis wer forced to reteir. Quhairupone the enymie tuik thair advantage and perſewed the Scottis hard to the Leagure, and killed and hurt ſindrie gentillmen and uther volunteiris, and tuik ſum of the Scottis men priſſoneris; amongis quhom ane ſimple ſodger, quhois eyes they holkit out of his heid, becaus upone his bak thair wes drawn with quhyte calk thir

wordis, I AM FOR KING CHARLES, ſtryped him naked of his cloathes, and ſent him bak to the Scottis Leagure, as wes reported. The enymie, eftir this ſkirmiſche finding the ground not ſo fit as he deſyred for his Leagure, reteirit bak his forces both horſe and fute to the toun of Muſſilburgh.

Upone the morne thaireftir, being Weddinſday the laſt of Julij 1650, about brek of day, ane commandit pairtie of Scottis conſiſting of 800 men, under the command of Colonell Robert Montgomerie and Colonell Strachane, went out to rancounter the enymie at Muſſilburgh; quhair they behaved thame ſelffis ſtoutlie and gallantlie, killed many of the enymie, both commanderis, trouperis, and commoun ſodgeris, horſe and fute, and tuik ſindry priſſoneris: yit in end, thai war forcit to quhyte the priſſoneris and reteir bak, for the enymie advanced upone thame with freſche horſes, and the Scottis, not haiffing a ſecound help as had the Engliſche, wer in end compellit to returne to thair Leagure; quhairas gif they haid gottin the help of 500 men, they haid totallie routed the enymie. At this retreit of the Scottis pairtie, ſindry Scottis wer killed; bot many mae to the Engliſche, as wes reportit.

At the former ſkirmiſche at Reſtalrig, Generall Major Lambert receaved thrie deidlie woundis in his body, as wes reportit; bot the report wes fals.

3 Auguſt 1650. Generall Cromwell ſent in to the Scottis Leagure, in his awin koatche and in kairtes out of Muſſilburgh, 60 perſones of our airmy, all of thame woundit, quhom he tuik priſſoneris at the former ſkirmiſche.

Upone the 5 of Auguſt 1650, about midnight, the enymie did lift all thair forces lying in and about Muſſilburgh, and marched bak towardis Dumbar, quhair thair ſchips being than rydand, they reſavit from thame freſche viveris and amunitioun in abundance; and immediatlie thaireftir within twa or thrie dayis, marched bak to Muſſilburgh, and fra thence to Dudingſtoun and alongis to Colingtoun and about, quhair they did ly ſum certane dayis thaireftir.

Upone the 8 of Auguſt anno foirſaid, thair wes twa of the inhabitantes of Edinburgh takin and wairdit for alledgit haiffing correſpondence with the enymie; theſe ar thair names Creichtoun, induellar in the Can-

nogait, brother to Andro Creichtoun, merchant burges of Edinburgh, and Robert Robefoun, merchant in Edinburgh.

Sum of our priffoneris takin by the Englifche wer miferablie ufed, tirred naked, and fettirred in yrone cheynes, as wes reportit.

During the lying of thir twa airmeyis in the feildis, all the cornes betuix Berwik, and twa or thrie myles be weft Edinburgh, on both fydes, wer deftroyed and eaten up. Lykewyfe, thair wes fuch great fkairfhetie in Edinburgh, that all foirt of viveris, meit and drink could hardlie be haid for money, and fuch as wes gottin wes fuifted, and fauld at a double pryce. The haill inhabitantes lykewyfe of Edinburgh wer forced to contribute, and provyde fuid for the airmy, notwithftanding of this fkairfhtie; as alfo to furneis fedder beddis, bowfteris, coadis, blankettis, fcheittis for the airmy, and for the hurt fodgeris to ly upone, with pattis and pannis for making reddie thair meat; and to collect money for provyding honeft intertenment to the hurt fodgeris that lay in the Hofpitall and Paullis Wark.

Upone the 11 day of Auguft 1650, being ane Saboth day, and a folempne day of fafting and prayer, evin upone that day (according to the Sectarians wonted cuftome,) the enymie cumed bak fra Braides Crages, quhair he was than lying, and returned to Muffilburgh, and fet doun his Leagure thair till Tyfday thaireftir; and then removed from Muffilburgh, and returned bak to Braides Craiges, bringing with him great quantateis of victuell, quhilk he haid takin out of the mylnes, killis, and bernis of Muffilburgh, and uther pairtes thairabout.

The 15 of Auguft 1650, to the quhilk the Parliament of Scotland wes adjorned, for the Kinges Coronatioun, wes of new prorogat and adjorned to the [10] day of September thaireftir, be reffoun of the twa great airmeyis on both fydes, both of thame lying about Edinburgh; and thairfoir the Parliament wes forced to adjorne.

At this tyme, the Commiffioneris of the Kirk prefentit fum Propofitiounes to the King to be fubfcryvit, quhilk for a tyme was refufed; yit in end condifcendit unto, and fubfcryvit be his Majeftie. And thairfoir, upone his refuifall at the firft, the Commiffioneris of the Kirk wer pleafed to emit this Declaratioun following, quhilk wes fent into the Englifche

airmy, with the Approbatioun thairof following, ſubſcryvit be the Committee of Eſtait. Weſtkirk, the 13 of Auguſt 1650. [10]

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Thair wes thair eftir a Declaratioun emittit be the Kinges Majeſtie, upone the 16 day of Auguſt 1650, tending to this purpos. [11]

. . . . . .

This Declaratioun is emittit by the Kinges Maieſtie to his ſubjectis of the kingdomes of Scotland, England, and Yreland, and daittit at Dumfermling the 16 of Auguſt 1650.

The enymie being now lying neir to the toun of Edinburgh, and the Toun fearing thair invaſioun and aſſalt, they uſit all meanis for thair awin defence; and, for this end, erectit ſcaffoldis within the haill wallis of the toun, ſet up thair enſignes thairon, extending to xxxij culloris, mannit the wallis with numberis of men, planted ordinance thairon, demoliſched the haill houſſis in St. Marie Wynd, that the enymie ſould haif no ſchelter thair, bot that thai mycht haif frie pas to thair cannoun, quhilk thai haid montit upone the Neddir Bow. The Toun alſo wes forcit to demoliſche and tak doun the four prickes bigged on the Neddir Bow, quhilk wes ane verry great ornament thairto, and placed cannoun thairon. The Committee alſo cauſit demoliſche ſindrie houſſis at the Potterraw Poirt, and Weſt Poirt, that the Caſtell of Edinburgh, and uther pairtes quhair thair cannoun wes ſtellit, mycht haif ſicht of the enymie, in cais he ſould aſſalt, and greater fredome to aſſalt him, be taking doun of the houſſis that wer impedimentis to the ſicht of the enymie, and force of the cannoun.

Upone Settirday, the 24 of Auguſt 1650, our airmy reſavit a great diſgrace in this manner; to wit, Generall Cromwell and his airmy haiſing paſt throw this kingdome fra Berwik to the place of Colingtoun, without ony oppoſitioun maid be ony of the gentillmenis houſſis by the way quhair they

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[10] Printed in Balfour's Hist. Works, vol. iv. p. 95.

[11] This Declaration is also to be met with in a printed form.

paſt, untill they come to the hous of Reidhall, within thrie myles be weſt Edinburgh ; in the quhilk hous of Reidhall, the Laird of Reidhall with thrieſcoir ſodgeris lay, with proviſioun, and keipit and defendit the hous aganes the Engliſches, and gallit his ſodgeris, and pat thame bak ſeverall tymes with the los of ſindry ſodgeris. The Engliſche Generall, taking this very grevouſlie, that ſuch a waik hous ſould hald out aganes him, and be ane impediment in his way, he and his airmy lying ſo neir unto it ; thairfoir, he cauſit draw his cannoun to the hous, and thair, fra four houris in the morning till ten in the foirnune that day, he cauſit the cannoun to play on this hous, encampit a great number of his ſodgeris about it, with pik and muſket, bot all to lytill purpos ; for the Laird and the pepill in the hous defendit valiantlie evir till thair powder failled ; and eftir it failled they did not give over, evir luiking for help fra owr awin airmy, quha wes then lying at Corſtorphyn, within thrie quarteris of ane myle to the hous ; of quhais help thai war diſapoynted. Generall Cromwell perceaving thair powder to be gone, and that no aſſiſtance wes gevin thame, he cauſit pittardis to be brocht to the hous, quhairwith he blew up the dures, enterit the hous at dures and windois, and eftir ſlaughter on both ſydes, (bot much moir to the Engliſches then the Scottis) tuik all that wer in the hous priſſoneris, tirred thame naked, ſeaſed on all the money and guidis that wer thairin, quhilk wes much, be reſſoun that ſindry gentillmen about haid put thair guidis thair for ſaiftie. So this hous and pepill thairin wer takin in the ſicht and face of our airmy, quha thocht it dangerous to hazard thameſelffis in ſuch ane expeditioun, the enymie haiffing the advantage of the ground and hillis about him for his defence.

Albeit the Covenant, the Kirk, and Kingdome aucht to be deir and precious in the eyis of all trew Scottiſmen ; yit ſuch wes the diſpoſitioun of ſum of thame, that thai wer corruptit with Engliſche gold, and gaif intelligence of all the proceidingis of our airmy to Generall Cromwell, quhairby much of our intentiounes wer ſurpriſed. Sum of thir intelligenceris wer takin and committed to priſoun ; and becaus no probatioun could be haid aganes thame, they war liberat upone cautioun. Bot ane of thame being conſcious of his awin giltines, ſtrangled himſelff in the

tolbuith of Edinburgh, being wardit thairin; and thaireftir takin out and publi&lie expofit to the view of all pepill at the trone of Edinburgh, and mercat croce of the Cannogait, and thairfra tranfportit and hung up on the gallous betuix Leith and Edinburgh, quhair he yit hinges, to the terrour of utheris.

27 Auguft 1650. The twa airmeyis, both Scottis and Englifches, lyand about Corftorphyn, Gogar, and neir to Mortoun, and thairabout, began to play with thair cannoun this day; quhilk indured fra thrie houris in the eftirnune till fex at nycht, at the quhilk xij of our airmy wer hurt, ane killed, and twa horfes. Sindrie men wer killed to the enymie alfo.

Eftir the enymie haid takin the Laird of Reidhall priffoner, he thaireftir pat him to liberty, commending much his valour and activitie for holding out fo ftoutlie aganes him that hous of Reidhall.

It wer langfum and tedious to writt all circumftances of thefe thinges that paffed betuix the twa airmeis; for the Englifches removed from Colingtoun, Reidhall, and Niddrie, to Muffilburgh; thaireftir to Hadingtoun and Dumbar refolving to haif paft into England. Bot the Scottis airmy following, inclofit thame at Dunbar, refolving to haif cuttit thame of, as doutles cafelie thai mycht haif done; bot our Scottis airmy being devydit and ftill in purgatioun, removing fuch as did not pleis the leaderis of this Kingdome for the tyme, the Englifches taking advantage of this divifioun and purging, quhilk laftit mony dayes, and haiffing with thame in thair company many Scottifmen quha favored thair courfes, and haid refavit thair gold, they prevailled over the Scottis, as heireftir fall be declared: for it is certane, thair wes great corruptioun and divifioun, and much gold gevin for intelligence to the enymie. Sum perfones takin and wardit. Ane uther, feiring that he fould be brocht to fchame, did hang himfelff within the tolbuith of Edinburgh, and thair eftir drawn throw the toun of Edinburgh and Cannogait, and hung up on a gallous betuix Edinburgh and Leith, quhair he yit remaynes hingand at the wryting heirof.(12)

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(12) The reader will observe that this passage is a repetition of what is stated above, nearly in the same words.

The King come in to the airmy, lyand at Leith, upone the 22 day of Julij 1650.[13]

The Englifche airmy entered in a parlee with the Scottis airmy both at Corftorphyn and Dumbar, and did offer great and lairge offeris gif we fould fuffer him to returne to England without farder moleftatioun. Bot our airmy refuifand, he, upone a Monday, the fecound day of September, anno 1650, pat himfelf in ordour, and that nicht being a drakie nycht, full of wind and weit, quhairin our Scottis airmy wer cairles and fecure, and expecting no affalt be reffoun of the frequent parlees and offeris maid by the Englifche; he tymouflie, upone the morne thaireftir be brek of day, being Tyfday the thrid of September 1650, invaidit our airmy, all of thame being at reft, and thair horfes, and flew of our airmy about thowfand men, tuik and apprehendit many thowfand priffoneris, hurt and woundit many thowfands, fcatterit all the reft of our airmy, quha for feir fled to Edinburgh and uther pairtes of the countrey.

The Scottis airmy being thus routit and put to flight, the Inglifches war refolvit to content thamefelffis with the victorie, and to returne to England. Bot the Generall Cromwell being informed that Edinburgh and Leith wer left defolat, and the inhabitantes thairof fled, and that nather the airmy nor the cuntrie and kingdome war to defend it the Englifche Generall held a counfell of warr at Dumbar, and being thus informed of the hard conditioun of thefe twa tounes, he with his forces come into Edinburgh and Leith upone the Settirday eftir the feght at Dumbar, being the fevint day of September, planted his garifouns thairintill, and commandit and reullit at his pleafure; thefe tounes being all of thame weill fortifeyed and provydit to thair handis.

To fpeik or writt of the opiniounes of many twitching the tinfell of this battell it wer tedious, for the opiniouns of fum perfones wer, that in the Scottis airmy thair wer mony independantis and fectareis, quho haid too much relatioun and correfpondence with Generall Cromwell; fum utheris

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[13] There is either a mistake in the date of this entry, or, what is more probable, it is misplaced. See the similar entry on the 29th of July, at page 20.

wer in the opinioun that the Englifche gold did corrupt many. Thefe wer the opiniounes of many, bot certane it wes, that befoir this airmy wes routtit, thair wes much buffines maid anent the purging of the Scottis airmy of malignantis be the fpace of many dayis; evin than quhen the Englifche airmy mycht haif bene eafelie routtit, and quhen thair fouldieris fled in to the Scottis for feir, and quhen honorable conditiounes and lairge offeris wer maid to the Scottis airmy to fuffer thame to depairt and to leave the kingdome; yea evin the nycht befoir the feght, our Scottis leaderis wer in purging the Scottis airmy, as gif thair haid bene no danger. For at this tyme the Scottis airmy thocht that the Englifche airmy wer thair priffoneris, be reffoun of the double number of the Scottis above the Englifches, and that the Inglifches wer than in capitulatioun with the Scottis to give thame lairge moneyis and uther conditiounes to fuffer thame depairt this kingdome. Bot this being refuifed, and our Scottis airmy lying that nycht in fecuritie (being ane exceiding foull nycht,) the Englifches being craftie and politik, and ftanding prepared in thair airmes all that nycht, they be brek of day advanced, and fet upone our Scottis airmy, being all drowfie, and at reft, and many of thame thair horffes and wapines to feik, and fo wer eafelie routtit and put to flight.

Eftir this victorie, Generall Cromwell went to Edinburgh and Leith without oppofitioun or impediment; both of thefe tounes being left oppin, and deftitute of pepill, for all fled eftir report cum of the tinfell of this feght; and at his incuming he caufit fortifie both thefe tounes.

Oh, what can be fufficientlie writtin of thefe thinges; for thir trubles daylie increft, be reffoun of the divifiounes of this Kingdome quhilk daylie increft: Sum of the commanderis difpyfing honeft men, quhome thai termed malignantis; thefe malignantis (as they call thame) being wiling to ryfe for defence of the natioun, bot wer rejected: Utheris in the weft pairtes of this Kingdome drawing togidder, and takand up a great pairtie of men, be way of affociatioun, and refuifing to joyne in the public fervice. And quhen the Scottis airmy mycht haif eafelie routtit the Inglifches, and findry notable occafiounes offered to invaid thame; yit the commanderis of the airmy ftill delayit, till it pleafed God to delyver thame all in the handis of thair enymies.

Thus the Englifches haifing obtenit the victorie, and haifing fortifeyed both Edinburgh and Leith, and placeing garifones thairintill, the Generall and commanderis of the Englifche airmy gaif out this Proclamatioun following.

QUHAIRAS it hath pleased God by his gracious providence and guidnes to put the citie of Edinburgh and town of Leith under my power, and although I haif put furth several Proclamatiounes since my cumming into this cuntrie to the lyke effect with this present; yit for farder satisfactioun to all these quhome it may concerne, I do heirby agane publische and declair, that all inhabitantes of the cuntrie, not now being, or continuing in airmes, sall have full and frie leave and libertie, to cum to the airmy, and to the citie and toun afoirsaid, with thair cattell, corne, horses, and uther commoditeis and guidis quhatsoevir; and sall haif thair frie and oppin mercattis for the same, and salbe protected in thair persones and guidis, in thair cuming and returning, as is afoirsaid, from ony injurie or violence of the souldiarie under my command, as also salbe protected in thair respective houssis, and the citizens and inhabitantes of the said citie and toun sall and herby lykewyse haif frie libertie to vend and sell thair waires and commoditeis, and sall be protected from the plunder and violence of the souldieris. And I do heirby requyre all officeris and souldieris of the airmy under my command to tak dew notice heirof, and to yeild obedience heirto as thai will answer to the contrarie at thair outmost perrel. Gevin under my hand at Edinburgh, the sevint day of September 1650.

O. CROMWELL.

To be proclaimed at Edinburgh and Leith be sound of trumpet and beat of drum.

Eftir this the Inglifche airmy marched throw Lynlithgow and Falkirk and went in full body to Sterling upone Tyfday the 17 of September 1650; quhair thai, not being able to affalt the toun for feir of the caftell, and of moir nor thrie thowfand fute lying within the toun, quhilk wes ftronglie fortifeyed and deiply trinfched, they, eftir two dayis lying about the toun, returned bak agane to Lynlithgow; and from thence to Edinburgh, quhair they eftablifched ordouris, and fet doun actis and ordinances at thair plefour, quhairof thefe following are a pairt.

ACT OF COUNSALL OF WAR, haldin at Edinburgh the 16 day of September 1650.

IT is ordered that the Majores of these severall regimentis cause these severall Ordoures to be proclamed be beat of drum.

1. That no souldieres, inhabitantes, or ony persone quhatsoevir, keip intelligence, or in ony respect relieve the enymie under the payne of death.

2. That no stranger pas the port without examinatioun of the Capitane of the gaird.

3. That all strangeris (not prissoneris at warr) depart the toun, within twa dayis eftir the

publicatioun heirof, unles thai sal resave protectioun from the Governour, upon payne of imprissonement, and being adjudged spyes.

4. That nane convoy in or out of the citie ony longer, bot throw the ordinarie portes, upone payne of forfalting the commoditeis so caryed.

5. That nane convoy ony houshold stuf, timber, or goodis portable, without ticketis as is afoirsaid, except such thinges as are eatable and sauld in the chambellis or mercat.

6. That all housholders, quha haif bene absent since the airmeyis incuming to Edinburgh, and sall returne to thair habitatiounes, ar to gif the Governor notice thairof within 24 houris eftir thair incuming, upon payne to be adjudged spyes.

7. That upone ony allarum no inhabitant luik out of his hous upone payne of death, or walk on the streitis eftir top-tow upone payne of imprissonement.

Quhill thefe thinges war in doing by the Englifche airmy, thair wes lytill cair tane to oppofe thame: bot faith and curage failled the Scottis univerfalie throw the land; divifiounes, haitrent and malice ftill increft throw the Kingdome. Collonellis Ker and Strachane withdrew thamefelffis fra the Scotis generall Generall Leflie and David Leflie his lievtenant, left thair ordouris, refuifed to ferve under thair command, and not thairwith content, went to the weft cuntrie, fik as Glafgow, Paiflay, Ranfrew, Irwing, Air, Lanerk, Hammiltoun, quhair thair wes ane Affociatioun concludit and drawn up among the Weftland fchyres, and quhair thai and thair followeris keipit thair randevous, quarterit thair men and hors upone the weft pairtes of the land, compellit the gentill men, burgeffes and yeemenis to furneis and rander thair horffes for thair fervice, exacted great foumes of money for thair outreikis; and yit they did lytill or no fervice, bot trouping up and down throw the cuntrie a lang fpace, even fra the feght at Dumbar to the end of November or thairby.

In the meantyme, Generall Oliver Cromwell, cheiff commander of the Inglifche airmy, come from Edinburgh to Lynlithgow, Falkirk, and Kilfyth, and thaireftir come with his haill airmy to Glafgow upone Fryday the xi day of October 1650; at quhais incuming the maift pairt of the inhabitantes left the toun, and fled to findry pairtes of the cuntrie for fcheltering thamefelffis, not fo much for feir of the enymie, for thair cariage wes indifferentlie guid, bot becaus thai feared to be brandit with the name of complyeris with fectarianes, as befoir thai wer cenfured and

puneiſt for remayning in the toun the tyme of James Grahame his incuming, and brocht upone thameſelffis the name and ſtyle of malignantes, devyſit aganes thame be thair awin nychtboures, quha haitted thame, and ſocht thair places and offices.

Befoir the Generall and his airmeis incuming to Glaſgow, he writt to the Toun of Glaſgow in this maner following.

Gentillmen, Being this neir yow with the Airmy, leist ye sould upone mistakis of my intentiounes quyte your habitatiounes, I haif thocht fit, with a trumpettour to send this gentillman, Henrie Quhalie, a persone of qualitie, and member of the airmy, quho is known to sindrie of your Citie, to gif yow assurance that gif yow sall remayne in your habitatiounes no wrong nor violence salbe offered unto yow. He will be able to informe yow quhat accommodatioun we sall expect for the Airmy. I rest,

Your assured Friend, O. Cromwell.

Daittit Kilsyth, 10 October 1650.

Direct to the Proveist, Bailleis, and Citizens of Glasgow.

Great was this Airmy, conſiſtand of nyne thowſand men, horſe and fute at leiſt, weill ordored and appoynted, civillie honeſt, and of gude cariage for the maiſt pairt, bot ſome of thair fute verrie baſe. Much cornes deſtroyed be thame and thair horſſis during thair remanyng; the kirkis and kirk yairdis maid ſtables and centreis for thair gairdis and horſſis, and uther proviſioun. Efter the Generall, his officeris, and airmy haid bene weill interteneyed heir in Glaſgow, and in the tounes and villages about, and the haill boundis thair ſearched out and conſiddered, they, upoun ſome informatioun gevin to them, that the Scottis airmy wes approacheand, they airlie on Monday morning thaireftir, being the xiiij day of October, maid reddy and went af that toun with thair haill horſſes and fute, and returned to Edinburgh and Leith, be the Mure-way, and Kirk of the Schottis, quhair thai haid much dificultie to carey thair cannoun and gunes.

At this tyme Godis anger wes manifeſt and his hett diſpleſour aganes the inhabitantes of this land, for the cornes of the feild war not onlie deſtroyed by this forrane enymie, and by the Scottis airmyes at home, quha rampit and raged throw the land, eitting and deſtroying quhairever they went; bot alſo the Lord from the hevines deſtroyed much of the reſt,

be ſtormes and tempeſtis of weit and wind. The ſeas alſo war cloſed up by the enemyie, quhais ſchips incloſed us on every ſyde, that no man wes able to travell be ſea, nather yit by land without a pas; for the Engliſche airmy did plant gariſones, and commandit pairteis in all the quarteris of the ſouth ſyde of Forth, and thair ſcouttes ſent out, and much robberie and robbing of all perſones quhairever thai did travell. So that with the Propheit it mycht be ſaid, that thair wes no ſaiff going out nor cuming in: bot the Lord, for our ſynnes, did hedge us in on every ſyde; the Lord ſtrenthening the enymie, and airming thame aganes this land; lowſing the loynes of our King, nobles and gentrie; making the crooked wayes ſtraight to the enymie, opining the gaites of braſs and yrne, geving him the hid treaſures and riches of the land, and maid him to ſubdew the Kingdome.

Diviſiounes ſtill increſt in Kirk and Kingdome, for the Miniſtrie gave out thair Declaratiounes, both aganes the King and the Commiſſioneris ſent to him to Gairſey and Holand, alledgeand that his inbringing to Scotland was by crooked wayes, and that the ſynnes and provocatiounes of the Kinges hous wer not repented, and much moir of that ſoirt; as alſo declairand that David Leſlies airmy wes not for religioun, bot for the King; and that the airmy in the north wes altogidder ſet in malignancie, and wald be the Kinges ruyne. By thir Declaratiounes of the Miniſtrie the ſubjectis of the land wer moved to ceaſs, and not to lift up airmes, and go aganes the commoun enymie; and nane declared capable to perſew that enymie, bot onlie Colonellis Strachane and Ker, quho wer eſtemed to be for the Kirk, and the kirkis airmy; albeit it did not prove ſo ſuccesfull in the end, as heireftir it fell out.

The Kingdome being thus in a moiſt pitifull and deplorabill conditioun, and ſad eſtait, nane to ryſe aganes the enymie, nor to defend the kingdome, ſeverall meetingis wer appoynted by the Eſtait to meet and to conſult on the effaires of the land; ſum tymes at Sterling, uther tymes at Peerth, quhair dyveris dyettis of Parliament, Committee, and Commiſſioneris for the Kirk met and wer holdin, and for crowning of the King; bot all wes to ſmall purpos, the diviſiounes both of Stait and Kirk increſ-

ſing to the great advantage of the enymie, quha eſtemed theſe inward diviſiounes of this land to be worth to him and moir profitable then twenty thowſand men, as it evidentlie appered.

It wald be rememberit, that the Inglis ordouris and governament in thair airmeyis wer much to be obſervit and followit; for thair faultis and offencis wer ſeverlie puneiſt, being tryed and provin, eftir that the complayntes of the ſufferers wer hard; bot the miſerie wes that few complayntes wer hard, except the complenaris haid maid moyen for that end. Yit ſum particularis I thought guid heir to ſet doun: viz. Upone the 27 of September 1650, by ordouris of the Generall Cromwell and his counſell of war thair wes thrie of his awin ſodgeris[14] ſcurged by the Proveſt marſchellis men, from the Stone chop to the Neddir Bow, and bak agane from thence to the Stone chop, everie ane of thame ſeverallie, for plundering of houſſis within the toun at thair awin handis without directioun of thair commanderis; and ane uther ſodger maid to ryde the meir, at the Croce of Edinburgh, with ane pynt ſtop about his neck, his handis bund behind his bak and muſketis hung at his feet, the full ſpace of twa houris, for being drunk. 28 September anno 1650, ane gairdner duelling neir to the Weſt Kirk of Edinburgh being apprehendit by the Engliſche ſodgeris for geving intelligence to the Caſtell of Edinburgh, being than haldin out aganes thame, he was careyed to thair mayne gaird, and thair hung up by the thombes, and lichted matches put in betuix all his fingeris, till he was brint to the bone. Beſyde theſe, mony perſones wer takin and apprehendit going up and returning from the Caſtell of Edinburgh; great numberis killed and ſlayne both be the ſchot of cannoun and muſket, alſweell of Scottis as Engliſche, going, reparing, and upone watche, alſweill within the Caſtell of Edinburgh and about, as within the toun, quha did play upone utheris continuallie be nycht and day.

The ſame 28 of September and ſum dayis following, ordouris wer gevin that all boittis lying about Muſſilburgh, Cokkeny and uther pairtes thair about, ſik as Preſtoun Panes and Dumbar, appertening to Scottiſmen, ſould

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(14) "Verie commendable, and wissed to be followit." Marginal note in MS.

be brocht in to Leith, for ſerving the Inglifches thair demandis; quhilk accordinglie wes performed.

Siclyke, all the Scottis coilzearis in the eift cuntrie, beſydes mony of that calling and tred, wer brocht in to Edinburgh, quhair thai wer imployit to wirk in a mynd foundit upone the ſouth ſyde of the Caſtell of Edinburgh, in twa ſeverall places. This intentioun of the Engliſches being maid knowin to theſe ſodgeris keiparis of the Caſtell of Edinburgh, they did lat af cannoun and muſket continuallie from all quarteris upone thame alſweell be nycht as be day, quhairwith not onlie ſindrie perſones alſweell freindis as enymeis wer continuallie killed; as alſo at that fort erected by the Engliſches upone the north ſyde of the Caſtell Hill, be weſt the new foundit Kirk, quhair the Engliſches haid placed thair cannounes and battering peces; as alſo thair pott peces, and granadis, quhilk did play continuallie upone the Caſtell.

Thair wes alſo proviſioun maid by the Engliſches to land ſum of thair pairteis upone the north ſyde of Forth, as in Brintyland, Kingorne, and uther pairtes of the ſea coaſt; bot thai wer reſiſted and diſapoynted for a tyme.

In the meantyme, ſindrie faſtis and humiliatiounes wer appoynted throw the kingdome for averting Godis wraith; bot the Lord wes not yit intreated, bot ſeemed to hyde his face from his pepill, and treulie the Lord haid juſt caus, for all our faſtis wer bot formaliteis, and the Lordis word haid not force, power, nor ſtrenth of converſioun and repentance among this pepill till his wraith and hott diſpleſour wes powred out, turning the wiſdome of the wyſe into folie, and the ſtrenth of the ſtrong men into waiknes. Sum of the Cauſſis of the Faſt heir ſet doun: (15) . . . . .

Thair wes alſo ane Remonſtrance gevin in to the Committee of Eſtait, by the gentillmen, officeris, and miniſteris attending the weſterne forces, callit the Aſſociatioun, quhairin they freelie mak thair thoghtes knawn, concerning the cauſes and remedeis of the Lordis indignatioun, quhich hath gone out aganes his pepill, haiffing in a pairt relatioun to the cauſſis of the faſt. The Heidis ſchortlie wer theſe: (16) . . . . . .

(15) & (16) The Causes of this Fast, &c. as set down by Nicoll, are here omitted, having been already printed, and at greater length, in Sir J. Balfour's Annals, vol. iv. pp. 102 & 141.

Queſtiones ſent in paper be Ker and Strachan to the Lord Generall Cromwell.

[1.] Quhy is ſatisfactioun demandit? 2. Quhat is the ſatisfactioun? 3. For quhat is ſatisfactioun? 4. Quhat is the ſecuritie he wold haif? 5. From quhome is ſecuritie requyred? 6. To quhome it is to be gevin?

Now to returne to Edinburgh and Leith, quhair the Generall ſtill wes quarterit in the toun of the Cannogait, thair wes ſtill robbing about all theſe pairtes, and ſindrie killed by the Caſtell, and fra the fortes and ſconſes raiſed by the Engliſches. The toun of Leith cairfullie fortifeyed, proviſioun daylie come in to the Engliſche airmy, by ſchippes from England, in great abundance.

The body of the Engliſche airmy being thus quarterit in Edinburgh, Cannogait, Leith, and in ſeverall uther pairtes of Lowthiane; and ane number of the Engliſches fute men being ludgit within the Abay of Halyrudhous, it fell out that upone ane Weddinſday, being the threttene day of November 1650, the haill Royall pairt of that Palice wes put in a flame, and brint to the ground on all the pairtes thairof. (17)

Theſe three Kirkes, viz. the College kirk, the Gray Freir kirk, and that Kirk callit the Lady Yeſteris kirk, the Hie Scule, and a great pairt of the College of Edinburgh wer all waſted, thair pulpites, daſkis, loftes, ſaittes, windois, dures, lockes, bandis, and all uther thair decormentis, war all dung doun to the ground by theſe Inglifche ſodgeris, and brint to aſſes; by and beſyde the timber, inſicht and pleneſing of many duelling houſſes in theſe tounes, and uther tounes, and ſindry uther pairtes of the cuntrey.

In all the pairtes of the land quhair the Inglifche airmy come, the miniſteris fled, and the Lords houſſes war cloſed and layd waſt; ſo that the word of the Lord became verie precious to many of the land.

It is formerlie declared, how thair wes ane Aſſociatioun drawn up in the weſt, and ſeverall meetinges and committees haldin thair by the gentill-

(17) Nicoll, at the end of this paragraph, noticing the destruction of the Palace of Holyrood by fire, has afterwards added, "except a lytill." A view of the old Palace, from a drawing made previous to the fire, is inserted in the first volume of the Bannatyne Miscellany.

men, officeris, and minifteris attending thefe wefterne forces. The memberis of this affociatioun not onlie refufed to joyne with thefe forces that rais for the King and Kingdome, calling thame malignantis, and difhoneft pairties; bot alfo gaif out thair declaratiounes and remonftrances aganes thame to thair difgrace and contempt. The leaderis and pryme officeris of this affociatioun wer Collonell Strachane and Collonell Ker. Strachan haiffing his crooked wayis and intentiounes, layd doun his charge, and fum alledgis that he was cafcheired be the bodie of thir affociatores about the midft of November 1650, being than convenit at Glafgow.

Collonell Ker haiffing the onlie charge now of the affociatores, quha befoir that tyme with Strachane, the Laird of Ralftoun, Major Stewart, and uther inferiour officeris of that wefterne airmy, haid plunderit the haill horffes evin fra Air to Dunfreis, or thairabout, for ferving in thair airmy; and haid upliftit great foumes of money fra the pure fubjectis of the land, and haid layd ceffis upone thame to thair great greiff. This Collonell Ker, I fay, being informed that a fmall number of the Englifche airmy war quarterit within and about the toun of Hammiltoun, he, accompaneyit with the Laird of Ralftoun, Major Stewart, and uther inferiour officeris, went out upone ane Sonday airlie in the morning betuix four and fyve, being the firft of December 1650, and marched toward Hammiltoun, being four or fyve troupes, fell on upone thair enymies gaird and brak thame, went into the toun; quhair thair enymie drew up, dang thame out, and fcattered thame totallie, flew findrie of thame, and tuik utheris captives and priffoneris; among quhome Collonell Ker thair cheiff commander wes one, quho yit lyis priffoner in Hammiltoun, woundit of a ftraik refaved in that fight; the referve being commandit be Collonell Halket, quha nevir come up to help, and in the perfute the capitanes crying for aid, thinking the referve wes ftanding, bot thai war difapoynted, for the referve firft fled, and all of thame hardlie perfewit till the weft. By the lois of this fight, the haill cuntrie about wes fubdewit, nane darring arryfe, bot all of thame fled.

Upone Weddinfday thaireftir, the fourt of December, a great pairtie of that airmy lying at Hammiltoun, come doun to Glafgow with thair fwordis

drawin, and carrabynes bendit, houſed all the inhabitantes of the toun, tuik ſum of thame captives, ſpuilzeit ſum of thair houſſis, appoyntit thair mayne gaird in the Gorballis beyond the brig, quhair thai robbed, ſpoyled, and reſt thair gold, ſilver, cornes, cattell, and pleneſing.

Upone Settirday the ſevint of December, they alſo come in Glaſgow, and upone the morne thairefter cauſit the haill inhabitantes of the toun collect breid, drink, butter, cheis, fiſche, fleſche, and all uther neceſſaris for thair intertenament, every hous a proportionall pairt according to ane roll ſet doun, and put in Engliſche menis handis for collecting thairof. The magiſtrates haiffing fled the toun, the bodie electit a committee for this effect, quhairof John Bell wes preſes, quha, and his ſucceſſouris in office, actit thair pairtes gallantlie and wyſelie.

Strachane, knawing of the lois of this fight at Hammiltoun, went to the weſt cuntrie, quhair the reſervis of that airmy wer fled unto, and diſſuadit thame to go bak to joyne with him, bot thai refuiſand, did ſcatter, and he and threttie perſones or thairby with him, went in to Lambert, the Engliſche Lievtenant, playing the fals hypocriticall traittour, as wes reportit.

Befoir this feght at Hammiltoun, Collonell Ker inquyred the judgement of his inferiour officeris the nicht befoir, quhat thai thocht of the caice of effaires as they than ſtood; and ſchew thame, that he wold joyne with nane quho wes not for the Remonſtrance, nor yit with theſe quho wold not declyne the Stait,—I meane the Committee of Eſtait as it than ſtuid.

All this tyme the Parliament of Scotland wer ſitting at Peerth, acting lytill till neceſſitie pat thame to it, and appoyntit that the King ſould be crowned upone the firſt day of Januar 1651; quhilk was ſolemplie done thaireftir upone that ſame day at Scoone, as heireftir ſalbe declaired.

The Kinges enymeis during this tyme wer not ydle, as appeired by ane man quha wes takin and confeſt that he wes ſent out to poyſone him, and thaireftir wes convict for that caus, bot wes pardoned by the King.

The Caſtell of Edinburgh, being ſtraitlie beſeiged by the Engliſche evir ſince the fight at Dumbar, haiffing no help nor ſuppley, and being betrayed by the Capitane and his aſſociators, wes forcit to rander upone the 19 day of December 1650, being betrayed by the young Laird of Dundas, quha wes

than governour thairof, and be Major Abirnathie; the haill minifteris of Edinburgh being thairin oppofing thamefelffis to the randering of it, and they, and many of the fodgeris protefting thairaganes.

Eftir that, twa folempne faftis and dayis of humiliatioun appoynted, the firft upone the 22 of December 1650, for contempt of the word and facramentis, branched out in many particularis; the uther day of humiliation wes appoynted to be keipit upone the 26 of the fame moneth and yeir, for the fynnes of the King, and for the fynnes of his Father and Guidfehir, branched out in many particularis.

The Eftaites of Parliament haiffing maid thair addres to the Commiffioun of the Generall Affemblie, and haiffing defyred thair judgement and refolutioun Quhat perfones wer to be admitted to ryfe in airmes, and to joyne with the forces of the Kingdome? [and] in quhat capacitie for defence thairof, aganes the Sectareis, quho, contrare to the Solempne League and Covenant and Treatie, haif maift unjuftlie invadit the Kingdome? did returne this anfuer, That in this cais of fo great and evident neceffitie they could not be aganes the raifing of all fenfible perfones in the land, and permitting thame to feght aganes the enymie for defence of the Kingdome, except fuch as are excommunicat, forfalted, notorious, prophane, and flagitious, and fuch as from the begynning, and continue ftill, or ar at this tyme, obftinat and profeffed enymies and oppoferis of the Covenant and caus of God: And for the capacitie of acting, That the Eftaites of Parliament aucht, (as they hope thai will,) haif a fpeciall cair that in this generall concurrance of all the pepill of the Kingdome, none be put in fuch truft or power, that may be prejudiciall to the caus of God; and that fuch officeris as ar of known integritie and affectioun to the caus, and particularlie fuch as haif fuffered in former airmeyis, may be takin fpeciall notice of. Daitit Peerth 14 December, 1650. [18] . . . . . .

I thoght guid to remember heir how that the names of Proteftant and Papift wer not now in ufe, nor hes bene thir findrie yeiris paft, bot

[18] This is followed in the MS. by the "Act of the Kirk aganes such as joyne in counsell or airmes, or that comply with the Sectariane airmy."

ſuppreſt: and in place thairof rais up the name of Covenanteris, Anti-Covenanteris, Croce-Covenanteris, Puritanes, Babarteres, Roun-heidis, Auld-hornes, New-hornes, Croce-Pet[it]ioneris, Browniſtes, Separiſtes, Malignantis, Sectareis, Royaliſtes, Quakeris, Anabaptiſtes. Lykewyſe, quhen the Engliſche airmy did ly in Scotland, ther wer four ſoirt of airmeyis heir, as ſum of the miniſtrie gaif thame out, viz. The unſtraght Royall airmy, or theſe quha foght for the King, under the charge and command of Generall Leſlie, and Lievtenant David Leſlie. 2. Ane uther under the charge and command of Collonell Ker and Collonell Strachane, callit the Holie airmy and aſſociatioun in the weſt. 3. The thrid callit the Malignant airmy, quha alſo pretendit for the King, and rais for his defence, under the charge and command of Lievtenant Major Middletoun, quha haid raiſed ane airmy in the north for the King. 4. And thair was ane fourt airmy that ran throw the Kingdome without oppoſitioun, under the charge and command of Generall Oliver Cromwell, callit the Sectariane airmy, quha ſubdewit all betuix Berwik and Air, betuix the tyme of his incuming to Scotland, quhilk was upone the 22 of Julij, and the firſt day of December nixt thaireftir, in anno 1650; and ſtormed and tuik in the Caſtell of Edinburgh, a ſtrenth moiſt conſiderable, upone the 19 of the ſame moneth of December, anno foirſaid: Quhilk fell out and could not eſchew, be reſſoun of the het and irreconcealable haitrent and diviſioun betuix Kirk and Stait, and betuix the memberis of every ane of thame amongis thameſelffis, and inflammatiounes of ſindrie, purpoſlie ſet out to hald on the fyre of haitrent and diviſioun and treachereis of mony utheris, quhilkis war detected, and maid knawn, and reveillit, both aganes King and Kingdome.

Lykewyſe the Commiſſioun of the Kirk, beiring a great ſplene aganes all theſe quha war of the malignant factioun, (as they did call it,) they, be thair Declaratiounes and Commiſſioneris at Committee and Parliament, maid theſe forces under the charge and command of David Leſlie, to ryſe aganes theſe under the charge and command of Lievtenant Major Middletoun, to ſubdew thame and croce thair ryſing for the King, this Lievtenant Generall Leſlie haiſing raiſed his forces to that effect. The north cuntrie men gaif out a Declaratioun of thair reſolutiounes, that all

quhat thai did was for mantenance of religioun, King, and Kingdome, as by thir ſubſequent lynes will appeir. [19]

. . . . . .

Heir is ſet doun the Cauſſis of a ſolempne faſt, keipit by the Kingis Majeſtie and haill congregatioun of this Kirk, upone Thurſday the 26 of December 1650. [20]

. . . . . .

Theſe ſynnes being ſenſiblie layd out befoir the Lord, the ſame Lord wes by ardent prayeris to be intreated to do away the contraverſie he hes aganes the King and his hous for theſe trangreſſiounes, and that he may be gratiouſlie pleaſed to blis the Kinges perſone and governament.

Eftir the Engliſches had gayned the Caſtell of Edinburgh, by the treacherous dealing of the Laird of Dundas, governour thairof for the tyme, they did hold a ſolempne day of thankiſgeving thairfoir upone the 25 of December, being Zule day 1650, in the New kirk of Edinburgh.

The Ingliſche airmy conſiddering that the Wey-hous of Edinburgh was ane great impediment to the ſchottis of the Caſtell, the ſamyn being biggit on the hie calſey, thairfoir, to remove that impediment, Generall Cromwell gaif ordouris for demoliſching of the Wey-hous; and upone the laſt day of December 1650, the Engliſches began the work, and tuik doun the ſtepill of it that day, and ſo continued till it wes raſed.

So, to end this yeir of God 1650, this Kingdome wes for the moiſt pairt ſpoyled and overrun with the enymie, evin from Berwik to the toun of Air, thair being Ingliſche gariſounes in all quarteris of theſe boundis; the land murning, languiſching and fading, and left deſolat, every pairt thairof ſchut up, and no ſaif going out nor cuming in, and many treacherous dealeris did deale verie treacherouſlie, the Lord hyding his face all this tyme for the ſynnes of Scotland.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR OF GOD 1650.

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[19] In the MS. at this place follows, (1.) "The Resolutioun of the North cuntrie men now in airmes for the mantenance of religioun." (2.) "Coppy of Middletounes lettre to David Leslie," dated 24th of October 1650. Both of which may be found in Balfour, vol. iv. pp. 129 & 131.

[20] The Causes of this Fast have also been printed, and are here omitted.

IN THIS NIXT PAGE BEGYNNETH SUM CERTANE SCHOIRT OBSERVATIOUNES OF THE PASSAGES AND ACTIOUNES ACTIT AND DONE IN ANNO 1651.

And becaus the enymie did overin this Kingdome this yeir 1651, be reſſoun quhairof I haid not that opportunitie to obſerve punctuallie all that wes done throw the Kingdome, I being, with ſindrie utheris, ſkarrit and chaifit fra my awin familie in Edinburgh; thairfoir I am moir ſummar and compendious this yeir nor the yeiris befoir, not being able to mark thingis as in the preceding yeiris: thair being than much peace, and now much war, blood, and oppreſſioun committit within the land.

Anno 1651.

Befoir this yeir began, be the ſpace of many monethis preceding, great tyme wes ſpent in crowning the King; thair being mony perſones of the Church and Stait averſe thairfra, (as wes alledgit,) the nobles haiffing thair awin endis to governe the Kingdome, and ane certane few number of the miniſtrie being of intentioun to reull the effaires of the church; quhairby it fell out that the Kinges coronatioun wes ſtill delayit, and ſo diviſiounes both in Church and Stait began of new to incres: yit in end, be Godis providence, it wes concludit that upone the firſt day of this yeir 1651 the King ſould be crowned at Scoone; quhilk wes accordingly performed as eftir followis.

Upone the firſt day of Januar 1651, being Weddinſday, ane great pairt of the nobilitie, barones, and commiſſioneris of ſeverall ſchyres wer convenit at the Abaycie of Scoone, erectit now in ane temporall lordſchip,

belonging to the aires and ſucceſſouris of umquhill David Lord of Scoone, quhair the Kinges Majeſtie haid his reſidence for the tyme; and being clothed in a princelie rob, wes conductit from his bed-chalmer by the Great Conſtable of Scotland on his rycht hand, and the Great Marſchell on the left, to the chalmer of preſence, and wes thair placed in a chyre under a cloth of ſtait by the Lord Angous, chalmerlane appoynted by the King for that day; and thair, eftir a lytill repoſe, the Noblemen, with the Commiſſioneris of barones and burghes, enterit the hall, and preſentit thameſelffis befoir his Majeſtie.

Thaireftir the Lord Chancellor ſpak to the King to this purpos; 'Your guid ſubjectis deſyres yow may be crowned as the richteous and lauchfull air of this Kingdome; that yow wald mantene religioun as it is preſentlie profeſſed and eſtabliſched, conforme to the Nationall Covenant, League and Covenant, and according to your Declaratioun at Dumfermling in Auguſt laſt; as alſo, that your Majeſtie wald be graciouſlie pleaſed to receave thame under your gracious protectioun, to governe thame by the lawis of the kingdome, and to defend thame in thair rytes and liberteis by your royall power; offering thameſelffis in moſt humble maner to your Majeſtie, with thair vowes to beſtow landis, lyf, and quhat ellis is in thair power for mantenance of religioun, for ſaiftie of your Majeſties ſacred perſone, and mantenance of your Crown, quhich thai intreat your Majeſtie to accept, and pray the Almichtie God that for many yeiris yow may happelie enjoy the ſame.'

The King maid this anſwer; 'I eſteime the affectioun of my guid pepill moir then the croun of many kingdomes; and ſalbe reddie, by Godis aſſiſtance, to beſtow my lyff in thair defence, wiſſing to leive no longer then I may ſie religioun and this Kingdome flooriſche in all happines.'

Thaireftir the Noblemen and the Commiſſioneris of barones and burrowis accompaneyed his Majeſtie to the kirk of Scoone, in ordour and rank according to thair qualitie, two and two; the ſpurres being careyed by the Erle of Eglintoun, nixt the ſword by the Erle of Rothes, the ſchepter by the Erle of Crawfurd Lindſay, and the croun by the Marques of Ergyll immediatlie befoir the King.

Then came the King, with the Great Conſtable on his rycht, and the Great Marſchell on his left, his trayne being careyed by four erles eldeſt ſones, under a cannapie of crimſone velvot ſupported by ſex erles ſones, and the ſex careyeris ſupported by ſex uther noblemenis ſones. Thus the Kinges Majeſtie entered the kirk. The kirk being fitted and prepared with a table quhairon the honores wer laid, and ane chyre ſet in a fitting place for heiring of a ſermound, over aganes the miniſter, and ane uther chyre on the uther ſyde, quhairon he ſat quhen he receaved the croun, befoir quhich wes prepared a benſche and ſaitt, quhairon the noblemen, barones, and burgeſſes wer placed. Thair wes alſo a great ſtaige ereƈtit, upone quhich great ſtaige another lytill ſtaige wes ereƈtit, on quhich the throne or chyre of ſtait wes ſet.

The kirk, thus fittinglie prepared, the Kingis Majeſtie entered the ſame, accompaneyed as ſaid is, and firſt ſetteth himſelf in his chyre for heiring the ſermound; and being quyetlie compoſed to attentioun, Mr. Robert Douglas, moderator of the commiſſioun of the Generall Aſſemblie, eftir incalling of God by prayer, preached the ſermound following.[1] The text quhairof wes this: 2 Kinges xi. 12 and 17 verſis. "And he brocht furth the Kinges ſone, and pat the Croun upone him, and gave him the Teſtimonie, and thai maid him King, and anoynted him, &c."

Sermound being endit, prayer wes maid for a bleſſing upone the doctrine delyvered.

The King being to renew the [Covenants, firſt the Nationall] Covenant, and [then] the Solempne League and Covenant wer diſtinƈtly red. Eftir reiding quhairof, the Miniſter prayed for grace to performe theſe Covenantis, and for faithfull ſtedfaſtnes in the oath of God; and then (the miniſteris, commiſſioneris of the Generall Aſſemblie being preſent, ſtanding befoir the

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[1] This Sermon is not contained in the MS. It was published at the time along with "The Form and Order of the Coronation of Charles the Second, King of Scotland, &c. as it was acted and done at Scoone, the first day of Januarie 1651," &c. "Aberdene, imprinted by James Brown 1651, 4to., and has been often reprinted. Nicoll's account of the Coronation is almost literally transcribed from this tract.

pulpit,) he miniſtred the oath to the King; quho, kneeling and lifting up his rycht hand, did ſweir to this effe&t, viz. His allowance and approbatioun of the Nationall Covenant, and of the Solempne League and Covenant, ſweiring that he ſall proſequute the endis thairof in his ſtatioun and calling; and that he, for him and his ſucceſſouris, ſall conſent and agrey to all A&is of Parliament enjoyning the Nationall Covenant, and the Solempne League and Covenant, and fullie eſtabliſching Preſbyteriall governament, the Dire&orie of Worſchip, Confeſſioun of Faith and Catechiſſomes, in the Kingdome of Scotland, as thai ar approvin by the Generall Aſſemblie and Parliament of this Kingdome; and that he ſall give his Royall aſſent to all a&is and ordinances of Parliament paſt and to be paſt, injoyning the ſamin in [his] uther kingdomes; and that he ſall obſerve the ſame in his awin pra&ize and familie, and ſall nevir mak oppoſitioun thairto, nor indevor to chaynge the ſamin.

The King being thus ſolemplie ſworne, all theſe and his awin oath ſubjoyned to both being drawn up in a fair partchement, the King did ſubſcryve, the ſamin in preſence of all. Thaireftir the King aſcendit the ſtage, and ſat doun in a chyre of ſtait. Then the Great Conſtable and Marſchell went to the four corneris of the ſtage, with the Lyoun going befoir thame, quho ſpak to the pepill theſe wordis; 'I do preſent unto yow the KING CHARLES the richt and undowtit air of the croun and dignitie of this realme. This day by the Parliament is appoyntit for his Coronatioun, and ar yow not willing to haif him your King, and becum ſubje&t to his commandementis?' In quhich a&ioun the King ſtood up, ſchawing him ſelff to his pepill in each corner, and the pepill expreſſed their willingnes by cheirfull acclamatiounes in theſe wordis, 'God ſave the King CHARLES the Secound.'

Thaireftir the King, ſupported by the Great Conſtable and Marſchell, come doun from the ſtage, and ſat doun in the chyre, quhair he hard the ſermound. The Miniſter, accompanyed with ſum uther miniſteris of the commiſſioun, came fra the pulpitt to the King, and requyreth gif he was willing to tak the Oath appoynted to be takin at the Coronatioun. The King anſuered; 'He was moiſt willing.'

Then the Oath of Coronatioun, as is contenit in the 8. Act of the firſt Parliament of King James the Sext, being red by the Lyoun, the Miniſter tendereth the oath to the King, quho, kneeling doun, and holding up his rycht hand, ſweir in theſe wordis; 'By the eternall and mychtie God, quho liveth and regneth for evir, I ſall obſerve and keip all that is contened in this Oath.'

This done, his Majeſtie ſitteth doun in his chyre, and repoſeth him ſelf a lytill. Then the King arryſeth from his chyre, and is diſrobed by the Lord Great Chalmerlane of his princelie rob, quhairwith he did entir the kirk, and is inveſted by the ſaid Chalmerlane in his royall robbis.

Thaireftir, the King being brocht to the chyre on the north ſyde of the kirk, being ſupported as is afoirſaid, the ſword wes brocht be Sir Williame Cokburne of Langtoun, gentillman uſcher, from the table, and delyverit to the Lyoun King at Airmes, quho giveth it to the Lord Great Conſtable, quho putteth the ſame in the handis of the King, ſaying; 'Sir, reſave this kinglie ſword for defence of the faith of Chriſt, and protectioun of his Kirk, and of the trew religioun as it is preſentlie profeſt within this Kingdome, and according to the Nationall Covenant, and League and Covenant, and for executing of equitie and juſtice, and puniſchement of all iniquitie and unjuſtice.'

This done, the Great Conſtable reſavit the ſword from the King, and girdeth it about his ſyde. Eftir he haid than ſittin doun in his chyre, the ſpurres wer put upone him by the Erle of Marſchell. Thaireftir, the Marques of Ergyll haiffing takin the croun in his handis, the miniſter prayeth to this purpos, That the Lord wald purge the croun from the ſynnes and tranſgreſſiounes of thame that did regnne befoir him, that it mycht be a pure croun, that God wald ſettill it upone the Kingis heid, &c.

Quhich done, the Lyoun King at Airmes, the Great Conſtable ſtanding by him, cauſit ane herald to call the haill noblemen, ane by ane, according to their rankis; quho cuming befoir the King, kneeling and twitching the croun on the Kinges heid, ſweir theſe wordis; 'By the eternall and mychtie God, quho leaveth and regneth for evir, I ſall ſupport ye to my utermeſt.' And quhen thai haid done, then all the nobilitie held up thair handis, and ſweir to be loyall and faithfull to the croun.

Then the Erle of Marſchell, with the Lyoun, going to the four corneris of the ſtaige, the Lyoun proclameth the obligatioun Oath to the pepill, and the pepill halding up thair handis all the tyme, did ſweir; 'By the eternall and almichtie God, quho leaveth and regnneth for evir, we becum your leage men, and treuth and faith ſall beir unto yow, and live and die with yow, aganes all maner of folkis quhatſumevir, in your ſervice, according to the Nationall Covenant, and Solempne League and Covenant, &c.'

Then did the Erles and Vicountes put on thair crounes, and the Lyoun lykewyſe put on his. Then did the Lord Chalmerlane louſe the ſword quhairwith the King wes girded, and drew it, and delyverit it into the Kinges handis, and the King pat it into the handis of the Great Conſtable to carey it naikit befoir him. Then the Erle of Crawfurd tuik the chepter, and pat it into the Kinges hand, ſaying; 'Sir, reſave this chepter, the ſignne of the royall power of the Kingdome, that yow may governe your-ſelf rycht, and defend all Criſtiane pepill committed by God to your charge, puniſching the wicked, and protecting the juſt.

Then did the King aſcend the ſtage, attending the officeris of the croun and nobilitie, and wes inſtalled in the royall throne by Archibald Marques of Ergyll, ſaying; 'Stand and hald faſt the place quhairof yow are the lauchfull and richteous air by a long and lyneall ſucceſſioun of your fatheris, quhich is now delyvered unto yow by authoritie of Almichtie God.'

Quhen the King wes ſet doun upone the throne, the Miniſter ſpak a word of exhortatioun unto him, ſaying; 'Sir, yow ar ſet doun upone the throne in a very dificile tyme, I ſall thairfoir put yow in mind of a ſcripturall expoſitioun of a throne, 1 Cro. 29 c. 23 v. "It is ſaid, Salomon ſat on the throne of the Lord," Sir, yow ar a King, and a King in covenant with the Lord. Gif ye wold haif the Lord to own yow as his King, and your throne to be his throne, I deſyre yow to haif ſum thoghtis of this expreſſioun, It is the Lordis throne. Remember, yow haif a King above yow, the King of Kinges and the Lord of Lordis, quho commandeth thrones. He ſetteth up, and pulleth doun, &c.;' and much moir to this purpos.

Then the Lord Chancellor went to the four corneris of the ſtage, the Lyoun King of Airmes going befoir him, and proclamed his Majeſteis frie

pardon to all brekaris of penall ſtatutes, and maid offer thairof; quhair upone the pepill cryed, 'God ſave the King.'

Then the King, ſupported by the Great Conſtable and Marſchell, and accompanyed with the Chancellour, aroſe from the throne, and went out at a dure prepared for the purpos to a ſtage, and ſchawed himſelff to the pepill without, quho clapped with thair handis, and cryed with a loud voyce a long tyme, 'God ſave the King;' the croun being all that tyme upone his heid.

Then the King returning and ſitting doun on the throne, delyvered the chepter to the Erle of Crawfurd Lyndſay to be careyed befoir him. Thaireftir the Lyoun reherſed the royall lyne of the Kinges upward to Fergus the Firſt. Then the Lyoun callit the Lordis, ane by ane, quho, kneeling and holding thair handis betuix the Kinges handis, did ſweir 'By the eternall and ever-leving God, to be,' &c. as thai haid ſworne of befoir; and every ane kiſſed the Kinges left cheik.

Quhen theſe ſolempniteis wer endit, the Miniſter ſtanding befoir the King on his throne pronunced this bleſſing. 'The Lord blis thee and ſave thee; the Lord heir thee in the day of truble; the name of the God of Jacob defend thee; The Lord ſend thee help from the ſanctuarie, and ſtrengthen thee out of Sion. Amen.'

Eftir the bliſſing wes pronunced, the Miniſter went to the pulpitt, and maid his exhortatioun both to King and pepill, the King ſitting ſtill on the throne. The exhortatioun wes ſumthing lairge, and endit with this counſell, which David, quhen he was a deying, gave to his ſone Salomon, 'Be ſtrong, and ſchaw thyſelf a man, and keip the charge of the Lord thy God, to walk in his wayis and keip his commandementis, that yow may proſper in all that thow doeſt, and quhitherſoevir thow turneſt thyſelff.'

Eftir this exhortatioun, the Miniſter cloſeth the actioun with prayer, and the 20 pſalme being ſung, he diſmiſſed the pepill with a bleſſing. Then the Kinges Majeſtie diſcendit from the ſtage, with the croun upone his heid, and receaving agane the chepter in his hand, returned with his haill trayne in ſolempne maner to his Palice, the ſword being careyit befoir him.

This is a ſchort ſum of the Kinges Coronatioun and ordour of it, in anno 1651.

The Englifche Generall Cromwell not being weill content with this coronatioun, ufit all meanis to get him cutt af, as wes evidencit by ane Englifche man callit Mos, quha being fent out to poyfon the King, wes takin at St. Johnneftoun, caffin in prifon, and upone his awin confeffioun, condempnit to die; bot, by the meanis and moyen of the Erle of Lowthiane, his executioun wes ftill continued, and in end releivit from priffoun, quhen Cromwell come in to Fyff, and tuik in the toun of St. Johnneftoun.

Befyde this, much gold and money wes beftowit by the Cromwalites to this end, to fchuit and flay the King, and for geving thame intelligence of our Scottis proceidingis, and defignes of our airmeis; as wes cleirit by findrie Scottis that for money gaif intelligence. And for quhilk caus ane [Archibald] Hammiltoun, brother to the guidman of Mylneburne, was hangit at Sterling; and ane Meyne, fone to Johnne Meyne merchant in Edinburgh, [Walter] Young merchant thair, and findrie utheris wer wairdit and impriffoned; and Johnne Meynis fone condempnit to die bot thaireftir fred out of the Kingis frie favour and mercy.

The Cromwaliteis wantit not thair awin intelligenceris both in Kirk and Stait, and fecreit moyaneris, by quhome all thinges wer maid knawin to the Englifches quhatevir wes actit among us, albeit nevir fo fecreit. Such wes the Englifche policie, and force and power of thair gold, quhairby mony, alfweill keiparis of townes and caftellis, and men of place, as utheris of the meaner foirt, wer much corruptit and inducit quhat in thame lay to betray the natioun. To cleir this, it is evidenced that findrie haiffing place in the airmy, wer depofed and caffereit: and the bailleis of Brintyland committit to priffoun a lang tyme for being accefforie to betray the toun, as the King and Parliament wer informed.

Sum alfo of the miniftrie wer thocht to be corrupted. Howfoevir thai favored the Cromwaliteis, keiping thair awin meetinges and conventicles, geving out remonftrances aganes the publick proceidinges of the Affemblie and thair Commiffioneris, and protefting thairaganes, as wes cleirit by the depofitiounes of fum of thame, as falbe heireftir declairit.

Sa that, pairtlie be inteftine divifioun among our Scottis, and by the force, policie, and ftrenth of our enymeis the Englifches, this pure land wes

brocht to oppin confufioun and fchame; the Englifche airmy ramping throw the kingdome without oppofitioun, deftroying our cornes, and raifing cefs money quhairever they went, for mantenance of thair airmy and garifounes.

This being now the latter end of winter, in the begynning of the yeir of God 1651, much pretendit labour wes maid to get ane airmy raifed to the King for defence of this Kingdome: bot thair occurred mony obftructiounes; quhairby it came to pas that almoift in the end of Junij thai war not reddie to invaid the enymie, the weft cuntrie being under the power of the enymie not darring to ryfe, and the north under the Marques of Huntlie retarding the buffines, and poking up in his pockettis fuch moneyis as fould haif furneift the fodgeris. The greateft releiff at this tyme wes by fum gentillmen callit mofs-trouperis, quha, haiffing quyetlie convenit in thretteis and fourteis, did cut off numberis of the Englifches, and feafed on thair pockettis and horffis.[2]

It wes pairtlie declared of befoir, that all the ftrenthis on the fouth fyde of the watter of Forth, (except Dumbartane Caftell, and the Caftell of Sterling,) wer takin in this laft winter and in the fpring anno 1651, and garifones placed thairin, quha fo fubdewit the weft, that na Scottis man durft appeir with ony kynd of airmes. So wes the pepill thus humbled and brocht in fubjectioun, and ceffis put upone thame oulklie, and forcit to carey it to the Englifches for mantenance of thair garifones.

Tyfday the fourt of Februar and twa dayis thaireftir, Generall Cromwell marched towardis Sterling, quhair, luiking to haif gottin it and the Caftell randerit, according to fum privat conditiounes paft betuix him and fum men of power within the toun and caftell; bot the treffoun being detectit, thair cours wes marrit, and the Englifche returned bak to thair awin quarteris without doing ony forder, bot onlie deftroying the cornes in all partes quhair thai went. Thair wes fum pretendit juftice among thame, for, upone fum complaintes maid upone thair fute fodgeris for thair violence

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[2] After "horssis," the words "aganis all equitie and resoun," are deleted in the MS.

and oppreſſioun, mony of thame wer ſcurged, utheris hangit, and mony of thame compellit to ryde the meir.

In the end of Februar and begynning of Marche, the Commiſſioneris for the Church of Scotland gave out ordouris that the haill churchmen ſould incurage thair the pepill to ryſe now in airmes for defence of Religioun, the King, and Kingdome, and for removing the commoun enymie furth thairof, quha haid now under thair power and in thair poſſeſſioun the ſouth pairt of this realme. Notwithſtanding, thair did arryſe much diviſioun among ſum particular churchmen, quho did oppoſe this cours, and gave out thair awin remonſtrances aganes the ſame, quhairby the cours for this Kingdomes releiff wes retardit and delayit.

The Parliament of England omittit no occaſioun all this tyme to provyde for thair ſodgeris in Scotland, and ſent in thair ſchips heir, with all furnitour and proviſioun both for bak and bellie. Yit it fell out at ſum occaſiounes, the wind being contrarie to thair ſchips courſis, they war retardit; at quhilk tyme, the ſodgeris, wanting thair pay and proviſioun, did mutinie and mak inſurrectioun aganes thair awin commanderis, and pat thame in priſſoun, ran throw the mercattis of Edinburgh, reft and robbit the pepill of the toun, ſo that few did reſoirt to the ſtreitis.

The Scottis Parliament did oft continew fra ſum ſchort ſpace to another; and upone the 13 of Marche 1651, they mett at Pearth, Lord Burghlie being preſes, quhair it wes diſpute quhidder the Parliament ſould ſit doun and act or not; bot be pluralitie of voyces it wes concludit to ſit doun onlie to mak a way at this tyme for reſcinding of the Act of Claſſis, far aganes the myndis of many both parliamentaris and churchmen, among quhome thair wes ſtill diviſioun and hart-birningis; the cuntrie not willing to ryſe except that Act wer reſcindit; quhilk at this tyme could not be effectuat, bot thaireftir brocht to ane full concluſioun. This Parliament rais upone the laſt day of Marche 1651, and wes prorogat to ſit at Sterling the 17 of Apryll nixt thaireftir. Much diſpute and mony proteſtatiounes in this ſchoirt Parliament, all of thame for by-endis. Many proteſtatiounes alſo aganes the courſes of the tyme, bot the Hamiltonianes prevaillit, and keipit court.

In this ſchoirt Parliament haldin at Peerth, and ending the laſt of Marche 1651, theſe particularis wer actit, viz. A counſell of war concludit, the reſſoun thairof wes this: [3] . . . . . .

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Eftir this thair wes much moir diligence uſit for the airmeyis proviſioun nor beſoir; for it wes evidentlie ſene that the proviſioun of victuell wes ſtollin and improfitablie waſted.

Lykewyſe, in this Parliament at Peerth, thair wes ane Act, &c. [4]

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The Parliament, than ſittand at St. Johnneſtoun alias Peerth, did ryſe this day the laſt of Marche, and thir Actis proclamed the ſame day.

This laſt of Marche 1651, this Parliament wes adjorned to ſit in Sterling the 17 of Aprill nixt thaireftir; bot, by the moyen of the Campbellis it did not meit at that day, bot wes prorogat of new till the 21 of Maij. So wes the moyen of the Campbellis and thair factioun and followeris to hold af and continew the reſcinding of the Claſſis, and to fruſtrat the preferring of the Malignantis, as they termed thame, bot alluterlie to hald thame at under, and ſo to ſtay the raiſing of ane airmy for defence of Religioun, King, and Kingdome. Bot this moyen failled thame, and in the nixt Seſſioun of Parliament, haldin at Sterling in Maij 1651, the Claſſis wer reſcindit, and mony of theſe quhome thai did call Malignantis wer preferrit, and declairit capable to haif charge in the airmy, as heireftir ſalbe declared.

On Monday the vij. of Apryle 1651, the Erle of Eglintoun being on his jurney to viſite his Lady, wes ſurpryſit in Dumbartane, and he and his ſone Colonell James and Colonell Cokburne, wer careyit away be the

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[3] See the "Commission to the Committie appoynted for manadging the effaires of the Armie," 28 March 1651, printed in Acta Parliam. Scot. vol. vi. p. 594. Nicoll thus concludes his Abstract, "And so furth in mony maa particularis, quhilk wer langsome to writt."

[4] Here follows the titles of some of the Acts passed at the Parliament held at Perth in March 1651, (Acta Parliam. Scot. vol. vi.) and a Table of "the Spaces of Gold and Silver," or the value of the different kinds of money then current, conform to the Act of Parliament, March 31, 1651. This is nearly the same as in Balfour's Annals, vol. iv. p. 282.

Englifches, firft to Edinburgh, and thaireftir to Hull in England; bot by the way, in Scotland, Colonell Cokbourne efcaped.

Eftir this, ane pairtie of hors went out upone the 14 of the fame moneth and affaltit Lynlithgow, and did much executioun upone the Englifche men thair.

In this moneth of Apryll 1651, thefe perfones following wer declared rebellis and traitoures to this Kingdome by the Committee of Stait, viz. Colonell Strachane, Laird of Dundas younger, Laird of Swyntoun younger, Major Abernathie, Major Johnneftoun, Williame Dundas brother to the laird of Dudingftoun, Johnne Hoome fervitour to the laird of Dundas, and Lievtenant Govane.

In Sterling ane man hangit, in Apryll 1651, for being airt and pairt in randering of the Caftell of Blaknes. Lykewyfe, ane Archibald Hamiltoun, brother to the laird of Mylneburne, wes hangit up at Sterling in ane yrne chenzie, for betraying the Erle of Eglintoun, and for correfpondence with the enymie, and careying of lettres and commiffiounes to Yreland for imbringing of fchips to Scotland. Sindrie lykewyfe wer takin and apprehendit, and committit to priffoun, for being upone the wicked Affociatioun in the weft cuntrey, and for fomenting divifioun in the Kirk and Stait, and for favoring the enymie and complying with his courffis, and for advyfing and geving counfell aganes the King and his honeft wayis, namelie, Walter Young merchand, Major Johnneftoun, and Williame Downy wryter. So that the King, with a patient fpirite, did behold and fuffer much of fum of thefe traitouris, quha, under pretext of pietie and religioun, did wifs his overthrow and mony utheris that followit him, as wes ventit and gevin out be commoun report.

The ftrangeris that followit and dependit on the King at this tyme, fa fer as I could fie and tak notice, ar thefe, viz. Duke Buckinghame, the Erle of Claveland, the Erle of Sant Paull Frenfcheman, Lord Wolmet, Lord Withringtoun, Lord Wentworth, Mr. Oneill Yrifcheman, Mr. Fanfchaw clerk of counfell, Mr. Jakfoun gentillman of the privie chalmer, Sir Williame Blakftoun, Sir Oratio Cary, Sir Faithfull Fafkie, Mr. Layne, Mr. Harden and his brother, Colonell Graves, Capitane Titus, Mr.

Powlie, Mr. Bray, Generall Major Maſſie, Mr. Windome, Mr. Bunſche, Sir Timothie Fatherſtoun, Mr. Smith, Major Galzairt.

Sindrie perſones, alſweill churchmen as laaikes, quha haid ſubſcryvit that lairge Remonſtrance formarlie ſpokin of, and did adheir to the ſamin, wer taxt and convenit for the ſame, and ordanit thame to declair thair repentance in thair ſeverall kirkis quhair thai duelt, utherwayis to be comptit complyeris, by ordinance of the Commiſſioun for the Kirk ſittand in St. Androis in Maij 1651.

Lykewyſe the King and Parliament, than ſittand in Sterling, did reſcind the Act of Claſſis, and diſſolvit the Parliament on Fryday the fyft of Junij 1651.

In Junij 1651 the Chancellar wes proceſt for adulterie,—I meane Chancellar Campbell.

The King and the airmy, being now lying at Sterling, eftir lang deliberatioun, marched to Torwod, and incamped thair the 28 of Junij. Many fair occaſiounes wer than preſentit to the Scottis airmy for overthrowing the Engliſches, lyand thane in a body about Callendar and Falkirk; bot the politik enymie withdrew his airmy from theſe places to the ſea ſyde unknawn to us, leving his tentis and huttis unremoved, as gif thai haid bene thair in perſone. Our airmy not knawing thair removing, lay ſtill ſecure at Torwod; till at lenth report come to the King and the Scottis airmy, that upone Thurſday, Fryday, and Settirday, the 17, 18, and 19 dayis of Julij, Generall Cromwell and his airmy haid croced the ſea at Innerkething.

Our airmy eftir this advertiſment come bak to Sterling, and marched neir to Dumfermling; and haiffing halted thair, Hoburne wes imployed with ſum hors to marche, and ane great number of fute to go on upone the enymie. McClayne of Dowart, with fyve hundreth of his ſodgeris, and ſindrie utheris of the fute companeis, went on curagiouſlie, and luiking that Hopburne ſould haif aſſiſted thame with thair hors, they wer deceavit, for the hors nevir went on for thair help: And ſo the Engliſches wan that day, and ſlew and diedlie woundit twelff hundreth fute and twa hundreth hors; among quhome Colonell Quhitſlaid of the name of Scott wes

killed, Sir Johnne Broun takin priſſoner, and the haill name of McClayne deſtroyed, being all gallant men and able, paſſing the number of fyve hundreth men at leiſt, thai and thair followeris. Quhairupone the King and the airmy lifted fra Torwod on Sonday at nycht, the 20 of Julij, and marched neir to Dumfermling. Bot eftir thai haid hard that the enymie was returnand with ſevin thowſand hors toward Torwod, to tak up thair quarteris thair, the King and his airmy returned to Sterling and Torwod, airlie on Monday the 21 of Julij, quhair thai remanit that day and the day following. Thaireftir, the King and his airmy went bak agane neir to Dumferling, bot returned both hors and fute bak agane to Sterling upone Sonday the 27 of Julij 1651. And upone this oft turning bak and agane, and upone the occaſioun of the lait defait at Innerkething, mony of our Scottis wer diſcuraged and ran away fra the airmy, and many maa haid fled gif ſtrict ordour haid not bene takin with fugitives and rinaways. And it was not a wonder to ſie ſuch numberis leave the airmy, becaus of the manifeſt falſet ſene be thame in thair officeris and leaderis. And quhen the commoun ſodgeris ſaw opportunitie of feghting with the enymie, and of a ſene victorie yit thai war ſtayit and not ſufferit to go on, quhilk altogidder diſcuraged the ſodgeris.

Sum of the miniſtrie alſo wes a great caus of thair diſcuragement, quha in all thair ſermoundis pronuncit judgementis aganes this Scottis airmy, aganes the Kinges Fatheris hous, and ſuch pepill as thai miſlykit callit Malignantis, and wald not pray nather for the King nor the airmy. The number of thir miniſteris wer about twenty-five or thairby, quha held thair awin ſecreit meetingis in the weſt, and oppoſit the haill procedinges of the reſt of thair bretherene, ſet out thair remonſtrances and declaratiounes, and proteſtit aganes the lauchfulnes of the Generall Aſſemblie, now ſitting firſt at St. Androis, and thaireftir removit to Dundie, for feir of the enymie quha haid takin in a great pairt of Fyff.

The Generall Aſſemblie, now ſitting at Dundie, as ſaid is, did ratifie and approve all the Kirkis procedinges aganes the Remonſtratores; condempned thair courſſis as unlauchfull; ſilenced Mr. Patrik Gilleſpy miniſter at Glaſgow, Mr. James Guthrie miniſter at Sterling, and Mr. James

Sympſoun miniſter at [Airth], for proteſting aganes the lauchfulnes of the Aſſemblie; the lyke quhairof hes not bene hard, to ryp up the bowellis of thair mother church.

Upone the 29 of Julij 1651, Bryntyland was takin in by the Engliſche airmy.

The toun of St. Johnneſtoun was alſo beſeiged and takin in by the Engliſches upone the [2d] day of Auguſt 1651, eftir a lytill ſlaghter on both ſydes.

The King and our Scottis airmy perſaving how the ſame airmy was lyke to decres, pairtlie upone ſum ſuſpicioun thai haid of thair leaderis, quhome thai did not accompt ſtraight, and pairtlie becaus thai war hinderit from feghting quhen thai ſaw opportunitie of victorie, they reſolvit to marche to England; and ſo, upone the laſt day of Julij, being Thurſday, 1651, they marched af Sterling ſevin or aucht myles that nycht, and ſo to Cummernald, the Erle of Wigtounes place, and ſo alonges by way of Cairleill, proſpering as they went, and proclaming him King at his entrie in England; gevand furth a favorabill Declaratioun of pardoun to all the Inglifches that wer in airmes, except to ſuch as wer acceſſorie to his Fatheris murther.

This natioun of Scotland in this tyme wes layd doun in the duſt, under the fute of ane enymie, and havie burdinges, great ſkairchtie, dearth, and penurie being within the land; yit Goddis providence wes ſuch toward this natioun, that evin quhen our awin cornes failled us, the Engliſche natioun did bring in abundantlie quheit, beir, peis, and ſuch lyke, and brocht doun the dearth of our mercattis, by expectatioun.

This Generall Aſſemblie formerlie ſpokin of did diſſolve the firſt of Auguſt, the Lord Balcarres being Hie Commiſſioner thairat, and Mr. Robert Douglas Moderator; ſum of the Miniſtrie proteſting thairaganes and the lauchfulnes of it, as ſaid is.

Now it is to be rememberit, that the Kinges Majeſtie and the Scottis airmy ar in England. The firſt that rancounterit with him was the Lord Gray, quha wes routtit, he himſelff loiſing an airme and takin priſſoner, with conſiderable number of officeris, with bag and baggage. The nixt, our airmy, marching xii myles, rancountered with Generall Fairfax being in number about ſevin or eight thouſand horſe—his forces wer ſcattered

with the loſs of 300 or 400 men, as wes alledgit. (5) Thaireftir, marching [through] Langoſchyre, the Scottis airmy rancountered with Lievtenant Generall Lambert and his forces, and eftir a long and hard confliſt, and ſum loſs of our men, yit in end our men keiped the feildis, [and] foyled thair enymies. In quhich conflict, Lambert with ſindrie officeris wer takin priſſoneris, and he deidlie hurt and woundit. (6)

This Kingdome, both Kirk and Stait, being alwayis devydit both in judgement and opinioun, and one pulpit ſpeiking aganes another, the enymie thairupone tuik advantage, and gat mony opportuniteis of viſtorie. And heiring that thair wes a Committee of the Eſtaites than halding at Eliot [Alyth] in the north, beſyde Killimure or thairabout, the Ingliſches finding this Committee to be eairleſs, wanting a gaird, or ony conſiderable aſſiſtance for the tyme, they raid up fra Dundie quyetlie in the nycht, upone Thurſday the 28 of Auguſt, come upone the Committee quyetlie in the morning, tuik thame priſſoneris, and robbit thame of all that thai haid, and ſchippit thame toward England, quhair thai wer committit.

THE NAMES OF THE PERSONES TAKIN AT THIS COMMITTEE AR THESE.

Generall Leslie.
Erle Marschell.
Erle Crawfurd.
Lord Keith.
Lord Ogilbie.
Lord Bargeny.
Lord Humbie.
Lord Lie.

Knychtis are these.

Sir James Foulis of Colingtoun.
Sir Alexander Fothringhame.
Sir James Lokhart.
Sir James Murhous.
Archibald Sydserff.
Lord Humbeis sone.
John [Cockburn] of Ormestoun.
Robert Nairne of Santfoord.

Gentry.

Johnne Blair.
Laurence Blair.
Alexander Nairne.
Donald Croket.
Andro Gray.
John Ramsay.

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(5) The author subsequently adds, "All thir reportis wer fund fals, as heireftir is declared."

(6) To this paragraph is also added, "Bot we find that Lambert wes not takin prissoner: bot this former report anent him wes fals."

William Livingstoun.
Dauid Deir.
Thomas Ogilby.
Johnne Gellitee.
Henry Chaip.
James Fleyming.

Ministeris.

Mr. Robert Douglas.
Mr. James Hammiltoun.
Mr. Mungo Law.
Mr. Johnne Smith.
Mr. G. Halyburtoun.
Mr. Johnne Ratteraw.
Mr. James Scharp.
Mr. Hew Ramsay.

Mr. Andro Ker.

Andro Wod, Capitane.
Thomas Broun, Cornet.
With about 70 prissoneris, souldieris and servandis to noble men.

Thaireftir it fell out, that Monk, colonell in the north, haiffing takin in Innerkething, Brintyland, Peerth, and all the pairtes of Fyff, he affaltis Dundie, quhairin wer many not onlie reall inhabitantes and tounfmen, bot alfo mony ftrangeris from Edinburgh, Leith, and findrie pairtes of Lowthiane, with thair merchandice, guides, and much uther provifioun of gold and filver, thinking to haif maid it fure thair as in a toun of defence, fortifeit both be fea and land: bot, the Lord haiffing a controverfie with the land, he, be a waik and feble company of Englifches, compaft the toun, laid feige to it, gaiff findrie affaltis unto it; and laft, upone firft day of September, being Monday, 1651, ftormed it and tuik it in perforce in maner following.

Upone Tyfday immediatlie preceding, being the 26 of Auguft, Lievtenant Generall Monk come to the faid toun of Dundie, inclofit and beliegered it. Bot befoir he attemptit any thing, he fent abroad ane number of his horfe troupes, cleyngit the feildis, tuik captives our nobles, gentrie, miniftrie, and burgeffis, being than frequent at Eliot, within xiiij myles to Dundie, at ane Committee; quhair fuddentlie in the morning they wer furpryfit, fchippit thame and careyit thame away to Lundon in England. All this he did befoir evir he lowfit ane mufket fchot aganes the toun, quhairof the toun was ignorant, not knawing that thefe war thus apprehendit. Then, eftir thair fchipping, he caufit ane pot pece to be fet aganes the toun, and fent in a granad upone it, quhilk by Goddis providence did fmall fkaith. This he did upone Sonday the laft of Auguft at eftirnune, and played all that nycht

upone the toun with battering peeces till ten in the morning on Monday the firſt of September, offering quarteris to the toun at twa ſeverall tymes. Bot [Lord] Duffus, governour of the toun, and the tounefmen, being ignorant quhat wes done to the perſones of the foirſaid Committee, and luiking for help from thame, ſtuid ſtoutlie to thair poſture, and defendit thameſelffis, not luiking that thair aſſiſtance be land haid failled thame; bot thai being diſſapoynted, they wer overcum, the wallis of the toun dung doun, and the enymie cumming in furiouſlie upon the pepill, puttis all that war fund outwith dures to the ſword, both man and woman.

Lievtenant Monk grantit libertie to the ſodgeris to plunder the toun 24 houris ſpace. They war not ydle, but reft, ſpulzeit, and plunderit the haill toun, nane eſcaping thair handis. It is reportit be credible men that wer in the toun for the tyme, that that Engliſche airmy had gottin above twa hundreth thouſand pund ſterling, pairtlie of reddie gold, ſilver, and ſilver wark, jewellis, ringes, merchandice, and merchand wayres, and uther precious thinges belonging to the toun of Edinburgh, by and beſyde all that belongit to the toun and uther pepill of the cuntrey, quha haid ſent in thair guides for ſaiftie to that toun.

It wes reportit, that the clowniſche carles of the toun placed ſuch of Edinburgh men as wer thair for the tyme at the waikeſt place of the toun, and would not grant thame the favour of mixtour with utheris, thinking, gif that the enymie ſould prevaill at that pairt, to lay the aſperſioun on the pepill of Edinburgh, and to call thame the betrayeris of the toun; bot thai wer diſapoyntit, for the enymie, by providence, did never aſſalt that pairt of the toun, quhilk wes the occaſioun that few of Edinburgh pepill wer killed, not exceiding 22 perſones or thairby. All of thame, notwithſtanding, without exceptioun, wer robbit, evin to the ſark, without pitie, and all theſe that wer fund with airmes wer killed without mercy. The number, be eſtimatioun of wyſe men, wes about ten or ellevin hundreth, beſyde four or fyve hundreth priſſoneris; off quhilk number wer thair twa miniſteris of the toun of Dundie, the thrid, being ane old man and very ſeiklie and infirme, callit Duncaneſoun, wes ſpared. Sevin ſcoir women and young chyldrene wer alſo killed.

Eftir this, the tounes of Montros and Abirdene ſubmittit thameſelffis to Lievtenant Generall Monk, and condiſcendit to pay ceſs and tribute, and to be at the diſpoſall of Lievtenant Generall Monk, being ſenſible of the fruites of obſtinacy by the ſuffering of utheris thair nychtbouris in that cais.

Generall Cromwell, eftir the Kinges ingoing to England, followis with all his troupes that he mycht ſpair in this Kingdome, raiſing all ſenſible perſones in England, quhair he could command, perſewing the King and the Scottis airmy being thair for the tyme. So it fell out, that eftir many aſſaltis and ſlaghter on both ſydes at Worcheſter and thairabout, the Scottis airmy wer put to the worſs upone the third day of September 1651, being the ſelf ſame day of the moneth that Dumbar feght fell out. In this conflict Duke Hammiltoun wes woundit and takin priſſoner, and deyit of his woundis. Generall Leſlie, Lievtenant Generall David Leſlie, Lievtenant Generall Major Middletoun, Erle Rothes, Erle Carnewath, Erle Kellie, Viſcount of Kenmure, Lord Mordingtoun, James Lord Paiſlay, Lord Spynie, Lord Sinclair, Lord Montgomerie, Colonell Robert Montgomery, by and beſyde thair wer above 7000 Scottis men, takin priſſoneris; (by and attoure theſe that wer takin and committit of befoir, and miniſteris takin out of Scotland fra the Committee, at Eliot); and by and beſyde ane hundreth pryme officeris of the airmy, with their cullouris, money, and proviſioun. The King and Duke Buckinghame eſcaped, the King haiffing cut his hair and diſguiſed himſelff. The Engliſches not being content heirwith, they ſearche the ſouth and weſt countrey of Scotland, and ſeſit upone a number of noblemen and barrounes, ſik as the Erle of Hartfeild, the Lord Johnneſtoun, Sir Johnne Dalzell, and ſindrie utheris of note, and careyed thame to Leith, quhair thai wer impriſſoned.

Quhairin wes manifeſtit the hott wraith and indignatioun of the Lord aganes this Kingdome of Scotland, and his judgementis juſtlie overtuk thame; for under hevin thair wes not greater falſet, oppreſſioun, diviſioun, haitrent, pryde, malice, and invy nor wes at this tyme, and dyveris and ſindrie yeiris befoir, (evir ſince the ſubſcryving the Covenant,) every man ſeikand himſelff and his awin endis, evin under a cloak of

pietie, quhilk did cover much knavrie. Much of the miniſtrie, alſo, could not purge thameſelffis of thir vyces, of pryde, avarice, and crueltie, quhair thai maligned; they wer devydit in thair judgementis and opiniounes, and maid thair pulpites to ſpeik ane aganes another; great cair thai haid of thair augmentatiounes, and reik penneyis nevir heirtofoir hard of, bot within thir few yeiris. Pryde alſo, and crueltie, ane aganes another, much aboundit; lytill charitie or mercy to reſtoir the waik wes to be fund among thame; mony of thame aganes monarchy; ſum of thame with the nobles of the land ſtryvand to reull and command both Kirk and Stait, (as wes commounlie ventit by theſe quha wer thocht to haif the intelligence of the effaires of the Kingdome;) till God in his richteous diſpenſatioun did overturne all, and maid ſtrangeris to cum in, and to command and ſubdew the haill Kingdome. This I obſerve, not out [of] malice to the miniſtrie, bot to record the treuth, for all offendit, from the prince to the beggar.

Yit nevirtheles the Lord, out of his great mercy, did not remove his candelſtik, bot wes pleaſit to continew the light of his glorious goſpell among us, and did lat us find favour in the eyis of the enymies, and brocht in to the ſeverall paroches of the kingdome mony of his ſervandis of the miniſtrie quha haid bene ſcattered from thair flokis, be the ſpace of mony monethis of befoir, for fear of the enymie.

Much wes taght aganes the ſynes of the King and the ſubjectis, bot lytill aganes the miniſtrie and thair faltis. Yit Mr. Robert Ramſay, a faithfull miniſter at Glaſgow, branched furth thair ſynes in fyve particularis in a ſermound preached upone Sonday the day of Auguſt 1651; ſaying in thir termis, aganes himſelf and his brethrene of the miniſtrie;

1. Our pryde, yea, in our outward cariage and deportmentis, in conformeing our selffis too much to the world, and hunting eftir it, quhilst we sould be seperat from the world.

2. Our too much medling with civill effaires, quhilk wes not the example of our Maister, Crystes example, (the 8. of Johnne,) quhen the adulterous woman wes broght befoir him, he reproved her of sin, yit he left the judgeing of hir to the civill magistrat. I will not speik, sayes he, of our sitting, voyting, and reulling of Committees and uther publict meetinges; quhich is too much frequent.

3. Quhairas we sould haif bene peace makeris, we haif bene fomentaris of divisioun, and devyderis of the pepill of God.

4. Our preaching of the ministrie hes rather bene for our awin mantenance than to edificatioun.

5. That in our ecclesiasticall censures, we haif too rigidly delt with sum on the ane hand, and too favorablie with utheris, rather seiking out thair schame than thair sin, thair punischement rather than thair amendiment. So we haif dominired with crueltie, Ezechiell 24. 'Wo unto the scheiphirdis that feidis thameselffis and not thair flokis, and with crueltie reull over thame.'

In September 1650, the bell-man wes diſchargit to call the defunct perſones, that wer to be bureyed, faithfull brether and ſiſteris, bot onlie naikit brether and ſiſter, without ony farder qualificatioun.

Thair wes alſo great convocatiounes of the miniſtrie both at Glaſgow and Edinburgh. The maiſt pairt of theſe that met at Glaſgow declairit that thai adhered to the remonſtrance and proteſtatioun aganes the proceidingis and actis of the Generall Aſſemblie at St. Androis and Dundie haldin in Julij laſt; and theſe at Edinburgh, eftir thair meeting, gave out aganes thameſelffis a declaratioun of thair ſynnes in mony particularis.

The Parliament of England haiffing gevin out ordouris that the 24 day of October 1651 ſould be keipit as a ſolempne day of thankiſgeving, throw all this Kingdome, for the alledgit glorious victorie obtenit by the Engliſche airmy aganes the Scottis and natioun of Scotland; ſo it wes keipit ſolemplie be thame of the Engliſche natioun heir at Edinburgh, Leith, Dundie, Bryntiland, Sterling, St. Johneſtoun, and uther gariſoun tounes, quhair the Engliſches war reſident, with all takines of joy; by feaſting, bankating, ſchuitting of cannoun and fraymes all that day, out putting of thair enſignes and cannounes, and cauſing thair fyre work ingynes flie in the air to the aſtoniſchment of many. The lyke wes done on the ſea be all the ſchips belonging to thame. During this tyme, ſtrict prohibitioun wes gevin out, that no chops nor buithes ſould be opened, no tred nor trafick uſit; quhilk wes obeyit. Sum pure pepill quha wer ſpyning that day loiſt thair quheillis and wer brokin. The Scottis miniſteris being requyred to preache that day, and to give thankis, they refuiſed; alledging that it was a day rather quhairin to faſt and murne, than to rejoyce and geve thankis for thair awin miſerie and deſtructioun.

It wald be obſervit, that at the miniſteris meeting at Edinburgh in October 1651, ſum of thair aſſiſting elderis ventit thameſelffis aganes

Monarchy; and that it wes lauchfull for any haiffing the Spirite to preach, be reffoun mony, yea the maift pairt and moir of the miniftrie wer prophane and not worthy to preache; lykewyfe, that the keiping of the Saboth day wes not altogidder neceffar; and that chyldrene wer not to reffave the Sacrament of Baptifme untill the tyme thai could gif confeffioun of thair faith.

15 October 1651. The Erle of Derbie wes beheidit at Lundoun for complying with the King, and going in with him in airmes to England.

At quhilk tyme alfo, it wes furelie reportit that the King wes faiflie arryved in Holand, and the Duke of Buckinghame with him; thaireftir went to Pareis, the 30 of October 1651.

At this tyme alfo, the Englifches clames rycht to Heriotes Hofpitall, and to the principall foumes and rentis belonging thairto, alledgeand that umquhill George Heriot, founder of that work, was ane naturalized Inglifcheman, (albeit Scottifman borne,) and did purches all his meanis and eftait in England. Another reffoun quhy they pretendit rycht to the rentis of this Hofpitall wes, becaus the toun of Edinburgh haid not managed that buffines conforme to the will and ordinance of the founder; bot haid invertit his ordouris and applyed the rentis of that Hofpitall to uther ufes nor wes prefcryvit by him.

They [the Englifches] oftymes did executioun upone thair awin fodgeris quhen thai did offend.

The King is now in Pareis in France. The maner of his efcaip eftir the battell at Worchefter is this: Eftir the feght at Worchefter, the King and Buckinghame went to Langcafhyre, quhair thai lay in a hallow trie togidder; in the nycht they efcaiped to a ladyes hous; the nixt day, the King clothed as a fervand, raid befoir the lady towardis Brifto, the Duke of Buckinghame in a livrey cloak raid eftir. Bot the inquyrie being fo ftrict for thame in thefe pairtes, they came up for Lundoun, quhair thai walkit the ftreitis publictlie, and wer in Weftminfter Hall, and for ane hundreth and fextie pund they wer careyed from Gravefend to France. (7)

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(7) Nicoll, in a marginal note, observes; "This is a report, quhidder certane or not the Wryter knawis not, bot it wes a report for the tyme."

Much hypocrecie and falſet formerlie hid did now brek out and wes detectit among our Scottis, quha, leving thair former principles of religioun, became Papiſtes and Atheiſtes; and not onlie ſo, bot lykewyſe they gave in overtures to the Inglifche commanderis to haif thameſelffis preferrit and put in places of truſt; advyſing thame to cut of all pryme Incendiaries and eminent Malignantis, and utheris les active in thair ſtatiounes baniſched, or impriſſoned in thair perſones, and thair guidis confiſcat; the landis of all Malignantis and diſafectit perſones to be ſequeſtrat for the uſe of the publict; that clerkſhips and uther inferior offices be not maid merchandice of, bot put in the handis of ſkilfull and godlie men, quhidder Inglifche or Scottis, and ſo all regiſteris to be put in ſuch mens handis; that the places of the Lordis of Seſſioun and Advocattis be caſſin to the ground, and that the Lawis of England be eſtabliſched heir; that quhoſoevir ſalbe fund ſpeiking, plotting, or acting aganes that Governament or Governouris ſo eſtabliſched, to be furthwith puniſched; that liberty of conſcience be gevin to all the pepill without reſtraynt; that all ſuch be ſent out to preache, quhidder Inglifche or Scottis, that can devyde the word aricht, and reduce the churches unto the Apoſtolik doctrine; that the power of Preſbyteries be reduced and keipit from exerceſing, declairing that it was Anti-Chriſtiane and tyrannicall power; that the name of a Nationall Churche may periſche fra under Hevin and Britane. Theſe, and much moir, wer deſyred to be put in practize, evin by theſe quho wer comptit moiſt zealous, and in much accompt and eſtimatioun among the miniſtrie. All of theſe wer ſet for ſuppreſſing of Monarchy. Utheris vilipendand the Covenant, halding it lauchfull for all men to brek it, as being ane humane inſtitutioun; that mony of the miniſtrie wer prophayne, and not worthie to teache, and that thair wer not paſt ane dozen of thame that wer ſincere and apt for teaching; that the keiping of the Saboth wes not neceſſar; and that chyldrene wer not to be baptized until thai could give confeſſioun of thair faith, as is formerly writtin.

Diveris and ſindry wer the meetingis of the miniſtrie at Edinburgh, Glaſgow, and ellis quhair, of theſe quha haid takine upone thameſelffis a commiſſioun and power for annulling the proceidingis of the laſt Generall

Aſſemblie haldin at Santandrois and Dundie in Julij laſt 1651; albeit in ſeverall Synodis thaireftir haldin at Edinburgh, St. Androis, Abirdene, thair proceidings wer declared lauchfull: thairwithall deſyrand the perſones of this pretendit Commiſſioun to lay doun thair power, quhich thai haid aſſumed to thameſelffis; quhich gif thai ſould refuis to do the Synod Aſſemblie did declair that no paper nor writtis emittit be thame ſould be obligatorie to the Preſbyteries within thair boundis.

So that diſcord and diviſioun ſtill continued, notwithſtanding Godis havie hand ſene upone the natioun, by baniſching the King, leiding the nobles, gentrie, and miniſteris furth of the land in captivitie, ſubdewing the kingdome, and ſetting over us ſtrangeris to be our maiſteris and commanderis, and to gif thame power and dominioun over our bodies and eſtaites, and to eat up and deſtroy the fruites of the land, and to reduce us to ſervitude and great diſtres.

Yit our diſtreſſis by the Engliſche was moir tollerable and les chargebill, nor theſe that wer inflicted upone us be our awin natives; quha, being preferrit to places of truſt, tyranized over us, by compelling the pure of the land to lend and borrow moneyis for thair uſe, geving thame onlie the publict faith in a prented paper for thair payment; quhilk thai nevir intendit to do. Lykewyſe, by impoſing upone thame havie taxatiounes, impoſitiounes, ceſſis, excyſes, monethlie mantenance, outreikis of horſs and fute, eitting up the haill ſubſtance of the land; and this all done under a ſyde cloak of pietie and religioun to inriche thameſelffis, and to wirk out thair awin endis; deſpyſing utheris as vyle perſones, ſaying, hald af, cum not neir, for I am holier than thow. Quhat deſolatioun hes now followit thairon, it is evident to all that hes ony ſence or feilling.

The Miniſtrie in the weſt, and ſum utheris in the reſt of the Kingdome, haiffing tane to thair conſideratioun how the Lordis wraith and havie indignatioun hes bene powred out on this land thir mony yeiris bypaſt, and as yit dois continew and ineres, notwithſtanding of the manifold faſtis and dayis of humiliatioun, quhilk hes nevir bene effectuall, bot hypocriticallie performit, and externallie actit with bodilie ſervice, the hart being far from the thoghtis of pietie or repentance; as alſo conſiddering, that thair

wer ſum heigh and pryme ſynnes, that hes broght on and continued his judgementis on the land, quhairof the Lord haid not maid his ſervandis of the miniſtrie acquent, bot haldin up his mynd fra thame unreveilled; thairfoir, the ſaidis Miniſteris met and convenit in a conſiderable number at Edinburgh, and uther pairtes of the cuntrie, with new prayer and ſupplicatioun, deſyring the Lord to reveill himſelff unto thame, and to ſchaw thame the ſecreitis of his mynd in this particular, and to reveill unto thame theſe ſecreit ſynnes that cauſit him to ſtand as a ſtranger from thame, and to lache at this natiounes deſtructioun. Yit this was not reveillit unto thame, bot eftir long attendance, thair reſolutiounes endit in confuſioun, diſtractioun, and diviſioun amongs thameſelffis, prognoſticating thairby much moir deſolatioun on the land. Quhilk did manifeſtlie appeir among all eſtaites and rankis of pepill: for religioun and juſtice being the twa pilleris of the land, they wer hoght and neir drawin doun; in reſpect religioun wes ſlighted and contempned, and began to be poyſned with errour and hereſie: and as for juſtice, thair wes nane in the land; thair being no courtes of juſtice, ſic as Secreit Counſell, Seſſioun, and Exc[h]equer ſitting for the tyme, all our recordis and regiſteris careyed af the Kingdome to the Tour of Lundoun, the Lordis of Counſell, Seſſioun, and Exc[h]equer, with thair clerkis and memberis of court, with thair regiſteris, ſignet, and ſeillis, not darring kyth in thair ſtrenth for the uſe of the lieges, bot, for feir of the Engliſche airmeyis, wer forcit to abandoun thameſelffis; for the quhilk caus the pepill of the land wer forcit to ſute juſtice fra the Engliſche governouris and commanderis; and quhat wes equitablie done be thame it ſalbe markit heireftir. As for Edinburgh, thair wes no magiſtrat thair, nor no commoun counſell ſince the feght at Dumbar; and thairfoir all petitiounes and complayntes went to the capitane of Edinburgh Caſtell, and governour of Leath, quha in effect (to ſpeik treulie) proceidit moir equitablie and conſcientiouſlie in juſtice nor our awin Scottis magiſtrates.

Upone the 26 of November 1651, Lievtenant Generall Lambert, and Generall Major Deanes come doun to Edinburgh for ordoring of the militia, and for quartering of the ſodgeris of the Engliſche airmy this winter ſea-

ſon. Eftir quhais incuming we fand his courſes juſt and equitable, according to the tyme; for Lievtenant Generall Major Lambert, upon informatioun gevin to him, that thair was no magiſtrat in Edinburgh for ordoring and doing juſtice within the toun, he ſent for ſum of the old magiſtrates, quha haid bene in place of befoir, and gave ordour to caus the craftis mak choiſe of thair dekins; thaireftir they and the Toun counſell to meit and to give up a liſt to him of theſe that thai deſyrit to be magiſtrates for this yeir 1651, and to preſent the ſamin to him, that out of thair liſt he mycht draw out ſuch as he pleaſit to be magiſtrates for that yeir. Bot this mater tuik not effect, bot wes marred; for the Tounes counſell deſyring the magiſtrates to be choſin eftir the old accuſtumat forme obſerved within the burgh, it wes refuiſed by Lievtenant Generall Lambert, quha refuiſed to admitt any proveſt at all bot four bailleis, quhairof twa ſould be choſin be him, and the uther twa by the Toun counſell; and as for the counſallouris, he wald haif fyve of thame at his electioun, and uther fyve by the Toun counſell; and, over all, Lambert wes to nominat a governour. This being aganes thair former friedome and liberteis, they diſaſſentit and could not agrie to this bargane; and ſo the electioun reſtit, and no magiſtracy in Edinburgh ſince Dumbar feght,—a mater deplorable to ſie the cheiff Citie of the kingdome deſtitute of reuleris and magiſtrates, yit juſt with God; quho, quhen he gave us lawis and liberteis, did abuſe both law and libertie, and walked not ſtraightlie, bot oppreſſed the pure, and had no ſuch regaird to the fatherles and wedow, as equitie and reaſone requyred. Yit thair wes courtes haldin in Leith by the Inglifche commanderis, quhairin juſtice wes miniſtrat ſummarlie to all pairteis complenand, without partialitie or favour: thair cariages and wayis in that behalf condempning ouris heir in Scotland; as wes alledgit be many, quho, haiffing actiounes and complayntes gevin in befoir thame, returned fra thame with great contentment. In actiounes and cauſſis criminall, alſo, they ſeemed very juſt; for in October and November 1651, they did hang ane of thair awin trouperis at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, ane gallant ſtout fellow, for robbing of ane fleſchour in the way; and in Leith, they ſeaſed upone ane of thair awin ſodgeris quha wes fund

banning and ſwering, band him, ſcobit his mouth a long ſpace, and pat him on a piller with a paper bund to his breaſt, berand his dittay, and the caus of his that uſage.

Among uther purpoſes, I muſt remember a paper that wes gevin to the laſt Generall Aſſemblie, at the leiſt to thair Commiſſioneris, intitulat 'By ane godly Scott,' (as the Ingliſche Diurnell do terme it); quhairin, among ſindrie uther particularis, he condempnis ſolempne ingadgementis in Scotland to dewteis, ather out of dark zeall or policy; Concerning the taxing of ourſelffis by ſolempne covenantis and oathes to the perpetuall mantenance of ſum thingis, for quhich thair is no warrand from the Word; As a perpetuall adherence to monarchy, and conſtant mantenance of the privilegis of Parliament; A fleſchlie zeal and policy in perſewing and careying on of the Covenant and League by crewell oppreſſiounes; Making Actis for conſtrayning all ſoirtis of perſones to tak the Covenant, under the hazard of incurring the heigheſt cenſures both of Kirk and Stait; The idolezing of men, and reſaving doctrine from thame implicitlie; The great neglect and crowell oppreſſioun of the commones, &c.; and ſo furth.

The ferrie men at Leith and Brintyland being extraordiner in thair pryces, and being complenit upone to the deputie governour of Leith; it was thairfoir ordoured, that horſe and man ſould onlie pay ane ſchilling ſterling, and a ſingle perſone ane groat allenerlie, quhair it wes tripled of befoir.

At this tyme, alſo, viz. in December 1651, the Engliſche Diurnell buir, that the King of Scottis wes to mary Madalamoſella, the Duke of Orleance dochter, and onlie chyld by his firſt wyff, ſcho being ane great air, borne to ane great eſtait; that he will confes and delyver himſelff a Catholik; and (as the Diurnell beiris) ſayes, that he haid rather be hanged as to go to Scotland to leave under the miniſteris thair. Lykewyſe, this Diurnell importis, that the Duke of York, the Kinges brother, is to marie the Duke of Longaviles dochter, quho is lykewyſe air to ane great eſtait. This being done, the Prince de Condie (being now in airmes aganes the King of France) will haif great conditiounes, and then France will declair publictlie aganes England. Quhidder theſe be trew or not, it is doubtfull; yit I

thocht it gude to infert it heir as a paffage of the Englifche Diurnell, fene and red by many.

It is formarlie obfervit, that at the battell of Worchefter, foghten upone the thrid day of September laft bypaft 1651, the Scottis airmy wes routtit, the King put to flight, and wes privilie convoyit to France; Duke Hammiltoun crowellie woundit, of quhich woundis he thaireftir departed this lyf; Lievtenant Generall David Leflie, Lievtenant Major Middletoun, the Erle of Rothes, Erle Carnewath, Erle Kellie, Vifcount of Kenmure, Lord Mordingtoun, Lord Paiflay, Lord Spynie, Lord Sinclair, Lord Montgomerie, by and befyde mony thowfandis of gentillmen and commounes, wer takin priffoneris. As lykewyfe, it is formarlie recordit, how that at ane Committee of the Eftaites of Scotland fittand at Elit for the tyme, upone the 28 day of Auguft laft bypaft, thefe perfones following wer fuppryfit, takin priffoneris and careyed away captives to Lundoun; they are to fay, Generall Leflie callit the Erle of Levin, the Erle of Marfchell, Lord Keith, the Erle of Crawfurd, Lord Ogilbie, Lord Bargeny, Lord Humbie, Lord Lie, befyde many uther gentillmen, knychtes, burgeffes, and minifteris; quhais haill eftaites the Englifches intendis to fequeftrat to thair ufe. And the Duke Hammiltones eftait being maift confiderable, to quhich Generall Lambert haiffing ane ey and tooluik, as wes reported, he, eftir he haid remanit heir at Edinburgh and Cannogait fince the 26 November laft, tuik progres to the weft pairtes of this Kingdome, quhair the Dukes landis and eftait for the moft pairt lyes, thair to vifite the famin, and to try the rentis and proffeites of the fame, (as wes commounlie reportit;) the treuth quhairof, as it fall fall out, fall, God willing, be recordit.

Generall Lambert haiffing urgit the toun of Edinburghs commoun Counfell to appropriat to him the Eift Kirk of Edinburgh, being the fpeciall kirk and beft in the toun, for his exercife at fermound, the famin wes randerit to him for that ufe; quhairin thair wes dyveris and findrie fermoundis preached, alfweill by captanes and lievtenantis and trouperis of his airmy, as by ordiner paftouris and Englifche minifteris; quhilkis captanes, commanderis, and trouperis, quhen they enterit the pulpittes, did not obferve our Scottis formes, bot quhen thai afcendit, they enterit the

pulpites with thair ſwordis hung at thair ſydes, and ſum careying piſtollis up with thame; and eftir thair entry, layd aſyde within the pulpittes thair ſwordis till thai endit thair ſermoundis. It wes thocht that theſe men war weill giftit, yit wer not ordourlie callit, according to the diſcipline obſervit within this Kingdome of Scotland.

It wes obſerved, that in the Engliſche airmy thair wes oftymes guid diſcipline aganes drunkinnes, fornicatioun, and uncleanes; quhipping fornicatouris, and geving thame thrie doukis in the ſea, and cauſing drunkardis ryd the trie meir, with ſtoppis and muſkettis tyed to thair leggis and feit, a paper on thair breiſt, and a drinking cop in thair handis; and by ſchuitting to death ſindrie utheris quha haid committed mutinie.

Lykewyſe, thai cauſit call doun all the money that wes raiſed at the Parliament of Peerth to the old rait, as the ſamin gave and haid cours befoir the ſitting doun of that Parliament, quhilk Parliament endit the laſt day of Marche 1651, and money that day wes raiſed, intimat, and proclamed at the mercat croce of Peerth; the particular raites quhairof ar at lenth ſett doun in the awin place, in the moneth of September laſt.

In lyke maner thai appoyntit Commiſſioneris to receave and heir all complayntes from any paroche toun, or particular perſones quha haid or mycht haif juſt occaſioun, by reſſoun of thair ſufferings, to be exempted ather in pairt or in haill from thair aſſeſmentis, upone dew examinatioun to give ordour for ſuch abatement, in haill or in pairt, as they ſould ſie caus; and accordinglie to direct thair ordouris to the collectouris of the ſchyres, quho ar requyred to obſerve the ſame.

Dyveris Scottis ſuitteris maid thair addres to the Committee of Engliſche officeris at Leith, quhair thai haid quick diſpache in poynt of juſtice; quhairas ſum ſuites haid hung befoir ſum ſextene yeiris, without ony period put to it, in the old judicatoreis; quhairby ſum of theſe ſuitteris declaired that they fand moir love and kyndnes toward thame by thair ſuppoſed enymeis, then of thair awin cuntriemen and freindis.

And heirwith it wald be remembred that during all this tyme, viz. fra the incuming of the Engliſche airmy to Scotland to this very day, the laſt of December 1651, thair wes no ſupreme judicatoreis in Scotland, ſik as,

Secreit Counſell and Seſſioun to miniſter juſtice, ſo that the pepill of the land, for laik of the Scottis lawis, did ſuffer much. Quhat ordour ſall be eſtabliſched for the nixt yeir, for eſtabliſching of juſtice within this land the nixt enſeuing yeir, it ſal be markit heireftir, God willing.

Thair wer alſo ordouris gevin, that all inhabitantes in and about Edinburgh ſould hang out lanthornes with candellis at thair windoes or dures, from ſext at nycht to the nynt hour, in regaird of the many diſordouris committit by the ſoldieris.

Ane ordour wes gevin to the Counſell of Edinburgh, that the ſtreitis, cloſſis, and wynds in Edinburgh be clenſed within xiiij dayis eftir the dounſetting of theſe ordouris, being maid upone the 24 of December 1651. Lykewyſe, that no filth or watter ſould be thrown furth from thair windoes upone payne of paying immediatlie four ſchilling ſterling, viz. twa ſchillinges to the diſcoverer, and twa ſchillingis to the poore of the ſame toun. And for the bettir ſatisfactioun heirin, it wes appoyntit that theſe deſyres and ordouris ſould be ſignifeyed to the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, and in cais the Toun did not obey, the Court to yeeld affiſtance.

25 December 1651. It wes proclamed by beat of drum that that day, commounlie callit Cryſtmas day, ſould not be obſerved, that all pepill in Leith ſould frielie follow thair reſpective callinges; quhich wes accordinglie, eftir publicatioun, obſerved.

In lyke maner it wes ordored, that no forrane baker nor inhabitant in Leith, ſould preſume to bring into and ſell ony maner of bread quhatſumever within that gariſoun, which ſould not be fund ſound, ſufficient, helthſum, and dew wecht, according to the pryce of corne, and book of raites, upone payne of having thair bread ſeazed upone, for the uſe of the poore of the gariſon; and much moir to this purpos. This ordour gevin out, be the deputie governour of Leith callit Ti. Wilks, and proclamed by beat of drum, and affixt upone the moiſt public places of that gariſone and places adjacent, 17 December 1651. Sic Sub. Tim. Wilks.

At this tyme alſo, the commiſſioun, inſtructiounes, and declaratioun of the Scottis Commiſſioneris wer delyvered unto thame.

At this tyme alſo, thair wes embaſſadouris at England ſent unto thame

by the Eſtaites of Holand. Thair buſſines ſalbe heireſtir notit. In the meantime they war honorablie reſavit, thair embaſſage delyverit, and coppeis thairof, quhich the Hous referrit to the Counſell of State. The Hous gave audience unto thame, and thair ſpeech was to beget a richt underſtanding betuix the two States. Farder, at this ſame tyme come ane embaſſader from the Sweedis, and another wes cuming from Spayne, to England.

Major Generall Lambert haiffing ſummound the Caſtell of Dumbartane, and reſavit ane dilatorie anſuer from the governour, (notwithſtanding the lettir ſent to him from the Duke of Richmound for renditioun of the ſame,) is now reſolved to reduce him by extremiteis; and to that end, gave ordour to the Commiſſioneris to ſequeſter his eſtait, and to ſeize on his goodis; quhairupon thai haif ſecured all his goodis in his hous at Alva, and his plate valued at 400 ℔., which he haid at Sterling. They proceidit alſo to the ſequeſtring of my Lord Cranſtoun his landis and rentis, and of the landis and rentis belonging to the Lord Humbie, Lairdis of Colingtoun, Gogar, Libertoun, Dudingſtoun, and of ſindry uther landis in the Kingdome.

3 December 1651. The Articles of capitulatioun betuix the Engliſches and the Lord Balcarras wer concludit, and the regimentis and troopes under him ordaned to be diſbandit, as followis: [8]

. . . . . .

In the end of this moneth of December 1651, thair wes a new meeting of the miniſteris at Edinburgh, and of the laayk elderis, in reference to the ſetlement of preſent effaires. It wes compoſed of miniſteris and layk men, quhairof Mr. James Guthrie wes Moderator. Heir I thocht guid to inſert quhat opinioun the Diurnall dois ſpeik of him; that is, that as he was choſin to moderat, ſo in his old preſbyteriane zeall, he wald proceid in nothing till firſt he knew, quhidder any wer preſent quho wer acceſſorie

[8] The Articles of Capitulation, signed by R. Overton and R. Lilburne, at Elgin, on the 3d December 1651, here inserted, will be found in Balfour's Annals, vol. iv. p. 345.

to the ſchedding of the bluid of the ſantes; *quaſi vero* he haid bene frie of any ſuch thing, thogh moſt inſtrumentall in drawing on ane ingadgement at Dumbar. He may remember his acceſſioun to the ſpilling of blood at Hammiltoun; bot we knaw the Phariſeis can beuaill the death and ſufferings of the propheitis, thocht apt to perſecute Chryſt and his diſciples. It is ſaid in this Diurnall, that this meeting wes callit, not without cunning, for upholding Preſbyteriane intereſt; and that about ſex weekis ago ſum godlie and weill affected men in this land, taking a cours (beſyde the preiſtis, not heiding thame in the buſſines) in ordour to the guid of the natioun, with no les purpos then to remonſtrat and petitioun (quhois proceidingis we hoip ſall tak effect) aganes coercive reſtraint, and ſo incorporating the two Natiounes into ane Commounwelth. Bot the Preſbiteriane miniſteres, with thair grandie Wariſtoun, finding this prejudiciall to thair craft, Demetrius lyke, callit togidder ſuch as wer of thair awin ſtamp, cuninglie breking af the metingis of theſe quho intendit to bring to noght thair craft in making ſilver ſchrynes for Diana. Yit the moir ingenious and ſcharp ſighted of the foirſaid weill affected, perſaving a deſignne in the foirſaidis miniſteris in calling ſum of the godlie in this land upone no uther accompt bot to ingage thame in the mantenance of thair craft, that thai may get imployment in making ſilver chrynes for thair Preſbiteriane Diana, did withdraw thameſelffis altogidder from ſuch meetingis; the reſult of quhich is confuſioun, for nothing now is to be hard eftir this convocatioun, bot crying out, Great is Diana of the Epheſianes, Great is the Scottis Preſbyterie. Now they haif drawn up a Lettir, thogh with great debait, not knowing weill to quhome to ſend it, or how to call theſe to quhome they ſould direct it, and ar about to ſend it to the Generall, teſtifeying aganes all our proceidinges, and with a full pretence (I ſuld ſay purpos) of ſuffering, do erneſtlie beg religioun in Scotland may be preſerved and eſtabliſched according to the Covenant, quhich, in thair accompt, is nothing but Preſbyterie. Mark (ſayis the Diurnall,) thair ingenuitie, they reſolve to ſuffer, and yit wald haif power to perſecute! Verilie, I think thai ar juſtlie ſuffereris, quho go about to be perſecuteris. In the interim, (ſayis the Diurnall,) I ſuppoſe thai ſall not reſave ane ſatisfactorie anſuer in

petitioning him aganes quhome thai teſtifie ; this bewrayeth thair policie. The Preſbyteries be uſualie attendit thairwith. Howſoevir, as thai convened cunynglie, with a full purpos to mantene thair craft, that thair idoll preſbyterie periſche not, ſo ar thai diſmiſſed confuſedlie, crying out, 'Great is the Scottis Preſbytrie.' We haif only (ſayis it) to add, that Wareſtoun, in face of the meeting, contrarie to cleir experience, with a full purpos to deceave the ſimple, *ex ungue leonem*, denyed ony treatie to haif bene offered by the Engliſche befoir Dumbar to the Scottis. Bot we knaw it is Matcheviliane policy *fortiter calumniari.*

In the end of December 1651, the Declaratioun concerning Scotland was aſſented unto : 2000 prented coppeyis thairof ordored to be ſent hither.

25 December 1651. The Lord St. Johnnes, Sir Hendrie Vayne, Alderman Titchburne, Collonell Fenwik, and Major Saloway, Commiſſioneris for Scotland, began thair jurney hither.

It is alſo now reported that the Caſtellis of Gernſey and Jerſey ar all ſurrandered to the Parliament of England.

At this time alſo, Dumbartane Caſtell began upone termis of randering, and that ane Capitane Thompſoun for the Engliſche airmy, wes going to tak poſſeſſioun thairof as governour, quhilk wes done.

Conforme to the ordour apoyntit for hinging out of lanthornes, it was ſo obeyit in Edinburgh that the winter nicht wes almoiſt als licht as the day for multitude of lanthornes hung out by every hous ; ſo that the expenſſis beſtowit upone candill nychtlie wes accomptit to extend to fyve and fourtie pund within the toun of Edinburgh nychtlie. And quhen any hous negleƈtit this ordour, it wes preſentlie fyned and unlawit in four ſchilling ſterling, and the maiſter or maiſtres of the hous wes takin and committit to the mayne gaird till it wes payit.

Twa thinges obſervable ar omittit in the awin places: Firſt, that the Parliament of Scotland being adjorned to ſit in Sterling in November laſt 1651, the Eſtates durſt not meit nor convene thair, be reſſoun the Engliſches haid now takin the Toun and Caſtell of Sterling, and poſſeſt the haill land beſyde ; ſo that thai wer forcit to meit quyetlie in the Hielandis,

firſt at Roothſay in Bute, and thaireftir at Finlarich, in the Heylandis, belanging to the Laird of Glenurquhy. The uther obſervatioun is, that the Erle of Lowdoun, Heigh Chancellar of Scotland, wes proceſt this yeir for adulterie, quhairof he was giltie in many menis judgementis; bot be reſſoun of the enymeis incurſioun upone the Kingdome, and north pairtes thairof, that proces wes interruptit; as mony maa within this natioun.

So endis this Yeir of God 1651.

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ane moir summar and schortar observatioun of the passages of this yeir 1651, nor in the former leaves.

1. This yeir 1651 wes ane admirable yeir, conſiddering that the King wes crowned the firſt day of this yeir, being Weddinſday. 2. Thaireftir baniſched all his dominiounes, in the moneth of September nixt thaireftir, by the Engliſches. 3. Misfortunat in his warris. 4. Loiſt the battell at Worcheſter. 5. This Kingdome thaireftir totallie ſubdewit by the Engliſches and put under thair will and power. 6. Quha fortifeyit the ſpeciall and pryme tounes of Scotland, and maid thame gariſounes, impoſed ceſs and havie burdinges upone the land. 7. Liberteis both of Kirk and Kingdome threatned. 8. The Miniſtrie devydit at all thair meetinges. 9. The Generall Aſſemblie and Synodis queſtioned, and avowed by ſum of thame to be unlauchfull. 10. The nobles, gentrie, and ſum of the miniſtrie takin away priſſoneris, and committit to priſſoun at Lundoun. 11 Sindry forfaltit perſones and excommunicat, quha wer not relaxit, nor reſtoirit, and quha durſt not be ſene, wer (eftir the feght at Dumbar) accounted honeſt perſones and loyall ſubjectis, and complyed and keipit ſocietie and company with the Godlie pairtie (as they do call thame). Much pepill killed this yeir in Scotland, and the riches of this natioun robbed and ſpoyled out of the toun of Dundie, eftir the ſtorming, quhairin the

ſamin wer hid for ſaiftie. 12. Judicatoreis in Leith ſat daylie, quhairin the Engliſches did diſcuſe all civill actiounes, and did execute ſpedie juſtice in thair pretendit forme and ordor. 13. The Caſtell of Sterling randerit, and Dumbartane Caſtell prommeiſt to be randerit, as it did ſhortlie thaireftir, viz. upone Hanſel Monday the fyft day of Januar nixt thaireftir, in anno 1652, as ſalbe declaired in the awin place. 14. The Parliament of Scotland met and ſat at Fynlarig in the Heylandis. 15. The Chancellar of Scotland proceſt for adulterie. 16. Great dearth this yeir, the boll of beir being at twentie pund Scottis the boll in mony pairtes of the cuntrey. 17. The boll of quheit and ait meill everie boll ſextene pundis. 18. The pynt of ſeck, being of the beſt ſoirt, xlviij ß. the pynt. 19. The Frenſche wyne at auchtene ſchillinges the pynt. 20. Every pynt of aill of the beſt ſoirt, four ſchillinges Scottis, and ſum alſo ſex ſchillinges the pynt.

Lat this be sufficient for this Yeir of God 1650 and 1651.

God save the King.

Heir I thoucht guid to insert the Names of these that wer Lordis of Sessioun at this tyme, and quha ſat as Supreme Judges in this land befoir the incumming of the Ingliſche airmy, and eſtabliſching of the Engliſche Judges.

Johnne Erle of Lowdoun, Heich Chancellar of this natioun.

Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun of Waryſtoun knyght, Clerk Regiſter, and Preſident at the tyme foirſaid of the College of Juſtice.

Sir James M^c^Gill of Cranſtounriddell knyght.

Sir Johnne Hope of Craghall knyght.

Sir Johnne Scott of Scottiſtarbet, knyght, than Director of the Chancellary.

Sir Adame Hepburne of Humbie knyght.
Sir Alexander Belſchis of Toftis knyght.
Sir James Hope of Hopetoun knyght.
Sir Williame Scot of Clerkingtoun knyght.
Mr. George Winrhame of Libbertoun.
Mr. Robert Bruce of Brumehall.
Mr. Alexander Pearſoun of Southhall.
Mr. Robert Makgill of Foorde.
Johnne Dikſoun of Hartrie.
[Alexander] Brodie of that ilk.
Sir Thomas Nicolſoun, the Kinges Advocat.

The Commiſſioneris for the Theſaurarie ar befoir ſet doun; viz. Johnne Erle of Lowdoun Chancellar, Archebald Marques of Ergyll, Alexander Erle of Eglintoun, Johnne Erle of Caſſillis, Robert Lord Burghlie, Sir Daniell Carmichaell of Hyndiſchaw, Commiſſioneris for his Majeſties Theſaurarie, Controllarie, and Collectoris of the new Augmentatiounes. Sum ȳtheris alſo wer upone the Excequer and paſſing of Signatouris, ſuch as Humbbie, Craighall, and utheris. Yow will ſie moir of this in the Parliament 1649.

Obſervatiounes upone these two last yeiris 1650 and 1651.

In all aiges and generationes it hes bene obſervit that befoir the extirpatioun of kinges and kingdomes, and deſolatioun of ſtaites and monarcheis, there hes bene ſene prodigious and ominus ſeagnes to betakin and foirrun the ſame: for as in my former paperis, it wes ſchawin how befoir the deſtructioun of the Citie and Tempill of Jeruſalem by Titus Veſpaſian, thair fell out great trubles and diviſioun among the Jewis thameſelffis, and horride murther betuix the thrie Capitanes, viz. Eleazer, Simon, and Johnne, quho murthered of thair awin freindis and trybes neir als mony as did the enymie; As lykewyſe thair appeired in the firmament a great comet in forme of a fyrieſword, quhich for a yeir togidder did hing over the citie; Alſo in a winter nicht thair appeired ſuch licht about the alter and tempill, as thought it haid bene bright day; Mairover a kow that wes brocht to the

tempill to haif bene ſacrificed at the alter, brocht furth a lamb in the midſt of the tempill; Siclyke the braſin zet of the tempill, quhilk twenty men war not able to ſteik, opned of the awin accord; In lyke maner armed chariotes, and airmed men in battell aray, beleegred the citie, and wer ſene in the firmament by the haill cuntrey; Lykewyſe in the Penthecoſt day at nycht, the preiſtis going in to the inner tempill to offer thair wonted ſacrifices, at firſt felt the place move and trembill, eftirward was hard a voyce ſaying, 'Let us depart hence.' Thaireftir thair wes one callit Jeſus the ſone of Annanus, four yeiris befoir theſe Veſpaſiane weiris began, quhen the citie flooriſhed in wealth and peace, cuming to the feiſt at Jeruſalem ſuddentlie began to cry out thus, 'A voyce from the eiſt, a voyce from the weſt, a voyce from the four windes, a voyce aganeſt Jeruſalem and the tempill, a voyce aganes men and wemen newlie mareyed, a voyce aganes all this pepill'; and thus crying out nycht and day as he went about the ſtreitis of the citie, crying out with ane loud voyce, 'Wo to the citie, tempill, and pepill'; and laſtlie, he alſo ſaid, 'Wo to my ſelff,' quhich wordis war no ſooner utered, bot ane ſtone ſchot from ane engyne, ſmot him to death. Theſe wordes wer not cryed out in vayne, for the citie and tempill wes deſtroyed and brint, quhairin ellevin hundreth thowſand wer killed, fourſcoir ten thowſand takin captives, beſyde many perſones fled from the citie to the enymie, above 21 hundreth thowſand in the haill deſtroyet and captivat.

As theſe wer all prodigious takines foirrynning deſtructioun and deſolatioun to the citie and tempill of Jeruſalem, quhilk haid the awin effect and executioun accompleiſt in dew tyme, as may apeir be ſtoreis: So lykwyſe in our tyme, befoir the trubles of this natioun and kingdome of Scotland began, and befoir the lait deceiſt King wes beheidit at Lundoun, and his ſone the lait baniſched King Charles the Secound, his ſone, loiſt his kingdomes, and this Kirk and Kingdome brocht to miſerie and diſtres throw the ſynes of the pepill, from the King evin to the begger, theſe prodigeis fell out among utheris; viz. Diviſiounes, diſtractiounes, and hart birninges among all ſoirtis of pepill, both Kirk and Stait; Mony of the miniſtrie fomentaris of diviſioun, dealing too rigidlie with ſum, and too favorablie with utheris, ſeiking out rather the pepillis ſchame than

thair ſyn; quhairon followit manifold errouris and hereſeis, ſum miniſteris refuiſand to baptize infantes, utheris taking upone thame to marry men privilie haiffing twa wyfes on lyff, and wemen to huſbandis haiffing maa huſbandis levand; The ſchour of bluid in the ſouth; The thrie ſtaris that fell doun above the thrie honoris of the kingdome, as thai war in the way tranſporting fra Dalkeith to Edinburgh, prognoſticating the falling of the Monarchicall governament from the royall familie for a tyme; The great flaſche of licht that fell from the Hevins upone the 18 day of December 1639, betuix ſevin and aucht at nycht, at the Erle of Traquaires incuming to Dalkeith from Lundoun with the Kinges commiſſioun; And drying up the haill wellis in Edinburgh in anno 1643, befoir the peſt began; And of ſindrie uther viſiounes of airmeis mairching in the air; Quhillis all of thame being prodigioues. So it fell out upone the perſone of King Charles the Firſt, quha was beheidit; and upone his ſone, Charles the Secound, quha wes forcit to tak baniſchement upone him, and flie to uther cuntreyis for his lyff. It fell out alſo in this kynd upone the kingdome of Scotland, quhilk wes totallie ſubdewit by the ſword, and brocht to great miſerie; thair tounes and citeis takin, and gariſones placed thairintill, thair hid treaſures and ſecreit ritches gevin up into the handis of thair adverſareis, and many thowſand put to the edge of the ſword, both in the Hielandis and Lawlandis.

So endis this Yeir of God 1650 and 1651.

God save King Charles.

SUM OBSERVATIONES OF THESE THINGES FALLIN OUT IN ANNIS 1652 AND 1653, AND AS WER COMMOUNLIE VENTIT BY KIRK AND STAIT HAIFFING POWER FOR THE TYME.

God save the King. J. Nicoll.

Heir followis the maist remarkable thinges fallin out in Scotland in the Yeir of God 1652.

Upone the fyft day of Januar, being Handſell Monday 1652, the Caſtell of Dumbartane wes kowartlie randerit; ſa that now the Engliſches hes all the thrie caſtellis and ſtrenthis of this natioun in thair power that ar moiſt conſiderable.

12 Januar 1652. A& ſet doun by the Engliſches, that no Scottis or Engliſche woman, or maid ſervand, ſall draw or vent wyne in Leith gariſoun longer nor the ſecound day of Februar nixt thaireftir, upone payne of 20 ſchilling ſterling per diem; and that nane ſould contempne thair ſummoundis or ordouris of thair Committee, utherwyſe to be lyable to ſuch fyne and impriſſonment as they ſould think fitt.

Upone the fyftene day of Januar 1652, the Commiſſioneris of the Parliament of England came doun to Dalkeith the ſaid day, quhair the great hous and caſtle belonging to the Erle of Buckcleuch wes ordored for thame. Eftir thair remayning thair a few dayis they gaif out this proclamatioun and declaratioun following, quhilk thai cauſit publiſche and proclame at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, by thair Juſtice or Judge Advocat, the croce being hung with riche tapeſtrie, and aucht trumpettouris thairon ſounding with ſilver trumpettis thrie ſeverall tymes befoir the proclamatioun, and ane uther crying thrie Oyeſſis befoir the ſame.

DECLARATIOUN BY THE COMMISSIONERIS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMOUNWEALTH OF ENGLAND, FOR ORDOURING AND MANAGING OF THE EFFAIRES IN SCOTLAND.

The Parliament of the Commounwelth of England haiffing takin the sattilment of Scotland in thair serious consideratioun, and these thinges quhich, in the establisching of the governament thair, may be acceptable to God, and for the guid and weilfair of the pepill; And foralsmuch as the dew administratioun of justice and rycht may effectuallie conduce thairunto. And the Parliament haiffing, in persewance thairof, auctorized and commandit us to use our outmost endevores that justice be done to all pepill in Scotland, equalie and impartiallie, without respect of persones, and as may be moist for thair ease and releiff; And finding it necessar since our cuming heir, that, for these endis, Judicatoreis be speedelie erectit, to the effectuating quhairof in a satled and ordinarie way moir tyme will be requyred than the present conditioun of Scotland, be ressoun of the lang want of administratioun of justice, will permit, we haif thocht fitt to mak the samyn knawn unto the pepill of Scotland. As lykewyse, in respect of the present exigency, we sall, be vertew of the power unto us gevin in that behalff by the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England, furthwith appoynt and autorize persones to the administration of justice unto the pepill of Scotland, quho ar to be continued for sum schort tyme, untill the judicatoreis and courtes of justice may in a more solempne and lasting way be establisched.

And we do farder, for and in the name of the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England, declair, that no power, jurisdictioun, or autorite, deryved from, by, or under Charles Stewart, quho pretendeth himselff to be King of Scotland, or of ony of his predecessouris, or ony utherwayis then from the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England, be used, exercesed, or enjoyed within Scotland, the yles, or any uther the territoreis thairof. And do heirby forbid, annull, and mak voyd, the use or exercise of ony power, jurisdictioun, or autoritie quhatsumevir within Scotland, the yles, or ony the territoreis thairof, uther than such as is, or quhich sal be deryved from the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England.

Quhairof all persones of quhatsumevir conditioun or qualitie ar to tak notice, and requyred not to do the contrary thairof in any wayis, upone payne and penalteis that thairupone may ensew. And that nane pretend ignorance heirof, we haif commandit this Declaratioun to be prented and proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and the uther burghes within Scotland, quhair proclamatiounes haif bene usuallie maid. Gevin under our handis at Dalkeith, the 31 day of Januar in the yeir of our Lord, 1651, *stilo Anglicano.*

Sic subscr. OL. ST. JOHNNE, H. VAYNE, F. LAMBERT, R. DEANE, RICHARD SALLOWEY GEORGE FENWICK, ROB. TITCHBORNE, GEORGE MONK.

This proclamed at Edinburgh Croce upone Wedinſday the fourt day of Februar 1652, *ſtilo novo.*

Upone Settirday the ſevint day of Februar 1652, by ordouris from the Commiſſioneris of the Parliament of England now ſittand at Dalkeith, thair wer maiſſones, carpentaris, and hammermen direct to the kirk of Edinburgh quhair the Kinges ſait wes erectit, and to the mercat croce of Edinburgh quhair his airmes and unicorne with the croun on his heid wes ſet; and thair pulled doun the Kinges airmes, dang doun the unicorne with the croun that wes ſet upone the unicorne, and hang up the croun upone the gallowis. [1] The ſame day, the lyke was done at the entrie of the Parliament Hous and Nather Bow, quhair the Kinges airmes or portrat wes fund; defacing and dinging doun all theſe monumentis and curious enſignnes. The lyke, alſo, in the Caſtell of Edinburgh, and Palice of Halyrudhous.

The twelff day of Februar 1652 being cum, to the quhilk day ſindrie of the Scottis Commiſſioneris wer writtin for by the Commiſſioneris of the Engliſche Parliament, this Declaratioun followit:

A DECLARATIOUN OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMOUNWEALTH OF ENGLAND CONCERNING THE SATTLEMENT OF SCOTLAND.

THE Parliament of the Commounwelth of England, esteming it a necessarie eair and obligatioun that lyes upone thame to improve the power that God hath now gevin them, for advancement of the glorie of God and the good and weilfair of the haill yland, haif thocht fit to nominat and appoynt Commissioneris furthwith to repair into Scotland for effectuating the same, and do heirby declair:

First, As to quhat concernis the advancement of the glorie of God, that thair constant endevouris salbe to promote the preaching of the Gospell, and to advance the power of trew religioun and holines, and that God may be worschiped and served according to his mynd reveilled in his word; with protectiones, and all dew countenance and encuragement thairin, to the pepill of that natioun from these in autoritie under the Parliament.

Secoundlie, Thai do declair, as quhat concernis the friedome to be establisched to the pepill thair, and the securitie to this Commounwealth to be haid for tyme to cum, that Scotland sall and may be incorporated into and becum ane Commounwealth with this of England, quhairby the same governament that is establisched heir, and enjoyed by the good pepill of this Natioun under the frie stait and Commounwealth of England, as now setled without King or Hous of

[1] The author, at a later period, has added the words, "By these treacherous villanes."

Lordis, may be deryved and communicated unto thame with such convenient speid as the samin may be maid practicable amongst thame.

Thridlie, Thai do declair, as to satisfactioun and reparatioun, that thai intend and expect for the vast expenssis and dampnages quhich this Commounwealth hath alreddie undergone, by ressoun of the invasioun in anno 1648 by the Scottis airmy under the then Duke Hammiltoun, the warr quhich thai necessitated England to for thair awin defence, and the lait invasioun by the airmy under Charles Stewart, and for and towardis the lesining the future charge of this Commounwealth, all the landis, houssis, goodis, and revenew quhatsumever belonging to the said Charles Stewart, pretendit King of the Scottis, or to the Croun or Stait of Scotland, and all the estaites quhatsumever, reall or personal, of these quho did invaid England under Duke Hammiltoun in the yeir 1648, or wer advysing, contryving, or promoting thairof, or in any way ayding, abeitting, or assisting, or quho war in ayrmes under the said Charles Stewart, or quho wer any wayis ayding, abeitting, or assisting to him in Scotland, or quho did with the said Charles Stewart laitlie invaid England, or wer ayding, abeitting, or assisting thairunto, or since the same hath raised airmes, or bene promoteris, abeitteris, or assisteris thairof, in prosequuting of the said invasioun, or in oppositioun to the forces of the Parliament of England remanying thair, salbe confiscated and forfalted to the use and benefite of the Commounwealth of England; except such quho hath, since the battell of Dumbar on the 3 of September 1650, deserted the said Charles Stewart, and not borne airmes since aganes the Parliament; as also such quhois merites and services to this hour haif or sall rander thame capable of taking in a moir favorable consideratioun by the Parliament.

Fourtlie, The Parliament doeth declair, that all such persones of the Scottische natioune as ar not comprehendit within the former qualificatiounes, bot haith keiped thameselffis frie from the gilt of these thinges quhich hath compelled this warr, and sall now, upone discoverie of thair awin trew interest, be disposed to concur with and promote the endis formarlie and now declared by the Parliament, sall be takin into the protectioun of the Parliament, and enjoy thair liberteis and estaites as uther the frie pepill of the Commounwealth of England.

And for als much as the Parliament ar satisfeyed that many of the pepill of Scotland quha ar vassellis and tennentis to and haid dependence upone noblemen and gentrie, (the chieff actoris in these invasiounes and warris aganest England,) wer by thair influence drawin into, and have bene involved with thame in these same evillis: It is heirby declared, that all these quho ar alreddy, or sall within threttie dayis eftir the publicatioun heirof on this syde the ryver Tay, or within 30 dayis eftir the publicatioun heirof beyond the river Tay, and within 30 dayis eftir the publication heirof beyond the river Spey, put thameselffis under the protectioun of the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England, and conforme thameselffis to thair governament and regulatioun, sall not onlie be pardoned for actis past, bot set frie from thair former dependencies, and bondage, and services, and salbe admitted as tennentis, frie holderis, and heritouris, to farme, hald, inherite, and enjoy from and under this Commounwealth, proportiounes of the saidis confiscated and forfalted landis, under such easie rentis and reasonable conditiounes as

may inable thame, thair aires, and posteritie to leive with a moir confortable subsistance than formerlie; and lyke a frie pepill delyvered (through Godis goodnes) from thair former slavereis, vassallage, and oppressiounes.

(Sic. Subr.) HEN. SCOBELL, Clericus Parliamenti.

London, Prented by John Feild, Prenter to the Parliament of England, 1651.

The Deputeis of each ſchyre and burgh, now met in this place, ar deſyred to delyver in writting under thair handis; Firſt, Thair anſuer as to the acceptance of the Parliamentis Tender, in thair Declaratioun, that Scotland be incorporated into and maid ane Commounwelth with England. Secoundlie, That thai declair, that they will in the meane tyme leave peceablie under, and give obedience unto, the authoritie of the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England exerciſed in Scotland. Thridlie, That thai offer quhat thai conceave requiſite for bringing to effect the ſaid Unioun and ſettlement with ſpeid, and beſt ſatisfactioun to the pepill of Scotland.

A full and cleir anſuer is deſyred and expected unto theſe particularis befoir Thurſday nixt; and gif the firſt two be aſſented unto, moir tyme may be takin for perfyting quhat thai offer twitching the laſt.

EXPLANATIOUN OF THE FOIRSAID DECLARATIOUN, OR AN ADDITIOUN THAIRUNTO, BY THE COMMISSIONERIS OF THE COMMOUNWELTH OF ENGLAND FOR MANAGING OF THE EFFAIRES OF SCOTLAND.

ALTHOGHT the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England, in thair Declaratioun concerning the setlement of Scotland, haif, in the article that concernis religioun and advancement of the power of godlines, held furth that the Unioun tendered by them to Scotland for making it a Commounwealth with England, sall, throw the assistance of God, be so managed, as may conduce to the reall good and incuragement of all these that feir God in both natiounes, and that the pepill throw the haill yland may becum such as amongst quhome the Lord may delyte to duell; And haif lykwyse, togidder with quhat they publische concerning forfaltour and confiscatioun of estaites, held furth in the said Declaratioun favour to severall soirtis of persones, according to the respective qualificatiounes expressed and contened thairin: Yet, to the end the guid intentioun of the Parliament may be the moir fullie understuid by all, and brocht to happy effect according to the trust and power committed to ws, We declair, that for promoting of holines and advancing the power of godlines, all possible cair sall be used for publisching the gospell of Chryst in all pairtes of this land, and provisioun of mantenance maid and allowed to the faithfull dispensaris thairof, togidder with such uther incuragementis as the magistrates

may give, and may be expected by thame quho demane thameselffis peceablie and becuminglie to the governament and autoritie, by quhich thai resave the same; as also that cair salbe takin for removing of scandalous persones, quho haif intruded thameselffis in the work of the ministrie, and placing of utheris fitlie qualifeit with giftes for instructing of pepill in thair stead; and that such ministeris quhois conscience oblige thame to wait upone God in the administratioun of spirituall ordinances according to the ordour of the Scottis church, with any that sall voluntarlie joyne in the practik thairof, sall resave protectioun and incuragement from all in authoritie in thair peceable and inoffensive exercise of the same. As also sall protect utheris quho not being satisfeyed in conscience to use that forme, sall serve and worschip God in ane uther gospell way, and behave thameselffis peceablie and inoffensivelie thairin.

We sall lykewyse tak cair als much as in ws lyis, that in places of trust throwout the natioun, magistrates and officeris fearing God may be set up, quho, according to the dewtie of the place, may be a terrour to all evill doaris, and evin to thame quhois licentious practises, thocht under pretence of libertie and conscience, sall manifest thame not to walk according to godlines and honestie.

And be vertew of the power on that behalf gevin to us, We do farder declair, that all persones within the qualificatiounes of favour within the Parliamentis Declaratioun, being inhabitantes within the schirrefdome of Hadingtoun, tounes and boundis thairof, that sall, in persuewance thairof, leave peceablie under and yeild obedience unto the autoritie of the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England exercised in Scotland, ar capable and sall enjoy the respective benefites and favouris held furth in the said Declaratioun, and sall haif such farder grantis and confirmatiounes for compleiting thairof as salbe fund requisite.

And We doe lastlie declair, that all merchandis, tradismen, and handcraftismen within the schirrefdome of Hadingtoun and severall boundis thairof and tounes, not haiffing landis and goodis above the cleir value of 500 l. sterling, and all uther persones within the said schirrefdome, tounes, and burrowes not haiffing in landis and goodis above the cleir value of 200 l. sterling, (not being prissoneris at warris or souldieris of fortoun in commoun) quho sall also, in persewance of the said Declaratioun, leave peceablie under and yeild obedience unto the autoritie of the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England exercised in Scotland, sall not onlie be freed and discharged from all forfaltouris and confiscatioun of thair estaites for ony thing formerlie done by thame in reference to the warris, bot be receaved into the protectioun of the Parliament, and enjoy such liberteis and immuniteis, as also such leases and grantis of confiscated and forfalted landis, as, upone consideratioun of thair respective qualiteis and desertis, sall be thocht fitt; provyded the favour held furth in this Declaratioun, extend not to any persones commounlie knawn by the name of Moss-trouperis, or ony utheris quho haif murthered or killed ony souldieris, contrare to the law and custome of war, or any Englische pepill, contrare to the lawis of Scotland.

This is subscrived by the Englische Commissioneris, and proclamed at Edinburgh Croce the xj of Februar 1652.

The former Declaratioun, Explanatioun and Additioun, did not pleis the miniſtrie, and thairfoir, in thair pulpites, within thair ſeverall paroches, maid it notour to the pepill, and that it wes aganes the League and Covenant, and pronuncit a havie judgement aganes all theſe that ſould aſſent thairunto, and a bleſſing to theſe that ſould oppoſe the ſame. Nochtwithſtanding thairof, the Commiſſioneris of the ſeverall ſchyres and burghes eftir mentionat gave out thair Declaratiounes and Anſueris, in maner following.

I, A. B. being deputed by the burgh of or schyre of do, on the behalf of myselff, and of these represented by me, Declair our frie and willing acceptance of, and consent unto, the Tender maid by the Parliament of England, that Scotland be incorporated into and maid one Commounwealth with England: That thairby the same governament that is establisched and enjoyed without King or Hous of Lordis, under the frie estait and Commounwealth of England, may be deryved unto the pepill of Scotland; and we desyre that the pepill of Scotland and England may be represented in one parliament and governament by there representatives thairin, as the supreme authoritie of the haill yland; and, in the meantyme, we sall leave peceablie under and yeild obedience unto the authoritie of the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England exercised in Scotland.

Generall Major Lambert, and Monk governour of Dundie, at command of the Parliament of England, paſt up to Lundoun upone the ſextene day of Februar 1652.

Heir followes the Anſueris of the ſeverall Commiſſioneris of burghes and ſchyres to the Articles craved by the Engliſche Commiſſioneris ſittand at Dalkeith in Marche 1652; in theſe wordis following, at the leiſt to the ſame ſence.

HAVING receaved a paper from your Honoris contening three articles, to quhich a full and frie ansuer was craved this day, in obedience thairunto I returne this Ansuer:

First, That for myselff, and in name and behalf of these quhom I represent, I declair, that we hald the Unioun and incorporatioun of England and Scotland, under ane supreme authoritie, and the same privileges and interess, so excellent a blessing of God, as, since the world as, our predicessouris in this yland nevir tasted the lyke; and though the present generatioun do smart and suffer in the chaynge, yit the efter ages sall blis the Maker of heavin and earth, quho in his appoynted tyme hes brocht this great work to ane happie period; and seing the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England, in quhois handis the Almichtie God, (quho disposeth all thinges at his plesour,) hes put the governament of the quhole yland, ar yit pleased

favorablie to proffer ane incorporatioun of this natioun with thair awin in ane Commounwelth, and to mak ane representative of the quhole yland, without a King or House of Lordis, I, for myselff, and in name and behalf of the schyre of quhois Commissioner I am, do accept hartelie of the said offer, and am very weill satisfeit thairwith, being allowed the same just and commoun interest, as can best consist with the natour of ane Unioun, quhich we hope is the purpos and end of the Tender.

As to the Secound, concerning the geving obedience to the authoritie of the Parliament of England in the meantyme exercised in Scotland, I returne this ansuer for myselff, and in name forsaid, that we sall, in the meintyme, quhill the said Unioun be perfyted, leave peceablie under and give obedience unto the authoritie of the Parliament of England exercised in Scotland.

As to the Thrid, (eftir my returne to the schyre or burghe quhome I represent, and advyse takin with thame,) we salbe reddy to offer such propositiounes as may best conduce to the perfyting of the said Unioun, and for the present, humblie profferis these following desyres:

1. That religioun, as it is profest in Scotland, may be autorized by the supreme autoritie of the Commounwelth, and so soon as convenientlie can be of the meeting of the Ministrie of Scotland, or sum ablest among thame, may be callit be the same autoritie to confer, reason, and debait with sum able ministeris of England, to be also warranted to that effect, anent the lauchtfulnes or unlauchtfulnes of tolleratioun of opiniones in spirituall concernmentis. In meantyme, the mantenaris of the present governament of the Kirk of Scotland to be countenanced as formerlie.

2. That deputeis of schyres and burghes, quho do ingage in the Unioun, may be authorized by the Parliament of England, or thair commissioneris, to meit togidder, that quhat thai haif done severallie, as representing onlie the particular schyres and burghes, may be accepted and approvin by thame so mett, as a representative of the quhole cuntrie.

3. That the quhole cuntrie being ingeniouslie ingadged, and uther securitie gevin by pledges, hostages, or utherwayis, for the future peace, such garisones onlie be keipit as the Parliament of the Commounwealth sall find requisite for continuance of our peace and unioun, and the cuntrie of Scotland to be releived of the unsupportable charge of the quhole airmy.

4. That the Judges and other officeris of trust in this land be such as ingage in this Unioun, and be placed in thair power and authoritie, with consent of the deputeis of the cuntrie and tounes; and that eftir our perfyte Unioun the nominatioun be of publict places, be representative of the quhole.

5. That the Act of confiscatioun be takin away, (which being so generall as scarce any of this natioun can escape, the censure seems to be inconsistent with the incorporatioun tendered,) at leist that it be so limited, as only such great ones be comprehendit quhois interest in the royall government yet, and their actinges formerlie for it, salbe fund by the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England to be unpardonable.

2 Marche 1652. Sir Hary Vayne, and Colonell Fynwik governour of Leith, being ſent for by the Parliament of England, tuik thair jurney that day from Dalkeith. Alſo Colonell Deane, being admirall of Scotland, tuik his jurney to Orknay to viſite it and the Yles.

In my former paperis it is obſervit, how that ſindrie unko apparitiounes fell out within this natioun befoir thir trubles began; namelie, of ane ſchour of blood in the ſouth; the thrie ſtares that fell doun above theſe that careyed the thrie honouris of the Kingdome as they came from Dalkeith to Edinburgh, prognoſticating the falling of the thrie crounes of the thrie Kingdomes; the great flaſche of licht that fell from the heavins on the 18 day of December 1639, lait at nicht, at the Erle of Traquaires incuming to Dalkeith from Lundoun; and of the drying up of the quhole wellis of Edinburgh in anno 1643, befoir the peſt began, as my former paperis beiris. And now I thocht guid to note, how that, in Februar 1652, thair wes ſene in day licht ane airmy of ten or xij thousand men marching on the north ſyde of Calder above Balmoir, and about Mugdok, neir to Glaſgow, all marching in airmes, both hors and fute furneiſt with ſwordis, pickes, muſketis, cullouris, drumes, and trumpettis, quhilk maid all the pepill about to flie away, with thair hors, cattell, and guidis. At lenth the pepill ſent out to the feildis quhair the airmy marched, to underſtand thair erand, bot thai evaniſched. The lyke is reportit to be ſene in the barony of Glaſgow. Quhilk being ominous, I thocht gude to inſert heirintill, as is ſurelie reportit.

Great tyme wes ſpent befoir the toun of Edinburgh could get libertie to elect thair magiſtrates, pairtlie becauſe of the deviſiounes among the memberis of the commoun Counſell, and pairtlie becaus the Engliſches Commiſſioneris reſavit not ſuch ſatisfactioun fra thame of thair demandis as they expectit; yit at lenth, howſone the Tounes Commiſſioneris ſubſcryvit the Engagment, and condiſcendit to the obedience of the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England, as the ſamin wes now conſtitute without King or Houſe of Lordis, the Engliſche Commiſſioneris condiſcendit to ane frie electioun, and appoyntit to thame a tyme betuix and the quhilk they ſould ather elect thame or utherwayis thai wald place ſuch as they

pleafit to be magiftrates. Quhairfoir, pairtlie for feir of placeing ftrangeris in office, and pairtlie for feir to tyne the liberteis of the burgh, the Counfell met upone Tyfday the nynt of Marche 1652 in the Counfell hous of Edinburgh, and maid chufe of thefe perfones following to beir office for this yeir ; they ar to fay, Archibald Tod, Proveft, James Eleis, Johnne Jowfie, Johnne Marjoribankis, Thomas Calderwod, Bailleis ; James Rucheid, Deane of the Gild, and Johnne Lawder, Thefaurer; Williame Thompfoun, Clerk. This electioun paft with great debait and contentioun, utheris contendand for the place, fo that devifioun evir continued and increft. Eftir electioun, the Juftice Advocatt, Qualie, refavit the oathes of the Magiftrates *pro fideli adminiftratione*, and for geving obedience to the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England. Bot fum of the Counfell, refuifand to give thair oath and to fubfcryve, wer removed and depofed. At this electioun they reponit Williame Thompfoun to his office of the toun clerkfchip.

All thefe thinges offendit the Miniftrie of Edinburgh, quha publictlie fpak aganes thair courfes and electioun, every ane of thame from thair feverall pulpites ; alfweill becaus thefe perfones now chofin wer accomptit be thame to be Malignantis, and they affectit utheris, (fik as Sir James Stewart,) to haif reullit the Toun and Toun Counfel ; as als, becaus they haid brokin the Covenant, and renuncit it, in fweiring obedience and loyaltie to the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England, and fo declared thame objured apoftates.

On the uther pairt, the Magiftrates and Counfallouris, being heichlie difcontent thairwith, fent for the Miniftrie, and threatned thame for thair fpeechis, and thairwithall defyred a bettir correfpondence with thame, and a moir fparing way in thair fpeechis. Quhairupone they become moir filent, yit evir did publifche the deip perjurie of the natioun, thair apoftafie and defectioun, and a manifeft brek of the Covenant fo folemplie fworne and fubfcryvit be all the pepill within the fame ; and farder alledgit, that thefe quho wer moift active for the King of befoir, wer now becum his greateft enymeis.

Among uther tounes and burghes that wer fent for by the Englifches

Commiſſioneris ſittand at Dalkeith to apeir befoir thame to ſubſcryve the foirſaid Ingadgement, the toun of Glaſgow wes the firſt for geving obedience to thair ſummoundis. Johnne Grahame, thair lait proveſt, wes ſent heir, quha did not condiſcend to the Engliſche propoſitiounes. For quhilk caus, ane conſiderabill number of Engliſche ſodgeris wer ſent weſt from Edinburgh and pairtes about, to the number of nyne companeyis hors and fute to be quarterit thair, and to do farder ſervice to the Engliſches, as occaſioun ſould ſerve, in cais that burgh ſould not give obedience. Quhilk being conſidderit by the communalitie, they convenit and did elect twa of thair number, quhome thai did ſend to the Commiſſioneris for the Parliament of England, quha aſſentit to thair demandis. Thus, thai haiſing aggreyit with the Engliſche Commiſſioneris, warrandis war direct be thame as Commiſſioneris for the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England to remove the auld Proveſt and Bailleis of Glaſgow, quha wer than in office, and place utheris in thair roumes. Quhilk wes performed upone Tyſday the 23 of Marche 1652. Theſe that wer depoſit wer thir, George Porterfeild, Proveſt, James Kincaid, Robert Mak, and Thomas Campell, Bailleis. Theſe that war electit and put in thair places ar theſe, Daniell Wallace, Proveſt, John Anderſoun callit of Wodſyde, James Pollok, merchandis, and Walter Neilſoun maltman, Bailleis. The old Counſallouris wer alſo removed from the commoun Counſell, and utheris placed in thair roumes.

And ſo, in all tounes and burghes quhair the Engliſches reſaved not ſatisfactioun, the Magiſtrates and Counſallouris wer depoſed, and utheris put in thair roumes.

In theſe tymes, the Engliſche commanderis haid great reſpect to juſtice, and in doing executioun upone malefactouris, ſuch as theves, harlotes, and utheris of that kynd, by ſcurgeing, hanging, kicking, cutting of thair eares, and ſtigmating of thame with het yrnes.

The haill natioun, about this tyme, be thameſelffis and be thair Commiſſioneris, ſubſcryved the Engliſche Engadgement, and aſſentit to thair ordouris, and ordouris of the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England. Yit the Marques of Ergyll, being daylie delt with to that effect, did not

condiſcend, albeit he wes willing upone certane conditiounes, quhilkis war refuiſed by the Engliſche. The conditiounes craved of him was, To rander all his ſtrong holdis and caſtellis, thairin to plant gariſounes. 2. To diſarme all the Hielanderis. 3. To ſubſcryve the Engadgement, and to give obedience to the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England. Theſe are yit refuiſed by the Marques at the wryting heirof. Quhat he ſall do heirin, heireftir it ſal be obſervit. It is to be markit, that the Marques hes bene in capitulatioun with thame thir ſindrie monethis bypaſt, and yit to this day, the 29 of Marche 1652.

In this moneth of Marche 1652, thair wer twa eclipſes; ane of the moone on the 15 day of that moneth, begynnand airlie in the morning at ane, and continuing till four. Lytill or nothing ſene of that eclipſe, being ſo airlie at morne. The uther eclipſe was of the ſun, begynnand 6 minutes paſt aucht in the morning, and ending betuix that and ellevin houris befoir nune. This eclipſe was very great, as ſeldome hes bene ſene a greater, and appeired to us in this natioun upone the 29 of Marche 1652, being the firſt day of the week. It was a glorious and bricht day, and the ſun exceding bricht all the day, and in full force and vigour; bot the tyme of the eclipſe it wes exceding feirfull and dark, to the terrour of many that did ſie it. And gif the day haid not bene a pleſant and a glorious day, the darknes haid bene far greater.

RESOLUTIONES OF THE PARLIAMENT OF ENGLANDE.

TYSDAY 23 MARCHE, 1652.

RESOLVED upone the questioun by the Parliament.

1. That ane Act be brocht in for incorporating Scotland into ane Commounwealth with England, for taking away and abolishing kingly power in Scotland, and all lawis and oathes relating thairunto, and for the punischement of such as sall indevour the restitutioun of kinglie power in Scotland, or that sall oppose or indevour to subvert the governament establisched upone the said Unioun, or the autoritie exercised in Scotland in ordour thairunto, or in persewance thairof.

2. That in the said Act it be declared, that Scotland upone this Unioun sall haif power to elect memberis to serve in the Parliament of England in such proportioun and at such tyme as this Parliament sall think fitt.

3. That a Declaratioun be brocht in, that the respective schyres and burghes, quho accepit the tender of Unioun, be autorized to elect a certane number of persones, with power to the

deputeis (each of thame haiffing first exprest thair consent to the Tender of unioun in such maner as the Parliament sall think fitt) to elect a fewar number of persones to represent all the schyres, and a lesser number of persones to represent all the saidis burghes. Quhich persones, or any or mae of thame, ar to repair to such place as the Parliament sall apoynt by ane certane day, with full power to thame, on the behalf of Scotland, to effect the premisses, with blank for the number of persones, and the place to which they are to resoirt; and that the charge of these persones in cuming up and attending that business be defrayed out of the revenue in Scotland or utherwayis as the Parliament sall appoynt.

4. Resolved, That a Bill be brocht in, quhairin the names of such persones in Scotland quhais estaites are to be confiscat salbe ascertained and insertit, and that the rest be pardoned in such maner as salbe thocht fitt.

5. Resolved, That it be referred to the Counsell of Stait, to put in executioun the two last proposallis in the said paper of Tenders, twitching the sending doun persones for administratioun of justice in Scotland with all possible speid; and the sending doun of ministeris to reside in the severall garisones and in uther convenient places of Scotland.

6. Ordored, That it be referred to the same Committee to bring in ane Act for preventing the mischeifeis and robreis upone the bordouris, as lykewyse for settling of the matter of the fischery upone Tweed.

Heir I thocht guid to infert a Declaratioun emitted by fum malignant and independant pairtie in the North, in thefe trublefum tymes, occafioned by fum cenfures put upone thame for thair public& fynnes.

QUHAIRAS WE, under subscryveris of the paroches of, &c., having by many sad experiencis, fund the bloodie and barbarous inconvenientis quhich hath alwayis accompaneyed the Presbiteriall governament, by thair mixed autoritie with the civill power, and tyranous persequuting of mens consciencis, quho, out of tender scruples, did discent from their opiniones in materis indifferent and circumstanciall, or did refuis to sweir such doubtfull oathes as they understood not. As also, finding that the greatest pairt of thair publict prayer and preaching did and doeth moir tend to the advancing of privat interest and factioun than to the propagating of the gospell, and thair frequent rayling aganes autoritie and civill power, quhich God hath set over us, quhairby the pepillis myndis ar keiped unsetled and avers from the cordiall compliance and Unioun of both natiounes, quhich, by the Almichtie Godis great mercy we ar lyke to enjoy. For these reasones, we do heirby thairfoir declair, that we nather can nor will continue memberis of Presbyteriall governament, and that we sall no moir esteme of thair censures than formerlie all guid Cristianes did esteme of Popes excommunicationes; bot intendis to leave in such a gospell way as the Lord hath dispensed in his sacred word, and not occasioun any the leist disturbance of this present governament of the Commounwealth of Great Britane. To testify this solempne separatioun, we haif heir unanimously subscryvit our names, &c.

3 Apryll 1652. By ordour from the Englifche Commiffioneris fittand at Dalkeith the caftell of Blaknes, ane old auncient caftell and ftrenth in Scotland, fituat upone the fea fyde neir to Burrowftounes, wes blawn up with a powder trayne. It was reportit, that the devill was vefiblie fene upone the wallis of it at its upblowing.

The Magiftrates of Edinburgh haiffing engadged with the Englifches, and acceptit the Parliament of Englifche tender of the Commounwelth of England, war by the Englifche Commiffioneris fittand at Dalkeith, fufferit to repair to kirk and mercat and uther public places, with their accustomat habites, and with a mace borne before thame, as in the regnne of the lait King, and liberty grantit to thair ferjandis and officeris to follow thame in thair accuftumat airmes, fik as halbert and fword; as lykewyfe to haif the ufe of thair Tolbuith, quhairof Robert M'Keane fkynner wes appointit keipar. The Magiftrates haiffing refavit this libertie, they maid ufe of it, and upone the 18 day of Apryll, being the Saboth day, repairit to the church in thair accuftumat habites, with thair mace borne befoir thame, and thair ferjandis in thair lievroy koates girded with thair fwordis, gairding thaim. Quhilk day was the firft day that thai did mak ufe of this libertie, quhairof thai wer depryvit fince the incuming of the Inglifche airmy to Scotland, under the command of Generall Oliver Cromwell.

21 Apryll, being Weddinfday 1652, thair wes a proclamatioun maid at the mercat croce of Edinburgh with great folempnitie, contening a Declaratioun of that quhilk hes paft anent the Unioun and incorporatioun of the Kingdome of Scotland to the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England, as now fatled without King or Hous of Lordis; contening alfo ane warrand and power to the deputeis of fchyres and burghes to meit and convene, and to chufe commiffioneris for going up to the Parliament of England, quhairof xiiij for the fchyres, and fevin for the burrowis. This proclamatioun wes actit folemplie, the Croce being richlie covered and gairded with companeyis of the Englifche forces both hors and foote.

And to the end the forme of the Englifche proclamationes may be knawn, I thocht guid to infert heir thair ordouris, quhilk is this:—Quhen they haif ony folempne proclamatioun to mak, they caus a number of thair drumes

to be beatin, airlie at morne, to gif notice that ſum ſolempne ordinance is to be gevin out; thaireftir the Croce is covered; nixt, all the Inglifche companeyis being in toun do marche with drumes towking, enſignnes diſplayed, and compaſs the Croce and ſtreit on both ſydes, and, being thus ſetled about the Croce, thair cumes a troup of hors ryding ſumtyme throw the haill toun, at uther tymes onlie fra the Neddir Bow, with the Judge Advocat, to the Mercat Croce, with ſex or ſevin trumpettis ſounding befoir thame. Eftir that thai haif cum the lenth of the Croce, a doſane of thame (or thairby) lichtes from thair horſſis and gois up to that pairt of the Croce quhair proclamatiounes ar in uſe to be maid, and thair the trumpettouris above, and the drumer-major and the inferiour drummeris beneth the Croce, ſoundis and toukis a reſonable ſpace, thrie ſeverall tymes; thaireftir ane herald appoyntit for that uſe, cryes 'Oyes' thrie ſeverall tymes, and commandis ſilence under the payne of death. This being done, the Judge Advocat bringes out his paperis, reidis the proclamatioun to the Herald, and the Herald with a loud voyce, publeiſched it to the pepill, all upone the Croce being diſcovered. All being red, the drumes tookis, the trumpettis ſoundis a very long tyme, and the ſodgeris cryes out aloud eftir thair maner; and ſo theſe proclamatiounes endis.

3 Maij 1652. Thair wes publicatioun and intimatioun maid at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh in ſolempne maner anent the eſtabliſching of Judges to ſit in Seſſioun, quhairof fyve Engliſches and thrie Scottis. The names of the Scottis ar theſe, Sir Johnne Hope of Craighall, Collonell Lokhart, and the Laird of Swintoun; the Engliſche names ar theſe, Maiſter Moiſlie, Maiſter March, Maiſter Owen, and Maiſter Smith.

4 Maij 1652. Thair wes ane Synod Aſſemblie haldin at Edinburgh, quhairin thair wes much diviſioun among the miniſtrie, namelie, be ane ſequeſtrat number in the Preſbyterie of Lynlithgow, quha wer evir contentious; and quhairas in that Synod the proceidingis of the Generall Aſſemblie, haldin the yeir preceding, at Saint Androis and Dundie wer ratifyed and approven by this Synod; yit a few of theſe within the Preſbyterie of Lynlithgow did diſſaſent, and proteſtit aganes the lauchfulnes thairof, and urgit that thair diſſaſentis ſould be regiſtrat and recordit.

Beſyde theſe, great errouris did creip into the church, and men war not aſchamed to tak upone thame the functioun of the miniſtrie, without a lauchfull calling, and to preache, mary, and baptize, and offering public disputes to mantene thair errouris. Witnes ſindry Engliſche trouperis quha oppinlie taught in the Parliament Hous. Lykewyſe ane Mr. [Alexander] Cornuell, miniſter at or beſyde Lynlithgow, quha did mary pepill privilie, ſum of the wemen haiffing huſbandis on lyff, and ſum of theſe men haiffing ane or twa wyffes, and baptized old pepill, for the quhilk he was under the ſentence of excommunicatioun. Alſo ane callit Mr. Thomas Charteris, miniſter at Stanehous, manteining Anabaptiſme, wald not baptize infantes.

Settirday the 8 of Maij 1652. The Wryteris to the Signet war callit in befoir theſe new Judges and Commiſſioneris for adminiſtratioun of juſtice to the pepill in Scotland, craveand thair oathes and declaratiounes in maner following; with certificatioun to the refuiſeris they ſould be depoſed, and utheris put in thair places. Sum of that number wer preſent, utheris wer abſent, and ſum refuiſed to engage. The Oath and declaratioun wer in theſe wordis:

"Yow ſall ſweir that yow ſall be trew and faithfull to the Commounwelth of England, as it is now eſtabliſched without a King or Hous of Lordis. Yow ſall weill and treulie execute the office of a wryter, according to your beſt ſkill, knowledge, and power: So help me God."

"I do declair my willing conſent unto the Tender of the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England that Scotland be incorporat into and maid one Commounwelth with England, that thairby the ſame governament that is eſtabliſched in England, without a King or Hous of Lordis, may be deryved to the pepill of Scotland; and I will be trew and faithfull to the ſaid governament, and leave peceablie under, and yeild obedience unto, the autoritie thairof exerciſed in Scotland."

Ordouris gevin out to the wryteris, anent the directing of letters of horning, poynding, inhibitiounes, arreiſtmentis, and utheris in that kynd, wes ordanit to be in this kynd, viz. For "Charles by the grace of God &c." thir wordis wer uſit, "The Keiparis of the liberteis of England, by

authoritie of Parliament, to our lovit Meſſengiris, our Serreffis, &c." In Summoundis, to inſert thir wordis, "to compeir befoir the Honorable Commiſſioneris for adminiſtratioun of juſtice to the pepill in Scotland, at Edinburgh, &c." In place of the old wordis, "*Ex deliberatione Dominorum Conſilij*," to inſert thir wordis, "by warrant of the Commiſſioneris for adminiſtratioun of juſtice to the pepill of Scotland." For thir wordis, "Gevin under our Signet," to inſert thir wordis, "Gevin under the hand of the keipar of the Signet." In clauſis of regiſtratioun to inſert, "that the band be regiſtrat in the buikis of the Court of juſtice, and ane decreit of the Commiſſioneris thairof interponit thairto, that executoriallis, &c." Quhair Horning without a bill is direct, in place of thir wordis, "*Per decretum Dominorum Conſilij*," to inſert thir wordis, "By decreit of the Commiſſioneris for adminiſtratioun of juſtice to the pepill in Scotland." In all Billis and Supplicatiounes, begin in thir wordis, "Unto yow the rycht honorable the Commiſſioneris for adminiſtratioun of juſtice to the pepill of Scotland, humblie meanes, &c." Actis and Lettres as wer uſit of befoir in the Supreme Judicatoreis diſchargit, and in place thairof Summoundis appoyntit contening twa dyetis; the firſt dyet upone 21 dayis warning, the uther upone ſex, charging the defenderis to compeir perſonallie to heir and ſie probatioun led, &c. and to give thair oathes of veritie upone the poyntes of the ſummoundis ſa fer as can not be verifeit be writ or witneſſis.

The names of the Clerkis of Seſſioun wer thir, Williame Hay and Williame Downy; Mr. Wairdis, clerk of the billis; Mr. Mungo Murray, his depute; Mr. Clerk, Inglifcheman, keipar of the Signet; Hary Hope, theſaurer; Mr. Robert Gordoun, clerk of Exchequer; Mr. Patrik Broun, his depute; Mr. Jeremey, clerk to the regiſtratioun of horningis and inhibitiounes; Hendrie Hall, clerk to the regiſtration of ſeſinges, reverſiounes, and utheris in that kind; Mr. Bryane keipar of the privie ſeill; Proveſt Jaffray, keipar of the great ſeill and directour of the chancellarie.

And becaus the Chancellar and the Marques of Ergyll at this tyme duelt and remaynd in Ergyll and uther pairtes in the Hielandis, ſa that men haid not frie acces to thame that wer far diſtant fra the ſait of juſtice,

thairfoir it wes ordanit that letters ſould pas aganes thame to be execute at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, quhair thair freindis and acquentance, thair laweris, wrytteris, and agentis did reſide, and war to gif thame notice, admittand and declairand that citatioun at Edinburgh Croce to be als valeid as gif thai wer perſonallie apprehendit.

18 Maij 1652. Theſe Judges befoir named ſat doun in judgement in the Parliament Hous, gairdit every day with a number of ſodgeris, attending thame during thair ſitting. At thair ſitting the pryces of the regiſteris and ſeales wer proclamed.

At that tyme ane gallant Engliſche gentillman haid his lug naillit to the gallous, and thaireftir cuttit fra him, for drinking the Kinges helth.

The ſecound day of the Judges ſitting in judgement, the proveſt and bailleis wer ſent for, quha, with thair robes of ſcarlet, preſentit thameſelffis befoir theſe Judges, and maid faith *de fideli adminiſtratione*, conform to the ordour.

28 Maij 1652. A proclamatioun gevin out and proclamed commanding all clerkis, keiparis of regiſteris and ſeales, director of the Chancery, wryteris to the ſignet, public notaris, and utheris quhatſumevir, to forme and writt all ſuch wrytes and evidentes to the pepill of this natioun in playne ſignificant Engliſche language, without abreviating of wordis. Certifeying all ſuch as ſall contravene, they ſalbe diſcharged and deprived of thair offices, and farder puniſchement at the Commiſſioneris pleſour. And with certificatioun to all and every ane of the pepill in the natioun quho ſall accept, reſave, and mak uſe of any ſuch wrytes, that ſall heireftir be writtin in Latyne, the ſamin ſall mak no faith in judgement nor outwith the ſamin in all tyme thaireftir. It is nevirtheles provydit, that theſe ſall not be extendit to ony wrytes or evidentis that ar paſt and done preceding the dait thairof, nor to ony that wer than paſt and done preceiding the dait thairof, nor yit to ony that ſould be writtin and paſt in remot places of the natioun befoir the 20 day of Junij nixt thaireftir following. The Act, quhairon this proclamatioun wes gevin out, is daittit the 27 Maij 1652, and ſubſcryvit as followes: Jo. MARCH. A. OWEN. CRAIGHALL. GEO. SMYTH. J. SWINTOUN. WILL. LOKHART. ED. MOSLEY.

The ſame 28 of May 1652. A Proclamatioun gevin out by the ſaidis Judges appoynting the nixt Tyſday following to be an exchequer day, warning all parteis haiffing entres thairto.

Eftir this, certificatioun come to this natioun of ane crowell feght betuix the Engliſches and the Holanderis upone ſea, quhilk proved very trew, and wes foghten upone the 19 day of the ſaid moneth of Maij 1652.

Fryday the fourt of Junij 1652. Proclamatioun gevin out anent a commiſſioun grantit to 12 Engliſches, to ſit every Monday in Edinburgh, to cognoſce and determine in the Kirk effaires.

10 Junij 1652. Proclamatioun anent the ryellis, declarand all ſuch as wer guid money and of wecht to pas and be current throw the natioun. Thair wes great neceſſitie of this proclamatioun, becaus ther wer ſindrie adulterat and fals ryellis privielie convoyed and publictlie ventit within this natioun, quhilk did prove fals; be reſſoun quhairof, all ſoirt of ryellis, quhidder guid or bad, wer abſolutelie refuiſed, till this proclamatioun wes emittit, and lang thaireftir, and yit ſtill not in uſe.

The ſame day, viz. the 10 of Junij. Proclamatioun gevin out anent the annuelrent of moneyis, that no moir ſould be takin bot ſex of the hundreth per annum.

Thurſday the 17 of Junij 1652. It pleaſed God to lay the toun of Glaſgow deſolat by a violent and ſuddent fyre, quhairby the far beſt pairt of the foir ſtreitis and moiſt conſiderable buildinges wer brint, togidder with above fourſcoir laynes and cloſſis, quhich wer the duellings of above ane thowſand famileis, and almoiſt all the chops and wayrhouſis of the merchantis, many quhairof ar neirby ruyned. Beſydes, a great many moir of wedowis, orphanes, and diſtreſt honeſt famileis, quho, haiffing loiſt quhat thai haid, ar now put to ſtarving and begging. The lyke of this fyre hes not bene formerlie hard of in this natioun.

21 Julij. The Generall Aſſemblie met at Edinburgh, and ſat doun, continuing thair ſitting till Thurſday the fyft of Auguſt 1652. Of quhilk Generall Aſſemblie Maiſter David Dik was choſin Moderator. At this Aſſemblie, much debait, contentioun, and diviſioun, evin by thame quho

aſſumed to thame ſelffis the name of the Godlie pairtie; continuing as of befoir to proteſt aganes the procedingis of this Aſſemblie, as wes practized in the former Aſſemblie haldin at Santandrois and Dundie; putting in and out in the roll of the Godlie ſuch as thai pleaſit, not allowing ony to be of thair number quho wald not go along with thame in every thing, for that wes the marrow of the matter, being moir quick ſighted then Elias, quho ſaw not one of the ſevin thowſand quhome God haid reſerved to himſelf; blowing up the fyre of contentioun; ſending throw the cuntrie to draw of ſum ſevin or aucht of the miniſtrie to joyne with thame, making this accompt, that gif thai could get fyve or ſex of the moiſt eminent men af, they cared not for the reſt of the miniſtrie; profeſſing alſo, at thair conference, and utheris of thame in an oppin Synod, that thai wald never unite with the maiſt pairt of the miniſtrie of Scotland; flinging filth upone the faces of thair bretherene; and much moir of this kynd.

Aganes theſe proteſtatiounes, gevin in by the Diſſenting bretherene, the Generall Aſſemblie emitted ane Anſuer, breiflie ſchawing the inſufficiency of the Reaſones thairof, and conſequentlie the juſtice of the Aſſembleis ſentence condempning it; ſet out by ane Member of the Generall Aſſemblie, and prented at Leith by Evan Tyler; ending in thir wordis of the Pſalme 120, ver. 7. "I am for peace, bot quhen I ſpeik, thai ar for war."

In Julij, 1652, the cornes being neir rype, much of thame wer ſchorne; and, in the beginning of Auguſt, het harveſt; the ſoomer this yeir being exceiding het and fair, the lyke quhairof wes nevir ſene in this cuntrey, for the quhilk thair wes much ſcheiring in Julij the ſame yeir.

In the midſt of Auguſt 1652, Commiſſioneris from the ſchyres and burghes of Scotland convenit in Edinburgh, for chuiſing Commiſſioneris to go to Lundoun to hold the Parliament thair, as wes agreyit upone in the moneth of Marche preceiding. The names of the Commiſſioneris of Parliament are theſe following, viz.

FOR THE SCHYRES.

Swyntoun, } for Berwik.
Rantoun, }
Lokhart of Ley, for Lanerk.
Lord Carnegy, for Angous.
L. Ricartoun, for Lynlithgow.
Lord Durie, for Fyff.
Laird of Keir, for Sterling.

L. Lyntoun, for Peblis.
Sir James Hamiltoun of , for Lenox.
L. Garthland, for Galloway.
, for Nidisdaill.
Tanochy, for Caithnes.
L. St. Leonard, for Edinburgh.
Glenforder, for Mearnes.

FOR BURROWIS.
Johnne Jowsie, for Edinburgh.
Johnne Mylne, his assessor.
Daniell Wallace, for Glasgow.
James Sword, for St. Androis.
Sir Alexander Weddirburne, for Dundie.
Johnne Glene, for Aberdein.
Andro Glen, for Lythgow.

17, 18, and 19 of September. Thir Commiſſioneris tuik jurney in the end of September, and went to Lundoun.

The Generall Aſſemblie[2] met at Edinburgh, the 21 day of Julij 1652, and diſſolvit the fyft of Auguſt thaireftir, Mr. David Dik being moderator; quhairin wer great diviſiounes among the pepill of that Aſſemblie. Proteſtatiounes wer gevin in by the Diſſenting bretherene to this Generall Aſſemblie; quhilkis wer reviewed and refuted, breiflie ſchawing the inſufficiencie of the reaſones thairof, and conſequentlie the juſtice of the Aſſembleis ſentence condempning it. In this Aſſemblie mony declinit the authoritie thairof, and of the former Generall Aſſemblie haldin at St. Androis and Dundie, and proteſtit aganes it as null; thairby doing quhat in thame lay to mak the authoritie of all Generall Aſſemblies ſince the begun reformatioun to be called in queſtioun: a Proteſtatioun at the beſt (except in cais of pungent neceſſitie) in its nature odious, and ſo much more odious in the church becaus of the Covenant, quhairin we ar bund to oppoſe all diviſive motiones. Sum of them ſpared not to proteſt, that give they could get fyve or ſex of the miniſtrie, moſt eminent men, they cared not for the reſt of the miniſtrie; and profeſſing in conference that thai could nevir unite with the moiſt part of the miniſtrie of Scotland; flinging filth upone the faces of thair bretherene, and that moſt unjuſtlie; compting all utheris ungodlie, and condempning thame all in the land quho did not go along with thame in thair courſes and approve

(2) The Author, at the end of this paragraph, has added, "this formerlie repeated."

thair doingis. Bot quho gave thame power to put out and to put in to the roll of the godlie quhome thai pleis? or ar they quicker ſichted than Elias, quho ſaw not ane of the ſevin thowſand that God haid reſerved to himſelf?

Among mony utheris quho did cum in and ſubmitt to the Engliſches, and accept of the Tender, the Marques of Ergyll, quho haid long delayit, at lenth wes forcit to cum in and accept. And becaus the Marques' Tender wes ſumquhat different from utheris, I haif thairfoir thocht guid to inſert it heir, as it wes ſubſcryvit.

His Declaratioun, Auguſt 12, 1652.

MY dewtie to religioun, according to my Oath in the Covenant, alwayes reserved, I do agrie for the civill pairt that Scotland be maid a Commounwelth with England, that thair be the same governament, without King or Hous of Lordis, deryved to the pepill of Scotland, and yit in the meane tyme, quhill this can be practized, I sall leave quyetlie under the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England and thair authoritie. (Sic subr.) ARGYLE.

Eftir this, the Marques and the Chancellar repairit to Edinburgh, haiffing daylie conference with Generall Major Deane, and utheris the Engliſche commanderis.

In the meantyme, ſum of the ſpeciall Heylanderis brak out, and come doun neir to the Lawlandis, bandit thameſelffis in companeyis, and commandit ceſs in ſindrie pairtes of the cuntrie; quha wer ſuddentlie diſpaſcht.

Laſt of September 1652. Twa Engliſches, for drinking the Kingis helth, war takin and bund to the gallous at Edinburgh Croce, quhair ather of thame reſavit threttie nyne quhipes upone thair naiked bakes and ſhoulderis, thaireftir thair lugges wer naillit to the gallous. The ane haid his lug cuttit from the ruitt with a reſour; the uther being alſo naillit to the gibbet, haid his mouth ſkobit, and his tong being drawn out the full lenth, was bund togidder betuix twa ſtickes hard togidder with ane ſkainzie threid the ſpace of half ane hour or thairby.

This yeir, Michaelmes moone, 1652, wes not ſene the ſpace of nyne dayis or thairby, albeit the ſky all that tyme wes very cleir, and the weather very fair. This wes for nyne dayis eftir the change.

This harveſt, 1652, wes ſuch as nevir man can remember the lyke, all

the corne being gottin in without rayne, and lang befoir the uſuall tyme. The lyke harveſt wes in our nychtbour natioun of England.

It is treulie reported that in England thair wer ſuch abundance of quhyte butter fleyis, as wer nevir hard of befoir. They deſtroyed all the cabbage; and dyveris cobillis cuming from ſea, hardlie could ſie the land for thame.

Upone the 19th of September this yeir 1652, wes ſene in England dyveris aparitiounes in the air of horſmen and the lyke, during quhich tyme two mylles wer ſtayed, and wald not go; the lyke quhairof wes not knawn of befoir.

The haill burrowis of Scotland haiffing laitlie accepted the Tender, and being ſworne to the Parliament of the Commounwelth of England, they for that caus reſavit ordouris for electing thair awin magiſtrates, as wes laitlie practized eftir thair ſubſcriptioun of the Tender.

And now at this laſt Michaelmes, at the quhilk the magiſtrates of all frie burghes within this kingdome ar electit and choſin, the haill borrowis within the natioun did mak thair electioun without ony impediment or contradictioun. And among the reſt the toun of Edinburgh, at this Michaelmes 1652, did chuſe thir perſones following thair magiſtratis; they ar to ſay, Archibald Tod, Proveſt; Hew Hamiltoun, Robert Sandelandis, Robert Murray, Andro Ramſay, Bailleis; George Suittie, Dean of the Gild; Andro Bryſoun, Theſaurer.

Lykewyſe the toun of Glaſgow did nominat, elect, and chuſe the perſones following magiſtrates to thame for that yeir 1652, to witt, Daniell Wallace, Proveſt; Johnne Anderſone, James Pollok, and Walter Neilſoun, Bailleis, being continued in thair offices, as thai wer ſince thair former electioun in Marche preceding.

Upone Thurſday the laſt of September 1652, thair come in to the very brig of Leith ane lytill quhaill, quhich randerit much proffeit to the Engliſche.

I can not omitt the remembrance of this rair and ſingular yeir 1652, quhilk not onlie producit ane airlie harveſt, ſum cornes being ryped and ſchorne in Junij, (yit not much,) yit in mony pairtes in Julij, and all in

Auguſt, without weit, ſtorme, and tempeſt; bot alſo this yeir producit rype wyneberries and graps, and abundance of Scottis cheſtanes oppinlie ſauld at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, and bakin in paiſtes at bankettis.

This yeir alſo in September and October, the Juſtices of the land, now conſiſtand of Engliſches, went throw the land, went throw the natioun, halding juſtice courtes, callit the Juſtice Air, quhairin ſindrie ſufferit death, ſome utheris war puneiſt for thair offencis.

All this tyme thair wes terrible faghtis and combattis be ſea betuix the Engliſche and the Holanderis, quhairin wer ſindry ſchips takin, utheris ſunckin, priſſoneris takin captives, utheris killed, and all maid a pryſe and robbed. Be reſſoun quhairof lytill proviſioun come heir to Scotland, this harveſt being interruptit by the Holand ſchippis, quho, being almoiſt innumerabill, did ſtop thair paſſage, and war not abill to cum out of thair Engliſche harbereis for a lang tyme.

The Synod of Glaſgow haiffing met at thair ordiner tyme, the firſt Tyſday of October 1652, thair rais much contraverſie amongis thame, and with great difficultie could ane Moderator be choſin be reſſoun of the differencis amongis thame; ſo that twa dayis and almoiſt a great pairt of the nycht wes ſpent in this electioun. So thai diſſolvit the ſecound day about xi houres at nicht, doing nothing ſaiff onlie that the Moderator wes choſin, callit Mr. James Fergufoun.

All this yeir 1652, great combattis upone ſea betuix the Engliſches and Holanderis, be reſſoun quhairof much pepill on both ſydes wer killed and deſtroyed, ſum takin priſſoneris, ſindry ſchips ſunckin; quhairby it fell out that victuallis and proviſioun provydit to haif bene brocht heir to Scotland wes interruptit, few of the Engliſche ſchippis darring to mak ſaill, tred, or traffick by ſea, becaus of the multitude of pirattis and robberis. Notwithſtanding, the Engliſche airmy in Scotland war gallantly provydit for, and weill furneiſt in all neceſſaris this haill yeir, and evir ſince thair cuming to Scotland.

This yeir, be reſſoun of the continuall heattis all the monethis till the end of December, and eftir that to the 3 of Januar 1653, and of the extraordiner fair weather during that tyme, was the occaſioun that the fruit

treyis began to bud and floorifche, and fum of thame to bring furth fruitt, albeit not in perfectioun; foulles began to big thair neftis, and lay eggis evin at or neir Martymes; fwa that this yeir in effect producit twa fomeris.

21 of November 1652. Thair fell out great thunder and fyre at and about four in the morning, being Sonday, quhilk brak doun a great pairt of the fteipill of Dyfert, and rent afunder the ftanes thairof.

Much micht be fpokin of the heat and fair weather of this yeir 1652, quhich producit mony rarities, as is befoir mentionat. Amongis utheris, I can not forget to fet doun heir that, upone the 27 of November this yeir, fellettis and fybees wer oppinlie cryed and fauld in Edinburgh; and ficlyke frefche hering, callit Glafgow hering, indured, and wer oppinlie fauld in November 1652, December, and a great pairt of Januar thaireftir, in anno 1653, abundantlie plentifull and chaip.

In December 1652, the pryces of decreitis, fignet, regifteris, and feales, raifit to the double, and fum to the tripill and quadruple pryce. The reffoun quhairof wes, that the former pryces did not fatisfie the feyis and fellareis appoyntit and allowed to the clerkis, keiparis of fignet, feallis, and regifteris, and to uther minifteris and officeris fubfervient to the courtes of juftice, for thair paynes and fervice takin and performed in relatioun thairto. The commoun bill that payed a Scottis plak befoir, and haid fo continued thriefcoir yeiris of befoir, did now at this tyme pay fex pence fterling the pece.

Sindry of our Scottis Commiffioneris that wer takin captives at Eliot, and careyed to England and impriffoned at Lundoun in September 1651, wer now put to libertie in November and December 1652. Lykewyfe our Scottis minifteris being thair impriffoned, wer, at that fame tyme, put to libertie in the moneth of December 1652; bot upone fum finifter informatioun wer immediatlie recallit and committit to priffoun of new.

As Godis wayis aucht to be markit in all thinges occurrand by his providence; fo it wes fene that our nobles of Scotland, gentrie, barrones, burgeffis, miniftrie, and commounes, wer forcit to attend the Englifche commanderis and judges at thair courtes in Scotland, and awayt at the dures of thair juftice courtes as pedeyis, and folift thame in thair effaires and

actiounes as commoun men. In this Godis juſtice wes ſene; for as our nobles haid uſit utheris, ſo wer thai delt with, and as thai oppreſt the pure ſubjectis of this land, ſo wer thai borne doun, thair perſones puniſched, and thair landis confiſcat, and rentis and leving ſequeſtrat.

And, to ſpeik treuth, the Engliſches wer moir indulgent and merciſull to the Scottis, nor wes the Scottis to thair awin cuntriemen and nychtbouris, as wes too evident, and thair juſtice exceidit the Scottis in mony thinges, as wes reportit. They alſo filled up the roumes of juſtice courtes with very honeſt clerkis and memberis of that judicatory; bot ſum of thame wer depoſed thaireftir.

So endis this yeir 1652.

HEIR BEGYNNETH SUM FEW OBSERVATIOUNES OF THESE THINGES THAT FELL OUT IN ANNO 1653.

THE aucht day of Januar, 1653. Ane Act in favouris of the aires and executouris of defunct creditouris.

The Commissioneris for Administratioun of Justice to the pepill in Scotland, considdering the great prejudice and dampnage incurrit be the aires and executouris of the defunct creditouris, and consequentlie of relictes and minoris, in being necessitat to rais and prosequute tedious and langsum actiounes aganes the defunctis dettowris, upone decreitis obtenit aganes the dettouris, or bandis grantit be thame to the defunct, and registrat aganes thame in his lyf tyme, and finding it necessar to remeid this in tyme cuming, Have thairfoir, eftir mature deliberatioun, inacted and ordained, and heirby inactis and ordanes, that in all tyme heireftir, quhair the dettouris of such defunct creditouris ar leving, letters of horning salbe direct aganes thame at the instance of the aires and executouris of the defunct, for payment of the soumes quhairof thai ar lyable by thair obligatiounes and decreitis, upon productioun of thair retouris of the saidis aires, bering thame to be served aires to the defunct, or of the defunctis confermit testament, bering the saidis executouris to be confermit executouris to thame, and contening the saidis soumes confermit thairin, so that the aires or executouris sall haif no necessitie to persew for decreitis of transferring, or uther decreitis thairupone, and that notwithstanding the lawis and practik of this Kingdome to the contrarie; And heirby ordanes and commandis all clerkis and keiparis of the signet, and uther persones quho may be concernit heirin, to tak notice heirof, and to observe the samin accordinglie; And thir presentes to be insert in the Commissioneris thair Sederunt buik, and to be publeist at the mercat croce of Edinburgh, and printed, that nane pretend ignorance, &c.

This tyme, and mony monethis befoir, thair wes great ſkairſhtie of wynes. In this alſo appered Godis juſtice toward this natioun, for abuſing of that bliſſing many yeiris befoir.

This yeir alſo, ſpeciallie in winter ſeaſoun, the watter and wellis of Edinburgh became verrie dry, and lytill watter could be fund, bot the pepill of Edinburgh wer forcit to bring thair watter from far.

The ellevint day of Februar, ane hermaphrodite cled, in womanis apparell, wes takin and execute for lying with a meir. Ane warlok alſo, that ſame day, wes brint for witchcraft ; quha, be the ſpace of mony dayis beſoir, had cum in and randerit himſelff to priſſone, confeſſing his ſin, and willing that juſtice be execute aganes him for ſaiftie of his ſaull.

In the Dukrie of Savoy, as wes reportit, ſtrange ſichtes and apparitiounes wer ſene in the aire ; ane great airmy, with all furniture ſutable, both hors and fute appered for aucht dayes togidder, eftir the ſame faſchioune, to marche in gude ordour, from ane certane place [in] ane great mure, to another place in the ſame feild, quhair trinſches wer raiſed and ditches maid. Eftir the airmy, a ſtaitlie chariot cled with blak and ſet round about with dead menis ſkulles, and ſex kotches covered in the lyke maner followit the chariot, quhich wer conceved to be full of dead menis bodyes; and quhen the airmy come up to the trinſches, the chariot and kotches cuming thair wer all ſwallowed up, and the haill airmy evaniſched.

This yeir Anabaptiſtes daylie increſt in this natioun, quhair nevir nane wes of beſoir, at leiſt durſt not avow thameſelffis : bot now many maid oppin profeſſioun thairof, and avowit the ſame ; ſa that thryſe in the oulk, viz. on Monday, Weddinſday, and Fryday, thair wer ſum dippit at Bonyngtoun mylne betuix Leith and Edinburgh, both men and women of guid rank. Sum dayis thair wald be ſindrie hundreth perſones attending that actioun, and fyftene perſones baptized in one day by the Anabaptiſtes.

Diviſioun yit increſt and daylie continued among the miniſtrie, ſindry of thame mantening ſtrange opiniounes, different ane from another; pairt mantening and defending Anabaptiſme; utheris of thame adhering to the lait Generall Aſſemblies haldin in Edinburgh, Dundie, and Sanct Androis; utheris geving out thair remonſtratiounes, and oppoſing the courſes and actis of all theſe Generall Aſſembleis. Theſe of the Generall Aſſemblie, for this caus, and thair Commiſſioneris, appoyntit ane ſolempne Faſt to be keipit throw the haill kirkis of Scotland, on the laſt Saboth of Marche, and the firſt Saboth of Apryll 1653.

The Caufis of this Faft ar fchoirtlie thefe:

1. The contempt of the glorious Gofpell of Cryft Jefus, and the ignorance of him among the generalitie of the land.

2. For the growing evidencis of his difplefure aganes the land, in the continuance of his fad afflictiounes upone all rankis of perfones, notwithftanding of our former humiliatiounes befoir him, the Lord teftifying evin aganes the prayeris of his pepill.

3. The grouth of fin of all foirtis, particularlie pryde, uncleannes, contempt of ordinances, oppreffioun, violence, fraudellent dealing, and that, under the rod, the maift pairt of the pepill growing wors and wors, and revolting moir and moir, few or nane acceptand the punifchement of thair iniquitie and laboring to get thair uncircumcifed hartis humbled.

4. The incres and heightning of all wofull differences and divifiounes, to the great fcandall of the reformed Criftiane religioun and apparent work of reformatioun eftablifched among us.

5. The many fad incroachmentis from dyveris handis maid, and lyke to be maid, upone the precious liberteis of the kingdome of our Lord Jefus, a precious truft committit to us from him, and tranfmitted to us from our zealous and faithfull predeceffouris, quho, in the obtening and prefervatioun of thame, loved not thair lyves evin unto death.

6. The generall diftemper on the fpirites of all foirtis of pepill, all or the maift pairt of all rankis, in this tyme quhill the Lord is cafting doun quhat he hath builded and plucking up quhat he planted, feiking thair own thinges, and few or none feiking the thinges of Jefus Chryft.

For thefe thinges, among many utheris, the pepill of the land wer defyred to murne, every man fearching his way, and faying, quhat haif I done, rather then to lay all the weight on the fins of utheris; and withall humblie to pray, that the Lord wald pour on the land the fpirit of murning and repentance; that in the deip of his awin wifdome and guidnes, he wald find out wayes of healing of our wofull differencis; and, in the meane quhile, poffefs our hartis with the fpirite of love, fteadfaftnes, and a found mynd, and with refolutioun and curage for induring quhatfumevir the Lord, in his wyfe providence, fall call us to fuffer in the mantenance of his treuth.

At this tyme Mr. Patrik Gillefpie wes appoyntit Principall of the College of Glafgow, by fpeciall ordour from the Englifche, and far by the expectatioun of the devynes about Glafgow.

This faft and humiliatioun wes keipit be many, fpeciallie be thefe that wer memberis of the Affemblie, and adherentis thairunto, and approveris of it; bot wes diffallowit be the Remonftratouris, quha appoyntit among thamefelffis a day of humiliatioun for that finfull humiliatioun, as thai gave it out.

On the 18, 19, and 20 day of Februar, and in the monethis of Marche and Apryll, anno 1653, thair fell out great feghtis on fea betuix the Englifches and Holanderis, fo that many hundreth fchips, and many thowfand Chriftianes on both fydes wer deftroyed; the lyke quhairof wes feldome hard, be reffoun quhairof the fkipperis, marineris and feamen, became few in number; quhairfoir the airmy wes neceffitat to pres fea men both in England and Scotland to the warr fchips.

Upone the 22 day of Apryll 1653, the Parliament of England diffolvit, being compellit thairto by General Cromwell and his counfell of officeris.[1]

. . . . . .

The lyke Declaratioun wes ifchued at fea by the Generallis thair, viz. Richard Deane and George Monk, the faid 22 of Aprill 1653, and by the capitanes under thair command, concerning the lait diffolutioun of the Parliament, and thair refolutione thairupone.

Many thowfandis in and about the citie of Lundoun did approve all that the Lord Generall Cromwell had done in relatioun to the diffolving of the Parliament, and gave out thair Declaratioun and Remonftrance thairupone, in prent, on the behalff of all the commounes of England.

The trimbling aixes [agues?] this yeir wes exceiding frequent throw all the pairtes of this natioun, in fuch conditioun as wes nevir sene of befoir, quhairof great numberis in the land wer infected; the fmall pokis, alfo, quhairof many pepill, both young and old, perifched.

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[1] This is followed by Cromwell's Declaration of the Grounds and Reasons for dissolving the Parliament. This Declaration was printed at the time by authority, and is contained in the Parliamentary History of England, vol. iii., p. 1386.

Eftir fum fatling of the effairis of this natioun, thair wes thefe burdings following impofit thairon, quhairof mony by our awin Scottis pepill, viz. Ceffis for intertenament of fodgeris. 2. Contributioun for the fyre in Glafgow. 3. The Minifteris ftipendis in Edinburgh. 4. The annuitie of hous maillis. 5. A contributioun for the fodgeris impriffoned in England, 6. For the releife of the pure in Edinburgh. 7. For repairing and building up of the twa demolifched Kirkis of Edinburgh, viz. the Greyfreir Kirk, and the College Kirk, quhilk was demolifched by the Englifche airmy. 8. Ane new impofitioun upone baptifme and mariage gevin to Mr. Patrik Henderfone, viz. for ilk mariage 30 fchillings, and for ilk baptifme 24 fchillingis Scottis. 9. Our faittis in the church, quhilk we war conftrayned to pay for, utherwayis to be fruftrat of the word. 10. Feyis to Willie Bell and uther beddellis of the church. 11. Ordiner monethlie contributioun to the pure. 12. Oulklie contributioun for coill and candle to the mayne gaird. 13. Furnefing of fodgeris with bed and bed cloathes, coill and candle, within our privat famileis. 14. Lanthorns with candle during the haill winter, and the charges thairof. 15. The expenfis put upone paffis to all thefe that went abroad.

The firft and fecound dayis of Junij, the Inglifche and Holand fleittis joyned in a dangerous and defperat feght, quha did combat utheris that day and thrie dayis thaireftir. The victorie fell to the Englifches, quha keipit the feas, and compellit the Holanderis to flie. The victorie wes ane compleit one, the Holanderis fleying with great terrour and aftonifchement, haiffing refavit great loifs of men and fchips, and that in the view and heiring of the fubjectis of France and Spayne, and thair awin cuntrie men. It was reportit, that the victorie was without the lois of any Englifche fchip; for quhilk ane act and ftatute wes maid for geving of thankis, quhilk wes performit upone the 23 of Junij 1653.

In Junij 1653, thefe perfones following wer writtin for, to go for Lundoun to be memberis reprefentative, viz. Lokhart of Ley, the Laird of Swyntoun, Sir James Hop of Hoptoun, the Laird of Brodie, and Alexander Jaffray Proveft of Abirdene.

The firft Tyfday of Junij 1653, the Conventioun of burrowis being ap-

poyntit this yeir to ſitt in the burgh of Cowper in Fyff; and accordinglie the Commiſſioneris of burrowis being on thair jorney to that burgh, they war diſchargit by Colonell Fairfax, ſa that thair meeting diſſolvit that day without acting any thing.

The Commiſſioneris of ſum of the burghes in Fyff, cuming alongis to this meeting and conventioun of burrowis, did ſie a number of pellokis in ſeverall places lyand all deid on ſandis and ſea ſchoir of Fyff, quhilk wes takin to be very omynus.

In Junij 1653, a ſchour of bluid in Poole in England.

In Julij, ane new Parliament eſtabliſched in England.

Weddinſday the 20 of Julij, the Generall Aſſemblie convenit at Edinburgh, quhair thair wes twa ſermoundis, ane befoir nune be Mr. David Dik, the uther eftir nune be Mr. Robert Douglas. Eftir both ſermoundis, the Aſſemblie ſatt doun in thair ordinarie places of aſſemblie in the New Kirk of Edinburgh. Being placed, the Inglifche commanderis pat ane gaird to the dures of the Aſſemblie; and ſum of the commanderis with the gaird enterit in the Aſſemblie hous, demandit by quhat autoritie thai did ſitt, or quho gave them that autoritie, or gif thai haid thair power from the Parliament of England or Commounwelth. Mr. David Dik being Moderatour deſyrit that a lytill ſpace mycht be grantit to the Aſſemblie that thai mycht give anſuer. The Commander caufit double his gaird, and commandit thame preſentlie to ryſe and diſſolve thair meitting, and committit ſum of thame to the gaird; thaireftir careyit mony of thame af the toun to the Burrow Mure, quhair ſtraitlie thai wer commandit to go af the toun upone thair heicheſt perrell gif thai ſould diſſobey.

The morne thaireftir, being Thursday the 21 of Julij, a proclamatioun iſchued out, proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, diſchargeing all privat meetings of the miniſtrie; as als, diſchargeing all noblemen, gentrie, burgeſſis, and miniſteris af the Town af Edinburgh with all diligence, except theſe quho haid to do in law.

28 Julij 1653. Proclamatioun maid at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh in a ſolempne maner, the Croce being covered, fyve trumpettouris founding, and the drumes towking, chargeing all the Hielanderis to cum in, and to

find cautioun for keiping peace in the cuntrie, under the paynes contenit in the Actis of parliament.

4 Auguſt being Thurſday 1653. Ane proclamatioun iſhued out by the Commiſſioneris for viſiting of Univerſiteis in Scotland, and placeing and diſplaceing of miniſteris, diſchargeing all praying for the pretendit King of Scottis, or his lait Fatheris familie, or preaching or praying for ane monarchicall governament; the offenderis thairin to be ſeverlie puneiſt and proceidit aganes as enemeis to, and diſturberis of, the peace of the Commounwelth of England.

In Auguſt 1653, ane crowell feght at ſea betuix the Engliſches and Holanderis, quhairin mony ſcoir of ſchips wer brint, ſuncken, and takin, and mony thowſand pepill wer killed. This feght wes the greateſt of ony preceiding. The Engliſches attribute the victorie to thame ſelffis, the Holanderis did the lyke to thame ſelffis. The cannoun heir at Edinburgh Caſtell gave out their voleyis with much joy. At this conflict Van Trump wes killed.

In Auguſt 1653, theſe perſones following wer choſin parliamentaris by the great Counſell of Stait of England, to haiff vote in parliament for Scotland, viz. Sir James Hope, Alexander Brodie of that Ilk, Johnne Swyntoun, Williame Lockhart of Lie, and Alexander Jaffray.

It wes formerlie declaired, how that a Declaratioun of the Commiſſioneris for viſitatioun of the Univerſiteis of Scotland, and for placing and diſplacing of miniſteris within the ſame, wes now emittit be thame aganes praying or preaching for the pretendit King of Scotland. This Declaratioun being emittit and publeiſt the 2 day of Auguſt 1653, thair wer Reſſounes emittit by the Scottis miniſteris, declairing, that thai aucht not to be trublit for praying for the King, and quhairfoir in conſcience thai aucht not to omit that dewtie.

To thir Reſſounes of the miniſtrie of Scotland, thair wes lairge Anſueris gevin out by the Engliſches in prent, proving that the King nor his Fatheris familie aucht not to be prayed for, for many ſuch reſſounes thairin contenit, prented, publiſched, and ſold in Edinburgh and uther pairtes of the countrey; quhairin it wald ſeme that the Engliſche Reſſounes war of greater force

nor thefe of the Scottis miniftery, as the wordis of the pepill of Juda wer far feircer nor thefe of the pepill of Ifraell, 2 Samuell 19 cap. vers. 49; bot I remitt this to the judgement of thefe quha can bettir difcerne, for I am nather propheit nor propheitis fone; bot to my judgement a very damnable Anfuer.

In Auguft 1653, the perfones following wer elected parliamentaris by the Counfell of Stait in England, to haif voyce in thair Parliament for the ftait of Scotland; viz. Sir James Hope of Hoptoun, Alexander Brodie of that Ilk, William Lokhart younger of Ley, and Alexander Jaffray Proveft of Abirdene.

Upone the fecound and findry uther dayis nixt following of the moneth of Auguft 1653, thair wes ane new conflict between England and Holand, quhairin thair wes maa nor thriefcoir ten fchips brint and funckin, by and befyde findry fchips takin, and much pepill killed. In this conflict the victorie wes uncertane. Tromp alfo, the Holanderis generall, wes killed in this conflict.

In the end of Auguft, and many dayis of September 1653, thair wer great windis, ftormes, and tempeftis, almoift throw all Ewrop, both be fea and land, be reffoun quhairof mony fchips, barkes, and vefchellis did perifche.

In the fame moneth of Auguft, and in September and October, the Vicount of Kenmure under the Generall the Erle of Glencairne, did rais numberis of men in the north and in the weft of this Natioun; exactit money and mantenance fra the pepill, pretendand they war for the King; and paft throw ane great pairt of the North, and came down neir to Brintyland; as als come in to Dumbartane, fra thence to Ergyll and to Kintyre, quhair they refavit fupport, both of men, money, and horfes. The Englifches followed and perfewit thame in the Low cuntrey, bot they fled to the hillis and efcaped, making incurfiounes upon thame quhen as thai went abroad from thair garifounes. How thai fall profper heireftir it fall be notit.

In the end of September 1653, ane Act of Parliament gevin out for marriages in ane new forme, and for births and buriallis, and for regiftratioun of thair names and number, and for farder ordour thairintill, quhilk I refer to the prented paperis, prented and publifched for that end.

At this tyme, the Heylanderis, under the command of the Viſcount of Kenmure, lievtenant generall for the new levies for the King, (as they gave it out,) began to incres, and to move, and to mak infallis upone the Lawlandis, quha with few men come into Fyff neir to Brintyland and Kingorne; fra that to Dumbartane, quhair thai ſumound the cuntrie about to ryſe with thame, and to rander ceſs, with certificatioun gif they failleit they war to invaid thame with fyre and ſword.

Heirupone a Proclamatioun wes emittit in the name of Collonell Lilburne, commander in cheiff of the Ingliſche airmeis in Scotland, diſchargeing all and ſindrie perſones, that thai do not ayd, ſupport, or ſuppley thame with meanis, money, victuell, or uther commoditeis, under the payne of death.(2) And immediatlie thaireftir he iſchued out ſevin companeyis of

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(2) Sir Walter Scott, in his volume of "Military Memoirs of the Great Civil War," Edinb. 1822, has subjoined an Appendix of Extracts from the "Mercurius Politicus," an English newspaper of the period, from which the Proclamation here alluded to, has been transcribed. As the old English newspapers contain much curious intelligence in regard to this obscure period of our history, in the communications that passed between the two Kingdoms, an interesting volume might be formed by selecting in a chronological series every thing regarding Scotland from the numerous Diurnals and other papers, published before the Restoration of Charles the II. Many of these are to be found among the 'King's Pamphlets,' in the British Museum.

"BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE FORCES IN SCOTLAND.

WHEREAS his Excellency, by his Proclamation of the 5th day of November, 1650, heretofore published, (remaining still in force,) requiring plenary satisfaction for goods, and life for life taken from any of the English army, of those parishes and places where the fact should be committed, unless they should discover and procure the offender; and whereas the Commissioners appointed for administration of justice, have lately published their proclamation for the suppression of vagabonds and masterful beggars: Notwithstanding which Proclamation many thefts and robberies and murders are frequently committed upon English and Scots by the gathering together of many desperate, rebellious, and broken people, upon the breas of the Highlands, and in some other parts of the nation; for prevention whereof, and for the preservation of the peace for the time to come, these are strictly to require all Magistrates and officers, as well civil as military, and all other persons whatsoever, to take care that no suspected person or persons travel or abide within their bounds or jurisdictions, without calling them to account for the same; and if they shall not give good account of themselves, to cause them to be secured; and if any of the said

hors and fute, and directed thame to Glafgow, thair to joyne with the reft of the Englifches alreddie lyand in thefe boundis, quha marched toward Kenmure and his company to the Watter of Levin be weft Dumbartane; bot Kenmure and his company went over to the uther fyde of the river, and fo to the Heylandis, in Ergyll and Kintyre.

At this Michaelmes 1653, thair wes no electioun of magiftrates in ony burgh of Scotland; bot all of thame continued *in ftatu quo prius* till farder ordour fould be preferyvit by the Parliament of England. This was done by warrand gevin out by Colonell Lilburne, commander in cheiff of the airmeis in Scotland, quha haid ordouris fra the Parliament of England to that effect.

It wald be rememberit that, in the yeir of God 1645, the reiding of chapteris in the kirk by the commoun reidar, and finging of pfalmes wer

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rebellious persons, or any person suspected belonging to them, or travelling to joyn with them, or coming from them, or any spy or intelligencer of theirs, shall come within any burgh or parish, such burgh or parish are hereby strictly required either to apprehend them, and keep them in safe custody, or cause timely notice to be given to the next adjacent forces of the English army, who are hereby required, in like manner, to apprehend and secure; notice thereof is to be given in writing to the Judge-Advocate of the army; or if any person or persons shall refuse or neglect his or their duty in the premises, they shall be adjudged, deemed, and taken as disaffected to the peace of the Commonwealth, and proceeded against accordingly.

And if any shall at any time furnish the afforesaid rebellious persons with moneys, horses, arms, ammunition, victual, or any kind of necessaries or provisions whatsoever, or be any wayes aydding, abetting, assisting or countenancing them by advice, counsel, intelligence, connivance, or any other correspondency whatsoever, such person and persons shall be adjudged, deemed, and taken as enemies to the Commonwealth, and proceeded against accordingly.

And for the encouragement of all such as shall apprehend any of the aforesaid persons, or shall bring or give timely intelligence to the next forces as aforesaid, of any parties falling from the Highlands into the Lowlands, or of any persons hereby intended, or of any person or parish who shall not neglect his or [their] duty, in pursuance of this proclamation, such person and persons shall be lookt upon as friends to the peace of this nation, and gratified and rewarded for his or their good service done therein.

Given under my hand and seal at Dalkeith, the 27th day of September, 1653.

R. LILBURN.

To be proclaimed at the Mercat Cross, in the Burgh,
according to the usual manner."

difchargit, and in place thairof come in the lectureis, quhilk indured till the incuming of the Englifche airmy. This did not content the pepill, becaus thair wes no reiding of chapteris nor finging of pfalmes on the Saboth day; quhairfoir the minifteris thocht it guid to reftoir the wonted cuftome of finging of pfalmes, as als the exercife of the catechifme, in cawfing of twa boyes every Sonday, both befoir nune and eftir, examine publictlie, and reid the catechifme, fra the fecound bell to the thrid, for edificatioun of the pepill. This begun in October 1653.

In this moneth of October 1653, it pleafit the Parliament of the Commounwealth of England to reftoir the Conventioun of burrowis, quhilk wes formerlie obftructed be ordour laitlie gevin be Colonell Lilburne; quha now, be ordour of the faid Parliament, did meit and convene at Edinburgh the 25, 26, and 27 of this moneth of October 1653.

Thair wes alfo ordour gevin for reftoiring of the toun of Edinburgh to thair former liberteis of Heriotes Hofpitall landis and rentis belonging thairto, and to the fuperioritie of the toun of Leith; bot thir ordours war marrit at this tyme.

Albeit the Burrowis wer fufferit to meit and convene as of befoir, and fo wer reftoirit to thair former privilegis, yit the Church wes not fufferit to meit in its nationall Affemblie. Yit the Remonftratouris met at Edinburgh this yeir 1653.

The end of October 1653, commiffioun wes gevin by the Parliament of England for fatling judicatoreis heir at Edinburgh; quhairin wer addit to the former Commiffioneris Mr. Lorance and Mr. Hopkines Inglifchemen, and Mr. Alexander Pearfoun of Southall; and removed twa of the former Inglifche judges, viz. Judge Owen, and Judge Marche. This Judge Marche being removed from his place as a judge, pleadit to be refavit ane of the ordiner advocattis, quhilk wes grantit.

So, eftir the firft of November this yeir 1653, the judges met and began to purge the hous, and eftir thai haid removit Mr. Williame Hay clerk from his place, and all his fervandis, they did place Mr. Johnne Spreull in his roume. Lykewyfe thai removed Mr. Bryane from his office in keiping the privy feall, and placed in his roume to be

keipar thairof, alſo Henry Hall, keipar of the regiſter of ſaſingis, and in his roume wes placed Lykewyſe Mr. Moyſlie wes placed keipar of the ſignet.

The Vicount of Kenmure, being now in the feildis under command of the Erle of Glencairne, great generall of the forces raiſed for King Charles, great numberis of pepill reſoirtit unto him from all the pairtes of the cuntrey, ſpeciallie in the north and weſt, yea ſum out of Edinburgh and pairtes about, quha come to the South loch of Edinburgh, quhen hors wer brocht to the watter, they tuik and reft fra thame thair hors; not onlie ſo, bot in many pairtes of Lothiane, tuik hors away per force, and careyed thame to thair airmy. Lykewyſe he cauſit pepill to pay ceſs in many pairtes of the cuntrey; and in ſindrie ſchirefdomes and paroches cauſit thame put out the fourt man, ſpeciallie within the Lordſchipe of Cowell, Ergyle, Kintyre, and Lorne; yea ſum of his pepill wes ſo bold, that thai come hard to the portes of Edinburgh, the Engliſches being than in thair gariſones: quhairupone ordour wes gevin that the haill portes of Edinburgh ſould be cloſed and maid faſt immediatlie eftir the ſetting of the ſun, quhilk wes put in executioun, and began the 21 of November 1653. And to mak thair ordouris knawin to the pepill that war to pas af the toun, they cauſit the toun bell to be rung every nycht at four houris in the eftir nune.

November 1653. Kenmuris pairtie did daylie incres, and fall in the Lawlandis to get hors, quhairin thai haid the bettir ſucces, many in the cuntrey being thair freindis. They plundered quhairever thai come, namely, theſe that wer Engliſches and thair favorites. In this moneth of November 1653, it wes thocht thai haid fyve thowſand hors; thair number daylie increſt by diſperat pepill, ſequeſtrat, ſequeſtrabill, and much in debt. At a lait meiting of a Preſbyterie in Hammiltoun, a queſtioun wes moved quhidder Kenmure or the Engliſches wer greateſt enymies. It wes reſolved that the Engliſches wer the greateſt, for Kenmure haid done lytill hurt, bot the Engliſches much evill.

9 November 1653. The Commiſſioneris for adminiſtratioun of juſtice being ſenſibill of the diverſiounes, inconvenientis, and prejudices quhich aryſe from, and attend the frequent opportuniteis and ſolicitatiounes of

parteis, advocattes, and agentis on thair behalf, and finding it neceſſar and convenient to prevent and remeid the ſamin in tyme cuming, did thairfoir inact and ordane theſe ſubſequent Ordouris to be obſerved by all perſones thairin mentioned.

THAT all petitiounes for, or relating to the reiding, calling, or advysing of causis alsweill in the court criminall as civill be delyvered to the respective clerkis of the Courtes; and that such as fall under the office of the clerkis of Sessioun be delyvered to thame, or to ony to be appoynted by thame at the ordinarie place in the Uter Hous designed for calling of causis, betuix sevin and aucht aclok in the foirnune, and 2 and 3 aclok in the eftir nune respective.

That all persones haiffand causis and sutes depending befoir the saidis Courtes delyver be thamselffis, thair advocatis or agentis, thair severall informationes distinctlie and legablie writtin, the day at leist befoir the advysing of the caus, at the Commissioneris thair ludgeing, to ony of thair servandis, contening the substance of the caus in schoirt termis, betuix 3 and 6 in the eftir nune, and that no informationes be delyvered bot at the said tyme precislie.

That no persone quhatsumever solist or informe ony of the Commissioneris, or procure solistatiounes or informatiounes from utheris by missive letters under the payne of ffyve schilling sterling *toties quoties* besyde the laying asyde of thair caus gif thai be persewaris; and under the payne of ten schilling sterling gif that be defendaris *toties quoties*.

All maner of persones to forbear to present or delyver to the Commissioneris ony petitioun, paperis, informatioun, or to solicite thame privatlie or publictlie, or utherwayis in thair ludgeingis, in the streit or ellis quhair; and gif the judge sall resave ony informatioun, to pay fyve schilling sterling *toties quoties*, and the judge to cleir himselff heirof every Tysday befoir the calling of ony caus.

23 November 1653. 22 Articles ſet doun by the Judges for regulating the hous; quhairin, among utheris, it is ordanit,

That the benefite of seiking out billis at the Signet, and geving coppeyis thairof to pairteis, be brocht in to the Thesaurarie, at twelff pence a pece the coppy of every bill that salbe attestit by the keipar; and that no attestit coppy from the Signet be respected, bot such also as salbe attested by the Thesaurer beiring the resait of the xij pence thairupone.

That full coppeyis of suspensiounes be gevin to the charger, and subscryvit be a messinger at airmes, or by the pairtie, or by a notar at his command, and that the coppeyis be gevin befoir the day of comperance, utherwayis the suspensiounes to be voyd, and that it salbe lauchtfull to the pairtie charger to proceid notwithstanding thairof; and this to tak effect from the first day of December nixt 1653.

That all petitiones be resavit be the clerk, and nane refuised. The clerkis to be fyned in fyve schilling sterling *toties quoties* in cais he refuis, and farder censured at the Commissioneris plesour;—and much moir of this kynd.

In November and December 1653, the Vicount of Kenmure affiftit with a number of Scottis, fpecially with Sir Arthour Forbes, come in to the fouth pairtes and weft pairtes of Scotland, and did much fkaith, killed findrie of the Englifches. Glencairne, Lord Lorne, the Erle of Athole, Glengarie, keipit the north pairtes, every ane of thame haiffand thair awin localitie, ftill rafing forces, expecting ftill the landing of Lievtenant Generall Midletoun, quha wes daylie expectit to land in the north with great provifioun of airmes.

12 December 1653. It wes moved in the Parliament Hous at Weftminfter, that the fitting of that Parliament wes not for the guid of the Commounwelth, and that thairfoir it wes requifite to delyver up to the Lord Generall Cromwell the poweris quhich thai haid refavit from him; and that motioun being fecounded by feverall uther memberis, the Hous rais, and the Speaker, with mony memberis of the Hous, depairtit thairfra to Quhythall; quhair thai, being the greater number of the memberis fitting in Parliament, did, by a wryting under thair handis, refignne unto his Excellency, thair faidis poweris, and the mafter Speiker, attendit with the memberis, did prefent the fame to his Excellency accordinglie.

Schortlie thaireftir, viz. upone the 16 day of the famyn moneth of December 1653, his Excellency heirupone callit a counfell of officeris, and advyfit with thame and uther perfones of intreft in the natioun, how this great burding of governing of England, Scotland, and Yreland, with the airmyis thairin, and navie at fea, fould be borne, and by quhome. It wes refolved that his Excellency fould be chofin Lord Protector of the thrie natiounes, and a Counfell confiftand of 21 perfonis to attend his commandis.

That fame day about one of the clok in the eftirnune, his Excellency came from Quhythall to Weftminfter to the Chancery Court, attendit by the Lordis Commiffioneris of the Great Seall of England, Barones of the Exchequer, and Judges, in thair robbis; eftir thame the Counfell of the Commounwealth, and the Lord Maior, Aldermen, and the Recorder of the Citie of Lundoun in thair fkarlet gownis; then came his Excellency, attendit with many of the cheiff Officeris of the airmy. A chayr of ftait being fet in the faid Court of Chancery, his Excellency ftuid on the left

hand thairof uncovered, till a lairge wryting on parchment in the nature of ane Oath wes red, thair being the power with quhich his Excellency wes inveſted, and how his Excellency is to governe the thrie natiounes; quhich his Excellency accepted of, and ſubſcryved in face of the Court, and immediatlie heirupone ſat doun covered in the chayre.

The Lordis Commiſſioneris than delyvered up the Great ſeall of England to his Excellency, and the Lord Maior his cap of mantenance; all quhich his Excellency returned immediatlie to thame agane. The Court than rais, and his Excellency wes attendit bak, as afoirſaid, to the Banqueting hous in Quhythall; the Lord Maior himſelff uncovered, careying the ſword befoir the Protector all the way; and thaireftir ſum ſpeach maid, the Lord Maior, aldermen, and judges departed.

As twitching the frame and conſtitutioun of the governament eſtabliſched, thair ſalbe triennall parliamentis; and the firſt to begin on the thrid day of September nixt 1654, and ſo from thrie yeiris to thrie yeiris; That parliamentis ſalbe choſin by the pepill according to certane qualificatiounes ſet doun in the ſaid parliament; That the tyme of thair ſitting ſalbe for fyve monethis; That ſuch lawis as ſalbe agreyit upone in parliament ſalbe preſented to the Protector for his aſſent; That the Lord Protector ſall governe with advyſe of his counſell, the number of quhome ſall not be les nor 13, and not to exceid 21; That all writtis, proceſſis, &c. ſall iſchue furth in name of the Lord Protector. And beſyde much more of this kynd, and of great importance.

19 December 1653. His Excellency Lord Generall wes proclamed Lord Protector by ſound of trumpet at Weſtminſter, and at the old Exchaynge, dyveris of the Counſell, the Lord Maior, and Court of Aldermen in thair robbis, with the thrie ſerjandis at airmes with thair maces, and the heraldis in thair ornamentis attending. The tenor of the Proclamatioun wes as followis:

By the Counsell.

Quhairas the lait Parliament dissolving thameselffis and resigning thair poweris and autoriteis, the governament of the Commounwelth of England, Scotland and Yreland by a Lord Protector, and successive trienniall Parliamentis is now establisched; And quhairas Oliver

Cromwell, Capitane Generall of all the forces of this Commounwelth, is declared Lord Protector of the said natiounes, and hath accepted thairof; We haif thairfoir thoght it necessar, as we heirby do, to mak publicatioun of the premisses, and strictlie to charge and command all and every persone and persones of quhat qualitie and conditioun soevir, in any of the thrie natiounes, to tak notice heirof, and to conforme and submitt thameselffis to the governament so establisched; and all schirreffis, maioris, bailleiffis, and uther publict ministeris and officeris, quhome this may concerne, ar requyred to caus this Proclamation to be furthwith publisched in thair respective counteis, citeis, corporatiounes, and mercat tounes, to the end nane may haif caus to pretend ignorance in this behalf.

Gevin at Quhytehall this 16 day of December 1653.

The Scottis forces under the command of the Erle of Glencarne, the Vicount of Kenmure, Athole, Seafoirt, Glengarie, Sir Arthour Forbes, and utheris, daylie increft, all of thame pretendand for thair Maifter the lait King.

This yeir 1653 haid plenty of cornes, and very chaip. The meall of the beft foirt at 4 lib. the boll. The quheit, beir, peas, and beanis proportionallie. The harveft and winter very dry, fo that fra October 1653, till the 15 of Marche thaireftir, in anno 1654, thair wes not full fevin fchouris, as falbe declairit in the awin place: befyde, this harveft and winter wes exceidling hett; fa that in effect thair wes no winter, the feafon being both warme and dry.

Ordouris gevin out by Lilburne, commander in cheiff, refidentar at Dalkeith, that the parochyn fould be lyable in payment of quhatfumever fkaith done within the paroche by the Scottis trouperis and fodgeris, except thai gave prefent notice to the neireft Englifche commander for the time being.

SO ENDIS THIS YEIR OF OUR LORD 1653.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

SUM OBSERVATIOUNES OF THESE THINGES THAT FELL OUT IN ANNO 1654.

GOD KEIP THE KING.

JANUAR 1654. In this moneth of Januar, and dyveris monethis befoir, the Scottis airmy under the command of the Erle of Glencairne, Vicount of Kenmure, and thair aſſociatis in the north, daylie increſt, and did cut of ſindrie of the Engliſches, and the Engliſches did the lyke to thame; and mony of both ſydes wer takin captives and priſſoneris, and committit to priſſoun, and wer ranſomed and redemit by utheris.

Januar 9, 1654. The wryteris, clerkis, and notaris war that day ordored by the Judges to alter the ſtyle of the Keiparis of the libertie of England (as wes formerlie obſervit) in all lettres, actis, proclamatiounes, decreitis, and dedicatiounes, &c; and in place thairof to begyn and proceid in the Name of Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commounwealth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and dominiones thairto belonging, &c. Upone the fourtene day of this moneth of Januar, this ordour for Oliver Cromwell wes publeiſt and proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh by ſound of trumpet.

This moneth producit ſindrie ſkirmeſis betuix the Engliſches and Scottis; ſindrie on both ſydes wer takin captives and ranſomed, the Scottis being evir on reſolutioun to diſturb the Engliſches.

In this moneth Traquair went up to Court, being (as is reportit) ſent for to be preferrit; my Lord Durie alſo followit to the lyke end, and upone the ſame ſcoir: bot wer both of thame diſſappoynted.

In this moneth alſo the Miniſtrie of Scotland wer of new threatned and diſchargit to pray for the King, or for ony of that familie, under the payne of deprivatioun, and farder puniſchement in thair bodyes.

Thair wes caiſſis of treaſon gevin out, in maner contenit in the prent-

ed paper, in favouris of the Protector, and to the uter extirpatioun of the lait King.

At this tyme Sir Johnne Hope of Craighall, prefes of the Hie Court of Juftice, reullit the effaires of that court and judicatorie; haiffing adjoyned to him Mr. Alexander Pearfone, lawer, bot not comparable to Sir Johnne, nather in judgement nor actioun.

This yeir alfo the povertie of the land daylie increft, be reffoun of the inlaik of tred and traffick, both be fea and land, the pepill being poore and under cefs, quarterings, and uther burdinges. Falfettis and dyvoreis daylie increft. Sindrie of gude rank, alfweill nobles, gentrie, and burgeffis, denuncit to the horne, thair efcheittis takin, thair perfones wairdit and impriffoned, and detenit thairin till thair death. Bankruptes and brokin men throw all the pairtes of the natioun increft, and for feir of captioun and warding wer forcit to flee to Glencairne, and Kenmure, quha wer now in airmes aganes the Englifches.

Thefe Heylanderis and utheris under the command of the Erle of Glencairne and Kenmure yit daylie increft, quha apprehendit and killed findry of the Englifches. The Englifches did the lyke to the Scottis. Thefe that war takin, wer ranfomed *hinc inde* ane for ane uther; and fumtymes ane redemit four or fyve, according to the qualitie and dignitie of the perfone ranfomed.

In the end of Februar 1654, Generall Major Middletoun landit in Sutherland in the north with fum commanderis, quha, haifing commiffioun fra the King, raifit findrie in the north in airmes, drew to him all thefe quha war for the King; aganes quhome Generall Monk come doun fra Lundoun, being maid Generall over all the Inglifche forces in Scotland, as is eftir declairit.

This laft winter, in anno 1653, and all Januar, Februar, and till the 21 of Marche 1654, wes exceiding dry and fair wethir, fa that fra October 1653, till the 21 of Marche thaireftir, in anno 1654, thair wer not above fex fchoures of weit or fnow, and twa of thefe fchoures fell out on twa feverall Sondayis, fua that in effect thair wer twa fomeris.

In the end of Marche 1654, thair come doun ane warrand from the

Protector, to exact ane plak of every pynt of aill and beir ventit and ſauld in Edinburgh, Cannogait, Leith, Potterraw, Pleſantis, and Weſt Poirt, to defray the dett and burdinges of the toun of Edinburgh.

The Scottis airmy in the north ſtill increſt under the commandement of Glencairne, Athole, Kenmure, Montrois, Dudop.

Upone the day of Apryll 1654, thair wes ane Scottis man callit Capitane Wiſchart, ane prettie bold gentillman, quha, being ane valiant ſodger, and haiffing killed many of the Engliſches, wes, eftir much diſpute, takin priſſoner, and, eftir impriſſonement, wes put to ane aſſyſe; of the perſones of the quhilk aſſyſe thair wer ſindry Ingliſches. Ellevin of thame did cleir him, and did aſſoilzie him. The Judge Advocat being offendit thairat, did put him to ane new inqueiſt, quha by ane ſecound ſentence did cleynge him. Yit the Engliſches, being zealous [jealous] of him, muſt haif him to priſſoun, firſt to the theiffis hoill in the Cannogait, thaireftir to the lyke hoill in the toun of Leith, thaireftir to Inſche Garvie being ane yle within the ſea.

At this tyme daylie ſkirmeſis continued, and outbrekingis betuix the Ingliſches and Scottis, and daylie ſlauchter and captives tane on both ſydes.

11 April 1654. The Holanderis haid a great diſpute on ſea with the Engliſches, within fyve myles to Dunbar, quhair thai tuik ſex or ſevin ſchips from the Engliſches, ane of them being a war ſchip of a great burding, haiffing xlv braſs gunes; quhich wes much luiked unto, the Engliſches being ſo powerfull, and yit overcum by a few.

13 April 1654. Ane Engliſche weir ſchip, lyand at the outmeſt pairt of the peir of Leith, reddie to go out to ſea at the firſt tyde, tuik fyre, and blew up all the pepill being thairin for the tyme. Thair remayned none to ſchaw how the fyre come, being all blown up and killed. It was a great providence, that ſcho did ly out at the fardeſt key, quhairas gif ſcho haid lyne in, all the ſchips in Leith haid bene blown up and brint, and the haill toun alſo in danger.

Alſo at this tyme the Engliſches became zealous of this Scottis natioun, in reſpect of the many outbrekis of the pepill, and thairfoir bred into thame much doubting; for the quhilk cauſe thair wes ſtrong gairdis

ſet throw the haill natioun, and men provydit and ſet furth, to try quha wer thair freindis and foes, for quhilk the Engliſches gave great allowance to the intelligenceris.

Lykewyſe about the midſt of Apryll, 1654, a Proclamatioun gevin out that no man nor woman ſould pas throw the cuntre fra ony pairt of thair reſidence, without a pas and teſtificat. By this meanis great ſoumes of money wer exacted fra the inhabitantes, be reſſoun of the daylie travell and repair, and every pas, paying ane ſchilling ſterling, quhilk wes ane great burding, and ſtent throw the land; for many hundrethis, yea, thowſandis wer forcit to ſeik paſſis, and quhaſoevir wantit paſſis wer takin priſſoneris, and declared to be enymeis to the Commounwealth.

26th April. One Capitane Rodger wes hangit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, for geving intelligence to the Scottis airmy in the north.

Sir Johnne Hope of Craighall knight, ane of the Lordis of Seſſioun, and now ane of [the] judges of this land, and preſes in the Hie Court of Juſtice, depairtit this lyff upone the 28th day of Apryll 1654: quhais opiniounes wer thocht erronyous; and that few of the miniſteris of Scotland were honeſt, and that thai, be bewraying of the Scriptures, haid raiſit errouris; geving out, alſo, that God haid a great work to wirk by the Engliſches;—and much moir to this purpos.

Eftir Generall Monkis doun cuming to Scotland, he, ſchoirtlie thaireftir, come to Edinburgh, upone the 4th of May 1654, in great pomp, and companeyis both of fute and horſe, haiffing ſex trumpettouris ſounding befoir him; quhich companeyis did all compas the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, quhair a Proclamatioun wes emittit, declarand Oliver Cromwell to be Proteator of the three kingdomes. At this proclamatioun Generall Monk wes preſent in perſone, upon the Mercat Croce, upon the richt hand of the Judge Advocat, reidar of the proclamatioun, and Archibald Tod, Proveſt of Edinburgh, on the left hand. Eftir this Proclamatioun wes red, thair wes ane uther emittit, red, and proclamed that ſame day, anent the Unioun of Scotland to the Commounwealth of England.[1]

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[1] Printed in Scobell's Collection of Acts and Ordinances, p. 293.

At Generall Monkis incuming to Edinburgh, the day foirſaid, the Proveſt and bailleis in thair ſkarlet gownis did meit him at the Neddir Bow poirt, the haill Counſell in ordour going befoir thame; quha, immediatlie eftir the foirſaidis twa proclamatiounes, did convoy him to a ſumptuous denner and feaſt, prepared by the Toun of Edinburgh for him and his ſpeciall crowneris. This feaſt wes ſex dayis in preparing, quhairat the bailleis of Edinburgh did ſtand and ſerve the haill time of that denner.

The ſame day at nicht thair wes great preparatioun for fyre warkis, quhilk wes actit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, betuix nyne and tuelff houris in the nycht, to the admiratioun of many pepill.

The morrow thaireftir, being the fyft day of Maij 1654, the Act of grace wes proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh,[2] quhairin the eſtaites of theſe perſones following wer forfaultit, viz. The Dutches of Hammiltoun, and the iſchue of the lait twa Duikes of Hammiltoun, the Erles of Crawfurd Lindſay, Callendar, Marſchell, Kellie, Lawderdaill, Lowdoun, Seafort, Athole, Kenmure, Lord Lorne, Lord Machlene, Lord Montgomerie, Lord Spynie, Lord Cranſtoun, Lord Sinclair, Lord Dryburgh [Newburgh], Generall Major Middletoun, Thomas Dalyell of Bynnis, Lord Bargeny, Sir Thomas Thompſoun, [Lord Napier, and the Earl of Glencairn.]

In this Act of grace, theſe perſones following, were fynned in the particular ſoumes of money underwrittin, to witt:—

David Leslie, 4000 li. sterling money.		Sir Archibald Sterling of Carden,	1500 li.
Marquess of Douglass,	1000 li.	Laird Machané,	500 li.
Lord Angous,	1000 li.	Henry Maull,	2500 li.
Erle Selkrig,	1000 li.	Levingstoun of Kilsyth,	1500 li.
The Aires of the Erle of Baukcleuch,	15,000 li.	Murray of Polmaais,	1500 li.
The Erle of Galloway,	4000 li.	Erle of Buchane,	1000 li.
The Erle of Roxburgh,	6000 li.	Vicount of Dudop,	1500 li.
William Lord Cochrane,	5000 li.	Laird Craigmiller,	1500 li.
Lord Forrestar,	2500 li.	Innerpeffer,	5000 li.
Laird Anstruther, 1000 marks sterling.		Niddrie,	2000 li.

[2] This Act of "Pardon and Grace to the People of Scotland," with the list of fynes, is printed in Scobell's Collection, p. 288.

Erle of Pearth and his eldest sone,	5000 li.
Erle of Wintoun,	2000 il.
Erle Findlater,	1500 li.
Erle of Murray,	3500 li.
Erle of Quenesbury,	4000 li.
Erle of Athie,	6000 li.
Lord Duffus,	1500 li.
Lord Gray,	1500 li.
Sir Henry Nisbet,	1000 li.
Erle of Panmure,	10,000 li.
Laird Lundie,	1000 li.
Erle Arroll	2000 li.
Erle Tullibardin,	1500 li.
Erle Southesk,	3000 li.
Erle Dalhousie,	1500 li.
Erle Hartfell,	2000 li.
Lord Ros,	3000 li.
Lord Sempill,	1000 li.
Lord Elphingstoun,	1000 li.
Lord Boyd,	1500 li.
Lord Cowper,	3000 li.
Lord Balwaird,	1500 li.
Lord Rollo,	1000 li.
Erle Kinghorne,	1000 li.
Erle Kincairne,	1000 li.
Lord Bamff,	1000 li.
Meldrum of Tullibody,	1000 li.
Grahame of Morfie,	1000 li.
Scott of Harden,	3000 li.
Hay of Nachtoun,	1000 li.
Rentoun of Lambertoun,	1000 li.
Laird of Lus,	2000 li.
Hamiltoun of Prestoun,	1000 li.
Hay of Bowsie,	2000 li.
Arnot of Fairny,	2000 li.
Sir Robert Ferquhair,	1000 li.
Sir Francis Ruthven,	3000 li.
James Scot, merchant in Montros,	3000 li.
Laird Rothemay, Gordoun,	500 li.
Colerny Younger,	1000 li.
Sir Johnne Scot of Scottistarbet,	1500 li.
Laird of Gosfurde,	1000 li.
Laird of Bachiltoun,	1500 li.
Laird of Adie,	1000 li.
Erle Rothes,	1000 li.
Ellot of Stobbis,	1000 li.
Sir Lues Stewart,	1000 li.
Patrik Scott of Thirlestane,	2000 li.
Lord Carmichaell,	2000 li.
Cokburne of Clerkingtoun,	2000 li.
Prestoun Grange,	2000 li.
Murray, Laird Stanehop,	2000 li.

All and every ane of thir foumes to be payit to Gilbert [George] Bilton, deputie thefaurer at Leith; the ane half thairof, on, or by the fecound day of Auguft nixt 1654, and the uther half thairof, on, or by the fecound day of December nixt thaireftir, in the famin year of God; and in cais of faillie, the reall and perfonall eftait of every perfone foe making default, is appoyntit from thencefurth abfolutelie to be confifcat and foirfalt, and the Commiffioneris for fequeftratiounes ar impowered to feize the famin accordinglie. This proclamed the 5th of May 1654.

Upone the 8th day of May being Mononday, the ſaid year 1654, thair wes thrie gentill men brocht to the gallous of Edinburgh, thair to haif bene hangit, for deſearting thair culloris, and being of intentioun to ayd the Scottis airmy. Twa of theſe war Engliſches and knychtes ſones, brave comelie gentill men, and weill reſolvit to die, the thrid was ane Scottis Eriſche, all of thame wes led to the gallous, towis about thair neckis, reddie to haif ſufferit. Bot ſuddentlie thair wes ane warrand ſent from Dalkeith by Generall Monk, gevand ordour to hang the Yriſche, and to releas the uther twa gentill men that wer knychtes ſones; quhilk wes accordinglie performit.

Upone the tent of May, anno 1654, eftir Generall Monk haid remayned a lytill ſpace in Dalkeith, [he] gave ordour to all inferiour officeris to draw thair companeyis to the north; quhilk wes accordinglie performed, and ſuch as wer heir on this ſyde of Forth, did marche towardis Sterling the ſaid day.

The Lord Protector, haiffing reſolvit to ſattle the effaires of the Kirk within this natioun, upone quhat grundis we knaw not as yit, bot the reſult will mak it manifeſt, did give ordour that Mr. Patrick Gilleſpy, principall of the College of Glaſgow, and Mr. Johnne Levingſtoun, miniſter at [Ancrum,] ſould cum up to the court at Lundoun. This was in Apryll 1654. Thaireftir, in the midſt of May the ſamin yeir, his pleſour wes to ſend for Mr. Robert Douglas, ane of the miniſteris of Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Blair, Mr. John Meinzeis, and utheris. Quhat ſalbe the concluſioun of that buſſines, it ſalbe noted heireftir; bot ſum of theſe went not up.

Thair wes about thretty twa Scottis priſſoneris impriſſoned in the laich priſſoun hous, under the Court of Parliament, by the ſpace of many dayis. Out of the quhilk it wes impoſſible in the thoght of man, that ony of thame could eſcaip, the priſſoun hous being ſtrong and maid ſure with thik wallis and yron, and gairdit on all quarteris with numberis of Engliſche ſodgeris; yit notwithſtanding thairof, on the 17th of May, the ſaid anno 1654, they all of thame eſcapit in the nicht, by cutting of ane ſmall hoill in the lofting above, with ane ſaw privilie convoyit unto thame;

all of thame eſcaping except twa of thair number, quha war not able to travell. For the quhilkis perſones ſo eſcaping, great ſearche and tryell was maid throw all the toun of Edinburgh, Cannogat, Potterraw, Pleſantis, Weſt Poirt, thair houſes rypit, bot nane could be fund, to the admiratioun of mony. Off quhilk number Lievtenant George Heriot, and ane Capitane Foirſyth, twa ſtout fellowis, wer twa.

Deviſioun in the church, and diverſitie in opinounes among the miniſtrie ſtill continued; ſum of thame alledgit not to be honeſt. Lykewyſe in the Scottis airmy, in the north, diviſiounes and querrellinges did arryſe. The querrell betuix Glencairne and Monro did breid factiounes amongs thame, and thairfoir the Engliſches had a ſtrict ey upone thame.

At this tyme thair wer ſindry congratulatiounes maid to his Heynes, Lord Protector, by dyveris and ſindry knychtis, gentill men, miniſteris, and yeamens of ſindry ſchirrefdomes and counteis of England, quhairin thai mak addres to his Heynes the Lord Protector, and engaged thameſelffis to ſtand by and aſſiſt him to the utermeſt in diſcharge of the truſt quhich is ſo remarkablie devolved upone him, &c. The lyke was done be ſindrie majores, counſallouris, burgeſſis, and communalitie of tounes, wiſſing to him ane long and happy governament on earth, and eternall felicitie above, &c.

The lait King Charles and his brother wer at this tyme, viz. in Maij 1654, in Pareyis, and in the cuntrie about, taking the Frenſche air, quhome the Lord preſerve.

It was a thing admirable to conſidder how that the Scottis priſſoneris being ſo cloſlie keipit heir within the Caſtle of Edinburgh, and in the laich Parliament hous, and within the Tolbuith of the Cannogait, and daylie and nychtlie attendit with a gaird of ſodgeris, ſould ſa oft eſcaip impriſſonement. And now laitlie, upone the 27 day of Maij 1654, being Settirday at midnicht, the Lord Kynnoull, the Laird of Lugtoun, ane callit Marſchell, and another callit Hay, by the moyen of one of the Ingliſche centrie eſcapit furth of the Caſtell of Edinburgh, being lat doun be thair awin bedſcheittis and blankettis, hardlie knut. All theſe four, with ane of the Ingliſche centrie eſcapit. Thair was ane uther prettie gentill man, and a brave ſodger eſſaying to do the lyke, he, in his doungoing, fell and brak

his neck, the knotis of the ſcheittis being maid waik by the former perſones wecht that paſt doun before him. The Engliſche troupes heir at Edinburgh and Leith, being advertiſed of thair eſcaip, hardlie perſewit thame, bot the priſſoneris haiſſing prepared horſes for thair eſcaip, haid paſt mony myles befoir the Engliſche trouperis could be put in reddines to perſew.

16 Maij 1654. Thair iſchued out this Ordinance following for releif of dettouris in Scotland in ſum caices of extremitie:

FOR the bettir moderating of the severitie of the proceedings, quhich, by the lawis of Scotland, haid by creditouris aganes thair dettouris, in severall caices of great extremity, and to the end such creditouris may haif satisfactioun, of quhat is, or salbe dew unto thame; Be it ordanit, and it is heirby statute by his Heynes the Lord Protector, by and with consent of his counsell, That the Commissioneris for administratioun of justice to the pepill in Scotland, for the time being, be autorized and impowered to moderat decrees to be by them gevin out aganes such dettouris as sall manifestlie apeir to thame not to be able to procure money for payment of such dett, by allowing sum fitt and convenient tyme or dayis for payment of the said dett, with interest for the samin, untill such tyme or dayis of payment; and at expiratioun of such tyme appoyntit, in cais the said dett be not satisfeyed, to apoynt and set out landis of such dettouris for satisfactioun of the dettis at such values as the samyn wer worth in the yeir 1648; and to decree the samyn to be injoyed by such creditouris and thair aires, or utherwayes, according to such decree, in satisfactioun and discharge of such dett, and all farder proceidinges aganes such dettour or his estait for the same. This ordinance to continew in force quhill the 12 day of Maij 1655.

In Maij 1654, Generall Leſlie returned from his impriſonment furth of England, and paſt to Swadin, and thaireftir returned to Scotland.

At this tyme, viz. in the monethis of May and Junij 1654, the Scottis airmy increſt in ſindry pairtes of the land, and apprehendit ſindry of the Inglifches, and tuik thame priſſoneris. The lyke was done by the Inglifches, quha apprehendit ſindry of the Scottis; bot thair wes maa Engliſches takin nor of the Scottis. And yit it fell out that the Scottis randerit fourſcoir Engliſche captive priſſoneris for fourtie Scottis, the Scottis airmy not being able to keip the Engliſches captives, they haiſing no jealis nor priſſoun houſſis to commit thame unto; and thairfoir wer forcit to put twa Inglifches to friedome for ane of the Scottis. Swa that upone the 2 and 3 dayis of Junij 1654, thair was 45 Scottis priſſoneris

and ſingle ſodgeris put to libertie, out of the laich Parliament Hous of Edinburgh, for the double number of Engliſche captives, ſum of thair number being officeris.

The Scottis trouperis alſo trubled the Scottis Committees haldin be thame for the effares of the Engliſches, and ſuffered thame not to ſitt; as fell out laitlie at Peblis, quhair the Erle of Traquair, with ſindry gentillmen of the ſchyre did meit for reſiſting of the violence of the Scottis trouperis. The Scottis being acquentit with thair meeting, they fell out upone thame, ſeaſit upone the Erle of Traquair and the reſt of theſe gentill men, tuik fra thame thair horſes, ſadillis, clothes, and ryding buites, and forcit thame to deſeert thair meetings. They paſt alſo to Lanerk, quhair thai remaned ſindry dayis, and proclamed the fair of Lanerk to be haldin with great ſolempnitie in K. Charles' name, without danger to thair perſones. The Scottis airmy now lying in the north under the command of the Earle of Glencarne, Middletoun and Kenmure, wer therby greatlie incuraged, the moir becaus thai haid reſavit ſupley by ſea, both of men, money, and amunitioun, quhich did much ſtrenthen thair handis.

Eftir the eſcaip of theſe foirnamed priſſoneris from the laich Parliament Hous, Generall Marſchell, Engliſcheman, wes hardlie cenſured as being acceſſorie (at the leiſt) for too much favour and libertie grantit be him to the Scottis, and wes fyned in fyftie pund ſterling, for his overſicht, and wes to be caſſeyred of his place, in cais he haid leivit. Bot this cours wes prevented by death, for he haiffing contracted melancholie, he departit this lyff within few dayis nixt thaireftir following, much lamentit by the Scottis, for he was a verrie diſcreit man and charitable.

This ſomer 1654 producit great plentie of victuell,[3] and exceiding chaip, the peck of meill in Edinburgh mercat, the beſt ſoirt for four ſchillinges the peck, and utheris of a worſe ſoirt for xl pennyes Scottis the peck. The lambes and foullis wer alſo at ane verry chaip raitt.

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[3] In the MS. the words "of the former yeiris grouth," occur in this place, probably by mistake.

In the moneth of Junij, anno 1654, the Commiſſioneris for allowing and determining of claymes out of the eſtaites of excepted perſones, convenit and ſat doun. The forme of theſe clames wer thir, and in this forme:

UNTO the Honourable Commissioneris for allowing and determening of Claymes out of the estaites of excepted persones, the clame of James Bell, merchand in Glasgow, Scheweth,

QUHAIRAS the deceist James Duke of Hamiltoun, and Johnne Lord Bargany as ane of his cautioneris, are addettit to the Petitioner in the soume of aucht thowsand pundis Scottis, as principall, and annualrent thairof since Martymes 1647, extending at Witsounday last to money, contenit in ane band berand annuelrent, and ane thowsand merkis of expensis, grantit to the petitioner be the saides James Duke of Hammiltoun as principall, the said Johnne Lord Bargeny, and Sir Johnne Hammiltoun of Orbestoun knyght, as cautioneris for him, conjunctlie and severallie, of the dait, at Edinburgh, the nynt day of December, 1642. This band is writtin be Mr. James Robertoun, servitour to the said Sir Johnne Hammiltoun, and subscryvit befoir thir witnessis, Doctor James Baillie of Carnebrue, James Hammiltoun, and Lues , servitouris to the said James Duke of Hamiltoun.

Thairfoir your Petitioner humblie desyris your Honoris upone tryell of the treuth and realitie of this clame, to grant a testificat of your allowance thairof, that cours may be takin by the Commissioneris for satling the estaites of excepted persones, for his payment and satisfactioun, and your Honoris ansuer.

This clame being gevin in, it is ſubſcryvit thus: "Entered the 12th of Junij 1654. WM. WELCH."

Upone the 12 of Junij, in the nycht tyme, ther wes affixit upone all the publict places of Edinburgh, and at the maiſt conſiderable cloſe heidis thairof a charge, ſignned by the Lord Forreſtar, to all Mid Lothiane, to put furth hors, according to thair proportioun of rent, for the Kinges airmy, (as wes gevin out,) with certificatioun to the faillearis they ſould be repute and haldin enymeis to Kirk, King, and Kingdome.

13 Junij 1654. Greyne peyis oppinlie ſauld in Edinburgh full and ryp. Lykewyſe chereyis rype and great ſauld at the ſame tyme, and ſum dayis of befoir.

At this tyme, the Scottis men that brak out aganeſt the Engliſches daylie increſt, quhome they ſurnamed Toreyis; and under the name of thir Toreyis rais up a number of robberis and murtherers, quha lying in hoillis,

moſſis, and uther privat places in the wayis, robbed and ſpoyled at thair pleſure, and oftymes with the purs cuttit the throat of the awner. For remeid quhairof the Engliſches war neceſſitat to put out ſodgeris and dragounes, and to ſeas upone all the horſſes thai could find out for monting of thame; quhilk horſſes the Engliſches did rander bak to the awneris eftir thai endit thair ſervice. The Toreyis lyke wyſe ſeaſit on all the maiſt conſiderable horſſes, ſaidles, brydles, and utheris of that kynd, for increaſing thair airmy, being than in the north under the command of Generall Erle of Glencarne; bot theſe horſſes takin be thame wer nevir reſtoirit, ſa that the cuntrie wer evir ſufferaris, and in great hazard and perrell both of thair lyves and meanis.

At this tyme alſo, a pairty of thir pepill ſurnamed Scottis Toreyis paſt throw the land and killed many of the Engliſches, the body of thair airmy being than in the north; be reſſoun quhairof thair gaird wes augmented, and thair wes ane cairfull ey haid and a ſtrict to all paſſengeris, and of thair paſſis.

Upone the ſevint day of Julij 1654, thair come doun from the Protectour ane new Commiſſioun for the Judges and Commiſſioneris for adminiſtratioun of juſtice to the pepill in Scotland, quhairin all the former Commiſſioneris were inſert; onlie my Lord Hoptoun, a Scott, and very fyne judicious man wes overſene, for quhat caus it wes not knawn, bot the land ſueſtnit much prejudice throw his removell, for he was a guid and upricht judge.

Povertie ſtill increſt in the land, and thairfoir much pepill, both nobles, gentrie, burgeſſis, and commounes wer brocht to great miſerie and diſtres; thair landis and eſtaites compryſit, thair eſcheitis takin, thair perſones denuncit, and thai takin be captioun and wardit. Quhairthrow, and by the oppreſſioun and robberie of the tyme on all quarteris of the kingdome, and by the dayly quarteringis, ceſſis, and uther havy burdingis, thair being alſo lytill or no tred, the land wes forcit to grone under theſe calamiteis and burdinges.

At this tyme, viz. in Junij and Julij 1654, thair wes ane treaſonable plott detectit aganes the Lord Protectour, quhilk wes to ſeize on the

Lord Protector, and to murder him, and ſum of his counſell and utheris, and to proclame and bring in Charles Stewart, ſone to the lait King to be King. Sindry perſones wer upone this plott, and apprehendit, and committit to the Tour, ſpeciallie Mr. Johnne Gerhard gentillman, Mr. Peter Wowell [Vowell] ſkuilmaiſter at Iſlingtoun, Somerſet Fox, Mr. Hindſchaw, [and] Mr. Theodore apothecar. Somerſet Fox, being firſt callit to the bar, did confes the charge, and that he haid joyned in a traiterous deſignne to haif murdered his Heynes the Lord Protector and dyveris of his Counſell, proclamed Charles Stewart King, ſeaſed on the preſent gairdis and forces, involved the natioun in a bloodie war, &c.

At this tyme alſo, the Prince of Orange and all thoſe of his lyne wer excluded from the charge of the governament in Holand; quhich moved a great daill of diſturbance in the aſſemblie of the Eſtaites Generall, ſindrie utheris of the eſtaites of the Low Cuntreyis being aganes that reſolutioun. This thair reſolutioun, of thair excluding of the Prince, was by the Protectouris motioun, quha oftymes repreſented that, in cais the Prince of Orange, or the poſteritie of the hous of Stewart, haid the command of the militia of that State, thai micht occaſioun differencis, or at the leaſt great jealoſeis, betuix the two natiounes of England and Holand.

The Protectoris greatnes and glorie ſtill increſt, be reſſoun quhairof great fear wes among forrane princes, quha be thair embaſſadouris frequentlie at the Court of England erneſtlie treated for a League; ſik as France and Spayne. Swedden haid alreddy concluded a League with England. The King of Spayne was at this tyme ſeiking the lyke.

The former thrie [plotteris] being convict of treaſon aganes the Protector, they war all of thame condempnit to die, bot Somerſet Fox was pardonit, bot [Vowell] ſkuilmaiſter hangit, and Gerard beheidit, upone his petitioun the forme of his executioun chayngit.

About this tyme, the Quene of Swadin reſignned hir crown and governament in favouris of hir kinſman, quha wes crowned with great pomp in Junij 1654, the Quene being preſent at the coronatioun. His tytill and ſtyle wes Carolus Guſtavus, Rex Suecie. His diſtributing peces haid this inſcriptioun, "A Deo et Criſtina."

Sum of the Englifche fodgeris at this tyme became infolent. Twa of thame with twa fchottis flew ane youth, and hurt ane uther with a fchott from a mufkett throw his fchoulder, both of thame Scottis. Complaynt being maid by the youthes parentis and freindis for his flachter, all the fatisfactioun wes gevin was this, that the flayer wes brocht to the fute of the gallous, and thair was leiched upone the bak and fchoulderis with fum few ftraikes of a foft fcourge, quhilk wald not haif killed a rattoun.

27 Julij 1654. The Englifches haiffing takin feverallis of the Toreyis and Heylanderis, and being lang priffoneris, both in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh and Cannogait, as als within the Tolbuithes of Dundie, St. Johnneftoun, and uther jeayles, and the Englifches fearing thair efcaip, as formerlie wes from the Caftell and Parliament Hous of Edinburgh, they wer forcit to haif a ftrong gaird both be nicht and by day, quhairin thai fuftenit great fafcherie and expenffis. For the quhilk caus fchippis wer prepared to cum heir to the Raid of Leith; quhairin fourfcoir aucht perfones out of Edinburgh Tolbuith, als mony out of the Tolbuith of the Cannogait, fum mae out of Sant Johneftoun, and Dundie, and Leith, wer all now at this tyme, and takin away (as is reportit) bound for Barbadois.

24 Julij. Cornes wer fchorne about Edinburgh; not much this day, bot it fell out that in the end of that moneth, and in the begynning of Auguft, thair wes much fcheiring.

2 Auguft 1654. Ane eclips of the fun this day betuix 7 and 9 in the morning. It wes not fuch an eclips as the former, nor yit halff fo dark as in Marche 1652, quhen that uther former eclips wes fene.

In the end of Julij 1654, the Hielanderis brint the hous of Kilfyth, Bandalloch, , and uther caftellis and ftrong houfes, that the Englifches had in garifoun, that thaireftir thai fould haif no fchelter in thefe pairtes. The lyke birning wes actit by the Englifchemen throw all the pairtes in the north, quhair the Scottis forces haid ony refoirt or affiftance. So that all the work that the Englifche and Scottis airmey hes bene all this fomer 1654 and lang befoir, fpecially the Scottis, was to plunder, kill, impriffone, to birne houfis, fpoyll and deftroy the cornes of thefe quha wer ather in airmes, or affifteris or complyeris with the contrare pairteis.

Colonel Robert Montgomerie haiffing laitlie, in Julij laſt 1654, eſcapit out of the Tour of Londoun, quhairin he was impriſſoned, come ſaiflie throw England, albeit much buſſines and travell wes takin for his recoverie and apprehenſioun, and came in to Scotland, and to the ſchirrefdome of Ranfrew at the Lairges; quhair he, being thair among his friendis, wes fund out by the Engliſches and apprehendit, and firſt careyed to Edinburgh, with mony maa priſſoneris that wes impriſſouned in the weſt. All of thame wer ſchippit and careyed away to forane pairtes; bot the Colonell Robert Montgomerie wes firſt impriſſoned in the Cannogait Tolbuith, quhair he remayned certane few dayis, thaireftir tranſpoirtit fra that Tolbuith to the Caſtell of Edinburgh.

Ane of thir ſchips quhairin the Scottis priſſoneris wer bund, being rydand neir to the ſchoir at Sant Androis did mutinie, I meane the Scottis priſſoneris; quha albeit every twa of thame wer bund with yron fettires be thair handis, yit did they ryſe up aganes the Inglis commanderis of the ſchip, maid thameſelffis maiſteris and commanderis of the Engliſches, and haid eaſelie eſcapit to land; bot immediatelie thaireftir thai wer ſeaſit upone by ane uther Engliſche ſchip of war, quhilk was rydand at anker neir unto thame, and wer reducit to thair former ſervitude.

23 Auguſt 1654. Thair wes ſum of the miniſtrie, callit Remonſtratoris and Proteſtatoris, convenit in Sir Archibald Johnneſtounes hous for ordoring ſum of the Churches effaires, and cenſuring of ſum of thair bretherene of the miniſtrie; quhilk being ſchawin to the Generall, they war diſchargit, and commandit to diſſolve thair meeting by ane Lievtenant Colonell Gaff, quha threatned thame gif thai ſould ſit ony longer, prohibitand thame to meit agane in ſuch a manner as at that tyme they did, and that na twa of thame ſould convene togidder in ony tyme thaireftir; quhilk command wes preſentlie obeyit. It was alledgit, that the caus of thair meeting wes anent ane Commiſioun, alledgit brocht doun at this tyme with Mr. Johne Meinzeis and Mr. Patrik Gilleſpie, granted by the Lord Protector to ane certane number of the miniſtrie and reuling elderis, for purging of the miniſtrie of the Kirk, and to do all thinges neceſſar, as the Generall Aſſemblie. Quhilk Comiſſioun, (as wes alledgit)

thefe of this meeting refolvit not to obey nor countenance, nor yit to be memberis of that commiffioun, bot rather to fuffer then to acknawledge it; and the reffoun (as wes alledgit be thame) was, that it wes gevin out by ane civill Judge, and, as the commoun brute was among the pepill, ane unjuft ufurper.

In the end of Auguft 1654, Generall Monk returned with his airmy from the Hielandis and north pairtes of Scotland, haiffing loift a great many of his fodgeris and of his horfe and baggage, and tuik up his winter quarteris in the Lawlandis lang befoir the ufuall tyme. The reffoun that wes alledgit, was the inceffant marching the Inglifches haid all this tyme in the north, alfweill be nycht as be day, quhilk was the caus of much death and feiknes, befyde that the food in thefe pairtes could not be haid. Utheris alledge, that it was for a parlee, quhich wes defyred by the Scottis pairteis, fuch as the Erle of Glencairne, and utheris, quho haid a capitulatioun at this fame very tyme with Generall Monk; the effect quhairof, as it fallis out, falbe obferved.

This capitulatioun endit and wes figned upone Thurfday the laft day of Auguft 1654 betuix Generall Monk and the Erle of Glencairne, the Laird of Lugtoun and George Heriot, being commiffioneris fent betuix the twa pairteis; quhairin it wes concludit that the Erle of Glencairne, and all the Scottis pairtie following him, fould cum to Dumbartane, and lay doun thair airmes, and leave peaceablie under the Commounwelth of England, the Erle to haif his landis reftoirit to him and his fone.

At this tyme alfo, the Erle of Athole, the Erle of Montrois, and findrie utheris of the Scottis airmy, were forcit to fubmitt thamefelffis, and come in to Generall Monk, and to Lieutenant Generall Morgane, fa that the Scottis undertaking feimes now to be at ane end.

The caus of this fuddent capitulatioun and agreyment feemis to be the great divifioun, haitrent, and contentioun, amongis the cheiff men and commanderis in the Scottis airmy; pryde alfo and avarice wes not deficient, for the Inglifche gold was not fparing (as wes reportit) to thefe quha gave way to their directiounes; much cold and diftres throw montanes and hillis waikned thair bodyis, being hunted lyke pairtridges by the Englifches;

by quhich meanis thai wer forcit to capitulat, and to ſubmitt eftir long truble, haiffing none to aſſiſt thame, efter much expectatioun of help from forrane pairtes, as wes prommeiſt by the lait King; bot his Majeſtie could not get it effectuat.

Midletoun, at this tyme, is reportit to haif convoyit himſelff af the natioun by ſea; bot it was a fals report.

The Act of ſecluſioun of the Hous of Orange did breid much diſharmony among the Provinces, quhairof ſex of thame band thameſelffis aganes that of Holand, and wald not abandon thair young Prince of Orange, quhois prediceſſouris haid done ſuch great and glorious ſervices for that ſtait.

This ſomer 1654 producit much abundance of cornes, and much abundance of fruitt, in all the corneris of the land, and exceiding chaip, as the lyke wes nevir ſene in this natioun.

It pleaſit the Protector, at this tyme, viz. in Auguſt 1654, to grant Commiſſioun to Mr. Patrik Gilleſpy, and Mr. John Meinzeis, and ſum utheris of the miniſtrie, for ordoring of the Church effaires, as ſalbe at moir lenth declared in the awin place eftir the Commiſſioun ſalbe maid patent; quhairat the reſt of the bretherene of the miniſtrie wer not weill pleaſit.

3 September 1654. The Parliament of the thrie nationes of England, Scotland, and Yreland, met and convenit at Lundon, quharin the memberis of parliament wer forcit to give thair oathis in maner following, befoir thai wer admittit to ſitt.

I, A. B., do heirby prommeis and ingadge myſelff to be trew and faithfull to the Lord Protectour, and to the Commounwealth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and that, according to the indentour quhairby I am returned to serve in this present Parliament, I will not propose or gif my consent to alter the governament, as it is satled in ane single persone, and ane parliament.

This being ingroſſed in parchment, wes placed on a table neir to the dure of the Hous, to be ſubſcribit by the Parliamentaris befoir thai went in; above ane hundreth and fourtie perſones putting thair handis thairto befoir thai went in at the firſt meeting, by and attour mony uther memberis of the parliament thaireftir quha ſubſcribit the ſame.

Albeit the liberteis of Borrowis anent the electioun of thair magiſtrates, haif bene, thir twa yeiris bypaſt, reſervit to thameſelffis, with power to elect thair awin magiſtrates; yit, in the end of Auguſt 1654, the Lord Protectoris lettir wes procured, that the Judges, I meane the Inglifche commiſſioneris, ſould make choyſe of the haill magiſtrates of all burghis of the land for this yeir; and this he prommeiſt to be but prejudice or hurt to thair liberteis and frie electioun in tyme cumming. The Lord Protectouris Heynes being better informed of this buſſines, he did recall this his Heynes ordour, and did give new ordouris to the Inglifche Judges, ordaning thame to ſuſpend the executioun of his former commandis in this buſſines; and ordanit the magiſtrates of all frie burrowis to continue in thair offices, ay and quhill farder ordour ſould be gevin out be his Heynes and Parliament of England in that behalff.

All thinges at this tyme ſeemed to be weill diſpoſed, and to tend to ane compleit pacificatioun, in ſa fer as, all almoiſt of theſe that wer out of befoir did now cum in and yeildit to the Engliſches, delyvering up thair airmes, and geving ſuirtie for thair peaceable deportment for the future.

The ellevint day of October wes appoyntit and keipit a ſolemnpe day of faſt and humiliatioun for the guid and happy ſucces of the Parliament of England; bot the Church of Scotland did not agrey thairunto, bot expreſt thameſelffis aganes the preſent governament.

In October 1654, Oliver Cromwell, the Protector, contracted a deidlie fiver, occaſioned by ane fall from his koatche, quhairof he was brocht neir to death.

All this ſomer and harveſt, anno 1654, thair fell out ane exceiding great drouth throw all the pairtes of Lothiane, and from Berwik to Glaſgow, bot ſpeciallie about Edinburgh, quhairin all the wellis wer dryed up, ſa that the inhabitantes could not get ſufficient for ordoring thair meatt, and no watter could be fund. Notwithſtanding all the weſt cuntrey, from Glaſgow to the Rynes of Galloway, haid moir nor ordiner abundance of rayne and weitt.

Upone the fyftene day of October 1654, being Weddinſday morning, thair fell out a violent fyre in both ſydes of the Kowgait, neir to the

Meil mercat, to the vaſtatioun of many houſes, and killing of many pepill, both Engliſches and Scottis, being thair active in reding and ſtaying of the fyre; beſyde, that in ane hous, the wyff and hir four lytill chyldrene wer all brint to deid, befoir evir thai could win to the dures, or tak notice of the fyre. Thair wer alſo ſindry perſones fund out from among the ſtones and tymber of the brint houſes thrie or four dayis eftir the redding.

Middiltoun, at this tyme, returned to the north, haiffing few in company with him, leaving his hors with the Lord of Lorne, quho haiffing no ſubſiſtance, they war forced to pray upone the tennentis and yeamens of the land. All the company of Middletounes followeris wer about 300 perſones on fute, quha, as the rumour paſt, waytit for a veſſell to tranſpoirt thame af the natioun.

In October 1654, thair wes ane great magaſine at Delft, in Holand, of powder, quhilk wes blown up, and ſuch wes the blow, that thair wes not a place within ſevin myles round about it, bot it wes ſenſible of its fury. It hes diſcovered the foundationes neir of 500 houſes; the haill loſs, beſyde the lyves of neir fyve hundreth perſones, and about 250 maimed, amounting to at leiſt four hundreth thowſand pund ſterling. Thair is not a ſtone to be ſene of the place quhich keiped the powder, (quhich wes many thowſand of barrellis,) bot all ſet fleying from the fundatioun upward.

Befoir the fyre, at this tyme, in Edinburgh, quhilk wes upone the fyftene day of October 1654, and ſenſyne, thair come in to the Hie ſtreit and Mercat Croce, and to the Parliament Cloſe, ſindrie quick hayres, to the great admiratioun of mony, and the moir admired, becaus the lyke wes nevir hard nor ſene of befoir upone the Hie ſtreit.

All this tyme, and ſenſyne, thair continued great drouth in all the wellis in Edinburgh, and throgh all the land of Lothiane, ſo that the pepill in Edinburgh wer conſtrayned to go abroad the ſpace of ane myle, befoir thai could get ony cleane watter, ather for brewing of aill or beir, or for thair pott meitt.

Howbeit the moſs trouperis wer now greatlie ſuppreſt, yit thair wes evir ſum that brak out, as wes ſene in the midſt of November this ſame yeir,

as wes practized at Grenok in the weſt cuntrie, quhair, heiring of ſum merchandis thair haiffing money, they compaſt thame by nicht, and beſet a number of thame, robbed thame of thair clothes and apparrell, and of guid ſtoir of money, to thair great greiff and ſkaith. The lyk was done daylie in the remanent weſt pairtes of the cuntrey, and ſchirrefdome of Galloway.

In the moneth of November 1654, the Marques of Ergyll repaired to Dalkeith, quhair Generall Monk remayned for the tyme, and thair complened greatlie of his ſone the Lord of Lorne, and of the havie injureis done be his ſone to the father. At quhich tyme he reſaved (I meane the Marques) much effrontes and diſgraces of his creditouris, quha being fruſtrat and defraudit be the Marques of thair juſt and lauchfull dettis, ſpaired not, at all tymes as he walked, ather in ſtreit or in the feildis abroad, [to call him] 'A fals traitour.' Beſyde this, his hors and hors graith, and all uther houthold ſtuff, wer poyndit in Dalkeith and at Newbottill, and brocht in to Edinburgh, and thair compryſit at the Mercat Croce for dett.

22 November, 1654. Mr. Johnne Spreull being preferrit to be ane of the clerkis of Seſſioun, in the moneth of [November] 1653, he, upone the ſaid 22 of November 1654, demittit his office, quhairunto James Broun wes preferrit.

At this tyme, the Lord Lorne, being driven out of Ergyle by the Marques his father, is ſuppoſed to be joyned with Middletoun. The lait Lord Chancellar Lowdoun rambles alongis with him, to give countenance to thair deſignes. They ſank the Marques boattes eftir thai haid ſuppryſed thame, and durſt not encounter the Marques, quho killed ſum few, and woundit utheris of his men. And now ſeing bluid hath bene drawin betuix the father and the ſone, ane can hardlie imagine they ar in ſpoirt, or that thai can be reconcealit upon eaſie termis. This ventit by the Engliſches.

As the great cedaris ar ſubject to greateſt blaſtis, ſo eminent and publict perſones ar lyable commounlie to greateſt cenſures; ſo it was, at this tyme, of the Parliament of England. Sum informatiounes gevin in to the officeris

and ſuldieris of the airmy, aganes the Protector, quhairin they deſyred that he ſould not governe, allegeand that he mantened all the principles of tyranie, aganes quhich they facht of befoir, and in a heicher maner than the lait King clamed thame, and all this under a new name of Protector; and that he hath forciblie ſubdewit and brokin all the viſible poweris of juſt governament; that he hath brokin in peces the parliament that intruſted him with his command, and gave him his commiſſioun, under a falſe pretence that thai wold ſitt for evir; deſyring the officeris and ſuldieris to defend the commoun caus of richt and friedome, and not to be mercynarie ſuldieris, that cut throattes and kill men for hyre, bot that thai wald ingadge for the defence of thair cuntreyis richt and friedome. Was it not (ſay they) the uptaking of airmes, and ſpending ſo much blood for this, to defend the kingdomes aganes the tyrannicall power clamed by the King, and to preſerve the pepillis rycht and friedome under lawis and juſt governament; deſyrand that the pepillis ſaiftie and weilfair mycht be truſted onlie in the handis of thair choſin ſucceſſive parliamentis, and ſo governed by law, that the law mycht be able to preſerve thair religioun and thair propertie in thair perſones and eſtaites, every ane being keipit and preſervit from wronging one another by the terrour of the juſtice of the law, and no man haiſing power to rule by will or power to bring the pepillis legall friedome in thair conſciencis, perſones, or eſtaites, to be at the Protectoris mercy or will;—and much moir to this purpos; for quhich ſum wer apprehendit for alledgit penning, and geving out theſe and the lyk informatiounes. Quhat ſall follow heiron it ſalbe notit in the awin place and tyme God willing; in the meane tyme, lat this peace we haif for the preſent be thankfullie rememberit, and the Prince of Peace ſend peace and grace to all natiounes.

In the end of November 1654, the Erle of Kynnoull, [and the] Vicount of Dudop, eftir long outlying in the north, wer apprehendit by the Engliſches; theſe Lordis lying ſecure, be reſſoun of the great ſtorme and tempeſt of ſnaw lying on the ground; quhairat the Engliſche ſodgeris tuik occaſioun to follow thair hors feett in the ſnaw, and to apprehend thame; quha, eftir thair taking, wer committit to the Caſtell of Edinburgh.

The report alſo, at this tyme, wes that about fyve hundreth Yriſche was landit in the yle of Sky, and that Middiltoun was advancit toward thame, and Seafort lykewyſe to him, with ſuch forces as he haid laitlie levied and haid of his awin befoir; bot this evaniſched.

Kynnoull and Dudop with ane hundreth and thrieſcoir hors and dragounes wer all ſeaſed upone at this tyme, as is afoirſaid.

Among mony uther buſſines actit in the Parliament of England, at this tyme, theſe war a pairt [4]:

20 November 1654. That the supreme legislative autoritie of the Commounwealth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and the dominiounes thairto belonging, is, and sall reside in one persone, and the pepill assembled in Parliament: And that all billis agreyed unto by the Parliament, salbe presented to the said single persone for his consent; and gif he sall not give his consent thairunto, within 20 dayis nixt eftir thai salbe presentit to him, or gif satisfactioun to the Parliament within the tyme limited, that then such billis sall pas into, and becum lawis, altho he give not his consent thairto; provyded that such billis contene nothing in thame contrarie to such materis, quhairin the single persone and the Parliament sall declair a negative to be in the single persone.

That gif any bill be tendered at ony tyme heireftir to alter the fundatioun and constitutioun of the governament of this Commounwealth from a single persone and a Parliament, that to such billis the single persone sall haif a negative.

That give any billis sallbe tendered at any tyme heireftir for the continuance of any Parliament for ony langer tyme nor sex monethis eftir the first meeting, that such billis sall not becum lawis without the consent of the single persone.

That the style of the said single persone salbe Lord Protector of the Commounwealth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and the dominiounes thairunto belonging.

That Oliver Cromwell, Capitane-Generall of the forces of England, Scotland, and Yreland, is, and salbe Protector of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and the dominiounes thairto belonging, for his lyff.

That Oliver Cromwell, the present Lord Protector, during his lyff, the Parliament sitting, sall, by consent of Parliament, and not utherwyse, dispose and imploy the forces of this Commounwealth by sea and land, for the peace and guid of the same.

That Oliver Cromwell, the present Lord Protector, sallbe assisted with a Counsell, that during his lyff, with advyse and consent of the said Counsell, and not utherwyse, he sall dispose and imploy the foirsaidis forces for the endis afoirsaid, in the intervallis of Parliament.

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[4] From the Journals of the House of Commons, it appears, that the Resolutions, which Nicoll has selected, were passed at different sederunts, between the 11th and 20th of November.

That such of the standing forces of this Commounwealth as sall be [agreed to be continued upon the charge of the Commounwealth,] for the endis afoirsaid in the intervallis of Parliament, by this present Lord Protector during his lyff, by and with the advyse and consent of the said Counsell, and not utherwyse.

That the said standing forces, eftir the death of the present Lord Protector in the intervallis of Parliament, sall be in the dispositioun and ordoring of the said Counsell for the endis above mentionat, untill a Parliament be assembled, and then the disposall of the said forces to be maid by the Parliament as they sall think fitt.

At this tyme, in November 1654, thair wes great ſtormes both by ſea and land, quhairin ſindry ſchipes and barkis, cuming and going to and fra France, Spayne, England, Yreland, Flanderis, Swaydin, and uther pairtes in Europ, wer caſt away and periſched; much ſkaith alſo done be land both to man and beaſt.

The lait King, at this tyme, wes in Culen [Cologne], viz. in November 1654, and ſindry tymes befoir and eftir.

Mony pepill of the land being deſtitute of money, and not able to pay thair dettis, tuik hold of the Act maid in favouris of diſtreſt perſones and dettouris in ſum caiſſis of extremitie upone the 16 day of May 1654; and be reſſoun of this Act not onlie perſones of meane rank, bot alſo the Marques of Ergyle, the Erle of Tullibardin, with mony mae, did meane thame to the Judges of the land, and procured ſuſpenſioun of thair dettis; ſum of thame without cautioun or conſignatioun, ſum utheris upone conſignatioun of ane aſſignatioun and diſpoſitioun of thair landis and rentis, quhairby mony creditouris wer defraudit of thair dettis. The lyke ſuſpenſiounes and relaxatiounes wer grantit to ſum perſones, quha, being cautioneris for ſum uther perſones quhais landis being confiſcat, did meane thame to the Judges, and obtenit theſe letters ſuſpendit, upone this reſſoun that theſe for quhome thai ſtuid cautioun wer forfalt, and thair forfalt eſtaites wer lyable in payment of thair dettis contracted befoir the moneth of Apryll 1648. The lyke of this ſuſpenſion I ſaw paſt to the Erle of Tullibardin in the moneth of Julij 1654, being chargit as cautioner for the Erle of Seafoirt for payment of ten thowſand merks to Robert Dempſter.

Sonday at night, being the 10 of December 1654, betuix xi and xij houres in the nycht, arayſe ane great fyre at the heid of the Kirkheuch of

Edinburgh, quhilk brint ane heich tenement of land to the ground. Sum uther houſes about wer tirrit and brokin doun, and doutles haid bene totalie brint, except extraordinar paynes under God haid bene takin for quenching of the fyre, quhairin the Engliſche ſodgeris wer very active, to thair commendatioun. Thair wer alſo ſindry uther fyres in Edinburgh and Leith, bot come not to ane height, bot wer preſentlie quenched eftir the breking out.

All this tyme, thair wer abundance of Weſt ſea hering ſauld and ventit all the harveſt tyme and till the midſt of Januar 1655, at ane verry chaip rait, evin for tippence the hundreth. They come from the loches and ſalt ſea, evin within 2 myles to Dumbartane, quhair they wer oftymes takin in freſche watteris, and ſold thair for tippence the hundreth.

The Parliament of England, now ſittand at Lundoun, ſet doun mony actes anent monethlie aſſeſſmentis; quhairin it wes ordanit that 8000 pundis ſterling ſould be exacted monethlie, als weill in Scotland as Yreland.

Alſo, in this Parliament, thair paſſed votes concerning the electioun of a Protector in Parliament ſitting, ſalbe ſuch as the Parliament ſall think fitt; and the Protector deying in the intervall of Parliament, he ſall than be choſin by the Counſell, threttene at leiſt, and elevin agreyand in the choyſe, they ſall preſentlie declair the Protector to be of guid converſatioun among the pepill, of abilitie, treuth, and curage, fearing God and haitting covetuouſnes, with ſindry uther qualificatiounes; the perſones that ſalbe of the Counſell to be nominat be the Lord Protector, and ſalbe approvin by the Parliament. It wes voted, that the number of Parliamentaris ſould be thrieſcoir; [and] that the Protector haif no power to pardoun in cais of treaſoun or murthour.

In the end of December, thair wes a plott laid by the Anabaptiſtes to cut af the Proteſtantes of Scotland, England, Yreland, quhilk wes to be execute in the end of December 1654; quhilk wes immediatelie detectit, ſindrie of the plotteris takin and committit, both in England and Scotland, and ſindry commanderis and officeris of the Engliſche airmy being than in Scotland, wer ſent for to Lundoun and caſſeyred. At this tyme, viz. in December 1654, they wer put to examinatioun and tryall. Quhat ſalbe

done tharanent, and quhat ſalbe tryed, it ſalbe noted in the awin place; for the plott wes aganes the Protector and Generall Monk.

Doutles the Protector, as he haid many friendis, ſo alſo he haid his enymeis, who maligned his ryſing and advancement; as wes manifeſt by ane lytill prented buik, intitulat, "Sum Mementois for the Officeris and Suldieris of the Airmy." Intitulat, "From ſum ſober Chriſtianes." (5)

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Heir may be ſene, that theſe in greateſt power and autoritie ar not in greateſt ſecuritie; bot as the michtie cedaris of Lebanon are ſubject to greateſt ſtormis, ſo theſe in autoritie ſubject to greateſt cenſures, malice, and envy of thair equallis and inferiouris. And thus much for the yeir of our Lord 1654.

God save the King.

A SCHORTE SUM OF THE MAIST REMARKABLE THINGES THAT FELL OUT THIS YEIR 1654.

All the Scottis Toreyis and utheris with thame in airmes did capitulat with the Engliſche Generall, and ſubmittit thameſelffis to the Engliſches, except Major Middletoun, quhais followeris being few in number, and not able to effectuat his buſſines, [he] enterit in capitulatioun with the Engliſche airmy, and ſubmitit himſelff to the Generall, in Februar thaireftir, 1655. (*Nota.* Bot this did prove fals, for the capitulatioun brak af without doing any thing.) In this yeir alſo, the keiparis of the libertie of England, Scotland, and Yreland wer caſhered, and the power put in the handis of Oliver, Lord Protector. The Unioun of Scotland to England

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(5) Nearly ten pages of the MS. are filled with an abstract of this printed paper; to which there is also reference made, in a former paragraph, at page 140–1.

eſtabliſched and confirmed. The Act of grace proclamed. Ordinance for releiff of dettouris in ſum caices of extremitie ordored. Great plentie of victuell very airlie and exceiding chaip, the peck of meill in mony partes of the cuntrie being for fourtie pennyes the peck; the quheit, beir, and peis accordinglie in thair reſpective kyndes. Abundance of hering in the Weſt ſeas at fourtie penyes the hundreth, and in mony pairtes in the Weſt chaiper. Yit povertie increſt, and laik of money. The Quene of Swadin renuncit hir croun. Scottis priſſoneris takin by the Engliſches ſent to Barbadois. Ane eclips of the ſun this yeir in Auguſt 1654. Ane Commiſſioun to Mr. Patrik Gilleſpie grantit be the Protector to purge the Kirk, which evaniſched in the birth. Sindrie accidentall fyres. Great drouth and ſkairchtie of watter. Great ſtormes in November 1654, and multitudes of ſchips periſched by ſea. Much plotting aganes the Protector, but thair plottis ſuddentlie detectit.

SUM CERTANE OBSERVATIOUNES OF THE MOIST REMARKABLE MATERIS FALLIN OUT, IN AND ABOUT SCOTLAND, IN THE YEIR OF OUR LORD 1655.

Upone the ſecound day of Januar 1655, being Tyſday, the liberteis of the toun of Leith wer appryſit fra the Toun of Edinburgh, at the inſtance of Mr. Saltaſtar, ane of the truſties and ſequeſtratoris at Leith, for certane dettis, principall and annuellis, alledgit addettit by the Toun of Edinburgh to the College of Juſtice, quhairunto the Inglifches now pretendis thame to haif rycht.

In this moneth of Januar 1655, and in ſindry uther monethis preceiding, and mony monethis following, thair rais up great numberis of that damnable ſect of the Quakeris; quha, being deludit by Sathan, drew mony away to thair profeſſioun, both men and women, ſindrie of thame walking throw the ſtreitis all naikit except thair ſchirtis, crying, 'This is the way, walk ye into it;' utheris crying out, 'The day of ſalvatioun is at hand, draw neir to the Lord, for the ſword of the Lord is drawn, and will not be put up till the enymeis of the Lord be deſtroyed.'

Sum of the Engliſche ſodgeris, and ſum Scottis men and wemen, being deludit and poſſeſt with the ſame ſpirite of error, oppoſit the preacheris in thair ſermoundis in ſindry the kirkis of Edinburgh, viz. the New kirk, and the Gray Freir kirk of Edinburgh, alledgeand that the miniſteris taght fals doctrine, and diſchargit the auditouris to heir thame, and to give credite to thair ſermoundis. The devill working ſtronglie upone thair imaginatiounes, maid thame to beleive that the Spirite diſcendit upone thame lyke a dow; careyit thame from ane place to another, and maid mony of thame to cry out, 'I am the way, and the treuth, and the lyff;' maid

thame to mak circles round about thame with thair handis, with many lyke actiounes; telling thame that he was putting af the old man, that the ftones wer takin out of thair hartis, and that they haid now gottin hartis of flefche, and moved thame to hold out thair handis to the fpectatouris, and thair tounge to uter this fentence, 'Except ye fie fignnes and wonderis ye will not beleive,' and throwing ftones among thame, faid, 'Lo, heir is my hart of ftone;' maid fwallowis to cum doun from thair chymneyis, and maid thame to cry out, 'My angellis, my angellis'; they continuing in this motioun, he maid thame to beleive that Cryft poyntit at thame, and to leave wyfes and chyldrene, and to heir voyces, fumtyme condempning, fumtyme pardoning thair fynnes, and faying, 'Quhair is thy crofs? be lowlie, mynd thy conditioun, and harkin to the voyce within.' Sum of thir Quakeris being recallit, began to queftioun quhidder that power by quhich they war fo ftronglie acted, wer divyne or diabolicall. Thairupone thai wer ftricken with pannik feares, and fum handis wer careyed to tak up a knyff laying upone a table, and thair handis careyed to thair throat, and a voyce faid, 'Opin a hole thair, and I will give thee the wordis of eternall lyff;' quhich maid fum of thame to apprehend that it wes the devill, he being the prince of the power of the air; the fpirite alfo and power that Satan haid over thame, telling thame that he wes Cryft, and foliciting thame to interteny and imbrace him as they haid done formarlie; with dyveris uther paffages, promefing thame profperitie in the world, and fpeaking thefe wordis to thame, 'Behold a man that hath told me all thinges that evir I haif done, Is not this Chryft?'. With thir and mony utheris the lyke, this evill fpirite prevaillit with much pepill, and chargit thame to deny all minifteriall teaching and ordinances, togidder with all notionall knawledge formarlie gayned by ufe of fuch meanis, to becum as thocht thai haid nevir learned any thing thairby favinglie, and to lay ane new ground work, viz. to be taught of God within ourfelffis, by wayting upone ane inward licht, which he gave out to ly low hidden under the earth, viz. the old man which is of the earth, earthlie;—and much moir.

22 Januar. The Protector raifit the Parliament holdin at Lundoun by the Eftaites and Commiffioneris of all the thrie natiounes, and difchargit

thair farder meetingis, and *merito*, becaus thai ſpent much tyme, evin fyve monethis, without acting or doing any guid for the public.

14 Februar. Ane woman execute in Edinburgh, for inceſt with hir awin brother, and for murther of the chyld borne in this inceſt.

26 Februar 1655, being Monday, Capitane Gordoun ane prettie gentillman cumelie and weill aperrelled, wes hangit at the Croce of Edinburgh, for being in company with Major Middletoun. And being takin priſſoner by the Engliſches and engadgeing with thame, he thaireftir returned to the Scottis companyes; and being the ſecund tyme apprehendit by the Engliſches, he was condempnit to die; and ſo wes hangit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh the day foirſaid:—a pretty gentillman of much worth.

Memento. This moneth of Februar 1655, wes exceiding foull and filthie wether, ſo that nather plewing, harrowing, nor ſawing could be haid for the great and frequent raynes that fell out. It is thocht, that this moneth of Februar and a pairt of Marche following producit moir weit and foull weather nor the twa yeiris preceiding, viz. the yeiris of our Lord 1653 and 1654, theſe two yeiris being exceiding het and dry yeiris, and abundantlie fruitfull.

All ſoirtes of vituall at this tyme, viz. in Januar, Februar, and Marche, 1655, wer exceiding chaip, the boll of quheit in many pairtes not paſſing four pundis, the boll beir als much and les, the boll of corne , the boll of peis , the boll of meill fyftie ſchillingis Scottis, and the boll of peis meill at threttie twa ſchillingis Scottis; yit the drinking beir and aill wer exceiding deir, viz. trippence the Scottis pynt. The reaſoun of this dearth was the public ceſs impoſit thairon for intertenament of the Engliſche ſodgeris, the ceſs of every pynt being a Scottis plak.

It wald be notit that, ſince the laſt day of Julij 1654, thair wes not a ſitting Seſſioun for all this laſt winter. The Parliament of England wes ſitting; and Hie Court of Juſtice did not ſitt, except ſum three Judges ſat for paſſing of billis, and for diſcuſſing of ſum old actiounes, quhilk did ly over twa yeiris befoir or thairby.

This moneth of Februar 1655, being ſo exceiding foull and ſtormie,

did caſt out in the end of that moneth, and in the moneth of Marche thaireftir, mony thowſandis of deid eillis, upone the dry land, on both ſydes of the North Loch of Edinburgh, to the admiratioun of many.

Upone ſuſpicioun of a revolutioun in England, thair paſt fra this toun of Edinburgh and uther pairtes to England, ſindry companeyis of Engliſche ſodgeris, ſent for by the Protectoris ordour. They marched upone the 16 and 17 dayis of Marche 1655. Thair marche wes 20 myles everie day.

Uther companeyis alſo of the Inglifches, both hors and fute, went to the north, to mak thair power thair in the north of Scotland ſure. The reſſoun of this revolutioun, as wes ſurelie reportit, wes the diſcontentment the pepill of all the thrie natiounes haid of the preſent governament, by his Heynes Oliver, Lord Protector, into [a] ſingle perſone; and of a report, that the Duke of York haid gevin out to ſum freindis heir in Scotland and England, to be in reddines to pas into England to meit his brother, the titular Scottis king, thair in the head of ane airmy.

For this caus, thair wes fyve thowſand fute and twa hundreth hors raiſit in Lundoun by the Protectoris directioun; and all horſes in and about Lundoun, and much airmes wer ſeaſed upone by his Heynes the Protector and his counſell, to prevent ony ryſing. Notwithſtanding quhairof, ſindrie cavillearis did ryſe in many pairtes of the ſchyres of England, and dominioun of Wayles, for the King; proclamed him in many pairtes of the land, ſet upone ſum ſindry judges of theſe ſchyres, robbit and ſpoyled thame, and forcit thame to declair Charles to be thair King; ilkane of thame refuiſand wer put out of thair boundis, quhair the cavilearis proclamed him King.

The repoirt than wes gevin out that the King was about Lundoun. This repoirt being maid, it wes queſtioned, in quhat place he could be. It wes anſuerit that, gif he was in England, he was doutles in bedlam as a madman.

Sindrie cavelearis come to Saliſburrie on the tent of Marche 1655, being Settirday, and maid thair randevous the morne thaireftir, and upone morn thaireftir following, being Monday, airlie about 7 a clok, and wold haif forcit the commanderis thair to haif proclamed Charles Stewart King;

quhilk the governor refuiſing, they woundit him in ſeverall pairtes of his body, cuttit him over the face with a ſword, and knokit him over the heid with a piſtoll; yit he told thame that he ſould los his lyff befoir he did it; and altho he offerit thame much money and uther offeris, yit they tuik him away with thame priſſoner. Eftir they haid abuſed the judges in many pairtes of the natioun, they paſt to the jeayles and put the priſſoneris for dettis, and theves and malefactouris bund with yrnes, to libertie; monted all theſe quho wald joyne with thame, and went abroad eftir they haid proclamed Charles King, being onlie about 200 men. From thence they went to Bamfoord, incuraging thair followeris that thair cheiff leader wes cumming from France with ten thowſand men. Much moir of this kind may be fund in the Engliſche Diurnell, callit the Lundoun Diurnell, being of greateſt credite.

21 Marche 1655. A ſmith in Fyff was hangit on the Caſtellhill of Edinburgh, for muthering of his awin wyff, being intyſit thairto by ane huir, quha promeiſt to mary him, ſa ſone as ſcho ſould be removed by death.

26 Marche 1655. Mr. Patrik Maxwell, ane arrant decevar, wes brocht to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, quhair a pillorie wes erectit, gairdit and convoyed with a company of ſodgeris; and thair, eftir ane full houris ſtanding on that pillorie, with his heid and handis lyand out at hoillis cuttit out for that end, his rycht lug was cuttit af; and thaireftir careyit over to the toun of St. Johnneſtoun, quhair ane uther pillorie wes erectit, on the quhilk the uther left lug wes cuttit af him. The caus heirof was this; that he haid gevin out fals calumneis and leyis aganes Collonell Daniell, governour of Peirth. Bot the treuth is, he was ane notorious decevar, and ane intelligencer, ſumtyme for the Engliſches, uther tymes for the Scottis, and decevand both of thame; beſyde mony uther prankis quhilk wer tedious to writt.

This commotioun in England maid the Engliſche Judges and commanding officeris to haif the moir ſingle ey to the effaires of this natioun, both of kirk and ſtait; and thairfoir of new diſchargit praying for the lait King, and gave out this Proclamatioun following.

BY THE COMMISSIONERIS FOR VISITING THE UNIVERSITEIS, COLLEGES, AND SCHOOLES OF LEARNING IN SCOTLAND.

QUHAIRAS by our former Proclamatioun, bearing dait the secound day of August 1653, all ministeris, and utheris ar prohibite to pray for, or preach upone the interest of the pretendit King of Scotland, and eftir so long wayting with patience, we hoped at last to haif sene the peaceable fruites of obedience to the present governament; but in steid thairof, finding that severall ministeris in this natioun continue to keip the interest of Charles Stewart alive in the hartis of the pepill, by putting thame in mynd of him in thair daylie publict prayeris and preaching, (quhome God hath signally rejectit from having any autoritie over the subjectis of this Commounwealth;) quhairby the handis of Malignantis hath bene strenthened, expence and truble to this Commounwealth much incresed, many peceable spirites in danger to be discomposed, and thair hartis drawn of from this present governament, We do thairfoir heirby, (in the name of his Heynes, the Lord Protector of this Commounwealth,) prohibite all and every persone in this natioun, from and eftir the day of the publicatioun heirof, to pay, or to caus be payed any maner of stipend, mantenance, or arraeris thairof, to ony such minister as hath alreddie, or sall heireftir, by praying for the pretendit King, contravene and contemne our foirsaid proclamation; And of this we requyre all maner of persones to tak notice, as they will avoyd the censure of contemneris of the present autoritie, or wold not incur such penalties as the Commissioneris sall think fitt. And to the end that nane pretend ignorance heirof, we do heirby requyre all Schirreffis of this natioun, to caus this our Ordour to be furthwith publisched and proclamed within the cheiff mercat tounes or burroughes within the respective jurisdictiounes; and that cair be takin that it be sent to the severall paroches and buroghes, to be thair publictlie affixt on the dures of thair churches and mercat croces.

Gevin under our handis at Dalkeith the 26 day of Marche 1655.

(Subscryvit thus) GEORGE MONK.

ED. MOSLEY. HEN. GOODERE. ED. SYLER.

In Marche and Apryll 1655, thair wer findry perfones dilaitit, accufed, and fum of thame condempnit for inceft and murther, and uther odious crymes. And upone the 10 day of Apryll 1655, ane old man of thriefcoir fyftene yeiris fuffered death and wes hangit in the Caftellhill, for inceft committit with his awin fifter dochter. Thir and mony uther the hynous fynnes of the land produced much takines of Godis wraith; namelie, in this fpring tyme, for all Februar and a great pairt of Marche wer full of havie weittis, cold and ftormie, the lyke quhairof haid not bene mony yeiris befoir; and the reft of that moneth of Marche, and till the 15 of Apryll,

thair wes ſuch abundance of cold froſt, that the froſt in many pairtes buir both hors and man above, throw the land, in the moneth of Apryll.

This luikand judgement lyke, ane faſt wes appoyntit and ſolemplie keipit upone Sonday the 22 day of Apryll; and the Settirday befoir thair wes a preparatioun ſermond in all the churches of Edinburgh. The lyke faſt wes appoyntit throw the haill ſynod of Lothiane. Heir it is to be obſerved, that no ſooner wes this faſt and humiliatioun intimat from the pulpites of Edinburgh, bot it ſeemed (and thair wes no dout) the Lord was weill pleaſed, and it wes his pleſour to tryſt the deſyre of the pepill with fair and ſeaſonable weather.

Laſt of Apryle 1655. The Marſchellis man, quha wes apoynted to haif cuttit Mr. Patrik Maxwell haill lug, bot being buddit [bribed] did onlie cutt af a pairt of his lug, was thairfoir this day brocht to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and ſet upone the pillarie, and thair his lug boirit for not obeying his commiſſioun in that poynt.

It is formerlie recordit, how that the cavileiris in England did ryſe in airmes in many pairtes of the cuntrie, proclamyng Charles King of England, and conſtrayning much pepill to follow thame, for re-eſtabliſching that familie, and plotting aganes the Protector. Theſe plottis being diſcovered, ſindrie of the plotteris wer takin, impriſſoned, drawin, hangit, and beheidit to the terrour of utheris.

22 Maij. The Lord Lorne, the Laird of M'Nachtane, and ſum utheris ſpeciall men in the Heylandis, come in to the Generall Monk, and ſubmittit thameſelffis to the Protector; be reſſoun quhairof much peace and quyetnes followit.

The damnable perſones callit Quakeris did ryſe in all pairtes of the thrie natiounes, as is befoir mentioned. Among utheris of that ſoirt, thair wer twa Quakeris come in to Weſtminſter Hall in the morning, quhill the Judges wer ſitting on the binſche, and oppinlie declaired thair opinniones to this purpos. Firſt, That the Scriptures in the Old and New Teſtamentis ar not the word of the Lord. 2. That the Scriptures are not the

trew licht to ſalvatioun. 3. That all men quhoſoevir ar inlichtned with the trew licht, and is not confyned to the elect onlie. 4. That thair is no ſuch place as Hevin and Hell, in quhich our bodyis, being rottin in the grave, ſalbe raiſed up agane, and to leave [live] to eternitie in. 5. That our bodyes quhich die, and ar bureyed, and turne to duſt, ſall not be raiſed any moir to leave eftirward. This wes done the 14 of Maij 1655.

At this tyme, viz. in May 1655, report come heir to England and Scotland, that, in Savoy the Duke haid cauſit ſindrie miniſteris to be hangit, and ſindrie religious and godlie Proteſtantes to be maſſacred and perſequute, with thair wyfes and chyldrene, for the caus of religioun, at the inſtigatioun of certane Jeſuites in Savoy, quho call thameſelffis the Congregatioun for propogating the Catholik faith, eftir thair old maner of propogatioun by maſſacres and murtheris. It wes reportit, thair wer mony hundrethis hangit and murthered.

12 Maij 1655. A new Counſell agreyit upone at Weſtminſter, to be ſent heir to Scotland, for managing of the governament heir under his Heynes the Lord Protector; bot it wes marrit, as heireftir ſalbe noted.

Great fyres in ſundrie pairtes of England, to the vaſtatioun of ſindry perſones eſtaites thair; for the quhilk a faſt keipit at Lundoun in conſideratioun of the ſaidis fyres in and about Lundoun.

At this tyme alſo, thair wes great preparatioun by the King of Swadin for the warris. Repoirt paſt, that his intentioun wes to tak upone him the name and tytill of Guſtavus, and Protectour of the Proteſtant Staites and Princes in Germany, and all utheris of the ſame profeſſioun amongs thame. Report alſo at this tyme wes gevin out, that the princes of the Empyre and Hans-tounes wes of intentioun to joyne with him in thair forces, to hinder the Emperor to croun his ſone King of the Romanes and Bohemia; his deſigne being to mak the Empyre hereditarie in the Hous of Auſtria, quhairin the Princes intend to oppoſe him, deſyring that it might be elective according to the tenour of that inſtrument callit the Goldin Bull.

About this tyme, viz. in the monethis of Junij and Julij I^{m}. Vj^{c}. fyftie-fyve yeiris, thair fell out frequent accidentall fyres, both in Scotland and

England; bot ſpeciallie at this tyme in England, to the overthrow of many famileis within that natioun of England. [1]

It is to be rememberit, that all the laſt ſomer in anno 1654, and all this laſt winter and ſomer in anno 1655, thair wes no ſitting Seſſioun in Edinburgh, nor no calling of Actiounes be reſſoun of the abſens of the Judges, viz. Judge Smith, Judge Swintoun, and Judge Lokhart being at Lundoun imployed as Commiſſioneris from Scotland to the Parliament of England.

The Counſell of England, upone advertiſement of ane public diſpute, to haiff bene at Paullis, quhidder Cryſt be Almichtie God, ſent a letter to the Lord Maior to ſuppres all meeting for that purpos.

Ane woman at ane Quakeris meeting wes ſtronglie takin poſſeſt, in Suffok, and careyed home diſtracted. Scho is ſenſyne deid, and befoir hir death ſcho cryed out, of devillis, 'O guid devillis, do not beat out my eyes!' and wes viſiblie ſene, by utheris, to flap hir on the face; and ſumthing ran up and doun in hir body under the ſkin, that bellowed in hir lyke a calff.

The 7 of Julij 1655, the Commiſſioneris of burrowis met at Edinburgh, according to thair former cuſtome and liberteis, acting theſe materis that concernit the weill of frie burrowis, without truble or interruptioun offerit by the Engliſches.

It wald be rememberit, that theſe ſex yeiris laſt paſt the holy and bliſſed Communioun of the bliſſed body of our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chryſt wes not celebrat within the toun of Edinburgh, nather yit within mony uther pairtes of the cuntrey, be reſſoun of the trubles and ſad conditioun of the land, and inward diviſiounes, among the miniſtrie and pepill in Scotland, in thair judgementis and opiniounes, till the end of Julij 1655. At quhilk tyme, viz. the laſt Sonday of that moneth, and the firſt Sonday of Auguſt following, 1655, that halie ordinance wes miniſtrat in all the kirkis of Edinburgh, and in ſindrie uther kirkis about; bot from this halie table at

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[1] This paragraph has been written upon a separate paper, and pasted over some lines which give an account of "Ane strange monster, (a calf with two heads,) as wes reported," June 1654; "bot it did kyth fals and feinzeit."

Edinburgh wer difchargit all public malignantis, notorious, fcandalous, and prophane perfones, as alfo ignorantes, and fuch as did not countenance with thair prefence the meetinges at the examinatiounes of the pepill preceding; and fo at this tyme much pepill wer debarrit.

Eftir this, viz. the fevint day of Auguft 1655, the Erle of Traquair wes pannelled and accufed befoir the Criminall Court for perjurie, at the inftance of his Sone in law, quha mareyed his dochter.

Farder, it wald be remembred, that at this tyme, viz. both befoir Lambes and thaireftir, in this anno 1655, thair fell out extraordiner fchoures of weit and rayne, quhairof the lyke wes feldome fene, continuing mony nyghtes and dayis togidder without intermiffioun, to the great deftruction of that crop and cornes than growand, batterand the famin to the ground, and deftroyand alluterlie all the crop of peyis. This unfeafonable feafone pat mony in fear of dearth and famyne, and juftlie; becaus plentie of victuell wes comptit a plaig to many, quha haiffing great ftoir of victuell, could not haiff fuch pryces thairfoir as in the lait yeiris preceding. For thefe thrie yeiris bypaft, the victuell of all foirtes wes exceiding chaipe by expectatioun, viz. the beft peck of meill in the mercat of Edinburgh being fauld and bocht for ane groat, and fumtyme for thrie fchilling and ane plak; and being bocht in bollis wes fumtyme fauld for fyftie fchilling, and fum uther tymes for xlviij s; the boll of quheit for four pund; the boll beir four pund, and much les in fum pairtes; and fo the reft accordinglie. Bot immediatlie eftir this extraordiner rayne, the mercattis did ryfe, for this unfeafonable weddir pat mony in fear of dearth and famyne. Quhairupone the Miniftrie, and thair committee heir at Edinburgh for the tyme, appointit a folempne faft and a day of humiliation to be upone Thurfday the 16 of Auguft; quhilk wes folemplie keipit in all the kirkes of Edinburgh, and in findrie uther kirkis abroad. Quhat guid fuccefs and bliffing the Lord falbe pleafit to grant to this faft and humiliatioun, it falbe obfervit in the awin place.

Bot this pretendit humiliatioun wes not fincere nor fra the hart. The pepill war not richtlie humbled; thair wes no fervent prayer; the Lordis face wes not erneftlie focht: bot as a pepill without fence or motioun,

they enterit the churches, and went away as they come, and without the bliſſing expectit; as wes evident by the Lordis frowning countenance and augmentatioun of the rayne, quhilk daylie increſt, and ſumtymes thrie dayis and thrie nyghtes togidder without intermiſſioun, continuing ſa by the ſpace of many dayis quhill the 15 day of September; eftir quhilk day thair wes much fair weather, as ſalbe notit in the awin place.

In the moneth of Auguſt 1655, thair wes ane petitioun gevin in to the Lord Protector by the frieholderis and weill affected pepill of the Commounwealth of England, craveand that the Lord Protectour, as thair cheiff magiſtrat and Lord paramount in place of the lait King; yeilding, geving up, and granting to him, his aires and ſucceſſouris, the ſame honor, obedience, and truſt, that the King lauchfullie haid; humelie praying Oliver to accept thairof, and furthwith to be ſo proclamed and publiſched throghout all theſe natiounes; and in all grantis, proceſſis, and uther thinges, to expres the yeir of governament, as it hath bene accuſtomed; and in the meantyme for the preſent, till a Parliament may be callit and convenit, they conſtitute and ordaned his Heynes thair repreſentative, autorizing him to exerciſe the legiſlative power for the purpoſes foirſaidis: And in conſideratioun of his acceptance thairof, they promeis by wrytinges under thair reſpective handis and ſealles, to grant unto his Heynes, his aires and ſucceſſores, ſum rentis out of thair reſpective landis and eſtaites; and to do homage and fealtie to his Heynes, and mutuallie to aſſiſt him, his aires, and ſucceſſoures in all tymes of danger and truble;—and much moir to this purpos.

At this tyme alſo, viz. in Julij and Auguſt 1655, the King of Swadenes airmy conſiſtand of 40,000 men, under the conduct of Generall Wittinberg, enterit into Poland, and hes conqueiſt the maiſt pairt thairof, gif not the haill, without ſtraik of ſword; the maiſt pairt of the Poles forces being joyned with thame, fyftene thowſand Poalles in one day renunceand thair alledgeance to the king of Poill, and came in under the tuitioun and protectioun of the King of Sweden thair ſoverane. This wes done befoir the fyftene day of Julij 1655. The reſt yeildit faithfull obedience in ample maner, as wes heirtofor yeildit unto the kinges of Poland; as wes than ventit.

It is befoir this tyme recordit, that Mr. Patrik Gillefpie, Mr. James Guthrie, and Mr. James Sympfoun, minifteris, wer depofed by the Generall Affemblie convenit at St. Androis and Dundie in the moneth of Julij 1651. The caus of thair depofitioun wes for Protefting aganes the lauchfulnes of that Affemblie and utheris preceding. Eftir this, his Heynes the Lord Protector, Oliver Cromwell, being informed of Mr. Patrikis difpofitioun, wes pleafit to fend for him to Lundoun concerning the effaires of the Church. This wes done in the moneth of Apryll 1654. Eftir Mr. Patrikis cumming to Court, thair wes commiffioun grantit to him and to Mr. Johnne Menzeis, and fum utheris of the Miniftrie, for ordoring of the Church effaires. The reft of the Miniftrie of Scotland, except thefe of Mr. Patrikis awin temper, wer heirwith heichlie offendit; quhich being perfavit be Mr. Patrik, [he] did abftene fra putting his power and commiffioun to executioun; quhill, that at a meeting of thefe quhome they do call Remonftratouris or Proteftatouris, in the begynning of September 1655, it wes appoyntit, that Mr. Johnne Sterling, ane of the ordiner minifteris at Edinburgh, fould teach in his awin turne, being the ordiner day fallin to him be divifioun. Mr. Johnne Sterling, being one of Mr. Patrikis awin cunzie and difpofitioun, did fecreitlie imploy Mr. Patrik to teach and preache for him in the Weft kirk of Edinburgh that day, not without his awin advyfe and confent, as being refolvit fo to do. The reft of the miniftrie being informed that he was to teache that day, viz. on Thurfday the fext of September, wer all abfent, and wald not countenance his preaching, except Mr. Robert Traill, ane alfo of the number of the Proteftatoris. Mr. Patrik, at his cuming to the pulpitt, wes interruptit by ane of the lait Kinges fervandis callit Capitane Melvill, quha, fitting neir to the pulpitt, did ryfe and call to him, faying, "Mr. Gillefpy, how dar ye cum thair to the pulpitt to teache and preache? Ye aucht not to cum thair, becaus ye ar depofed from the miniftrie by the Generall Affemblie, and ye haif bene ane enymie and traitour both to kirk and kingdome!" and fum moir to that purpos. And with this he rais and went out of the church, and findry utheris with him, alledgeand that he aucht not to be hard in pulpite, being a depofed minifter. Yit Mr. Patrik Gillefpy, not being much

daſched, procedit, and eftir a ſchoirt prayer red his text, quhilk wes the 29 verſe of the 26 chaptour of the Actis of the Apoſtles, in thir wordis, 'And Paull ſaid, I wald to God that not onlie thow, bot alſo all that heir me this day, war both [almoſt] and altogidder ſuch as I am, except theſe bandis.'

Upone the 12 day of September anno 1655, the Lord Broghill, preſident of the counſell of Scotland, come heir to Edinburgh the day foirſaid; quha, with the reſt of that counſell, convenit and ſat doun every lauchfull day twyſe a day, both befoir and in the eftir nune, acting diligentlie theſe buſſines that concernit that Heich judicatorie.

The names of the perſones of this Heigh judicatorie as followis:—Lord Broghell, preſident of this heigh counſell of Scotland, of the ſurname of Boyd [Boyle], Generall Monk, Lord Howard, Sir Edward Roddis, Judge Swyntoun, Judge Lokhart, Colonell Scroup, Colonell Whythame; Mr. Downing, Eſq. clerk of counſell, Maiſter Lock his depute.—Followis this firſt Act and Proclamatioun emittit by this new counſell of ſtait.

A DECLARATIOUN OF HIS HEYNES COUNSELL IN SCOTLAND FOR THE ELECTIOUN OF MAGISTRATES.

QUHAIRAS by ane Ordinance of his Heynes the Lord Protector of the Commounwealth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and dominiounes thairunto belonging, bering dait the 12 of Apryll 1654, Scotland is united in ane Commounwealth with England, and thairin it appeirs that the schyres and burghes of Scotland, by their deputeis convened at Dalkeith, and agane at Edinburgh, did befoir the then Commissioneris of Parliament, accept of the said Unioun and assent thairunto, and did prommeis to leave peceablie under, and in obedience to the autoritie of the Commounwealth of England exercised in Scotland. And quhairas by ane uther Ordinance of his Heynes, intituled, 'Ane Ordinance of Pardoun and Grace to the Pepill in Scotland,' it is desyred, that thai may be maid equall schareris with these in England in the present satlement of peace, libertie, and propertie, with all uther privileges of a frie pepill. The Counsell, in pursuance thairof, taking all the premissis into thair consideratioun, as also the many prejudices that may aryse to the good pepill, burgessis and inhabitantes of the severall citeis, burghes, and incorporatiounes within this natioun, from the want of the dew nominatioun and electioun of thair respective magistrates according to thair lawis and customes; and to the end the inhabitantes of the saidis citeis, burghes, and tounes may resaue all dew incurage-mentis, and haif governament and justice richteouslie administrat unto thame, do declare that all prohibitiounes to electiounes of magistrates are takin af, and that all citeis, burghes, and

tounes corporat in Scotland, to quhome the privilege of chusing of magistrates belongs, from hencefurth meet and convene for that end within thair respective citeis, burghes, and tounes and thair proceid to the dew and lauchtfull nominatioun of thair respective magistrates; quhairin the said Counsell expectis dew and particular cair be takin that no persone be chosin quho is dangerous to the Commounwealth, dissafectit to the present governament, or scandalous in lyf and conversatioun; quhich persones qualifyed, deulie electit, and chosin as is afoirsaid, ar, and salbe the magistrates for the ensewing yeir. And the Counsell do farder lykewyse declair, that in cais this Declaratioun sall not cum so soone to all the burghes as that thai may elect thair magistrates by the tymes limited in thair charteris respectivelie; that in such caice, such burghes not having such tymelie notice thairof, may proceid to the electioun of magistrates for thair burghes respectivelie, as afoirsaid, that day fourtnicht; provyded alwayis, that in the oath of thair faithfull administration of justice, and in all uther caices quhair formarlie the name or style of King, or Keiparis of the libertie of England, hath bene used in the exercise of the afoirsaid governament of the said citeis, burghes, and tounes, the name of his Heynes, the Lord Protector of the Commounwealth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and dominiounes thairto belonging, be inserted and used.

This acted the 24 day of September 1655 at his Heynes Counfell in Edinburgh, and thaireftir proclamed the 26 day of the famyn moneth at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh with great folempnitie.

Ane uther Act of Counfell publeift and proclamed at Edinburgh Croce the firft day of October 1655, [anent the Miniftrie, takand af and making null all former fynes and penalties incurrit be thame for praying for the lait King,] intitulat,

BY HIS HIENES COUNSELL IN SCOTLAND FOR THE GOVERNAMENT THAIROF.

ALTHOGH the said Counsell have with sum truble observed, that dyveris Ministeris of this natioun continue to pray in publict for the pretendit King, notwithstanding the dangerous tendenceis and reputed prohibitiones thairof; yitt, in regaird the principall, quhich, throgh mercy they desyre to walk by, oblissis thame to great patience and tendernes towardis these quhich profess christianitie; and that all men may see this reull is not onlie thair professioun, bot, by the Lordis assistances albe thair practise; as also, that it is his Heynes pleasure, and thair intentioun, that no fair way be left unassayed, gif God sall see it good, to unite hartis, als weill as cuntreyis, and to gayne these quho are to be wroght upone, quho sall evidence a desyre of leaving peaceablie and submissivelie: They do thairfoir seriouslie and earnestlie intreat all such ministeris throwghly to weigh and considder quhat these lait signall dispensatiounes of Providence do requyre at thair handis, quhairby (gif possiblie) such as by having prayed, as befoirsaid, have occasioned suspitioun in, and offence unto, these in autoritie, may be won from

repeating the lyke in the future; And, that quhat yeilding salbe gevin thairin may apeir to spring from convictioun, and not from any uther inferiour motive, the said Councell do heirby tak af, and mak null, all former penalteis and restraintes denuncit aganes such as prayed for the pretendit lait King, and will pacientlie expect, till the fyft of November nixt, quhat good effectis this tendernes will produce; quhairin as they sall hartlie rejoyce, gif the Lord mak the event ansuer the desyred expectatioun, so gif it doeth not, they beleive thai salbe accompted blameles, gif afterwardis they persew those wayis, quhich God sall put in thair hartis, for preserving the quyet of this natioun, or quhich sall appeir to thame conducing unto that end. Gevin at Edinburgh the 27 of September 1655.

Signed in the name and by ordour of the Councell.

(Sic Subr.) BROGHILL, President.

The foirſaid 26 day of September, the Act and Ordinance anent the excyſe of all guidis, geir, merchandice, alſweill native commoditeis, as of all uther guidis, geir, and merchandice imported and exportit to and from this natioun of Scotland, wes proclamed and publeiſt at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, the day foirſaid. And in reſpect the Act and Ordinance maid thair anent is lairge, and contenis much paper, quhairfoir, I refer the reidar to theſe prented paperis daylie ventit and ſauld throw the cheifeſt tounes and citeis of Scotland; quhilk contenis theſe particularis.(2)

. . . . . .

It is formarlie noted, in the paſſages paſt in anno 1652, how that the Magiſtrates of all ſpeciall burghes in Scotland wer electit and choſin in the moneth of Marche 1652, quhilkis magiſtrates continued in office, without chaynge, till this laſt Michaelmes 1655; at quhilk tyme, thair wes ane Proclamatioun emittit for ane frie electioun within all the cities, burghes and tounes in Scotland.

Eftir quhich Proclamatioun, the perſones following wer electit magiſtrates within the burgh of Edinburgh, for ſerving for ane yeir following, viz. Andro Ramſay, proveſt; Johnne Jowſie, Johnne Marjoribanks, Andro Bryſoun, and Williame Reid, bailleis; David Wilkie, dean of the gild;

(2) The "particularis" here selected are merely the names of certain articles, without specifying the Rates of Excise. Either this or a similar "Act of Excise and New Impost" is printed in Scobell's Collection of Ordinances, under the year 1656, p. 453.

Archibald Ker, thefaurer: Robert Murray, merchand burges of Edinburgh, and Alexander Peiris, induellar in the Cannogait, bailleis of the Cannogait: Johnne Denholme, and William Wachop, bailleis of Leith.

And becaus of my relatioun to the toun of Glafgow, quhairin I wes borne and bred, I thocht guid to record the names of thefe quha wer ele&it magiftrates for that yeir following, fra this laft Michaelmes 1655, to that tyme xij moneth, to witt, Johnne Anderfone callit of Wodfyde, proveft; Johnne Walkinfhaw merchand, Johnne Anderfone callit of Dowhill, and Williame Neilfoun, bailleis; Johnne Bell, deane of the gild; Walter Neilfoun, dekin convenar; and Matho Aikene, thefaurer.

The Prefes and the remanent memberis of the great Counfall did caus alter much of the Parliament Hous, and did caus hing the Over hous with riche hingeris, in September 1655, and removit thefe roumes thairintill appoyntit for paffing of the billis, and figneting of letters. So wes alfo the Lower hous diligatlie hung.

Eftir publicatioun of the former laft A&, maid and emittit by the great Counfall of ftait, difcharging the Miniftrie to pray for the lait King, the Miniftrie heir at Edinburgh and of the prefbytereis about, taking the danger that mycht enfew to thair ferious confideratioun, in cais they fould diffobey the Counfellis ordouris thairfoir, at thair meeting upone a Fryday the fyft of O&tober 1655, it wes concludit amongis thame, that thair fould be no publi& prayeris thaireftir for the King.

Lykeas upone Sonday thaireftir, being the fourtene day of O&tober, Mr. Patrik Gillefpy, minifter at Glafgow, did preache in the eiftmeft kirk of Edinburgh; quha, in his prayer eftir fermound, did erneftlie pray for his Heynes the Lord Prote&or, and for a bliffing to all his proceidingis: and this wes the firft Scottis minifter that did publi&lie pray for him within Scotland.

24 O&tober 1655. At this tyme, and befoir for a great fpace, the United Provinces of Holand being vifited with the peftilence, thairfoir, the Heigh Counfall heir in Scotland difcharged the importing of fchippis and guidis cumming heir fra thefe pairtes to ony of our Scottis fea portes and harberis, untill thai wer fearched and tryed.

It is formarlie ſchawin, how that Mr. Patrik Gilleſpy, miniſter at Glaſgow, being at the Court of England in the moneth of Auguſt 1654, thair wes a commiſſioun grantit to him and ſum of his bretherene, in the particularis following, quhilk wes now, this 24 of October 1655 yeiris, proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh; quhairof a ſchoirt abridgement followis. (3)

A Declaration of his Highnes Council in Scotland, for the Government thereof, concerning an Ordinance of his Highnes, dated the eighth day of August 1654. Whereunto is annexed the said Ordinance.

His Highnesse, being throughly sensible, that whatsoever Union of nations is made where the true Religion is not the foundation thereof, it will prove tottering and unstable; hath, therefore, expressely commanded his Councill here to endeavour the promoting the preaching of the Gospel, and the power of true religion and holinesse; and to take care that the usuall maintenance here be received and enjoyed by such ministers as are of a holy and unblameable conversation, disposed to live peaceably under the present government, and who for the Grace of God in them, and for their knowledge and utterance, are able and fit to preach the Gospel, and shall be approved, according to an Ordinance of his Highness, of the eight of August 1654, entituled, An Ordinance for the better support of the Universities in Scotland, and encouraging of public Preachers there; all which, laying a double duty upon the said Councill, to promote the true religion in soundnes of faith, and holines of conversation, they shal, through the assistance of the Lord, cheerfully and industriously endeavor the same; but finding that the said Ordinance, of the eighth of August, by reason of the not acting of most of those persons mentioned therein, hath not been put in effectual execution, whereby the good intended by his Highnes to this nation, hath not been derived to them, they have thought fit to declare, that as they shall give all just countenance and encouragement to the persons who shall certifie according to the said Ordinance, and to the persons so certified of, so if they shall not proceed therein, but continue to delay the execution thereof, the said Councill will esteem themselves obliged (by tyes not to be dispensed withall) to promote and set forward so good and necessary a work, in such ways as shall seem best to them to carry it on, both in discharge of their duties unto God, and obedience to his Highnesse; and that all those who are nominated and concerned

(3) Instead of Nicoll's "short abridgment" of this Declaration and Ordinance, as it is a paper of some interest, it has been inserted entire from the original copy, "at Edinburgh, Printed by Christopher Higgins, in Hart's Close, over against the Trone Church, MDCLV." folio, pp. 11.

therein, may yet have a competent time to consider how the said Ordinance may be most effectually pursued in this juncture of affairs, and in order to those good ends, which therein are proposed, the said Council have fixed upon the first of December next, as the time before which they desire those afore-mentioned in the said Ordinance, would proceed thereupon when occasion is offered; and whereas there may be diverse places where some persons may have a freedom and willingnesse to act upon the said Ordinance, and yet cannot actually express the same by reason no persons in their province within that time may stand in need of, or demand such certificates, it is therefore desired in such cases, that by the day above specified, all such persons should declare their readines to act, when the opportunity shalbe presented, whereby if a defect should appear for want of persons to act, the said Councill may speedily take care to supply it with other fit persons who shalbe willing to carry on that desired work; and because the said Ordinance of the eighth of August 1654, hath not yet been printed, and containing in it some other things relating to the better support of the Universities, and encouragement of public Preachers in Scotland, the Councill conceiving it not fit to sever the parts of the said Ordinance in the publication thereof, have appointed the whole Ordinance to be printed herewith. Given at Edinburgh the seventeenth day of October 1655.

Signed in the name and by order of the Councill.

BROGHILL, President.

An Ordinance for the better support of the Universities in Scotland, and encouragement of Publik Preachers there.

His Highnesse the Lord Protector taking into consideration the great advantage which may redound to the people of this Commonwealth, inhabiting in Scotland, that the Universities there should receive both countenance and encouragement, and be provided for with competent maintenance for the members of the said Universities, for the better training up of youth in piety and good literature; doth ordain, and be it ordained by his Highnesse, by and with the consent of his Council, that the superiorities of all and singular the lands belonging to the late Bishoprick of Galloway, Abbacy of Tungland, Priory of Whithorn, and Abbacy of Glenluce, and all other lands annexed and appertaining to the said Bishoprick, together with all few-farmes, few-duties, kains, customs, and casualties thereunto belonging, accrewing, or which shall accrew; as also, the superiorities of the whole teinds, parsonage, and vicarage, teind-duties, and all other duties, of all and sundry the churches and parishes of and belonging to the said late Bishoprick, Abbacy or Priory, where ever the same lye, and by whatsoever name or designation the same be known, (excepting the superiority of the Deanry of the Chaplin of Striveling), be, and are hereby, and shall from henceforth be adjudged, deemed, and taken to be given, granted, doted, mortified, and disposed to the University of Glasgow,

and the Principal, Professors, and Regents thereof, and their successors for ever, with power to the Principal, Professors, and Regents of the said University, present and in time to come, and their successors, to receive resignations, enter the few-holders, tenants, and all others formerly called vassals of the said late Bishoprick, Abbacies and Priory, to their respective lands, by charters of resignation, confirmation, or otherwise, to compound, transact, and receive fines and compositions for the same, and to do all and every other act and thing touching the same, as any superior or over-lord in Scotland may do to their tenants and few-holders, or others, commonly called vassals, according to law.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that, for the better encouragement of students in the said University, the sum of two hundred marks sterling, yearly, shall be paid out of the first and readiest of the customs of Glasgow, to the Principal, Professors, and Regents of the said University of Glasgow, and their successors for ever, or such person or persons as they shall from time to time appoint to receive the same, to be employed by them and their order, for the education of pious and hopeful young men and students of theology and phylosophy in the said University; and that the collectors and receivers of the said customs for the time being, shall pay the said yearly sum of two hundred marks sterling, by quarterly payments, accordingly, and shall be allowed the same upon their accompts, the first payment to be made at or upon the first day of December next.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the superiorities of the lands belonging to the late Bishoprick of Aberdeen, that is to say, the superiorities of the lands of Aberdeen, formerly called the Barony of Aberdeen, of the lands of Murthill, Fetterner, Clett, Tallienessell, Daviot, Reine, and Beirse, all lying within the Sheriffdome of Aberdeen; as also, the lands of Fordice and Murtlawh, lying within the Sheriffedome of Bamff, together with the superiority of the acres of Old Aberdeen, and of all other lands, tenements, houses, with the appurtenances formerly belonging to the said late Bishoprick of Aberdeen, the few-farms, few-duties, kains, customs, casualties, teins, parsonage, and vicarage, tend-duties, and all other duties of the lands, churches, and parishes aforesaid, together with other duties of the church of Maucher and Nicholas, and of all other kirks and parishes which formerly belonged to the said Bishoprick, together with the tenths of the salmon fishing, and other fishings upon the waters of Dee and Done, or on the sea, or any other places formerly belonging to the said Bishoprick, together with the whole fruits, teinds, church-rents, and other duties any way belonging to the temporality or spirituality of the said Bishoprick, be given, granted, doted, and mortified to the said University of Aberdeen, the Principals, Professors, Regents, and remanent members thereof, and their successors for ever, in manner following, (that is to say), to the Colledge of Old Aberdeen, two parts in three to be divided, and to the Colledge of New Aberdeen, one third part in three to be divided, with power to the Principals, Professors, Regents, and remanent Members of the said University, according to their proportion and division aforesaid, present and to come, and to their successors for ever, to receive resigna-

tions, enter the few-holders, tenants, and all others, formerly called vassals, of the said Bishoprick lands, and other the premises, by charters of resignation, confirmation, or otherwise to compound, transact, and agree about the fines and compositions due for the same, and to receive and take up the same; and to do all and every other act and thing therein, that any superior or over-lord in Scotland may do to their few-holders, tenants, and all others commonly called vassals, according to law in such cases; and in respect of the incompetency of the maintenance of the masters, professors, and other the members of the said University, and especially of the said Colledge of New Aberdeen, be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the sum of two hundred marks sterling by the year, out of the first and readiest of the customes of Aberdeen, shall be from henceforth paid unto the Principals, Professors, and other the Members of the said University, and their successors for ever, or to such person and persons as they shall from time to time appoint, to be paid quarterly, by even and equall portions, to be imployed for the augmentation of the provisions and maintenance of the Principals, Professors, Regents, and remanent Members of the said University of Aberdeen, in manner following, (that is to say), two parts thereof to the said Colledge of New Aberdeen, and the other third part to the Colledge of Old Aberdeen; and that the collectors and receivers of the said customs, for the time being, shall pay the same accordingly: Provided always, That the Principals of either of the said Colledges, shall have twice as much added to their provisions out of the said augmentation or yearly sum, as is added to the provision of other Professors and Members of the respective Colledges, the first payment to be made at or on the first day of December next, and so from thenceforth quarterly.

And for the better propagation of the Gospel, and advancement of Godliness in Scotland, be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the Commissioners for visiting the Universities, Colledges, and Schools of learning in Scotland, do take especiall care that none but godly and able men be authorized by them to enjoy the livings appointed for the Ministry in Scotland; and to that end, that respect be had to the choice of the more sober and godly part of the people, although the same should not prove to be the greater part; and that no person shall be by them authorized, or admitted into any such living or benefice, but such as shall be first certified by the persons hereafter named, for the respective provinces hereafter mentioned, or any four or more of them, whereof two to be ministers, to be a person of a holy and unblameable conversation, disposed to live peaceably under the present government, and who for the Grace of God in him, and for his knowledge and utterance is able and fit to preach the Gospel. Within the provinces of Louthian, Mers and Teviotdale, Master Robert Traile, Master Alexander Levingstone, Master Gilbert Hall, Master John Scot, Master Edward Jamesone, Master John Sinclare, Master John Levingstone, Sir Archibald Johnstone, Sir Andrew Ker, Colonel Gilbert Ker, [George] Dundas of Duddinstone. Within the provinces of Dumfrieze and Galloway, Master Hugh Henderson, Master Samuel Austine, Master Alexander Trumbel, Master Andrew Lawder, Master Samuel

Rowe, Master William Ferguson of Kaitlocke, Earle of Cassilis, Alexander Gordoun of Knockgray. Within the province of Glasgow and Aire, Master John Carstayres, Master Alexander Dunlap, Master John Nevay, Master William Guthery, Master William Adayre Master Thomas Willye, Master Patrick Colvile, Master Francis Ayrd, Master William Somervill, Master Patrick Gillespie, Sir George Maxwell, William Muyre of Glanderstone, Master John Graham, Master John Spreule, George Porterfield. Within the provinces of Perth, Fife, and Angus, Master James Guthery, Master Robert Blaire, Master Samuel Rutherford, Master Alexander Moncrieffe, Master James Simson, Master William Oliphant, Master John Murray, Master William Rait, Sir William Bruce, David Weemes of Fingask, Vicount of Arburthnet. Within the provinces of be-north Angus, Master Robert Keith, Master Duncan Forbes, Master John Rowe, Master Nathaniel Martin, Master Joseph Brody, Master John Menzies, the Lord Brody, the Laird of Eight, Earle of Southerland, Alexander Jeffrey, Master William More, Master Andrew Cant.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the said Commissioners do allow and provide out of the treasury of vacant stipends, or otherwise, as they shall think fit, a competent maintenance, for such ministers who have gathered Congregations in Scotland; and to take care that the stipends of the parochial churches there be imployed to the use of such godly ministers as are free to labour amongst them, in the way of the Churches of Scotland.

And be it further ordained by the authority aforesaid, that the said Commissioners do take care, that such of the ministers of that nation as they shall finde to promote godlinesse, and to endeavour the suppressing of all ungodlinesse, and scandalous practices, whether in the ministry or the people, do receive all due encouragement and assistance; and that they do oppose all such as discountenance the power of godlinesse, and are indulgent to such as are scandalous or prophane.

Henry Scobel, Cl. of the Council.

Passed the Eigth of August, 1654.

Wednesday the 17 of October 1655.

At his Highnesses Council in Edinburgh,

Ordered That this Declaration and Ordinance be forthwith printed and published.

Emanuel Downing, Cl. of the Council.

October 1655. The burdingis of the land at this tyme wer very havie and grevous to be borne; and ſo much the moir becaus of the povertie of the natioun, and laik of money univerſallie throw the haill land.

The excyſe alſo, at this tyme, wes ſet out in ferme to theſe quho did offer maiſt; every ane of the fermeris overbidding another throw the haill

provinces. The cefs alfo wes augmentit and heichted the fyft pairt moir at this tyme nor in the former monethis, notwithftanding that the companyes of the fodgeris wer reducit daylie to ane fewar number nor befoir. Befyde this cefs, thair wes ane new cefs impofit upone the inhabitantes of Edinburgh, for bying of hors and kairtes, for careying away and tranfporting of the filth, muk, and fuilzie out of the cloffis and calfey of Edinburgh, quhich much greived the pepill; and fo much the moir, becaus the pepill refavit no fatisfactioun for thair money, bot the calfey and cloffis continued moir and moir filthie, and no paynes takin for cleynging the ftreitis.

This and uther burdingis grevit the pepill, yit no remeid frome the world, for povertie increft daylie, and the moir povertie the pryde of men much moir aboundit; for at this tyme it wes daylie fene, that gentill women and burgeffis wyffes haid moir gold and filver about thair gown and wylicoat tayles, nor thair hufbandis haid in thair purfes and cofferis; and thairfoir, great judgement was evidently fene upone the land, and the Lordis hand ftretched out ftill.

Primo Novembris 1655. The ordiner Judges appoyntit for adminiftratioun of juftice to the pepill in Scotland convenit in the Parliament Hous; and, eftir the pepill of the land haid long attendit the Counfellis plefour anent the nominatioun of maa judges, it wes thair plefure to continue Judge Smith, Judge Moyflie, Judge Laurence, Judge Guidere, Mr. Alexander Peirfoun; and in place of Judge Swyntoun, and Judge Lokhart, they nominat and chufit [Sir James] Leirmonth of Balcomy, and Mr. Andro Ker, ane young advocatt, yit weill gifted, and a fcoler. Williame Downy, and James Broun, wer continued clerkis of Seffioun, and Mr. James Balfour addit to thame to be the thrid clerk.

It is alfo to be rememberit, that Mr. Andro Ramfay, ane of the minifteris at Edinburgh, being depofit be the Generall Affemblie than fitting at Edinburgh in the moneth of Julij 1648, quhidder juftlie or unjuftlie it is not my pairt to judge; bot he was a guid, modeft, learned, and godlie man. He was reftoirit, and his mouth opned to preache the Gofpell, by the Sinod Affemblie now fittand at Edinburgh, upone the aucht day of November

1655, to the great contentment of much pepill, he being known to be a juſt and godlie man, full of pietie and learning, and a man that did not midele with ony civill effaires.

Befoir this tyme, the Inglifche navy haifing invadit ſum Ylandis poſſeſt by the ſubjectis of the King of Spayne in the Weſt Indees, and haiffing laitlie returned with lois both of ſum of thair men and ſchips, and the Protector being of intentioun (as we ar informed) to mak new proviſioun aganeſt the nixt ſpring, to invaid the ſaidis Ylandis; it was thairfoir thocht guid by the Protector and his Counſell to emitt a Declaratioun, intitulat, "A Declaratioun of his Heynes, by the advyſe of his Counſell, ſetting furth, on the behalf of this Commounwelth, the juſtice of thair caus aganeſt Spain."

Upone the 14 day of November 1655, thair wer twa men and twa wemen hangit upone the Caſtell Hill of Edinburgh, for the ſynnes following: firſt, ane man, and his wyff, for murthering of ane Inglis man four yeiris befoir this tyme, quhome they tuik in ludgeing, and did murther him in the nicht for his money; thair conſciencs accuſing thame, they willinglie confeſt eftir four yeiris tyme, come in and frielie offerit thameſelffis to juſtice: the thrid that wes execute was ane woman quha murthered hir awin chyld: the fourt wes ane man quha haid hundit out ane uther, and haid killed a neychtbour, and wes inſtrumentall in this ſlaghter, and alſo wes inſtrument that the killer of the nichtbour wes takin, and alſo wes ſchot at Edinburgh Croce a lytill befoir.

Eftir the Judges of the Hie Court of Juſtice, ſittand in Scotland, haid twyſe raiſed the pryces of ſuch evidentis and writtis as paſt the Chancery, clerkis of ſeſſioun, clerk of the billis, and for the ſignet, privy, and great ſeallis; as alſo the pryces dew to the clerk of the regiſter of horningis and inhibitiounes, and for regiſtratioun of ſeſinges; and findand that the pryces thairof wald cum ſchoirt to ſatisfie the judges, thair clerkis, and utheris attending that Court; it wes thairfoir thair pleſour, at leiſt the pleſur and will of his Heynes Counſall in Scotland, to rais the pryces of ſuch wryttes as paſt thair Court of Juſtice, to the particular pryces and raittes ſet doun and eſtabliſched by thame upone the threttie ane day of October, and gevin out and notifyed to the pepill of Scotland upone the eight day of November I^{m} Vj^{c} fyftie fyve yeiris, and gevin out in prent.

It hes oft bene formerlie obſervit, and ſet doun in the former Obſervatiounes, of the diviſiounes of the miniſtrie, and of the cauſis thairof. Theſe diviſiounes hes not end, bot ſtill increſis as yit, namelie, in the midſt of November 1655, till the end thairof, quhair a great number of the pryme miniſtrie of Scotland, haiſſing met in Edinburgh, of purpos (as appeirit) to ſattle theſe diſtemperis; notwithſtanding quhairof, eftir ſeverall and mony meetingis, the bretherene diſſolvit without ony charitable agreyment.

This I haif markit, that thair is no ſtability in man, and that this diviſioun is a prognoſtik of a havy judgement. And quhat inſtabilitie was in particular churches and congregatiounes in Edinburgh at this tyme, it may be ſene by theſe following: The miniſtrie not content with the ſtatioun of thair pulpites as they ſtuid, thay cauſit chaynge thame in ſindry of the churches of Edinburgh, viz. thrie ſeverall tymes in the kirk callit the Tolbuith Kirk, quhilk wes ſo callit becaus it wes laitlie the pairt and place quhair the Criminall court did ſitt, and quhair the gallous and the maydin did ly of old; lykewyſe, this kirk alterit and chayngit, and of this one kirk thai did mak two. Farder, in the new kirk, callit the Eiſt Kirk of Edinburgh, the pulpite was twyſe tranſpoirtit, anes fra the north to the ſouth, quhair of befoir it ſtuid on the north ſyde. By theſe diviſiounes of the kirk and pulpites, the loftis on all ſydes, quhich war verrie coſtlie, war alterit and chayngit to the havy expenſis and charges of the Toun of Edinburgh, and the moir greiff it was to the Toun, in reſpect of the havy burdinges contracted and lyand thairon, in theſe dangerous and evill tymes. The reſt of the churches, viz. the Gray Freir Kirk and the College Kirk is now reſolvit, by the Toun Counſell, ather of thame to be devydit in twa kirkis. This work wes affermit to be projectit by ane maiſoun callit Johnne Mylne, and by a wricht callit Johnne Scott, quhilk maiſſoun and wricht being perſones of the commoun Toun Counſell, did miſleid the reſt, and did hold the Toun in continuall alteratioun and chaynges, to the havy chairges, wrak, and expenſis of the inhabitantes; quha, notwithſtanding of the plak of every pynt of aill and beir allowit to thame by the Protector, within Edinburgh, Leith, Cannogait, Weſt Poirt, Potterraw, and uther ſuburbes; yit nevirtheles, and of many uther caſwaliteis allotit to the Toun of

of Edinburgh, they wer above ellevin hundreth thowſand merkis in dett, and quhilk at this tyme thai wer not able to pay.

Oh, for the miſereis of Kirk and Stait at this tyme! Both of thame in a way of confuſioun, the Lordis anger being hot aganes both, and nane to ſtand up in the gap, bot the Lordis pepill threatned to be afflicted yit ſevin tymes moir.

Mairover, befoir the Inglifche airmy come in to Scotland in Julij 1650, thair wes a lecture every day in the eftirnune, at the ringing of the four hour bell, quhich did much good both to the ſoull and body, the ſoule being edifeit and fed by the word, and the body withholdin from unneceſſar bebbing, quhilk at that hour of the day wes in uſe and cuſtome. This lecture hes bene neglectit evir ſince the incumming of that airmy; not onlie ſo, bot alſo the reiding of the Scriptures wer diſchargit, and in place thairof thair wes ane Catechiſme prented; with quhilk Catechiſme twa boyes wer appoyntit to reid and examine utheris, by the ſpace of neir half ane hour; quhilk laſtit for a ſchoirt ſpace, and now laitlie, the Preſbyterie and the miniſteris of Edinburgh, ar to putt the reiding of the chaptures in uſe agane everie Saboth day; quhairintill great inſtabilitie may be ſene. Bot we ar to conſidder that thai ar bot men; and nevirtheles of this reſolutioun, they tuik a bettir cours to teache upone the Catechiſme every Saboth day in the eftir nune, inſtead of reiding.

About the fyftene day of November 1655, fell out ane great froaſt, and within few dayis thaireftir a ſtorme and tempeſt of ſnow; and upone the tent day of December thaireftir, being ane Monounday, the ſtorme increſt and became ſo fearche [fierce] and violent, the wind being at the north eaſt, that in this ſo violent a ſtorme thair periſched great numberis of ſchips, both in Scotland and England, and many hard by us heir at Muſſilburgh, Newhevin, Bryntyland, and upone all the ſea coiſtis both north and ſouth. Great numberis of pepill, beſtiall, and guidis periſched in this ſtorme alſweill be ſea as by land. The lyke ſtorme wes not ſene by the ſpace of many yeiris befoir; no, not that great ſtorme that did arryſe at the death of King James the Sext did not equall this ſtorme. This froaſt continued undiſſolvit fra the tent of November till the twenty day of December

thaireftir, at quhilk tyme thair fell out a quyet and ane calme thow, without ony kynd of weit.

19 December 1655. Ane Proclamatioun gevin out anent the eftablifching of the Juftices of Peax throw the haill land, with the inftructiounes to thame and to thair conftables.

21 December 1655. The Erle of Glencairne wes takin and committit to the Caftell of Edinburgh, for alledgit haifing correfpondence with the lait King, fince his capitulatioun with the Generall and uther officeris of the Englifche airmy. God save the King.

So endis this Yeir 1655.

SUM SCHOIRT OBSERVATIOUNES THIS YEIR, SCHORTER THAN THE TABLE AND INDEX PREFIXIT, 1655.

Great alteratioun of the pryces of victuell this yeir, the pryces in the foir end of the yeir being exceiding chaip, and chaiper nor in mony fcoir of yeiris befoir; bot the weit and cold wethir, falling out in the fpring and fomer in great abundance, maid the mercatis to arryfe to the triple and quadruple pryce, and gif the money haid not bene fkant, it haid bene far derar. Ceffis and excyfis multiplyed, both upone menis perfones and eftaites, as wes wonderfull. Out of every fourtie pundis of annuel rent, thair wes exacted yea, menis laboris, calling, tred, and traffik wes not frie, bot all of thame taxt and ftentit to the publict. A Counfall of Stait aggreyed upone for governing of Scotland. A declaratioun of warr emittit aganes Spayne. The pryces of all writtis paffing under the Thefaureris hand augmented. The great tempeft of wind and fnow, the lyke quhairof was feldome fene. The Communioun, quhilk for the fpace of fex yeiris befoir wes not celebrat, wes now this yeir, 1655, celebrat.

SUM CERTANE SCHOIRT OBSERVATIONES OF THE MOIST REMARKABLE MATERIS FALLIN IN AND ABOUT SCOTLAND IN THE YEIR OF OUR LORD 1656.

Upone the firſt day of Januar this yeir 1656, betuix ſex and nyne at nicht, ther was ane great eclips of the moone. The nycht being fair, and the moone, being in its full ſtrenth and at the height, in full vigour and glorie, ſene to the haill land. It laſtit the ſpace of thrie houris fra the begyning to the cloſour; quhairat the firmament did chaynge the cullour full of quhyte ſtreames, to the admiratioun of many.

2 Januar. The ceſs augmentit and proclamed. This additionall ces wes nyne ſcoir thowſand merkis Scottis *per menſem*.

3 Januar. The Articles of peax proclamed betuix the Commounwelth of England and the Kingdome of France.

7 Januar. The Court of Excequer eſtabliſched. The perſones names of that judicatorie wer thir, Judge Lokhart, Judge Smith, [Judge] Deſborow, and Judge Lawrence.

9 Januar 1656. Ane Ordinance emittit and publeiſt, that nane ſould pas to Yreland without licence.

In this moneth of Januar, ane Ordour emittit and proclamed by his Heynes counſell in Scotland for governament thairof, for the moir equall raiſing of the Aſſeſment of ten thowſand pund ſterling by the moneth, ordanit to be payit from the laſt day of December laſt, in anno 1655, to the firſt of Julij 1656.

16 Januar 1656. Ane eclipſe of the ſun, betuix 12 in the foir noone, and 2 in the eftirnune; not very conſiderable, the tyme and ſpace being very ſchort.

13 Februar, being Weddinſday, 1656. Four perſones hangit on the Caſtel-hill, ane man for witcheraft, and thrie wemen, all of thame for horrible inceſt of exceiding near propinquitie not to be named.

It is formerlie obſervit, how the Churches of Edinburgh wer devydit, and that of ane Kirk thai did mak twa. At the upbigging of the ſeperatioun wallis in twa of theſe kirkis, at twa ſeverall tymes, in the moneth of Februar 1656, the ſkaffelling fell, flew ſum of the pepill, and mutilat utheris.

This moneth of Februar 1656, did prove ane exceiding fair moneth, verry dry, warme, with a pleaſant ſeaſonable raine.

Penult Februar 1656. Ane Proclamatioun emittit anent Kirk-landis, that all perſones haiffand or haldand kirk-landis, or landis of the Kingis patrimony, ſould produce thair rychtes and infeftmentis thairof, to be ſene and conſidderit by the Exceqcuer, that ane perfyte Rentall mycht be drawn up thairupone. Theſe on this ſouth ſyde of Forth, are ordained to produce befoir the firſt of Apryll. Theſe be north, in the end of that moneth, and in the moneth of Maij following.

Laſt of the ſame Februar. Ane Proclamatioun emittit, declarand, that in the nixt Seſſioun the Judges war to call the pepill and actiounes conforme to the roll; and quhair peces war alreddy ſene by the advocattis, that no farder ſichteing of peces ſould be allowit nor that quhilk the procuratoris and advocattis haid alreddy ſene; and the pairtie defender to anſuer ſummarlie without farder ſichting.

The 2 day of Marche, being Sonday, 1656. Judge Swyntoun, who wes excommunicat out of the boſome of the Kirk, wes this day relaxit fra that ſentence of excommunicatioun, in the Old kirk of Edinburgh, be Mr. James Hammiltoun, without perſonall comperance thair, or in face of preſbyterie or ſeſſioun, *O quantum ab illo, &c.* This relaxatioun wes thaireftir publeiſt in ſum of the reſt of the kirkis of Edinburgh.

At this tyme, many ſkipperis and maryneris wer takin to ſea to ſerve the Inglifches. Mony of thame without compulſioun wer content to tak on and ſerve, thair being lytill or no imployment for thame utherwayes in tred or merchandice, the ſeas being foull with pirattis and robberis.

12 Marche 1656. Ane woman of Innerkethin brint in the Caſtelhill of Edinburgh for witchcraft. The ſame day, ane uther woman hangit for murthour of hir awin two young chyldrene, borne be hir in adultrie.

Friday the 21 Marche 1656. Thair being ane woman condempnit to be hangit for poyſoning hir awin huſband, and ſcho alledgeand that ſcho wes with chyld, thairby to ſchun death for a tyme, the Judges this day appoyntit, that at the ſkayling of the kirk fyftene of the maiſt modeſt and diſcreit wemen ſould be takin and compellit to go in to the counſell hous, to tak cognitioun and tryell quhidder or not ſcho wer in that conditioun.

At this tyme lykewyſe, the King of France and the King of Swadin ſent over thair commiſſioneris to Scotland for leiving [levying] of ſodgeris. The King of Swadin, by the Lord Cranſtoun his commiſſioner, reſavit multitudes; the uther, for France, wes not ſo weill anſuerit.

It is heir declaired, how that thair wes ane Ordinance and Proclamatioun emittit twitching the imbringing of ſuch evidentis and rychtis as concernit kirklandis and the former Kinges propertie; quhilk Ordinance and Proclamatioun pat all pepill haldand landis formerlie of the kingis and princes to great perplexitie, and not onlie ſo, bot alſo to great charges and expenſis, as heireftir ſalbe obſervit. And becaus this Act and Proclamatioun wes much feared, I thocht guid and expedient to inſert the ſamin verbatim, as it come out in prent.

At EDINBURGH, the 27 of Februar 1656.

BY THE JUDGES OF HIS HEYNES COURT OF EXCEQUER IN SCOTLAND.

FORSOMUCH as by the severall Lawis and Actis of Parliament in this natioun, all fewaris heritouris, possessouris of ony pairt or portioun of the revenewis thairof, alsweell of the annexed propertie, and all and quhatsumever fewit landis, as of all benefices, bischoprikes, abacyes, pryoreis, provestreis, teyndis, personages, viccarages, alterages, deanreis, chaplanreis, and utheris, haif, for the bettir cleiring of, and making up a trew and perfyte Rentall of the same, bene ordanit to be exhibeit and producit befoir the Lordis, and utheris of the Excequer, and uther Commissioneris appoyntit for that effect, thair hole originall infeftmentis, richtes, takis, tytillis, and uther securiteis maid to thame, quhairby they clame richt or tytill thairto, togidder with the Rentallis of the saidis bischoprikes, and utheris afoirsaid, or ony uther richt or

securitie maid to thame [or] thair authoris, by the quhich thai posses the samin; to the effect, that the saidis Lordis of Excequer, and utheris apoynted Commissioneris for that purpos, mycht tak inspectioun thairof, and caus thair clerk to tak a minute of the nature of the same, and clauses thairin contenit, and to insert and registrat the same in thair bookes; With certificatioun give thai faill thairintill, they sould forfeeit, amit and tyne all pretendit infeftmentis, or uther rycht and tytill thai have, or may pretend to haif, to any landis quhatsumever, that thai haif holden, or pretendis to hald, ather in proprietie or superioritie, quhich thair pretendit infeftmentis and tytillis thairof, in cais of faillie foirsaid, wer declared by Act of Parliament, to be null and of nane availl, force, nor effect in thameselffis: And that the nullitie thairof sould be admittit and resavit be way of exceptioun or reply, in all judgementis without ony process, actioun, or declarator of reductioun, to be gevin thairupone, as the Actis of Parliament by King James the First, Parliament first, Act 9, and by King James the Sext, Parl. 12, Act 131, Parl. 15, Actis 245 and 262, and uther Actis maid thairanent, at moir lenth beiris: And considering that now, by the great distractiounes and disturbances in this natioun, many of the registeris, rentallis, and rollis of the said Revenue ar loist, at leist for the present can not be fund, quhairby a trew and perfyte Rentall, and the conditioun of the said revenue can not be knawn; the saidis Judges finding it a necessar dutie, to prosequute the commissioun and trust imposed upone thame to searche for and assay all possible meanis for cleiring of and making up a treu and perfyte Rentall of the said revenues, and for geving thame trew informatioun of the conditioun thairof; they find no way so much conduceable to the effectuating of the same, then to prosequute and follow furth such reullis as hes bene formerlie intendit and ordanit by the Actis of Parliament above specifeit. In consideratioun quhairof, and in prosequutioun of the same, the saidis Judges do heirby requyre all and quhatsumever vassellis, fewaris, heritouris, possessouris, or ony utheris, pretendand rycht to ony pairt or portioun of the foirsaid revenue, alsweill propertie as causwalitie, benefices, bischoprikes, abaceis, pryoreis, and utheris abovementionat, to exhibeit and produce befoir thame, or thair clerkis, in maner underwrytin, all and quhatsumever these originall infeftmentis, rychtes, and tytillis, or uther evidentis, quhairby they posses ony of the saidis landis and benefices grantit to thame; with all and quhatsumever grantis, giftes, and conversiones, maid or grantit by the late King James, or Charles, quhairby the rent of the foirsaid land, or ony pairt or parcell thairof, ar any wayis burdened, converted, altered, or diminisched; to the effect, that eftir inspectioun thairof, a perfyte Rentall of the same, and particular clausis thairin contenit, may be recordit, conforme to the foirsaidis Actis of Parliament; And to the end the samin may be effectuallie done, and that the persones afoirsaid, thairin concerned, may haif tyme for exhibiting and producing thairof, the saidis Commissioneris and Judges above writtin, haif ordaned and heirby ordanes, all the afoirsaidis persones on this syde of the revar of Tay, to produce in maner foirsaid, betuix and the first day of Apryll nixt to cum; and these beyond the river of Tay, on this syde of the river of Spay, betuix and the first day of Maij nixt thaireftir; and these beyond the said river of Spay, betuix and the first day of Junij nixt

thaireftir also; with certificatioun gif ony of thame faillie thairintill, the saidis Judges will tak such ordor thairanent, for thair contempt and disobedience, as they sall conceave moist suitable thairwith, and agreable to the Lawis of this Natioun; and Ordanes these presentis to be prented and publisched at the Mercat Croces of Edinburgh and heid Burrowis of every Schyre within this Natioun, and at all uther places neidfull and requisite for the publict intimatioun thairof. Extracted furth of the Recordis of Excequer, by me

W. PURVIS, Cl.

Marche 1656. Ane Proclamatioun emittit anent the reftrayning of coillis for eafe of the natives, quho bocht thair coales at a very dear raitt, to the pepillis great greiff.

Marche 1656. Papiftes difchargit this natioun.

9 Marche 1656. Ane man callit James Fortoun being condempnit for airt and pairt of murthour, committit in the north, he was hangit in the Caftelhill of Edinburgh: ane brave youth, and very curagious at his death. He fuffered death with ane invincible curage; and rather befeeming a brydgroome, nor ane going to the gallous. Among uther particularis, his confeffioun was, that he did evir brag of his ftrenth and curage, and fo deyit very curagioufly.

Upone the 12 of Apryll 1656, repoirt come to Edinburgh of a great difpute betuix the King of Swadenis airmy, now in the kingdome of Poill, on the ane pairt, and the Polonianes on the uther pairt, quhairin it was reportit that the King of Swadenis airmy wes routit. As this fall be fund trew or feinzeit, it falbe noted in the awin tyme and place.

Penult of Apryll 1656, the Dutches of Hammiltoun wes mareyit to the Erle of Selkirk, fecound lauchfull fone to the Marques of Dowglas, at the kirk of Corftorphyn.

In the end of Apryll and beginning of Maij 1656, multitudes of Quakeris increft, both men and wemen, alfweill Scottis as Englifche, and publictlie fchew thamefelfis throw the ftreitis of Edinburgh, and making twyfe at leift in the week thair pretendit fermoundis and hortatiounes at the Caftellhill of Edinburgh; to quhome refoirtit much pepill, fum to heir and fie, and fum utheris to reverence thair judgementis, errouris, and opiniounes. And the divifioun of the Miniftrie in thair judgementis and

opiniounes did much contribute to the incres of thefe errouris. At this tyme alfo, thair wes much fecreit Meffis in the land.

Upone the penult Sonday of Apryll, the Weftmeft kirk of St. Geill, quhairof Mr. George Huchefoun is a preacher, wes compleittit, and a fermound tacht eftir the perfyting thairof that day.

In Maij 1656, the Toun of Edinburgh wes threatned with the taking from thame the liberteis of Leith, except thai fould build for the garifoun a Citiedaill upone the north fyde of the Water of Leith. Thair hes bene findrie meetinges betuix the Generall of the airmy and the toun of Leith about this buffines. Quhat end it makis it falbe heireftir declaired.

The Spring this yeir wes very unko and unfeafonable, be reffoun of the frequent froftis and rayne, exceiding much during the monethis of Marche and Apryll, quhilk maid the pepill of the cuntrey to fear famyn and dearth. The miniftrie of the Prefbytrie of Lothiane, taking this to thair confideratioun, did conclude a Faft to be keiped in the begynning of Maij; quhilk wes keipit in all the kirkis of this Prefbytrie; and albeit with great waiknes, yit it wantit not the awin happy effect and bliffing, for fra that day of humiliatioun the Lord did produce much fair and plefant weather for many dayis thaireftir following.

6 Maij 1656. A Proclamatioun emittit chargeing all fchirreffis, bailleis, and utheris, to compeir befoir the Commiffioneris of Excequer for making of thair Excequer comptis.

The firft Tyfday of this moneth of Maij 1656, the Synod Affemblie met at Edinburgh, quhairat the old diftractiounes and differencis were walknit and renewit.

Heir is fet doun ane Act of Counfall at Weftminfter or Quhytehall, [in favouris of dettouris willing to fatisfie thair juft dettis, and for moderating of the rigour of compryfinges, &c.] daittit the 15 of Apryll 1656, proclamed the 24 of Maij 1656.

. . . . . .

This former Ordour, emittit by the Protector and Counfell of the 15 of Apryll 1656, wes heighlie approvin by the Counfall in Scotland for the governament thairof, and thair Declaratioun emittit in prent, and publeift

the 24 day of the ſamin moneth of Maij 1656, quhilk I refer to the prented paper, quhairof great numberis ar ventit and ſold in Edinburgh.

The Protector and Counſall of England, with his Heynes Counſell ſittand heir at Edinburgh for the governament thairof, haiffing intentioun to big a Citidaill on the north ſyde of the brig of Leith, they delt with the Toun of Edinburgh, ather to big that Citidaill, or ellis to lois thair libertie and ſuperioritie of Leith. The Toun of Edinburgh, not willing to tyne thair ſuperioritie, did agrey with the great Counſall ſittand heir at Edinburgh for the governament to advance thrieſcoir thowſand pundis Scottis, twitching the bigging of the Citidaill; and ſo the Inglifches began to caſt the trinches, and entir to that work on the north ſyde of Leith, upone Monday the 26 of Maij 1656; in founding and erecting quhairof the Inglifches were exceiding paynefull and diligent.

Thair wes ane number of the maiſt able and ſtout ſodgeris ſingled out of all the regimentis in Scotland, out of every company of the Engliſches fyve, ordered to go for the Engliſche ſervice to Spaniola, or ſum of the Spaniſche juriſdictioun; quha being ſent to Air, thair to tak ſchipping, it fell out, that abone ſum drink they fell in debaitt thair with thair awin cuntrey men and ſodgeris, being thair for the tyme; thair wes ane het diſpute betuix theſe ſodgeris, in which conflict thair wer xij ſodgeris killed, and about thrieſcoir or thairby deidlie woundit. This wes the 29 of Maij and the morne thaireftir 1656.

5 Junij 1656. A great pairt of the citidaill at Sant Johnneftoun wes brint by ane accidentall fyre.

Collonell Lokhart being preferrit to keip the Signet for the effaires of Scotland, and to intromet with, and uplift the haill feyis, commoditeis, cauſwaliteis, profeiteis, and dewteis thairof, als frielie and amplie as ony uther Secretar of Scotland did of befoir; and haiffing maid ane lairge ſignet for ſignating of all lettres and wrytes paſſing the ſame, with inſcriptioun in theſe wordis following; he did now, upone the 12 of Junij 1656, entir to that office, and did poſſes the ſame, and intromet with the feyis, deuteis, and caſwaliteis belonging thairto, to his awin proper uſe and

behove, without geving accompt to ony quhatſumeuer : quhilk gift wes eſtimat one of the greateſt in Scotland at this tyme, being ſumtymes, as wes ſuppoſit, to be worth ſumtymes *per annum* fourtie thowſand pundis *per annum*. The inſcriptioun wes thus, *Pax Queritur Bello.*

16 Junij 1656. This 16 day of Junij being Monday, ane Proclamatioun emittit in favouris of creditores to forfalt perſones, that theſe creditouris, quho, as yit, haif not gevin in thair clames, ſould yit be hard by the truſtees, and thair clames reſavit be thame being impowered to that effect, and ordanit that court to be haldin weeklie in the Tailzeouris Hall in Edinburgh.

The ſame day, ane uther Proclamatioun emittit in favouris of theſe diſtreſt dettouris, quha, not being able to pay and yit willing, war content to diſpone thair landis for ſatisfactioun of thair dett ; that theſe dettouris mycht ſaiflie repair heir to Edinburgh, they performing the ordouris preſcryvit by the former Act and Proclamatioun of the 15 of Apryll 1656, and this favor to endure for the ſpace of nyne monethis ; and for cleiring heirof thair wes ane Act ſet doun by the Judges, quhairof the tenor followis.

EDINBURGH, 14 Junij, 1656.

THE Commissioneris for Administratioun of Justice to the pepill in Scotland, in purſewance of his Heynes and his Councellis ordour of the 15 of Apryll last, anent debitor and creditor, impowering thame to tak the best and spediest cair thai can to put the said ordour in effectuall executioun, that all persones concerned thairin may injoy the benefite thairof, considdering that many persones, be ressoun of thair present conditioun, and legall diligence ischued out aganes thame cannot saiflie repair hither, and apeir befoir thame for obtening the benefite of the said ordour ; do thairfoir impower and autorize the Ordinar upon the Billis, from tyme to tyme eftir the presenting of a Bill of Suspensioun relative to the said ordour, for ony persone with a list of his dettis, and a supplicatioun for friedome to his persone, to repair to Edinburgh, and apeir befoir the Ordiner, making faith and declairing conforme to the ordor foirsaid, to discharge all messengeris at airmes, and uther ministeris of justice to truble the persone of him for quhome the said Bill, list, and supplicatioun salbe presented for the dettis contenit in the said list, and that by captioun or uther wayis, and that for such a tyme as the Judge sall think expedient. Quhairanent these salbe to the Ordiner ane warrand, and ordanes this to be publeist at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and to be recordit in thair Buikes of Sederunt.

(Subscryvit thus) JA. LEARMONT, I.P.D.

At and about this tyme, thair wer frequent conflictes upone ſea betuix the Dunkirkeris and the Inglifches, quhairat findry Englifches ſchippis wer takin, ſuckin, and blown up, to the great hurt and dampnage of merchand tredderis, both of England and Scotland.

ANE ORDOR AND DECLARATIOUN OF HIS HEYNES COUNSELL IN SCOTLAND FOR THE GOVERNAMENT THAIROF, FOR THE MAGISTRATES PUTTING IN DEW EXECUTIOUN THE LAWIS AGANES CLANDESTINE MARIAGES.

QUHAIRAS complaynt hath bene maid to the Councell by the Ministeris, Elderis, and Dekins of the Churches of Edinburgh, and severall utheris within this Natioun aganes clandestine and privat Mariages without consent of parentis, tutoris, and utheris of rycht concerned thairin, by quhich the lawis of this cuntrey have bene contemned and violated, and the hartis of mony honest Christiane parentis and utheris as afoirsaid, deiply wounded quhilest thai behold thair chyldrene and relatiounes, not onlie neglect thair dewtie, bot cast thameselffis by such disorderlie courses, into wofull snares and misereis, out of the quhich they cannot extricate thameselffis: the Counsell taking the same into thair serious consideratioun, and finding that thair ar guid and helthsum lawis maid for preventing such evillis, or punischeing thame quhen acted, quhich, gif put in dew executioun by the Magistrat, wald probablie prove a competent remedie, have thairfoir thocht fitt, and do heirby ordor and declair, that gif ony persone or persones, at any tyme residing within this Natioun, or ony of the Yles, or pairtes thairof, sall, eftir the proclayming of these presentis, mary, or caus thameselffis to be mareyed, in a clandestine way, and without consent of parentis, or utheris legally autorized to give consent in that behalff, such persones, alsweell these quho do so marie, as the celebratoris of such mariages, ar from hencefurth to expect that the penall lawis maid aganes such offenderis and offences salbe put in spedie and effectuall executioun aganes thame and everie [ane] of thame: Off quhich the Commissioneris for Administratioun of Justice to the pepill in Scotland, and all utheris Magistratis, quhome these may concerne, ar to tak dew notice, and ar heirby requyred to proceid thairin according to thair respective dewteis and places, and his Heynes Advocatt is heirby requyred from tyme to tyme to prosequute such offender or offenderis, as is befoir expressed and set doun. Gevin at Edinburgh, the 19 day of Junij 1656.

Signned in the name and by ordour of the Councill.

BROGHILL, President.

THURSDAY, 19 Junij, 1656.

In this moneth of Junij 1656, thefe twa old Lordis of Seſſioun, viz. Durie and Humbie, twa able men for difcharge of that office and functioun, both of thame depairtit this lyff.

Lykewyſe, in the end of this moneth of Junij 1656, Robert Sandelandis, ane of the bailleis of Edinburgh the laſt yeir 1655, was, this yeir 1656, wairdit within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, and fynit in 25 lb. ſterling, and his burges ticket revin and cuttit for not accepting upone him to be ane of the ſtent maiſteris in Edinburgh.

In this moneth alſo, wes ſent doun by the Protector the Signet, the Privie, Quarter Seall, and the Great Seall. The inſcriptioun of the Signet is, *Pax Queritur Bello.* The inſcription of the Pryvie Seall beiris thir wordis, *Pax Queritur Bello.* The Great Seall beiris thir wordis, on the one ſyde, to witt, *Olivarius Dei Gra. Reip. Angliæ, Scotiæ, et Hyberniæ, &c. Protector,* ramping on his hors with his airme put furth, and his batoun in his hand, and his ſword girded about him, and at his bak St. Androis croce with the lyoun thairon. And upone the uther ſyde it is thus, *Magnum Sigillum Scotiæ,* 1656, with Sant Androis croce, with the lyoun above the airmes, and the lyoun and the [dragon], and under the lyoun and St. Androis croce, a belt, quhairin is inſert, *Pax Queritur Bello.*

The nynt of Julij 1656, ane man and ane woman execute and hangit upone the Caſtelhill of Edinburgh; the man for killing of ane woman quha was great with chyld to himſelff; and the woman lykewyſe hangit for murthering hir awin chyld.

In Julij 1656, thair wes ane great victorie obtenit be the Spanyard over the Frenſches, quha did kill to thame above twelff thowſand men, and tuik above aucht thowſand captives.

In this tyme alſo, Commiſſiounes came doun from the Protector and his Counſell, for electing Commiſſioneris in Scotland to repair to the Parliament of England, to be haldin at Lundoun the ſevintene day of September nixt to cum, 1656.

The taxatioun impoſit upone the Toun of Edinburgh, extending to thrie ſcoir thowſand pund, wes exactlie takin up from the inhabitantes thairof, ſwa that the Tounes burdinges daylie increſt, burding eftir burding; and quhairas thair wes ony deficiency, they war compellit, and ſodgeris quarterit upone thame till thair proportiounes wer payit.

Auguſt 1656. Ane Act emittit and proclamed paſt by his Heynes

Counſall in Scotland for the governament thairof, intitulat, "Ane Act for the bettir preventing of evill affected perſones acting ony deſignne to the diſturbance of the quyet of this natioun by ane unlicenced repairing to this cuntrie, and going out of the ſame;"—quhairin is ſtrait inhibitioun to ſkipperis and ſeamen, ather to tranſport furth, or carey into this natioun ony diſafected perſone to the peace and weilfair of this natioun, without licence in that behalff from his Heynes the Lord Protector, or his Counſell, or from his Heynes Counſell in Scotland, or the Commander in cheiff of his Heynes forces thair, or his Heynes Counſell in Yreland, or Generallis of the fleet of this Commounwelth.

Upone the 14 day of Auguſt 1656, the Toun of Edinburgh did feaſt my Lord Broghall, great Preſident of the Counſell of Scotland, with the Generall of the airmy, viz. Generall Monk, as alſo the haill perſones of the Counſell of Stait, as lykewyſe the Officeris and Commanderis of the airmy, the Judges of the land, and thair followeris. This feaſt wes gevin by the Toun of Edinburgh with great ſolempnitie within the Parliament Hous, ritchlie hung for that end. The haill pryme men, and ſuch of thair followeris as wer in reſpect, wer all reſavit burgeſſis, and thair burges tickettis delyverit to thame. This Lord Broghall wes ane very worthy nobleman of great judgement, and weill beloved of all our Scottis natioun as knew him, and much deſyred be thame to haif remayned in place of Preſidencie; for he was much beloved of all this natioun for his ſingular witt and juſtice for the tyme. The Generall wes no les beloved of this natioun, at this tyme, for his ſingular wiſdome and cariage to all that haid addres unto him. And much moir mycht be recordit of the cariage and behaviour of moiſt pairt of the Engliſches, namelie of the Counſallouris, Judges, Officeris, and Commanderis, quha for that caus conqueiſt the love of much pepill for the tyme being.

It is formerlie obſervit, that the Great Seall, Privy Seall, Quarterlie Seall, and Signet, wer all of thame ſent doun heir to Scotland, to be uſit and apendit as ſuch writtis and evidentis as war in uſe in Scotland in the lait Kinges tyme; and the honor of the keiping of the Great Seall being conferrit upon Deſburrow, ane of the Hie Counſell for the governament of

Scotland, it was, upone the 28 of Auguſt 1656, careyed befoir him to the Excequer Hous than ſitting, in a riche purs maid for that end, be James Broun merchand burges of Edinburgh, throw the haill ſtreit, all diſcoverit.

At this tyme alſo, viz. the ſevint day of September being Sonday, the Miniſteris of Edinburgh, and the haill Preſbyterie of Lowthiane, began to teach upone the Catechiſme; ſa that eftir the diſchargeing of reiding the Scripture by the Reidaris in churches, and reiding of the Catechiſme by boyis, this ordour of teaching upone the Catechiſme began in the Kirkis of Edinburgh the ſaid ſevint day of September 1656.

At this tyme lykewyſe, thair wes many battellis foghten be the King of Swadin aganes the King of Poill, and by the Coſakis and Muſkiviteris in the eiſt. Remitting the relatioun thairof to theſe quha recordis the ſamyn, I returne to the Commounwelth of thir thrie natiounes of England, Scotland, and Yreland.

It hes bene recordit of befoir, that a Parliament wes to be haldin at Lundoun the ſevintene day of September 1656, and that Commiſſioneris ſould be ſent up from this Natioun to that effect; quhilk wes fullie performit, and Commiſſioneris ſent up from this to that end.

27 September. Ane Proclamatioun emittit anent the benefite of the Act 15 Apryll laſt in favouris of diſtreſt creditoris, that the Judges war to ſpend the maiſt pairt of the moneth of November nixt upone the heiring and diſcuſſing of theſe actiounes.

At this Michaelmes 1656, the names of the magiſtrates that wer choſin to beir office for the yeir following, ar theſe; at Edinburgh, Andro Ramſay proveſt, continued this yeir as he was the yeir preceding; Archibald Sydſerff, Robert Lokhart, Archibald Ker, Alex. Halyburtoun, bailleis; David Wilkie, dean of gild; Francis Killoch, theſaurer; Johnne Jowſie and James Deanes, bailleis of the Cannogait; Robert Sandelandis and Walter Cheiſlie, bailleis of Leith. And becaus Robert Lokhart refuiſed to accept the place, thairfoir it wes conferrit upone Robert Murray.

And foralſmuch as I haif relatioun to the toun of Glaſgow, quhairin I wes borne and bred, I thocht alſo heir to inſert the magiſtrates reuling

thair for the reſt of this yeir, and the yeir following; viz. Johnne Anderſone callit of Wodſyde, proveſt continued; Thomas Allane merchand, Andro Cwnynghame merchand, and Johnne Hall chyrurgeane, bailleis; Johnne Bell, deane of gild, Johnne Liſtoun, theſaurer, and Walter Neilſon, dekin convenar.

It is formarly obſervit, by the former Obſervatiounes, that the ſpring tyme of this yeir 1656 producit much froſt and cold weather during the monethis of Marche and Apryll, quhich pat the pepill in fear of much dearth and famyn. The Preſbyterie of Lothiane, and many mae kirkis taking this to thair conſideratioun, indicted a Faſt to be keipit in the begyning of Maij following; quhich wes ſolemplie keipit in many pairtes, and albeit in great waiknes, yit it wanted not the awin happy effect and bleſſing, for it ſo pleaſit the Lord to diſpoſe upon the ſeſone this yeir, that fra the day of that humiliatioun, the Lord did ſo ordor the weather, that the lyke ſoomer and harveſt wes nevir ſene in this aige, nor many yeiris befoir to the memorie of man; ſo that the harveſt wes exceding airlie, begynning in many partes with the firſt of Auguſt, and befoir the 15 of September nixt following the haill cornes in Lothiane wer brocht in to the berne yaird, and ſo in many pairtes in the cuntrie, being weill win by ſeaſonable windis, very delytfull to the beholderis. For the quhich, thair wes ſolempne dayis of thankiſgeving appoyntit throw all, at the leiſt the maiſt pairt of Scotland, quhilk began in Lothiane upone the nyntene day of October, being Sonday, 1656.

Upone Weddinſday the 15 of October 1656, thair wes ſevin ſeverall executiounes in Edinburgh: viz. twa men, ane old, the other young, both of thame brint in the Caſtellhill of Edinburgh for bowgarie and beſtialitie; alſo ane woman for poyſoning hir awin huſband; twa uther wemen, the mother and the dochter, both of thame for murthering ane bairne borne of the dochter in fornicatioun or adultery; lykewyſe ane old man ſcurged throw the ſtreit of Edinburgh, for being of intentioun to bowgerie, and being at the very entrie of the act wes interruptit; and the ſevint, being ane ſervand woman in Edinburgh, wes lykewyſe quhipped and ſcourgit throw Edinburgh, for convoying a baſtard borne of hir awin,

and laying it doun on the ſtreit naikit, quhaireftir the bairne wes found, depairtit this lyff within few houris thaireftir.

The Protector, with advyſe of his Counſall, emittit thair ordour in prent, publeiſt and proclamed throwch all the ſpeciall burrowes and ſchyres of Scotland, for ane public Faſt and humiliatioun in all thrie nationes of England, Scotland, and Yreland, for a bleſſing to the Parliament of England, now ſittand at Lundoun, and concluſiounes thairof, quhilk wes ordanit to be keipit upone the 30 day of October 1656; quhilk wes accordinglie performit be all the Engliſches heir in Scotland, bot wes refuiſed by the miniſtrie of Scotland, alledgeand, that it was aganes the Cannones and conſtitutiounes of the Kirk to obey any ſuch ordores, except the Faſt had bene indictit by ordour of the Aſſembleis or thair Committee; and ſo, upone that accompt, ſuch obedience was not gevin as wes expected.

It wes alſo ordored, by the Protector, that upone the fyft day of November nixt thaireftir, thair ſould be ane univerſall thankiſgeving for the happy ſuccess of the Engliſche navy, quha haid laitlie recovered from the Spanyard returnand from the Weſt Inges, twa or thrie millioun of money, and haid ſuckin and blown up to thame twa of thair ſchippes. This ſolempnitie of thankiſgeving was not obeyit by our Scottis miniſtrie.

The provinciall Synod of Lothiane met at Edinburgh upone the firſt Tyſday, Weddinſday, Thurſday, and Fryday of November upone the effaires of the church, to quhais meeting the provinciall [Synod] at Glaſgow directit Mr. Patrick Gilleſpie as commiſſioner for thame to this meeting of the Aſſemblie; quhais commiſſioun wes rejectit, alledgeand, that he was a depoſit miniſter by the Generall Aſſemblie and thair committee, and not lauchfullie reponit and readmittit. This his commiſſioun being rejectit, eftir much diſpute betuix him and thame, he proudlie minaſſed thame, and callit it a tyrannicall Aſſemblie, beſyde ſum uther unbeſeeming ſpeechis.

At this tyme, viz. in October and November, the Protector and Generall Monk, generall of the airmy in Scotland, being ſurelie informed that the lait King, and the Duke of York his brother, haid prepared ane airmy of mixt

pepill, and maynelie Spainyairdis, in Weſt Flanderis, and was to cum to ſea, and to land in ane of the thrie natiounes, bot ſpecially in Scotland, and that the King haid writtin to all his truſteis heir in Scotland, England, and Yreland, of his intentiounes. The Protector and the Generall heir in Scotland, was heirupone ſo much the more cairfull to mak thair regimentis ſtrong, namely, at all the ſea poirtis; and not onlie ſo, bot alſo cauſit tak, apprehend, and committ all ſuch perſones as haid any wayis actit for the lait King of beſoir; ſuch as the Erle of Seafoirt, the Lord of Lorne, the Lord Forreſtar of Corſtorphyn, the young Laird of Newwark, the Erle of Selkirk.

It is formerlie obſervit, in the former notes in Anno 1653, how the burdinges within this natioun daylie increſt, and, namelie, within the Toun of Edinburgh, ſik as ceſſis for intertenament of ſodgeris; 2. Contributioun for the fyre in Glaſgow to ſuch perſones quha was damnifyed by that ſuddent fyre, above ane thowſand famileis; 3. Collectioun for miniſteris ſtipendis in Edinburgh during thair being in the Caſtell, and quha haid fled from the Inglifches at thair incuming to Edinburgh; 4. The annuitie of hous maillis; 5. Collectioun for the ſodgeris impriſſoned in England; 6. Contributioun to the pure in Edinburgh, quho wer diſtreſt at this tyme; 7. Contributioun for repairing and building up of the twa kirkis, viz. the Gray Freir Kirk and the College Kirk, quhilkis twa kirkes wer demoliſched by the ſodgeris; 8. Ane uther Collectioun for alteratioun of thrie kirkes, and diviſioun of ane kirk in twa, for eaſe and accommodatioun of the heiraris; 9. Ane new impoſitioun upone baptiſme and mariage gevin to Mr. Patrik Hendirſoun, viz. for ilk mariage 30 ſchilling, and for ilk baptiſme 24 ſchilling; 10. For our ſaittis in the kirk, quhilk we war forced to pay for, utherwayis to be fruſtrat of the word; 11. Feyis quarterlie to the beddellis of the kirk; 12. Ordiner billis at 6 pence ſterling; 13. William Purves' productioun; 14. Mr. Scharps prothogollis; 15. Monethlie contributioun for the poore; 16. Ouklie contributioun for coill and candle to the mayne gaird; 17. Furneſing of ſodgeris with bed, coill, and candle within our awin privat famileis; 18. Lanternis with candlis hung out upone the ſtreit, and in everie cloſs, during the haill tyme of winter;

19. The expenſis put upone paſſis to all theſe that went abroad fyve myles af the toun of Edinburgh and uther tounes; 20. Ceſſis payit ſex monethis befoir the tyme, and advancement of ten thowſand pund ſterling *per annum* upliftit throw this natioun. All thir ar particularlie enumerat in the pittie recordis and obſervationes maid in Anno 1653.

Now ſinceſyne, theſe burdinges ar heir remarkit, viz. 1. Fyve thowſand pund ſterling gevin out by the toun of Edinburgh, for bigging of the Citiedaill in Leith. 2. The great taxatioun to be upliftit for defraying of the Commiſſioneris charges now at the Parliament of England, during the tyme of the Parliament, quhilk is now ſitting thir 3 monethis bypaſt, and is to ſitt uther thrie monethis to cum, gif not moir, as is ſuppoſit. The collectioun for agenting the buſſines at the Parliament now ſitting at Lundoun aganes the act of debitor and creditor grantit to the Proveſt, and Robert Murray baillie. The great taxatioun to be impoſit upone this natioun for outreik of a navy to the ſea.

The Inglifches dois guid juſtice aganes publict offendaris in the airmy, by ſcourging both men and wemen for fornicatioun, and by cauſing of thair ſodgeris loip the gad.

Upone the 15 day of December 1656, Sir Thomas Nicolſoun, advocat to the lait King and Eſtait, ane excellent and judicious lawer, depairtit this lyff, to the greiff of mony in the land.

Upone the 23 of December 1656, Sir Williame Scott of Clerkingtone knycht, ane of the lait Lordis of Seſſioun in the lait Kinges tyme, and a verry guid judge, depairtit this lyff of apopleſie.

This yeir 1656 producit abundance of beſtiall, ſuch as hors, nolt, ſcheip, and ſum of theſe at ane verry eaſie pryce, albeit much death among the ſcheip this yeir. A guid mart kow wes ſold for ſextene pund, theſe beſtiall being abundant and the money exceiding ſkant. Anent the fiſche this yeir, they wer alſo very plentifull. And albeit the Weſt ſea hering, this yeir and mony yeiris befoir, left thair awin loches, viz. Lochfyne and Lochlong, yit they come into the river of Clyd, quhair in abundance thai wer takin and ſlayne, exceding fyne, great, and freſche; and continewit freſche, and oppinlie ſold very callor, almoiſt all winter, evin

till mony dayis of Januar 1657. Thair wer alſo exceding great numberis of ſalmound and all uther ſoirt of fiſche takin and killed this yeir.

The eiſtmeſt kirk of St. Geill being devydit in twa, and the eiſtmeſt kirk of the twa being firſt compleit and put in ordor eftir much delay, wes at lenth taght into, upone the penult Sonday of December 1656, be Mr. Robert Douglas and Mr. David Dik.

Thair muſt ſumquhat alſo be ſaid of the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh this yeir, quha nather this yeir, nor yit mony yeiris befoir, tuik ſuch cair of thair boundis as wes incumbent, for thair wyne, aill, and beir ſauld in Edinburgh, wer all ſophiſticat; much wynes ſauld in Edinburgh wer corruptit and mixt, drawn over and kirned with milk, brinſtone, and uther ingrediantis; the aill maid ſtrong and heidie with hempſeid, coriander ſeid, Turkie peppir, ſute, ſalt, and by caſting in ſtrong waſche under the caldron quhen the aill wes in brewing, and ſuch uther ſophiſticatiounes as wer uſit: Quhairwith the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh did tak no ordour, as all uther tounes did; nather yit did tak ordour with blown muttoun, corrupt veill and fleſche; nor yit with fuſted breid and lycht loaves; and with fals miſſoures and wechtis. In all theſe particularis thai wer too negligent, and the pepill and pure abuſed and negleƈtit. As lykewyſe in all ſtentis, taxatiounes, ceſſes, and uther burdinges, the meane, middle, and pure ſoirt of the pepill of Edinburgh, wer the onlie ſufferers, and the riche of the toun and ſuch as wer of power and moyen wer ourſene and eſcaped; quhairas in uther tounes all perſones wer ballanced according to thair meanis and eſtait, and according to equitie and conſcience. This I haif ſet doun heir, not upone malice nor invy aganes the guid Toun of Edinburgh, quhilk the great Lord of Hevin continuallie mantene and preſerve, and for the quhilk the Wryter dois daylie pray to blis; bot that it may be a meane to the future Magiſtrates to amend, for as in the former Obſervatiounes it hes bene recordit, ſo now the Toun of Edinburgh is havelie diſtreſt and burdenit.

In December 1656, a plott devyſit aganes the Proteƈtor, bot not deteƈtit till Januar thaireftir. The plott was to haif killed the Proteƈtor by a trayne of powder, at Weſtminſter, quhairat the pepill being affrichted

and fleying, the Protector at his outgoing ſould haif bene ſtobbed. Gif this haid failled, thair wer uther plottis devyſit by piſtoll and muſket, and uther devyces prepared for taking of his lyff. Sum of the plotteris apprehendit; quhairupone ordor wes gevin out for certane dayis of thankiſgeving to be keipit, and preatchearis appoyntit for that end; off quhilk number Mr. Patrik Gilleſpie miniſter at Glaſgow is one.

To end this yeir, it is to be rememberit, that abroad theſe particularis did fall out, viz. a fatall overthrow this yeir gevin to the peeris and airmy of France by Don Johnne of Auſtria, the Spaniſche generall; the Italiane natioun devored with the plaig of peſtilence; the famous victorie of the Venecianes over the ſea forces of the Turkiſche airmy; ane fortunat victory and pryſe obtenit be Capitane Staynard and his ſquadrone over the Spaniſche Weſt Indiane fleitt, neir to Cadize, to the dampnage of Spayne and merchandis, of mony milliounes of crounes.

Much buffines wes expectit to haif fallin out this yeir of our Lord 1656, be reffoun of the airmeis abroad, and preparatiounes maid by the lait King, for acquyring of his and his anteceſſoris crounes and kingdomes; bot materis fell out utherwayis, to the diſappoyntment of many, quhais inclinatioun wes rather for war than to peace.

So endis this yeir of our Lord 1656.

God save the King.

SUM CERTANE SCHOIRT OBSERVATIONES OF THE MOIST REMARKABLE MATERIS FALLEN IN AND ABOUT SCOTLAND IN THE YEIR OF OUR LORD 1657.

THE firſt day of this yeir, being Thurſday, the pepill obſervit the old, ancient, bot beggerlie, cuſtome, in ſeiking, craving, and begging handſell; mony ſuperſtitiouſlie beleving that thai could not thryve all that yeir except thai haid gottin a New yeirs gift.

Upone the fourtene day of this moneth of Januar, ane man hangit at the Caſtellhill of Edinburgh, for murthering of his awin ſiſter. That ſame day ane woman ſcurgit throw Edinburgh for thift.

26 of this ſame moneth of Januar, twa Inglifche men kicked at the gallous upone the calfey of Edinburgh, and quhipped, for intending to feght the ſingill combat, baith of thame being ſodgeris.

Great quantateis of wyne come in this yeir to Scotland, and quhairas thir former ſex or ſevin yeiris, the pryce of every pynt of Frenſche wyne was ſold at xxiiij ſ. Scottis the pynt; it fell firſt to 20 ſchilling, thaireftir to ſextene ſchilling Scottis, thaireftir in ſum pairtes of Edinburgh, it wes ſold at twelff pence the pynt.

28 Januar, being Weddinſday, 1657, thair wes thrie [four] Proclamatiounes gevin out at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh; the firſt annulling and diſchargeing the pretendit tytill of King Charles, &c.

. . . . . .

This Proclamatioun gevin out by auctoritie of the Parliament, than ſittand at Lundoun. Ane uther Proclamatioun for the bettir preſerving of his Heynes the Lord Protectour, his perſone.

. . . . . .

3. Proclamatioun wes foundit upone ane Act grantit for exportatioun furth of this natioun of the grouth and manufacturie of this Commounwelth, for the bettir inriching thairof.

4. Proclamatioun wes foundit upone ane Act for awaytaking of the Court of Wairdis and Lievereis.[1]

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It was formerlie obſerved, that thair wer ſindry plottis intendit for taking away of the Protectoris lyff. One of the plotteris callit Miles Sundocome, alias Fiſche, being apprehendit and committit to the Tour of Lundoun, thaireftir condempnit, and to be crewellie execute; he, for feir of tortour, did poyſone himſelff the nicht befoir the day of his executioun, viz. the 13 day of Februar 1657.

Upone Fryday the 20 of Februar 1657, thair wes a thankiſgeving for the Protectoris ſaiff delyverie from theſe plottis.

Item, upone Settirday, the laſt of Februar the ſamyn yeir, the Vicount of Dipline, and Colonell Montgomerie, being for a lang ſpace wairdit in the Caſtell of Edinburgh, they eſcaped furth of the Caſtell in coill-menis apparell, quha haid purpoſlie cum in for that effect with creillis, coillis, and coill-hors, being gentillmen clothed in coill-menis habites; quha wer diligentlie ſocht for, bot could not be apprehendit.

All this tyme, ſince the 17 day of September laſt, 1656, the Parliament of England ſittand at Lundoun did ſtill ſit, and dois yit continue ſitting, to the great charges of this natioun ſpent upone thair Commiſſioneris. And now, at the wryting heirof, quhilk is upone the 16 of Marche 1657, dois ſpend much tyme in debaitting (as is alledgit) upone a publict buſſines, in reference to the Satlement of the Natioun; and the mater being of great conſequence, thair wes a day apoyntit and ſet apairt for ſeiking the Lord thairin. Quhat great buſſines this was will appeir heireftir, quhen it is acted.

At this tyme, the lait King Charles of Scotland wes ſtill at Burges, in

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[1] After transcribing the substance of three of these Proclamations, Nicoll adds, "This last coppeyit and tane af ane informall and illegebill paper."

Weſt Flanderis, with his brother of York, and thair ſiſter; the twa brethir keiping thair men togidder, for re-eſtabliſching them agane, wayting upone the ſaiff arryvell of the King of Spaynes plaitt fleitt to furneis thame with money for putting the ſame in executioun.

Out of all pairtes of Europ lettres and newis ſpeak of great preparatiounes for war in all natiounes.

The unhapy ſect and ſocietie of the Quaikeris yit continues. And among utheris, it wald be rememberit, that one Suſan Peirſone, haiſing formerlie bene ane pretendit lover of the Scriptures, ſcho ſince proved ane apoſtat, and imbarked among that ydle ſect callit the Quakeris; and waggin from one aſſemblie to another, did requyre the miniſteris, then and thair preaching, to prove thair call by miracles as the Apoſtles did, and to ſchaw quhat groundis thai haid to preach by the buik, viz. the Bybill, and for not performance of the one, and practize of the uther. Scho alledgit ordinarlie, that ſcho wes ſent by God, and did witnes aganes thame; and wold oftymes bid thame cum doun, and forbid thame to cum and delude the pepill in ſuch a maner any moir. Thair wes in the citie of Worcheſter quhair ſcho duelt, one Williame Poill, ane apprenteis to George Knycht, both quakeris. The young man, upone the 20 of Februar laſt 1657, went out of his maiſteris hous into the gardin, quhair he remayned a certane ſpace, and being aſkit quhair he haid bene, he anſuerit and ſaid, that he haid bene with Cryſt, Cryſt haid him by the hand, and he haid appoynted, and muſt be gone agane to him. But, being gone, he come not agane, nor was he hard of till the 22 of that moneth, and then it was fund that he haid ſtriped himſelff, laid his cloathes by the watter ſyde, and drowned himſelff; and accordinglie wes judged gilty of ſelff murther, and wes bureyed in the paroche of Claynes, and wes bureyed by four of clok on Mononday, the 23 of that moneth. His mother, being (by report) ane honeſt and godlie woman, and being much trubled heirat, the foirſaid Maiſtres Peirſone indevored to confort hir with this perſuaſioun, that ſcho wald fetche hir ſone to hir alive agane; and about ſex or ſevin houres eftir he was bureyed, the ſaid Maiſtres Peirſone and uther Quakeris went to the grave, digged up the young man, opned the kiſt, and laid the corps upone

the ground, rubbed his face and breaſt with hir hand, and, as wes reportit, laid hir face upone his face, and hir handis upone his handis, and commandit him to arryſe. Bot he not moving, ſcho kneled doun and prayed over him, and ſo commandit him in the name of the leving God to aryſe and walk. This being done, and he not obeying, ſcho cauſit him to be put in the grave agane, and thence depairted, haiſing only this excuſe left hir, that he haid not bene yit four dayis deid.

23 Marche 1657. Thair wes ane Engliſche ſodger bund naikit to the gallous of Edinburgh, and firſt ſcourgit, and thaireftir his lugges naillit to the gallous by the ſpace of ane hour or thairby, and thaireftir his lugges cuttit out of his heid for cunzieing and forging two halff crounes. The quhich two half crounes war feſtned and naillit to the gibet, quhair they remayne to this day.

It is formerlie obſervit, that the Parliament of England met and convenit upone the ſevintene day of September 1656. Since quhilk tyme thair wes nevir a ſittand Counſell of Stait, nather Court of Excequer in Scotland till the penult of Marche 1657. At quhilk tyme, a quorum of the Counſell of Stait met in the Parliament Hous of Edinburgh, the quorum conſiſtit at this tyme of thrie perſones. The day following, quhilk wes the laſt of that moneth of Marche 1657, they did ſalute this natioun with ane Act and Proclamatioun, quhairin it wes ordanit that ane ceſs of ten thowſand pund *per menſem* ſould be preſentlie leevied for ſex monethis, viz. for Januar, Februar, and Marche, now cum and bypaſt, and for Apryll, Maij, and Junij nixt following, amounting to thrie ſcoir thowſand pund ſterling. This is ordaned to be preſentlie collectit without delay. It is admired how it can be gottin, the cuntrey being exceiding pure, the moneyis ſkairſche and ſkant, and to borrow it was not poſſible, for credite was crakit, and the Act in favouris of diſtreſt dettouris maid all moneyis to be keipit up.

It is formarlie obſervit, that Monarchy wes extirpite, a Commounwelth erectit, airmyes raiſit for that end, for ſuppreſſing Monarchy and manteining a Commounwealth, the lait King Charles, with his twa brethir, the Duke of York and Duke of Glotcheſter, declared incapable of

governament, or to haif ony richt, tytill, or dignitie within thefe thrie natiounes, and thair tytillis and dignities declaired voyd; yit nevirtheles, and notwithftanding thairof, the Parliament now fittand at Lundoun, eftir greater deliberatioun tane anent the governament and fatling of the natioun, did fpend mony weikis and dayis for bringing this buffines to pas, and delt with his Heynes, Oliver Lord Protector to affume the tytill and dignitie of a King; and, by ane Act in this Parliament, did voyce and conclude that thair fould be a King. Sindry addreffis wer maid to his Heynes to accept of it, and findry fpeechis wer maid by the fpeakeris for thamefelffis, and in name of the haill Hous for that end. And in thair fpeechis they tuik occafioun, for feverall reafones, to commend the tytill of a King, and neceffitie to haif a King within that natioun; as, that a King firft fatled Chriftianity in this yland; that it hath bene long refaved and approved by our anteceffouris, quho fand it by experience, confifting with thair liberteis; that it wes a tytill beft known to our lawis, moift aggreyable to our conftitutioun and to the temper of the pepill: and thefe thinges the fpeakeris maid evident at lairge by diveris grave and wechtie arguments. Eftirwardis, the fpeakeris proceidit to oppin the fens of the Parliament upone the feverall uther particularis contenit in that Wryting, quhich thai came to prefent to his Heynes, in ordour to the fattlement of the thrie nationes, quhich is intitulat, The Humble Petitioun and Advyfe of the Parliament of England, Scotland, and Yreland, to his Heynes, [the Lord Protector.]

The Speakeris fpeache being endit, the Humble Petitioun and Advyfe wes firft red by the Clerk of Parliament, and thaireftir, the ingroffed copy thairof wes prefented to his Heynes; quhich being done, his Heynes wes pleafed to delyver himfelff in a fpeech to the Parliament, expreffing much of pietie, gravitie, and guid affectioun to the Parliament and pepill of thefe natiounes. He obferved, that the weilfair, peace, and fatlement of thefe thrie natiounes, and all that ritche thefure of the beft pepill in the world being involved thairin, it aucht to beget in him the greateft reverence and feir of God, that evir poffeffed a man in the world; with feverall uther expreffiounes, intimating his fear and reverence toward the Almichtie, upone

this ſo great and ſolempne ane occaſioun; that among all the burdinges quhich God haid laid upone him, he, to his confort, had fund the guid Lord aſſiſting him, quhen he knew not quhat way to ſtand under the wecht, &c.;—and much moir to that purpos. That befoir he gave a reſolutioun, his intentioun wes firſt to ſeek God, quho haid bene his gyde hitherto, to haif ane anſwer put in his hart. That gif he ſould entir upone ſuch a work as this without conſideratioun, to pleis the humoris that ar of this world, without ſeiking ſuch anſwer from God as may prove a bliſſing to the perſone uſed, and mak up the noble, worthy, and honeſt intentiounes of theſe that hath prepared and effected the work, it wald ſeeme to proceid from luſt and argumentis of ſelff love, and the end and iſchue mycht prove ſad to thame and to the thrie natiounes, &c. Thairfoir, ſince thai haid maid ſuch a progres in the work, he deſyrit ſum ſchort tyme to aſk counſell of God and his awin hart, &c.;—and much moir to this effect. Quhat ſalbe the anſuer, it ſalbe notit in the awin tyme; but this tyme wes langſum and lyke to be langer, for at the wryting heirof, being the 20 day of Apryll 1657, the Parliament hes ſittin undiſſolvit the ſpace of ſeven moneth and four dayis, and is not yit lyke to put it to ane end. Quhat this Parliament ſall farder produce, during its ſitting, ſalbe noted.

In the meantyme, beſyde the provocationes and controverſeis the Lord hes aganes theſe and this natioun, and mony grevous and horride ſynnes that did brek out in this natioun of Scotland, thair wes a woman execute and hangit upone the Caſtellhill at Edinburgh, for murthering of hir awin chyld, the 15 day of Apryll 1657.

The Protector yit delayit to anſuer to the Adreſſis maid to him by the Parliament; and thairfoir, ſeverall Committees at ſeverall and ſindry tymes and dyetis appoyntit to wayt upone his Heynes for his anſueris, and the Hous of Parliament diveris and mony tymes adjorned to attend his Heynes for that end; and in ordour to the governament of the thrie natiounes, it pleaſit his Heynes to offer dyveris thinges unto thame, to be comunicat to the Hous of Parliament.

During this tyme, viz. upone the 9 of Apryll, thair wes a diſcoverie maid of ane inſurrectioun intendit by ſum Anabaptiſtes and ſum uther

ſoirt of pepill, quha intendit that nycht to meit togidder at certane houſis; bot thair inſurrectioun being diſcovered, ordour wes gevin to apprehend thame. The ſoldieris and meſſingeris imployed, fand at ane certane hous in Shoreditche about twentie perſones reddie airmed, booted and ſpurred, intending to haif bene at thair appoynted randevous that nicht about nyne of the clok, quhair utheris of thair pairtie wer to haif met thame. Quhen thai wer apprehendit, thair wer airmes ſeized with thame in the hous, and ſindry hamperis of airmes haid bene convoyed to certane places in the feild neir the place appoynted for the randevous, togidder with prented bookis and coppyes of declarationnes fitted for thair deſignne, put up alſo in hamperis. From thence, it is ſaid, that thai meanit to haif marched aucht myles this nycht into Eſſex, and to haif directed thair cours towards Norfok. With thir perſones alſo wer takin thair ſtandart, the devyce quhairof wes a red Lyoun couchant in a quhyte feild, with this motto takin out of the 49 Geneſis, vers. 9, viz. "Quho ſall rous him up." Sum of the pairteis being aſkit quhat thai meanit by this Lyone, they ſaid, it ſignifyed the Lyone of the trybe of Juda. Thair deſignne wes laid in many places, and that commanderis of thair awin wer to go into ſeverall pairtes, and then all perſones of thair opinione wer to flock in airmes to thame. Sindrie of theſe perſones wer committed, ſum to the Tour, ſum utheris to the cuſtodie of ſerjandis, and jeales. Quhat ſall follow heirupone ſalbe obſerved.

At this tyme alſo, the lait King Charles wes at Dunkirk and Bruſellis attending ſodgeris and men at airmes for his ſervice.

8 Maij 1657. The Parliament of England yit ſitting, they, be the ſpace of mony monethis and weekis, did ſupplicat his Heynes the Lord Protector, to embrace the governament of the thrie natiounes with the tytill of a King. Frequent ſupplicationnes and petitiounes wer gevin in to that effect, and diveris and ſindry anſueris prommeiſt, and much meetingis wer for that end. At lenth, upone Fryday the 8 of Maij 1657, he abſolutelie refuiſed to undertak the governament with that tytill. The reaſones quhy, quhen thai ar fund out, ſall be declaired.

Upone the 27 of Maij 1657, Forker, ſpous to Mr. Patrik Maxwell,

quha haid his lugges cuttit for knavrie the laſt yeir, was bund to the gallous at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, hir handis being bund behind hir bak, and a paper on hir breaſt, declairand hir a traittour for delyvery of ſum lettres ſent to hir from hir huſband, quha is alledgit to be in company with the King.

Upone the 10 day of Junij 1657, ane Egiptiane callit Phaa, wes execute upone the Caſtelhill of Edinburgh for murthour. The ſame day alſo, ane young man wes brint thair for beſtialitie.

Upone Fryday the 26 day of Junij 1657, the Lord Balcomie, ane of the ſupreme Judges of the land for Adminiſtratioun of juſtice to the pepill in Scotland, a man verrie paynefull in his office, and willing to diſpaſche buſſines in this ſad tyme, depairtit this lyff, evin in a moment, ſitting upone the binſche in the Parliament Hous, about nyne in the clok in the morning, to the great greiff of much pepill. His corps wes honorablie bureyit in the Church kirk-yaird in Edinburgh, with ſuch numberis of pepill as wes admirable, and haid murneris befoir and following the bear, above fyve hundreth perſones. His removing fra that benſche wes eſteemed to be a nationall judgement.

Eftir his death, the Counſell of Stait, finding that judicatorie waik, and wanting ane of thair quorum, be reſſoun of the abſens of ſum attending the Parliament of England at Lundoun, urgit Mr. James Dalrumpill to tak his place, and promeiſt to purches to him a patent for bruiking of that place *ad vitam vel ad culpam.*

The Parliament of England quha met and convenit at Lundoun the ſevintene of September 1656, did now diſſolve and ryſe upone the twentie ſext day of Junij 1657, ſwa that this Parliament continued ſitting be the ſpace of ten [nine] moneth and ten dayis; and then, upone the ſaid 26 day of Junij, did adjorne the Parliament to the 20 day of Januar nixt thaireftir, in anno 1658. Quhat wes actit and concludit in this Parliament it is not yit declaired, nather in writt nor prent; bot as it ſall be declaired, it ſall be inſert heirintill. Yit ſumthing is to [be] obſerved, that his Heynes the Lord Protector wes preferrit to hold and exerceis the office of cheiff magiſtrat of the thrie natiounes; and warrand and pro-

clamatioun gevin out, that all and every perſone and perſones of quhat qualitie and conditioun ſoevir to tak notice thairof, and to conforme and ſubmitt thameſelffis unto the governament ſo eſtabliſched.

Upone the firſt day of Julij thaireftir, in the ſaid Anno 1657, the Protector wes proclamed and inveſted, all forrane embaſſadouris and publict miniſteris of ſtaite being preſent at that ſolempnitie, and in ordour as followes. 1. The meſſingeris belonging to the counſell; nixt trumpettouris; nixt thame the lif guaird of his Heynes, eftir thame uther trumpettouris; nixt, his Heynes gentillmen, eftir thame more trumpettouris; nixt, dyveris officeris of the airmy gallantlie monted, then trumpettouris agane; nixt, the ſerjandis at airmes, and the heraldis of airmes and garter, principall king of airmes betuix two gentillmen uſcheris, befoir his Heynes Counſell in kotches, proceding in this ordour to the Tempill Bar. At this place they wer met by the Lord Maior monted on horſbak in his crimſon velwot gown, and his choller of S.S. with the Recorder and Aldermen of Lundoun, all in thair ſkarlot on horſbak, attendit by his officeris, trumpetteris, and the loud muſik of the citie. From thence, ane officiar of airmes proceded befoir the Aldermen; then, nixt befoir the Lord Maior, his mace berar, the ſword berar, with his cap of mantenance, and ane herald at airmes. Then proceidit ſeverall ſerjandis at airmes belonging to his Heynes and Counſell, with Norroy king of airmes; nixt eftir thame, Garter principall king of airmes betuix two gentillmen uſcheris, going immediatlie befoir the Lordis of his Heynes Counſell and the principall ſecretarie of ſtait, in thair koatches.

In this maner, thai procedit toward the Royall Exchaynge, making two ſtandis by the way; firſt, at Chancery Lane end aganes the Inner Tempill gait, quhair Proclamatioun wes maid by the commoun cryer of Lundoun, according to the Proclamatioun alredy publeiſt by Act of Parliament, the Lord Maior, Counſell, the Aldermen of Lundoun, and all officeris ſtanding bare; the ſecond ſtand wes in Cheapſyde, at the end of Woodſtreit, quhair Proclamatioun alſo wes maid of the Act. Then thai proceidit in ordour to the Royall Exchange, arryving thair at exchaynge tyme, quhair Proclamatioun wes maid (as in all uther places) by ſound

of trumpet, in the forme afoirſaid, and the Humble Petitioun and Advyſe wes publiſched. Eftir quhich, the trumpettis ſounding, thrie loud acclamatiounes wes maid by the pepill, 'Long leave the Protector.' Theſe thinges wer done with great ſolempnitie, numberis of perſones met at Quhytehall gait to give attendance upone this ceremony.

10 July 1657. Sevin Egiptianes, men and wemen, wer ſcurgit throw Edinburgh, and baniſched this natioun, with certificatioun gif thai returned within the ſame, they ſould be execute to the death.

Upone the 15 of Julij 1657, being ane Weddinſday, and ane cheiff mercat day, the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh wes coverit all over with riche tapeſtrie; and betuix ten and ellevin houres befoir nune, the ſaid day the Protector wes proclamed Cheiff Magiſtrat of the thrie nationes of England, Scotland, and Yreland. The Generall Monk and his pryme officeris, as als the Marques of Ergyll, the Erle of Cathnes, and als mony of the nobles as war heir in Edinburgh for the tyme, the magiſtrates of Edinburgh in thair robbis and gownes, being all preſent to honour that ſolempnitie. All takines of joy wer expreſt thairat, by ſounding of trumpettis, and roring of cannounes at Edinburgh, Cannogait, and Leith, the day foirſaid.

Eftir the cloſor of this lait Parliament, quhich endit upone the 26 of Junij laſt 1657, Lieutenant Generall Lambert of the airmy for the Commounwelth wes diveſted of all his honores, his batoun and commiſſioun takin fra him, and he and ſum of his followeris put under a cloud of diſpleſure; the reſoun (as is alledgit) wes for not gevin his oath of, &c.

The ſpeciall materis quhich paſt in this Parliament wer theſe, Ane Act for aſſeſment at the rait of fyve and threttie thowſand pund, by the moneth upone England; ſex thowſand pund by the moneth upone Scotland; and nyne thowſand pund by the moneth upone Yreland, all Engliſche money, for thrie yeiris, from the 24 of Junij 1657, for a temporall ſuppley towardis the mantenance of the airmyes and navyes of the Commounwelth: At the Parliament of Weſtminſter, the 17 of September 1656. The toun of Edinburghes pairt thairof, *per menſem*, is thrie hundreth threttie four pund, and xij ſ. ſterling. Ane uther Act for raiſing of

fyftene thowſand pund ſterling in Scotland, toward the mantenance of war aganes Spayne, and uther effaires of the Commounwelth. The ſoume of fyve thowſand pund ſterling, *per menſem*, for thrie monethis, from the 28 of Marche 1657, to the 25 of Junij nixt thaireftir; the toun of Edinburgh thair pairt thairof, *per menſem*, is twa hundreth nyntie nyne pund, xiiij ſ. ſterling; the ſchirrefdome of Edinburgh thair pairt thairof, is twa hundreth and twentie pund, for every moneth of the ſaidis thrie monethis. Item, ane uther Act, at this laſt Parliament, intitulat ane Act for limiting and ſatling the pryces for wynes, at the Parliament begun at Weſtminſter the 17th day of September 1656; the tenour quhairof followis.

. . . . . .

In the moneth of Julij 1657, Lievtenant Generall Lambert wes diveſtit of all his honouris and digniteis, and his batoun takin fra him: the caus heirof is not perfytelie knawin.

In Julij 1657, Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun wes reſtoirit to his old office of Clerk of Regiſterſchip.

At this tyme, and by the ſpace of many yeiris of befoir, the Toun of Edinburgh wes deſtitute of watter to ſerve thair houſis, and thair toun wellis wer dryed up, ſo that the inhabitantis could not be ſervite for want. The Toun, taking this to thair conſideratioun, they concludit to dry the South loche, and to eſſay, gif the drying up of that loch micht help this evill. And for this end, they delt with the Engliſh ſodgeris to caſt trinſches about this loch, for gaddering the watter thairto for the uſe of the Toun; quhilkes Engliſche ſodgeris began thair wark upone the 3 day of Auguſt being Monday, the yeir of God 1657; and endit it, upone both ſydes of the loch, befoir the twentie day of September, except a lytill parcell not above the lenth of a pair of buttes, quhilk wes left to be finiſched and outred by fyve pure Scottis miſterfull men for thair livelyhood.

In the moneth of Auguſt 1657, Generall Blak, admirall and commander of the Engliſche navy by ſea, eftir ſeverall yeiris ſervice, returned within thrie myles to Plimmouth with his navy, quhair he gave up the ghoſt, having bad ſucces.

It is formerlie notit, that this laſt Parliament haiffing ſittin doun the 3 of September laſt 1656, and riffin the 26 of Junij 1657, lytill wes done in that Parliament conduceable to the weill of this natioun; our Scottis Commiſſioneris attending thair (as wes reportit) moir for thair awin endis then for the publict. The Proveſt of Edinburgh, being than Andro Ramſay, returned, being ane of the commiſſioneris for the toun of Edinburgh, doing lytill for thame, with the tytill of knighthood.

The plak impoſit upone the pynt of aill and beir, ventit and ſold within the haill boundis of Edinburgh, Cannogait, Leith, and ſuburbes about, for defraying of the toun of Edinburgh dett wes takin fra thame, and gevin to Leith, for ordouring the Citidaill thair, eftir that the toun of Edinburgh haid bene in poſſeſſioun thairof by the ſpace of thrie yeiris befoir.

It is formerlie obſervit, how that inceſt and beſtialitie greatlie increſt within this natioun, and moir within theſe ſex or ſevin yeiris nor within theſe ffyftie yeiris preceding and moir; and now laitlie, in Auguſt 1657, thair wes ane old man hangit and his dochtir drownit, at Glaſgow, for inceſt, the father with the dochtir.

The harveſt wes exceiding pleaſant, and the cornes throw the haill natioun win and brocht in to the berne and berne yaird long befoir Michaelmes, and ſum befoir the laſt of Auguſt, this yeir 1657.

At this Michaelmas 1657, Proveſt Ramſay continued proveſt in office in Edinburgh, for that yeir; the bailleis wer theſe, viz. Johnne Jowſie, Robert Sandelandis, Johnne Lawder, and Johnne M'Morane wer electit bailleis. Siclyke, theſe twa wer electit bailleis of Leith, viz. Robert Murray and George Reid. Lykewyſe, Francis Killoch and James Deanes wer choſin bailleis of the Cannogait.

As for the magiſtrates of Glaſgow, they haid ordour to elect as of befoir, and wer reddy ſo to do; bot upone ſiniſter informatioun gevin to the Protector, he was pleaſit to writt down to the magiſtrates and counſell to continue thair electioun till his farder ordour and pleſure, quhilk at the wryting heirof wes not maid manifeſt.

Upone the 14 of October 1657, thair wes ane woman brint on the Caſtelhill of Edinburgh for witchcraft; ſcho wes ane inhabitant in Tranent or thairabout.

Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun, haiſſing remaynit at the court of England be the ſpace of ane yeir and moir, pretending for the weill of the Church, returned to Edinburgh in the midſt of October 1657, admittit, by the Protector, Clerk of Regiſter, Counſell, and Rollis, and to the office and benefice thairof, and to be ane of the ordiner Judges of the land.

This yeir 1657, new wyne come heir to Edinburgh and Leith upone the 26 day of October, opinlie ventit and ſold at twenty ſchilling the Scottis pynt.

My Lord Regiſter, Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun of Wariſtoun, the nixt day immediatlie following the doun-ſitting of the Seſſioun, with the remanent Lordis and Judges of that Court, cauſit call in all and ſindry the advocattis, clerkis of Seſſioun, and clerkis to the Signet, geving new ordores to thame, and new injunctiones. At quhilk tyme, Thomas Marſchell, ane of the ſervandis to Mr. Waird in the Bill chalmer, being convenit befoir thame, wes declairit incapable of that ſervice, and of all agenting and wryting, as abuſer of his truſt in that office and ſervice. Lykewyſe, that ſame day, Mr. James Cheyne, wryter to the Signet, wes committit to priſſone within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, for geving in a Bill of Suſpenſioun upone a vitiat diſcharge.

At quhich tyme alſo, one David Anderſone wes admittit, be Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun Clerk of Regiſter, keipar of the generall and particular Regiſter of Seſinges.

Thaireftir, upone the nynt day of November 1657, Maiſter Mungo Murray, clerk depute of the Billis, and Thomas Harvie, ane uther of the Bill chalmer, wer both of thame diſchargit of thair ſervice in that chalmer, for abuſing of thair truſt impoſit upone thame ; and becaus this Thomas Harvy haid greatly abuſed the ſubjectis, thairfoir he was committit to priſſoun in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, quhair he and alſo the ſaid Thomas Marſchell remayned a long ſpace, and Thomas Harvy fyned. Alexander Bell, alſo, ane uther of that Bill chalmer, wes alſo removed fra his office and ſervice in that chalmer.

William Purves, dictator and clerk to the Excequer, and Mr. Waird, principall clerk of the Billis, wer put on the ſtaige. William Downy

alſo, James Broun, and Mr. James Balfour, clerkis of Seſſioun, wer put to tryell by this unhapy Clerk of Regiſter, ſeikand money; and thair places wer filled by thir perſones following, viz. by Mr. Williame Cheiſly, for Mr. Mungo and his place; Johnne Hop and , for Alexander Bell and Thomas Marſchell; and be Mr. Johnne Ferriar for Thomas Harvy.

At this tyme alſo, viz. in the midſt of November 1657, the ſexpence ſterling, quhilk wes moſt unjuſtlie exactit of every commoun Bill theſe ſindry yeiris bypaſt, wes now reducit to ane plak, as in ancient tymes; bot materis of greater conſequence wer neglectit, and thair pryces heighted, viz. Decreitis of all ſoirtes, actis of litis-conteſtatioun, and utheris of that kynd; Retouris to double pryce; Proteſtatiounes, Remittis, &c. every ane of thame thretty pundis Scottis: this unhapy avarichious Clerk of Regiſter being the raiſer of all theſe pryces.

The pryde of ſum of the Churchmen did not yit ceis: for albeit the Archebiſhops and Biſchopis, with thair adherentis, war depoſit and extirpite in November 1638 at Glaſgow at that Generall Aſſemblie, and at the Aſſemblie haldin at Edinburgh the 12 of Auguſt 1639, for exercing of unlimited and unwarranted power over thair bretherene of the miniſtrie; and for taking upone thame to haif voyce in Parliament, Counſell, Seſſioun, and Excequer, and anent the erecting of Commiſſariatis, the Hie Commiſſioun, the Service buik; for oppoſing thameſelffis to the juſt deſyres and grevances gevin in name of the Kirk for ſum of hir liberteis and privilegis, and for not reſidence at thair awin kirkis, for not viſiting the ſeik, and adminiſtratioun of the Sacramentis, for not ſubjecting thameſelffis to the tryell and cenſure of Preſbytereis, Provinciall and Generall Aſſembleis, and for uſurpatioun of farder power and juriſdictioun in the Kirk moir nor thair bretherene, in uſurping over Preſbytereis and Synodis, and for overturning the forme of doctrine and liberteis of the Church, and exercing civill power and governament, and for being ſcandalous;—and much moir to this purpos.

Yit thair example and puniſchement did not terrifie ſum of thair ſucceſſouris to attempt the lyke. Quhilk mycht cleirlie appeir in Mr. Patrik

Gilleſpie, quha, being miniſter at Glaſgow, and depoſit in Anno 1651, thaireftir repudiat at ane Synod Aſſemblie haldin at Edinburgh in November 1656, he being imployed as Commiſſioner by ſum of the Preſbytereis in the weſt, to act for thame in that Aſſemblie; bot his commiſſioun rejectit, as put upone him quha wes depoſit, and not capable of that commiſſioun; for quhilk he, being heighlie diſpleaſit, did in effect boiſt and threattene the bretherene of that Synod, at thair public meitting in the Aſſemblie; bot did not prevaill, eftir he haid gevin much labour at home and a field, as is recordit by the Actis of that Aſſemblie. Trew it is, he haid great giftes, bot ambitious. His cours wes to reull all in the weſt, both in kirk and policy. He procured himſelff to be Primer of the College of Glaſgow, and purcheſt much rent thairto, and to the memberis thairof, by obtening giftes fra his Heynes the Lord Protector, Oliver, the traytour. At this tyme alſo, and laitlie befoir, he purcheſt fra his Heynes ane warrand to diſcharge the electioun of the magiſtrates of Glaſgow at this laſt Michaelmes, alledgeand that the preſent magiſtrates in office wer not in capacitie to beir office. This warrand being ſent to the Counſell of Stait, the magiſtrates of Glaſgow wer writtin for; and eftir much diſpute, on both ſydes, the preſent magiſtrates wer continued till farder tryell. For thair religioun the Wryter knawis not; bot for thair governament of the effaires of that toun, they ſurpaſt many befoir thame; for thair predeceſſouris did contract dett, and brocht the Toun under great burdinges, quhilk thir magiſtrates wer forcit to releive. Beſyd this, they conqueiſt landis, at leiſt payit the ſoumes of money contractit for thame; buildit and biggit commoun workis, ſik as briggis, wellis; inlairged thair kirkis and calſeyis; fred the pepill of ceſſis, taxatiounes, and uther burdinges, quhilk thair prediceſſouris layed upone thame: quhilkes prediceſſouris and former magiſtrates wer all Mr Patrikis creatouris, being advancit and choſin by his meanis, moyen, and procurement. Materis in Kirk ſeſſiounes wer totalie gydit by him, and none electit elderis or dekinis bot by his approbatioun and allowance; ſo that in effect, he gydit and governit within that Toun, at the leiſt intendit ſo to do at his pleſour. Quhairby it may appeir, that albeit he was a miniſter, yit he haid a great

hand and power in civill buſſines, for the lyke quhairof, both miniſteris and biſchopis wer formerlie depoſit; and yit Mr. Patrik wes ourſene.

In the midſt of December 1657, Sir Johnne Reigallis, generall of the Ingliſche airmy, lyand now at Madrik, periſched by ſea, ſailland thairfra to Dovar; and in company with him thair periſched about fourſcoir gentillmen and pryme officeris. Utheris dois report, that this Generall Reigallis wes killed at Merdrik by , and utheris of the Spaynes forces; quhairat the Ingliſche officeris being greved, and not being willing that the forme of his death ſould come to the knawledge of thair enymie the Spanyard, for bettir concealing quhairof, it wes thocht expedient, that a veſchell ſould be maid reddy to cary his corps to Dovar, thair to interr him as being departit this lyff of ane ordinarie ſeiknes. Howſoevir, all theſe, both he and his company, did, by Godis providence, periſche by ſtorme and tempeſt of ſea in thair voyage to Dovar.

It is ane wonder to behold the frequent chaynges and alteratiounes within this natioun, ſum contendand for places and offices, utheris incrocheand upone thair nichtbouris places and ſtatiounes, both in brugh and land; quhairof the Toun of Glaſgow haid a ſufficient pruiff at this time, quha, be the moyen of Mr. Patrik Gilleſpy, ſumtyme ane of thair miniſteris, and now Principall of the Univerſitie and College within the toun, haid devydit the pepill thairof in factiounes, tending to bring in pepill of his awin cunzie and muild to be magiſtratis of that toun, and haid purcheſt Warrandis to that effect fra his Heynes the Protector.

Lykewyſe, Mr. [William] Scharp, ane of the dependaris upone Judge Swyntoun, not content with the admiſſioun of Notaris, quhilk wes verry profitable, he purcheſt ane gift from the Protector of the office of clerkſchip in criminall courtes, quhilk place wes then poſſeſt be Mr. Alexander Hammiltoun, wryter to the ſignet. So every perſone maid moyen to turne out his brother, without ony juſt caus of depoſitioun.

Theſe that wer clerkis to the Seſſioun at this tyme, wer theſe perſones following, viz. William Downy, Mr. James Balfour, and James Broun, all thrie clerkis of Court; the keipar of the Signet wes Judge Lockart, and [James Crawfurd] his depute; Archibald Campbell, keipar of the Theſaureris

Regiſter, Algeo, under him his ſervand; Francis Scott, wryter to the Privy Seall, Rodger Kennedy his ſervand; Erle Sutherland, keipar of the Privy Seall; Proveſt Jaffray, director of the Chancellary, under him Mr. Robert Scott, Johnne Acheſoun, and ſum utheris; the keipar of the Great Seall wes my Lord Deſburrow, and his depute ane Inglifcheman; the dictatour and principall clerk of the Excequer wes Williame Purves; the preſentar of Signatouris wes Mr. Robert Gordoun, a diſcreit gentillman, for Mr. Patrick Broun, quha wes conjunct with him in that office, wes removed for his faultis. Theſe formerlie ſet doun wer clerkis, keiparis of Regiſteris, Signet, and Seales, quha fed upon the fatt of the land: lykewyſe Mr. Waird, clerk of the Billis.

At this tyme, theſe perſones following wer apoyntit to go up to Lundoun to the Parliament for Scotland; quhilk is now to be haldin at Lundoun the 20 day of Januar nixt to cum, according to the concluſiounes of the laſt Parliament, quhilk diſſolvit and did ryſe the 26 day of Junij laſt; They ar to ſay, the pearis wer, the Erle of Caſſillis, my Lord Ley ſecretar, my Lord Waryſtoun clerk of Regiſter; with utheris, the ordiner Commiſſioneris for the ſchyres and burrois.

Povertie and ſkairchtie of money daylie increſt, be reſſoun of the great burdinges and chargis impoſit upone the pepill, quhilk not onlie conſtraynit thame to ſell thair landis and eſtait, bot evin their houſhold geir, inſicht and pleneſing, and ſum thair cloathes and abuilzementis. Witnes the bell, quhich daylie did ring in Edinburgh, Cannogait, and uther pairtes, making intimatioun to the inhabitantis of ſuch frequent roping, as wer then in uſe throw all theſe pairtis. Beſyde this, the pryces of all actis, decreitis, proteſtatiounes, regiſtratioun of bandis, contractis, letters of horning, inhibitiouns, interdictiounes, ſeſingis, reverſiounes, diſcharges of reverſiounes, and utheris of that kynd, quhilkes wer all raiſed to much heyar pryce nor of befoir, by Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun, now Clerk of Regiſter, eftir his returne fra the Court of England. And thair extractis wer ſo ordored, that thai wer writtin verie thin and diſpers, that ane ſcheit of paper in tymes paſt did contene moir writt nor twa now; onlie to the end both the Lord Regiſter and they mycht gayne thairby, quhilk maid the pepill

greatlie gruge. Beſyde, the expenſis of all proteſtatioun money wes threttie pund Scottis at the leiſt, quhairas it wes onlie 8 lib. of befoir. Lykewyſe the pryces of all drink, ſold at eaſie pryces throw the haill cuntrie, except in Edinburgh; the wyne being ſold thair at xx ſ. the pynt; the aill at iij ſ. the deireſt; quhairas in Glaſgow, and in uther tounes, the pryces of all kynd of drink wes much les, and the ſtuff much bettir.

The victuell this yeir wes verrie guid, weill win, and very chaip. The ſomer being het and dry, and the harveſt exceiding pleaſant and airlie. All cornes for the maiſt pairt wer brocht in to the berne and berne yaird befoir the laſt of September this yeir.

And albeit, by ane Act in this laſt Parliament, intitulat, ane Act for limiting and ſatling the pryces of wynes to fourtene ſchillinges the Scottis pynt; yit notwithſtanding this Act wes contravenit and nawayis obeyit, bot ſauld at twenty ſchillinges the pynt, contrare the tenour of the Act.

God save the King.

So endis this Yeir 1657.

Keiparis of the Sealles this Yeir 1657.

The keipar of the Signet this yeir is James Crawfurd, depute to Judge Lokhart. Francis Scott wryter to the Privy Seall. Johnne Crawfurd keipar of the Privy Seall, under the Erle of Sutherland. Proveſt Jaffray, director of the Chancellarie, wryter to the Great Seall.

SUM CERTANE SCHORT OBSERVATIOUNES OF THESE MOIST REMARKABLE MATERIS FALLIN IN AND ABOUT SCOTLAND IN THE YEIR OF OUR LORDIS INCARNATIOUN 1658.

THE firſt day of Januar, being Fryday, this yeir 1658, thair come ane malignant fellow lait at nicht, about 8 a clok at evin, to Mr. Robert Traillis hous, ane of the miniſteris at Edinburgh, neir to the demoleiſt Wey-hous, and with a loud voyce cryed out thrie ſeverall Oyeſſis, as gif it haid bene a meſſingeris Proclamatioun. Eftir quhich, al that wes ſaid be him wes this; That Mr. Robert Traill did evir, in all his ſermondis, denunce and preache condempnatioun to his pepill: This wes done eftir thrie lairge Oyeſſis: quhais perſone nor name could not be fund out, being lait at nicht; a falt, worthy of examplarie pwniſchement, done aganes ane of Godis ſincere ſervandis.

6 Januar 1658. Fyve ſeverall men duelling at Dunce wer ſkurgit throw Edinburgh, for being airt and pairt of the commotioun, interruptioun, and trubling of the Committee, convenit at Dunce for perſonall ceſs, than ſittand at Dunce.

3 Januar 1658. That day being Sonday, the Erle of Rothes, immediatlie eftir the eftirnunes ſermound, wes ſeaſed upone and committit to the Caſtell of Edinburgh. Sum ſay, that the caus of his impriſſonment wes for breking of his paroll to the Protector, in not returning to Court according to prommeis; bot the trew caus wes this, that the Lord Howartis Lady haiffing cum doun heir to Scotland, to viſite ſum freindis and favorites heir, ſcho and the Erle of Rothes become verry familiar, and he maid

uſe of hir, quho conceavit with chyld; for quhilk caus the Lord Howart pat him ſelff under a vow to piſtoll the Erle, and followit his reſolutioun to Berwik, intending to put his reſolutioun to executioun. Bot his Heynes the Lord Protector being informed of the haill buſſines, cauſit in all haiſt overtak the Lord Howart, and returne him bak, and gave ordour that the Erle of Rothes ſould be ſecured in the Caſtell of Edinburgh. Be theſe meanis, both the noble menis lyves wer preſervit, bot the gentill woman wes repudiat be hir huſband, as is repoirtit.

Eftir a long call and invitatioun, maid be the Judges of the Court of Seſſioun, and of the laweiris, clerkis, and wryteris, by the ſpace of many weekis befoir, my Lord Brodie wes brocht in and admittit to be ane of the Judges, or ordiner Lordis of Seſſioun: this done upone Settirday the nynt day of Januar 1658; quha than imbraced the office and ſat upone the benche that ſame day.

The Parliament for the Commounwelth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, being now met at Lundoun the 20 day of this moneth of Januar 1658, thair wes a Faſt indyted heir at Edinburgh among the Inglifches for the happy ſucces of that Parliament; quhilk Faſt wes ſolemplie keipit amongs thame, upone Tyſday the 26 day of the ſame moneth 1658. This Parliament did not continue long ſittand, for upone diviſioun of opiniouns betuix the Over and Lower Hous, it wes the Protectoris pleſour, at his awin hand, and be his awin autoritie, to rais and diſſolve the Parliament without prorogatioun. This wes done upone the fourt day of Februar 1658. Heir followis the reaſones of thair ryſing. Heir I thocht guid to ſet doun the Lord Protectouris ſpeech to the Parliament, and the cauſis of the raiſing thairof, all of thame pretendit and forgit reaſones.

Thurſday, 4 Februar 1658, his Heynes come attendit with his gentillmen and gaird of halbarteiris to the other Hous of Parliament, (callit by his Heynes the Lordis Hous) and ſent the gentillman Iſcher with the blak rod, to call up the Speikar and the Hous of Commounes; quho, being cum to the bar of the uther Hous, and his Heynes ſtanding under the cannopy of ſtate, he ſpak to both Houſſis to this purpos.

. . . . . .

Upone this accompt and raiſing of this Parliament, the Scottis Commiſſioneris, quho wer reddy to pas to Lundoun as memberis of that Parliament, wer ſtayed from thair upgoing.

At this tyme lykewyſe, it wes his Heynes pleaſure to direct ordouris to Scotland, to chaynge ſindry of the officeris of regimentis thair.

Upone the 24 of Februar 1658, the diſpute and debaitt betuix the Toun of Glaſgow and Mr. Patrik Gilleſpy, anent the chaynge of thair magiſtrates and counſell, agitat befoir the Counſall of Stait, tuik ane end; quhairin, eftir much debait and contentioun, and great reproache to the afoirſaid Mr. Patrik, by ſindry honeſt men and remanent burrois of the natioun, both pairteis wer ordanit by the Counſell of Stait to remove to thair awin toun, and to agrey. Johnne Bell, Deane of gild of the ſaid burgh, ane very able judicious man, did act his pairt at this tyme very wyſelie befoir the Counſell, for the credite and honor of that toun. In this debait much money wes ſpent by the Toun of Glaſgow and its inhabitantes.

Eftir this, full libertie wes grantit by the Counſell of Stait to the Toun to chuſe ſuch magiſtrates as they thocht fitt for the place; and conſiddering that at Michaelmas laſt thair wes no electioun, bot the Toun diſchargit, by ordor of the Protectoris letter, to elect ony at that tyme, upone miſinformatioun gevin to his Heynes by Mr. Patrik Gilleſpy; thairfoir, the Counſell of Stait haiſing now takin tryell of the buſſines, and haiſing grantit to the Toun libertie of frie electioun, they, upone Tyſday the ſecound of Marche 1658, I ſay 1658, proceidit to the ſaid electioun; and electit and chuſit the perſones following to be magiſtrates, to witt, Johnne Anderſone, callit of Dowhill, proveſt; Johnne Walkinſhaw, James Bernis, and Walter Neilſoun, baillies; James Campbell, deane of gild; Donald M'Gilcreſt, theſaurer; Manaſſes Lyll, dekin convenar. Quhilkes perſones, ſo nominat to reull and governe the toun, wer the onlie men that Mr. Patrik haited as malignantis in his accompt.

5 Marche, being Friday, anno afoirſaid, Andro Ramſay, Proveſt of Edinburgh, tuik jurney to Lundoun, to deall with the Protector for releiff of ſum of the burdinges and ceſſis impoſit upone the Toun of Edinburgh, and for uther buſſines relating to the Guid Toun; bot effectuat lytill.

Frequent executiounes aganes malefactoris and horide and unnaturall ſynes. Among utheris a yong boy of the age of fyftene yeiris, wes brint upone the Caſtelhill of Edinburgh for beſtialitie with a kow. This executioun done upone the 17 of Marche, being Weddinſday, anno 1658.

It hes bene formerlie recordit, how that this land wes filled with odious and crying ſynnes, bringing doun havy judgementis upone the ſame, and on all ſoirtes of pepill thairin. Among mony uther executiounes at this tyme, thair wes ane very remarkable; twa witches and ane warlok impriſſoned within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh in Februar 1658. Ane of the witches deyit within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh; the warlok wes brint on the Caſtelhill; and the thrid, being ane young woman callit Anderſone, newlie mareyit within thrie monethis or thairby befoir, wes condempnit to be brint, yit ſcho wes ſpared for a tyme, being ſuſpect to be with chyld, quhilk wes the caus of the continuatioun and delay of hir executioun. Hir confeſſioun was, that ſcho did mary the devill, and haid committed ſindry adulteries, and eftir ſcho wes contractit with hir preſent huſband, and going to the kirk to be mareyed, ſcho repented, and wald haif turned bak agane; and confeſſed, that at hir mariage Sathan appeired unto hir in the kirk ſtanding behind the pulpitt;—with much uther thinges to this purpos.

This Februar 1658, and be the ſpace of ane moneth and ane half befoir, viz. the haill moneth of Januar, and half of December preceiding, wes exceiding ſeaſonable, full of froſt and ſnow; quhilk froſt and ſnow diſſolvit with ane calme thow, without weit or tempeſt, yit exceiding cold. Bot the moneth of Marche following, and much of Apryll wes bitter, and exceding ſcharp weather, mixt with froſt, the wind continuing all that ſpace in the eiſt and north eiſt. And farder, till the 20 day of Maij verrie cold weather. And farder, much cold weather thaireftir till the midſt of Junij.

All the ſpace ſince begyning of this yeir, materis of ſtate wer ſtill and quyet, without ony motioun, except the buſſines of Parliament, quhilk wes raiſed upone the fourt of Februar laſt, 1658, by autoritie of his Heynes the Lord Protector upone and for the reaſones and cauſis expreſt in his Declaratioun heirtofoir ſet doun.

Yit, the raiſing of the pryces of Decreitis, and Signettis, and utheris of that kind, did ſound and mak a noyſe throw the haill land, be reſſoun of the great extorſioun impoſit upone all writtis of that natour, far by the actis and ordoures ſet doun by the Engliſches ſince thair incuming, quhairin the pepill of the land had reaſonable eas. Bot quhat extorſioun wes now uſit, it wes devyſit by ſum of our awin pepill, evin at ſuch tyme quhen the land wes reducit to greateſt penurie. The ſpeciall actores of this extortioun ſal be noted heireftir;—evin by Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun, that crowell extortioner, being now Lord Regiſter.

In the meantyme, it pleaſed Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun, Clerk of his Heynes Regiſter, to reſent ſumquhat of that buſſines. He compellit the ſub-clerkis, and utheris imployed by the clerkis, and utheris of the Court of Juſtice, to find cautioun, and to give Band in maner and to the effect underwrittin. The tenour quhairof followis.

BE it kend till all men be thir presentis Me, &c. forsamekill as Sir Archibald Johnnestoun of Warestoun knycht, Clerk of Register, with consent of the Commissioneris for Administratioun of justice to the pepill in Scotland, and thai with ane advyse and consent be ane Act of Sederunt of the dait the fyft day of November last bypast, ordanit all persones to be heireftir imployed by the clerkis and uther officeris of the Court of Justice, sall find sufficient cautioun for thair guid behaviour, and not onlie refound to pairteis dampnifyed quhat they do unwarrantablie receave; bot also to pay such a mulct and fyne as sall be imposed upone thame by the said Clerk Register or Commissioneris, in cais thai sall transgres and malevers in thair services, as the said Act of the dait foirsaid at mair lenth proports. And now, seing the said Sir Archibald Johnnestoun hes nominat during his plesure, and that upon conditioun of my becuming cautioun for him in maner underwrittin, Thairfoir I, be the tenour heirof, bind and oblis me, my aires, executouris, and successouris, as cautioner and sovirtie for the said for his guid behaviour in the said office of, &c. and that he sall refound to pairteis dampnifyed quhat he sall unwarrantablie resave in the said office, and that he sall pay such mulct and fyne as salbe imposed upone him by the said Clerk Register or Commissioneris afoirsaid, in cais he sall transgres and malevers in his service in the said office. And I the said, &c. bind and oblis me, my aires, executouris, and assigneyis to warrand, releve, and keip skaithles the cautioner, &c. and to be registrat, &c.

Upone the fyft day of Maij, being Wedinſday 1658, this Jonet Anderſone, formerlie recordit, quha wes condempnit in Marche laſt for ſindrie adultereis and fornicatiounes, and for having copulatioun with Sathan, wes

brint in the Caſtelhill. Scho maid ane happy end, and gave ſingular teſtimonyes of hir repentance, by frequent prayeris, and ſinging of ſphalmes befoir hir executioun.

This cold and unſeaſonable ſpring producit much diſeaſes among the pepill through many pairtes of this natioun; ſpeciallie of cold humoris upone the bodyes of wemen and men, quhairof few in the kingdome wer eximed. Beſyde, that the cornes and gers wer far behind the ordiner tyme of growing; the wind ſtill blowing out of the eiſt and benorth be the ſpace of mony monethis.

14 Maij 1658, Oiſtend wes by pactioun randerit to the Frenſche, bot under diſſimulatioun with the Frenſche, quho wes maid to beleive that the magiſtrates and governour and citizens of Oaſtend wer much trubled, that the Engliſches ſould keip thair coiſt blokit up this long tyme with ſo mony ſchips; and that thai rather deſyrit to be under the Frenſche, than to remayne longer in that conditioun to ruyne thair tred and commerce. The Frenſche, being ſatisfyed with fair wordis, and for a great ſoume of money to haif bene delyverit be thame to the governour of the toun, the governour and magiſtrates ſufferit the Frenſche and Engliſches to entir; but the churches being full of ſodgeris, layd thair the day befoir, and placed in ſecreit places, and the Frenſche and Engliſche enterand in, and the Spanzard demandand the money that wes promeiſt to be gevin thame; the Frenſche ſaid, it wes in the ſchip quhich raid without the heavin. Thairupone the Spanzard returned to the citie, and gave ordour to ſchoot, and give fyre upone the Frenſche and Engliſche. Then the Frenſche perceaved that thai wer intraped, and fled, bot the maiſt pairt cryed out for quarteris, quhich, eftir a quhile, they gat: ſum wer put to the ſword, 634 wer takin priſſoneris, the boates and veſchellis wer gevin for a bootie, beſyde the plundering of the men.

Obſervatioun.—That in the end of Maij 1658, freſche hering, great and fair, wer takin at Dumbar, and ſold in the mercat and ſtreitis of Edinburgh, quhilk wes interpreit to be ominus, far by the cours of nature, and the cours of tyme and ſeaſon of the yeir, the lyke nevir being ſene of befoir.

Unnaturall and horid ſynes ſtill increſt, as did apeir by the frequent criminall courtes haldin upone malefactouris; and amongs mony mae, twa young boyes wer, upone the tent of Junij 1658, execute and brint upone the Caſtellhill of Edinburgh, for bugarie and beſtialitie.

This unſeaſonable ſpring and cold weather, evin thir mony monethis by paſt, called for humiliatioun and repentance, and thairfoir the Preſbyterie of Edinburgh did indict a Faſt and ane day of humiliatioun; quhilk wes ſolemplie keipit upone ane Saboth day, being the 13 day of Junij 1658.

Upone the day of Junij 1658, theſe twa perſones following wer execute at Lundoun, viz. Sir Hary Slingiſby, and Doctor Howat, doctor of divinitie, for being alledgit acceſſorie to the lait plot of treaſone aganes the Protector.

In this moneth of Junij 1658, thair come doun ane patent for Deſburrow, to mak him Chancellar and Preſes in all the three Courtis, viz. Counſell of Stait, Hie Court of Juſtice, and Court of Excequer; As alſo ane patent for Mr. Lokhart, to mak him Advocate Generall for the Commounwealth; As alſo for making the Laird of Laweiris, Lyoun King at Airmes.

About the begynning of Junij 1658, the Toun of Dunkirk, eftir a lang ſiege, wes at lenth takin in by the Engliſche and Frenſche; quhairof Collonell Lokhart wes maid Governour, according to the Articles paſt thairupone betuix the Frenſche King and his Heynes Oliver the Protector.

Albeit throw the haill natioun, the reiding of the Scriptures in the church by the Reidar was diſchargit, in place quhairof the lecturie wes exerceiſed; yit in ſindry pairtes of [the] cuntrie, the reiding oppinlie in the church did begin agane, and red by the commoun reidar, namelie, in the church of Leith begynnand in Junij 1658.

It wes formerlie declared, that a plott aganes the Protector [was] detectit, and ſum few hangit and execute for the ſame, for the quhilk a day of ſolempne thankiſgeving wes appoyntit in all the thrie dominiones of England, Scotland, and Yreland; quhilk wes ſolemplie performed heir at

Edinburgh, Leith, Cannogait, and ſum uther churches about, upone the 29 day of Julij 1658; as alſo performit throw the haill maiſt conſiderable pairtes of this natioun, upone certane uther dayis following.

Judge Deſburrow, keipar of the Great Seall, began to ſit as Chancellar among the ordinar Lordis or judges in the Heigh Court of juſtice, and in all uther Judicatoreis of Counſall and Excequer, ſpeciallie in the Court of juſtice, and took his place thair as Chancellar in the moneth of Julij 1658, haiffing his mace borne befoir him.

Upone the 12 day of Auguſt 1658, four wemen, ane of them ane madin, all notable witches, wer brint to death in the Caſtellhill of Edinburgh, all of thame confeſſand the ſin of witchcraft. Lykewyſe the ſame day, ane young man about 30 yeiris of aige, wes alſo brint on the Caſtelhill for beſtialitie with ellevin ky and four meares.

Upone the ſecond day of September 1658, thair wes a Faſt heir at Edinburgh, among the Counſell of Eſtait, met for that purpos, and thrie ſeverall ſermoundis taught in the Counſell Hous, for reſtoiring the Protector to his helth, he being now ſeik at Lundoun.

Report come heir that ſame day, that the King of Swadin haid upone ſuddentie ſurpryſit the King of Denmark, takin in Elſingvre, apprehendit the King, his Quene, chyldrene, and nobles, and maid himſelff commander of the land, as wes reportit; bot fals in pairt.

The Faſt for the Protectoris recoverie from his ſeiknes, being upone the ſecound day of September 1658, he deceiſt and depairtit this lyf the morne thaireftir, being the thrid day of the ſamyn moneth. Quhairof the Counſall of Stait of Scotland, being acquentit and certifyed upone the 9 day of that moneth, and that his eldeſt ſone Richard wes reſavit and proclamed Protector at Lundoun, upone the fourt day of the ſamyn moneth; the Engliſche and Scottis Commiſſioneris for governament of the effaires in Scotland convenit, and upone Fryday the tent day of the ſaid moneth; of September 1658, proclamed his eldeſt ſone Richard Protector of the thrie natiounes, England, Scotland, and Yreland, and dominiounes thairto belonging, at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, being richlie hung with tapeſtrie, and with all takines of joy. The Generall of the airmy at Scot-

land, the Counſall of Stait, the Officeris and commanderis, and als mony of the Nobles of the land as wer heir preſent for the tyme, the Bailleis, Aldermen, and Toun counſell of Edinburgh, (thair Proveſt being af the cuntrey for the tyme,) being in thair robbis and gownis, with thair Toun clerk and officeris in thair beſt apperrell attending thame, being all preſent; the haill ſodgeris, both hors and fute, with thair cullouris fleying, and trumpettis ſounding, being all thair to attend the honour of this ſolempnitie, wer all of thame preſent. The Caſtell alſo of Edinburgh diſplaying thair cullouris, and ſchuitting thair cannounes from the Caſtell; nothing wes wanting at this tyme for honoring of that ſolempnitie;—and much moir wes intendit to be actit.

Bot it pleaſed the Lord at the ſame very tyme, and mony dayis befoir, to threattene this natioun with the plaig of famyne, be ſending doun extraordiner raynes and heigh windes, ſumtyme to ſhaik, another tyme to rot and conſume the cornes, and be ſending flaſches of fyre and thunder to the deſtructioun of the cornes, both of that which wes ſchorne and unſchorne; for the quhich ane Faſt wes indicted, to hald in all the churches of Lothiane, upone the nixt Saboth day thaireftir following. Quhilk wes the only caus that farder ſolempnitie wes not acted.

And heir it wald be markit, that this noble campioun, Oliver Lord Protector, depairtit this lyf the very ſelf ſame day of the moneth quhairon the victorie over the Scottis airmy at Dumbar anno 1650, and the feild at Woſter in England in anno 1651, wes obtenit.

Followes the tenor of the Proclamatioun proclamed at Edinburgh the 10 of September 1658.

BY HIS HEYNES COUNCELL IN SCOTLAND FOR THE GOVERNAMENT THAIROF.

QUHAIRAS it pleased the moist wyse God in his providence, to tak out of this world, the moist serene and renowned Oliver, lait Lord Protector of this Commounwealth; and his said Heynes, haiffing in his lyftyme, according to the Humble Petitioun and Advyse, declairit and appoyntit the most noble and illustrious the Lord Richard, eldest sone of his said lait Heynes, to succeid him in the governament of these natiounes: We thairfoir of his Heynes Councell in Scotland, by directione of the Privy Counsell in England, do now heirby with one full voyce and consent of tong and hart, publische and declair the said noble and illustrious Lord Richard, to be

rychtfullie Protector of this Commounwealth of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and the dominiounes and territoreis thairto belonging; to quhome we do acknawlege all fidelitie and constant obedience according to law, and the said Humble Petitione and Advyse, with all humbill and hartie obedience, beseiching the Lord, by quhome princes rule, to bliss him with long lyff, and these natiounes with peace and happines under his governament.

And the said Counsell do heirby command the schirreffis of the respective schyres with all possible speid, to caus these presentis be publisched in all the mercat tounes (except burghes royall) in their schirrefdomes respective; and do lykewyse command the provest and bailleis in the respective burghes royall in Scotland, with all possible speid to caus these presentis to be proclamed in thair respective burghes with all solempnitie that is requisite upone such ane occasioun; and the saidis schirreffis, provest, and bailleis, ar heirby requyred to mak respective returnes of thair diligens heirin to the Counsell with all expeditioun.

Gevin at Edinburgh, the nynt day of September 1658.

(Signed by these,) GEORGE MONK. SAMUELL DISBROWE. EDWARD RODES. JOHNNE SWYNTOUN. NATHANIELL WETHAME.

(And subscryvit thus,) God save his Heynes Richard Lord Protector.

Edinburgh: Prented by CRISTOPHER HIGGINS, in Hartis Close, over aganes the Trone Church, Anno Domini 1658.

Eftir publicatioun of the Protectoris death, and investing of his sone Richard in the heigh place and dignitie of Protectorie of the Commounwelth of these thrie nationes, it pleasit his Heynes, with advyse and consent of his Heynes Privy Counsell of England, to continue in office all judges and magistratis that wer in place befoir his Fatheris deceis in thair respective offices till farder ordor; quhilk wes intimat heir at Edinburgh be oppin proclamatioun and sound of trumpet, upone the fourtene day of September 1658.

Upone the 23 day of September 1658, being Thursday, thair wes ane solempne Fast keipit by all the Englisches heir and at Leith, for our new Protector Richard, being at this tyme verry seik. At this Fast thair wer thrie severall sermoundis preached by thrie severall preacheris this day, all Englisches.

It is formerlie observit, that upone the 25 day of Marche last, Andro Ramsay, Provest of Edinburgh, went up to the Court at Lundoun, imployed for the Tounes buffines, and returned bak agane to Edinburgh

upone the 22 day of September thaireftir, acting nothing, bot that he procured to him ſelff the ordour of knychthood, and ſpending much money to the Toun; quhilk being recentit by the Toun, they turned him out of his office of proveſtrie, and preferrit Sir James Stewart to the office of proveſtrie this yeir 1658, and the nixt yeir following, to the tyme of the new electioun.

Theſe ar the names of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh, that wer electit at this Michaelmas 1658, Sir James Stewart proveſt; Johnne Marjoribankis, Williame Reid, George Reid, and Walter Cheiſlie, bailleis; David Wilkie, deane of gild, and Williame Johnneſtoun, theſaurer, contineuit in thair offices, as thai wer the yeir preceiding. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar theſe, Johnne Denholme, barone baillie, and James Deanes. Bailleis of Leith ar theſe, Robert Murray, and Laurence Merſar, merchand burges of Edinburgh. Bailleis at the Weſt Poirt, callit Portiſburgh, Andro Bryſoun, barone baillie, and William Lowrie the uther of the baillies.

And becaus of my relatioun to the Toun of Glaſgow, quhairin I wes borne and bred, I thocht guid to record thair names heir, quha wer electit magiſtrates at this Michaelmes 1658: Johnne Bell, proveſt; Phederik Hammiltoun, Robert Rae, and Andro Mudy, bailleis; James Campbell, deane of gild, and James Colquhoun, theſaurer; and Walter Neilſoun preſes to the Craftis, in place of the dekin convenar,—the reaſone was, becaus he was upone the Ingagment, anno 1648.

Memorandum.—That upone the 26 of September anno 1658, Judge Smith being at Innernes at the Circuite court, did end his dayis thair, the day foirſaid, and wes tranſpoirtit thairfra by land to the toun of Edinburgh, and wes honorablie bureyed in the kirk of Halyruidhous, with all ſolempniteis requiſit, upone the 12 day of October nixt thaireftir following, anno foirſaid 1658.

21 October 1658. Ane Proclamatioun emittit by the Counſell of Stait, diſcharging the importatioun of airmes and ammunitioun eftir the firſt of December nixt, under the payne of confiſcatioun, and farder puniſchement and impriſſonement at the Counſellis pleſure, and under the payne of

death in ſum caiſſis. And quhat ar ellis brocht in to this land, that the ſame be repreſentit to the Counſell, under payne of confiſcatioun, &c.

10 November 1658. Thair wes ane yong boy callit Bynning brocht to the Trone of Edinburgh, and his lug boirit and naillit thairto; quhairat he ſtuid the ſpace of four houris, and thaireftir ſtigmatiſed in his face with ane het yrne, berand the lettir F, for counterfying of wrytes.

This yeir, the Frenſche wynes come not in to Scotland till the neir end of November.

Oliver Lord Protector, a valiant campioun, haiſing depairtit this lyff upone the thrid day of September 1658, the very ſame day of the moneth quhairin the feght of Dumbar wes foghten and win over the Scottis, great preparatioun wes maid for his funerallis, and much delay for that preparatioun, and ffyftie thowſand pund ſterling (as wes reportit) provydit for the funerallis, and ſolempnitie of it; yit in end, he wes moir quyetlie bureyit nor wes expectit, evin in the nycht, and that upone the 23 day of November, being Tyſday, anno 1658. The reſſoun of this wes, (as wes repoirtit,) that the airmy wantit a yeiris arreyris or thairby; and not finding aſſurance of payment, thair intentioun wes to arreiſt his corps till thai wer ſatisfeyit. This wes alledgit to be the caus of his bureall without theſe ſolempniteis intendit and expectit.

At this tyme, and in the twa monethis befoir, thair wes great diſpute on ſea betuix the Holanderis and the Sweddis, quhairin the Sweddis haid the wors; great numberis killed, and ſindry ſchippis ſunkin on both ſydes.

Lykewyſe, in November 1658, thair wer ordores and warand ſent doun fra the Protector and his Counſell, for chuſing of Commiſſioneris heir to pas up to the Parliament to be haldin at Lundoun, and to begin upone the 27 day of Januar nixt thaireftir, in anno 1659; quhilk wes obeyit, and Commiſſioneris choſin for that effect, quhais names followis, viz. four for the uther Hous or Hous of Lordis, the Erle of Caſſillis, Generall Monk, Lord Lokhart, and Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun clerk regiſter, as Peiris. Of theſe four, onlie Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun went up, for Lord Lokhart wes thair at Lundoun alreddy. The reſt of the Commiſſioneris names

are theſe,—my Lord Diſburrow for Mid Lothiane, Nathaniell Ethame [for St. Andrews], and Generall Auditor Thompſoun for Edinburgh, the Erle of Twedell for Eiſt Lothiane, Doctor Clergeis for Hadingtoun and Lawder, Judge Swyntoun for the Mers, the young Laird of Blakbarony for Peblis and Selkirk, [Col. George] Lockart, now advocat for the Commounwelth, for Lanerk, Mr. John Lokhart for Glaſgow, Sir James Hammiltoun for Dumbartane, Laird Garthland for Galloway, Laird Durie for Fyff, Sir Edward Rodis for Pearth.

This yeir alſo, 1658, thair wes a fleet of Engliſches ſent eiſt to the Sound to give aſſiſtance to the King of Swadin, quha wes imbeſet by the Holanderis and German Princes; bot the Engliſches findand the Eiſter ſeyis and the Sound to be froſin, and not being able to aſſiſt thair freindis, nor cum neir to thame for thair ayd, in reſpect of the winter ſeaſone and hudge froſt in theſe pairtes, they returned in December this ſame yeir 1658.

And becaus this Parliament wes to begin upone the 27 day of Januar nixt anno 1658, it wes thairfoir concludit by his Heynes the Lord Protector that a ſolempne day of faſting and humiliatioun ſould preceid. The Declaratioun quhairof followis in theſe wordis.

. . . . . .

Gevin at Quhytehall this sextene day of December 1658.

This yeir 1658 being now neir to ane end, I thocht it guid for the poſteritie, to record the names of theſe quha wer Judges in this land, and quha did reull and haid the governament thairof.—The names of the Commiſſioneris of Stait for the governament thairof this yeir 1658, ar theſe; my Lord Brochall, my Lord Diſburrow, Generall George Monk, Lord Howart, Sir Edward Roddis, Colonell Lokhart, Adriane Scroop, John Swyntoun of that ilk, Nathaniell Wethame, Thomas Cowper; ten in haill. Albeit all of thir foirnamed ten perſones wer Counſell of Stait, yit the firſt and the laſt of this number wer evir abſent this yeir 1658. The names of thair clerkis this yeir, Mr. Downyng, Mr. Lok, and Francis Scot for the Kirk effaires.—The names of the Commiſſioneris for the Hye Court of Juſtice; my Lord Deſburrow Chancellour, Sir Archibald

Johnneſtoun Clerk Regiſter, Edward Moyſlie, Judge Guideer, Judge Laurence, Judge Swyntoun, Judge Dalrumple, Judge Ker, Judge Brody. The names of the Clerkis of this court are theſe; Williame Downy, James Broun, Mr. James Balfour.—The names of the Judges or Commiſſioneris for the Criminall court ar theſe; my Lord Diſburrow, Judge Moyſlie, Judge Goodeer, Judge Laurence; thair clerk, Mr. Al. Hammiltoun.—The names of the Commiſſioneris of Excequer this yeir; Lord Diſburrow Chancellar, Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun Clerk Regiſter, Judge Goodeer, Judge Moyſlie, Judge Laurence. Clerkis to this court, Williame Purves, and Mr. Robert Gordoun for the Signatouris.—The Keiparis of the Signet; my Lord Lokhart Secretar, James Crawfurd his depute. Keipar of the Privy Seill; my Lord Sutherland; his depute.—Keipar of the Great Seill, Lord Deſburrow, Mr. Abirnathy his depute keipar.—Clerk of the Billis; Mr. Waird principall, Mr. Williame Cheiſly his depute for the Suſpenſiounes, Johnne Hope and utheris for the commoun Billis.—Keipar of the Regiſter of Horningis and Inhibitiounes, Joſeph Brodie.—Keipar of the Regiſter of Seſingis heir at Edinburgh, David Anderſone.—Wryteris to the Great Seall are theſe; Mr. Robert Scott, Johnne Acheſoun, Robert Gemmil.—Keipar of the Theſaureris Regiſter for regiſtratioun of Signatouris, John Campbell.—Maiſſeris to the Hie Court of Juſtice ar theſe; Henry Quyet, Johnne Lytill, Johnne Hoome, and George Cromar.—Meſaris to the Excequer ar theſe; James Broun, .—Meſaris to the Counſell of Stait ar theſe; Major Leyis, and Mr. Colene: under thame ar theſe; Mr. Craik, Thomas Young.

Now, to end this yeir 1658; the conditioun of this natioun of Scotland, it yit remaynes ſad, be reſſoun of povertie and havy burdinges. As for the cornes this yeir 1658, the crop wes verie pure, be reſſoun of the ſpring tyme, quhilk wes verie cold and weytie by the ſpace of many weekis, quhilk producit a thin harveſt and dear victuell; the pryce of this yeiris did double the pryce of the yeir preceding. Thair wes much peace in this yle of Brytane and Yreland, but much war abroad in the eaſt betuix the Sweddis and the Denſis. The Holanderis, alſo, quho aſſiſtit the Denſis, and thair

aſſociatis on both ſydes, both by ſea and land, and much moir intendit for the nixt yeir following, and much proviſioun and preparatioun maid for that effect, as may appeir by the formar Declaratioun gevin out by the Protector, and by ſeveral intelligencis gevin to us by theſe that haif laitlie travelled abroad. The laſt two monethis of this yeir, November and December 1658, wer full of froſt and ſnow.

This yeir alſo, thair wes brocht in to this natioun from England ane hors, quha being traynit up in dancing and uther conceattis of that kynd, did affoord much ſportis and contentment to the pepill; bot not without gayne, for none wes admittit to ſie the dancing without tippence the pece, and ſum moir. This hors wes careyit about to the Toun of Glaſgow, and to ſindry uther the moiſt conſiderable tounes and burghes within this natioun.

It hes bene formarlie declairit, how the burdingis of this natioun daylie increſt, as at lenth ye will find in the former Obſervatiounes, ſince the incuming of the Inglis airmy, of quhome the Scottis oftymes reſavit greater favour nor of thair awin natives. And quhat wes impoſit over and above theſe dewis quhairunto the Scottis wer lyable, it oftymes procedit from the bad informatioun gevin to the Engliſches by the Scottis; and of this number wer ſindry, quho preferring thair awin privat gayne and preferment to the public guid of the natioun, drew on havy burdingis on the land. Witnes the heigh pryces raiſed upone all decreitis, actis, regiſtratioun of bandis, contractis, horningis, inhibitiounes, ſeſinges, and utheris in that kynd, ſignetis, billis, ſeales, both privat and great ſeallis, quhilkis being by the Inglis Judges' ordinance at thair firſt ſitting, at ane very ſmall rait, as thair prented paperis dois teſtifie; yit in few yeiris ſenſyne, and now at this preſent, ar merveloufflie heighted and augmentit, to the great greiff of the ſubject, and aganes the Actis of Parliament and lawis of the land.

It is lykewyſe to be obſerved, that this yeir 1658, the South loch of Edinburgh, callit the Borrow Loch, wes compleitlie dryed up by the meanis of one Johnne Straitoun, ane merchant burges of Edinburgh, quha haiffing takin ane tak of that Loch fra the Toun, did caſt ſewchis

in ſindry pairtes thairof, bigit ſindry houſis thairupone, pleniſched ane great pairt thairof with beſtiall and guidis, labourit ſum partes of the ſame, and ſew cornes thairon the yeir following.

This yeir the King of Denmark wes dung out of many pairtes of his kingdome, Elſingvre takin in, and he and his Quene, with thair ſpeciall freindis, forcit to flie the kingdome, being aſſaltit by the King of Swadin and his airmy. Yit the toun of Copanhagon, alias Copmaholme, being oftymes aſſaltit and ſtormed, did hold out, repulſit the Swadines, and committit great executioun aganes thame, dang them bak with the lose above (as is reportit) of thrie or four thowſand of that airmy, among quhome thair wer ane hundreth and fyftie four pryme officeris.

It is formerlie obſervit, that upone the 13 day of November 1650 yeiris, the Abay of Halyrudhous wes ſet on fyre. It wes the Protectoris pleſure, I meane Oliver Lord Protector, to gif ordour to repair the ſame to the full integritie; and ſo it was, that in this yeir of God 1658, great proviſioun wes maid for that effect; timber, ſtanes, and all uther materiallis wes provydit, and the wark begun the ſame yeir of God 1658. Quhat ſalbe the end of this wark and fabrik, it ſalbe obſervit in the awin place. [1]

So endis this Yeir of God 1658.

God save the King.

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[1] The author, at a subsequent time, has here added, "For it was perfytit in the end of November 1659.

SUM SCHORT OBSERVATIOUNES OF THE MOIST MEMORABLE THINGES FALLIN OUT IN ANNO 1659.

Upone the fyft day of Januar 1659, ane ſolemne Faſt and humiliatioun for a bleſſing to the nixt enſewing Parliament, to be haldin at Lundoun, and to begin upone the 27 of this inſtant 1659.

It is lykewyſe to be obſervit, that the Toun of Edinburgh, being at this tyme and many yeiris befoir, burdenit with great dett, and being unable to pay the ſame, they uſit all meanis to get their dett ſatisfeyit; and for this end did convene the haill inhabitantes and nychtbouris of the toun to condiſcend to ane taxt and impoſitioun upone all aill, beir, wyne, and ſek, to be ſold in thair liberteis. Bot this, being oppoſit by the College of Juſtice, as concernit thairin, it haltit for a tyme; yit thai condiſcendit that two ſchilling Scottis ſould be exactit of every Scottis pynt of Frenſche wyne, and ane grott of every pynt of ſek, cannarie, tent, and utheris of that kynd, for a help to defray thair dettis: quhilk Ordinance wes proclamed and publeiſt be touk of drum throw Edinburgh, the 13 of Januar 1659.

Thair wes in this moneth of Januar 1659, greatt and admirable tempeſtis of wind, almoiſt throgh all this moneth, bot ſpeciallie upone the 22 and 23 dayis of the ſame; quhairin the ſtorme ſo increſt upone the ſaid 23, being ane Sonday, that the pepill in the Gray Freir kirk, being at ſermond, wer forcit, all of thame and thair miniſter Mr. Robert Traill, to flie out of the church for feir of their lyves. This tempeſt of wind continued mony dayis thaireftir.

Upone the 28 of this moneth, intimatioun wes maid throw the burgh of Edinburgh, that the Toun of Edinburgh haid obtenit a libertie to exact ſex pence Scottis upone every pynt of aill and beir ventit and ſauld within

the boundis of thair liberteis, and to begin upone the firſt day of Februar nixt thaireftir 1659, for releiff of the Tounes dettis and burdinges. This intimatioun wes maid be touk of drum throw the toun of Edinburgh the day foirſaid; ſo that the pryce of the pynt of aill and beir did ryſe to ten pence Scottis moir nor the ordiner pryce, the Inglifche haiffing now a plak, and the toun of Edinburgh ane ſexpence of every pynt of the drink afoirſaid. All the benefite that the toun and induellaris in Edinburgh did reſave for this was onlie this, that thai payed no ces nor yit annuitie for thair ſaittes in the church.[1]

The names of the Commiſſioneris that went up to the Parliament at this tyme at Lundoun ar theſe; Lord Diſburrow for Mid Lothiane, Colonell Ethame [for St. Andrews] and Generall Auditor Thompſoun for the burgh of Edinburgh, Erle Tweddell for Eiſt Lothiane, Judge Swintoun for the Mers, George Lokhart, now Advocat for the Commounwelth, for Lanerk, Mr. Johnne Lokhart for Glaſgow, the Laird of Durie for Fyff. The Marquis of Ergyle alſo wes choſin Commiſſioner for the ſchirrefdome of Abirdene, and quha tuik his jurney to Court upone the ' day of Marche 1659.

Eftir this former impoſitioun layd upone the wynes, aill, and beir, by the Toun of Edinburgh, thair wes ane complaynt gevin in by the memberis of the College of Juſtice aganes the Toun, declaring in effect, that thai wer oppreſſouris of the ſubjectis of the land, and manifeſt brekaris and contravenaris of the Actis of Parliament, in impoſing, at thair awin handis, of ſuch impoſitiones, without conſent of pairtie and parliament. Quhat ſalbe the event of this complaynt, and how the mater ſalbe diſcuſt, it ſalbe noted heireftir. In the mean tyme, this complaynt began to be diſpute on Settirday the 29 of Januar 1659.

At this tyme, thair wes brocht to this natioun ane heigh great beaſt, callit ane Drummodrary, quhilk being keipit clos in the Cannogait, nane haid a ſight of it without thrie pence the perſone, quhilk producit much

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[1] At the end of this paragraph, Nicoll has added, "Quhilk wes by the Toun promeist bot not performit."

gayne to the keipar, in refpect of the great numberis of pepill that refoirtit to it, for the fight thairof. It wes very big, and of great height, and clovin futted lyke unto a kow, and on the bak ane faitt, as it wer a fadill, to fit on. Thair wes brocht in with it ane lytill baboun, faced lyke unto a naip.

Now, to returne to the Proclamatioun gevin out anent the pryces of wyne, aill, and beir, thair wes a meitting upone Weddinfday the 2 of Februar 1659, among the advocattis, wryteris, and clerkis; quha being all convenit in frequent number in the Parliament Hous, anent the Judges' defyre to treat with the Toun of Edinburgh anent the excyfe of wyne, aill, and beir, ventit and fold within the toun of Edinburgh and liberteis thairof, for the fpace of thrie yeiris to cum; eftir feverall fpeechis maid by the Deane of Facultie to that end, and all thair opiniones craved and anfueris maid thairto, they did unanimouflie conclude to adheir to thair former refolutioun, quhilk wes this: Nawayis to treat with the Toun of Edinburgh thairanent, till Declaratour fould pas in thair favouris, anent the honouris, digniteis, privilegis, and immuniteis, conferrit upone the College of Juftice.

Item, upone the nynt of Februar 1659, twa perfones execute, ane young boy for beftialitie, and ane woman for murther of her awin chyld, borne in adultery.

It is formerlie obfervit, that the divifiones in Glafgow increft, by the meanis of Mr. Patrik Gillefpie and his followeris, quho foght be all meanis to difgrace findry of the honeft men that buir office in the toun, daylie fomenting and raifing pleyis and actiounes befoir the Counfell of Stait, Judges of the Court of Juftice, and Criminall Court, intending to put thame to fchame and difgrace. Among utheris thair practizes, thair wes letters raifed at the inftance of ane Johnne Wod cordiner, Johnne Govane fkynner, and one Scott , aganes Johnne Anderfone lait Proveft, Johnne Walkinfchaw, Walter Neilfone, James Bernis, lait bailleis, Manaffes Lyell dekin convenar, and thrie of the tounes officeris, for feverall cauffis, viz. perjurie, oppreffioun of the pepill by putting of thame in priffoun without warand, and for deforcement of ane meffinger callit Weir. This being ane criminall perfute, and thir honeft men being all brocht heir to underly the law, and much debait betuix thame and the perfeweris of this

criminall caus; at laſt thai wer put to the tryell of ane aſſyſe; quha, albeit thai wer men of Mr. Patrikes factioun and temper, yit thai, perſaving the malice of the perſewar, and innocencie of the defendar, did all in ane voyce cleynge thame, and maid thame frie: This done the firſt day of Marche 1659.

9 Marche, being Weddinſday, thair wer fyve wemen, witches, brint on the Caſtelhill for witchcraft, all of thame confeſſand thair covenanting with Satan, ſum of thame renunceand thair baptiſme, and all of thame oftymes dancing with the Devill. All theſe fyve wer broght from Dumbar. The ſame day alſo, viz. the 9 of Marche 1659, thair wes ane prettie gentill young woman hangit upone the Caſtelhill, for murthering of hir awin chyld, borne be hir to ane Inglifche man, quha refuiſing to accept the chyld as begottin of him, ſcho deſperatlie did murther it.

27 day of Marche, being Sonday, 1659. The Erle of Traquair, quha within theſe few yeiris haid great power and authoritie within this natioun, as Commiſſioner of Parliament, and heich Theſaurer of Scotland, depairtit this lyff, ſitting in his chyre at his awin hous, without ony ſeiknes preceiding; his death being lytill lamented.

It hes bene formerlie obſervit how that the Parliament at Lundoun convenit the 27 day of Januar laſt, quhairin the memberis, as yit, did unanimouſlie agrey in the generallis, quhairunto we muſt continew our thochtis till the end. Onlie for the preſent, in this moneth of Marche 1659, the Parliament did outreik a fleett, to pas for the Sound, to the ſuppley of the King of Swadin, aganes the King of Denmark. This fleet is under the conduct of Sir George Aſcue.

A Bill red for excluding the old Pirage or Nobilitie of this natioun of Scotland for evir ſitting as memberis of that Hous; and conſtituting thameſelffis a Hous of Parliament, declairing the memberis thairof to be from tyme to tyme elective, and not ſucceſſive.

28 of Marche 1659, at nyne of the clok at nycht, the Hous of Commounes come to this queſtioun, Quhidder the Scottis and Yriſche memberis ſould withdraw; And it wes careyed in the negative, by neir 80 voyces. The day thaireftir, the Hous indevored to cum to the main queſtioun, for ſitting of the Scottis memberis.

The Sweedis repulſed in thair twyſe ſtorming of Copmahogan, wes at this tyme confermit by letters ſent to the Parliament of England.

During this tyme, viz. in Marche 1659, the wark begun at Halyrudhous, for repairing thairof, proſperit daylie: numberis of maiſones, carpentaris, warkmen, and utheris, wer daylie put to wark for repairing of it.

Lykeas at this tyme alſo, thair wes great mortalitie in England, both of men and beſtiall, and ſindry ominus ſignnes viſiblie ſene thair during the ſitting of this Parliament.

It is formerlie obſerved, how that the Toun of Edinburgh haid impoſit upone the pepill of Edinburgh ane excyſe of vj pence Scottis upone every pynt of aill and beir ventit in Edinburgh, and haid cauſit intimat the ſame throw the toun by touk of drum; aganes the quhich the College of Juſtice, upone mony guid groundis, did oppoſe the ſame. Yit thai, haiffing takin to thair conſideratioun the great burdinges and dettis quhairinto the Guid Toun wes involvit, they did condiſcend to give in to the Toun thair Reaſones for granting of ane moderat excyſe upone wyne, aill, and beir, toward the releiff of a pairt of the Citie of Edinburghis dett; and not for impoſing of 6d. on the pynt of aill and beir, beſyde a great excyſe on the wyne, toward the payment of thair ceſſis alſweill as thair dett.

[REASONS GIVEN IN BY THE MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE OF JUSTICE, AGAINST AN IMPOST ON ALE AND BEER SOLD IN EDINBURGH.]

The great burdinges contractit and lying havely upone the Citie of Edinburgh, for satisfeying quhairof thair commoun guid and patrimony is nowyse ansuerable, call from the handis, not onlie of its awin Citizens, bot of the College of Justice (moist of that societie haiffing thair residence within the citie, in ordor to the Supreme Judicatories,) yea from the nychtbouring Schyres and hole Natioun thair assistance according to thair respective intressis and relatiounes toward hir help and releiff (being the moist eminent and mother Citie of this natioun,) in this hir sad conditioun; to the end that such a considerable pairt of thair dettis being satisfyed, thair awin patrimony may be able to beir the burdene of the residue.

The moist probable way to effectuat this guid purpos appeareth to be by ane impositioun or excyse of wyne, aill, and beir, to be granted to the Citie for sum yeiris. And because the wyne is ane forrane commoditie, not of so great necessitie, and quhich rather exhaustes the theasure of the natioun than doeth utherwayis much guid, thairfoir it is conceaved that the burdene may ly the moir havy upone the wyne; that the impositioun on the aill may be small and insensible, quhich, being a native commoditie, and a necessar meane of the pepillis sub-

sistance, aught to be so takin to consideratioun in such a caice, as that the nobilitie and gentrie of the natioun and thair tennentis, specially in the schyres adjacent to Edinburgh, be not prejudged in thair rentis and proffeittis arrysing on beir and malt, the commounes and poore soirt of pepill be not oppressed, thair belleis pinched, and faces grindit, by too havy burdinges put upon thair ordinary food. That this impositioun sould be put on for payment of the Citeis ces, alsweill as for releiff of thair dettis, is aganes the rewlis of law and conscience.

For, first, the proper subject of ces to burgh and land is the rentis and revenues of the schyres, and the landis and tredis within burrowes, quhairof the Burrowes beir the burdene of a sext pairt, and of that sext pairt the burgh of Edinburgh a thrid. Now that the ces, payable for the land, rent, and tred onlie of the Citie of Edinburgh sould be turned over in excyse, on wyne, beir, and aill ventit in Edinburgh, is cleir aganes the law and aganes all ressoun, as thairby involving not onlie a number of poore ones and utheris within the citie, quho are not cessable, bot also the quhole, and speciallie the nychtbour schyres, in payment of Edinburghes ces, quho haif burdene aneuche of thair awin that way.

2. This way is most inequall, evin as to the heritouris and inhabitantis of Edinburgh, for the greatest pairt of the ces is payit by the heritouris of landis and utheris having stokis of meanis and tred. Now many of such persones (gif thair ces sal be turned in ane excyse) sall haiff unreasonable advantage to the havy detriment of utheris, becaus thair excyse upone thair drinking, haiffing bot few persones in familie, will cum far schoirt of thair cess; and many uther of the meaner soirt, aganes conscience, sall beir thair burding, quhois excyse in drinking will very far exceid thair ces. Yea, and very many must pay excyse for thair drink quho ar not lyable to ces at all, haiffing no subject mater cessable. It is just so with the memberis of the College of Justice, besydes that occasioun salbe furnest to tradismen and utheris to rais the pryces of all soirt of commoditeis to the great hurt of the quhole natioun.

3. It is notoriouslie knawn that the excyse put upone aill and beir throw the quhole cuntrey, for publict necessitie and use, is so havie that the most pairt of the brewareis ar cast up, the belleis of the Commounes straitned, and the pryces of victuell, pertening to the heritouris and utheris much lessened. How much moir sall this prejudice be to the pepill, speciallie to such as leave in the nychtbouring schyres, and to the haill brewareis, venteneris, and tapsteris, giff to the publict excyse salbe addit sex pennyes moir for the privat use of Edinburgh. By this meanis, it is not to be douttit bot many famileis, vilages, and utheris salbe ruyned, and the gentrie and utheris much dampnifyed.

4. Thair is no beir or aill tapped within this citie, bot a pynt thairof is alreddy subject to fyve pennyes or thairabout for the publict excyse; the tapster hes of advantage four pennyes, adding sex thairto, the totall burdene upone the pynt of vented aill or beir, wer it nevir so small, sall mak fyftene pennyes, quhich is a grevus and unsupportable burdene upone this necessar and native commoditie.

5. When it pleased his Heynes the lait Protector, to grant to the Toun of Edinburgh 4d. upon the pynt of aill for thrie yeiris, it wes a burdene not so grevous by far as this is, though the

Toun of Edinburghs straites and necessiteis wer greater; for how much proffeit did aryse to thame by that impositioun, so much thairby wes thair det lesned; so that now thair det not being so great as formerlie, any new impositioun sould be rather les than moir then the former. And then the Citie wes lyable to its awin cessis, and not releived ony part thairof by excyse, howbeit the ces wes then greater then now. Besydes, that thair wes then ane extraordiner impositioun of 5000 lb. sterling upone the heritage of Edinburgh towardis the water of Leith. And yit, for all this, (thankis to God,) by the peace we have hitherto enjoyed, the Citie of Edinburgh is not wors, bot rather bettered in its conditioun; so that to turne over its present ces and excyse in manner foirsaid, wer aganes all justice, reasone, and conscience, specially considdering the commoun excyse, quhich the pepill sufferis, quhairunto thai wer not lyable the tyme of the former gift.

6. And yit the College of Justice will be hartlie weill pleased, that the Citie of Edinburgh may haif ane impositioun grantit to thame, quhich may be of als great extent and proffeit as the former wes; for quhairas by the former thair wes grantit 4d. upone the pynt of aill and beir, they ar content to concur with the citie for obtening of 2d. upon the pynt of 2s. aill and beir, and als much moir upone the wyne of all soirtes, as may mak up the value of the foirsaid 4d. upone aill and beir. It being alwayis provydit, that the College of Justice be easit of thair quarteringis, and regulat in the mater of ces, in such a way as that they may with als great contentment leive in Edinburgh as utheris of thair conditioun leave in the schyres and uther burrowis of the natioun, according to articles to be condiscendit on thairanent. And furder, gif the citie of Edinburgh salbe pleasit to deall freindlie with the memberis of the College of Justice, they will give way, that a yeir or two farder be eikit and addit moir nor wes formerlie grantit, for the moir speedie payment of the dett.

7. In all impositiones quhich involves a pepill not subject thairto, *sequendum est quod minimum,* to the end that a cleir consent or acquiescence may be obtenit with a blissing, and that clamouris, grudges, and complayntes of oppressioun, may be obviated. Bot so it is, that this way of impositioun will be so insensible, and so lytill prejudiciall to the pepill, and to such, namelie to these quhom law do not oblis to contribute towardis the payment of the citeis det, that all such occasiounes will be removed.

8. Giff the citie of Edinburgh wer not at all burdenit with dett, thair could be no imaginable reasone quhairfoir thai sould turne the cessis unto such ane excyse; and thairfoir, since thair dett gevis onlie the aryse to such a motioun, gif such ane impositioun be acquiesced unto by the College of Justice and the Cuntrey, as may operat the effect anent the payment of the dett, it is aganes all reasone they sould desyre farder, or that the pepill sould be burdenit for payment of thair ces alsweill as thair dett.

9. It is evident, that this way of turning of ces in ane excyse is ane unconscientious burdene, evin as to the pepill in Edinburgh; becaus heritouris of landis and tred being the subject mater of the ces, quhairunto scarce the fyft pairt of the persones within Edinburgh are lyable, fyve fourt [four-fifth ?] pairtes being uncessable. By this meanis it sall put unjustlie the burdene

of the said fourt pairt upone uther vitable [uncessable?] fyve pairts, and so consume thame. As to the College of Justice it is just so, for in that number thair be many not cessable, or quhais ces is not considerable; and to turne the same in ane excyse, wald onlie ease the riche and burdene these quho ar pure, or quho ar not cessable, haiffing nather reall nor personall estait in Edinburgh, and yit must drink, at leist in Sessione tyme.

OBJECTIONES ANSUERIT.

Objection 1. Thair is a great clamour in Edinburgh by occasione of the burdene of the ces, and thair be very many quho will not be content with the excyse, unles the ces be takin af, so that the Tounes dettis sall not be satisfeid.

Ansuer 1. Giff thair be ony clamour, it doeth not aryse from these quho ar most able to pay ces, having land, rent, estaites, and tred to support the same; so for thair awin privat unwarrantable endis and advantage, wold turne over the burdene upone the meaner soirt, and uther pepill not lyable thairto. 2. Gif thair be ony of the poorer soirt, quho have reasone to complene of thair ces, a remedie hes bene heirtofoir, and still is patent, viz. a proportioun moir than quhat the law requyres is alwayis taxat to mak up the lose of deficientis and such indigent persones; and now, thair is les reasone of clamour than formerlie these aucht yeiris bygane, the Citie being (thankis to God) in bettir conditione. 3. Giff ony be so irrationall that thai will not concur with the rest of the pepill toward a moderat excyse for payment of thair dett, unles a greater be put on for payment of the ces also, then it is evident to the world, that it is onlie the privat entres of sum men, citizens of Edinburgh, quho obstruct the weill thairof, and it can not be impute to the College of Justice, nor to any uther els.

Objection 2. In many uther places, as in the Low Cuntreyis, Hamburrie, and the rest of the tounes in Germany, excyse is thus lifted upone commoditeis, namelie upone drink.

Ansuer 1. The similie haldis not, for in this natioun and quhole yland, the proper subject of ces and taxatiounes wes evir onlie the land rent and tred of burrowes, and not the belleis of the pepill, quhich is according to the cleir rules of law and justice. 2. In the foirsaidis Estates instanced, the way of thair impositiones wes maist necessar, having great welth and commoditeis excysable, and having no uther considerable way quhairupone to mantene war and uther publict effaires. 3. The saidis Estaites haif the said excyse imposed uniformelie throghout thair dominiounes, so that no persone or property beiris the burdene one of another; quhairas the Citie of Edinburgh is no frie estait or commounwelth, bot under a supreme magistrat, as a fellow subject, with uther citeis and schyres of the natioun, so that thai aucht to be ruled by the lawis of the supreme auctoritie, and pay thair cessis in maner prescryved thairby; and thairfoir the rest of the pepill aucht not to be involved in thair proper burdingis, being sufficientlie burdenit with thair own. And yit, towardis a reasonable impositioun for payment of the dett lying so havie upone the said Citie in maner foirsaid, the College of Justice and Cuntrie will hartelie concur; quhairas gif the ces sould also be turned over, it wold furneis mater of just murmour and contradictione for the Reasones above writtin.

This buſſines being long debaittit betuix the College of Juſtice and the Toun of Edinburgh, at lenth, eftir ſeverall meetingis, it was concludit, that the Toun of Edinburgh ſould haif a turnour or bodell of every pynt of aill and beir, and tippence of every pynt of Frenſche wyne, that ſould be ventit in Edinburgh; and this wes conſentit unto by a number of the College of Juſtice, for reſpect thai haid to the Tounes burdinges: quhilk wes proclamed throw Edinburgh by touk of drum, and the Ces to begin the firſt of Julij 1659. The favour that the Toun wes to give unto the memberis of the College of Juſtice wes, to releive thame of the ſodgeris quarterings, apoyntit to be and begin the firſt of Auguſt thaireftir.(2)

At this tyme, great numberis of witches wer takin and brint, all of thame confeſſing copulatioun, renunciation of thair baptiſme, and taking fra Satan new names and markis in thair fleſche; off quhich ſoirt thair wes nyne of thame condempnit and execute in Maij 1659, all of thame within the parochyn of Tranent.

It is formerlie obſervit, that the Ingliſches haiffing routtit this natioun at the fight at Dumbar upone the 3 of September 1650, they poſſeſt this kingdome, and did foirfalt the maiſt pairt of theſe that wer ingadged in that unlauchfull Ingadgement in the Scottis ingoing to England; among quhome the Dukes of Hamiltoun and all that familie wer forfalt, thair landis and eſtait adjudged to belong to the Commounwelth of England. This familie being thus forfalt, the creditouris perſewit the cautioneris for the Dukes dett, and could get no releiffe. Among theſe cautioneris the Lord Belhevin being one, and being bund for that Hous in greater ſoumes of money then he was able to pay, he reſolves to leave this natioun that he mycht eſchew compryſinges of his landis and impriſſonement of his perſone. This reſolutioun he followes in this maner. He takis his jurney to England, and quhen he paſt by Silloway [Solway] ſandis, he cauſit his ſervand cum bak to his wyff with his cloak and hatt, and cauſit it to be vented that in ryding by theſe ſandis, both he and his horſe quhairon he raid wer ſunkin in theſe quick ſandis and drowned, nane being privy to this bot

(2) The remark is afterwards added, "Bot wes not keiped by the Toun of Edinburgh."

his lady and his man ſervand. This report paſt in all pairtes as guid cunzie, that he was deid and periſched, for the ſpace of ſex yeiris and moir; and to mak this the moir probable and lykelie, his lady and chyldrene went in dule and murning the firſt two yeiris of his abſens, ſo that during theſe ſex yeiris it wes certifyed to the haill cuntrey that he was deid and periſched. All this wes done of ſet purpos to eſchew the danger of the cautionary quhairin he lay for that Hous of Hammiltoun. Eftir his ingoing to England, he ſtrypit himſelff of his apperell, clothed himſelff in ane baſe ſervill ſute, denyit his name, and became ſervand to ane gairdner, and laborit in gardenes and yairdis during the haill ſpace of his abſence; na perſone being privy to this cours bot his Lady, (as for his ſervand he went to uther ſervice, not knawing that his old Lord haid becum a gairdner,) till eftir ſex yeiris abſens; eftir quhilk tyme and ſpace, the Dutches of Hammiltoun haiffing takin ordour with the dettis, and componit and aggreyit with the creditouris, than he returned to Scotland in Januar laſt 1659, eftir ſex yeiris ſervice in England with a gairdner, to the admiratioun of many, for during that haill ſpace it wes evir thocht he was deid, no perſone being acceſſorie to this ſecrecy bot his awin Lady, to hir great commendatioun. By this meanis his landis and eſtait wes ſaiff, and his cautionarie for the Hous of Hammiltoun wes tranſactit for, as is afoirſaid, and his eſtait both perſonall and reall fred and outquytt.

It hes bene heirtofoir recordit, in the firſt page of this buikis Obſervatiounes for the yeir 1659, that the Parliament of England did convene and ſit doun in that Hie Court at Lundoun the 27 day of Januar laſt, in this inſtant yeir 1659; the commiſſioneris from all the thrie natiounes being thair, quha ſat continually ſenſyne, untill the 22 day of Apryll inſtant 1659; at quhilk tyme, the Parliament wes forcit to ryſe by autoritie of the Protector Richard, and power of the Airmy. The Over Hous being firſt charged to ryſe, they wer forcit to give obedience. The Hous of Commounes, being cloſed within dures, they refuiſed at firſt; for the quhilk, ordour wes gevin to brek the blak rod upone the dure quhair thai ſat, quhilk wes accordinglie done and put to executioun; bot in end, wer compellit to ryſe for fear of the airmy, quha haid ordour for that effect.

The caus of thair ryſing wes reportit to be the diſagreement of the judgementis and opiniounes of the memberis of that Parliament, alſweill of the Lordis of the over and uther Hous (callit *altera domus*) as of the Hous of Commounes. Sum report alſo, that thair wer ſindry ſpeechis alſo publictlie ſpokin, and ſum prented informationes gevin in aganes the Protector and his deceiſt Father. 2. Lykewyſe, becaus the Parliament gave ordour that the officeris of the airmy ſould haif no meetinges among thameſelffis without his Heynes licence. 3. That thai ſould ſigne ane ingadgement not to moleſt this Parliament during its ſitting; and ſuch as refuiſed, to be caſſeerit without payment of thair arreiris; and theſe quha ſould tak it, to be preſentlie payit. Upone thir reaſones, and quhat utheris not yit knawin nor cum to the pepillis knawledge, the Airmy forcit the Parliament to ryſe.

This tyme alſo, the Articles of peax betuix Spayne and France wer proclamed in Holand; and that the King of Denmark wes deid, as wes reportit.

Lord Fleitwod wes maid generall of the airmy in all the thrie natiouns immediatlie at the diſſolving of this Parliament, Colonell Diſburow lievtenant-generall, and Colonell Lambert generall major of this airmy.

Heir I thocht guid to inſert the following Proclamatioun about the diſſolving of the Parliament; quhilk, albeit it be gevin out and prented in Richard Lord Protector his name, yit his name wes onlie uſit thairto being than Protectour; bot all this wes contryved by the Airmy, quha, within few houris, deveſtit him of all autoritie and power.

. . . . . .

Gevin at Quhytehall the 22 of Apryll in the year of our Lord 1659.

Immediatlie eftir this Proclamatioun, the Generall, Lord Fleitwod, with his Lievtenant-generall, and Generall-major, intending to tak the governament upone thame, wer diſapoyntit by a number of the old parliamentaris quha wer removed by the deceiſt Protector Oliver in anno 1653. Theſe tuik upone thame (with aſſiſtance of a great pairt of the airmy) the governament, quhairupone the lait Protector Richard demittit his place and office, being reſignned under his hand and ſubſcription. Theſe old parlia-

mentaris, eftir mentionat, did fit continuallie, and procedit to do juftice and eftablifche the governament of the thrie natiounes, as falbe eftir declaired. Thefe parliamentaris confiftit of the number of 31 perfones, quhois names followis;[3] to witt, the Lord Fairfax, Braidfchaw, Lord Lambert, Colonell Defburrow, Colonell Bury, Colonell Cowper, Oratio Tounfend, Hefelrig, Vayne, Ludlow, Fleitwood, Salway, Morley, Scott, Wallop, Haringtoun, Waltoun, Jones, Sydengham, Sidney, Nevill, Chalonour, Downes, St. Johne, Thompfoun, Quhytlok, Dikfwell, Reynoldis; to thir wer addit, Sir Archibald Johnneftoun of Waryftoun, clerk of the Scottis rollis, with uther twa, [Honeywood, and Barners,] as wes reportit; and the report found trew.

The firft thing actit in this Parliament wes, that the governament of thefe natiouns fould be by ane frie eftait, and not by ane fingle perfone; and that thai fould returne to the exercife and difcharge of thair truft in that Parliament as befoir the 20 of Apryll 1653, quhen thai wer forcit to ryfe by the power and autoritie of Oliver, than Protector. Many wer the diverfities of judgementis of the memberis of this Parliament; fum that the governament fould be without a fingle perfone, kingfchip or hous of peeres; Mr. Prynes obfervatioun wes, that the governament by the King, Lordis, and Commouns to be the beft and guid old caus.

O, quhat of Godis workis may at this tyme be fene in fuch a fchoirt fpace, raifing fum and cafting doun utheris; and in raifing parliamentis, and diffolving the fame by a tyrannicall power;—and quhilk at this tyme wes oppinlie ventit, prented, and publeift, declarand the deceift Protector Oliver to be ane tyrant, and far greater than King Charles wes. Many and frequent wes the Queftiones and Querees that paft among the Parliamentaris, fum oppinlie fpokin, fum wer prented, and fum anfuerit; among quhich I thocht guid to infert heir fum of them that wer prented and publeift; the tenour quhairof followis.

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[3] The New Council of State was appointed on the 13th and 14th of May. Nicoll having mistaken the names of some of the Members, the list is corrected from the Parliamentary History, vol. iii. p. 1555.

A LYVELY CHARACTER OF SUM PRETENDING GRANDEES OF SCOTLAND TO THE GOOD OLD CAUS, DIGESTED INTO EIGHT QUERIES.[4]

I. WHETHER He[5] be not fitly qualified to be a Counsellour of State, who, whiles the Parliament and Army wer streight with God, and vigorous in carrying on the good old cause, not only would not joyn with them, but, in presence of many godly Christians in Edenburgh, imprecated wraths and curses from heaven against them, as sectaries, murtherers, and covenant-breakers; who disswaded godly and well-affected persons in Scotland from joyning with them, under the hazzard of being guilty of all the blood shed at Dunbar, Dundee, Worcester, and Innerkeithing; who would not suffer his cause to be pleaded before their Judges in his own name, but borrowed his neighbours for that effect; who, being called thereto, refused to bear witnesse in an action where they were Judges, and, yet forgetting his former prayers, and swallowing the pretended conscience, joyned with the late usurping Protector, in the height of the now acknowledged apostasie, receiving from him at once three honourable places, whereof one (albeit uselesse, except for upholding the pomp of the injoyer) hath depending on it about fourty or fifty inferiour officers, and about two thousand pound sterling *per annum* to make his kitchen smoak well; who, since his entry thereto, never deduced a processe against any of the number for purging out the corrupt, except one who was known to be a person of the greatest integrity and honesty of the whole body; who, since his entry to that place, hath raised the prices of decreets, acts, bils, and other writs, whereof he makes gain, not only beyond what they wer before his entry, but farre above what they were in the late Kings time, to inrich himself upon the ruines of a poor fainting people, almost utterly broken before; who, *in anno* 1649, albeit with many others, a short space before he had sworn to purge judicatories and places of trust of malignants, gave under his own hand commissions for clerks who were notorious and known malignants, receiving large summes of money therefore; who, these eight years by gone, never pleaded one cause for the Kirk of Scotland, and yet, by order of the late Protector, sacrilegiously did take up his yearly salary as Advocate for the same; who, not only accepted to be a member of the other House, but, being there, manifested himself zealous for recognizing the Lord Protector, and preached *ad nauseam* against that tolleration and liberty of conscience which Gods Word doth allow, and for which, as a peculiar jewel and principal part of the good old cause, the godly in these nations are contending against Antichrist and his Impostors:—Hath not such a person pure hands fitted for carrying on a glorious work of

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(4) The original tract, 4to. pp. 8, has this imprint,—"London, Printed in the year 1659." In the only copy that has been met with, the names of some of the characters are written on the margins in a contemporary hand. These are here added as foot notes, along with the similar explanations by Nicoll.

(5) "SIR ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON of Wareston." MS. Note.—"This seemis to be aganes Sir Archibald Johnnestoun, Lord Register."—NICOLL.

Reformation! or hath he written on his forehead the character of the murmuring spies, that he shall never enter into the promised land! *Be not deceived, God is not mocked, evil company corrupteth good manners.*

II. Whether He[6] be not furnished with sufficient endowments to be Governor of Scotland, who is qualified as follows, viz. Who in the first place for inriching himself, banished and beggered his Father and Brother, and by bought pleas and legerdemain, obtained the Estate of the Marquess of Huntley united to his own, whereby for magnitude he possesses near the fifth part of Scotland for his inheritance: and for freeing the same of incumbrances, obtained two Acts of Parliament, discharging him of his few-duties; and Order for 30,000 pound sterling of the money given to the Scots army when they marched out of Newcastle; a thousand pound sterling *per annum* of yearly pension from the late King; and a general contribution from persons of all ranks throughout the Nation of Scotland. *Principem oportet esse divitem.* Secondly, Who hath the goodly confidence and resolute audacity to deny himself to have been one of the promovers of Charles Stuart his coming home to Scotland; albeit he cannot but look upon it as his duty to have been one of that number, in regard about a year and an half since he moved publickly of the Exchequer his pension, granted by the late King, might be allowed by way of compensation for the few-duties resting by him to the publick, which he could not demand, but for service done to the King; and albeit his missive letters can be produced in London at this present time, directed to Sir Thomas Cunningham, (then Conservator,) for furnishing whatsoever money was necessary for bringing home the King's horses or otherwise. Thirdly, Who had the pious zeal to cause to be killed hundreds of persons in cold blood at Dinnaverke, [Dunaverty] near the point of Kyntyre, after they had yielded to his mercy by pardies, when souldiers refused the fact as unworthy of military hands, for the good cause; and about fourty more at Kilminisce and elsewhere, contrary to his expresse articles and capitulation, preferring the publick good to his own conscience and credit. Fourthly, Who was so wise as to outwit Duke Hamilton, by deserting his Master handsomly, (albeit his pensioner,) when he saw the Duke was preferred to him, and joyn with the English cordially, so long as the heart or power is in their hands, keeping his eldest Son for a reserve, to shew the reality of his hypocrisie, if ever hereafter the King shall become master. Riches, zeal, courage, and wit, seems for ever hereafter to command silence to all who shall dare to reproach such a champion!

III. Whether He[7] be rather to be looked upon as a Protectorian trapanner, or as a person fit to be General of the English army in a forreign nation, to whom his late Highnesse gave

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[6] "THE MARQUES OF ARGYLE." MS. Note.—"This seemes to be aganest the Marquis of Ergyll."—NICOLL.

[7] "COLL: LOCKHART of Lie." MS. Note.—"This semes to be aganes my Lord Lokhart."—NICOLL.

his niece in marriage, with a larger portion than King Henry the Seventh did to his daughter, (albeit [only] a Scots Laird of two or three hundreth a year, which his father and mother liferents, and wherein his eldest sonne of the first marriage stands infeofft,) notwithstanding he had been active against him *in anno* 1648, at Preston, and elsewhere since; viz. the Palace and Park of Falkland, and Lordship of Kelso, worth two or three thousand *per annum;* the keeping of the Signet as secretary in Scotland, worth two thousand *per annum;* a salary or allowance as Privy Councellour, Ambassadour, and General of the Army; the office of Advocate General in Scotland to his brother George, lately come from schools, before he had ever born the burden of one privat action for manifesting his ability; the places of a Bed-Chamberman, Commissary of Glasgow, and Writer to the Privy Seal, to his other brother Mr. John.

IV. Whether my Lord General Lockart ought to be enrolled among the Penitents for the apostasie of the times; who, having put out of their places Mr. Hope and Mr. Moseley, to make way for himself, Mr. Pitilloh and Mr. Scot, to make empty places for his two Brothers, as yet, heares not the cries of their families ascending up to Heaven against him, nor restores to them their losses; albeit he cannot be so ignorant in divinity, as not to know, *non tollitur peccatum nisi restituatur ablatum.*

V. Whether He[8] be fitter to be a Judge and Privy Councellor in Scotland, or a Stage-player at White Hall, who *in anno* 1650, attended the one day the English Councel of war at Barwick, the other, the Scottish at Edenburgh; he, who before installing of the late Protector, walked humbly and contentedly under his excommunication, was a friend to persons of integrity and honesty, kept sober and honest servants in his family, walked christianly in his apparel, and seemed a lover of those that feared the Lord; who, so soon as his Master was lift up to a Throne, obtained his sentence of excommunication taken off by the Presbyterians, shewed himself zealous in propping this tottering Throne, choosed the most eminent and notorious malignants for his intimate companions, looking upon honest christians (if not as great as good) with a supercilious eye; who kept the places of Privy Councellour and Judge in causes civil and criminal, having been equally bred in the knowledge of all; beside about 800 pound *per annum* out of my Lord Lauderdail's estate, under the name of 400, albeit many of his creditors be like to perish for want of bread; who has been active and instrumental in putting known malignants in places of trust; who scandalously feasted an English lady in his house for several daies, then *pessimæ fidei,* and since justly deserted by her husband, when his own was at London; who with his stately lady swaggered with the best of the Court in gallant apparel and powdred periwigs while it lasted, but now, amongst the first of reformers, hath thrown off his false head, gotten shoes cut round over in the foreparts, and speaks nothing but shibboleth, to the great satisfaction of all the off-spring of James, turning not only Round-head but Round-Scot. *Qui nescit dissimulare, nescit regnare.*

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(8) "THE LAIRD OF SWINTOUN." MS. Note.—"This seemes to be aganes my Lord Swyntoun."—NICOLL.

VI. Whether Three petty gentlemen of mean estates, and meaner wits, taking upon them without commission or warrant to act in name of the nation of Scotland, are to be accounted medlers or fools.

VII. Whether He[9] be not an accomplished individual to make up the number, who, having attained to the degree of a Colonel, rather through penury of valiants, than his own worth; albeit *in anno* 1648, he shewed himself zealous against the English in Duke Hamilton's engagement, is now so desirous to spend himself in thair highest services, that to render himself capable of some eminent place, without fear of the hazard of sesse, he values himself at a great land-estate, which in truth stands all upon invisible stones, in the Oudemian-street of Eutopia, except a redeemable wood-set of a part of the Barony of Garvock, under reduction by Sir John Scot, which was honourably purchased by the law of the sword, and pillaging the people *in annis* 1646 and 1647, when he was Deputy Governour to David Lesly of Strabogie and Bogiegight, where to this day he is remembred in the prayers of the inhabitants.

VIII. Whether in a time of reformation, it be the duty of the Parliament to call in to the Publick Treasury, the revenew which belonged to the Chancellor, Secretary, Clerk Register, and Privy Seal in Scotland, (which will entertain fifteen able Judges there), or to confer it on some Minions, for upholding their pomps, lest it should offend Lord Richard, to take any thing away which his Father conferred on these who were only useful in these places to uphold his grandure and magnificence.—*Fiat Justitia, ruat Cœlum.*

Thair wes alſo ſindry paperis emittit both in prent and writt, all of thame apperandlie to mar the procedingis of this Parliament; a pairt quhairof may be ſene by this ſubſequent paper, ſuperſcryvit in this maner:

SEVERALL RESOLVES PREPARED BY THE COMMANDING JUNTO TO PAS THE HOUS.[10]

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In this new modellit Parliament now haldin, ſince the lait removing of the lait Proteƈtor, Richart Cromwell, thair wer great diviſiounes of judgementis and opiniounes; ſum privilie for the King Charles, utheris geving out queeris and prented paperis, aganes ſum of the parliamentaris; ſum alſo geving out propoſalis, articles, and paperis, contening reſolutiounes to be paſt the Hous, as is befoir writtin.

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[9] "This seemes to be aganes BARCLAY and utheris."—NICOLL.

[10] Described in the margin, as "Sum pretendit Resolutiones, be way of jeyring, offerit to the Honorabill Hous of Parliament in thir tymes, quhairin the Memberis wer devydit in thair judgementis and opiniounes." It is followed with an "Advertisment to the Suldieris."

Much alſo gevin out, both by paperis prented and writtin, aganes the lait Protector Oliver, declaring him to be ane arche tyrant, and a traitour to the Commounwelth, ane Engliſche monſter, now under ane marble monument; lyke Jehu, quho foght faſt for God, bot faſter for his awin preferment, that he loved his privat carcaſe bettir nor his conſcience, the court bettir than the cuntrie. 'O that men wold praiſe the Lord for his goodnes, and for his loving kyndnes to the chyldrene of men'; for he ſcattered the proud in the imaginatioun of thair hartis, he hath put doun the michtie from thair ſeattes, and exalted thame of low degrie! O quhat alteratiounes and chaynges at this tyme, and how, in ſuch a ſchoirt ſpace, pepill began to ſpeik and writt aganes that tyrannicall familie, quha, within theſe few dayis befoir, durſt not once peip aganes thame under the payne of treaſone! So that it micht be juſtlie ſaid with the Pſalmiſt, 75 pſalme, 'Lift not your horne on hie, nather ſpeik with a proud neck, promotioun cumes nather from the eaſt, weſt, nor ſouth; bot God is the Judge, he ſetteth up one and caſteth doun another.'

It hes bene formerlie declairit, in the awin place, how that Heriotes Hoſpitall at Edinburgh wes foundit upone the day of Marche 1628, bot not compleit till this laſt Maij 1659, at quhilk tyme, viz. upone Monday the 21 of Junij 1659, that Hoſpitall wes dedicat in a very ſoleme maner. And for the bettir underſtanding thairof to the poſteritie, it is neidfull that thai be informed, that ane generous and worthy Scottis man callit George Heriot, of his calling a goldſmith, of honeſt parentage, become thaireftir a jeweller, quha went to Lundoun, and thair at Court, eftir a ſchoirt tyme, become very riche and full of welth; and haiffing no chyldrene on lyff, he did mortifie 3 or 4 hundreth thowſand pundis Scottis, for bigging this Hoſpitall, and for ſuſtening and mantening thairin of chyldrene and young boyis, fra This Hoſpitall wes firſt begun in Marche, thaireftir haid the firſt ſtone thairof layd in Julij, 1628, bot long in building, and not compleit and outred till this Junij 1659; at quhilk tyme, viz. on Monday the 21 of Junij foirſaid, thair wes placed thairintill 35 boyis of honeſt parentis bot decayed in meanis, all of thame weill arreyit in purpour cloathes and caſſikes, every ane of

thame with new hattis, ſchooes, and all uther neceſſaris for the body; quha haid thair Ordiner thryſe a day at leiſt, all upone the expenſis of the Founder and rentis of that Hoſpital. This Hoſpitall wes not ane ordinary hoſpitall, bot a hoſpitall very famous with hallis, chalmeris, kitchingis, brewhouſis, yairdis, orcheardis, a chappell and all uther neceſſaris. Ane Iconymus for thair proviſioun, maiſteris for inſtructing of thame, men and wemen ſervandis, and cuikes for thair attendance in all neceſſaris. This Hoſpitall being ſo ordered, they enterit thairto upone the ſaid 21 day of Junij, the hoſpitall dedicated, ane preaching taucht, quhairat the haill magiſtrates of Edinburgh wer preſent. This ſermound maid be Mr. Robert Douglas, quha reſavit fyve double peces for his paynes.

Heir followis a petitioun gevin into the Engliſche Parliament in the behalf of the perſones Deputeis underſubſcryvand, quhilk wes the onlie caus of the ſtay and delay of the Court of Juſtice in ſitting this ſomer Seſſioun 1659.

TO THE PARLIAMENT OF THE COMMOUNWELTH OF ENGLAND, THE HUMBLE ADDRESS OF SUCH OF THE DEPUTEIS AS DID IN THE YEIR 1652 CONSENT TO THE UNITING OF SCOTLAND IN ON COMMOUNWELTH WITH ENGLAND, AS HEIR UPONE THE PLACE.[11]

THE good providence of God haiſing put ane oportunitie in your hand for the setling of Scotland, yow haiſſing laid the fundatioun sum yearis ago, and the honour of perfyting of it reserved for yow, upone the basis of such ane neir Unioun as may for evir prevent the unhapy breachis betuix these nationes, dangerous and destructive to both, quhich can be by no uther meanis avoydit; in ordour to so guid and great a work, we being heir upone the place, judge it incumbent to ws humblie to offer: That the consideratioun of the Unioun be resumed, prosequuted, and perfyted in persewance of the Declaratiouns of Parliament in the yeir 1651 and 1652, quhairby the pepill of that natioun may be secured in thair liberty, sa fer as may consist with the peace and guid of the wholl Commounwealth. And quhill the Unioun be perfytit, quhich is the fundatioun of the satlement of that natioun, it is humblie offerit, that ony particular ordour (though bot temporary) for reveving of courtes of justice, or ony pairt of the

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[11] In the margin, said to be "The Petition gevin in to the Parliament, be the Laird of Swyntoun, the Laird of Garthland, and utheris, for perfyting the Unioun betwix the two kingdomes of England and Scotland."

civill governament thair, farder than is necessarie for preservatioun of the peace, and managment of the revenues, will be attendit with many inconvenientis. That gif any thing or deid to be done in the pairt of the pepill of Scotland for consumating the Unioun foirsaid, as to the former substance thairof, that the Parliament wold pleas ather to ordour these Deputeis who wer impowered by the schyres and barones of Scotland for that effect, and did attend the Parliament in the year 1653 until thai wer interruptit, to repair agane to the discharge of thair trust; or utherwayis to put it in ony uther way as thai in thair wisdomes sall judge moist speedy and effectuall.

Heir alſo I thoght guid to record ane uther printed peace, intitulat as followis:

LOYALL QUERIES HUMBLIE TENDERED TO THE SERIOUS CONSIDERATIOUN OF THE PARLIAMENT AND AIRMY, BY ANE PECEABLE MYNDIT MAN AND A TRUE LOVER OF HIS CUNTRIE. Printed at Lundoun 1659.

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Many wer the paperis and pamfletis gevin out at thir tymes aganes this Parliament of England now ſittand; amongs quhome thair is ane lairge prented paper ſet out by Mr. Pryme [Prynne], be way of counſell and advyſe, for eſtabliſching the governament in the perſone of King Charles. Utheris call this Parliament the Spurius or Huriſche Guid Old Caus; and that this Parliament is compoſed of the old Gunpowder traitouris and memberis of the lait long Parliament, Airmy, and thair confederatis, to blow up, ſubvert, and deſtroy the King, Quene, Prince, royall poſteritie, lordis, commounes, kingdome, governament, lawis, libertie, and proprietie of the pepill of England, yea the very conſtitutioun, friedome, power, and privilege of all trew Engliſche Parliamentis, the Church and Miniſtrie of England, and the trew Proteſtant religioun itſelff, formerlie eſtabliſched, to ſet up oligarchy, anarchy, tyrannie, oppreſſione, libertiniſme, marſchall governament, and all kynd of hereſeis, blaſphemeis, religiones, ſectis, yea atheiſme, poprie, and to bring the kingdomes, churches, natiounes, and religioun, to ane inevitable deſolatioun, and ſubject thame to the yrone yokis of Roome, France, and Spayne for the future; and that this neidis no bettir confirmatioun then the review of thair lait perjureis, actinges, procedinges, aganes and contrare to all thair oathes of ſupremacy and

alledgeance, proteſtatiounes, vowis, league, covenant, declaratiounes, remonſtrances, &c. not onlie aganes the lait beheidit King and his poſteritie, bot monarchy itſelff, (the beſt of governament) being of God himſelff over the whole world, &c.;—and much moir of this kynd and purpos; and much for the King, &c. the quhich wer verie longſum and tedious to ſet doun heir in writt.

During the ſitting of this Parliament, quhilk began immediatlie after Protector Richard haid reſigned the governament, all places of autoritie and governament heir in Scotland ceiſſit and did vaik, ſik as the ſupreme judicatorie of ſeſſioun, commiſſariat, and uther inferiour judicatoreis; lykeas alſo the paſſing of billis, directing of letters of all ſoirtis, raiſing of breves, preceptis, and utheris in that kynd. And becaus the ſchirreffis within thair ſeverall boundis in Scotland, did hald courtes, and gave out decreitis, quhairof the Parliament of England being acquentit, they, be thair Act, daitit at Weſtminſter the 7 of Julij 1659, diſchargit thame to proceid in any civill cauſis perſonall or reall, and that thair proceiding in ſuch cauſis ſince the ſext day of Maij, or at ony tyme within 3 monethis befoir, not to be autorized. Sa that efter this Act come to the knawledge of the ſchirreffis heir, they did ceis and rais upone the 15 of Julij 1659. The tenour of the Parliamentis Declaratioun followis in theſe wordis:

. . . . . .

Thursday 7 Julij 1659. THOMAS ST. NICOLAS, Clerk to the Parliament.

It is formerlie recordit in ane uther volume for the year 1652, that thair wes ane Act and ſtatute maid and ſet doun by the Eſtaites than ſittand at Lundoun, for protecting of all theſe that being ſcruple in conſcience ſall worſchip God in another goſpell way. Eftir this, ſindry errouris did creip in throw all the thrie natiounes; and now at this tyme, viz. in the end of Julij, quhen, as the Parliament of England wes ſitting, a tolleratioun wes craved and urgit in materis of conſcience; quhairunto, by expectatioun, many in Scotland did conſent, and put thair handis and ſubſcriptiounes to a paper drawin up to that effect, to the number of twa hundreth perſones, deſyrand the ſame to be ratifeyed in Parliament now ſittand at Weſtminſter. This paper wes ſent up with Mr. Robert Gordoun

prefenter of the fignatouris in Scotland, in the end of this moneth, of Julij 1659; quhat falbe the refult, it falbe declaired heireftir. Heir followis the tenour of the petitioun gevin into the Parliament of England for Tolleratioun, in thefe wordis:

THE HUMBLE PETITIOUN AND ADRESS OF SUM WEILL AFFECTED PERSONES IN AND ABOUT EDINBURGH IN SCOTLAND, IN NAME OF THAMESELFFIS AND SEVERALL UTHERIS IN THAT NATIOUN.

SHEWETH,

THAT quhair it hes pleased the moist wyse God, quhois pathes ar in the sea, and quhois futesteps ar not knawin, so wonderfullie in the lait transactioun in publict effaires, to own that reproached and almoist forgotten interest, that the godlie in these natiounes haid contendit for, agane so unexpectedlie broght togidder, your Lordships quho in sum yeiris past were as stones, rejected of the builderis, and yit now over agane luikit upone as cheiff corner stones to compleit that work which yow wer the first affectouris of. We desyre hartelie to blis God in your behalf, and to owen yow in the prosequutioun of that glorious work, so long intendit for, aganes usurping tyrannie in the midst of us; as these worthie instrumentis in Goddis rycht hand, callit furth in this your day to sattle and secure upone ane solide fundatioun, the rychtes and liberteis of the trewlie godlie in these natiounes, as men and as Cristianes, that our very enymeis may be forced to acknawlege the work to be from the Lord, and that yow may be remembred with renowne among the generatiounes that ar to cum.

IT is our Humble Desyre for ourselffis and severall utheris in this natioun, that yow will tak cair to provyde for our just liberteis, that we may shair in these Gospell privilegis, that the trewly godlie in England contend for, and expect to be secured in by yow, and that ony lawis or actis of Parliament of this natioun contrare thairunto may be abolisched, ather by sum provisioun to that effect, to be insert in the act of Unioun, or be sum moir expedient way, as yow sall think fitt. In doing quhairof we sall luik upone ourselffis as ingadged to blis the Lord for yow, and to stand to yow with our lyfes and fortounes.

At this tyme divifiounes and diftractiounes in all thir thrie natiounes increafing, and muche jealofy among the pepill; and not being content with the prefent governament, they began to draw up in airmes and rais forces in feverall fchyres, in Auguft 1659: bot befoir thai drew fword they gave out this Declaratioun following:

A DECLARATIOUN OF THESE OF LANKESCHYRE AND CHESSCHYRE.

. . . . . .

In the end of Julij 1659, letters wer intercepted at Reding, intendit for [Colonell Edward] Maſſie in the foreſt of Deane, quhair he haid delt ſeverall commiſſiones of Charles Stewart. Theſe letters acquented him with the tyme and place of raiſing, and inviting him to be reddy aganes the morrow with his pairtie, Sir Williame Waller wes gone for Limbrig, quhair the firſt irruptioun is feared; Briſto and Bath the nixt. The 29 of Julij 1659, all the ſaidled horſes in Lundoun wer ſecured, and in the ſuburbs about, and ſindry ſuſpect perſones wer apprehendit. Ladie Mary Howart, Erle of Barkſchyres dochter, who, as is ſaid, come laitlie with commiſſione from Charles Stewart, and wes in treatie with ane grand officer in the Parliamentis airmy, wes then committit to the Tour. The Hous haiffing removed from Haberdaſheris Hall, newis come from Haryfoordſchyre, that Charles Stewart his pairtie wes up in airmes.

vj Auguſt 1659. The commiſſioneris of Parliament voted Colonell Kayne and Major Kelk, to be field officeris; and that the Lord Howart wes that day ſecured in his hous. Intelligence alſo gevin, that Colonell Johnne Boothie came upone the Sunday preceding into Cheſter, and maid way for receptioun of Sir George Boothie his brother; and Colonell Yreland the nixt day got power; and they prommeſed to oppin quhen thai pleaſed; and that the nixt day thai marched with a pairtie of horſs throw a great pairt of the cuntrey; and that thay intendit a randevouze at Ratonheath, four regimentis marched toward thame; and that thair wer ſex thowſand airmes in Skirriſberry Caſtle; and that the diſaffected to autoritie (as they call thame) hes put in a troup and company to ſecure both thame and the Caſtle.

Newis alſo at this tyme came heir to Scotland, that the Lord Lambert did marche out with ane airmy and trayned bandis aganes theſe that haid riſſen for King Charles, and haid proclamed him King, and haid declared thair ryſing to be for a frie Parliament, taking af taxes, libertie of conſcience, and paying ſoulderis thair arreiris. The gentrie and miniſtrie of Cheſſchyre and Langceſchyre daylie appeiring, maid thair number daylie to increes. So that, at this tyme, thair fell out great commotiounes and raiſing of airmyes.

The Parliament of England and Generall Monk, great Generall of the Inglifche forces heir in Scotland, fearing the lyke infurrectioun heir in Scotland in cafe King Charles or his forces fould land heir in tyme of thir trubles in England, did tak, apprehend, and fecure the perfones following, and pat thame in priffoun; that is to fay, the Erle of Marfchell, the Erle of Montrois, Erle of Eglintoun, Erle Selkirk, Lord Montgomerie, Erle of Glencairne, Erle of Callender, Lievtenant Generall David Leflie, Erle of Lowdoun, lait Lord Chancellar, the Vifcount of Kenmure, Lord Lorne, Erle of Seafoirt, Sir James Lumifden, Colonell James Hay, Erle of Kellie, Major Levingftoun, the Erle of Rothes. Such of thir perfones as tuik the Tender and gave band war put to libertie.

The conditioun of effaires in England being at this pofture, the Lord Lambert, with a great many capitanes and commanderis, wer fent out by the Parliament now fitting in Auguft 1659, to fuppres this infurrectioun; quha, haiffing fcatterit thefe alledgit rebellis, did apprehend Sir George Boothe, apperrelled in womanes cloathes.

Lykeas, immediatlie eftir this, the Toun of Edinburgh purcheft a Warrand from the Parliament of England for exacting of viij d Scottis of ilk pint of aill and beir ventit and fold within the Toun of Edinburgh, Cannogait, Weft Poirt, Potteraw, Plefantis, and all thair fuburbes about. This exactioun wes by and attour a plak of the pynt impofit of befoir by the Toun, and now by the Inglifches; fo that this foirt of drink, quhilk wes fold of befoir for 20 pence the pynt, did ryfe now at this tyme to 32 pence. Yet this impofitioun upone the aill and beir femed not to thryve, for at the fame inftant, viz. upone the firft, fecound, thrid, and fourt dayis of September, God fra the hevinis declaired his anger by fending thunder, fyre, and unhard tempeftis, and ftormes, and inundationis of watteris, quhich deftroyed thair commoun myles, dames, and warkis, to the Tounes great charges and expenfis, as falbe declaired heireftir in the clofour and end of this yeir, God willing.

At this tyme, alfo, viz. in Auguft and September, thair fell out feirfull deluges and inundatiounes in Scotland, quhilk with thair effectis, fallbe noted in the end of the yeir.

Obſervatione.—Upone the nynt of Februar 1659, Mary Countes of Buckcleuch, the eldeſt dochter and air of tailzie to the deceiſt Francis Erle of Buckcleuch, being within the aige of 12 yeiris, was mareyed with Walter Scott, Fear of Haycheſter, in preſence and with conſent of hir Mother and remanent honorable friendis, and of the greateſt pairt of hir tutouris. This marriage wes queſtioned, and actioun of reductioun thairof intentit befoir the Commiſſar of Edinburgh, at the inſtance of Sir Johnne Scott, alledgeand himſelff to be tutour *ſine quo non*, and at the inſtance of uther two of the tutouris, as lykewiſe at the inſtance of the Erle of Tweddell, quho mareyed the Countes father ſiſter. The reductioun wes upone this accompt, that the Countes wes within yeiris of marriage, and conſequentlie not capable of conſent, beſyde that Sir Johnne Scot, tutour *ſine quo non*, and the uther two tutouris haid not conſentit. The Countes, upone a petitioun to the Judges, wes ſequeſtrat in the cuſtodie of Generall Monk, quhill this reductioun ſould be diſcuſt, or quhill ſcho ſould be paſt the aige of 12 yeiris; quhich wes upone the 29 day of Auguſt laſt 1659. Thair wes no Judicatorie ſitting in this natioun, be a reſtrente of the Parliament of England; ſo that the reductioun wes not diſcuſt in the meantyme, the actioun having bene intentit in Februar preceding, 1659, and the reſtraynt ordored and gevin out by the Parliament twiching the Judicatorie, being in Maij thaireſtir, and a vacancie of juſtice ay ſince ſyne. The Countes and hir huſband, (ſcho being now paſt 12 yeiris of aige, and hir huſband paſt 14,) to evidence thair approbatioun of the mariage, did, in preſence of the Generall, as cheif juſtice of peax, the Capitane of the Caſtell of Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Preſtoun of Preſtoun, and Richard Dobie of Stonyhill, alſo juſtices of peax, and of Patrik Scot of Langſhaw ſchirreff of Edinburgh, and his depute, and in preſence of dyveris honorable perſones and gentillmen, verballie declared thair approbatioun of the mariage; and in teſtimony thairof, ſubſcryvit three doubles of the Declaratioun following, quhairof ane double wes delyverit be thame to the Lord Generall, as cheiff juſtice of peax, ane uther to the Schirreff and his depute, and the thrid to the Commiſſar of Edinburgh, and thairupone thai tuik inſtrumentis.

THE DECLARATIOUN.—WE, Mary Countes of Buckcleuch, and Walter Scot now of Buckcleuch my husband, both, with ane consent be thir presentis declair, that of our owne full, frie, deliberat will and consent, upone the nynt day of Februar last bypast, in this instant yeir 1659, we war solemplie in face of Holy Church and compleatlie mareyed with the countenance and consent of many of our nerrest freindis. Quhich mariage, we, being now past pupillaritie, and unquestionable of perfyte and mariageabill aige, *per verba de presenti* do agane, by a full, frie, voluntar, and deliberat consent, ratifie, renew, and approve with all the promises and conjugall oblismentis than maid in face of Holy Church.

This Declaratioun [did] bear ane claus of regiſtratioun in the bookis of Seſſioun, Court of Juſtice, and in the Commiſſaris buikis of Edinburgh, Schirreff Court buikis thairof, or in the buikis of quhatſumever uther ordiner Judicatorie within this natioun, for the tyme, thairin to remane for preſervatioun; and wes ſubſcryvit by the Countes and hir Huſband, in preſence of dyveris famous witneſſis, at Leith, the 2 day of September 1659, being ane Fryday, about two houris in the eftirnoone; and at the Countes meeting with hir Huſband, for joy ten great volyes with great ſolempnitie. They dyned at Leith, and went that ſame nycht to Dalkeith, and thair did bed togider that nicht.

At this tyme, the Ingliſche ſchips that paſt to the Sound the former yeir, for aſſiſting the King of Swaden aganes the King of Denmark, returnit to England, leving the King of Swadin to his awin counſell.

At this tyme alſo, in September 1659, the hole foir wark of the Abay of Halyrudhous, quhilk wes brint in November 1650, wes compleitlie biggit up and repaired in the timber and ſtone wark thairof.

Obſervatioun.—That no ſooner wes the viij d̃ the pynt begun to be exactit, quhilk wes upone the firſt of September 1659, to the great hurt of the ſubjectis, bot immediatlie thaireftir the Lord did manifeſt his anger in ſending doun ane unhard and unkoth ſtorme of wind and weit, be the ſpace of thrie dayis and thrie nychtes, viz. the ſecund, thrid, fourt, and fyft dayis of September, quhairby not onlie ſindry houſis in and upone the Watter of Leith, with ellevin myles belonging to Edinburgh, and fyve belonging to Heriotes Hoſpitall, with thair dammes, water-gangis, tymber and ſtone workis, the haill quheillis of thair myles, tymber graith, and haill uther warkes wer deſtroyed, and violentlie takin away be theſe great

diludges of watteris; bot lykewyſe the haill tounes about ſufferit the lyke dampnage, ſik as Leith and Leith Harborie, Muſſilburgh, Fiſcherraw, Hadingtoun, Dalkeith, Leſwaid, to the great admiratioun of many, evin of ſuch perſones as ar of greateſt aige. So that the diſtreſſis and povertie of this natioun did ſtill incres.

The Quakeris now, at this tyme, aboundit and drew thameſelffis in companyis throw the cuntrie without controlment, haiffing libertie ſo to do, and to reſiſt thair oppoſiteis. Among theſe Quaikeris, it wes evident and notour, that thair ſindry of thame, under the notioun of godlie pepill, wer meer Papiſtes, Anabaptiſtes, Jeſuites, penſioneris to the Pope, ſent in heir in the army to infect and miſleid the pepill. Mony utheris aſſumed to thameſelffis quhat ſoirt of profeſſioun thai pleaſed.

I can not omitt heir to ſignifie Godis guidnes beſtowed upone ane pure boy of ſextene yeiris of aige, borne in Abirdene, quha, being by Godis providence, impotent, and unable, and powerles in his handis and airmes, and not able to imploy thame to ony uſe, ather to eat or drink, or to do ony uther thing ellis, ather to himſelff or utheris; yit that Almichtie Lord, quha is able to do all thinges, gave him power to ſuppley all theſe dewteis with the toes of his feet, and to writt in ſingular guid legibill and current wryte, and letters of all ſoirtes, as bettir could not be neceſſar in the hole earth, and that with ſuch haiſt, quicknes, and ſpeid, as ony commoun notar or wryter ar in uſe to do; yea farder, beſyid his wryting, he was able with his toes, he pat on his clothes, kamed his heid, maid his wryting pennis, threidit a neidill, in ſuch ſchoirt tyme and ſpace as ony uther perſone quhatſumever wes able to do with his handis, as wes done and practized befoir myſelff, and in preſence of ſindry famous perſones, witneſing thairto under thair handis, daittit the 24 of September 1659.

At this tyme alſo, the Parliamentaris at Lundoun differit in thair judgementis, and opiniounes, and maid lytill progres in the Unioun of thir twa nationes of England and Scotland. The Airmy lykewayis haid thair addreſſis to the Parliament, ſigned by many of the officeris, quhairin thai craved that ſum of thair number mycht be preferred to reull; ſuch as the Lord Fleitwod ſould be preferred to be Generall, Diſburrow lievtenant-gene-

rall of the hors, Lord Lambert major-generall, Colonell Berrie commiſſarie-generall, &c. This being repreſentit by the Lord Fleitwod to the Parliament then ſitting, and as yit not debaited, did put mony in fear of the reſult. Thir deviſiounes betuix the Parliament and the Airmy procedit from the ambitioun of ſum of the cheiff commanderis of the Airmy, quhais intentioun wes for the ſole governament of the thrie natiounes, and the Parliament to ſerve; quhilk producit feirfull effectis, as will appeir be ſum of the relatiounes following.

At this Michaelmes 1659, theſe perſones following wer electit Magiſtrates of Edinburgh, viz. Sir James Stewart, proveſt; Johnne Denholme, Robert Foulles, Gabriell Weir, George Suttie younger, bailleis; Robert Murray, deane of gild; Williame Johnneſtoun, theſaurer. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar theſe, Hew Hammiltoun barone baillie, and Capitane Balmayn toun baillie. Bailleis of Leith, Walter Cheiſlie watter baillie, and Johnne Boyd toun baillie. Bailleis at the Weſt Poirt callit Portſburgh, [George Reid, William Lawrie, and David Murray.]

The names of the Magiſtrates of Glaſgow this yeir, becaus of my relatioun thairto, ar; Johnne Bell, proveſt; James Pollock, James Campbell, and James Colquhoun, bailleis; James Barnis, deane of gild; Johnne Buchanan, deacone convenar; and Colene Campbell younger, theſaurer of Glaſgow.

Now, to returne to the effaires of the Parliament of England: It fell out that upone the 12 day of October 1659, Lord Lambert came with ſex thowſand men, hors and fute, and entered the Citie of Lundoun with intentioun to haif ſuppreſt the Parliament; bot thai being gairdit with neir thrie thowſand men, and with a pairt of the citizens, he and his followeris wer repulſit, and wer forcit to returne to the feildis. Generall Monk being advertiſed heirof, by the Parliament of England, and of the confuſioun and ſturres fallin out thair amongs them; he, upone the nyntene day of the ſamin moneth of October, came doun to Edinburgh, quhair he convened all his officeris and ſodgeris, being then in thir pairtes for the tyme, took thame all ſworne, and cauſit thame ſubſcryve to the ſervice and obedience of the Parliament; and theſe quhome he ſuſpectit to be malignantes, ana-

baptiſtes, or onywyſe diſſaffected to thair courſes, he caſſered; ſum utheris he pat in the marſchellis handis, and utheris he impriſſoned. Thaireftir he went with ſindrie of his forces throw a great pairt of this natioun, and purgit and impriſſoned as he did heir in Edinburgh and Leith.

It is alſo to be remembred, that the Parliament caſſered this Lord Lambert, deveſted him of his honores, diſcharged the pepill of England to comply with, or gif him intertenament. They did alſo diſcharge the uplifting of ces and excyſe for a tyme for eaſe of the pepill; and commiſſionat ſevin perſones for reulling and governing of the effaires of the airmy, quhairof Generall Monk is ane for the effaires of Scotland. Bot thair fell out a ſuddent chaynge immediatlie thaireftir, for Lambert with his airmy ſcatterit this Parliament, cloſit up the dures of thair hous, chuiſit ten perſones to be Counſell of Stait, and to reull and govern the thrie natiounes, quhais names ſalbe heireftir inſert; maid Colonell Cobbet commander in cheiff of the airmy in Scotland, quha at his douncuming to Scotland wes apprehendit and impriſſoned in the Caſtell of Edinburgh, as ſaid is.

Heirupone followit much debait, as by the ſubſequent letters dois appeir.

Three Letters from the Lord Generall Monck, Commander in Cheiff of the forces in Scotland, and one of the Commissioners by Act of Parliament for the government of the Army of this Commonwealth, viz. To Mr. Speaker, to the Lord Fleetwood, to the Lord Lambert.[12]

TO THE SPEAKER.

Right Honourable,

Having received notice that there was a force put upon the Parliament on the twelfth of this instant, I have sent this Messenger to your Lordship to know, whether that force doth continue, for I am resolved, by the grace and assistance of God, as a true Englishman, to stand to and assert the liberty and authority of Parliament; and the Army here (praised be God) is very couragious and unanimous, and I doubt not but to give a good account of this action to you. I have, according to your Act of the 11th instant, being constituted a Commissioner for the

[12] "Edinburgh: Printed by Christopher Higgins, in Hart's Close, over against the Trone Church, Anno Dom. 1659," 4to. four leaves. As Nicoll evidently transcribed these Letters from this tract, they are here given from the printed copy.

Government of the Army, put out such persons as would not act according to your Commission: I do call God to witness, that the asserting of a Commonwealth is the only intent of my heart, and I desire if posible to avoid the shedding of blood, and therefore intreat you that there may be a good understanding between Parliament and Army; but if they will not obey your commands, I will not desert you, according to my duty and promise. Which is all at present from

Your humble and faithfull Servant,

Edinburgh, *October* 20, 1659. George Monck.

TO THE LORD FLEETWOOD.

Right Honourable,

I have sent this Messenger to your Lordship, to let you know, that we have received notice that a part of the Army have put force upon the Parliament, which they so lately called together, and owned with the greatest testimonies of obedience and repentance for their former apostacie from them; I hope your Lordship will not abet an action of such a dangerous and destructive consequence, I know that you love the liberty and peace of England so well, that you will use your best care that attempts of this nature be suppressed. I do therefore humbly intreat you that the Parliament may be speedily restored to that freedom which they enjoyed on the eleventh of this instant, otherwise I am resolved, by the assistance of God, with this army under my command, to declare for them, and to prosecute this just cause to the last drop my bloud. I blesse the Lord that the officers here are very unanimous; and for such whose hearts fail them, or which will not act according to their commissions from the Parliament, I having authority as one of the seaven Commissioners appointed by act of Parliament, do constitute such as are chearful for this good old cause till the Parliaments pleasure be further known; and I do plainly assure your Lordship, that I was never better satisfied in the justice of any engagement than in this. You cannot but remember that God hath already shewed himself glorious in it, and determined the quarrel on this side against arbitrary power of raising money without the peoples consent first had, and the management of the militia by any other than the Parliament. I desire your Lordship not to be deluded by the specious pretences of any ambitious persons whatsoever, and do not bring all the bloud that will be shed upon your own head. My Lord, consider how you will answer to the dreadfull God for the ruine of three nations, for to serve a lust or to gratifie a passion. For my particular, I am ashamed of these confusions and changes that we have made, that we are now become a scorn and a reproach to our very friends, and designed to ruine by all our neighbours. I take God to witnesse that I have no further ends then the establishing of Parliamentary authority, and those good lawes that our ancestors have purchased with so much bloud, the setling the nations in a free Commonwealth, and the defence of godlinesse and godly men, though of different judgment; and I take myself so far obliged, being in the Parliaments service, to stand, though alone, in

this quarrell, and doubt not but your Lordship, having the fear of God in your heart, will carefully consider of this matter. Which is all at present from

Your Excellencies humble Servant,

Edinburgh, *October* 20, 1659. George Monck.

TO THE LORD LAMBERT.

Right Honourable,

Having notice that a part of the Army under the Parliaments command, have, contrary to their duty, put force upon them, I have therefore sent this Messenger to your Lordship, to intreat you to be an instrument of peace, and a good understanding between Parliament and Army; for if they shall continue this force, I am resolved, with the assistance of God, and that part of the Army under my command, to stand by them and assert their lawfull authority. For, Sir, the nation of England will not endure any arbitrary power, neither will any true Englishman in the Army, so that such a design will be ruinous and destructive. Therefore I do earnestly intreat you, that we may not be a scorn to all the world, and a prey to our enemies, that the Parliament may be speedily restored to their freedom which they enjoyed on the 11 of this instant. Which is all at present from

Your Lordships humble Servant,

Edinburgh, *October* 20, 1659. George Monck.

Upone the 21 of October 1659, thair come to the raid of Leith, ane ſchip full of Frenſche Burdeaux wyne, quhich wes thocht to be very airlie, and by the accuſtumat tyme of bringing in Frenſche wyne ſo airlie. The awner of the wyne is Walter Cheiſly, now preſent baillie of Leith.

Eftir theſe thrie letters direct to the Parliament, to Fleitwod, and to Lord Lambert, this Declaratioun following wes emittit, quhilk I thocht guid alſo to record.

A Declaratioun of the Commander in cheiff of the forces in Scotland, and of the officeris of the Airmy under his command, in vindicatioun of the Liberteis of the Pepill and Priviliges of Parliament.

Having, to the great greiff of our hartis, been informed of a moist unhappy difference laitlie fallin out betuix the Parliament and sum officeris of the Airmy at Lundoun, quhich hath occasioned the displacing of sundry of the said officeris, as also the interruptioun of the memberis of Parliament in discharge of thair dewtie; quhairfoir, having ernestlie besoght the Lord to direct

us in this great and wechtie effair, quharin the libertie and peax of these natiounes, and the intrest of the godlie and faithfull thairin is so neirlie concerned, do find it our dewtie to declair, and we do heirby declair, that we shall use our Cristiane indevouris to the outmest for the begetting of a richt understanding and reconciliatioun betuix the Parliament and the said officeris of the Airmy. And we do also declair, that we sall, throgh the strenth of God, assert and mantene the fredome and privileges of the present Parliament, the so often and laitlie acknowledged supreme autoritie of these nationes, and not suffer the memberis thairof to be illegallie interrupted or molested in the discharge of thair deuteis. And we do solemplie avow to all the world that our onlie intentioun in doing this, is to preserve the richtis of our cuntrie, and to protect and incurage the godly and faithfull thairin, according to our Declaratioun to the Churches laitlie emitted and publisched; and lykewyse to establische the peace of these nationes, and the governament of a Frie Stait or Commounwealth, to quhich we stand oblist by severall vowes and engadgmentis, maid befoir God and many witnessis; and as we haif within us the testimony of sincere hartis, and unbyassed consciencis, to incurage us in these our undertakingis, so we dout not of the concurrent assistance of all unprejudiced faithfull in the land, for quhois saikes principallie we ar drawn furth to this engadgment. And we thairfoir inveit all our bretherene of the Airmy and of the Militia, and all utheris quho profes love to God and his pepill, and to their own and thair posteriteis liberteis to cum, and give us thair chearfull ayd in this work, quhairunto the Lord hath called us, least thai be maid a prey to the lustes of men, and then bewaill the lose of this opportunitie quhich God hath put in thair handis.

Linlithgow, *October* 21, 1659.

Signned in the name and by the consent of the Commander-in-Cheiff and Officeris of the Airmy in Scotland. (Subscribed thus,) Williame Clark, Secretary.

In thefe overturning tymes, thair firft counfell, confifting of ten perfones, wer chofin, whois names followis;—they ar to fay, Lord Fleitwod, Lord Lambert, Lord Quhitlok, Sir Harie Vayne, Lord Defburrow, Sir James Haringtoun, Colonell Sydenham, Colonell Berrie, Major Salloway, Lord Warriftoun. Thir 10 perfones, being the Counfell and Committee of Stait, did not long keip place; bot a new Grand Counfell wer chofin, confifting of 23 perfones, quhais names ar thefe following, to witt; Lord Fleitwod, Lord Lambert, Colonell Defburrow, Lord Chancellar Steill, Lord Quhytlok, Sir Hary Vayne, Lievtenant Colonell Luidlow, Colonell Sydenhame, Major Salloway, Lievtenant Strickland, Colonell Berrie, Lord Laurence, Sir James Harington, Lord Wariftoun, Lievtenant Major Iretoun, Colonell Tichburne, Mr. Hendrie Brandrith, Mr. Robert Thompfoun,

Colonell Hewſoun, Colonell Clerk, Colonell Lilburne, Colonell Bennet, Mr. Cornelius Holland.[13]

The Parliamentaris being now ſcatterit and removed by the airmy, namelie, under the autoritie of Lord Lambert, and no face of Parliament apperand, thair wer theſe 23 perſones electit to ſit as a Grand Counſell, for ordouring all materis within the thrie natiounes, quhairin thai wer very active, albeit reſiſtit and oppoſit; and, amongſt uther buſſines, thai gave out this Warrand following for eſtabliſching the Courtes of Juſtice, and all uther Judicatoreis within this natioun of Scotland; quhairof the tenour followis.

The Counsell takand into thair consideratioun the great necessitie of the Administratioun of Justice to the pepill in Scotland in thair severall Courtes, and being satisfeyit that it cannot be longer delayit without the apperand hazard of the natioun; As also, that thair may be meanis for payment of the publict assessmentis for preventing of frie quarteringis, quhich haif bene representit by your selff (meaning Generall Monk) and by a petitioun from the Citie of Edinburgh: The Counsell thairfoir haif thoght it fitt to desyre you to apoynt that the Commissioneris for Administratioun of Justice to the pepill in Scotland in civill and criminall [affairs], the Commissioneris of Excequer, the Schireffis and Commisseris, do sit doun and do meit, that wer in office the last terme, and hold their severall Courtes this nixt approcheing, the first of November, and proceid in the due Administratioun of Justice, according to the lawis and Courtes of that natioun, untill the next terme thaireftir; And that thair proceidinges be in the name of the Keiparis of the libertie of England, by autoritie of Parliament; That the Keiparis of the Registeris and of the Signet, in thair severall places belonging to thame, further the Administratoun of Justice, and that the Court of Civill Justice suppley the want of the new Seallis, as they did in anno 1652 and 1653, untill thai resave the same; And, that be your selff, or with the advyse of the Judges that ar in Edinburgh, mak ane publict Proclamatioun of this, that it may be intimat to the pepill.

Thir ordouris and warrand being direct to the Generall Monk, wer oppoſed as being from ane unlauchfull autoritie and power, and not from a Parliament lauchfullie conſtitute. Howbeit the treuth is, that the Generall Monk, knawing the neceſſitie of holding thir Courtes within Scotland, wes very willing to haif condiſcendit thairto, gif thai haid bene eſtabliſched

[13] The Council of State, consisting of ten members, and the Committee of Safety, of twenty-three, were elected October 17 and 26. The names, which in some instances were mistaken by the writer, are here corrected from Whitelocke's Memorials, pp. 686, 687.

by a Parliament, quhilk wes now diſplaced by this new modelit airmy, and Counſell of Stait and airmy.

Lykeas this grand Counſell of the Airmy did declair, autorize, and deſyir the new Counſell of Stait newlie created, or ony ſeven of thame, to rais money, mak peace and war, preſcryve the peax, try and execute Sir George Boothe, or ony of his pairtie, or ony interruptour aganes thair autoritie, ſequeſtrat, expoſe to ſaill, and compone for thair eſtait, treat and ſend out embaſſaderis, pay the lait Protectouris det, and to bring in a modell of governament within ſex weekis; gave out a declaratioun that the ground of the airmyes lait procedinges and thair intentioun wes to ſupport magiſtracy, and to continue a preaching miniſtrie, quho ar to be mantened by ſum uther way then by tithes.

So thir diſordouris and confuſioun ſtill increſt, quhairupone Generall Monk, commander in cheiff of the forces in Scotland, maid up his airmy, and reſolvit to marche to Lundoun, for eſtabliſching of ane Parliament lauchfullie to be conſtitute, and to be ane inſtrument of peace betuene the Parliament and airmy; and did writt to the haill Schyres of Scotland to repair heir till Edinburgh the 15 day of November 1659, quhilk thai did; as alſo, the haill Burrowis of Scotland, and mony of the nobles and barones, quha being ſenſible of the ſad conditioun of this land, and of the great hazard quhairin religioun, libertie, and lyfes of the ſubject did ſtand, they did all of thame compeir the day foirſaid. At quhilk tyme, the Generall did meit with thame in the Parliament Hous that day, and ſum ſeverall dayis thaireftir, to quhome he maid a Speich neir to this purpos following, viz.

That it wes not unknown to thame of the lait revolutiounes that hapned thir natiounes, and that sum of the airmy had put force upone the Parliament of England, quhome he was with Godis assistance intendit to re-establische, and for that end to tak jurney, with his Airmy heir, to England. And his respect to this natioun of Scotland wes such, that gif he haid succes in his designne, he sould befreind this natioun in all thair just liberteis, and studie the abaitment of thair cess; and gif the bussines fall out contrary to his expectatioun, then his fall sould be alone to himselff, and not to thair prejudice, quhois help he wes not to tak; bot desyred, as they loved thair cuntrey, and thair awin standing, that thai wold leave peceablie, and sie to the peace and quyetnes of thair severall schyres and brughes, according to thair statiounes; and, gif ony

rysing sould happin to fall out during his absens, that thai sould suppres the same, let thair pretext be quhat it will; and for thair aid he wald gif ordouris to every garisoun, that ar to be left, for to assist thame in suppressing these disordouris, and gave his mynd to thame moir fullie in wryte.

So upone Tyſday the 22 day of O&tober [November] 1659, Generall Monk tuik jurney, of intentioun to marche to England with his airmy; bot that nycht, being at Hadingtoun, thair come doun to him certane Articles from the great Counſell afoirſaid at Quhytehall, quhilk did not ſatisfie him; for quhilk caus he returnit bak agane to Edinburgh, and convenit his officeris, and eftir long conſultatioun, they did diſclame theſe Articles as altogidder unlauchfull, and did retene their principles, that is, not to be commandit by a ſword governament, bot by a parliament lauchfullie and legalie conſtitute, for obtening quhairof, thai haid bene ſworne. The thrie Commiſſioneris ſent up to Lundoun, with ſum propoſallis to Fleitwod, quhairof Wilx governour of Leith wes one, paſt the boundis of thair commiſſioun; quhilk wes the caus that theſe pretendit Articles ſent doun to Generall Monk wer reje&tit. Quhairfoir, upone the 24 of November, Generall Monk ſent up new commiſſions in anſuer to theſe Articles; and upone Fryday the 2 of December thaireftir, marched in to Beruik with his airmy in parcellis, befoir and eftir him; quhair he and his airmy yet remaynes in and about the River of Tweid; and to quhome the Commiſſioneris of the haill ſchyres and burghes of Scotland, upone the 12 day of December, reſoirtit with thair commiſſiones for keiping of peace within this natioun during his abſens; and ſo both pairteis diſſolvit weill ſatisfeit with utheris.

Now, during the Generall Monk his remaning in and about Berwick and river of Tweid, with his airmy, quhich wes lang, (as ſalbe notit heireftir,) thair wes much debait in England; ſum for a frie Parliament, utheris for the guid old Parliament, (as thai call it,) ſum for a new modellit Parliament of thair awin devyſing, ſum for a grand Counſell, utheris for a Committee of ſaiftie: ſo that in Scotland and England thair wes no ſitting Judicatories; bot confuſiounes, diſtemperis, and contentiounes, multiplyed and increſt, the ſword governament bearing the ſwey; be reſſoun quhair-

of, ſindry ſchyres in England wer opreſt by the Lord Lambert and his airmy on fute, exacting frie quarteris to the great greiff of the pepill. Bot Generall Monk being of a contrare diſpoſitioun, exactit nothing for his airmy, bot for reddy money, quhais courſes wes much commendit, and thairby he was incuraged to go on in his reſolutiounes; and ſet out his ſtandertis beiring thir mottois:—firſt, "For Magiſtracy and Miniſtrie," the ſtandart having a hand and a ſword. 2. "For the Goſpell," having a bybill thairon. 3. "For the privilege of Parliament, and liberty of the Pepill."

At this tyme, [the] Governour of Leith, callit Wilx, wes caſſeirit, and Colonell Hewis maid Governour in his place.

Lykewyſe at this tyme alſo, viz. upone the 18 day of December 1659, the Viſcount of Kenmure, being committit to the Caſtell of Edinburgh, quhair he haid remanit a long tyme befoir for not finding baill for keiping peax, did this foirſaid day eſcaip over the wall with his twa ſervandis, being a Saboth day, in tyme of ſermond.

5 December 1659. A petitione being on fute by the apprentieſſis at Lundoun, to be delyvered to the commoun Counſell, quhich cuming to the knawledge of the Committee of ſaiftie, they maid a Proclamatioun aganes it by the trouperis, quha bait bak the apprenteiſſis, and killed ſex or ſevin of thame, and woundit moir.

The ſame day, it is certifyed, that Portiſmouth hath declared for the Parliament, and Briſto the lyke, and that thai ar up in Devonſchyre.

6 December Anno foirſaid. Colonell Wetham delyverit up the governament of Portiſmouth to Sir Arthour Haſilrig, Col. Morley and Colonell Waltoun, quho hath declared for the Parliament; and the Navy thair hath declared for the lyke.

The Counſell of State ſat privatlie till the expiratioun of thair comiſſioun. They ſent ſeverall letters to Generall Monk, to incurage him and theſe noble officeris and ſuldieris with him, reſolving that theſe who adheres to Generall Monk, in this rychteous caus, ſall not only haif thair arreyris payit, ſo ſone as thai haif reſtored the Parliament, bot ſall haif meddalis gevin thame, as a mark of the Parliamentis favour for thair faithfulnes, and much moir for thair incuragement.

It can hardly be beleived the confufion of thame in Lundoun. Sum fay that thai haif no way to fave thamefelffis, bot to call a Parliament, and proclame Rex agane. The Lady Dowager fent ane of hir gentillmen to the Lord Fleitwod, upone the 5 of December, befoir he was up, and told him that he came from hir Heynes, who wiffed him to call to mynd the faying of hir Hufband befoir his death, that he wald nevir leave his quhimfeyis till he haid put the natioun in blood, and wiffed him feriouflie to confidder of it, and bad him confidder quhat wrong he haid done to hir Sone.

Lykewayis, all taxis being refuifed in Londoun, without confent of Parliament, the lyke wes difchargit heir in Scotland, eftir the firft of Januar nixt 1660.

Berwick, December 14, 1659. My Lord General being fatiffeyed abundantlie with the returne and anfuer of the Scottis Commiffioneris, he gave them much thankis; and for fecuring the peax of this cuntrey, he impowered and autorized the noblemen and gentillmen, and juftices of peax, with advyfe and confent of the Governour of the nixt adjacent garrifone, to put in executioun of fuch ordouris and commandis as the Generall fall haif occafioun to give, for fecuring the peax of the cuntrey, provyding that thai leave peaceablie, and do nothing prejudiciall to the Commounwelth of England, and that nane of thame be papiftes; and did allow that fuch noblemen and gentillmen as hes fubfcryvit the letter, fall haif libertie (with paffis from him) to weir thair airmes, and four fervandis to be lykewyfe airmed for attendance [on] ilk nobleman, and two fervandis for each gentilman.

The excyfe and cuftomes war alfo takin af, eftir the firft day of Januar nixt thaireftir following, till the Parliament give farder ordor.

Eftir thir confufiounes and difordouris, Lambert went throw a great pairt of England with ane airmy, opreffing the pepill with frie quarters and uther great burdinges; and he and the Lord Fleitwod putting force upone the Parliament and citie of Lundoun, and committing findrie infolenceis, rapines, and flauchter in and about the citie of Lundoun. The citie heirupone did ingadge ane with another, and gave out a lairge Remonftrance and declaratioun, with a proteftatione aganes the officeris of

thair airmyes, quho put force and interrupted the Parliament, and aganes all pretendit poweris and autoriteis that thai haif or ſould ſet up to reull and governe the Commounwelth; quhilk Remonſtrance wes ſubſcryvit by many thowſandis of the citie, and ſent throw the haill natioun to be aſſentit unto. So in effect, all the natioun of England and Yreland did aſſent to this ingadgement, quhilk did much incurage Generall Monk to go on in his intendit reſolutiounes, as followis.

In the meantyme, the Tour of Lundoun is treacherouſlie randerit be Colonell Fiche, to Ocky, Halket, Mr. Scot, and utheris, for Fleitwod, Lambert, and thair airmyes; and Diſburrow put in poſſeſſioun thairof, 12 December 1659.

Upone report and letters cum from Yreland to Generall Monk, of ane unanimous conſent of the ſuldiaris in Yreland, and of thair declaratioun for a parliament, the governour of the Caſtell of Edinburgh, and the governour of the Citidaill of Leith, gave out all takins of joy; firſt fra the Caſtell of Edinburgh, by roring of thair cannounes by parcellis, amonting in haill to 26 ſchott; the Citidaill of Leith alſo, did the lyke with thair haill peces of ordinance. All this wes done with great ſolempnitie upone the 26 day of December, being Monday, 1659.

Eftir the intaking of the Tour, Lord Lambert returned from the Scottis bordouris, and went up towardis Lundoun, quhilk moved Generall Monk to marche eftir him, and marched from the Scottis boundis into England, marching faſt eftir him, taking his jurney upone Sonday the firſt day of Januar I^{m} vj$^{c.}$ Sextie, being confident of a happy ſucces; the good old parliament (as they call it) being now ſitting, and quho did convene and ſit doun upone Yule day, being Sonday, the 25 day of December 1659; and the citie haiffing now 12 regimentis of fute, ilk regiment conſiſting of 2000, with ane regiment of hors, all of thame for the Parliament.

Theſe former Declarationes from England, Scotland, and Yreland, and by the Navy, for the Parliament, ſo grevit Fleitwod, Lambert, and thair adherentis, that mony of thame wer forcit to flie, and petitioun and ſubmit to the Parliament now ſittand at Lundoun, conforme to the letters direct heir to Scotland, in this manner following.

27 December, 1659.

The Parliament is restored, and all thair forces have declared for thame, and deserted thair officeris. Lord Johnne Desburrow, Berry, Salmond, and hundreth of utheris are fled. It is thocht that thai will go to the Lord Generall Monk for protectioun. The Tour, and all fortes and castellis ar cum to obedience to the Parliament, and ar all unanimus. The Anabaptistes are wofully dejectit, and all uther sectaries amazed. We haif ten thowsand men to spair to my Lord Generall Monk aganes Lambertis airmy, gif thai yeild not to the Parliament. The Parliament hath chosin new Commissioneris for setling the excyse, the examinatioun of publict revenew, and satling thinges that ar and that hath bene so designed; and ar ordoring for money for the navy and airmy. The prince ludging at Quhytehall is maid redy for General Monk, quha is maid Commander in cheiff to the airmyes in England, Scotland, and Yreland. The cuntry and citie ar all weill satisfeit. Thair wes sextie sat at Parliament this day.

Certane Passages of the Effaires in England.

December 30, 1659.

On Settirday 24 inſtant, Sir Arthour Haſilrig and the forces from Portiſmouth, about 1500, came to Lundoun, and the Parliament ſat doun on Sonday morning. The forces that Deſburrow went with to Portiſmouth turned all to Sir Arthour. The Lord Fleitwod is departed from the citie, he demandit thair aſſiſtance, and they refuiſed him releiff. The ſuldieris about the citie at thair randevues agreyed unanimouſlie that the old Parliament ſould ſit doun agane. The citie is raiſing ſex regimentis of fute, each to be 2000, and 1000 hors, at thair awin charge, for defence of the citie aganes Lambert. The reſult of the Counſell of officeris at Newcaſtle on Weddinſday laſt, wes, that my Lord Lambert, and the airmy under his command, ſould all marche to Lundoun, to call the bretherene and congregatit churches togidder, to mak thair demandis to the Parliamentarie men as Chriſtianes for liberty and indempnitie, and in that to leive and die. Lambert went from Newcaſtle this day; they left two bras peces of ordinance, and ſum ſtoir of ammunitioun behind thame. The Lord Fairfax is appering for the Parliament, quhich maid him to go out of Newcaſtle. Colonell Roſyſter and Colonell Bethell ar raiſing forces about Haryfex, and Blaidfoord, to joyne with my Lord Fairfax for the Parliament. The Tour of Lundoun is yeildit, and commandit by Colonell

Fitch as formerlie. The haill forces that wer under Fleitwod and Desburrow have declared for the Parliament, and hes maid thair adresſ to Lenthall as thair generall till farder ordour fra the Parliament. Severall of thair commanderis ar gone from him. Generall Monk with the laſt of his foote wer to be in Newcaſtle the fyft of Januar. Severallis do leave Lambert, bot he continues ſtill reſolute.

Heir I thocht guid to record the Airmyes declaratioun in Yreland.—Yreland, December 15, 1659. Tueſday about fyve of the clok, being the 13 of December, the Caſtell of Dublene wes ſeaſed upone by ſum officeris from the Parliament, quhich did convoy pairt of a company of foote at the bak gait; and quhen thair wer 30 or 40 within the caſtell, they fell on the gaird, quhich wer ane hundreth men, and tuik thair airmes, and beat the gaird into the court of and the officeris declarand unto thame that thai wer for a Parliament, the ſuldieris anſuerit that thai wer for a Parliament alſo; and ſo maid thame marche out with thair handis in thair pockettis, and the 30 or 40 men afoirſaid, tuik up thair airmes, and maid uſe of thame as wes fitting. Thair wes ane hundreth, or ane hundreth and fourtie reddy to anſuer the allarum, quhich wes this, that the Caſtell being takin, thair ſchot wer to be diſchargit from of the top of the caſtell, at quhich tyme all the hors ryding throw pairt of the toun with drawn ſwordis and piſtoles, crying, 'A Parliament, A Parliament,' ſurroundit the Cuſtomehous, and ſecured Generall Jones that wes with Colonell Laurence, and Lievtenant-generall Jones governour of the caſtell, within the ſaid caſtell; Lord Barone Corbet, and Colonell Thomebeſoun, [Tomlinſon] being at ane uther meting in the citie, ſum of the hors went and ſecured thame. The Heidis of thair Declaratioun as followis:—

That thai will remayne firme in thair obedience to the Parliament, quhich thai haif so laitlie professed by prommeis, subscriptioun, and acknawledgement: That thai sall not suffer thameselffis to be devydit ane from another, or from ony of our brethrene of the Airmy, and that thai sall continue faithfull to thair trust reposit in thame by the Parliament: That thai sall by all guid meanis, labor the satling and mantening of a godlie, learned, and faithfull ministrie in the 3 natiounes, with dew incuragement to universiteis and skules of guid literature, that they may be nurseries of pietie, learning, and godlines: That thai sall use thair utmest inde-

vouris to detect or suppres all enymeis, ather at home or abroad, that shall attempt to disturb the peace of the uther nationes, ather by intruding or setting up any single persone quhatsumever, and throgh raising confusioun to the indempnitie and peax of the Commounwelth: That thai will not impose upone ony tender conscience, being utherwayis sound in the fundamentallis of religioun: That thai will to the outmest protect all such as do at present adheer unto thame; and sall indevor that dew incuragement be gevin to such, quhidder officeris or suldieris of the airmy, quho sall joyne with thame in thair undertaking:

Subscryvit by a number, at Dubleine, tho 14 of December 1659.

To end this yeir 1659. It is very remarkable beyond utheris, confiddering the great chaynges and alteratiouns, reillingis, turninges, and overturninges that is fallin out thairintill; for the firſt two monethis, viz. Januar and Februar, did foirtell the ſame by horrible ſtormes and tempeſtis of wind, quhilk prognoſticat heigh treaſones and alteratiounes. The lyke ſtormy windis araiſe upone the 2 and 22 dayis of Junij, thaireftir upone Lambes evin, and upone the firſt, ſecound, thrid, and fourt dayis of September nixt thaireftir following; all of thame exceding ominous, leving behind thame ſad effectis, as the tounes of Edinburgh, Leith, Muſſilburgh, Dalkeith, Leſwaid, and uther pairtes adjacent can declair, quho haid thair myles, houſis, and killes, timber treyis, and yrnewark, and dammis uterlie deſtroyed, to the admiratioun of many. Farder, upone the 22 day of Apryll, the Parliament wes forcit to ryſe by the power and autoritie of Richard, than Protector, and of the airmy, quha diſſolved the Parliament, and gave out his will and declaratioun, and cauſit proclame the ſame.

Thaireftir my Lord Fleitwod, taking upone him the ſole governament, he, with the aſſiſtance of the airmy, proclamed and indicted a new Parliament, and diveſted Richard the Protector of his royell autoritie, and cauſit him demit his power and autoritie under his awin hand and ſubſcriptioun. The judgementis and opiniounes of the memberis of this new Parliament wer devydit; Oliver lait Protector deſpyſit, his name abhored, his ſone Richard, Protector, vilifeyit, contempned, mocked, and jeyred; pamphletis and paperis prented and ventit aganes thame, calling thame tyrantis and uſurperis, by all ſoirtes of pepill.

The lyke pamphletis and prented paperis wer gevin out and ventit aganes the Marques of Ergyll, Lord Lokhart, Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun,

Judge Swyntoun, and utheris quho ſemed to depend upone the lait Protectoris familie.

All Courtes of Juſtice ſince the 22 of Apryll raiſed throw the haill land; ſo that, from the ſaid 22 of Apryll, thair wes no Counſell, Seſſioun, Excequer, nor Schireff courtes, Signet and Seales cloſed; ſo that in Scotland thair wes no juſtice at all, ſaiff in frie burghes among conburgeſis, the Magiſtrates quhairof aſſumed to thameſelffis that power, yit without warrand. Tolleratioun alſo grantit.

Sum of the pepill of England drawn to airmes, and in ſindry pairtes of England great inſurrection; and, fearing the lyke inſurrectioun in Scotland, the Generall Monk cauſed ſecure and impriſſone ſindrie of our noblemen, gentrie, and utheris as wer active, to mak thame incapable of ryſing. Lord Lambert imployed to ryſe and ſuppres theſe inſurrectiones in England, quhich he did for a tyme. Thaireftir fell out new diviſiounes betuix the Parliament and airmy, alſo among the Parliamentaris among thameſelffis. The airmy, lykewyſe, among thameſelffis wer devydit, produceand fearfull effectis. The thrie nationes being in this ſad conditioune, and the Lord Fleitwod, and the Lord Lambert, ather of thame ſeikand thameſelffis, and thair awin preferment, and intending to reull all; Lord Lambert, with ſex thowſand men, enterit Lundoun, and raiſit the Parliament.

Generall Monk, haiffing declaired himſelff for the Parliament and libertie of the pepill, convenit the officeris of his airmy in Scotland, and tuik thame ſworne to be faithfull thairto; quhilk thai did, except a few quho wer annabaptiſtes and ſectareyis. The Parliament haiffing obtenit Generall Monk thair freind, they caſſeyred Lord Lambert, and diveſted him of his honores. Yit, thaireftir by force of airmes, he ſcattered thame, ſo that no face of Parliament appered. Quhairupone fell out great debaitt betuix him and Generall Monk, quha, with his officeris of the airmy in Scotland, gave out a new declaratioun for the Parliament. The Citie of Lundoun and inhabitantes thairof, being incuraged by Generall Monk and his declaratioun, did ingage ane with another, and gave out a lairge remonſtrance, declaration, and proteſtatioun aganes the officeris of the

airmys, quho pat force upone, and interruptit the Parliament the 13 of October 1659; and, aganes all pretendit poweris and autoriteis, thai athir haif, or fould fet up to reull or governe that Commounwelth. Quhilk Remonftrance wes affented unto, and fubfcryvit by many thowfand handis, and fent throw the haill natioun to be alfo affentit unto by thame. The Lord Fleitwod and Lambert, haiffing gottin in thair power the Tour of Lundoun, it wes now takin fra thame, and put in the handis and keiping of fum confiderable and faithfull handis. This dejectit Fleitwod and his adherentis; and Lambert being neir the bordouris of Scotland, in the end of December, and being informed that the Parliament wes fittand peaceablie at Lundoun, he returned toward findry partes of that natioun, to rais the cuntrey for his affiftance; quhilk maid Generall Monk to marche faft eftir him, evin upone the firft day of Januar 1660, being confident of ane happy fucces, the old good Parliament (as thai call it) being now fittand; and haid met and convenit for fatling of the governament upone Yule day, the 25 of December, being Soneday, 1659.

Memorandum.—It wald be remembred that this yeir 1659, upone the 22 of Apryll, the Protectour Richard demittit his office, eftir quhilk no governament nor juftice in Scotland, all judicatoreis ceafed fra the 8 of Maij in the famin yeir, throw the haill land, except within burghes. How long the land falbe in this fad conditioun, it falbe obfervit heireftir. Lykewyfe the Signet wes difchargit, and wes not opned fince the 8 day of Maij 1659, nor na aperance of opning till thair be new ordouris.

God save the King.

The number and names of the Schyres in Scotland.

Berwik,	1	Lanerk,	5
Roxburgh,	2	Fyff,	6
Selkrig,	3	Lynlithgow,	7
Peblis,	4	Edinburgh,	8

Hadingtoun,	9	Sutherland,	21
Dumfreis,	10	Bamff,	22
Wigtoun,	11	Kincardin,	23
Peerth,	12	Forfar,	24
Kinros,	13	Sterling,	25
Abirdene,	14	Clackmanane,	26
Elgin and Nairne,	15	Air,	27
Kaithnes,	16	Ranfrew,	28
Ros,	17	Ergyll,	29
Innernes,	18	Buite,	30
Orknay,	19	Murray,	31
Cromartie,	20		

Obſervation and Memorandum.—It wald be rememberit that befoir the extirpation of the Biſchops from thair offices, benefices, digniteis, and honores by the Generall Aſſemblie haldin at Glaſgow in November 1638, and uterlie rejectit from uſing and exercing of thair paſtorall function, thair names wald be recordit to poſteritie and future tymes; quhais names ar theſe:

Mr. Johnne Spottiſwod, pretendit Archebiſchop of St. Androis.
Mr. Patrik Lyndſay, pretendit Archebiſchop of Glaſgow.
Mr. Thomas Sydeſerff, pretendit Biſchop of Galloway.
Mr. David Lyndſay, pretendit Biſchop of Edinburgh.
Mr. Alexander Lyndſay, pretendit Biſchop of Dunkell.
Mr. Adame Bellenden, [pretendit] Biſchop of Abirdene.
Mr. Johnne Guthrie, [pretendit] Biſchop of Murray.
Mr. Johnne Maxwell, [pretendit] Biſchop of Ros.
Mr. Johnne Abirnathy, [pretendit] Biſchop of Cathnes.
Mr. George Grahame, [pretendit] Biſchop of Orknay.
Mr. Walter Quhytefurde, pretendit Biſchop of Brechyn.
Mr. James Weddirburne, pretendit Biſchop of Dumblayne.
Mr. James Fairlie, pretendit Biſchop of Ergyll.
Mr. Neill Campbell, pretendit Biſchop of the Yles.

Quhilkis being fourtene in haill, wer all of thame depofit; fum of thame alfo excommunicat, and fum utheris of thame fubmittit thamefelffis to the Generall Affemblie, as ye will find at moir lenth in my uther Volume, writtin at that Generall Affemblie haldin at Glafgow in November 1638 yeiris; all of thame defignned be thair names as Magifteris and pretendit Bifchops, as is afoirfaid, and durft not be utherwayis ftylit and defignned, utherwayis to be comptit and eftemit malignantis.

Jo. Nicoll.

So endis this [Yeir] 1659.

God save the King.

SUM SCHOIRT OBSERVATIONES OF THE MOST REMARKABLE THINGES FALLIN OUT IN ANNO 1660.

STRANGE wer the plottis and devyces intendit to haif bene put to executioun aganes the citie of Lundon, under na les danger then a gonepowder treaſon, counſell being gevin to haif put ſum granadois in Paullis church, and uther places of the citie, gif a Parliament ſould ſit thair. The Citie being ſeriouſlie acquentit thairwith, provydit reſiſtance of thair enymeis, and raiſit twelf thowſand fute, and ane thowſand hors to defend thameſelffis and the Parliament now convenit and ſittand at Lundon.

Lord Lambert being informed of thair meeting, and that the citie and many of that nation, as als that the airmy in Yreland haid declairit for the Parliament, he being than cum doun to the Bordoris of Scotland to attend his pray, returned bak, and intendit to diſſipat the Parliament now ſittand at Lundoun, and to put force upone thame. Generall Monk alſo, with his airmy, being lykewyſe upone the Scottis Bordoris, and haiffing declaired for the Parliament, followit Lambert with all his forces upone Sonday the firſt of Januar 1660; feiring that Lambert with his forces, quhilkis wer many, ſould ſurpryſe the Citie and the Parliamenteris than ſitting at Lundon. Bot as it went with David and the hous of Saull, ſo did it fall out with thir twa airmyes, for Generall Monk and his forces did daylie wax ſtronger, and Lambert waiker; for upone the report of Generall Monkis airmy, and of thair number, valour, and curage, and of thair gude caus in hand, they daylie proſperit, the weather being at that tyme very dry, with ſum froſt to the contentment of his fute ſodgeris; bot Lambertis airmy did daylie decres and evaniſche. And ſo now, in the moneth of Januar

Im vjc thrie ſcoir yeiris, Lambert and Fleitwod, and all thair adherentis, ſuch as anabaptiſtes, quakeris, and ſectarianes, began to be deject it and diſcuraged and fled to thair beſt freindis; and at lenth wer content to ſubmitt thameſelffis to the Parliament, quhilkis wer now ſittand at Lundon, being onlie about thrie ſcoir perſones.

Judge Swynton alſo, being repute to haif ſecreit correſpondence with this Lord Lambert, wes takin notice of heir in Scotland, apprehendit and ſecured in the citidaill of Leith, upone the xj day of this moneth of Januar 1660.

Upone Monday the 16 day of this moneth, Clifton, governour of the Caſtell of Edinburgh, being maid major of the Citidaill of Leith, removed himſelff, his familie, ſervandis, and ſodgeris, and went doun to the ſaid Citidaill. Lykeas, Capitane Newman, being maid governour of the Caſtell of Edinburgh, he, the ſame day removit himſelff, his familie, houſhold, and all his ſodgeris fra the ſaid Citidaill of Leith, and went up to Edinburgh, and enterit to the ſaid Caſtell, and tuik poſſeſſioun thairof: all this was done by warrand and autoritie of Generall Monk.

Quhill theſe thinges wer in acting, the Parliament now ſitting at Lundoun, gave out ſeverall ordouris for ceſs and excyſe, quhilkis wer tedious to inſert heir, bot among utheris, I thocht guid to inſert theſe few ordouris following; to witt, that it wes voted that Sir Hary Vayne ſould be diſchargit from ſitting as a member in that parliament, and that he ſould be confyned to his awin hous, callit Coblie [Rabie] caſtle. They haif lykewyſe ordored, that theſe officeris callit the nyne wortheis, viz. Col. Lambert, Deſburrow, Berry, Aſley, Cobet, Potter, Baron, Lievtenant Col. Eſlie, and Major Reid,[1] be alſo confynit to thair habitatiouns, quhich ly moiſt remote from the citie of Lundoun, and thair to continue during the pleſure of the Parliament. It wes lykewyſe referred to the Counſell of Stait, to confyne ſuch uther perſones as thai ſall think fitt. That a Committee is appoyntit

[1] The names of these officers, according to the Journals of the House of Commons, were, Colonels Lambert, Disbrowe, Ashfield, Berry, Kelsey, Cobbet, Barrow, Packer, and Major Creed. (Vol. iii. p. 1572.)

to bring in a Bill for ſaill of the eſtates of the delinquentis in Sir George Boothes rebellioun, and to bring in a liſt of the perſones ſequeſtrat; That the Counſell is to examine quhat perſones hes bene releaſit that wer in Sir George his rebellioun, and to remand thame to priſſon. Admirall Laſoun wes callit in to the Hous, and haid thankis, and wes acquentit that the parliament had approvin quhat capitanes he haid placed in the friegotes. A Committee wes appoyntit to bring in the names of the Commiſſioneris for the Great Seall, Judges in Weſtminſter Hall, and Attorney Generall; and that the [12th] day of Januar inſtant, wes appoyntit to each perſone to preſent 3 perſones for ſchirreffis in every county; and that ane bill for Commiſſioneris of the Admiralitie of Leave wes to be red; and that Maiſter Scott wes maid Secretarie of the Stait. Alſo a bill for qualificatioun of the memberis wes red, the oath committit, and the memberis actit in the intervall, to be conſiderit of agane that day ſevint nycht. This daittit the 10 Januar 1659, *Stilo Anglico*, bot *Stilo Scotico* 1660.

Upone the 24 Januar 1660, ane thowſand ſodgeris, hors and fute, returned to Scotland eftir Generall Monk wes paſt up neir to Lundoun, under command of Col. Morgan, now Commander in cheiff of the forces in Scotland.

At this tyme, the parliamentaris now ſittand gave out a Declaratioun to this purpos following; to witt, That thai will ſattle the governament of the 3 natiounes in ane Commounwelth and frie Stait, without a King, Single Perſone, or Hous of Lordis, in ſuch a way, that thai ſalbe governed by repreſentatives in quhome alone the ſupreme autoritie of theſe nationes doeth and aucht to reſide, and by ſuch as they ſall apoynt and conſtitute as officeris and miniſteris under thame, for the gude of the pepill; And that the airmy ſalbe ordered, and hollie ſubject and obedient to the civill autoritie; That the pepill ſalbe governed by the lawis of the land; That thai will provyde for a pious and learned goſpell miniſtrie, throw all the 3 natiounes, and for thair mantenance by tythes; That thai will uphold the publict Univerſiteis and ſkooles; That tred and navigatioun be entertenyed; And that thai will haif a cair to give the pepill that eaſe that thair conditione callit for, and ar to provyde for thair ſaiftie, and

anſuer the preſent neceſſiteis of the Stait; quhich the Parliament hopes to do in a very ſchort tyme, unles the unreaſonable diſſatisfactiones and turbulent actings of unquyet men do not continue the charge longer than utherwayis is neceſſar;—and ſum quhat moir to that purpos, quhilk wer longſum to repeit.[2]

Generall Monk being ſenſible of the ſad conditioun of this natioun, and of the povertie and opreſſioun of the pure pepill of this land, he maid promeis to repreſent it to the Parliament of England, how ſoone he ſould cum thair. Upone this accompt, that in his jurney towardis Lundoun, he wes pleaſit to direct his letters to the nobles, barones, and burgeſſis of this natioun, deſyring thame to draw up thair grevis, and ſend thame unto him, to this effect, to preſent thame to the Parliament, and appoyntit the ſecond and thrid day of Februar for thair meting at Edinburgh; quhilk thai obeyit, and met in a frequent number. Bot the nobles and barones did not agrey in thair judgementis with the borrowes, for the nobilitie and barones diſaſentit in this poynt, viz. that no perſone ſould be placed in Courtes of juſtice until thai ſould ſend commiſſioneris up, with a liſt of ſuch perſones as thai deſyrit for the Hie Court of Juſtice, pretending that mony of the former Judges wer ignorant and unable: Lykewyſe, thai deſyrit that the annuelrent of moneyis mycht be reducit to thrie of the hundreth: 3. That the act betuix debitour and creditour mycht be renewed, and continued as of befoir, and haif force in tyme cuming, becaus thair dettis wer great, and thai had no moneyis till thair landis wer ſauld: in thir particularis thai did not agrey, bot the burrowis did diſaſent thairfra. Notwithſtanding, the nobles and barrones did ſend up Mungo Murray, brother to the Erle of Athole, to acquent the Generall Monk with thair meetingis and reſolutiounes; and the burrowis directit William Thompſoun, clerk of Edinburgh, with thairis.

Generall Monk being now cum to Lundoun with his airmy upone the ſecond day of Februar 1660, eftir many ſalutationes and congratulatiounes with his freindis and familiares of Parliament, he adreſt himſelff to the

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[2] Nicoll, however, repeats this paragraph on the next page, nearly in the same words.

Parliament than ſitting; and upone the ſext of that moneth of Februar, he maid his Speech to this purpos following,[3]

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"As for Scotland; I must say (said the Generall) the pepill of that natioun deserve much to be cherished; and I beleve your lait Declaratioun will much glad thair spirites, for nothing wes moir dreadfull to them than a fear to be overrun with fanatik notiounes." Farder, said the Generall, "I recommend thame to your affectioun and esteme, and desyre the intendit Act of Unioun may be prosequuted, and thair taxes maid proportionable to these in England, for quhich I am ingadged, by promeis, to be ane humble sutor to yow. And treulie, Sir, (said he to the Speikar,) I must ask leave to intreat yow to mak a spedie provisioun for thair civill governament, of quhich thai haif bene destitute neir a yeir, to the ruyne of many famileis; and except Commissioneris for managment of the governament, and judges to sit in courtes of judicatorie, be spedely appointit, that cuntrie will be very miserable. I directit Maister Gumble laitlie to present to yow sum names both of Commissioneris and Judges; bot by reasone of your great effaires, he was not requyred to delyver thame in writting to yow, bot now I humblie present thame to your consideratioun."

Quhill this was in doing, theſe few memberis, of this modellit Parliament, wer acting and geving out theſe Statutes following, to witt:

THAT thai will sattle the governament of the thrie natiounes in a Commounwelth and frie Stait, without a King, Single Persone, or Hous of Lordis, in such a way, as they sall be governed by representatives in quhome alone the supreme autoritie of these nationes doeth and aucht to reside, and by such as they sall appoynt and constitute as officeris and commissioneris under thame for the good of the pepill; And that the airmy salbe ordored, and hollie subject and obedient to the civill autoritie; That the pepill salbe governed by the lawis of the land; And that thai will provyde for a pious and learned gospell ministrie throw the haill thrie natiounes, and for thair mantenance by tythes; That thai will uphold the publict Universiteis and skuiles; That tred and navigatioun be intertenyed; And that thai will haif cair how to give the pepill that ease that thair conditioun callit for, and to provyde for thair saiftie, and ansuer the present necessiteis of the Stait; quhich the Parliament hopes to do in a very schoirt tyme, incais the unreasonable dissafectiones and turbulent actings of unquyet men do not continue the charge longer then utherwayis will be necessar.

Notwithſtanding of all theſe actis and declarationes of the Parliament, the pepill of England wer not ſatisfeyed, bot ſindry of the ſchyres and

[3] In the Parliamentary History, Monk's speech is inserted from a copy, "Edinburgh, Reprinted by Christopher Higgins, over-against the Trone Church, 1660." It is also to be found in Kennet's Chronicle, and in various other works.

citizens of Lundoun did mutinie, and gave out ſindry paperis and petitiones for a full and frie Parliament; quhairupone diviſiounes and diſtractiones daylie increſt, ſindry killed, utheris hurt and committit to priſſone. Theſe ſtormes increſſing, Colonell Morgan, quho, with ſum regimentis of fute and hors, wer on thair marche cuming doun for Scotland, wer recallit by ordouris from the Generall Monk. The caus of his recalling wes, becaus the citie of Lundoun and the haill ſchyres refuiſed to pay ather ceſs or uther ſuppley to the Parliament or Airmy untill thair ſould be a full and frie Parliament eſtableiſt.

The Parliament heirupone gave ordouris to Generall Monk and his ſodgeris to ſuppres the citie, to cut and diſſolve thair yrone bandis of thair laynes, ding doun thair portis and gaittes; quhilk thai did, not without ſum blood, upon the xj day of Februar 1660. The Generall Monk did thaireftir repent him of this deid, done to the citie, eftir dew conſideration, that it could not be rememberit that the lyke wes done to that citie evir at ony tyme befoir. Quhairfoir, his deſyre wes to be reconcealit to the citie; quhilk wes done upone Monday thaireftir, being the 13 of Februar, and pat ſum of the aldermen quhom he had committit to priſſon, by ordor of the Parliament, to libertie; at quhilk tyme all ſignnes of joy wer expreſt by ringing of bellis and making of bailfyres. At this tyme alſo, Generall Monk wes content that ther ſould be a frie Parliament; at the leiſt ſemed ſo to be myndit. And to this effect, he was invited be ſindry his freindis thair letters and declaratiounes, all of thame for ane frie Parliament; as by ane heireftir ſet doun.[4]

. . . . . .

Much of Godis providence and cair for King Charles did at this tyme appeir, in putting affectioun in the hartis of mony princes abroad, and nobles, gentrie, and commounes at home, to ſpeik, act, and do for this our noble King; as by the ſubſequent Relation, and utheris following, will pairtlie appeir.

[4] This is followed by the copy of "A Letter and Declaratioun of the Nobilitie and Gentrie of the county of York, to his Excellencie the Lord Generall Monk."—"Subscribed by a great number of the Nobilitie and Gentrie of the county of York, in February 1660."

"A TREW RELATION OF ANE CONFERENCE BETUIX CHARLES STUART, KING OF SCOTTIS, DON LUES DE HARRO, AND THE CARDINAL MAZARIN, THE TWO GRAND FAVORITES OF THE COURTES OF SPAYNE AND FRANCE." Thefe ftyles of the King of Scotis wer fo in thefe conferencis betuix thefe two great favorites of Spayne and France; and fo thai ar heir fet doun, as he wes than defignit and ftyled in that Conference.(5)

. . . . . .

Now, to returne to the effaires of the Inglifche Parliament, aganes quhais proceidings the pepill did much thamefelffis, as heireftir will be declared:—heir followes "A Letter direct to Generall Monk, from the gentillmen of Devonfchyre, tending to a full and frie Parliament."(6)

. . . . . .

Memorandum.—That upone the 13 of Februar 1660, the King of Swadin depairtit this lyff of a fiver, levand behind him a fone of 3 yeir old to be his fucceffor, and his mother to be his tutrix.

Eftir this, thair wer findrie jeyring prented letters and petitiones gevin out to the Parliament, be way of mokrie and jeering, in name and behalf of the Lord Fleitwod, Lord Lambert, and Lord Lambertis lady, all full of reproache and difgrace, evin of thefe who laitlie befoir haid the reull and governament of thefe nationes. Bot thair caice being now altered, and thai fallin from thair former power and autoritie, they fell in contempt and difgrace; quhairin the Lordis power wes preached and manifefted, cafting doun and rafing up at his plefure. Lykewyfe geving out findry Queerees, contening pregnant reffones for a frie Parliament, and reftitutioun of the King to his fatheris inheritance.

Heirupone followit, that upone the 21 day of Februar 1660, the fecludit memberis of Parliament, about 80 perfones and moir, enterit the Parliament Hous, and tuik thair places. At quhilk tyme, they chufit Generall Monk Capitane-generall of all the forces by fea and land of all the thrie

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(5) The tract here inserted is entitled, "Certamen Britannicum Gallico-Hispanicum: A trew Relation of a Conference, &c." "London, printed in the year 1660," 4to pp.

(6) It is "Daittit Januar 28 1659 *Stilo Veteri, sed Stilo Scotico,* Januar 1660."

natiounes; and removit all the former parliamentaris, callit the Rump, and ſufferit nane of thame to ſtay thair, except about 21 of thair number, quhome thai ſufferit to ſtay; quha all of thame condiſcendit that wrytes ſould be iſchued out for a frie Parliament, to ſit doun upone the 25 day of Apryll nixt thairefter. At this tyme alſo, Sir Williame Wallar wes choſin lievtenant-generall of hors and fute, and one generall-major; and Sir George Boothes, than priſſoner, appoyntit to be ſet frie. Colonell Morgan returned to Scotland upone the 24 of Februar, quha wes preferit to be commander in cheiff of the forces heir in Scotland.

Eftir quhich mony revolutiones, the Rumpiſche Parliament evaniſched, and the new parliamentaris, callit the Secludit memberis, actit merveloufflie, and ordored that a frie Parliament ſould be publiſched and proclamed; bot the dificultie wes, in quhais name it ſould be proclamed: for the laweris of England being inquyred, it wes advyſed by thame, that it wes neceſſar that it ſould be proclamed in a ſingle perſones name; quhairat, theſe that formerlie leaved upone the Kinges rentis and Biſchops levingis, wer not content. And ſo, eftir long diſpute and debaitt, the wrytes iſchued out for ſummounding of the Commiſſioneris of ſchyres, &c. to meit and convene at the nixt Parliament, appoyntit to ſit doun at Weſtminſter the ſaid 25 of Apryll nixtocum, anno 1660, in name of the Keparis of the Libertie, &c. Bot befoir this, they confermed the League and Covenant, and ordaned the ſame to be oppinlie red in all the churches of England; as alſo confermed and ratifyed the Confeſſioun of Faith, haill heidis and articles thairof, except the 30 chaptour anent church cenſures, and the 31 chap. anent ſinodis and thair conventiounes; and that the League and Covenant ſould be affixt in all thair churches of England.

Lykewyſe, upone the aucht day of Marche anno foirſaid, Lambert, as alledgit guiltie of treaſone, wes committit to the Tour. And the ſame day, Sir Arthour Haſilrig and ſindrie utheris wer convenit befoir the Parliament for the like cryme; quhairof it ſalbe ſpokin of in the own place.

31 Marche 1660. It wes reſolved, that the Engadgment apoynted to be taken by the memberis of Parliament and utheris in theſe wordis, viz. "I do declare and prommeis That I will be trew and faithfull to the Com-

mounwealth of England, as the ſamyn is now eſtabliſched, without a King or Houſe of Lordis"—be diſcharged and takin af the file; and ordered, that Maiſter Pryne, Serjant Maynard, and Colonell Harley, do ſie the ſame expunged accordinglie.

By theſe former relatiounes, the futeſteps of the Lord, and his working by degreyis did manifeſtlie appeir to all that haid judgement; for now, all the pepill did cry out for a King, quhilk thai durſt not attempt of befoir to do in Oliveris tyme, that tyranous uſurper and pretendit proteƈtour, for feir of death. Yea, mairover, the pepill did oftymes proclame him King, and drank his helth; for the quhilk ſindrie ſufferit, and utheris haid thair eares cuttit of befoir for doing the lyke, both in Scotland and England. Theſe of this new Parliament quho loved the King, did oppin the priſone hous dures, and pat to libertie Erle Lauderdaill, the Erle of Crawfurd, and the Lord Sinclair, quha wer priſſoneris in the Tour of Lundoun, and quhome that tyrant Oliver, and that former Parliament, callit the Rump, haid detenit in captivitie ten yeiris or thairby. Farder, this new Parliament did ratifie the League and Covenant, and the Confeſſioun of Faith, and gave ordouris for much moir, quhich to this nation of Scotland wes a dreame and wonder. They alſo gave out proclamatiounes for putting all lawis and ſtatutes aganes ſeminarie preiſtis, jeſuites, and Romiſche preiſtis to ſpeedie and effeƈtuall executioun; and quhoſoever ſould diſcover ony of thame ſould haif twentie pund ſterling for his paynes.

Lykewyſe, the toun of Hull, quhairof Overtoun being governour, wes randerit to Colonell Charles Fairfax, now governour thairof, by ordor of this new Parliament.

The Duke of York was in great favour and requeiſt with forane princes, ſpeciallie with the King of Spayne, quho is expeƈtit to be admittit great admirall of Spayne.

The Admirall of England and all the ſea commanderis, reſolvit alſo at this tyme, viz. in Marche 1660, to acquieſche to the determinatioun of this nixt enſewing Parliament, to be haldin the 25 of Apryll nixt.

Farder, the Counſell of Eſtait, now ſittand in the intervall betuix the twa parliamentis, did apoynt Major-generall Morgan, Colonell Quhithome,

[Wetham,] Colonell Philip Twifletoun, Colonell Johnne Daniell, Colonell Markhame, or ony thrie of thame, to be Commiffioneris for the governament of the effaires in Scotland. Alfo thai appoyntit the perfones following, to be Judges for adminiftratioun of juftice to the pepill in Scotland, in caufis criminall and civil, to witt, Edward Moyflie, Henry Goodyear, Crook junior, Johnne Hewlie, efquyeris, for the Englifche natioun; Sir Johnne Weymis, Sir James Hope, James Dalrumple, Johnne Skougall of Humbie, James Robertoun, and David Falconer, knychtes and efquyeris, for the Scottis natioun. The quorum of the faidis Judges to be fyve, and that the four Inglifche Judges, and four of the Scottis natioun, be particularlie affigned to go yeirlie in Circuite courtes in Scotland. Bot thir ordoris tuik not effect, not knowing in quhois name and autoritie to direct thair warrandis and letters; as falbe heireftir declairit. Sum of the pepill being for a King, utheris for the Keiparis of the liberty of England by autoritie of Parliament, as wes in ufe of befoir, quhen Oliver and his fone affumed the power and autoritie to thamefelffis, and ufurped the Croun.

Eftir this, ane act gevin out by the Counfell of Stait, to difcharge Colonell Johnne Lambert from his impriffonement, upone his paroill or fecuritie as they fall fie caus, and all uther perfones that ar impriffoned upone any cryme committed aganes the Stait. Ane act alfo emittit at this tyme, to witt, in Marche 1660, that no Commiffioner exercife ony power or autoritie quhill firft thai acknawledge in thefe wordis following, viz.: "I acknowledge and declair, that the war undertakin by both Houfes of Parliament in thair defence, aganes the forces raifit in the name of the lait King, wes juft and lauchfull; and that magiftracy and miniftrie ar ordinances of God." 6 Apryll, anno foirfaid, apoyntit for a day of fafting and humiliatioun throgh thefe nationes, for a bleffing upone the Parliament to be callit.

15 Marche 1660, being Thurfday, came ane man to the Old Exchaynge, fuppofed to be a paynter, with his boy and a ladder, by quhich he went up to the ftatue of Quene Elizabeth, and eftir he haid wyped it, he removed to the pedeftall quhair the ftatue of the lait King formerly ftood, and thair

blotting out the inſcriptioun, "Exit Tyrannus [Regum Ultimus]," he preſently came doun; quhairupone ſum of the pepill gadderit togidder, and maid a bonfyre, and drank wyne abundantlie, crying out for a King.

At this tyme lykewyſe, come out a Declaratioun from Yreland, for a full and frie Parliament, ſubſcryvit by my Lord Broghill, and a great number of the eſtait thair, and with a petitioun from Yreland for a Parliament of thair awin, and for a diſcharge of all taxis and leveing of moneyis, till thai heir and reſave directiones from the Committee of Parliament.

In the moneth of Marche 1660, ſindrie eminent perſones paſt over from Lundoun to King Charles to congratulat him; at quhich tyme and within few dayis thaireftir, ſindrie colonellis and pryme officeris at England wer caſſered, for thair diſſaffectioun to the preſent governament, being, at this tyme, mony of thame for reſtoiring the King to his throne. Sindrie of thame did plott, and withdrew the ſuldiarie from thair obedience to the Generall Monk, quhilk moved the Counſell of Stait to convene upone Sonday the 8 of Apryll, and to ſit the maiſt pairt of that day, for ordoring that buſſines.

At this tyme alſo, the Erles of Glencairne and Hoome, and the lairdis of Carden and Durie, went up to Lundoun to repreſent to the Counſell of Stait and to the Parliament enſewing, the grevances of this opreſt kingdome.

At quhilk tyme alſo, Colonell Morgane wes maid Major generall over the Ingliſche forces in Scotland.

Lykewyſe, Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun of Waryſtoun, at this tyme returned to Scotland, haited of all ſoirt of the pepill of this kingdome, for being preſes in England of the Committee of Saiftie, and for his great oppreſſioun in Scotland, in raiſing of the pryces of all writtis and evidentis, and great extortioun of the ſubjectis, as hes not bene in uſe of befoir, and nawayis ſufferable in ane weill governit Commounwelth, adding afflictioun to the pure afflicted pepill of the land, being now and mony yeiris befoir in havie and ſad conditioun, as wes notourlie knawn; bot in end, returned to this kingdome, diſguſted and haitted of all men. Yit notwithſtanding, this Lord Wariſtoun did not leave af his former practizes, bot complyed with all theſe quho did not affect the Kingis reſtitutioun.

Lambert being in the Tour, eſcaped furth thairof upone the [9th] day of Apryll, with ane ſervand Scottis man attending him, quha wes formerlie a ſervand to Judge Swyntoun. Sic eque. Eftir his eſcaip, he attempted to draw af the ſuldiarie in findry places from thair obedience to Generall Monk, the Counſell of Stait haiffing reſauit informatioun, that ſince his eſcaip out of the Tour, being a perſone of loows principles, and reducit by his awin miſcariages into ane diſperat fortoun, and indevoring without any cullour of autoritie to randevous ſuch of the ſuldieris and utheris as by falſet and miſinformatioun he can withdraw from thair obedience, and to ingage thame in conjunctioun with him, in ordour to the raiſing of a new war, the imbroyling of the natioun in blood and diſtractiounes, the making of diſturbances in oppoſitioun to the preſent governament as the ſamin is eſtabliſched, and hindering of the memberis from meeting in the nixt Parliament, on quhois frie counſellis under God, the happines of ſattling theſe natiounes do principallie depend. Thairfor, the Counſell of Stait did, upone the [11th] day of Apryll 1660, declair the actiones and procedinges of the ſaid Colonell Johnne Lambert to be heigh treaſone, and for the ſame a traitour, and did ſtrictlie charge, requyre, and command all and every perſone and perſones, adhering to or joyning with him in ſuch treaſonable attemptis, furthwith to withdraw from him and his at their utermoſt perrellis; and farder did declair, that quhatſumevir perſone or perſones, of quhatſumevir qualitie or conditioun they be, quhidder ſuldieris or utheris, ſall preſume to joyne with or affiſt him thairin, all ſuch ſould be repute giltie of heich treaſone, and incur the paynes and penalteis, quhich by the law ar to be inflicted upone traitoures, and his and thair eſtaites to be ſeazed upone and ſequeſtrat to the Commounwelth; and ever perſone quho hath bene diluded to adherr unto and joyne with him, and ſall not within 24 houres quholie deſert and withdraw from him and his pairtie, ſubmit to the preſent autoritie, and rander himſelff to the governour of the nixt gariſone, or to the committee in cheiff of the nixt forces of this Commounwelth, all and every ſuch perſones ſall incur the ſamyn paynes and ſequeſtratioun, and to be procedit aganes as is afoirſaid. The Lord Howart being directit by ordour of

the Parliament to marche toward this Lord Lambert, it fell out, that Colonell Ingilifby did feafe upone him and his company, befoir that Lord Howart come up, and prefentit him and his affociatis to the Parliament; quha, be thair autoritie and ordour, wes committit to clos priffone in the Tour. This done upone the 20 and 21 of Apryll 1660.

The Parliament convenit and fat doun the 25 day of Apryll 1660. Eftir this, viz. upone the 27 of Apryll anno foirfaid, it wes ftronglie moved by feverall memberis of the Hous of Commounes, that Cefar micht haif his dew. It wes anfuerit by utheris, that the Hous wald firft feik God on Monday thaireftir, and the nixt day thaireftir to refume the confideratione of that wechtie buffines, and till then the Houfes wald be pleafit to adjorne; quhich wes ordored accordinglie.

All the memberis being now fitting, they, eftir mature deliberatioun takin in that weghtie buffines, gave out thair actis, refolutiones, and declarationes following, upone Tyfday the firft day of Maij 1660. Refolved by the Parliament, 1. That the Governament doeth confift of King, Lordis, and Commounes: 2. That Charles Stewart King of Scotland is the trew aperand air of the Kingdome of England: 3. That thair be prefentlie 50,000 ł. fterling fent over for his Majefteis prefent occafiones: 4. That a Committee from the Hous of Lordis, and another from the Hous of Commounes be fent to bring him prefentlie home: 5. That a letter of thankis be drawn up, and fent to his Majeftie, for his gracious expreffiones to them in his letter: 6. That all the minifteris of England be ordanit to pray for the King.

Thir refolutiones being gevin out by the Parliament of England upone Tyfday the firft of Maij, they wer fent doun, and come heir to Scotland upone Sonday thaireftir, the fevint of that moneth, to the comfort and joy of much pepill; and upone Monday immediatlie following, being a preaching day, thefe comfortable newis wer delyverit be Mr. Robert Douglas in his fermond to the pepill; adding, that it hes pleafit the Lord to fchowell out all impedimentis that hes hinderit the King from his croun, and that he quho fauld us for our fynes without pryce, hes alfo redemit us without money.

By the former relationes, the footeſteps of the Lord and his wonderis by degreys did manifeſtlie appeir to all that haid judgement, for a ſatled governament, and ordoring a croun for ane baniſched prince, baniſched from his Fatheris inheritance by a number of cruell tyrantes and perjured perſones. And thairfoir, it may be juſtlie ſaid with the Pſalmiſt, "O that men wold prais the Lord for his goodnes, and for his wonderfull workis to the chyldrene of men."

Eftir this, the Eſtaites of Parliament gave ordour, that ſa mony Lordis and Noblemen, utheris of the Hous of Commounes, and memberis of Parliament, and ſo many of the Aldermen and citizens, ſould pas over to Breda, quhair his Majeſtie was for the tyme, to bring him home to Lundoun.

From quhence it appeared, that the Lord haid now a great reſpect to pure ſinkand nation of Scotland, and to deliver us from thraldome and miſerie that has bene lying upone it thir many yeiris bygane; quhilk could not be bot acknawlegit by all men, and luikit upone as a miracle.

Eftir this, the noblemen, gentrie, and ſum of the commounes of Scotland, addreſt thameſelffis to the Court of England, being glaid of theſe admirable newis of his Majeſteis Reſtauratioun eftir ſo long baniſchement from his lauchfull and naturall inheritance.

HIS MAJESTEIS DECLARATIOUN, FROM BREDA. (7)

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The Commiſſioneris names ſent doun for the Counſell of Stait from England to Scotland for the governament of thair effaires, viz. Colonell Daniell, Colonell Withame, Colonell Philip Twiſleton, Colonell Markhame, and utheris, haiffing cum doun heir to Scotland in Maij 1660, they eſſayit be all meanis to retene the governament in thair awin handis, be

(7) "Gevin under our signe manuell and privie signet, at our Court at Breda this 14 day of Apryl 1660, in the twelf yeir of our Regne." It is followed in Nicoll's MS. by the Resolution of the House of Commons, 1st May, for answering this Declaration; and by "His Majesties letter of the same dait, to his Excellence the Lord Generall Monk, communicated to the Lord President of the Counsell of State, and to the officeris of the airmy under his command," also dated from Breda, April 14, 1660.

reſſoun of thair ſellareis, quhich wes ſweit unto thame, and ſo weill payit be the Scottis. And foirſeying this lait alteratioun of the effaires in all the thrie kingdomes; they, thairfoir, to ſchaw thair diligence, and that thai mycht be payed of thair ſellareis, gaiff out a proclamatioun in the Parliamentis name, eſtabliſching the ſchirreff and commiſſer courtes in Scotland. Aganes the quhilk ſindry of the noblemen, barrones, and burgeſſis proteſtit the nycht befoir; and thaireftir ſent up Mungo Murray, the Erle of Atholes brother, poiſt to Lundoun, to ſignifie thair diſaſent thairfra, be reſſoun that the Parliament haid writtin to the Kinges Majeſtie to returne to his croun.

Lambert, that limber, haiffing eſſayit the ſecond tyme to eſcaip out of the Tour, he was apprehendit by the uter centrie, and of new committit and put in the yrnes.

Charles the Secund proclamed King of all his Fatheris dominiones.

. . . . . .

This Proclamatione being ſolempnie actit at Lundon the 8 of Maij 1660, was thaireftir proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone Monday thaireftir, being the 14 of the ſame moneth, with all ſolempniteis requiſite, by ringing of bellis, ſetting out of bailfyres, ſounding of trumpetis, roring of cannounes, touking of drumes, dancing about the fyres, and uſing all uther takins of joy for the advancement and preference of thair native King to his croun and native inheritance. Quhairat alſo, thair wes much wyne ſpent, the ſpoutes of the croce ryning and venting out abundance of wyne, placed thair for that end; and the magiſtrates and counſell of the toun being preſent, drinking the Kinges helth, and breking numberis of glaſſes.

Thair wes alſo gevin ordouris by the Governour of the Caſtell of Edinburgh to the cannouneiris for diſchargeing of thrie voleyis from the Caſtell the day foirſaid in the eftir nune. Thir ordouris being gevin by the Governour to Mr. Broun, cheiff cannonyer, he did convene all his under cannoneris, and ſchew thame quhat ordouris he haid reſavit from the Governour, for geving theſe thrie volyes in glaidnes that the two Houſes of Parliament haid proclamit King Charles the Secound to be King of the thrie kingdomes. One of the under canoneiris ſaid, to the cheiff cannoneir,

that he wold not obey thefe ordouris to fchute ony cannoun for that effect, and farder faid, The devill blow him in the air that loufit a cannoun for that purpos; and farder faid, Gif he lowfit ony cannoun that day fum man fould repent it. Mr. Broun, cheiff cannoneir heiring thir wordis, went prefentlie to the governour of the Caftell, and told him quhat this man haid fpokin contrarie to his ordouris. Mr. Broun, cheiff cannoneir, advyfit the governour, and defyrit him to place this man toward the Weft Kirk quhair thair wer leift danger. And this man, haiffing gottin ordouris to fchute the firft cannoun lying foiranent the Weft Kirk, eftir the firft fchot, he went and chargit agane for the fecond voly, haiffing put in a laidill full of powder, and being ftanding befoir the mouth of the cannoun, being fum fyre in the cannoun left in the former fchot, the cannoun gevis fyre prefentlie, and fchuites his bellie from him, and blew him quyte over the caftell wall, to the ficht of many pepill that wer prefent; and wes prefentlie bureyed in the Weft kirk yaird.

Our bellis and bonefyres did proclame his Majefteis guidnes, and the pepillis joyes. The Parliament hath told the pepill That the King, thair glory, is cuming home agane; and the pepill hath refoundit agane, in the Parliamentis eares that thei ar redy, and thair hartis oppin to refave him. Both Parliament and pepill haif cryed aloud in thair prayeris to the King of kings, 'Long leave King Charles the Second.'

Among mony uther fignes of Godis goodnes to this noble Prince, it was ordored by the Parliament, That all preacheris and minifteris fould in thair publict prayeris pray for the Kinges moft excellent Majeftie, by the name of "Our Soverane Lord Charles, by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France, and Yreland, defender of the faith;" and for the moft illuftrious prince James Duke of York, and the reft of the royall progeny.

A DECLARATIOUN OF THE GENERALL CONVENTION OF YRELAND, EXPRESSING THAIR DETESTATIONES OF THE UNJUST PROCEDINGIS AGANEST THE LAIT KING IN A HEIGH COURT OF JUSTICE IN ENGLAND. (8)

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(8) "Subscryvit, MART. BARRY, clerk of the Generall Convention in Yreland. Prented at Dublin by William Bladen, and reimprented at Glasgow by Andro Andersone, prentar to the Toun and College, 1660."

About the 9 of this moneth of May 1660, Sir Johnne Greinwell, [Greenvill] befoir mentionat, wes ſent away with fyve thowſand pund ſterling for the Kinges privie purs, and 30 thowſand pund in billis, with letters of credite for als much as the King ſtandis neid of. With Sir Johnne Greinwall went the Erles of Crawfurd Lindſay, and Lauderdaill, and ane great number of all ſoirtis of pepill. Lykewyſe, the Commiſſioneris of both Houſes of Parliament ſent fyftene thowſand pund ſterling to the Dukes of York and Glocheſter, the Kinges brether. Lykewyſe, the Scottis cullouris at this tyme with his airmes wer put upone all ſchips and veſchellis. The citie of Lundon prepairand all ſoirt of proviſioun for intertenament at his incuming to England. Alſo Quhytehall prepared for him; and ſearche maid for all his guidis and pleneſing.

Yit for all this, the Kinges Majeſtie wantit not his enymeis, bot evin quhen greateſt joy wes expectit, thair wes ane Plott detectit that the Anabaptiſtes and Malignantis haid contribute two hundreth thowſand pund ſterling for raiſing forces for extirpatioun of Monarchy. This plot being in a pairt reveled, Major Holmes and a number maa of his aſſociatis that wer ingadged in that buſſines, and reſolvit to kill the King, wer apprehendit and maid ſure in the midſt of May 1660. Quhat ſalbe the event of this buſſines ſalbe noted heireftir, eftir tryell.

Thinges being in this poſture, the Hous of Lordis ordored, that all perſones having any of the lait Kinges guidis and ſtuff, ſould bring thame to a committee of Parliament, upone penaltie of loſing thair eſtaites. They lykewyſe maid ane additionall ordour for preſerving his Majeſteis palaces, forreſtis, chaces, and parkis; as alſo ordored that Quhytehall be repared and furniſched for receptioun of his Majeſtie.

The Hous of Commounes ſat in debaitt of perſones to be exempted, and voted, that among theſe that wer tryeris of the lait King, ſeven ſould be excepted from Pardon. They ordored a committee to obliterat quhat ordouris ar in the Jornell of Parliament relating thairunto. The ſerjand at airmes ſecures all perſones that ſat as Judges of the lait King; and that thair eſtaites, reall and perſonall be forfaulted to his Majeſtie. Ordouris are iſchued for ſecuring Cook of Yreland, Brogtoun the clerk, Dandie the ſerjand at airmes, and ſeverall utheris.

Letteris from Breda do lat us underſtand that his Majeſtie hath knichted Doctor Clarges, and is reſolved to continue thair till the Commiſſioneris of Parliament be cum, and attend his perſone for England. The Citie ar preparand ane intertenament for his Majeſtie. Both Houſes of Parliament, and officeris of the Airmy at Gild Hall, and every regiment is at ſubſcryving ane humble addres to his Majeſtie, to be preſented at his firſt cumming over. They ordored to returne Newpark to his Majeſtie. The Hous of Commounes ordored the eſtaites perſonall and reall of Oliver Cromwell and his Sone, Iriton, Lord Braidſchaw, [and] Colonell Pryde, to be confiſcat. A bill of indytement for heigh treaſone wes ordored to be drawn up aganes Johnne [Thurlowe] lait Secretar of ſtate, (quho is thairupone withdrawn,) Adriell,[9] Mr. Scot, Lord Liſle, and moſt pairt of the Judges upone his lait Majeſteis tryell,—This, 14 Maij 1660.

At this time all the Princes almoſt in Europ haid thair addreſſis to his Majeſtie, than at Breda and the Hague. And his Majeſteis Court thair wes ſo weill ordored and diſciplined, that the forraneris quho daylie reſoirtit thither, did confes that thai nevir ſaw the lyke befoir.

Upone a complaint maid by the Commones of England upone the 18 of Maij 1660, it wes ordored by the Lordis in Parliament ſittand and aſſembled, that all theſe perſones, to the number of 63 perſones, ſum of thame knychtis, utheris baronetis, eſquyeris, aldermen, quho ſat in judgement upone the lait Kinges Majeſtie, quhen ſentence of death wes pronunced aganes him; and thair eſtaites, both perſonall and reall, of all and every ane of the ſaidis perſones, quhidder in ther awin handis, or in the handis of ony in truſt for thair, or ony thair uſes quho ar fled, be furthwith ſeaſed and ſecured; and the reſpective ſchirreffis and officeris, and utheris quhome this may concerne, ar to tak effectuall ordour accordinglie.—This daittit Die Veneris, 18 Maij 1660: and ordored by the Lordis of Parliament aſſembled, that this ordour be furthwith prented and publiſched 19 Maij, Jo. [Browne], *Cleric. Parliamentorum:* and reimprented at Edinburgh.

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[9] Probably intended either for Col. Adrian Scroope, or Col. Daniel Axtell, both of whom were tried and executed for sitting as Judges at the Trial of Charles the First.

Godis favour and mercy toward our new proclamed King, did manifeſtlie appeir in relatioun to his greatnes and grandour, both at home and abroad; conſiddering, that eftir ſo lang tyme of baniſchement from his awin native inheritance, evin be the ſpace of twelff yeiris eftir the deceis of his Father, and be the ſpace of [three] yeiris befoir, being than Prince; yit ſo wes Godis power and providence to bring him in without ſtraik of ſword, and be ane frie Parliament, all of thame voycing thairto, *et nemine contradicente.* Yea, ſuch wes his honour and greatnes, that all Kingis and Princes in Europ, haid thair addreſſis unto him by thair embaſſadouris; as is manifeſt by ſindry prented paperis at this tyme prented, ſet out and ventit throw his awin and uther kingdomes. At this tyme alſo, came out the great Memoriall, or a liſt of the names of theſe pretendit Judges, quho ſat and moſt unjuſtlie ſentenced his father King Charles the Firſt; as alſo of theſe 35 witneſſis ſworne aganes him; with a catalog of the names of theſe that ſealed and ſubſcryvit the Warrand for his Fatheris executioun, and the maner of his crowell murthour. All theſe paperis worthy to be red, all quhich did manifeſt the great crowaltie uſit aganes both father and ſone be his awin ſubjectis; and Godis great guidnes and mercy, in bringing him bak agane to his awin kingdomes and dominiones.

So his Majeſtie, being now reſolved to go to England, eftir he haid bene ſeverall tymes magnificentlie intertenyed by the Lordis States Generall, he tuik his leave of thame; and being accompanyed with the Quene of Bohemia, the Princes Royell, the Prince of Orange, and many uther perſones of qualitie, came to the raid of Schevelen, quhair the cannounes haiffing ſpokin his welcome unto the fleit; eftir ſum ſchoirt tyme of ſtay, the Quene of Bohemia, with the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, and all the reſt of the trayne, tuik thair leave of his Majeſtie. Immediatlie thairupone, the fleet weighed anchor, and left the coaſt of Holand; and upone the [24th] day of Maij inſtant, at fyve of the clock, maid the North Foirland; eftir quhich thai maid toward the Downis, and ſo for Dovar.

Quhairupone the Inglis Lordis aggreyed a letter of congratulatioun unto his Majeſtie, twitching his ſaiff aryvell in England; alſo deſyring

to knaw his Majeſteis pleaſure, quhen thai ſould wayt upone his Majeſtie. The quhich letter wes immediatlie ſent away.

At the Houſe of Commounes: the Hous reſaved a meſſage with a letter from Generall Montague, ſignyfeying, that on Weddinſday the 23 Maij, his Majeſtie, accompanyed with his aunt the Quene of Bohemia, the Prince and Princeſs of Oriange, with the Duke of York and Glocheſter, came aboard the Naſeby in Schavelen Bay; and about ij off the clok, the Quene of Bohemia, the Prince and Princeſs of Orange, tuik thair leave of his Majeſtie; and about 3 in the eftirnune, the Duke of York went aboard the Lundoun frigot, and the Duke of Glocheſter the Swiftſure frigot; and ſo weighed anchor, and about ij that nycht they war 7 leagues from the Dutche coaſt; at quhich tyme the lettir wes daitted, and the gentillman came away. The ſaid gentillman, being called in to the Hous, he was told by the Speikar, that the Hous did deſyre to know give he could acquent thame quhair he thocht his Majeſtie wes. Unto quhich he gave this accompt, that by the ſignall gevin him, they haid ſight of land yiſterday, at 5 of the clok, for the gunes war than diſcharged, quhich wes the ſignall; and at 8 of the clock at nycht the fleet come to ane anchor, four leagues af the North Foirland, and then wes within nyne leagues of Dover. Quhairupone, the Hous ordored a Committee to draw a congratulatorie letter to be ſent to his Majeſtie, concerning his ſaif arryvell in England, and to deſyre to know quhair the Hous mycht wayt upone him, and quhen. The ſaid Committee wer lykewyſe ordored to mak another draught of a letter, to be ſent to the Commiſſioneris of the Hous quhich do attend his Majeſtie; quho then immediatlie withdrew, and broght in two letters, quhich being red wer aggreyed unto, and ordored to be ſent away furth with.

Maij 26. This laſt nycht, the Lord Maior haid certane notice of King Charles his landing at Dover, and commandit the bellis to be rung throughout the citie.—Englandis Glorie is returned: *Soli Deo Gloria.*

29 Maij. This being his birth-day 1660, the Kinges Majeſtie, and his two bretherene entered Lundoun, by the way of Southwark. The attendantes of hors, being moſt nobility and gentillmen of qualitie, judged to be 10,000, beſyde his old hors of the airmy, moſt in compleat airmour,

in all judged 20,000 hors; the gentillmen ſo rich, as gif lyke Midas all had bene gold thai touched, and ſo many ribbandis, as it wald haif puſſelled ſum merchandis ſhops to haif furneiſt ane hat-band. The multitudes of pepill, that wer at his landing, did almoiſt equalize the ſandis on the ſea ſchoir. Featheris are ſo generallie worne, and of ſo great bignes, as gif thair haid bene ſum new creatioun of foulles. The horſes, quhois handſumnes defyed airt to counterfute, wer no les adorned, and no moir proud of thair trapines than imploymentis. Streitis and windoes wantit not thair richeſt decormentis of hanginges, odoriforous and pleaſant floweris, from quhence wes beheld immediatlie angelicall faces, ſome ſaid thai wer ſuch ſent to protect his Majeſtie. The very conduites alſo ſuffered a miracle, in having thair watter turned into wyne; and thair adormentis alſo wer equall to ſo great a ſolempnitie. To relate the maner of thair marche, is moir than poſſiblie can be related; they began about 12 a clok, and continued till about 8. It wes thocht, thair wes in airmes 500,000 men, beſyde the 12 companyes that ſat in thair gownes and liveries; and the cheiff of thame wes on horſbak, with the ſtreameris, flagges, and airmes of eache company, each of thame haid a futeman in very riche livereis attending on him. The Lord Maior, ſchirreffis, and aldermen, with heraldis and loud muſick, kettildrumes and trumpetis, and quhat not. The Duke of York raid on the richt hand, the Duke of Gloceſter on the left hand of his Majeſtie; and the noble Generall raid nixt befoir his Majeſtie, bairheided all the way; the nobles following, in guid ordour, bair. To relait all is impoſſible, bot imagine quhat could be glorious and admirable, thair it wes, and think it not a ſtorie to tell yow. Thair wes ſuch bonefyres, as hath not bene ſene thair befoir, ſum being four, ſum ſex, ſum aucht ſtoreis heigh; great volyes of ſmall ſchot, and above thrie hundreth great gunes fyred. The multitude of theſe fyres mycht ſeeme to the uther world as a blazing ſtar, and the ſtaitlie fyre workis to us, as ſo many falling ones: the lyke intertenament wes nevir befoir ſene by any in England.

It wer impoſſible to mark all circumſtances and ceremonyes that wer actit and done fra the tyme of his Majeſteis landing to his incuming to

Lundoun. Among uther thinges than paſſing, it pleaſit the Kinges Majeſtie to put "the George" upone the Lord Generall Monk, and the Duke of York and Duke of Glocheſter to put on "the Garter;" theſe thrie Royall princes joyning unanimouſlie togidder to honor him.

The pepill ordanit a perpetuall anniverſarie, for a day of thankiſgeving to God, for the great mercy and bleſſing to theſe nationes, in the Happy Reſtauratioun of his Majeſtie, and that the 29 day of Maij be ſet a pairt for that purpos.

The Kinges Majeſtie alſo maid Generall Monk, Generall of the forces of England, Scotland, and Yreland, and maiſter of the horſs.

Theſe dayis ſolempniteis concluded with a number of bonefyres, it being obſervable, that as gif all the houſes haid turned out thair chimneyis on the ſtreitis; and among the reſt in Weſtminſter, a very coiſtlie one wes maid, quhair the effigies of that old traytour Oliver Cromwell wes ſet up upone a heigh poſt, with the airmes of the Commounwelth, quhich being expoſed thair a quhyle to the publict view, with torches lichted that every one mycht tak bettir notice of thame, wer brint.

It wald be lykewyſe obſervit, that the Lord from hevin gave his approbatione to theſe actiones, for, upon the ſame 29 of Maij, the Caſtell of Edinburgh having gevin a voylie of cannoun, it wes met from the heavins with fyre and a great daill of thunder, the lyke quhairof wes not ſene by the ſpace of many yeiris befoir. Eftir quhich fyre and thunder, the Lord ſent doun the firſt and latter rayne for refreſching the crop and cornes of the ground, quhich wes parched with drouth by the ſpace of mony dayis preceding.

The ſame day, a Speach from the Hous of Commones intitulat,

THE SPEECH OF SIR HARBOTTLE GRIMSTONE, SPEAKAR OF THE HONORABLE HOUS OF COMMONES, TO THE KINGES MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTIE, DELYVERED IN THE BANQUATING HOUS AT QUHYTEHALL, MAY 29 1660.

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Thair wes ane uther Speech to his Majeſtie, at this day and tyme, by the Erle of Mancheſter, in name and behalff of the Peeris, at his arryvell at

Quhytehall, to the former purpos and effect, as wes delyverit by the Spekar of the Hous of Commones, (quhilk I heir omit for breviteis caus); with his Majesteis gracious Ansuer, in these wordis following.

. . . . . .

The pure pepill of Scotland, quha wer in use to be clothed with blew gownis, resavit their pensiounes this yeir 1660, upone the 29 day of Maij, being the Kinges birth day, at the Church of Halyrudhous.

At this tyme also, sum of the Englisches began to be discontentit with the present conditioun of effaires, fearing to be accused for thair disloyaltie and disdemaneris, and to be removed from thair places; for quhilk, Major Abirnathie, Keipar of the Great Seall under Disburrow lait pretendit Chancellar, and quha haid complyed with the Englisches, and haid bene accessorie to the betraying of the Castell of Edinburgh, in anno 1650, to that Cromwell the usurper; this man, Major Abirnathy, eftir supper, expyrit in a moment, haiffing, as wes alledgit, gevin himselff a portion of poysone. Lykewyse, one Maister Wairdis wyff, ane Inglische woman, quhais husband wes also ane Inglischeman, and preferit by that tyrant Cromwell to be Clerk of the Billis, a place very honorable and proffitable; this woman, Mr. Wairdis wyff, did disperatlie cutt hir awin throtl in the moneth of Maij 1660, quhairof scho deyit within few houris.

No sooner come his Majestie to Lundoun, bot upone the morne thaireftir, viz. upone the 30 day of Maij 1660, he emittit the Declaratioun following, intitulat, A PROCLAMATION AGANES VITIOUS, DEBAUCHED, AND PROPHANE PERSONES.

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At this [tyme] also, viz. upone the first of June 1660, thair come out another Declaratioun and proclamatioun emittit by the Kingis Majestie aganes the rebellis in Yreland; in effect, declarand that all Yrische rebellis, now remayning in, or resorting to England or Yreland, be furthwith apprehendit and proceidit aganes as rebellis and traitouris, according to law, (meaning these rebellis that wer in rebellioun in October 1641, and that hes bene in rebellion sensyne;) and that the adventurers and suldieris,

and utheris his Majeſteis ſubjectis in Yreland, thair aires, executouris, adminiſtratouris, and aſſignais, quho on the firſt day of Januar laſt wer in poſſeſſioune of ony manouris, caſtellis, houſes, landis, tenementis, or hereditamentis of ony of the ſaidis Yriſche rebellis, ſall not be diſturbed in ſuch thair poſſeſſiones untill his Majeſtie, with advyſe of his Lordis and Commounes now aſſembled, or ſuch Parliament as his Majeſtie ſall call in England or Yreland, ſall tak farder ordour, or that thai be legallie evicted by dew cours of law; and that all Juſtices of Peace, Maiores, Schireffis, and uther officeris, both civill and militarie, both in England and Yreland, ar requyred to be ayding and aſſiſting in the executioun of this Proclamatioun as often as occaſioun ſall requyre. Gevin at his Heynes Court at Quhytehall, the firſt day of Junij 1660, in the 12 yeir of his regnne.

Thair wes alſo, ane uther Proclamatioun emittit by the Kinges Majeſtie, daittit the 6 of Junij 1660, to ſummond a great number of perſones, quho ſat, gave judgment, and aſſiſted in that horid and deteſtable murder of his Majeſteis royall father, to appeir and rander thameſelffis within 14 dayis, under payne to be excepted from pardon, to the Speikar or Speikaris of the Hous of Peiris and Commounes, or unto the Lord Maior of Lundoun, or to the Schireffis of the reſpective counteyes of England and Wayles; and that no perſone or perſones ſall preſume to harbour or conceall ony of the perſones contenit in that Proclamatioun, under the payne of miſpriſion of heigh treaſone. The number thairin contened wer xliiij Engliſchemen, as at mair lenth is contenit in ane prented Proclamatione iſchued out for that effect.

The Kingdome of Scotland haiffing takin to thair conſideration the great thinges and wonderfull that the Lord God had done for thame, in reſtoring unto thame thair native Soverane Lord and King, eftir ſo long baniſchement, and that in a wonderfull way, worthy of admiration, thai reſolvit upone ſeverall dayis of thankiſgeving to be ſet apairt for his Majeſteis Reſtauratioun, and for his mercyes to this pure land, quho haid opned a dure of hope to his pepill, for ſatling theſe thrie Kingdomes in religion and juſtice. And, firſt, this day of thankiſgeving began at Edinburgh, and throw all the kirkis and pairtes of Lothiane, upone Tyſday the nyntene day

of Junij 1660, quhair thair wer ſermondis maid throw all the kirkis, and quhairat all the Magiſtrates of Edinburgh and the Commoune Conſell wer preſent, all of thame in thair beſt robis; the great mace and ſword of honor careyed befoir thame to the ſermond, and throw the haill ſtreitis as they went, all that day. And eftir the ſermond endit, the Magiſtrates and Conſell of Edinburgh, with a great number of the citizens, went to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, quhair a great long boord of foote of lenth wes covered with all ſoirtes of ſweit meittis, and thair drank the Kinges helth, and his brether; the ſpoutes of the Croce rynnand all that tyme with abundance of clareyt wyne. Ther wer thrie hundreth doſane of glaſſis all brokin and caſſin throw the ſtreitis, with ſweit meitis in abundance. Major-generall Morgan commander in cheiff of all the forces in Scotland, and the Governor of the Caſtell of Edinburgh, being both Engliſchemen, with ſum of the ſpeciall officeris of the airmy, wer all preſent. Thair wes a gaird, alſo, of the maiſt able burgeſſis of the toun, quha did gaird the croce, tabill, and ſtreitis during this feaſt, all of thame weill apperrellit, and with partizens in thair handis, to the number of four or fyve hundreth perſones or thairby, in very gude equipage and ordor. And in the meantyme, quhyll thai wer thus feaſting at the Croce, the haill bellis in Edinburgh and Cannogait did reing, the drumes did beatt, trumpettis ſoundit, the haill troupes on horſbak, and ſodgeris on fute being alſo within the toun at this tyme and upone ſervice, with the haill inhabitantes, both men, wemen, and chyldrene, gave thair ſeverall volyes. Thair wer numberis of trumpettis and trumpettouris at this ſolempnitie, quha actit thair pairtes formalie. Farder, at nycht thair wes bonefyres put out throw the haill ſtreitis of Edinburgh, and fyre workis both thair and at the Caſtell of Edinburgh, and within the Citidaill of Leith that nicht, in abundance, till eftir xij houris and moir. Thair wer alſo ſex violes, thrie of them baſe violes, playing thair continuallie. Thair wer alſo ſum muſicians placed thair, quha wer reſolvit to act thair pairtes, and wer willing and reddy, bot by reſſone of the frequent acclamationes and cryes of the pepill univerſallie throw the haill toun, thair purpos wes interruptit. Bachus alſo, being ſet upone ane punzeon of wyne upone the frontiſche

pece of the Croce with his cumerhaldis, wes not ydle. And in the end of this ſolempnitie, the effigies of that notable tyrant and traytor Oliver, being ſet up upone a pole, and the Devill upone ane uther, upone the Caſtell Hill of Edinburgh; it wes ordored by fyre wark, ingyne, and trayne, the devill did chaſe that traytour, and perſewit him ſtill, till he blew him in the air.

And albeit, the Lord haid, in a ſingular miraculous way, reſtoirit this noble Prince to the rycht of his prediceſſoris inheritance, yit Satan wes not ydle in his memberis to plot aganes him, and to tak the Kinges lyff; as wes manifeſt in ane callit Major Rolche, quho, in the moneth of June 1660, wes takin in the Kinges Court, and in his preſence, with thrie or four ſchotis in his pocket charged with quhyte powder, to kill the King; and being examined, he confeſt that his intentioun wes ſo to do, and did not deny it. Quhat ſall follow heiron, it ſall be noted heireftir.

A PROCLAMATION CONCERNING HIS MAJESTEIS GRACIOUS PARDON, IN PURSEUANCE OF HIS MAJESTEIS FORMER DECLARATION.[9]

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Eftir this, come outt a prented paper worthie of obſervation, intitulat, "THE FAMOUS TRAGEDIE OF THE LYFF AND DEATH OF MAISTRES RUMP; ſchewing how ſcho wes brocht to bed of a Monſter, with her terrible pangs bittir teeming, hard labour, and lamentable travell from Portſmouth to Weſtminſter, and the great miſerie ſcho hath indured by hir uglie, deformed ilſchapin, baſe begottin brat, or imp of deformation, and the great cair and wonderfull paynes takin by Maiſtres Lundon mydwyff, Maiſtres Haſilrig nurſe, Goſſip Vaine, Goſſip Scott and hir man Litſum, Goſſop Walton, Goſſip Martin, Goſſip Navill, Goſſop Linthall, ſecluded goſſips and apprentices. Togidder with the exceding great fricht ſcho tuik at a frie Parliament, and the fatall end of that grandfather tyrant, Oliver Cromwell, the father of all murderis, rebelliones, treaſones, and treacheareis committit ſince the yeir 1648; as it wes preſented on a birning ſtage at Weſtminſter, the 29 of Maij 1660, quhairin the tyrant Oliver and his goſſips tyranie, falſet, and opreſſioun, is fullie decyphered, and he and the

[9] Gevin at our Court at Quhytehall, the fyftene day of June, in the twelff yeir of [our] regnne, 1660.

parliamentarie Rump, bum and ſtump, deſtroyed, and flung in the fyre :"— as at moir lenth is contenit in the ſaid prented paper, quhich for breviteis caus I omitt to inſert heirintill.

At and befoir the Kinges incuming to England from Breda, thair went out from Scotland ane innumerable number of pepill of all ſoirtes, rankis, and degreyis, ſuch as erles, lordis, viſcountes, barones, burgeſſis, and ſum miniſteris, pretending thair erand to be to congratulat the King; bot the treuth is, it wes for procuring of digniteis, honores, and offices, and for ſindry uther endis, careying with thame great ſoumes of money to the vaſtatione of this pure land, being altogider ruyned of befoir in thair meanis and eſtait. Eftir thair upgoing, ſindry petitiones wer gevin in to his Majeſtie; bot his Majeſtie wes reſervit in his anſueris for a tyme.

In the meantyme, he gave ordouris to ſecure the Marques of Ergyle, the Erle of Antrum, Haſilrig, and Sir Hary Vayne, and committit thame to priſſone in the Tour of Lundoun, as giltie of heigh treaſone. This wes done about the 8 or 10 day of Julij 1660.

And farder, by his Majeſteis ſpeciall ordoris ſent doun to Generall Major Morgan, commander for the tyme of the Ingliſche forces now yit in Scotland, to ſecure Sir James Stewart proveſt of Edinburgh, Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun of Waryſtoun, and Sir Johnne Cheiſlie, in the Caſtell of Edinburgh; quhilkes ordores wer preſentlie put to executioun aganes the ſaid Sir James Stewart and Sir Johnne Cheiſlie, and thai both wer committit to the Caſtell of Edinburgh upone Fryday the 14 day of Julij. Bot Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun of Waryſtoun, haiſing hard of theſe ordouris, he fled; and thairfoir trouperis wer ſent out to ſearche for him, and to bring him in, and be oppin proclamation and touk of drum throw the haill toun of Edinburgh, all and ſindry perſones wer diſcharged to reſait him, under the payne of death, and promeis maid of ane hundreth pundis to be gevin to quhaſumever perſone or perſones that ſould apprehend him and bring him in.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHEIFF OF HIS MAJESTIES FORCES IN SCOTLAND.

QUHAIRAS I haif resaved ane ordour from his Majestie, for apprehending of the Lord Waristone, and securing of his persone in the Castle of Edinburgh; and he being withdrawn, and obscur-

ing of himself, as also making refuisall to yeild obedience to his Maiesteis commands: These ar thairfoir to authorize and impower any persone or persones in his Majesteis name, to use thair outmost endevores for apprehending of the said Lord Waristone, to keep him in safe custody, and bring him in to me; for the quhich service thai sall receave one hundreth pundis Scottis. And in cais ony persone or persones sall harbor or conceall the said Lord Waristone, and mak not speedie discovery of him, they will be deemed giltie of treasone, and proceided aganest accordinglie.

Gevin under my hand at Edinburgh, the sextene day of Julij 1660.

Subt thus, THOMAS MORGAN.

Edinburgh, prented by CHRISTOPHER HIGGINS, in Harts Close, over aganest the Trone Church, 1660.

Upone the 8 of Julij 1660, being ane Saboth day, the Marques of Ergyle wes committed to the Tour of Lundon, upone the accompt of heigh treasone. This done by his Majesteis speciall command and directioun.

In July 1660, Generall Monk wes greatly advancit by his Majestie, and to heigh honoris and digniteis, as weill deserving for his faithfull services; and among uther tytillis of honour his Majestie created him "George Duke of Albemarle, Erle of Toringtoun, Baron Monk [of] Potheridge, Beauchamp, and Feyis, capitane-generall and commander in cheiff of all his Majesteis forces in England, Scotland, and Yreland, Maister of his Majesteis horses, knycht of the most noble ordor of the Gairter, and one of his Majesteis most honorable Privy Counsell."

At this tyme also, diveris of the airmy quho hath bene stirring to the prejudice of his Majestie and the peax wer committit to the Tour of Lundon.

Lykewyse at this same tyme, viz. upone the 20 of July 1660, Lord Swyntoun wes takin in Kinges streit, out of his bed, in a quakeris hous, and wes brocht to Quhytehall, and thaireftir sent fettered to the prissone of Gaithous, quhair the theves and robberis ar imprissoned.

26 July 1660. Thair wes ane callit [William] Giffen committed to the Castell of Edinburgh. This Giffen wes alledgit tratour, and one quho wes on the scaffold the day of the executioun of the lait King, with a mask upone his face, and ane of these few men that wer ordored to strek af with ane aix and separat his heid from his body.

Eftir that our Scottis lordis, nobles, and gentrie haid attendit his Majeftie in England, evin fince his cuming from Breda, and yit attending at the dait underwrittin of this following Proclamatioun, it pleafed his Majeftie to give out this proclamation, intitulat,—

His Majesteis gracious Proclamatioun concerning the Governament of his ancient Kingdome of Scotland.

Charles, by the grace of God, King of Scotland, England, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, to all our loving subjectes of our kingdome of Scotland, or utheris quhome these do or may concerne, greting; Forsamekill as it hath pleasit Almightie God to remove that force and airmed violence, by which the Administration of our Royal governament among our pepill thair wes interruptit; and we, being desyrous to witnes our affection to, and care of that our Ancient Kingdome, (of quhois loyaltie we haif had many testimonies,) have resolved, that untill a meeting of Parliament, quhich we ar presently to call, the government sall be administrat by us, and the Committee of Estaites nominate by us and our Parliament in the yeir 1651; and thairfoir do heirby call and autorize the said Committee to meit at Edinburgh the twenty third day of August instant; and we do heirby require our heraldis, pursevantis, and messengeris at airmes, to mak publication hereof at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and all others places, that our Royall resolution may be knawin to all our guid subjectes thair.—Gevin at our Court of Quhitehall, the 2d day of August 1660, and of our reigne the twelfth yeir.

This Proclamatione wes folemnie actit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone the faid fevint day of Auguft 1660, be four feverall heraldis in thair koates of airmes, the ane reidand, and the uther procleamand, in prefens of the Magiftrates of Edinburgh and Toun Counfell, all of thame ftanding upone the Croce in thair riche robbis, the Magiftrates and Aldermen in thair fkarlet robbis, and the Counfell in thair blak gownis, all of thame difcoverit; the Croce being richlie cled, and compaft about with a number of pryme citizens, with thair partizens and fwordis, to the number of hundreth men or thairby; the trumpetis founding, drumes towking, and mufketis fyring and geving voleyis, both befoir and eftir the the Proclamatioun; fo that this Proclamatioun wes very honourablie performit, and folemnie actit, being his Majefteis firft Proclamatioun for the Scottis effaires eftir his return.

The day of meeting of the Eftaites now approcheing, the Erle of Glencairne being maid Chancellar of Scotland, returned to Edinburgh upone the 22 day of Auguft, honorablie convoyed with about fyve hundreth

men, quhairof General-major Morgan with twa troupes of horſs wer a pairt, ſex trumpetteris ſounding befoir and eftir him. His Lordſchip wes gairdit from the Watter-yet to the Neddirbow on every ſyde of the ſtreit with muſketeiris in gude ordour, with aucht diſplayit cullouris. The Capitane of the Caſtell ſaluted him with a volie from the Caſtell of all his cannounes, at his lichting at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, about ſex of the clok in the evening; quhair he then tuik up his quarteris in James Wallace hous.

The morne thaireftir, being the 23 of Auguſt 1660, the Erle of Glencairne, Chancellar, with ſuch of the Eſtaites as wer heir for the tyme, convenit in the Exceqeuer Hous within the Parliament Hous of Edinburgh; being onlie, that firſt day of thair meeting, nyne nobles, ten barones, and ten burgeſſis.

The ſame day, viz. the 23 of Auguſt, theſe perſones following, to witt, Maiſteris James Guthrie, miniſter at Sterling, Mr. Robert Traill, Mr. Johnne Sterling, miniſteris at Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Moncreiff, Mr. Thomas Ramſay, Mr. Gilbert Hall, Mr. Johnne Scot, Mr. George Nairne, Mr. Johnne Murray, and Mr. Johnne Sempill, all of thame preaching miniſteris, and James Kirko reulling elder within the parochyn of Dunſcoir in Nithiſdaill, war all apprehendit within the duelling hous of Robert Sympſone, at a meeting thair, and preſentlie committit to the Caſtell of Edinburgh, for being at privy meetingis in Robert Sympſones hous, drawing up new Remonſtrances to be ſent to the King, with a Petition contening certane articles for involving (as wes alledgit,) the ſubjectis in new troubles. Quhairupone followit this Proclamatioun in theſe wordis: "A Proclamation by the Committee of Eſtaites, convened by his Majeſteis ſpeciall autoritie, aganes Unlauchfull Meetingis and Seditious Paperis."[10]

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Followis ane Act for ſecuring Mr. James Guthrie and utheris, the perſones above-writtin, daittit at Edinburgh the 23 of Auguſt 1660.[11]

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[10] Dated 24th August 1660. Printed by Wodrow, vol. i. p. 9. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 74.

[11] Printed by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 5. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 71.

Heir followis a Letter direct by his Majeftie to the Prefbytrie of Edinburgh, in maner and to the effect following.

His Majesteis Gracious Letter, direct to the Presbytrie of Edinburgh, and by thame to be communicated to the rest of the Presbytreis of this Kirk: Refavit the 3 of September 1660.[12] Trusty and wellbeloved, We greet your well. By the letter you sent to us with this bearer, Mr. James Sharp, and by the account he gave of the state of our Church there, we have received full information of your sense of our sufferings, and of your constant affection and loyalty to our person and authority: And therefore, we will detain him here no longer, (of whose good services we ar very sensible,) nor will we delay to let you know by him our gracious acceptance of your Address, and how well we are satisfied with your carriages, and with the generality of the ministers of Scotland in this time of trial, whilst some, under spacious pretences, swerved from that duty and allegiance they owed to us. And because such, who by the countenance of Usurpers, have disturbed the peace of that our Church, may also labour to create jealousies in the minds of well meaning people; we have thought fit be this to assure you, that by the grace of God, we resolve to discountenance profanity and all contemners and opposers of the ordinances of the gospel. We do also resolve to protect and preserve the Government of the Church of Scotland as it is settled by Law, without violation, and to countenance in the due exercise of their functions all such ministers who shall behave themselves dutifully and peaceably, as becomes men of thair calling. We will also take care, that the authority and Acts of the General Assembly at St. Andrews and Dundee 1651, be owned and stand in force until we shall call another General Assembly, (which we purpose to do as soon as our affairs will permit,) and we do intend to send for Mr. Robert Douglas and some other ministers, that we may speak with them in what may further concern the affairs of that Church. And as we are very well satisfied with your resolution, not to meddle without your sphere, so we do expect that Church judicatories in Scotland, and ministers there, will keep within the compass of their station, meddling only with matters Ecclesiastick, and promoting our authority and interest with our subjects against all opposers; And that they will take speciall notice of such, who, by preaching, or private conventicles, or any other way transgress the limits of their calling, by endeavouring to corrupt the people, or sow seeds of disaffection to us or our government. This you shall make known to the several Presbyteries within that our kingdom. And as we do give assurance of our favour and encouragement to you, and to all honest deserving ministers there, so we earnestly recommend it to you, that you be earnest in your prayers, publick and private, to Almighty God, who is our rock and our deliverer, both for us, and for our government, that we may have fresh and constant supplies of

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[12] Along with this letter Wodrow has printed the Presbytery's Answer, vol. i. p. 13. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 80.

his grace, and the right improvement of all his mercies and deliverances, to the honour of his great name, and the peace, safety, and benefit of all our kingdoms. And so we bid you heartilie farewell.—Given at our Court at Whitehall, the 10th of August 1660, and of our reign the 12th yeir.

By His Majesty's speciall command,

LAWDERDALE.

Directed, To our trusty and well beloved Mr. Robert Douglas, Minister of the Gospel in our City of Edinburgh; To be communicated to the Presbytery of Edinburgh.

It is befoir obſervit, that eftir the Kinges Majeſteis return from Breda, quhilk wes upone the 25 day of Maij 1660 yeiris, and eftir his reſtoration to his thrie kingdomes and dominiounes, diveris and ſindry perſones, alſweill nobles, gentrie, as utheris, repairit to his Majeſtie, being than at Lundon, for offices, places, and preferment; quha, being mony in number, and his Majeſtie not being able to ſatisfie all, thair did arryſe great hartbirninges, animoſitie, and envy among thame, everie ane contendand aganes utheris for preference. And among theſe and utheris ſeikaris, thair did arryſe contention betuix the Erle of Southeſk and the Maiſter of Gray, for the ſchirreffchip of Forfar; and in that contention, they drew to pairteis and provoked utheris to duellis, in the quhilk, the Erle of Southeſk did kill the Maiſter of Gray upone this ſyde of Lundon.

The Weyhous of Edinburgh, quhilk wes demoleiſt by that traittour Cromwell, at his incuming to Edinburgh, eftir the feght of Dumbar, began now to be reedifyed in the end of Auguſt 1660; but far inferior to the former condition.

The Committee now ſittand at Edinburgh, began to proceid in the examination and cenſuring of the Remonſtratoris and Proteſtatoris aganes the Kingis Majeſtie and Actis of the Generall Aſſemblie; and upone Fryday the fourtene day of September 1660, and by thair ordour did commit Johnne Grahame lait proveſt, and Mr. Johnne Spreull lait clerk of Glaſgow, to the tolbuith of Edinburgh; and upone the morne thaireftir, did ſend Mr. Patrik Gilleſpy priſſoner to the Caſtell of Sterling. And farder, the ſame day, confyned Mr. Robert Row, miniſter at Abircorne, and Mr. Williame Wiſchart, miniſter at Kynneill, in thair awin chalmeris in Edinburgh. But ſchortlie thaireftir, viz. upone Thurſday the 20 of

September anno foirſaid, the ſaid Mr. Williame Wiſchart miniſter, and Proveſt Jaffray directour of the Chancellary, wer both committit to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh. At that ſame tyme alſo, Mr. James Guthrie, miniſter at Sterling, being impriſſoned in the Caſtell of Edinburgh, wes than tranſportit to the Tolbuith of Dundie, by ordour of this Committee than ſittand.

Mr. Johnne Harper, advocatt, being callit to appeir befoir the Committee of Eſtaites, at this tyme, he did ſubſcryve the band eftirmentionat, and fand twa ſufficient cautioneris for his comperance befoir the Committee, or befoir the Parliament, to anſuer for his miſdemeanouris, at quhat tyme he ſould be warnit thairto, under very great paynes.

13 September 1660. That noble and gracious Prince, Henry Duke of Glocheſter, the Kingis Majeſties brother, depairtit this lyff betuix nyne and ten houris at nycht, to the great greiff of many of the pepill of the thrie kingdomes.

The ſame day, the Parliament of England wes adjorned to the ſext day of November nixt thaireftir.

It is obſervit, that Protector Oliver, being than Generall of the Engliſche airmy, come in to Scotland and wan Dumbar feght in September 1650, and all that airmy wer ordored to remove af Scotland in September 1660.

A Proclamation declaring the ceſſatioun of hoſtility, and preſerving ane inteir amitie betuix his Majeſtie and the King of Spayne.—Gevin at our Court at Quhitehall, 10th September 1660.

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A Proclamation emittit and publeiſt at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, aganes two ſeditious bookes or pamphlettis, the one intitulat "Lex, Rex," the uther "The Cauſis of Godis Wrath."—19th September 1660.[13]

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At this Committee, now ſittand in September 1660, thair was a Band[14]

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[13] This Proclamation, is printed by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 7. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 75.

[14] This Band is printed by Wodrow, vol. i. p. 11. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 79.

preſentit to all theſe Miniſteris and Remonſtratouris, to be ſubſcryvit by thame; bearand, &c.

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Upone Settirday the 22 of September 1660, thair wes two Proclamationes emittit. The firſt quhairof wes a Proclamation aganeſt all ſeditious raileris and ſklanderis, whether civill or eccleſiaſtick of the Kingis Majeſtie and his governament, and aganes remonſtratoris and thair adherentis, and aganes all unlauchfull convocation of his Majeſties lieges. Quhich Proclamation wes emittit by the Committee of Eſtaites ſittand at Edinburgh, berand dait the 20 of September anno foirſaid, and proclamed the ſaid 22 of the ſaid moneth of September; relating to ſindry actis of Parliament maid by King James the Firſt, King James the 5, King James the 6, and King Charles the Firſt in relation to the parliamentis and actis maid and ſet doun be his ſaid deceiſt father King James the 6, and in relatioun to all actis ſet doun aganes all conventiones aganeſt his Majeſteis lieges, without his ſpeciall command and autoritie, and aganes the remonſtrance preſented to the Committee of Eſtaites in anno 1650, declaired by his Majeſtie and Parliament in Julij 1651 to be ſeditious and treaſonable, for the reaſones and cauſſis at lenth ſpecifeit in the ſaid Proclamatione. The uther Proclamation wes aganes all theſe who did haif or haid ony of his Majeſteis houſhold ſtuff or pleneſing in thair cuſtody and keiping, for thair delyverie of the ſamyn bak agane.

Upone the 26 day of September anno foirſaid 1660, [Sir Andro] Ker of Greneheid, and [Walter] Pringill of Greneknow, wer alſo committit to the Caſtell of Edinburgh, for ayding, aſſiſting, and pairtaking with the Remonſtratoris and uther ſeditious perſones.

In this tyme of the ſitting of the Committee of Eſtaites, the electioun of the magiſtrates of burrowis began; and for Edinburgh the perſones following wer electit, viz. Robert Murray, merchand, proveſt; Johnne Jowſie, Thomas Calderwod, Williame Wachop, and Johnne Boyd, merchandis burgeſſis of Edinburgh, wer choſin bailleis of Edinburgh; Edward Edzar deane of gild, and Thomas Murray theſaurer. Bailleis of the Cannogait wer theſe, Williame Johnneſtoun, merchand burges of Edinburgh, baron

baillie, and Capitane Balmayne, continewit toun baillie. Bailleis of Leith ar thefe, Robert Sandilandis, and Patrick Murray. Bailleis at the Weft Poirt, now defigned by the name of Portifburgh, Gabriel Weir, and Edward Cunynghame.

And now, for relatione I haif to the toun of Glafgow, quhairin I wes borne and bred, I haif fet doun heir the names of the magiftrates chofin this yeir to governe thair for a yeir to cum; they ar to fay, Colene Campbell elder, proveft; Johnne Walkinfhaw, James Bernis, and Johnne Ker bailleis; Phrederick Hamilton deane of gild, and [John] Mudie thefaurer.

Upone the 23 day of September 1660, Mary Princes of Oreange, his Majefteis royall fifter, come over from Holand to England of refolution to remayne thair. His Majeftie being advertifed of hir coming within the river of Thaymes, went with his royall brother the Duke of York to meit hir, and broght hir Heynes up in his barge, the gunnes from the fchips all along playing thair falutes, till the barge came to Quhytehall, quhair hir Heynes wes refavit with a joyfull fchout; quhich wes continued at nicht, with bellis and bonfyres.

Upone the tent of October 1660, the perfones following, viz. Sir Archibald Johnneftoun of Wariftoun, Colonell Gilbert Ker, Colonell David Barclay, Johnne Hoome of [Kello], Robert Andro of Lytill Tarbet, and Williame Dundas lait fupervifour, being trufties to the lait traitour Oliver Protector, and being citat befoir the Committie of Eftait to anfuer for thair complyance, compeirit not; and thairfoir wer declairit fugitives be oppin proclamatioun at Edinburgh Croce.

Farder, Colonel Ker and Colonel Barclay being than at the Court of Lundon with Williame Purves and Mr. Robert Hodge, alfo deip complyeris with that traitour, and enemyeis to the weill of this nation the tyme of that Ufurperis power; they all wer difchargit af Court, and ordanit to cum doun to Scotland, and anfuer to the Parliament.

Upone the 13 of October 1660, one Mr. Johnne Dikfone, minifter at Rutherglen, wes committit to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, for preaching aganes the governament and Committee, and utering findry fpeechis tending to devifion and feditione.

Upone the ſextene day of October anno foirſaid, the Committee of Stait rais, and did adjorne till the firſt of November nixt thaireftir. And befoir thair ryſing, thai emittit theſe proclamationes following, to witt, Ane Act for ane monethis ceſs in relation to the Commiſſioneris charges for holding the Parliament; Ane uther, for ſex monethis ceſs for diſbanding and removing the ſodgeris; 3. Proclamation for ſearching and inbringing Sir Archibald Johnneftoun, and preſenting him to the Committee or Parliament, with a prommeis of fyve thowſand merk to the apprehender and preſentar. This wes proclamed upone Weddinſday the 17 of this moneth of October 1660.

Farder, the ſame day, the two buikes formerlie mentionat, or pamphletis, tending to ſedition, the one callit "Lex, Rex," the uther callit, "The Cauſis of Godis Wrath," wer brocht to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair oppinlie brint in ane fyre by the hand of the hangman.

The Parliament of England being now adjorned ſince the 13 day of September laſt, the Judges ſat and held a jurie upone theſe traitouris following, quha wer acceſſorie to the murther of his Majeſteis Father, and gave judgement upone thame to be hangit be the craig, and caſſin over quick, thair bowellis and hart to be riped and tane out, firſt caſſin in thair faces quhill thai wer yit in lyff, thaireftir to be quartered and demained as vyle traitouris;—they ar to ſay, Colonell Haryſone, Kary [Carew], Scott, Peteris, Clement, Scroop, Jones, Cook, Deſburrow, Mr. Francis Hacker, Mr. Daniell Axtell, and many utheris, quhois names for the preſent can not be had.

Upone the firſt day of November 1660, Robert Murray, merchand, being proveſt of Edinburgh, by his Majeſteis warrand, wes knichted in the Parliament Hous. And upone the day of December thaireftir, in the ſamyn yeir of God, Archibald Sydſerff wes knichted.

Great wes the deſyre of this kingdome of Scotland of a frie Parliament and eſtabliſching of judicatoreis within the ſame, quhilk hes bene interruptit thir mony yeiris bygane by ane treacherous airmy, quhois juſtice wes iniquitie and oppreſſioun over a pure diſtreſſed land. Yit it pleaſit his Majeſtie, out of his gracious guidnes, to direct doun to Scotland a

warrand for indicting and proclaming a Parliament to be holdin at Edinburgh the 12 day of December 1660; and according thairunto the Parliament wes proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone the firſt of November the yeir foirſaid, with great ſolempnitie, be Sir Alexder Durhame, Lyon king at airmes, the Croce being richlie hung. The ſolempnitie at this proclamatioun wes this:—The Toun of Edinburgh haid 16 companyes under the command of 16 capitanes, weill provydit in thair beſt apperrell and cleir partizanes, to the number of 12 hundreth men or thairby; quha being drawin up in gude ordour in the Gray Freir kirk yaird, they went to the Croce, and compaſſed it on all quarteris. Thaireftir come the proveſt, bailleis, and counſell in thair ſkarlet and blak gownis, the ſword and cheptour borne befoir thame, and the toun officeris in thair parliamentarie caſſikes, ordoring the way; all of thame diſcoverit, went to the Croce. The proveſt of Edinburgh went up and prepared the way to the Erle of Glencairne, chancellar, and ſum utheris of the nobilitie; quhar eftir the ſounding of thair trumpettis, being 8 in number, thrie ſeverall tymes, the Chancellar, nobilitie, proveſt, bailleis, and haill uther pepill, wer all diſcoverit; thaireftir Sir Alexander Durhame, Lyoun king at airmes, haiffing the Chancellar upone his rycht hand, and Sir Archibald Prymros clerk of regiſter, on the uther ſyde, he proclamed, the Proclamatioun being red be the ſaid Sir Archibald Prymros clerk of regiſter. Eftir the reiding of the quhich Proclamation, thair wes ane joyfull acclamation of all that hard or ſaw; and the aucht trumpettouris all of thame ſounding thrie ſeverall tymes befoir and eftir. The Lyoun king at airmes wes aſſiſtit by ſindry uther heraldis, and two purſevantis, all in thair koates of airmes.

Immediatlie eftir this Proclamation ſolemplie actit, the drumers did touk of new, muſketis gave thair volyes, trumpettis ſoundit, and all the pepill, with exceding great acclamationes, with joy declairit thair affectioun to the caus. Thair wes alſo ane uther Proclamation, at that ſame tyme and place, intitulat, "The Kingis Majeſteis Proclamation concerning the cariage of his ſubjectis during the lait trubles." The Caſtell of Edinburgh did ſalute thir Proclamationes, with all thair cannounes and muſket ſchot,

thrie ſeverall tymes. Theſe thinges being done, the Captanes of Edinburgh, with thair companyes, returnit throw the ſtreitis in exceiding guid ordour, to the contentment of all the beholderis.

The tenour of thir Proclamationes, the preſcriptioun quhairof are in theſe wordis,—" The Kinges Majeſteis Proclamatioun for calling of his Parliament in Scotland."(15)

. . . . . .

The uther Proclamation, befoir mentionat, is intitulat in theſe wordis following, viz.—" The Kinges Majeſteis Proclamation concerning the Cariage of his Subjectis during the lait trubles."(16)

. . . . . .

Upone the ſecond day of November, Mr. Oiſburne, the quaker, wes committit to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh by ordour of the Committee.

Lykewyſe, upone the fyft day of November 1660, thair wes great ſolempnitie uſit in all the ſpeciall burrowis of Scotland, by outſetting of bonefyres, ringing of bellis, ſounding of trumpettis, fyring and diſcharging of cannounes, in commemoration of that great day of delyverie of his Majeſteis derreſt Guidſchir, and his Royall race, frome the fearfull plott of Gundpowder treaſone, attempit aganes thame by ſum Engliſche traitouris in anno 1605. Quhilk day, being thir mony yeiris paſt negleĉtit, and durſt not be praĉtized, yea not ſpokin of, becaus of the Ingliſche Uſurperis power for the tyme, wes now, eftir his Majeſteis reſtauratione revived, and ſolemlie keipit by the Scottis as befoir thair bondage.

Upone the firſt day of November 1660, Quene Mother, eftir long exyle, returned to England. And heir it wald be obſervit, that this noble Princeſs the Quene, haiffing eſcapit the furie of hir enymeis in England, and haifing fled out of the ſame to France, for feir of hir lyff, in the moneth of Julij 1644; and our Soverane Lord King Charles, being than Prince, and his brother the Duke of York, being in the ſame condition with thair Mother, they alſo, for fear of thair lyves, wer forcit to flie out of the kingdome of England to France, Germany, and uther pairtes of Europ. The

(15 & 16) These Proclamations are printed by Wodrow, vol. i. p. 16. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 84.

King, being than Prince, fled in the moneth of Junij 1646, and the Duke of York in Apryll 1648. They all by Godis providence returned to England, to thair awin Royall and regall inheritance, all of thame ſince the begyning of Maij in this inſtant anno 1660.

Followis ane Act and Ordinance emittit and publeiſt aganes Notaris and Meſſingeris, quha wer admittit by the lait Uſurperis.

AT EDINBURGH the first day of November 1660. Forsamekill, as thair be diveris persones within this kingdome, who in contempt of his Majesteis autoritie and governament, haif presumed to tak upone thame the name and exerce the office of publict Notarie and Messingerie of Airmes, upone pretence of warrandis from the lait Usurperis; And the Committee of Estaites, finding it a speciall pairt of thair trust, to advert unto and prevent the farder cours of such procedingis, so derogative to his Majesteis ordour and autoritie; Do thairfoir, by thir presentis, in his Majesteis name and autoritie, command, charge, and inhibite all and quhatsumevir persone and persones, quho haif these last Nyne yeiris presumed by ony pretendit warrand from the lait Usurperis, to tak upone thame the name, and exerce the office of publict Notarie or Messingerie of Airmes; That nane of thame presume to exerce the office of Notarie, without the speciall allowance of the present Lord Register, and that nane of thame exerce the office of Messingerie of Airmes, without the speciall allowance of the Lord Lyon, under the paynes to be estemed as usurperis upone his Majesteis autoritie; And ordanes George Gordoun messinger to pas and mak publicatioun heirof, at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, that nane pretend ignorance. Quhilk Act and Ordinance wes proclamed and publeist at the said Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, by the said George Gordoun messinger, upone the sevint day of the said moneth of November 1660.

It is to be rememberit, that at Quene Motheris ourcumming to England, the noble Princeſs Henretta, hir dochter and the Kingis Majeſteis ſiſter, did accompany hir and come with hir to England; lykewyſe, that noble Princeſs Marie, Princeſs of Oriange. All of thame with thair noble retinue and followeris, wer honorablie reſavit, feaſted, and propyned at Lundon.

Among mony utheris that wer impriſſoned at this tyme, thair wes ane very honeſt man, callit George Campbell, ſchirreff-depute of Ergyll, committit to priſſoun within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, upone the laſt of November 1660, for [cauſes] yit not knawn nor cum to licht.—But thaireftir it wes fund, that he was upone ſum of the Marques of Ergyll his courſes; bot being ane honeſt man wes pardoned, and purcheſt the Kinges remiſſion.

The Kinges Majefteis effaires now in England, being of great importance, and the Parliament thair being reddy to diffolve upone the 20 day of December inftant 1660, by and befyde findry uther materis to be thocht upone thair in that kingdome; and namely, anent the fatling of the Church Governament, his Majefteis royall Fatheris Funerallis appoyntit to be upone the 29 of Januar nixt 1661, and his awin Coronation thaireftir, to follow upone the 12 day of Februar nixt thaireftir;—thefe and mony uther materis of importance, movit his Majeftie to adjorne the Parliament of Scotland, quhilk wes formerlie proclamed to be haldin the 12 of this moneth of December inftant, to be prorogat and continued to the firft day of Januar nixttocum, in anno 1661. Quhilk continuatioun and adjornement wes proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone Monday the tent day of December 1660; and thairwith all the noble men, commiffioneris of fchyres and burrowis, and all and findry uther perfones haiffand entres, wer all of thame lauchfullie fummound and charged to attend the meeting of the faid Parliament, preceiflie the faid firft day of Januar nixtocum, with certification, &c.

The fame tent day of December 1660, Johnne Erle of Crawfurd Lindfay returned to Edinburgh from England, quhair he hes bene keipit in captivitie in the Tour of Lundone thefe ten yeiris bypaft, under the power of thefe ufurping enymeis the Englifche. He was refavit at his cuming to Edinburgh with much honor, being met and convoyit with numberis of horfmen, and faluted with a volie of the greateft ordinance of the Caftell of Edinburgh being therin for the tyme. He returned Great Thefaurer of Scotland.

To every purpos under heavin thair is ane apoynted tyme, fayis the Word of God, by Salomon; 'a tyme to be borne and a time to die; a tyme to plant and a tyme to pluk up that quhilk is plantit; a tyme to keip and a tyme to caft away,' &c.; and 'thair is no new thing under the fun.' The treuth of this hath bene and will be verifyed to the worldis end, fpeciallie in thir lait trubles and tymes, by the fpace of 23 yeiris bypaft, and now verifyed upone the perfone of the Marques of Ergyll; quho, being thir mony yeiris bygane a prince and cheiff commander in this land, wes (eftir

his Majeſteis reſtauratioun to the governament of his thrie kingdomes,) committit to the Tour of Lundon, upone the 8 day of Julij laſt 1660, quhairin he wes detenit priſſoner, till the begyning of December thaireftir. Efter quhilk day, he wes ordanit to be brocht to Scotland, thair to abyde his tryellis in Parliament, for faultis committit be him aganes his Majeſtie and Kingdome; for quhilk caus, ordoris wer gevin to ane ſchip of war, to tranſport him, and my Lord Swynton, by ſea to Scotland. Quha, eftir a great ſtorme and tempeſt, arryved heir in the Harborie of Leith, upone the 20 day of December 1660; and upone the morne thaireftir, the 21 of the ſame moneth, wes delyverit priſſoneris to the Toun of Leith, being than in airmes; quha convoyit thame to the fute of Leith wynd, and delyverit thame to the Toun of Edinburgh, they being alſo in airmes with diſplayed cullouris; quha committit the Marques to the keiparis of the Caſtell of Edinburgh:—quhair it is to be markit the treuth of Godis word, quha caſtis doun the michtie, raiſes up the pure and lowlie, and oft tymes ſettis thame with the princes of the land.

As for the Lord Swynton, he was alſo tranſportit to Scotland in the ſelff ſame ſchip with the Marques of Ergyll, and went alongis with him throw Edinburgh and Leith; bot Swynton wes diſcoverit by the toun officer in Edinburgh, being ane perſone foirfalt and excommunicat. The Marques wes tendirlie convoyit betuix twa bailleis of Edinburgh; bot Swyntoun by the toun officeris, invironed with thowſandis of pepill, men and wemen, being ane fanatik perſone and ane quaker, and wes committit to clos priſſone within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh.

At this tyme alſo, viz. in the midſt of December 1660, thair wes ane Plott diſcoverit to haif bene put in execution aganes the Kingis Majeſtie, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Albemarle, by ane crew of Anabaptiſtes and Sectarianes in England, a pairt of quhois names heireftir followis; quha intendit to haif killed the Kingis Majeſtie, the Duke of York his brother, and the Duke of Albemarle, and to haif ſet the citie of Lundon on fyre in fyve ſeverall pairtes, and the palice at Quhytehall in a flame. Theſe now apprehendit as cheiff inſtrumentis in this damnable plott followis: Robert Overtoun, formerly callit Major-generall Overtoun, Francis

Elftoun, Gabriell Hopkins, William Kirk, Francis Booth, Johnne Hargras, El. Hunt, William Wricht, Antony Branfchaw, Thomas Nuclard, Tobias Hill, Richard Dillings, Petir Thompfoun, Thomas Simcok, Richard Daniell, Frederik Barnewell, Richard Shoopell, Johnne Lucan, William Howard, Thomas Nicollis, Henry Limrik, Francis Govell, C. Bagfter, C. Babingtoun, James Eglefeild, Jeofry Hookins, Samueil Jeep, Ifaac Bentoun, Richard Young, Johnne Steward, Johnne Ward, Thomas Butler, Richard Glover, George Thomas, James Sandfoord, Robert Parker, Richard Burt, Johnne Dekis, Ewan Davies, Major Generall Difburrow, Major Rainfbrugh, Maifter Quhitbie, Mr. Mead, Symball, and mony utheris;—to the number of four thowfand, to haif actit this damnable plot and tragedie. Quhat executioun fall follow heirupone it falbe markit heireftir as occafion fall offer. God fave the King.

Eftir the knawledge came to the Committee of Eftaites heir in Scotland of this damnable Plott, thair wes prefent ordor gevin to the toun of Edinburgh, that all refetaris of ftrangeris fould give up the names of thair gaftes nychtlie to the gaird, under certane penalteis and fynes, and that thai fould haif ftrong gairdes, and daylie and nychtlie watches within the Toun; quhilk ordour wes prefentlie obeyit, and two captanes with thair companyes, and with thair difplayed cullouris in gude ordour, wer continuallie attending that fervice for the weill of the publict.

It is in all ages obfervit, that eftir grand wind, thair followit grand treafone; and it fell out at this tyme, both in England and Scotland, both by fea and by land, as hath not bene fene, nor knowin in the memory of man, to the great hurt of many pepill. And among uther dampnage in thir ftormes by fea, thair wes a number of the Regifteris and recordis of Scotland, that perifched in a fchip in her voyage from Lundoun, to the number of fourfcoir fyve hogifheidis, to the great hurt of this natioun.

Now, eftir long attendance of the Erle of Midletoun, his Majefteis Commiffioner, douncuming for holding of the Parliament now prefentlie approcheand, at lenth he come to the Abay of Halyrudhous upone the laft day of December 1660. At his douncuming the haill nobles, barones, gentrie, and burgeffis, fa mony of thame as haid horfis met him at Muffil-

burgh; namelie the Toun of Edinburgh met him thair; ſum utheris of the nobilitie and barones met him ſum four or fyve myles farder, to the number of 16 hundreth hors or thairby. Befoir his incuming to Edinburgh he viſited the toun of Leith, quhair he gave ſum ordouris for the Citidaill and its ſodgeris, quha gave him ſalutatioun with all thair cannounes; the ſchips, alſo, in the Raid did the lyke with thair haill cannones; thridlie, all the cannones of the Caſtell of Edinburgh did the lyke. Thair wes ſeldome the lyke ſchaw; for all the nobles at this tyme, as alſo the barones and burgeſſis, wer metamorphoſit lyke gyſoures, thair apperrell riche, full of ribbanes, featheris, and coiſtlie lace, to the admiratione of many. The reaſone wes this, that thai conceaved that the great trubles of this cuntrie and kingdome wes at ane end, and that his Majeſtie wes reſtoirit to his royall dignitie and former prerogatives, to the joy and comfort of all this nation.

Immediatlie eftir the Commiſſioneris incuming to the Palice of Halyrudhous, the ſpeciall noblemen went to counſell with the Commiſſioner, quho reſolvit to ryde the Parliament the morrow thaireftir, being the firſt day of the yeir anno 1661; and lait at nicht, cauſit warne all pairteis haiffand entres to compeir at the Parliament the ſaid day; and all the nobles, barones, commiſſioneris of ſchyres, and burrowis, to be reddy to convoy his Majeſteis Commiſſioner fra the Abay to the Parliament Hous, in thair robbis and futemantles, by ſound of trumpet.

And heir is to be obſervit, the ſingular reſpectis that the Kingis Majeſtie haid to this Erle of Middleton for his ſervice done to the King in his trubles, in raiſing him from a ſodger, and maid him a Major, thaireftir maid him a Lord callit Lord Fettircarne, thairefter ane Erle, and now preferrit him to be his Commiſſioner in Parliament, quhair he wes honored of all his Majeſteis ſubjectis for the tyme. To his douncuming and attending the Parliament thair wes great proviſion and allowance of money and apperrell, horſes, kotches, and uther furnitour allottit. Beſyde he haid allowit to him for his table *per diem* nyne hundreth merk Scottis.

That noble Princeſs Marie, the Royal Princeſs of Orange, quha come over from Holand to England to congratulat the King of Great Britane

hir brother, upone the 23 day of September laſt 1660, departit this lyff upone the [24th] day of December nixt thaireſtir following; and wes bureyit at King Henery capell [Henry VIIth's chapel], in England, upone the ſecound day of Januar in the yeir of God 1661 yeiris.

The bottome and extent of the lait Plot wes daylie diſcovered by taking new priſſoneris, viz. Vnton Crook, Colonell Fairley, Major Audley, Captain Edward Jones, Captain Johnne Smith, Quarter maiſter Trevour. They ar all ſecured in the Gaithous, and a Declaration found among thame aganes kinglie governament; and in ſeverall ſuſpected houſes wer fund a great number of muſkettis, piſtollis, and in Captain Blakwellis, dyveris blunderbuſches, with ſufficient quantatie of powder and ball, and many enſigne ſtaffes new ſchod; and all to ruyne King and cuntrie, eftir ſo ſignall mercyes from hevin in its reſtitutioun.

At this tyme, and evir ſince the Reſtauratioun of the Royall Majeſtie the King, our Scottiſmen hes bene in ſuch equipage as is wonderfull, not onlie the nobles, barones, and gentrie, bot alſo the very commounes, in thair countenances, apperrell, and cariage, all of thame, evin the landwert pepill, beltit about in thair ſwordis and piſtollis. The perſones of the Committee alſo, in thair meetingis in the Parliament Hous, uſing the lyke.

Lykewyſe at this tyme, theſe thrie auncient Honores of the Kingdome of Scotland, viz. the Croun, the Schepter, and the Sword, being miracolouſlie preſerved by the Erle of Marſchell and his brethir, wer brocht in be thame to Edinburgh, to be maid uſe of at the doun ſitting of the aprocheing Parliament; the Erle and his two brethir being eminent both in thair ſervices and ſufferingis for the royall intereſt: and quhen the two elder wer priſſoneris in England, by the particular cair and induſtrie of the younger, the ſame ſacred Honoris, ſo much hunted eftir by enymeis, wer miracoluſlie preſerved.

Plottis and plotteris daylie increſt, and thair wes nevir ane aige hard of quhairin ony Prince in the world haid greater aſſaltis nor our gracious King, Charles the Second, now by Godis grace and guidnes regning over us at this tyme. And albeit, God from the hevin did manifeſt his favour toward this excellent Prince, in reſtoiring him to his royall and imperiall

power, croun, throne, and dignitie, and making him the reſtorer of religioun; yit theſe ſectareis, enymeis to godlines, did not ceas to lay ſnaires and traps aganes him to bereave him of his lyff and poſteritie of that royall croun; as hes bene in ſum pairt declared befoir.

And now alſo, in the moneth of December 1660, thair wes ane new Plott diſcoverit, attemptit by theſe ſectarianes, enymeis to ſoveranitie and monarchy, at Lundoun, and ſindry perſones takin and ſeaſit upone, quha hes confeſt that thair wes a pairtie of the lait diſbandit officeris and ſuldieris, and utheris full of diſcontent and ſeditious purpoſes, and reſolutioun to attempt the chaynge of the preſent governament, and to erect the Republict. They acknawledge, that thai did purpos to haif maid thair attempt for reſtoiring of theſe wretchis quho wer juſtlie condempnit at Newgait, and ſo worthelie execute; and that Ludlow ſould haif than apered in the heid of thame; and that thai maid thame ſelffis ſure at that ſame tyme by pairtes and confederacy, to haif ſurpryſed the Tour of Lundoun, and the Caſtell of Windſoir; bot that thai fand, at the leiſt apprehendit, that thair deſigne wes diſcovered, quhich ſo brak thair ſpirites, that thai concludit that thai muſt acquieſche for the preſent, and ſtay till the airmy ſould be fullie diſbandit. The King haid notice of thair deſignne, and quhat progres it maid, and [of] the nycht thai intendit to ſurpryſe the Tour of Lundon and the Caſtell of Windſor, and gave notice to the ſeverall governoris; and ſo, without ony noyſe, that miſcheiff by Godis guidnes wes prevented.

The Parliament of England, haiffing ſittin long, did now diſſolve upone the 29 day of December, being Settirday. Eftir thair ryſing, the Spekar in few wordis ſaid thus:—"Royall Sir, We haif no moir to offer or to aſk, but muſt conclude all our work in this Parliament with ane humble and thankfull acknawlegement of Godis infinite goodnes and mercy in reſtoring your Majeſtie to your royall and imperiall croun, throne, and dignitie; and for making your Heynes the reſtorer of religioun, in quhich, by Godis aſſiſtance, we reſolve to leave and die:"—and ſumthing moir to this purpos.

To draw the Obſervationes of this Yeir 1660 neir to ane end:—It wes (eftir mony former yeiris of diſtres) now this yeir a yeir of Godis ſingular

goodnes in bringing bak our King, and in a miraculous way reſtoring him to his imperiall croun, dignitie, and power, eftir long baniſchement, and in ſetling his thrie kingdomes in peace and treuth; yit not without great plotting aganes him and his loyall ſubjectis by theſe Independent ſectarianes, quha did maligne monarchicall governament and princely power.

This yeir alſo, thair wes ane frequent diſeas of the ſmall pockes and miſſillis, quhairof ſindry wer takin away by death, even men and wemen of gude aige. Sum alledges, that the Duke of Glotcheſter, the Kingis brother, a brave and gracious prince, and eftir him his royall ſiſter the Princes of Orange, depairtit this lyff, and ſindrie nobles and gentrie within this kingdome of Scotland, deyit of that ſame ſeiknes.

As for the crop of cornes this yeir, it wes very abundant, yit very deir in mercat. The reaſone wes, that the cornes wer keipit up to a dearth. The judicatoreis of the land vaiked this yeir, and mony monethis befoir, and no executioun done aganes foirſtalleris.

The monethis of Januar and Februar of this yeir wer exceiding fair; Marche alſo exceding fair bot cold; Apryll fair; Maij ſeaſonable weather but windie; Junij and Julij cold; Auguſt indifferent, bot much wind and ſhaking of cornes; September great wind, weit, and ſtormie tempeſt, for the quhilk thair wes a Faſt indicted, and keipit in many pairtes of the kingdome; October helthſum fair weather; November and December great rayne and exceiding heigh windes both by ſea and land.

This yeir 1660, the twa eiſtmeſt kirkes of Edinburgh, nerreſt the great old kirk of St. Geill, wer alterit; the ſtane werk and deviſioun betwixt thame wer alterit and takin doun, with thair loftis and haill frame, and theſe two kirkis, being formerlie twa kirkes, wer now erectit in ane kirk; the Kingis ſaitt placed thairin, daſſes, ſaittes, and loftis inlairged for eaſe of his Majeſteis Commiſſioner, and of the nobles and utheris of the Parliament now convenit to be haldin the firſt day of Januar nixt.

So endis this Yeir 1660.

God save the King.

SUM SCHORT OBSERVATIONES OF THE MOST REMARKABILL THINGES THAT FELL OUT IN ANNO 1661.

Befoir I begin to thefe Obfervationes, it wald be rememberit, that our gracious King, Charles the Second, wes crowned King of Scotland upone the firft day of Januar, being Weddinfday, in the Abacy of Scoone, 1651; Generall Monk, now Duke of Albemarlie, went in with his airmy (callit then the Scottis airmy) to England upone the firft day of Januar, being Sonday 1660, and followit and perfewit that traitour Lambert and his forces, as at lenth is contenit in that yeiris Obfervationes; and now this yeir 1661 began the firft day of the Parliament of Scotland, being Tyfday, all thefe dayis being markable for the Kinges honour.

At this Parliament the Erle of Middiltoun wes conftitute great commiffioner under his Majefteis Great Seall, quha, with the haill Eftaites for the tyme, in ane honorable and decent ordour, raid the Parliament fra the Palice of Halyrudhous to the Parliament Hous in Edinburgh, all richlie apperrelled, fum in gold, utheris in filver laice, filk, fatene and velwot, in thair gorgious and coiftlie fute mantillis, feeming rather princes than fubjectis, all of thame for honour of the Kingis Majeftie, thair maifter. They, at the leift the nobles, barones, and gentrie, with thair fervandis, alakayis, all in federis upone thair hattis, and hat bandis, and fervandis in thair feverall liverays. All of the nobles, barones, gentrie, and burgeffis (except as is eftir exceptit) raid befoir his Majefteis commiffioner; thefe that buir the Honores, and the Lord Lyoun, his heraldis and purfevantis, all of thame wer difcoverit in thair ryding. The Duke of Hammiltoun and the Marques of Montrois raid behind the Commiffioner

coverit. Thefe that buir the honores wer thir, viz. the Erle Crawfurd Lindfay, the royall croun; the Erle of Sutherland, the fcheptour; and the Erle of Mar, the fword. The Erle of Glencairne being chancellar by the fpace of neir ane hour, raid formeft of all alone, being accompanyed with a number of his freindis on hors bak, to prepair and ordour the hous. The trumpettouris, alfo in ordour, wer difcoverit, and my Lord Lyon alfo.

Eftir thair entrie in the Parliament Hous, thair wes ane exhortatorie fermond maid be Mr. Robert Douglas minifter, his text was the 2 of the Chronicles, cap. 19, 6 vers, "And Jehofaphat fet Judges in the land, and faid unto thame, Take heid quhat ye do," &c. Thaireftir the rollis wer callit, and the Erle of Glencairne, chancellar, appointed prefes; quha, both Commiffioner Middletoun and Glencairne, maid a fpeech tending to unitie and peax.

That nycht at fupper the moift pairt of the nobilitie did foup with the Commiffioner, the Commiffioner being at the table be himfelf alone and fervit as a prince, the Erle of Athole gevin him the cup upone his kneyis, and taifting his drink in a cover befoir the delyverie of the cup.

Upone Thurfday, being the 3 day of the Parliament, went out a Proclamation for ontaking of Scottis fodgeris for the Caftell of Edinburgh; quha, upone Settirday thaireftir, wer takin in upone fervice, and maid faith to the Conftable for trew and loyall fervice.

Upone Fryday the fourt of Januar, and the fourt day of the Parliament, they aggreyit that thair fould be Lordis [of] Articles, as in former Parliamentis. And furder, red a Declaration of his Majefteis will and command that the Erle of Montros his corps, his heid, legis, and airmes fould be gadderit togidder, quhilkis wer feparat from his body in Maij 1650, and collectit and brocht from all places and pairtes of the cuntrie, quhairunto thai wer fent by ordour of the Parliament than fitting, and put up in a coffin and honorablie bureyit upone the Kinges Majefteis expenfis; quhilk wes punctuallie performit in maner following. For, upone Monday thaireftir, being the fevint of Januar 1661, the magiftrates and counfell of Edinburgh caufit the timber and fklaites nerreft to that pairt of the Tolbuith quhair the Erles heid was pricked and fixt to be takin doun,

and maid a lairge ſcaffold thairon, quhair ſindry pepill and trumpettoris ſounding wer placed, wayting thair diſcoverit till his corps wer raiſit, and brocht in from the Burrow mure. In the meintyme, the Toun of Edinburgh airlie, about nyne in the clok, ſet out four of thair captanes with thair companyes, all of thame in thair airmes and diſplayit cullouris; quha, eftir a lang ſpace marching up and doun the ſtreitis, went out thaireftir to the Burrow mure quhair his corps wer bureyit, and quhair ſindry nobles and gentrie, his freindis and favorites, both hors and fute, wer thair attending; and thair, in preſence of ſindry nobles, erles, lordis, barones, and utheris convenit for the tyme, his graif wes raiſit, his body and bones takin out, and wrappit up in curious clothes, and put in a coffin, quhilk, under a cannopy of riche velwet, wer careyit from the Burrow mure to the Toun of Edinburgh; the nobles, barones, and gentrie on hors, the Toun of Edinburgh, and many thowſandis beſyde, convoyit theſe corpis all along, the cullouris fleying, drumes towking, trumpettis ſounding, muſketis craking, and cannones from the caſtell roring; all of thame walking on till thai come to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, fra the quhilk his heid wes very honorablie and with all dew reſpectis takin doun and put within the coffin under the cannopie with great acclamatioun of joy; all this tyme the trumpettis, the drumes, cannounes, gunes, the diſplayit cullouris, geving honor to theſe deid corps. From thence, all of thame, both hors and fute, convoyit theſe deid corps to the Abay kirk of Halyrudhous, quhair he is left incloſit in ane yll, till farder ordour be by his Majeſtie and Eſtaites of Parliament for the ſolempnitie of his buriall.

Heir is to be obſervit a great chaynge, for this noble Erle wes condempnit, forfaltit, hangit, heidit, and quarterit in the moneth of Maij 1650, his heid hung up upone the heid of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, his twa legs and twa airmes ſent to Glaſgow, Sterling, St. Johneſtoun, and Abirdene, and hung up thair as a traitour to the king and kingdome; and now, at this Parliament, his body and bones gadderit togidder, and careyed along to be heireftir honorablie bureyit, as his Majeſtie and Eſtaites of this preſent Parliament ſall think expedient; and thairfoir, it may be ſaid with the Pſalmiſt, "Oh that men wald prais the Lord for his guidnes, and for his wondrous workis to the chyldrene of men."

Thair was Lordis Commiſſioneris for Tredis, Navigatioun, Manufactoureis, Billis and complayntes, eſtabliſched upone the ellevint day of Januar 1661; as alſo, ane Act aſſerting his Majeſteis royall prerogative in calling and diſſolving of Parliamentis and Conventiones of Eſtaites by himſelf or his Commiſſioner, and declaring no actis nor lawis to be binding bot ſuch as haif the aſſent of his Majeſtie or commiſſioner, and reſcinding all the actis maid ſince the yeir 1640 in the contrare, as lykewayis repelling all actis eſtabliſching trienniall Parliamentis; Act declaring it to belong to his Majeſteis royall prerogative to elect Officeris of eſtait, Lordis of Privy Counſell and Seſſion, and repelling all actis in the contrare:—Theſe actis wer inacted befoir the ellevint day of Januar 1661.

We find in the Inglifche Diurnell, that Charles, ſone to his Royall hynes James Duke of York, (onlie brother to our lord the King) wes, upone the firſt day of this moneth of Januar, baptized by Gilbert Lord Biſhop of Lundon, at Worcheſter hous, quhair wes preſent his Majeſtie himſelf; quho, with the Duke of Albemarle, wer the two godfatheris, and the Marchiones of Ormond godmother; thair being alſo preſent his heynes Prince Rupert, the Lord Heigh Treaſaurer, the Lord Stewart, and Lord Chalmerland of his Majeſteis counſall, with many uther perſonages of honor, beſyde the Lord Heigh Chancellar himſelf, father to hir heynes Anne Dutches of York, quho that ſame nycht ſuped with the Quene, and the nixt day dyned with his Majeſtie and his hynes the Duke of York (hir huſband) in the preſence chalmer at Quhytehall. And now the good pepill of England haif thair wifches, ſeing thai ſie a grandchyld of that verteous king, Charles the Confeſſor and martyre, borne in England, quhome it hath pleaſed his Majeſtie to creat Duke of Cambridge; and a Dutches of York of thair awin cuntrie, and of thair awin religion.

Upone the ſex, ſevint, nynt dayis of Januar foirſaid, theſe phanatik and rebellious crowell Inglifches, diſpyſeris of monarchy, did ryſe in ſeverall pairtes of the citie of Lundoun, of purpos to kill the Duke of York and Duke Albemarlie. They appeared ſumtyme in ſome ſmall bodyes at the Royall Exchange, and at Sant Paullis; bot, being ſurpriſed by the trayned bandis befoir thair number wes conſiderable, eftir ſum chaynge

of ſchott, quhairin ſum fell upone both ſydes, theſe blaſphemeris and rebellis quicklie threw doun airmes, and fled ſeverall wayis, and ſindry takin priſſoneris, and ſcandalous treaſonable paperis fund in thair pocketis.

Befoir thai fell to this thair bloodie work, they haid a ſermond upone Settirday [Sunday] the ſext of Januar, preached by ane Venner, quho ſtirred thame up to fight for King Jeſus, aſſuring thame that one ſould chaiſe ten, and ten ſould chaiſe a thowſand; and in thair Declaratioun they tell that thair enymeis (quhich love trewth and peace) ſould not be able to touch ane hair of thair heid;—and much moir to this purpos. Bot the Mair of Lundone being advertiſed a lytill befoir, did chaſe thame from place to place till eftir ellevin at nycht. About 12 of the clok, about threttie or fourtie of theſe wer met by ſum of the trayned bandis ſent furth by the Lord Maior. Theſe bandis baid the rebellis ſtand, and the rebellis aſkit the trayned band, "Quho they wer for?" quho anſuered, "For God and King Charles," and the rebellis replyed, "And we ar [for] King Jeſus." At the ſame tyme, they fyred upone the citizens, quho gave them the ſame reply; quhairby ſum men wer killed, at quhich ſum reteired, and the rebellis ſuſpecting releiff cuming to the trayned band, retreated toward Aldergait; quhair having forced the watche at the Gait, went to Quhyte Croce ſtreit; quhair being interupted, went on and killed the conſtable, wounded the poore belman and ſeverall utheris thair, and in ſeverall uther pairtes as thai paſſed. About this tyme, another partie appered of the rebellis at Biſchopegait, Cane wood, Leadenhall, and uther pairtes about, quhair ſindry of thame wer diſcuſt. The reſt fled, and hes takin thameſelfis, ſum to wodis, utheris to the feildis, and mony killed on both ſydes, and numberis of the rebellis ſecured and impriſſoned.

At this tyme, viz. 8 Januar, Sir Arthour Haſilrig died in the Tour, priſſoner; a traitour.

At this time alſo of theſe rebellis inſurrection, his Majeſtie wes conducting his Royall mother to Portiſmouth, being than paſſing over to France. Since his returne to Quhytehall, thair is fyftie noblemen and gentilmen of each of the thrie natiounes apoyntit to keip gaird at the Court. Sindry of thir former phanatick rebellis being apprehendit, haif confeſſed that

thair is a pairtie of the lait difbandit officeris, fouldieris, and utheris, full of difcontent and feditious purpofes, and a refolutioun [1] to attempt, &c.

The noyfe of thir broyles cuming to the knawledge of his heynes, Hie Commiffioner and Chancellar of Scotland, emittit a proclamatioun by found of trumpet, difcharging all that haid hand in the Remonftrance and Proteftatioun af the Toun of Edinburgh, and not to apeir within 10 myles to the Court of Parliament, under the payne of impriffonement and farder punifchement. The Toun of Edinburgh, alfo, did double thair gairdis and watches at this tyme, being informed that thair wes heir in Edinburgh and about findry difaffected pepill.

Upone the 17 of Januar 1661, the Laird of Ardkinglas and McCondochy [of Inner]raw wer denuncit ribellis, and put to the horne as fugitives, being warnit to appeir befoir this Parliament, and diffobeyand.

Eftir thir broyles and plottis by the phanatick and feditious pairtie in England, thefe prented paperis wer emittit, intitulat, "By the King, a Proclamatioun prohibiting all unlauchfull and feditious Meetingis and Conventicles under pretence of Religious Worfhip." [2]

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In the laft yeiris Obfervationes, anno 1660, it is recordit, how that the Royall princefs of Orange depairtit this lyff in England upone the 23 day of December laft 1660; quha is now honorablie bureyed at the chapell callit Henry the fevint his Chappell, refervit as a buriall [place] for that Royall familie. Thefe funerallis wer folempnized upone the fecond day of Januar this yeir 1661.

Numberis of thefe foirnamed plotteris wer takin, fum of thame hangit; utheris hangit, heidit, and quarterit; fo, of many hundrethis, few of thame efcapit.

In this Parliament now fitting at Edinburgh, in the moneth of Januar 1661, many materis wer debaited, quhilkes, being many and langfum, requyres much wryting, and thairfoir I remitt thame to the prented Actis quhilk by authoritie ar to be prented. Bot becaus it may fall out, that

[1] Nicoll has here repeated verbatim lines 10 to 19 of page 313, ending with "disbandit."

[2] Dated from Whitehall, "10th January 1660 Stilo Anglico, but Stilo Scotico 1661."

the Oath underwrittin, takin be all memberis of this Parliament, may be omittit, it is thocht gude that the oath takin of every ane of thame, ſall be inſert heirintill *ad futuram rei memoriam.*[3]

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The tyme of this Parliament, viz. in Januar 1661, theſe odious carcages of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Iretoun, and Johnne Braidſchaw, wer takin out of thair graves, layd upon ſeverall kairtes, drawn and dragged to Tyborne, pulled out of thair coffynes, and hangit up at the ſeverall angellis of that tripill trie, quhair thai hang till the ſun wes doun; thaireftir thai wer cut doun, thair heidis cuttit of, and thair loathſum carcages caſſin in to ane deep hoill under the gallous, and thair heidis put up on poles.

The Marques of Ergyll being at this tyme chargit to appeir befoir the Parliament, to anſuer for his bypaſt cariage, and for his many horrible factis committit aganes the name of Lamound, M'Coull of Lorne, the Laird of Appyn, the gentillmen of Clandonald, and ſindry utheris inhabitantes within the boundis of Ergyll, Lorne, Kintyre, and Yles; quhais lybellis and complayntes many ſcheittis of paper could not contene, the dittayis and paperis gevin in aganes him being lang, contening materis of horride and heigh treaſone; his deſyre wes to employ the beſt and moſt learned laweris in Edinburgh, for thair concurrance with him in his defence aganes thoſe perſutes. Bot all of thame refuiſand, he was forcit to ſupplicat the Parliament that thai mycht be pleaſed to appoynt ſum certane number of advocattis to conſult in that heich buſſines, and to concure with him in his defence aganes theſe perſutes; quha appoyntit for that end theſe advocattis following; to witt, Judge Ker, Mr. Andro Birny, Mr. Robert Birnet, Mr. George M'Kenzie, Mr. Johnne Cwnynghame, Mr. George Norvell.

Upone Weddinſday the 13 day of Februar 1661, the Marques of Ergyll, being priſſoner in the Caſtell of Edinburgh, was callit for to anſuer to ſindry poyntis of horrid treaſone, and, in his douncuming to the Parliament, wes gairdit with a number of muſketeiris; and thair, eftir ſum ſmall debaitt quhidder he ſould be ſuffered to ſpeik befoir the reiding of the

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[3] The Oath here referred to is printed in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 7.

indictment; it wes caryed in the negative aganes him. So the accusation wes red, quhich wes of fourtene articles of treasone, and heich and hynous treasone, and being demandit Giltie or No Giltie; befoir he ansuered he had a long harangue, much relating to purge him selff by solempne oathes and protestationes that he was frie of his Majesteis blood, that of the Marques of Huntleis and Montrois, as also of the Duke of Hammiltoun. He pretendit want of tyme to consult the proces with his advocattis, and so the Parliament hath given him the 26 of this moneth of Februar, to prepare his defencis aganest that tyme. Then the Lord Provest of Edinburgh, wes ordored to returne him prissoner to the Castell, quhilk wes reallie performit by a strong gaird of musketeiris. Yit eftir this day, viz. the 26 day of Februar, upone the Marques suplication to the Counsell, the Estates of Parliament wer pleasit to grante a farder day to advyse and consult his proces with his advocattis, viz. to the 5 of Marche thaireftir.

At this tyme, our gentrie of Scotland did luik with such gallant and joyfull countenances, as gif thai haid bene the sones of princes; the beastes also of the feild, the numberis of the fisches of the sea, and flowers of the feild, did manifest Godis goodnes towardis this kingdome; and it wes the joy of this natioun to behold the flower of this kingdome, quhich for samony yeiris hath bene overcloudit, and now to sie thame upone brave horses, pransing in thair acustomat places, in tilting, ryneing of races, and suchlyke, the lyke quhairof wes nevir sene in mony skoiris of yeiris befoir.

The pure swanis also, quhais wonted habitatioun wes in the Loch at the north syde of Lythgow, tuik banischment upone thame at the incuming of these Inglische usurperis, and did seik another domicile, by the space of ten yeiris, and nevir returned till the Kinges Majestie returned to England, and wes proclamed King.

Another thing observabill is this, these Inglische usurperis biggit up a strong citidall in the Toun of Peerth, and upone the poirt thairof wer placed the airmes of the pretendit Commonwelth. Out of the same pairt of the wall quhair the scutcheon wes fixed, thair did in Apryle last 1660, a thrissell cum furth, quhair [which] befoir the midle of Maij thaireftir did over grow these airmes of the Commonwelth. It is weill knawn, that

the thriſſell is ane of the Royall cognizancis of our Croun and Baidge of Scotland, with this impreſſion, *Nemo me impune laceſſit.*

In Marche 1661, a Proclamation aganes the phanatik miniſteris in Yreland, diſcharging the pepill in Scotland to reſave thame in thair famileis, till thai intimat thair cuming to the magiſtrat.

In Februar 1661, Major George Grant, with his Lievtenant Robert Innes, formerlie a Capitane in his Majeſteis ſervice, entered to the keiping of the Caſtell of Dumbartane, with ane hundreth gallant infantrie, all of thame approvin blaidis in the Royal intereſt.

It is now reportit, that the day appoyntit for his Majeſteis Coronation is to be upone the 23 day of Apryll nixt, being St. Georges day.

The Erle of Midletoun, his Majeſteis Commiſſioner, reſavit a Letter from his Majeſtie, quhich wes producit and red in face of Parliament; quhairby his Majeſtie expreſſeth his ſence of and ſatiſfactioun with thair procedingis in aſſerting unanimouſlie his Royall prerogative, and deſyring the Parliament to paſs ane Act of indempnitie in favouris of all his ſubjectis bot ſuch as the Parliament ſalbe pleaſed to except.

In this Parliament thair wes much tyme ſpent about the Marques of Ergyll his indytement, and examination of witneſſis, and advyſing of that proces. And he being ſent for to appeir befoir thame upone Weddinſday the ſext of Marche 1661, he in effect, than ſubmittit himſelff to the Kinges mercy; bot the Parliament fand his ſubmiſſion nawayis ſatiſfactorie to thame, and thairfoir did ordane him to give in his defenſſis to the Lordis [of] Articles the nixt day of thair ſitting.

The Lord Swyntoun, Sir Johnne Cheiſly, Mr. Robert Traill, Mr. Johnne Sterling, and ſum utheris of the impriſſoned miniſteris, being brocht befoir the Lordis [of] Articles, ſum of thame haid certane handſum ſpeechis, ſpeciallie the Lord Swyntoun: thair diſcourſes wer by way of informatioun relating to a vindication. And ſo be thir particularis much tyme wes ſpent, and the Parliament ſpent mony dayis about particular privat perſones. (4)

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(4) Nicoll has here inserted (what he mentions above) the "Act and Proclamatioun that none cum from Yreland without sufficient testimoniall. Edinburgh, 22 Februar 1661." It is printed in the Mercurius Caledonius, 1661, No. 6, page 72.

This moneth of Marche 1661, and the moneth of Februar preceding, producit much weeitt and filthy weather; and yit upone the fyftene day of this moneth of Marche, being ane fair and pleafant day, and the fun being cleir fchyning, thair wer battis fene oppinlie fleying upone the calfie and ftreit of Edinburgh a long fpace, betuix ane and two eftir nune, to the beholding of many.

Albeit, I do not infift particularlie to record quhat actis paft in this Parliament, being many, and ar to cum to the pres, to the quhilk I remitt thame; yit fum particularis of heigheft concernment wald not be forzet; ane quhairof is this, ane Act paft condempning the deteftable tranfaction concerning the Kinges Majeftie, and his delyverie to the Englifches, quhill he was at Newcaftell in anno 1646 and 1647,—I meane Charles the Firft.

In Marche 1661, ane new Parliament proclamed to be haldin at Lundon, and to fit doun the 8 day of Maij nixt 1661. As alfo a Proclamation at Lundon, declairand, how that his Majeftie having refolved his coronation to be upone the 23 day of Apryll nixt following 1661, being St. Georges day, at Weftminfter, in regard that many of his Majefteis fubjectis ar bund by ancient cuftomes and dyveris tenures to performe feverall fervices at the tyme of Coronation, for prefervation of the lauchfull rytes and inheritance of the fubjectis, do give notice and fignifie that by Commiffion under the Great Seall of England, his Majeftie did autorize the Lord Heigh Chancellar of England, the Lord Thefaurer, the Duke of Albemarlie, the Great Chalmerlane of England, Great Steward of England, and many uther erles and lordis, or ony thrie of thame, to heir and determine petitiones and clames exhibite in this behalff; and the faidis Commiffioners ar apoynted to fit for that purpos in the Paynted chalmer at Weftminfter on the 26 day of Marche inftant 1661, and to adjorne as thai fall think fitt. And his Majeftie doeth farder fignifie his will and plefure to be, and charge all perfones quhatevir that ather by his Majefteis letters, or by offices, or tenores, ar to do fervice at that tyme, that thai duelie gif thair attendance in all refpectis furneift and apoyntit as appertenis to fo great a folempnitie; and of this thai ar not to faill upone thair perrell, unles upone fpeciall warrand to be allowed under his Majefteis awin hand.

At this Parliament, thair wes a company of noble and gentill menis ſones and freindis electit to be his Majeſteis leiff gaird, confiſting of ſex ſcoir perſones, all gallant gentillmen, under the command of the Lord Newburgh; quha, eftir thair oath takin for thair loyall ſervice to thair ſoverane Lord the Kinges Majeſtie upone the Linx of Leith, did all of them ryde throw the toun of Edinburgh upone the 2 of Apryle 1661, in gallant ordour, with thair carrabynes upone thair horſes ſaideles, and thair drawn ſwordis in thair handis.

Lykewyſe, upone Fryday the fyft of Apryle anno 1661, a lift of the perſones following come doun from Court to be Lordis of Seſſion, and ſa mony of thame as wer then in toun, wer callit befoir the Parliament and gave thair oathes of ſupremacie, &c. *et de fideli adminiſtratione.* The names of the Lordis of Seſſion ar theſe;—Sir Johnne Gilmor preſes, Lord Cranſtoun alias Oxinfuird, Sir Andrew Prymros clerk regiſter, Lord Ley, Laird Halkertoun, Laird Colingtoun, the Laird of Carden, the Laird of Tarbet, Sir Robert Murray, Mr. James Robertoun, Mr. Johnne Scougall, Mr. Robert Nairne of Strathurde, Mr. Robert Burnet elder, Mr. Andro Aytoun of Kinglaſſie, and Mr. James Dalrumpill of Staires.(5) And becaus Lord Cranſtoun did not accept, Mr. David Nevoy wes preferit to his place. The names of the extrordiner Lordis of Seſſioun ar theſe;—the Erle of Rothes, the Erle of Crawfurd Lyndſay, the Erle of Caſſilis, the Erle of Lauderdaill. And becaus Caſſillis demittit his place, thairfoir it pleaſit his Majeſtie to prefer the Erle of Midletoun thairto.

The lift of the perſones of Secreit Counſell ar theſe;—the Erle of Glencairne chancellar, the Erle of Crawfurd Lindſay theſaurer, the Erle of Rothes, the Duke of Lenox, the Duke Hammiltoun, the Marques of Montrois, the Erle of Lauderdaill ſecretar, the Erle of Arroll, the Erle of Marſchell, the Erle of Mar, the Erle of Athole, the Erle of Mortoun, the Erle of Eglinton, the Erle of Caſſillis, the Erle of Caithnes, the Erle of Murray, the Erle of Lynlithgow, the Erle of Hoome, the Erle of Peerth,

(5) A fuller list of the Lords of Session is given by Nicoll at the close of this year 1661. But the correct names and titles of these Judges will be found in Lord Hailes' Catalogue.

the Erle of Dumfermling, the Erle of Wigtoun, the Erle of Kellie, the Erle of Roxburgh, the Erle of Hadingtoun, the Erle of Tullibardin, the Erle of Weymis, the Erle of Southeſk, the Erle of Hartfell now Erle of Annandaill, the Erle of Callendar, the Erle of Tweddell, the Erle of Middletoun, the Erle of Dundie, the Erle of Newburgh;—Lordis; Lord Sinclair, Lord Halkerton, Lord Duffus;—Sir Archibald Prymros clerk regiſter, Sir Johne Fletcher advocat, Sir William Bannatyne theſaurer depute, Sir Robert Murray juſtice clerk, Sir Johnne Gilmour of Craigmiller, Sir William Fleyming, Laird of Ley, Laird of Blakhall, Sir Johnne Wachop of Niddrie knycht, [Sir Alexander] Gibſon of Durie, Sir George Kynnaird of Roſſie, Alexander Bruce brother to the Erle of Kincairne, Sir William Scot of Ardros. Theſe foirnamit perſones, being all Scottis men, wer ſent doun in liſt to be counſelleris in the Scottis counſell. It wes alſo his Majeſteis will that theſe perſones following, being of the Inglifche natioun, ſould be alſo admittit to be his Majeſteis counſellers for the effaires in Scotland; to witt, Inglifches, Chancellar Hyde, preſent chancellar of England, Duke Albemarlie, the Marques of Ormond, the Erle of Mainſcheſter, and the principall Secretar of Eſtait in England. Theſe or ony nyne of thame, the Chancellar or Preſident of Scotland, and incais of both thair abſens the eldeſt counſallour, to be ane of the quorum, the quorum conſiſtand of nyne.

Thir perſones afoirſaid lifted to be Senatoris of the College of Juſtice in Scotland, by his Majeſteis ſpeciall warrand, thair oathes war takin by the Eſtaites of Parliament now ſittand at Edinburgh; at the leiſt ſamony of thame as wer heir in Edinburgh for the tyme, except onlie the Erle of Caſſillis, quho wold not accept the place, nather wold ſweir the Kinges ſupremacy; as alſo the Lord Cranſtoun Makgill, quha being newlie maid Viſcount of Oxinfurde, demittit his place of Seſſione. And in thair places theſe perſones following wer preferrit, viz. the Erle of Athole to the Erle of Caſſillis place of Juſticiarie, and Mr. David Nevoy preferrit to Cranſtoun McGill his place.

It is alſo to be remembred, that upone the 27 day of Maij anno 1652, theſe Inglifche uſurperis ſet doun ane Act that chartouris, ſeſinges, pre-

ceptis of ſeſing, and all uther writtis formerlie drawn up in Latyne, ſould than, and in all tyme thaireftir, be formed and drawn up in Engliſche, and be thair act did declair, that all ſuch writtes as ſould be formit in Latyne ſould be null and mak no faith. This act ſo tuik effect that none durſt preſume to contravene the ſame during all the tyme of thair uſurpit governament. The onlie reaſone (as we conceave) wes thair ignorance, not being ſkolleris; and ſo did all the evidentis and writtis heir in Scotland paſs in Engliſche langgage. Bot now, ſince his Majeſteis reſtoratioun, we of Scotland wer reſtoirit to our former liberteis, and do writt in Latyne as of befoir.

In this Parliament many billis and petitiones wer hard, and ſum of thame diſcuſt, bot the indytement of treaſone aganes the Marques of Ergyle, Mr. James Guthrie, and ſum uther priſſoneris, and examinatioun of witneſſis, tuik up a lairge tyme; as heirefter, at the cloſour of this heigh court of Parliament, will apeir.

The day of the Coronatioun of the Kinges Majeſtie at Lundoun being now aprocheand, great preparatioun wes maid heir in Scotland, for geving a teſtimony of thair affectioun to the ſolempnitie of that coronatioun. And ſo upone the 23 day of Apryll, being Tyſday, 1661, thair wes great devotion uſit, and mony ſermondis tacht that day throw all the land, for his Majeſteis wonderfull reſtauratioun, for ſaiftie of his perſone, and a bliſſing to his governament, ſpeciallie in all the kirkis of Edinburgh, and within the Parliament Hous thair. Theſe ſermoundis being endit, the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh wes buſkit up with floweris and grene branſches of treyis, and ſum punſzeones of wyne layd on the heid of the Croce, with Bachus ſet thairon, and his fellow ſervandis miniſtring unto him, quha drank lairglie, and diſtribute full glaſſis abundantlie, caſting thame over among the pepill. The leiff gaird, conſiſting of ſex ſcoir perſones or thairby, all bravelie monted upone thair horſes, with thair carabines bund to thair ſadillis, and thair naikit ſwordis in thair handis, raid throw Edinburgh and Cannogait befoir the Erle of Middletoun, his Majeſteis Commiſſioner; and he with the ſpeciall noblemen followit him in thair kotches, being in number 17, fra the Parliament Hous to the Abay of Halyrud-

hous, quhair wes a feift prepared to his Majefteis Commiffioner and all the nobilitie. The Proveft of Edinburgh and eldermen wer this day apperrellit in thair fkarlot robbis, and the haill remanent counfalleris, and uther pryme citizens in thair blak gownis. Efter denner, the magiftrates of Edinburgh come throw the citie to the Mercat Croce, quhich wes gairdit with a great number of partizens, and thair drank the Kinges helth upone thair kneyis, and at findry uther pryme pairtes of the citie. The nobles alfo and gentrie did the lyke at findry of the bonefyres of the Croce, danfing and leiping about thame, and drinking thair wynes upone thair kneyis. The Caftell of Edinburgh and Citidaill of Leith, thair captanes and officeris, and the mufketeiris in Edinburgh, with thair drumes and difplayit banneris, and thair trumpettis founding befoir the magiftrates, and the cannounes roring, all of thame in thair refpective boundis, and under thair feverall commanderis, did falute all thefe folempniteis with thair beft affectiones. So this day wes fpent with great joy to all the pepill.

Bot much moir folempnitie wes ufit at Lundon the tyme of his Majefteis coronation, for the relation of his Majefteis intertenament, paffing throgh the citie to his coronatioun, with the defcriptioun of the triumphall arches, ceremonyes, folempniteis, fonges, and fpeeches of his nobles, gentrie, and commounes, wold crave much paper; the Englifches fpairing no coift to manifeft thair affectiones to the Kinges Majeftie, the occafioun thairof being the maift miraculous and joyfull of any that evir hapned. And to the intent that the ingenious may be inftructed, the malevolent filenced, and mifinformation prevented, it wes fitt that the folempnitie fould be printed and publifched; quhilk wes accordinglie performed, and is to be fold;—to the quhilk I remit the redar, not being able to infert all without much paynes.

Now, to returne to our Scottis Parliament: The Parliament yit fitting upone difcuffing of billis and complayntes, and upone materis of heigh treafone aganes fum of the fubjectis of Scotland, fpeciallie aganes the Marques of Ergyll, juftice in inferiour courtes wes thairby much interruptit and delayit, and no courtes wer haldin throw the haill land, except fuch courtes as wer holdin within frie royall burrowis, to the great

greiff of the ſubjectis quha wer fruſtrat of juſtice. Upone quhich accompt ſindrie of the memberis of Parliament, bot ſpeciallie the Commiſſioneris of burrowis, pleadit that the Lordis of Seſſion ſould ſit doun and do juſtice to the lieges, and that the Signet ſould be opned, and that executioun ſould pas for payment of dettis; bot ſum utheris of that Parliament, being dettouris in ſindry dettis and ſoumes of money, and not able in haiſt to pay the ſamyn, did plead the contrare, fearing that the Signet being opned, and thai chargit and denuncit to the horne for thair dettis, they war not able to apeir ather in Parliament or ony uther judicatorie, for feir of caption. In this particular thair wes great debait in Parliament, and anent the mater of debitor and creditor; yit at laſt, it pleaſit the Parliament to give out thir ordoris following:

At Edinburgh the 26 of Apryll 1661. Forsamekill as the Kings most excellent Majestie tending the good and weilfair of his pepill, and that all his good subjectis, now, eftir so long trubles and confusiones, may peaceablie and securelie enjoy quhat is thair awin, by ane equall and dew administration of justice under his royall governament, hath reestablisched the Judicatorie of the College of Justice and the Lordis of Session; And the Estaites of Parliament, being cairfull that the subjectis may enjoy the frutes of his Majesteis princelie cair and affection toward thame, have thairfoir apoyntit that the Judicatorie of the Session sall sit doun the 4 of Junij nixtocum; and in ordour thairunto that sum of the Lordis of Sessione do presentlie attend for passing of billis, and that the Signet be opned as to all summondis, inhibitiones, arreistmentis, and to uther writtis of that natour, and to all horningis for ministeris stipendis, college rentis, few dewties, and utheris dew by vassellis or tennentis; Bot that all horninges, comprysinges, and captiones for uther dettis sall ceis for a schort space till the Parliament give farder ordour thairanent; And the Parliament do warrand and allow all schirreffis and commisser courtes, and uther inferiour courtes, to continue in thair former administration, as thai did befoir the trubles in the tyme of Session or vacation respective; And that all his Majesteis good subjectis may haif tymous notice thairof, ordanes heraldis to pas and mak publication of thir presentis at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh.

Sic subr. A. Prymros.

This Act not publeiſt till Monday the 6 of Maij 1661. The Seſſion rais on the laſt of Februar I^{m} VI^{c} fyftie nyne, ſo thair wes vacance by the ſpace of two yeiris and 3 monthis. Memorandum,—that the Signet wes cloſit upone 8 of Maij 1659, and wes not opned till the 7 of Maij 1661.

Upone ſum miſinformation, gevin to the Kinges Majeſtie, anent the pro-

cedingis of this Parliament, the Erle of Glencairne chancellar, and the Erle of Rothes prefes of his Majefteis Secreit Counfell, tuik poft to the Court at Lundon upone the 29 day of Apryll, being Monday, to cleir to his Majeftie thair procedinges, under the handis of all the memberis of Parliament. And that thair proceidingis mycht be the bettir cleirit, it wes the Parliamentis will that Mr. James Scharp, lait minifter at Craill and now profeffor of Divinitie at Santandrois, fould go in company with thame as ane of the church men beft acquent with his Majeftie.

23 day of Apryll 1661. By the King. A Proclamation concerning his Majefteis Coronation Pardon,

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The trew relation of the Marques of Montrois funerallis:—Firft, It wald be remembred, that upone the 21 day of Maij 1650 the Marques, being his Majefteis capitane-generall of his airmy over Scotland, wes condempnit, hangit, heidit, and quarterit, for alledgit ryfing in airmes aganeft the King and cuntrey, as my former paperis of that yeiris Obfervationes will moir fullie proport; for this caus he and findry utheris, his freindis and favoreris, wer crowelly execute under pretext of a law, (as wes alledgit). Bot eftir his Majefteis returne to his governament of his thrie kingdomes, quhilk wes in Maij 1660, having takin to his confideration the deip fufferingis of that noble man, his Majeftie wes pleafit to confer all poffible honores upone that honorable perfone, and for that effect, ordaned his Parliament heir in Scotland, than fittand in Januar 1661, to caus thame pas ane act for taking up his bones from the Burrow Mure, quhair he wes laid at the gallous, and to gader from all the pairtes of the kingdome the reft of his memberis, quhilkis wer fent to Glafgow, Sterling, Peerth, and Abirdene;—Quhilk wes accordinglie done and brocht to Edinburgh, quhair his heid wes takin doun from the Tolbuith thairof, quhairon it wes affixt, and all of thame togider put in ane coffin and careyit moft honorablie, with all folempniteis requifite, to the Abay kirk of Halyrudhous, thair to remayn till the day of his funerallis fould be compleit in a moft folempne maner; as is fpecifeit in my laft paper, writtin in Januar laft 1661.

The tyme appoyntit for the ſolempnitie of his funerallis being cum, quhilk wes upone Settirday the elevint day of Maij 1661, his bones wer brocht bak agane from the Abay church to St. Geillis kirk of Edinburgh, at the bak of the tomb quhair his grandſchir wes buryed, and thair buryed him in maner following:—In the firſt, the haill inhabitantes of Edinburgh, Cannogait, Potterraw, and Weſt Port, being all in armour, to the number of 23 companyes, with thair diſplayit baneris, gairdit the Toun of Edinburgh and Cannogait, on both ſydes of the ſtreit, from the kirk of Halyrudhous to the kirk of St. Geillis in Edinburgh. His Majeſteis leiff gaird of hors, in the firſt place, ryding alongs on thair hors bak, with thair carabines at thair ſadillis, and thair drawin ſwordis in thair handis, to the number of 160; nixt unto thame, 26 young boyis, all cled in murning habites from thair crounes and top of thair heidis to thair heillis, careying his airmes and uther branches of his familie; thairefter, marched up the proveſt, bailleis, and counſell of Edinburgh, all in murning habites; and nixt unto thame, the burrowis and barones that wer memberis of Parliament; then came a gentillman all cled in bricht airmour on horſbak, with a trumpettour befoir him, ryding in a new ſute of the Marques livray, and ane led hors behind him; thaireftir, come 18 gentill men, ſum of thame careying in thair handis long baneris of honor, and utheris careying his ſpures, gloves, breiſt and bak pece, all of airmour, on the poyntes of long ſtaves; thaireftir, come ane led hors covered with his ryche broydered mantle, quhairwith he and his prediceſſoris wer wont to ryde at parliamentis, and his allakay richlie cled with liveray and airmes on breiſt and bak; then come the flour of the nobilitie all in good ordor; then the haill heraldis and purſevantis in thair koates of airmes, many of thame careying ſeverall honouris in thair handis; eftir thame came ane led hors all covered in blak; eftir him come the Lord Lyoun with his koat of airmes; thaireftir come many of the Marques freindis, all of thame in murning, and every ane of thame careying ſum honoris in thair handis, one of thame haifand his parliament rob careying, ane uther a croun on a velwot cuſcheon under a craip, and ſum utheris with ſeverall ſoirtes of honores in thair handis; then come the corps and bones in a coffin, careyed under a riche paill, careyed by many

honorable lordis and gentill men, with ſex trumpetis all ſounding befoir; then came many noble ladyes cled all in murning behind the paill; eftir thame come the Erle of Middletoun, his Majeſteis Commiſſioner, in a koatche with ſex hors, all cled in murning, and his koatche cled over in blak, none being in koatche bot himſelff, and the Lord Ramſay ſitting in the bute bairheidit careying his commiſſion;—the haill bellis of Edinburgh and Cannogait ringand all the tyme. Then come ten gentillmen careying each of thame in thair handis long flages, and uther peces of honor on the endis of long ſtaves, befoir the bones of the Laird of Dalgatie, quhais bones wer raiſed with the ſaid Marques from the Burrow Mure, quho wes alſo layd in the Abay kirk, as being beheadit for being in airmes with the Marques for the lait King; then nixt to theſe honores come two trumpettouris ſounding; eftir thame come the bones in a coffin, careyed by mony honorable gentillmen, with many epitaphes, and uther paynted paperis thairupone; and ſo wes caryed in to the ſaid Yle of St. Geillis kirk, and layd on the rycht ſyde of the ſaid noble Marques.

Upone the 13 day of Maij 1661, Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun of Waryſtoun, lait Clerk Regiſter, being forfalt in this Parliament, and being fugitive fra the lawis of this kingdome for his treſonable actis, he was firſt oppinlie declairit traitour in face of Parliament, thaireftir, the Lord Lyon king at airmes, with four heraldis and ſex trumpetteris, went to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair maid public intimation of his forfaltrie and treaſon, rave aſunder his airmes, and trampled thame under thair feet, and kuiſt a number of thame over the Croce, and affixt ane of thame upone the height of the great ſtane, to remayne thair to the public view of all the beholderis. Thir airmes wer croced bakward, his heid being put dounmeſt and his feet upmeſt.

Upone the 15 day of Maij, the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh being richlie coverit, thair wes ane Proclamatione maid by the Lyone King at airmes and his heraldis, of ane Act of this preſent Parliament, for a ſolempne anniverſarie thankiſgeving for his Majeſteis reſtauratioun to the Royall governament of his kingdomes, that in all tyme thaireftir thair ſould be yearlie a ſolempne yeirlie commemoration of the ſame; and for that end

the 29 day of Maij, (quhich day God Almichtie hath ſpecially honored and rendered auſpicious to this kingdome, both by his Majeſteis Royall birth and by his bleſſed reſtauration to his governament,) be for evir ſet a pairt as ane holy day unto the Lord, and that in all churches of the kingdome it be imployed in publict prayeris, preaching, thankſgeving, and praiſes to God, for ſo tranſcendent mercyes; and that all trade, merchandice, work, handie labour, and uther ordinarie imploymentis be foirborne, and the remayning pairt of the day ſpent in ſuch lauchfull divertiſmentis as ar ſutable to ſuch a ſolempne occaſion; with a recommendation and command to all miniſteris of the Goſpell, and to all ſchirreffis, juſtices of peax, and uther publict miniſteris in the ſeverall countries, and to all magiſtrates within burgh, to be cairfull for this preſent yeir and in all tyme cuming, the 29 day of Maij be accordinglie keipit and obſerved within thair ſeverall juriſdictiones;—and much moir to this purpos.

Upone the firſt Tyſday of Maij 1661, the Provinciall Aſſemblie met at Edinburgh, quhairof Mr. [Robert] Ker, miniſter at Hadingtoun, wes moderator, and quhairat thair wes ſum diverſitie of opiniounes; the Erle of Callendar being direct fra the Parliament to heir thair reſolutiones and to report. It wes then deſyrit by the Commiſſioneris grace and remanent Lordis of Parliament, that theſe miniſteris than aſſembled, ſould condiſcend to the particularis following, to be uſit in all thair congregationes; to witt, that the ſacrament of Baptiſme ſould be adminiſtrat in the old forme, and the Father to ſay the Beleiff; That the Scriptures ſould be red as wer of befoir, both in the eftir nune and befoir nune; That at the morning and in the evening ſermoundis the pſalmes ſould be ſung, and in the end of every pſalme, Glorie to the Father, &c. ſould be ſung. Theſe being refuiſed, the Erle of Callendar, by autoritie of the Parliament, did rais the Aſſemblie, and diſchargit the Moderator, and commandit him to remove; quhilk he was forcit to do.

Upone the 21 day of Maij 1661, Williame Dundas late ſuperviſor, and Johnne Hoome of Kello, being declairit traitoris by this preſent Parliament, the Lyon King at airmes, with four heraldis, and two purſevantis with ſex trumpetteris, declared thame traitouris, firſt at the hous dure of

the Parliament, and thaireftir opinlie at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, be thrie foundis of trumpet at every declaration, all the fex trumpetteris founding togidder; and efter affixing of thair airmes, they wer takin doun and tred under fute, as ufe is in fuch caifes.

Now, to returne to the Marques of Ergyll and his effaires befoir the Parliament, it wald be remembred, that his Majeftie being miraculuflie reftoirit to the governament and poffeffion of thir thrie kingdomes, and he having returnit to Lundon upone the aucht day of Maij 1660, all the nobles of this kingdome of Scotland and many utheris went up to Lundon to congratulat his Majefteis happy reftauration; and among utheris of the nobles of this land, the Marques of Ergyll went up to Lundon in the end of Junij 1660, luiking that he fould be refavit in favour by his Majeftie. Bot the contrarie fell out, for his Majeftie wold give him no countenance, bot upone the 8 day of Julij thaireftir, committit him to the Tour of Lundon, quhair he remayned priffoner till the moneth of December nixt thaireftir, and upon the 21 day of that moneth of December, wes fent heir by fea, and impriffoned in the Caftell of Edinburgh; and fo continued priffoner thair, and almoift every day brocht doun fra the Caftell to the Parliament Hous, quhair he wes indytit of feverall poyntes of leifmajeftie and treafon. And in end, upone Fryday the 24 of Maij 1661, he was convict and condempnit of heigh treafone in face of Parliament, his airmes revin firft in face of Parliament, and thaireftir at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and adjudgit to be execute to the death, his head to be ftriken of from his body, and hung up upon the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, quhair the Marques of Montros wes formerlie affixt; and that upone Monday thaireftir, being the 27 day of Maij, his landis and eftait to be forfaltit, and he to be execute in maner foirfaid.

The day of his execution being cum, quhilk wes Monday the 27 day of Maij anno foirfaid, the Marques wes brocht furth out of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh (quhair he haid remaned priffoner for the fpace of four nichtes befoir) at two eftir none, fra the quhilk he was convoyit by the magiftrates of Edinburgh to the place of executioun; the Toun being all in airmes with difplayit cullouris, and gairdit with the leiff gaird montit on horfbak,

with thair carabines and drawin ſwordis. The Marques having cum to the ſcaffold, with ſindry of his freindis in murning apperell, he maid a lairge Speech tending to this purpos.[6]

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Eftir quhilk and a ſchoirt prayer, he committit himſelff to the blok, quhair his heid wes ſtriken from his body and affixt upone the heid of the Tolbuith, quhair the Marques of Montrois wes affixit of befoir. It wes thocht great favour that he was not hangit and quarterit.

Tyſday the 28 of Maij 1661. Mr. James Guthrie, lait miniſter at Sterling, and one [Williame] Giffane, wer adjudged and condempnit of heigh treaſone, and both of thame ordanit to be hangit upone Settirday thaireftir, being the firſt of Junij, at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair heidis to be hung up, viz. Mr. James Guthrie his head, upone the Nather Bow, and Giffanes heid on the Weſt Poirt; quhilk wes reallie performit the ſaid day. And Mr. Patrik Gilleſpy being alſo convenit befoir the Parliament, he confeſt his falt, cravit pardon, ſubmittit him ſelf to the Kinges mercy and favour, and his ſupplicatione ſent up to the King.

29 day of Maij 1661, being the Kinges birth day, wes ſolemplie keipit a ſolempne day in all the churches of Scotland, bot ſpeciallie in Edinburgh, quhair a feaſt wes prepared by the Toun, in the College great hall; at quhilk feaſt the Erle of Middletoun, heigh Lord Commiſſioner for the preſent Parliament, and haill nobilitie, commiſſioneris of the ſchyres, and ſpeciall and pryme borrowis, wer convenit and dyned, with all ſoirtes of rariteis that could be invented; great mirth and melodie wer thair during the tyme of denner, trumpettis ſounding, cannones roring, bailfyres birning, drumes touking, men, wemen, and chyldrene, dancing and drinking the Kinges helth, and quhat ellis could be invented wes performit for the Kinges Majeſteis honor.

Upone the fourt of Junij 1661, the Lordis of Seſſioun convenit and ſat

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[6] Only a part of Argylle's Speech is inserted by Nicoll.—He breaks off with the words;—"and much moir to this purpos, to vindicat him selff from these aspersiounes laid upone him." It is printed entire in Wodrow's History, and in many other works.

doun, with thair old accuſtumat forme of gownis, as in tyme paſt preceding the incuming of the Uſurperis; and upone the fyft, ſext, and remanent dayis of that moneth, the oathes of all the memberis of the College of Juſtice, ſuch as the ordiner lordis of ſeſſione, the advocatis clerkis, and clerkis to the ſignet, wer exacted within the Parliament Hous, (quhairof the tenour is heiraftir ſet doun,) and that upone thair kneyis and upholding of handis.

Lykeas, upone the ſaid ſext day of Junij, it wes inacted be the ſaidis Lordis of Seſſione, and ſolemplie proclamit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh be ſound of trumpet, that all ſummoundis raiſit formerly in the Uſurperis tyme, with twa dyettis, ſould now be chaynged, and the old forme and ſtyle obſervit, with actis and lettires of continuatioun as in former tymes. And ſiclyke, that all chartouris and ſeſingis ſould heireftir be writtin in Latyne, as the cuſtome and uſe wes befoir the incuming of the Engliſche uſurperis.

The Lordis alſo of Excequer convenit and ſat doun upone Monday the tent of Junij, and componit ſignatoris, reſavit reſignatiounes, and paſt infeftmentis, as of old tyme; bot the Signet wes not totallie opned, for horninges, cáptiones, and appryſinges wer not ſuffered to pas, for cauſis formerlie ſet doun.

The names of the Lordis of Excequer ar theſe; Williame Erle of Glencarne chancellar, Johnne Erle of Rothes preſes of Secreit Counſell, Williame Erle Marſchell lord privy ſeall, Johnne Erle of Lauderdaill ſecretar, Johnne Erle of Middletoun, Lord Halkertoun, Sir Johnne Gilmoir preſident of Seſſion, Sir Archibald Prymros clerk regiſter, Sir Johnne Fletcher his Majeſteis advocat, Sir Robert Murray juſtice clerk, Sir James M'Gill of Cranſtoun M'Gill, Sir James Lokhart of Ley, Sir Williame Fleyming, Sir Johnne Wachop of Niddrie, Mr. Robert Burnet elder, Mr. James Robertoun, and Williame Scot of Airdrie. All theſe foirnamit perſones ar commiſſioneris of Excequer, or ony fyve of thame, the Theſaurer principall quhais name is Johnne Erle of Crawfurde Lyndſay, and in his abſens Sir Williame Bannatyne theſaurer depute, being ane, with fyve of the commiſſioneris, to be the quorum. The dait of this commiſſion of Exequer is, at Quhytehall, the 30 day of Februar 1661.

Eftir long delay for opning of the Signet, quhich maid the pure pepill of the land to grone, not being in capacitie to charge for any moneyis, except as is afoir fet doun, for maillis and dewteis contenit in takis, for removing of tennentis, &c. (as is at lenth befoir declairit in ane uther article fet doun in this volume;) at lenth, the Parliament gave out this Act as followis.

Edinburgh, 21 Junij 1661. The Lord Commissioner and Estaites of Parliament do ordane the Act past in this present Parliament, anent opning of the Signet, to extend to all horninges, for removing, and for performing of all uther deidis, and als to all bandis and uther writtis gevin for soumes of money since Witsonday 1658; and that letters of horning, and uther executioun competent, pas thairupone, notwithstanding of ony thing in the contrarie contenit in the foirsaid act of Parliament.

"Farder Ordoris for eafe of the Lieges.[6] Edinburgh, 15 March 1661."

. . . . . .

The Kinges Majeftie being refolved to fattle the Church governament in Scotland, gave out a Proclamation upone the 17 of Junij 1661,[7] willing and commanding all his loving fubjectis, minifteris and utheris, as thai will anfuer at thair perrill, to abftene from meddling with quhat may concerne the publict governament of this church, ather by preaching, remonftrances, warninges, declarationes, actis, or petitiones of Church judicatoreis, or ony uther way, and to compofe thamefelffis to that quyetnes and inoffenfive deportment, quhich thair deutie to his Majeftie and peace of the church doeth requyre.

It wald be remembred, that upone the 22 of Maij 1661, the Covenant wes brint by the hand of the hangman at Lundon; and to the end the reidar may be informed of the temper of the pepill at this tyme, and of the haitrent and malice borne aganes the Covenant, I thocht fitt to infert heir a paper given out in prent, in thefe wordis following:

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(6) These Orders, as Nicoll terms the "Act concerning the Judicial proceedings in the time of the late Usurpers," will be found in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 62, excepting this last clause,—"And, to the effect that none pretend ignorance, Ordanes thir presentis to be publisched at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and other places neidfull." In the MS. Nicoll subjoins "ane Act of Sederunt relating thairunto," 13 June 1661, which is printed in the collection of Acts of Sederunt, p. 76.

(7) This Proclamation dated at Whitehall, 10th June, "prohibiting discussion, petitioning, &c." is printed by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 48. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 151.

THE EXECUTION OF THE COVENANT, BRINT BY THE COMMOUN HANGMAN, EDWARD DUN, PRESBITER, MAII 22, 1661. PUBLISCHED FOR THE USE OF DR. B. AND MR. NOTCROF, AND THE REST OF THE RIGIDE PRESBYTERIANES.

(This gevin out by way of jeiring, &c.)

The Newis, I pray!—Quhat doeth the throng infer?
Do ye not know DUN is turned Presbiter?
Weell, then! I sie the bretherene in spite
Off Bischops, have obtenit a proselite;
One that will soone be on the rigide score,
And be a cause of turning many more.
Mak him ane Elder, then! Indeid ye sall,
For he is one that may advance yow all.
That he is now a Brother yow must grant,
For I did sie him tak the COVENANT.
Tak it indeid; yit yow must understand
'Twas bot to give't the honor of his hand.
Bot to be bold, and cum a lytill nigher,
He tuik it, trew, bot threw it in the fyre.
In quhich he schewed himself a Christiane rycht,
To lat the workis of darknes come to licht.
Bark then Phanatickes, quho lyk Demophon
Glow in the shade, and freeze still in the sun.
Houle Millenareis, Independantis too,
And Anabaptistes, that heretick crew
Off Presbiterian by-blowis; gif these flashes
Be sacred to yow, come and urn the ashes;
For we esteme the reliques of these sheetis
Too dirtie and debaucht to pave our streitis.
This mouth granado, from that Scotch witche came
To set thrie glorious kingdomes in a flame.
A Covenant! No, it was a conspiracy,
Plotted by bretherene in iniquitie.
Bold Assasins that durst attempt all ill,
And holocaust whole kingdomes to selff will,
Mend, mend, for schame, your Brother els will look,
To hang the Authors, as he brint the Book.
Bot he presumes, or hopes, ye'l rather turne
Then follow your blak Junto to the urne.

Quhill I thus thinking am, quho wold desyre,
Wer it to roast a Rump, a fitter fyre?
In quhich it now hath pleased the Fatis to grant
The Dissolution of the COVENANT.

In the end of Junij, Sir Archibald Primros, clerk of regiſter, procured a lettir from his Majeſtie to the Parliament now ſittand, to the effect following; quha turned his half merk, as his allowance and proportioun dew to him for his ſubſcription of all bandis, contractis, actis, decreitis, and utheris of that nature, into ane haill merk; quhilk wes nevir in uſe of befoir, bot laitlie now allowit to him by the actis of Parliament and lawis of the kingdome, thair former proportioun and allowance by the ſpace of many ſcoir of yeiris being onlie half ane merk.

"Ane Act anent Preſentation of Miniſteris." Edinburgh, 18 Junij 1661.[8]

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Upone the tent day of Julij, being Weddinſday, 1661, Sir Alexander Durhame lord lyoun, wes, in preſence of the haill Eſtaites of Parliament, crowned Lyon King at Airmes, and ane croun of gold put upone his heid; a ſpeech maid to him both by the Kinges Commiſſioner and by the Lord Regiſter, twitching that office, and deutie preſtable thairfoir. This wes actit with great ſolempnitie and honor, the haill Eſtaites being warnit thairto, and comperand in full number. Befoir this ſolempnitie, thair wes a ſermond maid for the purpos by Mr. Robert Lowry, miniſter at Edinburgh; his text wes out of the buik of Eaſter, cap. 6, verſ. 6. "Quhat ſal be done to the man quhome the King delyteth to honor?" Quhilk text Mr. Robert notablie and learnedly aplyed to the purpos.

The Parliament haiffing ſittin ſince the firſt day of Januar laſt 1661, did now, upone the 12 day of Julij thaireftir, being Fryday, adjorne to the [12th] day of Marche 1662. Report wes among the pepill that lytill wes done in this lang ſpace of thair ſitting, but we muſt ſuſpend our judgementis till the Actis be proclamed and prented.

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[8] Printed in Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 272, and in Wodrow's History, vol. i. App. p. 14. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 105. In Nicoll's MS. it is followed by "the Oath of Alledgeance," which he had already inserted.—See page 321, note 3.

The morne thairefter, being Settirday the 13 of Julij, the Erle of Middletoun, the Kinges Commiſſioner, tuik his jurney to Court. And ſiclyke, upone Monday thaireftir, being the fyftene of that moneth, the Erle of Crawfurde Lindſay tuik his jurney to Lundon, he being than Great Theſaurer of Scotland.

Upone the laſt day of Julij 1661, the Actis paſt in Parliament, ſince the firſt of Januar laſt till the 12 of this moneth of Julij, wer all opinlie and ſolempnie proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh; quhilk proclamatioun began at ellevin houres befoir nune, and endit not till ſext at nycht.

In Julij, the Citidaill of Leith wes ſlichted by ordor from his Majeſtie; and ſum of the great cannoun, lying thair ſince the Uſurperis haid power, wer brocht up to the Caſtell of Edinburgh in Auguſt thaireftir.

Upone the 25 day of Auguſt 1661, Mr. Robert Burnet of Crimond, ane of the Lordis of Seſſion, depairtit this lyff;—ane very guid, honeſt, and religious Chriſtiane.

It is formerlie recordit, that the Erle of Glencairne chancellar, and the Erle of Rothes preſident of the Secreit Counſell, went up to Court in Apryll laſt, and returned not till Edinburgh quhill Settirday the laſt of Auguſt. Quhat directiones thai haid from his Majeſtie it wes not knawin; bot eftir thair returne, the Secreit Counſell convenit, and upone the ſext of September immediatlie thaireftir gave out this act and Proclamatione following:—

THE Lordis of his Majesteis Privy Counsell having considdered his Majesteis Letter of the dait at Quhitehall the fourtene day of August last, bearing, that quhairas his Majestie by his Letter to the Presbytrie of Edinburgh in the moneth of August 1660 yeiris, declared his royall purpos to mantene the governament of the Church of Scotland settled by law, and the Estaites of Parliament of this kingdome having, since that time, not onlie rescindit all the Actis since the troubles began, relating to that governament, bot also declared all these Parliamentis null and voyd, leving to his Majestie the setling of the church governament; Thairfor, in complyance with that Act recissorie, and in pursuance of that Proclamatione of the tent of Junij last, and in contemplation of the inconvenientis that accompanyed and ischued from the Church governament as it hath bene exercised these twenty thrie yeiris past, and of the unsutabilnes thairof to his Majesteis Monarchicall estait, and of the sadlie experienced confusiones quhich, during these lait trubles, have bene caused by the violences done to his Majesteis royall preroga-

tive, and to the governament civill and ecclesiastik established by unquestionable autoritie; His Majestie, having respect to the glorie of God, and to the guid and intrest of the Protestant religion, and being zealous of the ordour, unitie, peace, and stabilitie of the Church within this kingdome, and of its better harmony with the governament of the churches of England and Ireland, hath bene pleased, eftir mature deliberatioun, to declair unto his Counsell his firme resolutioun to interpose his Royall autoritie for restoiring of this Church to its richt governament by Bischops, as it wes by law befoir the lait trubles, during the regnes of his Majesties royall father and grandfather of blissed memorie, and as it now standis satled by law; and that the rentis belonging to severall Bischoprikes and Deanreis be restored and maid vesfull to the Churche according to justice and the standing law; Haif, thairfoir, in obedience of and conforme to his Majesteis royall pleasure afoirsaid, ordaned, and by these presentis ordanes, the Lyon King at airmes, and his bretherene heraldis, pursevantis, and messingeris of airmes, to pas to the Mercat Croces of Edinburgh, and uther royall burrowis of the kingdome, and thair be oppin proclamatione, to mak publicatione of this his Majesteis royall plesure for restoiring the Church of this kingdome to its rycht governament by Bischopis; and in his Majesteis name to requyre all his good subjectis to compose thameselffis to ane cheerfull acquiescence and obedience to the same, and to his Majesteis soverane autoritie now exercised within this kingdome; and that nane of thame presume, upone ony pretence quhatsumevir, by discoursing, preaching, revilling, or ony irregular and unlauchfull way, the indevoring to alienat the affectiones of his Majesteis guid subjectis, or dispose thame to ane evill opinioun of his Majestie or his governament, or to the disturbance of the peax of the kingdome: And to inhibite and discharge the assembling of Ministeris in thair severall Sinodicall meetings untill his Majesteis farder plesure thairin be knawin; Commanding heirby all schirreffis, bailleis of baillereis, stewartis of stewarteis, and thair deputes, all justices of peace, and magistrates and counsell of burrowis, and all uther publict ministeris, to be cairfull within thair severall boundis and jurisdictiounes to sie this Act punctuallie obeyed; and gif thai sall find any persone or persones, upone ony pretextis quhatsumevir, by discoursing, preaching, reviling, or utherwayis, as is afoirsaid, failleing in thair dew obedience heirunto, or doing ony thing in contrarie theirof, that thai furthwith committ thame to prisson, till his Majesteis Privy Counsell, eftir the information of the offence, give farder ordour thairin: And heirof the schirreffis, and utheris afoirmentioned, ar to have a speciall cair, as they will ansuer upone thair deuty and alledgiance to his Majestie: And farder, the Lordis of his Majesties Privy Counsell, do heirby inhibite and discharge all persones lyable in payment of ony of the rentis formerlie belonging to bischoprikes and deanreis, from payment of the rentis this present yeir 1661, or in tyme cuming, or ony pairt thairof, to ony persone quhatsumevir, untill thai resave new ordour thairanent from his Majestie or his Counsell. And ordanes these presentis to be prented and publisched, as said is, that nane pretend ignorance of the same.

Sic. subr. Extractum per me PET. WEDIRBURNE, Cl. Sec. Concilij.

This Act wes proclamed upone the ſext day of September, being Fryday, at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, with great ſolempnitie, the Croce being richlie covered, the Lyoun king at airmes being thair, and a great number of heraldis and purſevantis, in thair koates of airmes, with ſex trumpetteris ſounding. And to countenance this proclamatioun, the proveſt, bailleis, and counſell of Edinburgh, wer ordanit to be preſent perſonalie; quhilk thai did, at the ſaid Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair officeris at thair bak, in thair beſt apperrell and lievreyis uſuall at ſuch ſolempniteis.

Now, lat the Reidar ſtay a lytill and conſider the chaynges of the tyme, and the Lordis wonderfull workis and diſpenſationes thairin, and to call to mynd the dayis of old; that is, that in November 1638, and in October 1639, the Covenant wes ſolemlie ſworne and ratifyed in ſeverall Generall Aſſembleis and Parliamentis. Lykewyſe the League and Covenant wes ſworne and ſubſcrivit in October 1643, and ratifyed and approvin by ſindrie actis of Parliament; quhairin the haill archebiſchops and biſchops of Scotland, by the actis of the Aſſemblie, wer depoſed, and aucht of thame excommunicat, as alledgit trubleris of the peace of the kirk and kingdome, in bringing in the ſervice buik, book of cannones, eſtabliſching a tyrannicall power over the kirk; for eſtabliſching the articles of Peerth, for obſervation of feſtivall dayis, for kneeling to the communioun, for adminiſtratioun of the communioun in privat places, for chaynge of the governament of the kirk; for thair ſitting in Counſell, Seſſioun, and Excequer; for thair ryding, ſitting, and voycing in Parliamentis, and for ſitting in the benſche as Juſtices of peace; for thair keiping and autorizing corrupt Aſſembleis at Lynlithgow, Glaſgow, Abirdene, St. Androis, and Peerth; for reſtrayning of frie Generall Aſſembleis; and for ſindrie maa cauſes, ſpecifeit and expreſt in the actis of Generall Aſſembleis, and actis of Parliament:—For quhilkis thai wer extirpeit, depoſit, and aucht of thame excommunicat, and lying under the ſentence of excommunicatioun evir untill this tyme; bot now receved and takin in as governouris of the kirk, quhairin a great chaynge and alteratione may be ſene in few yeiris.

Bot now, ſince it hes pleaſit his Majeſtie, with advyſe of the honorable Lordis of his heynes Privy Counſell, to reſtoir Biſchops to the governa-

ment of the churche in Scotland, as is now declaired by the former proclamatioun, our prayeris and ſupplicationes ſalbe to the great Lord of Hevin, to blis his Majeſtie with many and happy dayis, to be a nurſe father to his church, and to mak choyſe of pious and modeſt men for that governament, and [that] the Lord wold indew thame with the ſpirite of thair callinges, and heigh functione of the miniſtrie, quhairunto thai ar called, to the glorie of his holy name, and proffeit of this pure kirk and kingdome.

At this Counſell day alſo, being the fyft of September 1661, the Lord Chancellar brocht doun with him the Privy Seall, quhilk he delyverit to the Erle of Marſchell, quha this day [was] inſtallit Lord Kepar of the Privy Seall, and reſavit, ſworne and admittit to that office the ſame day in preſens of the Lordis of Privy Counſell. The ſame day alſo, Mr. Andro Gilmoir advocat wes, by his Majeſteis apoyntment and patent, creatit knycht baronet in preſens of the Lordis of his Majeſteis Privy Counſell.

At this tyme alſo, viz. in the end of September 1661, ſure repoirt came doun fra the Court of England, that the Kinges mariage with Dona Katherina of Portugall wes ſolempnizat in Portugall with a very great ſolempnitie and takines of joy.

Alſo, that the money cunzeit in the lait pretendit Protectores name, Oliver, that cruell uſurper, under the tytill and notioun of the Commounwelth of England, wes diſchargit to haif paſſage within that kingdome eftir the laſt day of November 1661; bot that eftir that day it ſould be broght in to the Mint hous to be melted, and thair to reſave wecht for wecht, paying expenſis for the cunzieing.

All this ſpring, ſomer, and a great pairt of the harveſt, numberis of witches wer takin and apprehendit, examinat, and execute to death, within Lothiane and ſum pairtes of Fyff, for witchcraft; quho confeſt reall copulation with the devill, and renunciation of thair baptiſme. Sindrie utheris for beſtialitie, and murthour of thair awin childrene borne in adultery and inceſt, as thair particularis extant in proces will teſtifie.

I can not omitt a pece prented and vented to be ſold, intitulat "A Breiff Reſolution of the preſent caice of the Subjectis of Scotland, in ordor to Epiſcopall governament, by ſacred autoritie, reeſtabliſched in this king-

dome; or, *Epiſcopus Scoticanus Redivivus*, for ſatisfactioun of the pepill. *Autore Philalethio.*" The ſubject mater wes this: "Hoſea, 10. 4, "They have ſpokin wordis, ſweiring falſlie in making a covenant: thus judgement ſpringeth up as hemlok in the furrowis of the feild." Numb. 30. 5, 8, 12, 13, 15, 16, "Gif the huſband or father, ſall any wyfe diſſalow the Vowes, or oathes of his wyff, or dochter, eftir that he hath hard thame, thai becum voyd, and nather ſtand nor bind, and the Lord ſall forgive hir becaws the huſband or father diſalowed hir."—A pece indeid full of mater for that purpos, bot of ane heigh ſtrayne and ſtyle, and full of Latyne, quhairof the vulgar and commoun pepill wer not capable.

This Michaelmes terme fell upone Tyſday the firſt of October, quhairat theſe perſones following wer choſin magiſtrates of Edinburgh, viz. Sir Robert Murray continued proveſt; Robert Sandelandis, Williame Reid, Johnne Lawder, and Patrik Murray, bailleis; Edward Edzar deane of gild, and George Jarden theſaurer of Edinburgh. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar theſe, Williame Johnneſtoun, and George Campbell. Bailleis of Leith ar theſe, Johnne Jowſie, and Johnne Foulertoun. Bailleis at Portiſburgh, alias Wéſt Poirt, ar theſe, Archibald Ker barone baillie, and Williame Lowry the uther baillie.

And becaus of my relation to the Toun of Glaſgow, quhairin I wes bred and borne, I thocht gude to record the names of the magiſtrates thair for this yeir following: to witt, Colene Campbell elder proveſt; Mr. Peter Bell, William Cwmyng, and Andro Mudie bailleis; Phederik Hammiltone deane of gild, Hew Niſbet theſaurer, Manaſſes Lyle dekin convenar.

The Secreit Counſell of Scotland met upone the ſame day of the electioun of the magiſtrates of Edinburgh; quha actit lytill at that tyme, ſave onlie theſe particularis following, to witt, they put to libertie the Erle of Tweddiell, quha wes ſecurit in the Caſtell of Edinburgh; by the ſpace of many dayis befoir, and yit did confyne him in his awin duelling place, and within thrie myles about. 2. The Heyland clannes wer callit in, and ordanit to find cautioun for keiping the peace, and geving obedience to the lawis and actis of Parliament. 3. Ane Proclamatione emittit, makand intimation that the Commiſſioneris for valuatione of teyndis and vacand

ſtipendis ar to ſit doun at Edinburgh, the 13 day of November nixt thaireftir. 4. A Proclamation anent certane fals cunzie convoyit to this cuntrie out of Holand, and diſcharging the reſait and venting of thame.

On Mononday, being the 30 day of September 1661, ane embaſſadour from the Croun of Swedland landit at Tour hill, and haid ane honorable reception from his Majeſtie the King of Great Britane; his awin royall regiment being up in airmes, and thrie companyes thairof placed at Tour hill, viz. his Majeſteis own company, with the croun in the Royall culloris; the ſecond, the roſe and croun; and the thrid, the flower-de-luce and croun; beſydes theſe thrie companyes of fute, his Royall hynes the Duke of Yorkis lyfgaird of hors. Quhair, many thowſand ſpectatoris came to behold this ſtrange and diſperate conflict; for, upone landing of the Lord Embaſſadour from the croun of Sweden, the poynt of honor then lay (according to auncient cuſtome) quho ſould ryde foirmeſt of theſe two noble patriotes the Spanyard and Frenſche?—quhich could not be decyded, bot by the fortitude and valour of thair heroik campiones, quhich wes ſoone put in execution on both ſydes. For immediately upone the landing of the Sweddis Embaſſadour, ſo great was the incomparable prudence of Seneor de Nalance ſecretar to his excellencey the Lord Embaſſador of Spaine, that by his valour and dexteritie, thair noble deſignne wes happelie brocht to perfection, the projectis of the Frenſche fruſtrated, and thair chivalrie diſſipated, notwithſtanding that gallant pairtie of hors quho advanced als far as the Kingis bridge at the Tour; yit wer forced to ane diſhonorable retreat, having thair horſes gorred by the Spaniſche tuckes, thair heidis brokin by ſeverall brickbattis, the poſtilion to the Frenſche Embaſſadores koatche diſmonted, and thrie horſes killed, the harnace cut, and many of his ſervandis woundit. In which action, Seneor Don Dego deported himſelff lyke a noble heroe, and a noble patriot to his prince and cuntrey; the lyke did Seneor of the horſe, and Seneor maiſter of the ſtable; for quhich rare atcheevment, great is thair merite and renoun to all poſteritie. Bot to be breiff and infallible, during this conflict diveris of the Spaniſche foote nimblie paſſed Toure hill, with thair rapeiris drawn in thair handis, in ordour to the bettir ſecuring of thair Lord Embaſſadouris

koatche; but neir the chain began another dispute, quhair ane Frenſche man wes ſlaine, and diveris woundit. Eftir quhich [they] paſt along in the ſtreitis in thair former poſture, with thair ſwordis drawin in thair handis, bot fand lytill oppoſitione eftirwardis. Then came up the Frenſche Embaſſadores koatche with two horſes in it, thrie being killed, as befoir mentioned, and the fourt not in a condition for the preſent uſe. The retinue of the Embaſſadores being paſt from of the Hill, his Majeſteis gairdes drew af lykewayis, and the pepill returned peceablie to thair awin habitationes, being lytill harme done, bot quhat befell the Frenſche, and lytill to the Spanzard. Indeid, it wes the fortoun of the Monſieures to reſave the greateſt lois, fyve being tranſlated out of this world into another, and above 30 wounded; with the lois of one Spanzard and very few wounded, for indeid, through thair abundant fortitude and magnanitude, thai became triumphant that day; it being worthy of obſervation, that ane ancient man of the Spaniſche pairtie diſputed ſeverall paſſes with ſex Frenſche men, and with his glittering tuck maid thame feell the poynt ſmartlie, as weill as ſie it, and at the laſt, wes tymelie releived by ſum of his freindis. To conclude, gif the Frenſche men had bene unanimus, the day had proved wors, bot it is not the number of men bot heroik heartis; quhich remyndis me of ane excellent paſſage in the dayis of King Henery the Fyft of England, quho, befoir the battell at Agincourt in France, heiring of the great and warlik preparationes of the Frenſche, wes ſum thing perplexed; bot one Capitane Gam ſtanding by, ſaid, That gif thair ſa many, there wer anewch to be killed, enowch to be takin priſſoneris, and anewch to ryn away. Quhich reſolute ſpeech much cheered up the King, and the day proved victorious to his majeſtie. So, by the heroik gallantry of the magnanimous prudence and fortitude of the Spanzairdis pairtie, deſervedlie thai became triumphant, and the Monſieuris repelled, altho they exceidit in number.

At this tyme, and mony weekis befoir, ſum of the miniſtrie luiking for preferment in the Church of Scotland, and that his Majeſtie wes to advance ſum of thair number to Epiſcopall dignitie, mony of thame ſoght eftir it; and mony utheris ſpak and taght aganes it as unlauchfull; yit

his Majefteis will wes to haif thair dignities advanced, as will heireftir be declaired. To this purpos, by the Kingis Majefteis ordour, Mr. James Scharp fumtyme minifter at the kirk of Craill, and lait profeffor of divinitie at the Univerfitie of St. Androis, and Mr. Andro Fairfoull minifter at Dunce, went up to Lundon in England, thair to refave thair ordouris and confecration, Mr. Scharp to be Archebifchop of St. Androis, and Maifter Fairfoull to be Archebifchop of Glafgow; that, eftir thair returne, thefe two Archebifchops may confecrat the inferior bifchops within thair feverall dyoceis; quhairof yow fall haif accompt at thair returne. Thefe two, accompanyed with Mr. James Hamiltoun, brother to the Lord Belhevin, and minifter at the kirk of Cambufnethame, went in to England to the end abovewrittin, upone Fryday the auchtene day of October 1661.

At this tyme alfo, come doun from England to Edinburgh, a printed paper, declairand, how that, at Haryfuird in England, fell out a terribill and violent tempeft and earthquaik, upone Tyfday the firft of October 1661, about two in the eftir nune, to the amazement of all the inhabitantes thair about. The firft begynning wes with ane terribill wind, continuing the fpace of two houres, tirring houfes, that none durft cum furth of thair durres; a ftepill and findry houfes blown doun, and much pepill killed; thaireftir, wes hard claps of thunder; eftir quhich fell fuch hailftones, that the lyke wer nevir fene befoir, each hailftone being about the bignes of ane eg, deftroying the cattell that wes in the feild, and did much uther harme. Then followit a terrible earthquaik, continueing the fpace of halff ane hour, fo amazing the pepill, that thai thocht the Laft Day wes cum. Immediatelie thaireftir, appered a bright cloud as it haid bene at nune day, bot fuddentlie over caffin with a blak cloud, out of quhich appered two perfyte airmes and handis; in the richt hand, a great braid fword, and in the left, a cup or boull, as wes conceaved, full of bluid. The pepill having glutted thair eyis with amazement, and filled thair hartis with great feir, with beholding thefe prodigious apparitiones, thair appered yit a pece of corne ground reddy to moaw, and ane fyeth lying by; from quhence was hard a ftrong and loud voyce, faying, 'Wo, Wo, to thee and to the inhabitantes thairof, for He cums that is to cum, and thai fall all fie

him!' At the ending of thefe wordis, the pepill gave out a grevous cry, and many wemen that wer with chyld, throw extreame fear, fell in travell; bot none fo wonderfull to be takin notice of, as Maiftres Margaret Pulmore, the Clerkis wyf of the toun, quho for the fpace, wanting hir bodilie helth, haid foght for cure to the doctouris of phefik; this Maiftres Pulmoir at that very inftant fell in travell, being exceidinglie affrighted, and brocht furth thrie maill chyldrene, quho haid all teith and fpak as foone as thai wer borne. The firft faid, 'The day is appoynted, quho [which] no man can fhun.' The fecond demandit, 'Quho fould be fufficient to bury the deid?' The thrid faid, 'Quhair wold thair be corne anewch found to fatisfie the hungrie and neidy?' Eftir thefe wordis, thai all thrie gave up the ghoft and deyit, to the great amazement of all the beholderis; and the mother of the chyldrene doeth ly diftractit, raging. This I thocht guid to infert heir, till the treuth and event fall be known.

In the laft Parliament, haldin at Edinburgh the 12 day of Julij 1661, thair wes ane Act for ordoring the payment of dettis betuix creditor and debitor; quhairin it wes Statute,—

That all soumes of money contracted befoir Witsounday 1658, exceding 1000 pund principall, sould be suspendit for sex yeir, the debitor paying ane yeiris annuellrent at Candilmes thaireftir 1662; the residue to be ane principall soume, and to be payit at thrie termis, upone securitie for payment thairof at these termis, and execution ordanit to be direct for payment of the annuellrentis, bot not for the principall soumes, for quhilkis personall execution is ordanit to be forborne by the space of sex yeiris, fra Witsonday 1661. The benefite of this forberance is to such as pay the yeiris annuellrent at Candlemes 1662, and sall compeir and upone oath declair, befoir any of the Lordis of Session, with the Clerk, that thair dettis exceidis the value of four yearis rent of thair estait, pertening to and possest by thame; utherwayis to be excludit from the benefite of forbearance; as in that Act, contening sindry uther cautiones and provisiones, at mair lenth is contenit.

This favour and benifite being grantit to debitouris, as the lyke indulgence can not be fchawin to haif bene granted at any tyme in this kingdome, the debitouris taking hold of the fame, many hundrethis of thame refoirtit to Edinburgh, to tak the benefite of this Act of forbearance, and gave thair oath and declaratioun, as is thairin preferyvit, and that in the moneth of October 1661.

The plotteris in England, and defpyferes of monarchy and monarchicall governament, did not as yit ceis and leave of thair plotting, bot continued ftill in thair wicked and treafonable courfes and defignes: for which findry perfones wer apprehendit and fecured, particularlie the perfones following; viz. Colonell Parker, Colonell Straiter, Colonell Wilx, Major Gledman, Colonell Litcoit, Colonell Kenrik, Lievtenant-colonell Read, Captane Chaffin, alfo Major Heyns lait major of hors, and Colonell Markhame, wer maid clofe priffoneris at Hartfoord. This wes done in the latter end of October 1661.

It is alfo now reveilled, how that impudent leying factioun in England have been buffie in forging prodigious and monftruous accidentis, laitlie befallin perfones and places beft affected to the governament of Church and Stait; in faying and prenting, that, in findry pairtes of England, thair rayned blood, frogs, and uther animals; that many perfones did fie a flaming fword, troupes of horfes in the air; that fuch and fuch perfones hath bene ftricken dumb, blind, deid, as thai wer reiding devyne fervice; that prodigious fyres, thunderis, lychtninges, haill, hath deftroyed feverall of his Majefteis guid fubjectis; and of ane earthquaik in Haryfoord; and of ane woman delyverit of thrie maill childrene, all of thame fpeiking plainlie at thair verie birth, and denuncing judgementis upone the land: All thefe wer bottomeles fictiones, devyfit to mak thefe forgereis and fictiones probable to many; dyveris quhairof hath entered actiones aganes the printeris, in hope to fall upone the originall forgeris.

New Frenfche wyne aryved in the Weft feas, upone the 24 of October this yeir, and at Leith the 29 of the fame moneth.

Thair fell out great debait and contentioun this yeir, betuix the Merchandis of Edinburgh and the Craftifmen, anent thair privileges in the mater of electioun of thair magiftrates, quhairin the craftifmen wer altogidder mifkenit and neglectit. Complantis and perfutes being raifit *hinc inde*, aganes utheris befoir the Privie Counfell, the Lordis ordanit the electioun to ftand gude for this yeir, and till the next electioun; and gif any perfone heireftir fould find him felff intereft and haid juft caus to complene, he fould be hard.

At this tyme alſo, the Turkiſche airmy come in to Tranſilvania and ſum pairtes of Germany, of intentioun to haif overrun theſe pairtes. Bot it fell out contrare to thair intentioun, for the Emperour and Princes of Germany did feght thame, killed above fourtie thowſand, and tuik twenty thowſand or thairby priſſoneris. The Prince of Tranſilvania and his territoreis being overrun by theſe Turkiſche airmyes, he wes forcit to flie, and come over to England, to petitioun for our Kinges ayd and aſſiſtance aganes thame. Bot eftir his landing, being wereyit in his jurney, he cauſit draw furth his koatche to ane privat pairt in the feildis, quhair he was crowallie and inhumanelie murdered by his awin koatcheman, callit Iſaac Jacob, a Jew, and by his awin poſtilione; quha having fled diſgyſed, wer apprehendit at Lundoun, ſelling ſum of his jewellis.

Upone the fourt of November 1661, James Duke of Ormound wes created great Lievtenant of the kingdome of Yreland.

A liſt of the names of theſe that wer to be preferrit to be Biſchops;—[9] Mr. James Scharp Archebiſchop of St. Androis, Mr. Andro Fairfoull Archebiſchop of Glaſgow, Mr. Johnne Meinzes Biſchop of Galloway, Mr. Robert Lowrie Biſchop of Dumblane and Deane of the Chapell Royall. Mr. David Strachane Biſchop of Breachin, Mr. Murdo M'Keinzie Biſchop of Murray, Mr. Johnne Paterſone Biſchop of Roſs, Mr. Thomas Sydſerff Biſchop of Abirdene, Mr. Johnne Hay Biſchop of Caithnes, [Mr. George Wiſchart] Biſchop of Edinburgh, Mr. Robert Wallace Biſchop of Ergyll, Mr. George Halybirtoun Biſchop of the Yles, Mr. James Hammiltoun Biſchop of Orknay, Mr. Mylne Biſchop of Dunkell. This is onlie the liſt at this tyme, quhilk may alter, as ſalbe heireftir declairit.

The holy communioun of the Lordis Supper being celebrat in all the kirkis of Edinburgh upone the ſevintene day of November 1661, ther wer twa boyis of reſonable aige, quha, in the very tyme of that holy action, went doun to the North Loch to play and pas thair tyme upone the yce, quhilk, not being fullie frozin, did brek, and thai both fell doun, and wer

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[9] In the marginal note, Nicoll remarks, "Bot this list did not hald, and thairfoir the trew list is to be fund in the Observationes anno 1662."

drowned miſerablie in filth and dirt. Lat this be ane document to all prophaneris of the Saboth.

19 November 1661. This day come out ane Act of the Privie Counſell of Scotland aganes Jeſuites, Seminary Preiſtis, ſayeris or heareris of Mes, Papiſtes and Reſetteris of thame, ordaning all Actis of Parliament, and uther actis of Counſell, lawis of this kingdome, to be put in executione aganes thame, without ony exceptioun or reſtitutione; as lykewyſe, that all actis maid of befoir aganes the reſetteris of the ſaidis perſones, ſall have full force, ſtrenth, and effect, and be put to dew executione aganes thame, and the paynes contenit in the ſaidis actis to be exactit. Quhilk act and ordinance wes immediatelie thaireftir proclamed at Edinburgh, and mony uther Royall burrowis.

At Edinburgh the twentieane day of November 1661, ane Act and Proclamatione emitted for praying for the Kinges Majeſtie, his Quene, the Kinges mother, his brother the Duke of York, and that royall familie, ut infra.

Forsamekill as it hath pleasit the Kinges Majestie, by a letter of the dait the day of this instant, to ordour the Lordis of his Majesteis Privie Counsell to issue a command to all Presbytereis of this kingdome, that in all thair severall churches, immediatlie eftir prayer for his Majestie, they do pray for Quene Katherene, for Mary Quene Mother, James Duke of York, and the rest of the royall progeny: Thairfoir they command and charge, that heireftir all Ministeris within all the severall churches of this kingdome, do pray for his Majestie, and immediatlie thaireftir for Quene Katherene his royall consort, Mary Quene Mother, James Duke of York, and the rest of the royall familie, as they will be ansuerable upone thair heighest perrell; and ordanes thir presentis to be prented, and publicatioun to be maid thairof at the Mercat Croces of all the heid burghes within this kingdome, that nane pretend ignorance.

Sic Subr. Pet. Weddirburne, Cls. Sti Concilij.

This act and ordinance wes upone morne thaireftir ſolemplie proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, being richlie covered.

At this tyme, and by the ſpace of mony weekis befoir, ſince Lambes laſt, the Flanderis fiveris aboundit in Holand; quhairof mony Scottis merchandis, and utheris reſoirtand thair, fell in lang dwyning ſeiknes, ſum utheris gave up the ghoſt. And amonge utheris, that pious prudent man Sir [James] Hope of Hoptoun knycht, lait Lord of Counſall and Seſſioun, returning ſeik of that diſeas from Holand, depairtit this lyff immediatlie

eftir he come to the Scottis ſchoir, upone the 23 of November this yeir 1661;—a man full of vertew, quha keipit mony pure and indigent pepill at labour in the Leid Mynes, and Leith, and uther verteous exerciſes, and be his meanis haid a lyfliehood.

On Wedneſday the 20 day of November 1661, being the firſt day of the meeting of the adjorned Parliament of England, his Majeſtie maid a gracious ſpeech to both Houſes of Parliament; quhairin, among mony uther ſpeechis toward the weill of that kingdome, he did unfold to thame the ſtraites and neceſſiteis, quhairwith he ſtrugleth, relating to the publict peace and ſaiftie of the kingdome, and of the crying dettis quhich do every day call upon him, and of the neceſſar proviſione quhich ar to be maid without delay for the verie ſaiftie of the kingdome, of the great ſoumes of money that ſould be readie to diſcharge the ſeverall fleetis quhen thai cum home, and for the neceſſar preparationes that ar to be maid for ſetting out a new fleet to ſea aganest the ſpring. Among uther buſſines in this ſpeech, his Majeſtie declaires, that thair ar mony wicked inſtrumentis ſtill as active as evir, quho labour nycht and day to diſturb the publict peace, and to mak all pepill jealous ane of another. The generall temper and affectioun of the natione is not ſo weill compoſed, as his Majeſtie hoped ſould haif bene, eftir ſo ſignall bleſſignes of God Almichtie upone him and us all; bot let us not be diſcuraged, bot gif we help ane another, we ſall, with Godis bliſſing, maiſter all our difficulteis.

Thair wer ſindry ordores gevin out for removing of the Engliſche ſuldieris quho wer yit remayning in the Scottis gariſones; bot in reſpect of the frequent diviſiounes both in Church and Stait, and feiring farder diſtractiones among ourſelffis in Scotland, theſe Ingliſche ſodgeris wer ſuffered to ſtay for a tyme. Yit notwithſtanding, in the moneth of November 1661, new ordores wer ſent doun from his Majeſtie, that all the Ingliſche gariſones ſould remove from Scotland, and all the citidaillis throw this haill land ſould be ſlichted and caſſin doun. And in reſpect the dounleſing thairof wold be chargebill, the Toun of Edinburgh tuik upone thame to demoliſche the Citidaill of Leith, buildit by the Ingliſches.

Lykeas alſo at this tyme, viz. upone Settirday the 23 of November 1661,

thair rais a contraverſie betuix the induellaris of Sterling, and the Engliſche ſodgeris in the Caſtell of Sterling, quhairin thair [wer] ſum killed, and ſindry perſones hurt and woundit; quhairin the Counſell of Scotland tuik ſuch ordour as materis wer pacifyed.

Upone the twenty-ane day of November 1661, his Majeſtie went to his Parliament of England, and thair preſentit him ſelff in his royall apperrell, and his croun upone his heid; at quhilk tyme his Parliament did condiſcend to grant to his Majeſtie, for his awin proper uſe, twelff hundreth thowſand pund ſterling per annum. And theſe who wer actuallie in airmes, ather aganes his deceiſt royall father, or aganes himſelff, are ordanit to remove thameſelff fra Lundoun the ſpace of twentie myles. Lykeas in the moneth of November and December, ſindry perſones quha wer upone the jury upone his Majeſteis fatheris death and murther, wer brocht to the bar in the Parliament Hous of Commounes, and put to executioun, being arreynged, convicted, and condempned to death; ſum heidit, hangit, and quartered, according to the qualitie of thair offence in that behalff.

The Kinges Majeſtie having ſtedfaſtlie reſolvit to promove the eſtait, power, and dignitie of Biſchops, and to remove all impedimentis contrary thairto; it thairfoir pleaſit the Lordis of Secreit Counſell in Scotland to give furth and emit this Act and proclamation following:

Ane Act of Counsell ordoring Presentatione of Ministers to be direct to Bischops.

Edinburgh, the 12 day of December 1661. Foralsmuch as by ane act of Privy Counsell of the dait the sext day of September last, his Majesties royall plesour to restoir the Church of this kingdome to its rycht governament by Bischops, as it wes by law befor the late trubles, during the regnne of his Majesties royall father and grandfather of blissed memory, and as it now standis sattled by law, wes maid known to all the subjectis of this kingdome by oppin proclamation at the Mercat Croces of all burroughs royall: And as it is statute by the first act of the twentie one Parliament of King James the Sext, that all presentationes to benefices sould be directed thaireftir to the Archebischop or Bischop of the dyoces within the boundis quhairof any vacand church lyeth; so that, since thair restitution to thair former digniteis, privilegis, and poweris settled upone thame by law and actis of Parliament, no Minister within this kingdome sould be admitted to ony benefice, bot upone presentationes, directed as said is; and yit, notwithstanding thairof, it is informed, that upone presentationes directit to Presbyteries, they do daylie proceid to admit ministeris to kirkes and benefices, albeit the Arche-

bischops and Bischops ar restored to thair digniteis, sum of thame already consecrated, and all of thame within a very schort tyme will be invested in thair rychtes and benefices, and impowered to receave presentationes, and grant admissiones thairupone: Thairfor, the Lordis of his Majesties Privy Counsell prohibites, and by these presentis discharges all patrones to direct any presentatioun to ony Presbytereis; as also, discharges all and sindry the Presbytereis within this kingdome, to proceid to the admission of ony minister to any benefice of kirk within thair respective boundis upone any such presentatiounes, as thai will be ansuerable; with certificatioun, that gif thai do utherwayis, the saidis presentatione and admission shall be voyd and null, as gif thai haid nevir bene granted; And ordanes these presentis to be prented, and publisched at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and uther places neidfull, that nane pretend ignorance.

Subt thus, Pet. Weddirburne, Cls. Sti. Concilij.

Prented by Evan Tylar, Prenter to the Kingis most excellent Majestie.

Weſtminſter, 15 December 1661. Now to returne to the Epiſcopall dignity of Scotland, it is formerlie recordit that Mr. James Scharp ſumtyme miniſter at Craill, thaireftir profeſſor of divinitie at St. Androis, Mr. Andro Fairfoull ſumtyme miniſter at Leith, thaireftir miniſter at Dunce, Mr. James Hamiltoun lait miniſter at Cambuſnethame, went up to Court upone the Fryday, the fyftene day of October laſt, to be conſecrat in thair ſeverall ſtatiounes eftir mentionat; bot it wes delayit (upone quhat occaſione the wryter knawis not) till the fyftene day of December 1661, being a Saboth day. At quhich tyme, by a commiſſioun from his Majeſtie, under the Great Seall of England, direct to the Biſchop of Lundoun and Lord Biſchop of Worcheſter, theſe thrie perſones abovenamed, and Mr. Robert Lichtoun primer of the College, wer all conſecrat to thair ſeverall offices and digniteis following; to witt, the ſaid Mr. James Scharp to the Archebiſchoprik of St. Androis, deſignned Lord Archebiſchop of St. Androis; the ſaid Mr. Andro Fairfoull, deſignned Andro Lord Biſchop of Glaſgow; and the ſaid Mr. James Hamiltoun, James Lord Biſchop of Galloway; and the ſaid Mr. Robert Lichtoun primour of the College of Edinburgh, Robert Lord Biſchop of Dumblayne, and Deane of his Majeſteis Chapell Royall of Scotland. This conſecration wes actit with great ſolempnitie, in preſence of many of the nobilitie and clergy of England, and many of the nobles of Scotland, being thair for the tyme attending his Majeſtie. This ordour of conſecratioun at Weſtminſter wes

done of neceſſitie, becaus thair wes no biſchop on lyff in Scotland, except onlie one, to wit, Mr. Thomas Sydeſerff, Biſchop of Galloway.—Eftir this conſecration, theſe new biſchops, with mony peeres of England and Scotland, wer feaſted in the new paroche yaird at Weſtminſter; eftir quhich, the Biſchops went all to the church and hard ane uther ſermond.

In December this yeir 1661, new horride plottis detectit, that hes bene plotting theſe mony monethis bypaſt by ſindry monſtrous plotteris that wer to rais a new rebellioun, as gif alredy thair haid not ben anewch of blood ſpilt, for quhich purpos they haid bound thameſelffis by ane oath of ſecrecy; for quhich a Committee of Lordis and Commounes wer appoyntit to ſit at Quhytehall for tryell thairof. Quhat ſal be fund by theſe of the Committee it ſal be notit heireftir; in the mean tyme, God ſave the King and all that Royall progenie.

To draw this yeir to ane end, it wald be rememberit quhat perſones of Privy Counſell and Seſſioun wer preferrit this yeir of God 1661. The names of the perſones of Secreit Counſell ar alredy ſet doun in this volume and Obſervatiounes for this yeir, as may be ſene in the preceding ſcheitis. Bot becaus ſum of the Lordis of Seſſioun wer knychtit eftir thai wer placed in that ſait, thairfoir it wald be recordit quha of thame wer knychtit, and quho not. Thair names followes;—Sir Johnne Gilmour of Craigmiller knycht, Sir [Alexander] Falconer of Halkertoun knycht, Sir Archibald Prymros of Cheſteris knycht, Sir James Lokhart of Ley knycht, Sir Johnne Skowgall of Quhytkirk knycht, Sir Archibald Sterling of Carden knycht, Sir George M'Keinzie of Tarbet knycht, Sir Robert Murray juſtice clerk, Sir James Foulles of Colingtoun knycht, Sir Robert Nairne of Strathurde, [Sir James M'Gill of Cranſtoun,] Sir Andro Aytoun of Kinglaſſie, Sir James Dalrumpill of Stair knycht. Theſe former 13 wer all knichted. As for the uther twa Lordis of Seſſioun, viz. Mr. Robert Burnet, and Mr. James Robertoun, they renuncit the ordour of knychthood; and, eftir the death of Mr. Robert Burnet, Mr. David Nevoy of Ridie wes preferrit to his place. All theſe foirnamed perſones wer able judicious men.

Nota.—It wald be rememberit alſo, quhat Noblemen wer preferrit to the heigh office of Chancellarie within theſe thrie ſcoir and twa yeiris,

being the tyme quhen the Recorder heirof did writt thefe former Obfervationes.[10]—Thair names are thefe; the Erle of Montrois, Lord Grahame and Mugdok, Chancellar in anno 1600; eftir him, the Erle of Dumfermling; eftir him, Chanceller Hay, callit the Vicount of Diplin; eftir him, the Archebifchop of St. Androis, callit Bifchop Spottifwod; thairefter, the Erle of Lowdoun; and now, this yeir 1661 and the yeir befoir, the office of Chancellarie wes put upone the Erle of Glencairne.

The names of the Thefaureris of Scotland, in that tyme, wer thefe;—the Pryour of Blantyre; the Erle of Caffiles; the Erle of Dumbar, principall Thefaurer, Sir Johnne Arnot, proveft of Edinburgh for the tyme, his depute; eftir him, the Erle of Mar, and the Lord Merchiftoun, and Sir Gedeon Murray, deputes; eftir him, the Erle of Mortoun, principall, and the Erle of Traquhair, his depute: thaireftir, the Erle of Traquair, Thefaurer principall, and under him twa under refaveris, viz. Sir Hendry Wardlaw, and Sir James Baillie. Eftir this, thair wer fyve Commiffioneris chofin for the Thefaurarie, viz. the Marques of Ergyll, quha is now forfalt, the Erle of Lowdoun chancellar, the Erle of Glencairne, the Erle of Crawfurd Lindfay, and Sir James Carmichaell Thefaurer depute. And now, the Erle of Crawfurd Lindfay is Thefaurer principall, and Williame Lord Bellenden, depute.[11]

The names of the perfones that wer Clerkis of Regifter thir 62 yeiris immediatlie laft bypaft;—to witt, Sir Johnne Skene of Curriehill knycht; Thomas Erle of Hadingtoun; Sir Alexander Hay of Monktoun knycht; Sir Johnne Hammiltoun of Makdalenes knycht; Sir George Hay of Kilfanes knycht, thaireftir Chancellar; Sir Johnne Hay of Baro, quha wes fumtyme proveft of Edinburgh, and toun clerk of Edinburgh befoir he

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[10] In the margin, Nicoll observes,—"The names of all these that wer Chancellaris thir 61 yeiris last past. Befoir wes Lord Thirlestane Chancellar, in anno 1584, also in my time, I being then a yong boy." John Lord Thirlestane was appointed Secretary of State, 18th May 1584; and Vice Chancellor, 31st May 1586. He died 3d October 1595; and John Earl of Montrose was appointed Chancellor 15th January 1598-9.

[11] Nicoll has afterwards added to this paragraph;—"Now, in anno 1663, the Erle of Rothes is maid great and heigh Thesaurer."

wes proveſt; Sir Alexander Gibſone of Durie knycht; Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun of Wariſtoun knycht; Sir Archibald Prymros of Cheſteris knycht.

The names of the Kinges Advocattis in the ſpace of theſe thrieſcoir and ane yeiris;—Sir Thomas Hammiltoun, quha thaireftir wes firſt created Erle of Melros, and thaireftir Erle of Hadingtoun; Sir Williame Oliphant; Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall; Sir Thomas Nicolſone; and now Sir Johnne Fletcher.

The names of the Clerkis of Seſſioun at this tyme 1662;—Sir Johnne Gibſoune of Alderſtoun, [John] Hay of Hayiſtoun, Robert Hammilton lait wryter to the Signet.

Secretaries in my tyme wer theſe;—the Lord Menmure of the name of Lindſay; L. Cockburne of Clerkingtoun; Secretar Elphingſtoun; eftir him, Sir Alexander Hay of Monktoun; eftir him, the Erle of Melros; eftir him, the Erle of Sterling and Sir Archibald Acheſoun conjunct ſecretaries; thaireftir, the Erle of Lothiane; and now this yeir 1661, the Erle of Lauderdaill.

The names of theſe perſones that did keip the Regiſteris and Seallis at this tyme;—Mr. Williame Birnet keipar of Theſaureris regiſter;—Maiſter Williame Scharp keipar of the Signet under my Lord Erle of Lauderdaill;—Sir James Prymros kepar of the Privy Seall under the Erle of Marſchall, under him in his abſens, Sir Johnne Foules of Ravilſtoun, and Andro Martene;—Mr. James Douglas, and under him James Craufurd, writer to the Privy Seall;—Sir James Cunynghame, and under him Johnne Cunynghame wryter, keipar of the Great Seall under the Erle of Glencairne chancellar.—The names of the Meſaris befoir the Privy Counſell ar theſe; Andro Dowglas, and Mr. Johnne Hendirſone.—The names of the Meſaris befoir the Lordis of Seſſione; Robert Hamiltoun, Andro Lytiljohnne, James Wallace, and Johnne Wachope.

The diſpoſition of the weather this yeir of God 1661; Januar, windie; Februar, windie and foull; Marche, foull, with ane eiſterly wind; Apryll, cold and froſtie, and abundance of wind and eiſterly rayne; Maij, foull weather till the 20 of that moneth; Junij, exceding pleaſant weather, and het; Julij, exceding het, fair, and warme weather; Auguſt, September,

and October, kyndlie harveſt; November and December boiſterous, ſtormie, and windie weather.

The names of the Commiſſioneris of Excequer;—the Erle of Glencairne, the Erle of Rothes, the Erle of Marſchell, the Erle of Lauderdaill, the Erle of Midletoun, Sir Johnne Gilmour preſident, [Sir Alexander] Falconer of Halkertoun, Sir Archibald Prymros of Cheſter clerk regiſter, Sir Johnne Fletcher advocat, Sir Robert Murray juſtice clerk, Sir James McGill, Sir James Lokhart of Ley, Sir Williame Fleyming, Sir Johnne Wachop of Nidrie, Mr. James Robertoun, William Scot of Airdrie, Mr. Robert Burnet advocat, thaireftir ane of the Lordis of Seſſioun. Fyve of thir foirnamed perſones ordanit to be quorum, haifand preſent with thame the Theſaurer principall, or depute.—Memberis of this Court ar thir; Sir Adame Blair, Johnne Campbell of Fordie, and Sir Johnne Strachane; Mr. Andro Oiſwell dictator.—Clerkis of Excequer ar theſe following; Mr. Patrik Broun preſenter of the Signatoures, Thomas Moncreiff, [James] Lindſay of Mont, James Thompſoun, Mr. Williame Birnet theſaurer clerk.—Meſaris ar theſe; Mr. Johnne Henderſone, and Andro Douglas.—Wryteris to the Great Seill ar theſe; firſt, Sir Williame Ker director of the Chancellarie; wryteris under him in that office, Johnne Acheſoun, and Mr. Robert Scot.

So endis this Yeir 1661.

God save the King.

Jo. Nicoll.

SUM CERTANE OBSERVATIONES FOR THE YEAR OF GOD 1662.

Upone the ſecound day of Januar 1662, thair wes ane Act emittit and proclamed, that ſuch commoditeis as are to be ſchiped and brocht in to Scotland ſall be onlie navigated by Scottis men duelling in Scotland, at leiſt the maiſter and thrie fourt pairtes of the marineris being ſuch, under the paynes contenit thairin. This Act ordaned to tak effect efter the firſt day of Marche nixttocum 1662.

Upone the nynt day of Januar 1662, thair wes ane new Act emittit by the Lordis of Secreit Counſell, diſchargeing all eccleſiaſticall meetingis in Synodis, Preſbyteries, or Seſſiones, untill they be autorized and ordored by the Archebiſchops and Biſchops upone thair entrie unto the governament of thair reſpective ſeas; quhich wes to be done ſpeedily. By quhich Act, and Proclamation following thairupon, all his Majeſteis ſubjectis, of quhatſumevir rank, qualitie, or degrie they be, to give all dew reverence and reſpect unto the Archebiſchops and Biſchops; and that all the nobilitie, gentrie, and burrois, ſchirreffis of ſchyres, ſtewartis of ſtewarteis, bailleis of regaliteis, magiſtrates of burghes, juſtices of peace, and utheris, public minifteris within thair reſpective boundis and juriſdictiones, at all tymes give all countenance, aſſiſtance, and incuragment to thame in diſcharge of thair office and ſervice to his Majeſtie in the Church: with certificatioun that gif any ſall preſume to reflect or expres ony diſreſpect to thair perſones, functioun, or autoritie, with quhich they ar inveſted, they ſalbe ſeveirlie and exemplarie puneiſt according to the nature and qualitie of thair offence; ordaning theſe premiſſes to be printed, and publiſched at

the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and uther places neidfull, that none pretend ignorance.

Upone the ſext day of Februar this yeir 1662, thair wes ane ſtrait Proclamation emittit for keiping of Lentrone, under certane great pecuniall paynes.

Thurſday, Januar 30, this day thair wes ane ſolemne faſt in England, alſweill by his Majeſtie, as by the Lordis and Comounes, in memorie of that horride murther of our ſoverane lord the Kinges Majeſteis father, Charles the Firſt, of evir bliſſed memorie. This faſt wes keiped in England.

The fourtene day of Februar 1662, ane Declaratioun and Proclamatioun emittit, declarand his Majeſteis pleaſure to prorogat the meeting of the Parliament (quhilk wes appoyntit to meit upone the 12 of Marche nixt,) to the 8 of Maij nixt to cum. Quhilk Proclamatioun wes ſolemnie actit at Edinburgh Croce, being richlie covered.

"A Table of the Lawis and Actis of Parliament of our moſt dreid Soverane Charles the Secound, haldin at Edinburgh the firſt day of Januar 1661, by Johnne Erle of Midletoun, Lord Cleremont and Fettircairne, his Majeſteis Commiſſioner for holding of the ſaid Parliament."[1]

. . . . . .

Among my Obſervationes maid in Anno 1661, mention is made of the Kinges Majeſteis matche and mariage with Dona Katherina, onlie dochter to the King of Portingall, quhais mariage wes ſolempnizat in Portingall in Auguſt, at leiſt in September, 1661. And thaireftir, in November following, his Majeſtie and his Quene and conſoirt, by Act and Proclamatioun ſolempnie actit, wer ordanit to be prayed for in all the Kirks and Congregatiounes of Scotland; quhilk wes reallie performit, to the great joy and contentment of all thair guid and loyall ſubjectis. Now it is demandit, quhat wer the Articles and conditiones agreyit upone betuix theſe potent and mychtie Kinges at this matche and mariage? We ar informit, that theſe Articles and propoſallis following wer in this maner;—The Embaſſadour of Portugall, in name of his maiſter the King of Portugall,

[1] This List "of 64 Actis in all," is printed in the various editions of the Acts of Parliament.

in the matche and mariage of his dochter Dona Katherina with the Kinges Majeſtie of Great Britane, wer theſe: Firſt, that the Kinges dochter of Portugall ſould be of the Proteſtant religion, as the King of England and Eſtaites thair do profes, according as the Church of England is now eſtableiſt; and that ſcho ſould bring along with hir no preiſt nor ſervandis bot ſex hand mayds, and ſum few pages of honour. Secondlie, as for ſoumes of money to be demandit in name of tocher good, it wes referrit to the Kingis Majeſtie of Great Britane, to be anſuerit and payit upone billis of exchaynge at Pareis, Amſterdame, Holand, Germany, and Lundoun. Thridlie, the King of Portungall and his Eſtaites of Parliament is content to rander up preſently the juſt and equall half of his gold and ſilver mynes in the Weſt Indianes to the King of Great Britane; and for the better performance heirof, the King of Portungall and his Eſtaites ar willing and ar obliſt to delyver up to his Majeſtie of Great Britane two cheiff ſink portis in Portungall, for harboring of the King of Great Britane his ſchips; and the two ſink portis to belong to his Majeſtie of Great Britane in all tyme cuming eftir the mariage, for victualing and proviſioun of the King of Great Britanes ſchips, upone the King of Portungallis charges of all neceſſaris quhairof the Kingis Majeſteis ſchips ſall ſtand in neid of in going ſouth to the Weſt Inges, and in cuming bak to the north hamewart to England. Fourtlie, the King of Portungall, having onlie ane ſone and ane dochter, he is content with conſent of his Eſtaites, that gif it ſall pleis God to call his ſone, being now ſeiklie, not having chyldrene to ſucceid to the croun of Portungall, that the ſamin croun of Portungall ſall apertene to the Kings Majeſtie of Britane and his ſucceſſouris Kinges of Britane for evir.

Report come now in Februar, that our navy for hamebringing of our Quene, Donna Katherina, wer ſaiflie arryvit at Liſbone in this moneth of Februar 1662; utheris report, upone the 26 of Januar preceeding.

This moneth of Februar 1662, and the moneth of Januar preceiding, wer full of ſtormes and tempeſtes throw all pairtes of Europ, and almoiſt all pairtes of the world, as wes repoirtit; by quhich tempeſtis numerous ſchips did periſche, alſweill Turkes as Chriſtianes.

Item, upon the 13 of Februar 1662, that day being Sant Vallantynes evin, Elizabeth Quene of Bohemia departed this lyff at Lundon, ſcho being the onlie dochter of King James the Sext of Great Britane, France, and Yreland, &c.

The Kinges Majeſteis fleit bound to Portugall, for bringing home his royall conſort to England, come ſaif to ancker at Liſbone the 26 Januar, and wer honorablie reſavit. Thrie leagues togidder all the caſtellis, fortes, bulwarkis, and citideallis, ſaluted thame with thrie ſeverall diſcharges from thair cannoun; the lyke wes done by all or moſt pairt of the ſchippes and portes upone the river of Tagu; and on both ſydes of Eſſec, [by] the Braſill fleet, quho wer overjoyed to carey thir newes to thair cuntriemen thair. The morrow thaireftir, being the 27 of that inſtant, a hous wes aſſignned to reſave Montague, Colonell Talbot, and the reſt of his Majeſteis ſervandis. On Tyſday 28, Mr. Montague haid acces and audience. On Weddinſday, Colonell Talbot haid the lyke. No day paſt without ſignall expreſſiones from hir Majeſtie, ſtanding on the richt hand of the Quene Regent, to the new arryved Inglifches. The King of Portugall wes at this tyme 30 myles af, hunting the wyld boar. The letters from Tangeir to the merchandis of Liſbon ſay, that Tangier wes certanlie delyvered to the Erle of Sandwich; and that Sir Richard Stayner haid the command thair of fyve hundreth ſeamen till the arryvell of the Erle of Peterborogh. They have gevin the ſtreetes, poſtes, and gaites new names, as of King, Quene, Duke of York, Montague, Lawſone, Stayner, &c.

10 Februar 1662, by letteris we ar advertiſed, that his Majeſteis forces paſſed from Tangier, quhich by that tyme thai wer poſſeſſed of. It is reportit to be a place of ſuch concernment as all the world will envy the Engliſche for the enjoyment of it. Thair is no quhair ane moir fruitfull ſoill for corne, and will be ſoone maid the plentifull place for wyne, currantis, raiſines, and oyle, gif it be planted; and thair may be ſalt pannes maid to ſupley all Chriſtianedome with ſalt. The feildis are repleniſched with dait trees and abundance of uther excellent fruites, and affoord plenty of oake and uther timber for building of ſchips.

18 Februar 1662. That day at Haryfoord began a moſt violent ſtorme

of rayne mixt with lichtning, continuing about two houres; eftir quhich followit ſuch ane impetuous tempeſt of wind, that the lyke wes not knawin in theſe pairtes: it continued about ten houres. Thair wes ſkarce ſaiftie within or without dures. Thair wes not a church nor hous in that citie bot reſavit a conſiderable loſs. Sindry duelling houſes and bernis wer blown doun, thair beſtiall deſtroyed and killed in thame. The heigh wayis ar ſo full of fallin treyis that travelleris can hardlie pas.

The boyſterous windis at this tyme continues many weekis togidder, quhairin many ſchips at ſea wer loiſt; among quhich ellevin ſchips of Algier men of war, beſyde ſeverall pryzes, wer loiſt.

At this ſpring, thair wes great mortalitie in Scotland; and among utheris that wer removed from this lyff, wes Sir Andro Gilmour, that noble ſpirite and excellent lawer, a famous and pleaſant orator, quha for his judgement in the lawis wes preferrit by his Majeſtie to be knichted a knicht baronet, and in a way to be farder advanced, gif he haid leaved. He departed this lyff, to the great greaff of many in this kingdome, upone Fryday the 14 day of Marche 1662, being of the aige of 42 yeiris; and wes honorablie bureyed upone Tyſday thaireftir, the 18 day of the ſaid moneth of Marche 1662. His funerallis wes ſolempnizat with ane extraordiner number of murneris.

Lykewyſe, upone Settirday the 15 day of the ſamyn moneth of Marche, the Erle of Loudoun, lait Chanceller of Scotland, depairtit this lyff within the toun of Edinburgh; and wes careyed af the toun, and buryed in the Weſt cuntrey among his freindis.

Memorandum.—That upone the 9 day of Januar laſt 1662, ane Act, and proclamation following thairon, iſchued out by the Kinges appoyntment, that all reſpect and reverence ſould be gevin to Biſchops; ordaning all and ſindry ſchirreffis, bailleis of baillereis and regaliteis, proveſt and bailleis of burrowis, juſtices of peace, and all utheris berand office within this kingdome, ſould ſie this Act put in executioun. And now, the Archbiſchop of St. Androis, the Archebiſchope of Glaſgow, and the Biſchop of Galloway, being upone thair jurney toward Scotland, and haiffing cum doun from Court the lenth of Berwick, a great number of the nobilitie,

barones, gentillmen, burgeſſis, in and about Edinburgh, raid out to meit thame, ſum to Cokburneſpeth, utheris to Hadingtoun, and many at Muſſilburgh; and with all reverence and reſpect reſavit and imbraced thame in great pomp and grandour, with ſound of trumpet, and all uther courteſeis requiſite.—This done on Tyſday the 8 day of Apryll 1662.

At this tyme, and ſindry yeiris befoir, the taverneris of this kingdome haid learned the airt of ſophiſticatioun of all ſoirtes of wyne, ſuch as Sek, Frenſche wyne, and utheris of that kind, and to corrupt the ſamin with brinſtone, milk, and uther ingredientis, quhilk procured the death and ſeiknes of many. Thairfoir the Lordis of Secreit Counſell, by ane Act and proclamatioun, gevin out and proclamed on Fryday the ellevint day of Apryll 1662, diſchargit the compoſitioun and mixture of all ſoirtis of wynes, under the payne of confiſcatioun of theſe ſoirtes of wynes, bot alſo, of all utheris thair wynes, and puniſchement of thair perſones and guidis.

The ſame day, ane uther Proclamatioun emittit, declairand, how that this kingdome wes plaiſtered [peſtered?] with numberis of witches, and in all quarteris of this kingdome; and of ſindry commiſſiones craved to put thame to tryell; all quhich commiſſiones war appoyntit to be granted, upone teſtificatioun of thair confeſſioun, under the hand of the ſchirreffis, bailleis, &c. and uther judges of the land.

22 Aprill 1662. The Erle of Northhamptoun came heir to Edinburgh to viſite his freindis and allys within this kingdome; namelie the Countes of Nithſdaill, to quhome he had neir relatioun.

Ane young man brint on the Caſtelhill of Edinburgh, upone the 23 of Apryll the ſaid yeir 1662, for beſtialitie with a number of beaſtis, ky and meiris, not to be recordit.

16 Apryll 1662. Theſe 3 rigicides, John Barkſteid, Johnne Ockey, and Myles Corbet, wer condempnit to be careyed upone a hurdle to Tyburne, and thair hangit by the nek till thai wer halff deid, and than cut doun, thair bowellis takin out, and brint befoir thair faces, thair heidis cut af from thair bodyes, quarterit, and thair heidis and bodyes diſpoſit at his Majeſteis pleſure, for acting with the Uſurper aganes the King.

In Apryll, the doytis cryed doun, twa of thame to ane Scottis turnour

The Scottis Parliament being upone the 14 day of Februar laſt 1662 adjorned to the aucht day of Maij nixt thaireftir, in reſpect of his Majeſteis great effaires; for halding of the quhilk Parliament, the Erle of Middletoun, his Majeſteis great Commiſſioner, come doun to the palice of Halyrudhous upone Sonday morning about thrie of the knok, being the fourt of Maij; quhair he reſtit that day eftir his jurney till the morne thaireftir, being Monday; and at his denner thair wes much muſick maid, haiffing fyve trumpettis ſounding, fyve violes and 2 baſe violes playing, a kettill drum on horſbak, and the leiff gaird on thair hors ryding for honour and credite of the Commiſſioner.

On Weddinſday thaireftir, being the ſevint day of Maij, wes the day appoyntit for conſecration of the Biſchops, quhilk wes long luikit for; bot could not be effectuat, untill his Majeſteis Commiſſioner come fra Court to countenance that work; and being now cum, all preparatioun wes maid for honoring that actioun. All the nobles, gentrie, and utheris that wer heir for the tyme, and the Toun of Edinburgh, with thair counſell and officeris in thair beſt apperell, wer reddie to contribute thair beſt endevores for his Majeſteis honor, and reſpect to the Biſchops. The church of Halyrudhous being prepared and maid redy for thair conſecratioun, numberis of pepill wer convenit, bot nane enterit the church bot ſuch as haid paſportis. The 2 Archebiſchops went to the church in throw the Abay, clothed in thair quhyte ſurplechis under thair blak gownes except thair ſleves, quhich wer all of thame quhyte of diligat cambrige or land. All the inferiour Biſchops wer conſecrat, nane abſent except thrie, quha ar to be heir with diligence. Theſe that wer conſecratouris wer the two Archebiſchops and Mr. James Hammiltoun now Biſchop of Galloway, quha ordered that buffines very handſumlie and decentlie. Befoir the conſecratione, thair wes a ſermond maid be ane Mr. James Gordoun, miniſter at Drumbleat, in the north, quhois text wes the fourt chaptour of the ſecound epiſtle to the Corinthianes, fyft vers.; quhairin he actit his pairt very learnedlie, and held out the faltis of thair prediceſſouris that maid thame to fall, deſyring thame not to encroache upone the nobilitie, bot to keip thameſelffis ſober, and not to exceid the boundis of thair functioun;—and

much moir to this purpos. The Archebiſchop of St. Androis ſat thair covered with his epiſcopall cap, or four nukit bonat. All that wes ſaid by the Biſchop at the conſecratioun wes red af ane buik, and thair prayeris lykewyſe wes red. The firſt prayer wes the Lordis prayer, and ſum ſchoirt prayer or exhortatioun eftir that; nixt, wes the Beleiff red, and ſum lytill exhortatioun eftir it; thridlie, the Ten Commandis red, and eftir it ſum few wordis of exhortatioun;—much moir to this purpos, not neceſſar to be writtin. Eftir this conſecratioun of 7 Biſchops, thair being thrie abſent, (and twa of thame af the kingdome,) viz. the Biſchop of Orknay, the Biſchop of Edinburgh, and the Biſchop of Abirdene; they come not to Edinburgh till the 24 of Maij, and ſo thair conſecratioun did continue till the [firſt] day of Junij thaireftir.

Upone the aucht day of Maij 1662, the Scottis Parliament met, and at thair meeting the thrie honores of this kingdome, viz. the Croun, Scheptour, and Sword wer brocht from the Caſtell to that heigh court of Parliament; and, at thair douncuming fra the Caſtell, the cannounes wer lowſit and diſçhargit. Eftir thair meeting, thair wes ane ſermound taght be Mr. George Halyburtoun miniſter at Peerth, now Biſchop of Dunkell, quhilk indured the ſpace of 2 houres and moir. The firſt Act of that Parliament wes the reſtitutioun of thame to the former digniteis belonging to theſe heigh places of the Church and Eſtait; quha wer all of thame ſent for to that heich court of Parliament; quha, in obedience of theſe ordouris, being all convenit in the Biſchop of St. Androis hous, neir to the Neddir Bow, come up all in thair gownis, and come to the Parliament, quha wer reſavit with much honour, and placed according to thair ſeverall degreis; being convoyit fra the Archebiſchop of Sant Androis hous with 2 erles, viz. the Erle of Kellie and the Erle of Weymis, and the 2 Archebiſchops in the midſt betuix the 2 Erles, beſyde much uther companyes of the Proveſt, bailleis, and counſell of Edinburgh, with barones, gentillmen, and utheris in great number. The haill Biſchops come to the Parliament all in thair gownis; and eftir thair reſait of the Parliamentis will, and declaratioun of thair reſtitutioun to thair places, the Parliament diſſolvit, and wes adjorned to Tyſday following; and at thair outcuming they all went doun in company

with his Majeſteis Commiſſioner to denner, all of thame on fute, in this maner, viz. ſex maiſſeris going befoir with thair maiſes in thair handis elevat; eftir thame thrie gentillmen iſcheris, quhairof ane for the Commiſſioner, ane uther for the Chancellar, and the thrid for the Archebiſchop of St. Androis; eftir thame, immediatlie befoir the Commiſſioner and Chancellar, went the careyar of the purs; all of thame bair heidit; thaireftir followit the Kinges Commiſſioner, with the Chancellar, and two noblemen on his rycht hand, and upone his left hand went the Biſchop of St. Androis and Archebiſchop of Glaſgow, with thair gownis upone thame; eftir thame, went ſindry nobles with inferiour biſchops, all of thame in thair gounis undiſcovered. This firſt day of the Parliament thair wes ane act maid in Parliament in favoris of thir prelattis and thair ſucceſſouris, ratifeying thair creatioun and promotioun, altho without conſent of Deane and Chaptour, conforme to former cuſtome, and alledgit uſe and wont, quhairanent his Majeſtie and the Eſtaites of Parliament hath diſpenſit for evir.

This day alſo, being the firſt day of the Parliament, Lievtenant Generall David Leſlie wes inſtallit and creatit ane of the Lordis of Parliament, and being preſent, gave his faith and oath of alledgeance.

The Kinges Majeſtie having now reſolvit to ſend ten thowſand men to Portugall, all the citidaillis quhairin the Engliſche ſodgeris wer quarterit wer now emptyed, and all of thame removed and ſchippit at Leith for Portugall, upone the fyftene, ſextene, and ſevintene dayis of Maij 1662; ſo that Scotland wes fred of theſe Inglis ſodgeris eftir many yeiris reſidence in this kingdome; and thair wes none in airmes in all Scotland, ather native or ſtranger, except the leiff gaird for his Majeſteis uſe and weill of his ſubjectis.

Eftir long attendance on the Quenes Majeſteis incuming from Portugall to England to hir huſband King Charles, it pleaſed the Lord to ſend hir to England, quhair ſcho ſaiflie landit at Portiſmouth, upone Weddinſday the fourtene day of Maij 1662. No ſooner report thairof cumming heir to Scotland, and firſt to Edinburgh, upone the 20 day of the ſame moneth of Maij, bot all preparatioun wes maid for hir ſalutatioun, by

ringing of bellis, touking of drumes, founding of trumpettis, fetting out bailfyres, marching throw thair ftreitis in airmes, with thair difplayit cullouris, the Caftell of Edinburgh difchargeing all thair cannounes, [and] thrie feverall tymes gave thair voleyis, ilk volie haiffing 17 fchot. The Croce of Edinburgh being covered, the wyne rynning doun the ftreit thairfra, and ane table being covered neir to the Croce with defeart, the Magiftrates and Counfell being thair, gave all takines of joy for hir Majefteis faiff arryvall. In this thair wes nothing laiking to ordor that folempnitie.

The lyke, and much moir, wes actit in Edinburgh, upone Thurfday the 29 day of Maij 1662, in commemoratioun of his Majefteis hapy reftauratioun to the peceable governament of his thrie kingdomes; and for obedience to the lait Act of Parliament ordaning the 29 day of Maij, being a commemoration of his Majefteis birth day, to be fet a pairt as ane holie day to the Lord, and that in all churches of the kingdome, it be imployed in public prayeris, preaching, thankifgeving, and prais to God, for fo tranfcendent mercyes; and that all tredis, merchandice, work, handiework, and uther ordinarie imploymentis, fould be forborne; and the remaning pairt of the day fpent in fuch lauchfull divertifmentis as ar futable to fo folemne ane occafioun. This act and ordinance wes folemnie keipit in all the tounes of Scotland with much joy and contentment.

The day preceding, viz. the 28 of Maij 1662, fex minifteris wer committit to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh priffoneris, for not fubfcryving the oath of alledgeance, with the qualificatioun ordorit thairin: bot wer content to fubfcryve the fame with fuch uther qualificatiounes; quhairwith the Eftaites of Parliament not being fatisfeit, wer thaireftir committit to priffon. Thair wer uther thrie minifteris quha refuifed to fubfcryve; upone requeift of certane freindis, a day wes given them to advyfe.

At the ratificatione of Epifcopacy, and reftoiring thame to thair honores, digniteis, and offices, lytill oppofitione wes maid, except fum Lordis of erectione, and David Leflie, newlie admittit a temporall Lord, quha having hard him difafent, did lagh and fmyll at his refuifall, having refavit fuch lait favouris from his Majeftie, and mony obligatiounes to ty him to the Kingis Majefteis obedience and lauchfull courfes, did refuis to vote in

favoures of the biſchops, and maid many of the memberis of Parliament to lagh and jeeſt. This David Leſlie perceaving thame to lagh, did publictlie ſay, That he ſaw the day that thai durſt not lagh at him.

Upone Weddinſday the 21 day of Maij 1662 yeiris, his Majeſtie, with Dona Katherina, the infanta of Portugall, wer publictlie maryed by Gilbert Biſchop of Lundoun, deane of his Majeſteis chapell royall, in preſence of the Peeres and reſt of all the Royall court that wer preſent for the tyme at Portiſmouth. It wes unable to expres the height of that joy receaved by both the Court and cuntrey at that happy ſolempnitie; quhich wes amplie teſtifyed by loud acclamationes of all ſoirtes of pepill, alſweill as by that thunder and ſmoak of great gunes, both in the toun and from the fleet rydand in the Raid.

Upone the fourt day of Junij 1662, Sir James Dundas of Arneſtoun knycht wes reſavit, ſworne, and admittit ordinar Lord of Seſſioun; ane very able judicious man.

The Kinges Majeſteis Commiſſioner and Eſtaites of Parliament having reſavit ſure informatioun that the Lord Lorne, now at the court of Lundoun, haid both ſpokin ſum baſe ſpeechis and haid alſo writtin aganes the procedingis of this honorable Parliament now ſitting at Edinburgh; and eftir ſure tryell of the buſſines, they fand in effect his ſpeechis and actiounes treaſonable: and thairfor the eſtaites of Parliament without delay, upone the 24 of Junij, ſent up informatioun to his Majeſtie of the buſſines, with thair deſyre to his Majeſtie, that the ſaid Lord Lorne ſould be preſentlie ſecured and ſent doun heir to the Parliament, to abyde his tryellis. The Kinges Majeſtie wes pleaſit to grant the Parliament thair deſyre; and thairfoir cauſit him find my Lord Lawderdaill baill for him, that he ſould compeir at the Parliament at Edinburgh, now preſentlie ſitting at Edinburgh, upone the [27] day of Julij nixt thaireftir, thair to abyde his tryell.

Eftir the Quenes Majeſteis arryvell in England, we ar informed, that thair is a ſatled peace eſtabliſched betuix our Soverane Lord the Kinges Majeſtie of Great Britane, France, and Yreland, &c., and the citie and kingdome of Algeir and the territoreis thairof, concludit betuix Sir Johnne Lawſoun, his Majeſteis admirall at ſea, and the Baſſa Duan, governour of

Algeir and dominiounes thairto belonging, and the ſubjectis for ather pairtie, upone the 23 day of Apryll 1662. Quhairupone thair wer lairge Articles drawn up, ſealed, and ſubſcryvit, quhilkis Articles for breviteis caus I omit, becaus thai ar prented "cum privilegio," and ar to be ſold oppinlie in the ſtreitis and in the ſtationeris chops.

The Portugall Voyage.

The Kingdome of Portugall being possest a long tyme by the Spanzard, being unjustlie usurped by him, at lenth, within these 25 yeiris, wes regayned by thair native King. It wes the cair of Quene Regent, our Quenes mother, callit Dona Katherina, to mache hir awin onlie dochter to [the] King of England, [and] dispatched hir embassadour thair to England for that effect; quhilk haiffing takin effect, wes publisched throw all Christendome. The matche is compleitted, thair hartis joyned befoir thair handis. The schip royall with many schips ar sent to Portugall to attend hir convoy; the Erle of Sandwich is supreme agent, and Montague generall of the sea, with a numerous trayne dazeling the eyis of Portugall and Spayne, quhais glory wes admired, to attend the landing of these schips. Montague went with his schips and fleit to Angeir; quhilk he subdewit, and maid thame condiscend to Articles of subjection and freindschip, to the glory of England. The effaires of stait and ceremony of mariage being past, the King and both Quenes, with all thair glorious trayne, resave his Excellence the Erle of Sandwich, and he from thame receavis hir sacred Majestie, so riche, so splendid, that men mycht haif told rokis of dyamondis and mynes of gold; quhair his Excellence the Erle haiffing remayned a reasonable space, it wes concludit that the two Quenes sould tak thair leave ane of another. At thair leave taking such amazement filled the court, thair cariage wes moir then masculine, no tear from ather, nevirtheles in a sad comelines; this so solemplie acted that both lordis and ladyis did supplie that want, paying a tribute to thame bot in teares.

23 of Apryll, being St. George day, the Quenes Majestie schipped. This day wes appoyntit and allotit to tak possessione of the sea. The pepill thronged to sie our great Quenes Majestie, thair houses and windois, vast pilloris, and uther publict places, wer arayed and imbroydered with velwetis, damask, silk, and clothes of gold, all thair streitis adorned, all in riche furnitour, as can not be named. The King in effigie, (to wit, the Erle of Sandwich, his Excellence,) with all his royall trayne, conducted the Infanta to the sea; quhair our gracious King Charles mycht be sene, in effigies, in the streitis of Lisbon triumphing, he was in his princelie portrature, and scho both in persone and effigies. His Excellence with the Quene came to the sea, and to the Kinges gallerie, a glorious rowme, barges and boates wer numberles, quhich stood to brydill up the raging of the fluid, and mak a royall passage for the Quene, with dukes, marquesis, erles, lordis, ladyes, and such a trayne quhich blinded the eyes of the beholderis. Hir royall cabin, and hir stait roume adorned with gold, and lyned with velwot throw; the cuscheons, stuiles, and chyres, and cloathes of stait, all of thame of the same mater and valour.

The bed maid for hir Majesteis repose, for cullour, cost, craft, and candoir, may compare with any in the world. Windoes with tafteis and damask, hung with costlie carpettis, regiounes of perfumes, cloudes of incens in every roume. Scho wes welcumed at sea with cannounes and culveringes, lightninges and thunder from every schip, quhilk proclamed the welcum of our royall bryde; such thunder boltis, and such granadois did flie, that the inhabitantis of the land for many myles, wer amazed and surprysed. The sea semed to be all on fyre, and all the pepill came to sie the flame, each schip having a glorious lamp.

Befoir thai hoysit saill the King came doun to sea in his royall bairge with his harmonyous trayne to visite his sister, and to sing hir fairweill; quhilk wes done, to the admiratione of many, in severall sonetis of musik and artificiall notes, to the quinticence of delyte, and laid charmes on men, and wemene, and beastes that heard it; and this done at nycht, bot the aprocheing dayis and nychtes did silence the musik, and sent the King away. Leaving the native soyll of Portugall, thair wer diluge of sorowis at thair pairting. They haid fair wind and weather a pairt of the first day, bot thaireftir stormie and blastie wethir, the vawes [waves] did ryse and the schips tuik in sea with Euroclidon wind, that thair schips wer raised so high and vast, as they seemed to be the very montanes of the moone. The day and the nyght presented nothing to the sight bot horror. In this storme sum had thair maynesailles, sum thair top sailles torne. In thair voyage thair wes ane great quhaill, quhich rowed about the schip playing and sporting as thai sailled. This storme continued xiij dayis. In all this storme the Quenes Majestie loist not hir noble curage, disdaning all dangeris, and over luiking all harmes till scho be ludgit in our soverane Lordis airmes.

Eftir this appeired gentill and myld weather. 'Amayne for England' the sailleris cryes, and did besteir thameselffis to improve thair utermost skill to observe the weather and wind, restles and labouring till thai laid thair anchoris in Thaymes, and began to sing,

Lower your top sailles, Dutcheman, strek amaine,
Doun with your flags, proud Holander and Spayne.
Lat no bold Frenscheman dar to cum too neir,
That Englische flags or ensignes can descry;
Lat all your severall squadrones homage pay
To the great Lord and Lady of the sea,
To Englandis Monarch still: now, to his Quene
Let not the thoghtis of Ruben intervene.

The Charles had fourscoir and aucht pece of ordinance of bras, hir insyde and outsyde overlayd and richlie trimmed with burnisched gold, hir silken flags fleying in the air, with honour, hir rough and aiken sydes lyned with velwot.

So that it is heirby evident, that our navie, for the Quenes Majesteis hamebringing fra Portugall to England, arryved at Lisbone in Februar 1662; and returned to England, and arryved at Portismouth upone the 14 day of Maij nixt thairefter following.

GOD SAVE THE KING AND QUENE.

The Lord Lorne being writtin for to Court to cum doun to the Parliament of Scotland, to abyde thair tryell for ſum faltis committit be him, and for wryting ſum letters under his awin hand to thair reproache; it wes ordored that he ſould apeir befoir the Parliament, and to find cautioun for his perſonall comperance; quhilk he did, and fand the Erle of Lauderdaill cautioner for him to that effect. Lykeas for obedience of the ordour of the Parliament, and for releiff of the Erle of Lauderdaillis cautionrie, he come doun to Edinburgh upone the 17 day of Julij 1662, and immediatlie thaireftir he was chargit to apeir befoir the Eſtaites of Parliament that ſame day in the eftir nune; quhilk he did, and, eftir a lytill ſpeech maid thair, he was committit priſſoner to the caſtell of Edinburgh.

The Kinges Majeſtie haiffing reſpect to his leiff gaird, it pleaſed his Majeſtie to caus cloath thair trumpettouris and maiſter of the kettill drum in very rich apperrell, and thair flagis very coſtlie, with riche coveringis of cramſie velwet to thair kettill drumes.—This done in Julij 1662.

Upone the 24 day of Julij, being Thurſday, 1662, that noble Prince Charles, now Duke of Lenox and Richmond, Erle of Marche and Darnelie, Lord Torboltoun, Methven, and St. Androis, &c. great chalmerlane, and admirall of Scotland, come doun from the Court of Lundoun to the Abay of Halyrudhous. In his cuming doun to Scotland, this noble prince wes met mony myles from Edinburgh, with the Erle of Midletoun, his Majeſteis commiſſioner for the Scottis Parliament, and haill nobles of Scotland being heir at Edinburgh for the tyme, quha raid out and met him a great ſpace af Edinburgh, haifing aucht or nyne trumpettis ſounding, and the kettill drum towking befoir thame. He was alſo ſaluted and welcumed by the haill goundis [guns] of the Caſtell at his incuming to the Abay; haiffing reſpect to that ancient hous and royall familie from quhome this noble Prince haid his diſcent.

Followes ane Act of Parliament maid upone the 24 day of Junij, and proclaimed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh upone the 23 of Julij nixt thaireftir, intitulat, "Act for Preſervation of his Majeſteis Perſone, Authoritie, and Governament."

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And accordinglie wes publiſched and proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh upone the 24 day of Julij 1662.[2]

It is formerlie obſervit, in my former Obſervationes in anno 1646, how that Mr. Alexander Hendirſone, miniſter at Edinburgh, a learned and pious man, depairtit this lyff upone the 18 day of Auguſt 1646. Eftir quhais death thair wes ane monument or ſepulcher erectit with ane pyramite abone the ſepulcher, to his honor and commendatioun, bot withall, a relatioun to the League and Covenant, ingraven in great letters hewin out of ſtone; quhilkis letters wer all hewit doun and blottit out by ordour of the Eſtaites of Parliament now ſitting in Edinburgh in Junij 1662.

Memorandum.—That in this moneth of Junij 1662, the Laird of [Arniſton] wes admittit Lord of Seſſioun.

Among many alterationes and chaynges of the tyme, it is now ſene that the ancient hous and familie of Ergyll is broght very low, the father, the firſt Marques of that familie, being forfalt and execute to death, as is declairit in the awin place; and his ſone, the Lord Lorne, being now at this tyme impriſſoned for treaſonable faltis, as wes alledgit, committit be him aganes the Eſtaites of Parliament. The hous of Huntlie, quhilk wes forfalt in the perſone of George Marques of Huntlie, in the moneth of Marche 1645, and thaireftir execute upone the 22 day of Marche 1649, began now to ſpring, being at this Parliament reſtoirit to his eſtait; quho, being ane young youth, come over to the Parliament now ſittand at Edinburgh, honorablie backit with his freindis, and raid up the ſtreitis of Edinburgh in great grandor, accompanyed with a very conſiderable trayne both of kotches and horsmen, upone the twenty aucht day of Julij 1662.

Upone the laſt day of Julij 1662, being Thurſday, the Duke of Lenox tuik his place in the Parliament of Scotland, and gave his oath of alledgeance, &c.; and wes adjornet to that day aucht dayis the ſevint of Auguſt nixt thaireftir This Parliament did ſitt long doing lytill. The reaſone was, that thair commiſſioner Sir [George] Mackenzie of Tarbet, ane

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[2] Printed in the Acts of Parliament vol. vii. p. 377; and by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 54. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 263.

of the Lordis of Seſſioun, and ane of the memberis of Parliament, wes ſent up to the Court of England with ſum Articles to his Majeſtie in the beginning of Junij, to be advyſed, and broght doun his Majeſteis anſuer to the Parliament; quhilk could not be ſo tymouſlie anſuered as wes expectit, be reſſone of his Majeſteis uther wechtie effaires. So the effaires of the Parliament went on the moir ſlowlie.

At this tyme, ſindry of the miniſtrie come in to the Archbiſchops and Biſchops, and ſubmitted thameſelffis to thame, and to thair ordoris, and gave thair oathes to thame as thair Ordinaris, and reſavit new preſentationes from thame, conforme to the Act of Parliament. Utheris of the miniſtrie refuiſed to give obedience, and thairfoir war convenit befoir the Parliament and Lordis of the Articles, and for thair diſſobedience wer ſuſpendit, ſilenced, and impriſſoned.

Farder, thair wes ane Act of Parliament maid, intitulat, "Act concerning ſuch Benefices and ſtipendis as hath bene poſſeſſed without Preſentatioun from the lauchfull Patrones."(3)

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Thair wes alſo ane uther Act, daittit at Edinburgh the 24 day of Junij 1662, intitulat, "Act concerning Maiſteris of Univerſiteis, Miniſteris, &c."(4)

. . . . . .

At this tyme alſo, it was his Majeſteis pleaſure to add to his Majeſteis leiff gaird thrie companyes of fute, under the command of .

Lykewyſe, all the firſt dayis of Auguſt yeirlie wer ſolemnie rememberit ſince his Majeſteis reſtauratioun to his governament, in memorie of that heigh treaſone committit by the Erle of Gowrie and his brother the Maiſter, upone the fyft day of Auguſt 1600, aganes his Majeſteis grandfather King James the Sext in the toun of St. Johnneſtoun, by ringing of bellis, touking of drumes, ſetting out of bonfyres, dancing thairabout, diſchargeing

(3) This Act, dated "At Edinburgh the ellevint day of Junij 1662," is printed in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 376; and by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 55. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 265.

(4) Printed in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 379; and by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 55. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 266.

of cannones, and uſing all uther takines of joy and mirth for his ſaiftie and delyverie.

Siclyke this kingdome of Scotland, being now fred of that crowell bondage quhairin thai lay thir many yeiris paſt, and his Majeſteis reſtauratione to the exerciſe of royall governament, did ſo overjoy the pepill of Scotland that, not onlie thair countenance and apperell, bot alſo thair cariage and voling ſpirites, wer admirable. Nothing could mak thame ſorrowfull, nor thair ſpirites to faill, notwithſtanding of the great povertie of the land, and the havy burdinges layd upone thame by excyſe, and of the fourtie thowſand pund per annum payable to his Majeſtie, and twelff thowſand pund ſterling toward the making up of a ſtok to the Lordis of Seſſione, quhairof the annuell rent is to be imployed for thair uſe, by and attour thair former feyis and proviſione, quhilk wes comptit too lytill. All theſe did not greave thame quhen they conſidderit his Majeſties friedome and thair awin.

As alſo, at this tyme, thair wer four fayres in the yeir grantit to the Lord of Corſtorphyn, to be haldin at Corſtorphyn four ſeverall tymes in the yeir.

Farder, at this tyme, to wit, in Julij and in Auguſt 1662, thair wer ſindrie commedeis actit, playing, and dancing, at the Croce of Edinburgh, and at the Neddirbow, and in the Cannogait, upone towis, done by ſtrangeris; for quhich, and for droges ſauld be thame, thai reſavit much money, and for dancing and volting upone a tow to the admiration of many.

Lykewyſe, upone the fyft day of Auguſt 1662, Mr. James Hammiltone, Mr. George Huchefoun, and Maiſter Johnne Smith, thrie of the miniſteris of Edinburgh, wer ſilenced and depoſit by ordor of the Eſtaites of Parliament, for not geving obedience to the Biſchops. And as for the reſt of the miniſteris of Edinburgh, it wes intimat to thame, that thai ſould incur the lyke cenſure and puniſchement gif thai did not ſubmitt to thair ordiner the Biſchop of Edinburgh.

At this tyme alſo, viz. in the monethis of Julij, Auguſt, and September, ſindrie ſtrangeris reſoirted to this kingdome, ſuch as Germanes, Ponteous and utheris, quha actit commedeis, erectit ſtages at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh and uther pairtes of the citie, haveand his Majeſteis warrand to that effect, and gave out thameſelffis to be phyſicianes, and gave to ſin-

dry of the pepill recipiees and cures for thair helth, quhich proved very guid and reall; and with thame ane curious and extraordiner dance, quho, upone ane ſingle tow or rope, dancit and voltit mony dayis to the admiration of many, and did lift up thamſelffis in thair dance above the height of fyve or ſex quarteris of ane ell in thair dances upone the ſingle rop; this thai did be the ſpace of two houris togidder without intermiſſione, volting, leaping, and dancing up and doun without help of handis, except ane poyll of timber, great and long, to gyde his body in the dance. Lykewyſe, thair wes ane great tow affixit fra the ſouth ſyde of the Hie ſtreit of Edinburgh to the north ſyde of the ſtreit, quhairon he diſcendit upone his breaſt, his handis lows, and ſtreatched out lyke to the winges of a foull, to the admiration of many. The chyrugianes of the cuntrey, finding thir drogis and recipees guid, and guid-chape, and alſo the apothecareyis, they come heir to Edinburgh from all the pairtes of the kingdome and boght thame, and did ſell thame agane at ane heigh pryce. Thir playes and dancing upone the rop or tow continued by the ſpace of mony dayis, quhais agilitie and nimbilnes wes admirable to the beholderis; ane of theſe danceris haiſing dancit ſevin ſcoir tymes at ane tyme without intermiſſioun, lifting himſelff and volting ſex quarter heigh above his awin heid, and lichting directlie upone the tow as punctuallie as gif he haid bene dancing upone the playne ſtones.

It is formerlie recordit, that the Lord Lorne being at the Court of Lundon, and having uterit ſum baſe ſpeeches, and haid alſo writtin aganes the procedingis of the honorable Hous of Parliament now ſitting at Edinburgh, and eftir tryell finding his ſpeechis and actiones treaſonable, they thairfoir ſent up to Court thair Commiſſioner upone the 24 day of Junij, deſyring his Majeſtie that the ſaid Lord Lorne ſould be preſentlie ſecured and ſent doun heir to this Parliament, thair to abyde his tryellis. Quhilk accordinglie wes done, and the Lord [Lorne] ſent doun to Scotland; and upone the 17 day of Julij thaireftir, he did appeir beſoir the Parliament, and, eftir a lytill ſpeech, he wes committed to the Caſtell of Edinburgh priſſoner; quhairintill he remaynit continuallie ſenſyne, byding his tryell at Parliament till the 26 day of Auguſt thaireftir 1662. At quhilk tyme

he reſavit the ſentence of death, to witt, that his heid ſould be ſtricken from his body, his landis, goodis, and eſtait to be forfalt. The tyme of his executioun ſuſpendit during the Commiſſioneris pleaſure, and in the meantyme, he to remayne in priſſone.

The ſame day of the ſaid Lord Lornes ſentence of death, the Duke of Lenox, being Admirall of Scotland, went doun to Leith, and maid a feaſt to the ſkipperis of Leith; and fra thence returnit to the Parliament Hous, acompanyet by the Lord Newburgh and haill leiff gaird, with ſex trumpettis befoir him, all of thame on horſbak.

It pleaſit his Majeſtie to provyde his leif gaird, every ane of thame, with ane buff coit, and augmentatioun of thair daylie pay. Eftir quhilk tyme, thai daylie attendit the Scottis Parliament, and daylie convoyit the Kinges Commiſſioner, ryding on horſbak with thair drawn ſwordis, to and fra the Parliament Hous to the Abay, and from thence bak again to the Parliament, at every occaſioun, as thai wer directit, during the tyme and ſitting of the Parliament.

At this tyme alſo, viz. in the begynning of September 1662 and mony dayis befoir, much tyme wes ſpent in fyning of malignantis; as ſuch uther perſones as wer knawn to affect the Inglifche uſurperis, and theſe quhais cariage wes not ſtreght in the Uſurperis tyme.

Lykewyſe, upone Weddinſday being the thrid day of September anno foirſaid, James Campbell of Ardkinglas, quho wes fugitive fra the Parliament the yeir preceding, wes now forfalt for murthour, birning and killing of ſindry perſones of the name and ſurname of Lamound. The ſame day alſo, James Campbell of Orinſay wes alſo forfalt for materis treſſonable; and both he and Ardkinglas wer forfaltit, thair perſones declairit traittouris, and thair landis, fortounes and eſtaites to fall in the Kinges Majeſteis handis as eſcheit. This done in oppin Parliament. The Lyone King at Airmes and his heraldis, all cled in thair koates of airmes, paſt to the moſt public dure of the Parliament Hous, and thair maid this declaratioun, and rave thair airmes. Eftir this alſo they paſt to the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thair, eftir thrie ſeverall ſound of trumpet, maid the lyke declaratioun of forfaltrie, and thair alſo did ryve thair airmes

being drawin and paynted in paper, and affixt thame bakward upone the ſaid Mercat Croce; the Lyon being preſent in perſone at both theſe places, quha red theſe declarationes to ane of his heraldis.

The ſame day lykewyſe, George Campbell, lait ſchirreff of Ergyll, wes declarit fugitive fra the lawis, being accuſed befoir the Eſtaites of Parliament for certane faultis committit be him aganes the Laird of Lamound and his kin and freindis, befoir the incuming of the Inglifche uſurperis to Scotland. This man being twyſe charged to appeir befoir the Parliament, to anſuer at the inſtance of the Laird of Lamond for certane crymes alledgit committit be him aganes the Laird of Lamound and his kin and freindis, wes at lenth declared fugitive upone the thrid day of September 1662; and thaireftir, upone the 6 day of that moneth, his declaratioun wes publiſt both at the dure of the Parliament Hous and at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh be ſound of trumpet, and be twa ſeverall heraldis in thair coates of airmes.

It pleaſit the Kinges Majeſtie at this tyme to raiſe [fyve] companyes of fute ſodgeris, weill provydit in airmes, able ſtout Scottiſinen, by and attour theſe of the leiff gaird quha attendit his Majeſteis ſervice in and about Edinburgh, evir reddy to attend the Kingis pleſure and the Parliamentis directioun.

It is to be rememberit, that his Majeſteis firſt Parliament at Edinburgh began upone the firſt day of Jannuar 1661. This Parliament diſſolvit and rais the 12 day of Julij nixt thaireftir, in the ſamyn yeir of God 1661; and wes adjorned to the 12 day of Marche nixt thaireftir in anno 1662; thaireftir adjorned fra that to the 8 day of Maij nixt thaireftir, at quhilk tyme, thai convenit and ſat doun, and continued ſitting fra the ſaid 8 day of Maij till the 9 day of September in the ſaid yeir 1662; and than adjorned the Parliament till the 20 day of Maij 1663.

And becaus in this laſt Seſſioun of Parliament, now adjorned to Maij nixt 1663, ſindrie buſſines wer actit quhich wer tedious to record, thairfoir the Recorder referris theſe materis to the prented paperis and Actis of Parliament to be prented and proclamed. Yit for remembrance, theſe few thingis wald be conſiderit; to witt, The Biſchops reſtoirit *ad integrum;*

they wer confecrat, at this Parliament; our gracious Quene landit on Englifche ground, and wes mareyed to our gracious Soverane Charles the Secound; findry minifteris impriffoned; utheris filenced and depofit; peace fatled betuix ws and the kingdome of Algeir; the Duke of Lenox refavit a parliamentar; Mr. Alexander Hendirfone his fepulchre defaced; Marques of Huntlie reftoirit; fyve fute companyes eikit to the lyfgaird; Lord Lorne condempnit to be heidit; the Laird of Ardkinglas and [James] Campbell of Orinfay forfalt; George Campbell fchirreff depute of Ergyll declairit fugitive; fodgeris weill provydit, both hors and fute; mony hundreth perfones fynit at this Parliament; utheris declared incapable to beir office ather in kirk, ftait, or militarie imployment.

Eftir that this Parliament wes adjorned, the Honores, viz. the croun, fchepter, and fword, wer convoyit up to the Caftell of Edinburgh in the Commiffioneris koach, led with fex horfes. In the koach wer my Lord Bellenden thefaurer-depute, Sir Adame Blair and Johnne Campbell under refaveris, and fum utheris memberis of the Excequer; convoyit with fum of the perfones of leaff gaird, trumpettis founding, and at the entrie of the Caftell, and refait of thefe Honores, the cannones roring. This done upone Monday the 15 of September 1662.

At this tyme alfo, thair wes ane Act emittit by the Lordis of Privy Counfell, than fittand at Halyrudhous, the tent of September 1662, and proclamit upone the 13 of that moneth, in thir termis following.[5]

. . . . . .

For putting this Act to executione, the Erle of Middleton great Commiffioner, the Erle of Glencairne heigh Chancellar, the Erle of Newburgh Capitane of the leaff gaird, with ane great number of the nobilitie, perfones of Secreit Counfell, barrones and utheris, went to Glafgow upone the 26 day of September 1662, with thair clerk of Secreit Counfell, meferis, trumpetteris, kettill drumes; and thair, eftir thair recreatioun at Hamiltoun, Paiflay, Dumbartane, Roifdo, and Mugdok, quhair the Great Commiffioner

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(5) This "Act for halding of Diocesian Assemblies," is printed by Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 69. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 280.

with his trayne wer royalie feafted feverall dayis, and gave out this Act and Proclamatione following in thefe wordis.[6]

. . . . . .

At this Michaelmes, thefe perfones following wer electit magiftrates of Edinburgh; to witt, Sir Andro Ramfay, proveft; Hew Hammiltone, George Reid, Williame Johnneftoun, and Laurence Merfar, bailleis; Robert Sandelandis, deane of gild, and James Davidfone, thefaurer. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar thefe; Williame Reid barone baillie, and George Campbell, continued toun baillie, as in the yeir preceiding. Bailleis of the Weft Poirt callit Portifburgh; Archibald Ker, barone baillie, George Ramfay, and William Lawrie. Bailleis of Leith; Johnne Boyd, watter baillie, and Johnne Penman, merchand burges of Edinburgh, the uther baillie.

And becaus of my relatioun to the Toun of Glafgow, I thocht guid to record the magiftrates of that burgh that beir office this yeir; to witt, Johnne Bell proveft; bailleis, James Campbell, Robert Raa, and James Colquhoun; John Bernis, deane of gild, and Niniane Anderfone, thefaurer.

Eftir the electioun of the magiftrates of Edinburgh this yeir, all the ordiner minifteris of Edinburgh wer difchargit preaching, becaus of thair not conformitie with and obedience to the Bifchopis. And thair wes nane fufferit to teache except Mr. Robert Lowrie, being now Deane of Edinburgh; all the fermondis taght in Edinburgh wer by ftrangeris, quho wer not much lykit by the auditouris, bot fled thair kirkis, and wanderit to uther kirkis. Lykewyfe, the Mondayis preaching, quhilk wes in ufe and cuftome thefe many yeiris bypaft, wes difchargit, at leift neglectit.

Eftir the publicatione of the foirfaid Act of Counfell, maid at Glafgow the firft day of October 1662, thair wes a Diocefiane meeting or affemblie haldin at Edinburgh by the Bifchop of Edinburgh, and by his Deane and Chapter, upone the fourtene day of the fame moneth, quhairin thefe par-

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[6] This Act dated "At Glasgow the first of October 1662," is printed by Wodrow, vol. i. p. 125. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 282. Nicoll's copy bears; "Edinburgh, printed by Evan Tyler, Printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie; and proclamed at Edinburgh Croce, the 3 of October 1662."

ticularis following wer actit; viz. firſt, thair wes appoynted by the Biſchop two of every preſbyterie to prepare buſſines for the ſinod, quhome he termed the bretherene of the conference; nixt, it wes enactit that thair ſould be morning and evenyng prayeris in every burgh, and in everie uther place quhair thair is ony confluence of pepill; item, that the Lordis prayer ſould be repeited, once by the miniſter at every preaching, or twyſe as the miniſter pleaſed; item, that the Doxologie or "Glorie to the Father," being a ſong compoſed and univerſallie ſung in the church quhen the Arianes and uther ſectis denyed the deitie of Our Saviour, that the ſame be agane revived and ſung, this being a tyme quhairin many ſectareis deny the Godheid of Chryſt; item, that the Beleiff or Apoſtles creed be repeited at the Sacrament of baptiſme, by the father of the chyld, or be the miniſter at his diſcretione; item, that all the miniſteris of the dyocie quho did not conforme to the Act of Counſell above mentionat, haldin at Glaſgow, repair to the ſame, be indulged to cum in and accept of collatione from the Biſchop betuix and the 25 day of November nixt to cum, utherwayes the Biſchop is to proceid aganes thame, and fill thair kirkis with uther miniſteris.

To countenance this meeting, which conſiſted of 58 miniſteris, the Kingis advocat, and my Lord Tarbet ane of the lordis of his Majeſteis Counſell and Seſſion, with the Proveſt and bailleis of Edinburgh, wer preſent. This meeting endit the morne thaireftir, and wes appoyntit to meet eftir Paſche nixt. The Biſchop of Edinburgh tacht that day. His text wes the fyft verſe of the 4 chaptour to the Philippianes, in theſe wordis, "Lat your moderation be knawn to all men: the Lord is at hand." Bot all this did not pleis the pepill, for thair wes much haitrent of the biſchops among thame, favoring ſtill thair awin miniſteris and thair doctrine, and haiting Epiſcopacy.

At this tyme, viz. upone the 15 day of October, being Weddinſday at nicht, 1662, thair arryved in the raid of Leith ane ſchip of new Frenſche wyne, of ane hundreth tun or thairby, belonging to George Reid, Boiſwell, and ſum utheris thair compairtaneris.

The indulgency gevin by the Biſchop of Edinburgh to the miniſtrie of

his dyocie, did move many of thame to cum in and to accept collatioun from him befoir the day appoynted, and to ſubmit thameſelffis to the prelaticall ordouris, as, namely . . . . . .

At this tyme, viz. in the end of October this yeir 1662, mony plotteris and much plotting wes fund out in England aganes our Soverane Lord the Kinges Majeſtie, for killing of him, his Quene, the Duke of York, his brother, Generall Monk, and utheris of the Kinges Majeſteis guid and and loyall ſubjectis. Sum of the plottis and plotteris diſcoverit; bot his Majeſtie wes too indulgent and mercifull,—gif it mycht ſtand ſo to writt without his Majeſteis licence and diſpenſation.

Remember, that the Erle of Middletoun, great Commiſſioner for the Parliament of Scotland, having, with certane nobles, accompanyed with the leaff gaird, went, upone the 26 of September laſt 1662, to the toun of Glaſgow; thaireftir to Dumbartane, Paiſlay, Air, Wigtoun, Dumfreis, and many pairtes of the ſchirrefdome of Ranfrew, Kyle, Carrik, and Cunynhame, for ſatling the effaires of Kirk and Stait in theſe boundis; returned to the Palice of Halyrudhous upone the laſt day of October nixt thaireftir following.

The inſtabilitie of the Church governament for many yeiris bygane hes bene obſervit in ſeverall my paperis; and among utheris, how that the reiding of Scriptures by reidaris, and ſinging of Pſalmes did ceis, and in place thairof the examening brocht in into the Church by too boyes, and thaireftir lectures by miniſteris, quhich did not ſatiffie the pepill; quhairfoir the ſinging of Pſalmes wes broght in agane in the kirkes of Edinburgh in the begyning of October 1653; and now this yeir 1662, the reiding of Scriptures wes of new broght in agane, and the Pſalmes ſung with this additioun, "Glorie to the Father, to the Sone, and to the Holy Ghoſt." This now brocht in by autoritie of the Biſchops with greater devotioun than evir befoir, for all the pepill rais at the ſinging, "Glorie to the Father," &c.

At this tyme alſo, the Erle of Middletoun being great Commiſſioner for the King ſince the firſt of Januar 1661, wes haid in great reputatioun, and honored of all the eſtaites of this kingdome, all of thame diſcovered befoir him quhairevir he went, ather in kirk, ſtreit, or abroad; honorablie con-

voyit, and accompanyed by the nobles of the land; gairdit in his going out and comming in to the parliament, kirk, and counſell, with his trumpetis befoir him, his hors gaird following, and his kettill drumes towking, to the honor of his Majeſtie of Great Britane, and praiſe of this kingdome. The lyke honor wes nevir conferrit upone any former Commiſſioner in Scotland, for quhairevir he went he wes gairdit with a ſtrong gaird, ſumtyme thair carrabines, ſumtyme thair drawn ſwordis in thair handis, with the trumpettoris diſcoverit; and having fyftie pund ſterling per diem in tyme of ſitting of Parliament allowit to him, and during the vacancie twenty fyve pund ſterling daylie.

Upone the fyft day of November, being Wedinſday, and a day ſet apairt for geving thankis to the Lord for preſervatione of his Majeſteis grandfather, King James the Sext, of happie memorie, from the cruell murthour and conſpiracy plottit aganes him by the Erle of Gowry and his brother; the ſame day wes Mr. Joſeph [Joſhua] Meldrum, miniſter at Kingorne, Mr. Johnne Robertſone, perſone of Dyſert, and Mr. Archibald Turnour, miniſter at Northberwick, admittit and reſavit ordiner miniſteris of Edinburgh. Maiſter Johnne Robertſone wes that day imployed to mak the ſermound, quhairat wes preſent the Kinges commiſſioner the Erle of Middletoun, the Erle of Glencairne chancellar, and utheris of the nobilitie, barones, burgeſſis, and utheris in the Eiſt kirk of Edinburgh. Eftir ſermound Mr. Johnne Robertſone, perſone of Dyſert, come doun from the pulpite, and ſat down with the uther twa miniſteris now choſin, at the elderis table, quhair thai wer ſittand beſyde the proveſt and bailleis, and ſum of the elderis; and eftir thair ſatling at the table, the Biſchop of Edinburgh went up to the pulpite, and declairit how theſe thrie miniſteris wer callit and choſin to be Miniſteris at Edinburgh, &c. Quhilk being done, theſe 3 miniſteris wer reſavit and imbraced by the Proveſt, bailleis, and ſum of the elderis appoyntit for that buſſines. And eftir the haill buſſines endit, the Biſchop and theſe new miniſteris went to denner, and wer feaſted by the Toun of Edinburgh.

Eftir this, the Toun of Edinburgh wes devydit in ſex parochyes, and the Lady Zeſteris kirk cloſit up.

In November 1662, thair wes ane edict prented and affixt upone the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and upone Parliament dure, and upone all uther the publict partes of the Toun of Edinburgh, defyrand all perfones quha heirtofoir wer ony wyfe injured, opreffed, or wronged by the lait Marques of Ergyll, fould compeir befoir the Lordis of Privy Counfell, bringand with thame thair clames and demandis, that ordour mycht be takin thairwith.

The threttie day of November this yeir fallin upone ane Saboth day, and being a day callit Sant Androis day, many of our nobles, barones, gentrie, and utheris of this kingdome, pat on that day ane liveray or favour for that day, and for reverence thairof. This being a novaltie, I thoght guid to record, becaus it wes nevir in ufe heirtofoir fince the Reformatioun.

At this tyme alfo, thair come out a warand and command from the Lordis of Privy Counfell, direct to the proveft and bailleis of Edinburgh, for fearching, feiking, taking, and aprehending of Mr. Robert Traill, lait minifter at Edinburgh, and for committing of him to priffon, for trubling the peace of the kingdome, in not geving obedience to the Actis of Parliament, and fubmiffioun to the Bifchops, as wes alledgit. Lykeas, upone the thrid day of December 1662, thair come out ane Act of Counfall, and ane proclamatioun following thairupone be found of trumpet, charging the faid Mr. Robert Traill to compeir befoir the Lordis of Privy Counfell upone the 9 day of that moneth, to anfuer to the demandis drawn up aganes him, for contravening the Actis of Parliament, and for trubling the peax of kirk and kingdome, and for utheris his alledgit difdemanouris to be laid aganes him, under the payne of horning.

This nynt day of December being cum, to the quhich Mr. Robert Traill wes chargit to appeir befoir the Lordis of Privy Counfell, he did compeir befoir thame; quha, for feir of death and farder punifchement, tuik banifchement upone him, becaus he wald not fubfcryve the Oath of alledgeance and acknawledgement of his Majefteis royall governament. This act of banifchement paft under his hand in prefens of the Lordis of Privy Counfell, and to remove af this kingdome within the fpace of ane moneth,

and nevir to be ſene thaireftir within his Majeſteis thrie kingdomes under the payne of death.

The lyke Oath of alledgeance being urgit upone ſindry uther miniſteris, and [they] refuiſand to ſubſcryve the ſamin, with acknawledgement of his Majeſteis prerogative, wer lykewyſe baniſched the thrie kingdomes; quhais names ſall heireftir be expreſt as the mater fallis out.

About this tyme, thair wer Articles of peace drawn up betuix our Soverane Lord Charles the Second King of Great Britane, France, and Yreland, and the moſt excellent (ſo callit) Oſman Baſſa, and the pepill of the noble citie and kingdome of Tripoli; concludit by Sir Johnne Lawſone knycht, the firſt day of October 1662: As alſo betuix his Majeſtie of Great Britane, France, and Yreland, and the moſt excellent Segnior (ſo callit) Maho-[met] Baſſa, the Duan of the noble citie of Tunes; Hadgie Muſtaph Dye Mahomet By, and the reſt of the ſuldieris of the kingdome of Tunes; concludit by Sir Johnne Lawſone knycht, the fyft day of October 1662.

At this tyme alſo, the town of Dunkirk wes randerit up by his Majeſteis warrand (as wes alledgit) to the King of France for fyve hundreth thowſand pund ſterling, as wes ventit and reportit.

At this day, the 25 of December, being Yule day, wes ſolemlie keipit in Edinburgh. The Biſchop tacht that day in the Eiſter kirk, quhairin thair wes much pepill aſſembled. The honorable Commiſſioner for the Parliament, the Chancellar, and haill nobles being than in Edinburgh, wer preſent. The ſermond being endit, command wes gevin by touk of drum that the remanent of that day ſould be ſpent as ane holie day, that no work nor labour ſould be uſit, and no mercat nor tred on the ſtreitis, and that no merchand buith ſould be opned under the payne of 20 ℔. in cais of faillie; be reſſoun quhairof the haill regiſteris, ſealles, and ſignet wer cloſit up, and not opned by the ſpace of four or fyve dayis thaireftir.

In December 1662, thair wes ane new plott diſcoverit aganes the peace and governament of England, quhilk it pleaſit the Lord to diſcover, to the ſchame and puniſchement of ſum wicked warlettis, quho being meane perſones, wer diſperatlie bent to mak thame ſelffis conſiderable by deſtructioun of thair cuntrie. Sum of the traitouris wer apprehendit, ſex quhairof

wer arreigned on the xj day of December 1662, viz. Thomas Tonge, George Philips, Francis Stubbs, James Hynd, Johnne Cellaris, and Nathaniell Gibbs. Thair intentione wes to ſeize upone the perſone of his ſacred Majeſtie, his Heynes the Duke of York, the Duke of Albemarle, Major Generall Broun, and in ordour to rwyne his Majeſteis perſone, they reſolved to fall upone Quhythall, ſurpryſe the Tour, two caſtellis in Trent [Kent;] that this deſign wes firſt managed by fourtie; that thai may be of the congregrated churches in England; that ſeverall forces in the cuntrie wer alredy liſted, of the Fyft monarchy men, Anabaptiſtes and fighting Quakeris. Theſe ſex wer condempnit to be drawn, hangit, and quartered, as giltie of heigh treaſone, upone the 30 day of the ſaid moneth of December 1662.

Upone the 30 day of the ſaid moneth of December, being Tyſday, 1662, the Erle of Midletoun, great Commiſſioner for the kingdome of Scotland, being ſent for by his Majeſtie to Court, tuik his jurney that day.

The Biſchops became indulgent to the miniſteris that refuiſed to obey thair ordouris, and gave mony of thame libertie to preache opinlie till the [firſt] day of Februar nixt 1663. Bot this licence and libertie wes refuiſed to ſuch as wer panellit, and to ſuch quhais kirkis wer provydit to uther miniſteris during thair diſobedience.

It wald be remembred, that in this laſt preceding harveſt, thair wes ane matche concludit to be paſt betuix the Kinges Majeſteis naturall ſone, and the Countes of Buckcleuch. And for ſecuring the rycht of that eſtait in the perſone of his Majeſteis naturall ſone, Sir Johnne Gilmour preſident of the College of Juſtice, and ane of the pryme laweris of Scotland, quha beſt knew that eſtaite, wes ſent for to the Court of England, to give his advyſe in that mater; quha went up to his Majeſtie in October laſt 1662.

This yeir of God 1662, wes, by Godis goodnes and mercifull providence in all the pairtes of it wondrus bliſſed; in the ſpring, in the ſomer tyde, and harveſt, produceand multitude of cornes of all ſoirtis, with peares, aples, ſtone fruitt, abundance of nuttes, great and fair, the lyke nevir ſene heirtofoir; ſo that the ſtreitis of Edinburgh wer filled full of all theſe ſoirtes of fruites on everie ſyde, and in all pairtes of the toun, and ſold

exceding chaip. The winter alſo, from November till Januar thaireftir, very kyndlie and ſeaſonable, quhairin wes abundance of froſt and ſnow, melting and diſſolving in a calme thow.

Thair wes this yeir, in December 1662, a great diſcours of a fight quhich laitlie wes ſene in the day tyme at Helmſtad, viz. two great naveyis fighting in the air, quhich by ſome wer perfytlie diſcerned, and the diſcharging of the gunes aganes each uther hard. It is farder reportit, that thair wes ſene a great number of veſchellis full of ſouldieris, quhich wer cumming toward Holand, and ſeemed as gif thai wald land thair. This is ſo far beleved by ſeverall perſones of credite and qualitie, that they have ſignifyed it to the grandees of Sweden.

In the end of this yeir come Embaſſadouris from the great Emperour of Ruſſia to his Majeſtie of Great Britane, and to his Quene Dona Katherina, with mony ſeverall giftis, ſuch as goſhalkis, horſes, bowis gilt, with ſtringes of blew ſilk and gold threid, arrowes, timber of ſables, blak fox ſkinnes, Perſiane velwotis, haill garmentis of ermines, furres of ſables with ſleves, being veſtis, carpetis or coveringis of gold, carpetis of a lighter cullor, twentie Ruſſe pud of the tooth of ſea hors, each pud is fourty pund wecht, ten thowſand pud of hemp, ilk pud being fourtie pund wecht. Lykewyſe, from the Emperouris eldeſt ſone of Ruſſia, wer ſent to the Kinges Majeſtie, goſhalkis, facones, ane great ſtone hors Argamach, ane Turkiſh bow, two pair of arrowes, ſindry pair of ſables, ane Perſiane cloth of gold velwet, ane blak fox ſkin, ane ermyne furre with ſleves, a veſt, ane carpet of cloth of gold, one leving martin, one pelican: From the great Lord Prince, and the great Duke Feodor Alexee Rich, to the Kingis Majeſtie, ſindry riche giftes of the lyke nator and qualitie, with a leving martine, one pelican, and one cran. To the Quenes Majeſtie alſo wer brocht, from the great lord his Imperiall Majeſtie of Ruſſia, thrie timberis of ſables, thrie pair of ſables, two ermyne furres, one Perſiane gold dalmaſk pece. From the great Lady Empres and great Dutches Maria Elichna, to Dona Katherina Quene of Great Britane, come theſe preſentis following, to witt, one velwet peece, quhairof the ground ſilver, two timberis of ſables, two pair of ſables, two goldin peeces of damaſk,

two airmene furres. One timber of ſables is 20 ſkynnes. The Embaſſadoris preſentis ar not heir mentionat, quhich wer careyed by 39 perſones. All quhich preſentis wer careyed by ane hundreth thrie ſcoir fyve perſones, the hemp excepted, quhich wes not than brocht to land.

The [Arch]biſchops names now in Scotland ar theſe; Maiſter James Scharpe, lait miniſter at Craill, Archebiſchop of St. Androis, Mr. Andro Fairfoull, Archebiſchop of Glaſgow. The names of the Biſchops of Scotland this year 1662;—Maiſter James Hammiltoun Biſchop of Galloway, Mr. George Halyburtoun Biſchop of Dunkell, Mr. David Mitchell Biſchop of Abirdene, Mr. David Strachane Biſchop of Brechin, Maiſter Johnne Paterſone Biſchop of Ros, Maiſter [Robert] Lichtoun Biſchop of Dumblayne, Maiſter Murdoch M'Kenzie Biſchop of Murray, Maiſter [Patrick] Forbes Biſchop of Cathnes, Maiſter Thomas Sydſerff Biſchop of Orknay, Maiſter [Robert] Wallace Biſchop of the Ylis, Maiſter David Fletcher Biſchop of Ergyll, Mr. George Wiſchart Biſchop of Edinburgh. (Eftir the death of Mr. David Mitchell, Biſchop of Abirdene, ſuccedit Mr. Birnet.) —The names of the miniſteris of Edinburgh this yeir ar theſe;—Mr. Robert Lowrie deane of Edinburgh, Maiſter Joſua Meldrum, lait miniſter at Kingorne, Maiſter Johnne Robertſone, lait perſone of Dyſert, Mr. Archibald Turnour, lait miniſter at North Berwik, Mr. Johnne Paterſone, lait miniſter at Ellin, Mr. Williame Annan, lait miniſter in England. Sum utheris adjoyned to thame as helperis.

So endis this Yeir 1662.

God save the King.

SUM CERTANE SCHORT OBSERVATIONES FOR THE YEIR OF GOD 1663.

The firſt Sonday of Januar 1663, Mr. Johnne Paterſone, lait miniſter at Elin [Ellon], wes reſavit ordiner miniſter at Edinburgh.

In this moneth alſo of Januar 1663, the Lord Waryſtoun, formerlie recordit, and forfaltit in Parliament 1661, being fugitive from the lawis, wes, in the moneth of Maij 1661, forfaltit and declairit traytour; and now, in this moneth of Januar, wes apprehendit in the toun of Roane, in France, and ſent over to Lundon, and commitit to the Tour.

The churches of Edinburgh being now reducit to ſex parochynes, thair wes onlie ſex miniſteris ordiner to ſerve thairat, with ſex helperis. The names of theſe ordiner miniſteris ar theſe; Mr. Robert Lowrie, Deane of Edinburgh, Mr. Joſua Medrum, lait miniſter at Kingorne, Mr. Johnne Robertſone, lait miniſter at Dyſert, Mr. Archibald Turnour, lait miniſter at Northberuik, and Mr. Johnne Paterſone, lait miniſter at Ellin, and Mr. [William] Annand, lait miniſter in England. Off theſe ſex kirkes and miniſteris four wer of the Chapter, viz. the College kirk, the Trone kirk, the Eiſtmeſt kirk of St. Geillis, and the Gray Freir kirk.

Mony wer the chaynges within thir few yeiris of the kirkis of Edinburgh; ſum tyme devyding [uniting?] twa of thame in one, as mycht be ſene at this tyme in anno 1663; for quhairas the Gray Freir kirk wes formerlie devydit in two kirkis, it wes now, in this moneth of Januar 1663, alterit, and the mid wallis takin doun, and maid onlie one kirk, as at the begyning, quhane it wes foundit and buildet.

Upone the firſt Sonday of Februar 1663, the ſaid Mr. William Annand,

ſumtyme chaplane to the Erle of Middletoun, wes admittit ane of the miniſteris at Edinburgh.

In this moneth of Februar 1663, the Biſchop of Abirdene, callit Mr. David Mitchell, ſumtyme miniſter at Edinburgh befoir the extirpatione of the Biſchops, depairtit this lyff. (In quhois rowme come in Mr. [Alexander] Burnet, now Biſchop of Abirdene.)

In this moneth of Februar, ane Proclamatioun for keiping of Lent.

Upone the ſevintene day of Marche 1663, thair wes ane Proclamatione emittit, anent the Kinges Majeſteis will ſent to the Lordis of Privy Counſell to ſuſpend the payment of the fynnes during his pleſure, and to diſcharge all penalteis incurrit throw not payment thairof. This done with ſolempnitie, the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh being hung, twa meſaris with thair meſes, and ſindry trumpettouris, being preſent.

In the moneth of Marche 1663, thair wes ane lyones brocht to Edinburgh, tame, with ane lamb in its company, with quhome ſcho did feid and leive; quha did imbrace the lamb in hir airmes, as gif it haid bene hir awin birth.

It wald be remembered, that in harveſt laſt 1662, a matche wes concludit betuix James Duke of Monmouth, his Majeſteis naturall ſone, and the Lady Countes of Buckcleugh; quha being both young, the Duke 14 yeiris, and the Countes being about 12 yeiris of aige, the ſolempnitie of that mariage wes delayit and continued till the 21 day of Apryll 1663. At quhilk tyme, it wes ſolempnizat that day in the eftir nune, in the Kinges Majeſteis bed chalmer, by the Biſchop of Lundoun.

Upone the 22 day of that moneth, his Majeſtie went to Windſor with his Quene, and mony of his nobilitie and gentrie in theſe pairtes, to the celebratione of St. George feaſt, and to ſolempnize the Ordour of the Gairter. Quhat ceremonyes wes obſervit thairat ſalbe declairit heireftir.

Upone the 27 day of Apryll anno foirſaid, the Lord Lyon king at airmes depairtit this lyff; and to his place and office Sir Charles Erſkin, brother to the Erle of Kellie, wes preferrit.

The Parliament, quhilk rais and wes adjorned upone the 9 day of September laſt 1662 till the 20 day of Maij nixt thaireftir in this inſtant

anno 1663, wes now prorogat to the xj day of Junij nixt and immediatlie following, in the ſamyn yeir 1663.

The Aſcentioun day, falling this yeir upone the 28 day of Maij, wes keipit in Edinburgh and mony uther pairtes of this kingdome.

Upone the 29 day of Maij 1663, thair wes a ſolemne thankſgeving for his Majeſteis reſtauratioun to the royall governament of his kingdomes, and ane day for commemoratioun of his birth; being a day honored and randered auſpicious to this kingdome by his Majeſties royall birth upone that day of the moneth. This day wes univerſallie keipit and ſet apairt as ane holy day unto the Lord in all the churches of Scotland, and ſpeciallie in Edinburgh, and in all the churches tharof, befoir nune. And eftir denner, all takins of joy and thankiſgeving wes gevin by the Toun in buſking of thair Croce with greyne branſches, rynning of wyne fra thair ſpouttes; the magiſtrates being upone the Croce, they drank mirrelie, and brak thair glaſſes, threw thame and thair ſweet meatis and confeittis upone the Hie Streit; ereſtit ane lairge ſkaffold upone the eiſt ſyde of the Croce, quhairon thair wes placed ſex daunceris, all this tyme the violes playing, the drumes beating, the bellis ringing, and the trumpettis ſounding, and the cannounes roring; with numberis of pepill throw all the ſtreitis dancing about the fyres, both men and wemen. Thair wes nothing laiking to mak this day honorable.

Upone the 29 day of Maij 1663, being his Majeſteis birth day, about nune, his Heynes pleſure wes to ſignify his pleſure publiſtly and to mak choyſe of the Erle of Rothes to be his Commiſſioner for the nixt enſewing Parliament; and ſignned the ſamyn that ſame day in the eftir nune, and wes ſend doun to Scotland to pas the Seall. And becauſe all materis could not be ſo quicklie diſpatched at Court, his Majeſtie did adjorne the Parliament of new for 8 dayis longer, viz. to the 18 day of the ſaid moneth of Junij; quhilk continuation wes deulie intimat at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh by ſound of trumpet, upone the ſecound day of the ſaid moneth of Junij 1663. The Hie Commiſſioner for this Parliament being chaynged, the Erle of Rothes being preferrit, and the Erle of Middletoun removed, did wirk much ſuſpicione in the pepillis hartis quhat ſould follow, the

moir becaus the chaynge wes ſuddent. Middletounes ladie diſchargit to duell in the Abay, quhair hir huſband haid duelt befoir by the ſpace of twa yeir and fyve monethis.

It is formerlie recordit, how that my Lord Wareſtoun fled the kingdome for ſum treſonable buſſines, as wes alledgit, and wes thaireftir forfaltit by the Parliament in anno 1661; quha, being apprehendit in France, he wes brocht over to England, and ſecured in the Tour fra Januar 1663 till Junij thaireftir; and thaireftir ſent doun by ſea to Scotland. And at his landing, upone a Monday, the aucht of Junij, he was tranſportit by the magiſtrates of Leith to the fute of Leith wynd, quhair he was reſavit by the bailleis of Edinburgh, and gairdit with a number of the tounes men in airmes to the Tolbuith of Edinburgh: the Counſellis ordor [being] to gaird him eftir his landing at Leith, and to bring him up all the way diſcoverit; quhilk ordour wes obeyit.

Great preparatioun wes maid of all thingis for this enſewing Parliament; and thairfoir the Erle of Rothes, being choſin Commiſſioner to this Parliament, as lykewyſe Great Theſaurer of Scotland, come doun fra Court, with ſindry of the nobilitie that haid bene in England a long tyme befoir, upone the 15 day of Junij, being Monday, to Halyrudhous, richlie prepared for him; at his douncuming many thowſandis attending.

Thaireftir, upone the 17 day of Junij, being the day preceding the ſitting of that Parliament, the Honores wer, with all reverence, brocht doun fra the Caſtell to the Parliament Hous, with a gaird on horſbak to attend thame.

The morne thaireftir, being the auchtene day of that moneth, and the firſt day of the Parliamentis meeting, the Erle of Rothes, heigh Commiſſioner, wes honorablie convoyed from the Abay with all our lordis, gentillmen, commiſſioneris of burghes and ſchyres, to the Parliament Hous, all of thame diſcovered, being gairded by the toun of Edinburgh and leiff gaird, heraldis, meſaris, trumpetteris, and kettill drum paſſing befoir him, with all uther honores requiſite. That day, being the firſt day of thair meeting, they met preceiſlie at ane in the eftirnune; and, eftir ſermound maid by the Biſchop of Abirdene, the rollis wer callit, and ſuch of

the commiſſioneris for the Parliament as wer abſent befoir, and haid not gevin thair Oathes of alledgeance, thair oathes wer then takin. Thaireftir the Lordis [of] articles wer choſin; and thaireftir a ſpeech maid to the Parliament, firſt by the Erle of Rothes his Majeſteis hie Commiſſioner, and thaireftir by the Chancellar. Many did admeir this ſudden chaynge and alteratioun, namelie, the depryving of Middletoun, and promoveing the Erle of Rothes to this heigh dignitie of Commiſſiouner for the Parliament and heigh Theſaurerie of Scotland.

The ſuppoſed cauſis of the Erle of Middletounes removell from his commiſſioun ar theſe;—1. The act of fyning, and the illegall way of contryving thairof; 2. The act that nane ſould adres thameſelffis to his Majeſtie in any thing without thair firſt applicatioun to the Commiſſioner of Parliament or Counſell; 3. The act of incapacitie of 12 perſones of honor; 4. The miſapplicatioun of the ſeverall bygane monethlie ceſſis paſt by, by the Uſurper, and yit renewit and takin up by him; 5. His miſſive letter direct to ane certane delinquent in the lait tyme, commanding him to pay ane certane great ſoume of money to ane gentillman, ane of his awin freindis, or ellis to abyde the heigheſt cenſure of the law; 6. His uther letter direct to the Duke of Ormound, Lievtenant of Yreland, deſyring correſpondence and ane mutuall aſſiſtance, quhen thai haid neid for ather kingdomes, without warrand or knawledge of his Majeſtie; quhich letter (as is ſuppoſed) wes not weill acceptit by the Duke of Ormond, bot ſent to his Majeſtie to be reviſed by him; 7. The miſimployment of the ceſſis and excyſe, and of the fourtie thowſand pund ſterling; 8. The ſtopping of the ordour gevin by his Majeſtie for prorogating the termis of payment of the fynes, and ſtoping the proclamatioun and publicatione thairof.

The Erle of Rothes being now heigh Commiſſioner for the Parliament, as als great Theſaurer of Scotland, and the Erle of Rothes being lait Preſes of the Privy Counſell of Scotland, and ſo unable to diſcharge all theſe offices togidder and at one tyme; thairfoir, it pleaſit the Kinges Majeſtie to prefer the Erle of Tweddell to be Preſes of the Privy Counſell, in the moneth of Junij 1663.

In this moneth of Junij, thair come doun from his Majeſtie twa remiſ-

ſiones, ane for the Lord of Lorne; quho, being upone the 26 day of Auguſt 1662 condempnit in Parliament, for ſum ſpeechis ſpokin aganes the memberis of that Parliament, to be heidit, wes now remittit and put to libertie. The uther remiſſione wes for George Campbell, ſchireff depute of Ergyll; quha being acuſed by his unfreindis for ſum faltis quhairof he wes alledgit to be frie, yit fearing thair malice, being in power for the tyme, he wes forcit to abſent himſelff fra that Parliament; and now, in the moneth of Junij 1663, he obtenit his Majeſteis remiſſioun and pardoun, and put to libertie, being a faithfull honeſt man.

Upone the 8 day of Julij, being Weddinſday, 1663, Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun of Waryſtoun, being this long tyme bygane priſſoner, he wes this day callit in befoir the Parliament, now ſittand, to heir his doome and ſentence gevin out aganes him. The ſentence wes, that he ſould be hangit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, and thaireftir, his heid cuttit of with ane aix, and affixt upone the Netherbow Poirt.

At this tyme came a certane and ſure report and informatioun, to the Parliament now ſittand, from his Majeſtie, of ane great victorie obtenit by the Portugallis, aſſiſted by the Engliſches, aganeſt the King of Spayne; quhilk fell out upone the 29 day of Maij laſt bypaſt, that day being both the day of the nativitie and reſtauration of our Soverane King Charles the Second King of Great Britane, &c.; and now, the reſtauration of the kingdome of Portugall from thair former bondage of the Caſtilianes. This battell wes foghtene the day foirſaid, the Portugallis being aſſiſted by the Engliſches aganes Spayne. In quhich battell the Spanzard wes totalie routtit, and thairin loiſt ten thowſand men, and above four thowſand men takin priſſoners, beſyde eminent commanderis and grandyes of Spayne, a great number.

The 22 day of Julij 1663 being cum, to the quhilk day Sir Archibald Johnneſtoun of Waryſtoun knicht his executioun wes continued by the Parliament now ſittand, ane gallous of extraordiner heicht, quhairon he wes to be hangit, wes prepared, and ſet up at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh; and at twa houris in the eftir nune, he wes brocht furth out of the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, to the place of executioun, quhair he maid

his confeſſioun, declairand, that he wes onlie a complyer with the Engliſche uſurperis, and denyit that he wes onywayis acceſſorie to the Kinges death; and becaus his memorie wes ſchoirt, be reſſoun of his often ſeiknes and lang impriſſonment, he red his confeſſioun af ane paper; and then, eftir twa ſeverall prayeris, he wes firſt hangit, and then his heid ſtricken af, and hung up upone the Nether Bow. To his executioun a great pairt of the Kinges leaff gaird on horſbàk, with thair carabynes and naikit ſwordis, and trumpettouris, and kettill-drum, wer preſent, and ane gaird of the toun of Edinburgh with thair cullouris diſplayed, wer all preſent as ſpectatoris and beholderis, and to ſie the Parliamentis ſentence put to executioun aganes him as a traytour to his Majeſtie. Yit did he not want a great number of freindis, quha accompanyed him to the ſkaffald and buriall, and that in thair murning apperrell. His body wes ſufferit to be buryed in the Kirk yaird of Edinburgh among his kin and freindis; quhilk favour and reſpect wes refuiſed to the Marques of Montrois, and ſindry barones and gentillmen, quhais corps wer not ſufferit to be bureyed in Criſtiane mules, (as it is ſo callit,) bot bureyed among theves, traitouris, and robberis, evin under the gallous fute in the Burrow Mure.

At this tyme, the Parliament of Scotland did ſlowlie proceid in the effaires of the kingdome; the reaſone wes, the Act of Billeting, formerlie gevin out aganes certane noblemen and utheris of the Parliament, quha haid bene declairit incapable of office and governament within this kingdome. This Act, as we are informed, being contryved and ſet doun by his Majeſteis knawlege, it wes oppoſed by theſe noblemen aganes quhome it related; and upone the tryell of the authores and fomentaris thairof, it tuik up a long tyme in the Parliament. At lenth, the tryell of it come to ſum end, and wes ſent up to the Kinges Majeſtie with Sir Williame Bruce, clerk of the billis, commiſſioner expreſly direct to his Majeſtie, for reſaving his anſuer anent his pleſure thairin. In this Scottis Parliament thair wes much conteſt anent this Act of Billeting, and much deviſioun of opiniones. Quhat ſalbe the event, eftir reſſait of his Majeſteis pleſure thairin, it ſalbe declairit heireftir, as the mater requyres. In the meantyme, thair wes daylie prorogatioun of the Parliament, from day to day, and from week to week, to the great charges of the lieges.

At this tyme alſo, viz. in July 1663, thair wes ſum articles of treaſone gevin in to his Majeſtie, the Engliſche Parliament and Counſell, by the Erle of Briſto, aganes that nobleman Chancellar Hyde in England, quha is father-in-law to his Majeſteis brother the Duke of Albany and York. Quhat ſalbe the event it is not yit knawn.

The natour of the Act of Billeting, in the Parliament haldin be the Erle of Middletoun, wes for declairing 12 perſones incapabill of beiring office in Parliament, Counſell, or Judicatorie; a way nevir heirtofoir practized under monarchy, nor nevir hard under ony governament, as to puniſchementis in ſuch a maner as this wes, thair names nevir maid knawn to the Parliament itſelf, quho did ſentence thame. So the ground of this pernicious way of incapacitie of Billetis, havand no farder warrand, wes reſcindit by this laſt Act of Parliament haldin by the Erle of Rothes, as Commiſſioner for the tyme, as being eſtemed aganes the Kinges honor, the honor, friedome, and gravitie of Parliamentis, to all former practiſes, to commoun juſtice, and heighlie derogatorie to the Kinges autoritie and dignitie, as tending to the univerſall diſſatisfactioun of all his Majeſteis guid ſubjectis; for gif voting by Billetis and puniſcheing in that way ſalbe allowed, no man is ſecure in his honor, his eſtait, his libertie, nor his lyff. Perſones of greateſt merite may be by this way deſtroyed, evin theſe that ar officeris of eſtait, and theſe of narreſt relatioun to the croun may be torne, and expoſed to infamie and rwyne.

Followes Waryſtones Confeſſioun, upone the ſcaffold, at his death and execution;—not ſo fullie correct as I wiſt.[1]

. . . . . .

Upone the ſevintene day of Auguſt 1663, Angus and Neill McCloydis, quha took and apprehendit the lait Marques of Montrois, in the begyning of Maij 1650, under truſt, the Marques being than in his Majeſties ſervice, theſe two McCloydis, by autoritie of Parliament now ſittand, wer denuncit rebellis, and put to the horne for thair not comperance befoir

[1] It has been often printed, and is therefore omitted in this place. See Naphtali, and Wodrow, vol. i. App. p. 80, and 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 358.

this Parliament, to underly the law for taking and apprehending the ſaid Marques, and delyvering of him to the Committee of that Parliament in the ſaid anno 1650; and thairwithall thai wer both of thame declairit fugitives, be oppin proclamatioun and ſound of trumpet at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh. At this tyme alſo, viz. in Auguſt 1663, [Neill McLeod] of Aſſint wes under proces of treaſone, accuſed befoir the Parliament for airt and pairt of this treaſonable taking and apprehending of the ſaid Marques, under truſt, the tyme and yeir foirſaid 1650.

13 Auguſt 1663. A Proclamatioun emittit and proclamed at Edinburgh, ratifeyand and aprovand the lait Act of the 10 of Julij, intituled, "Act aganes Seperatioun and Diſſobedience to Eccleſiaſticall Autoritie"(2):—charging all miniſteris quho ar or ſalbe found to preach ſeditiouſlie aganeſt the governament of Church and Stait, quho entered in or ſince the yeir of God 1649, and have not obtenit lauchfull preſentationes, and haif, notwithſtanding, continued to preach or exerciſe any deutie, &c.; to remove thameſelves, thair famileis, and goodis belonging to thame, within 20 dayis nixt eftir the publicatioun thairof, out of theſe reſpective paroches, quhair thai wer incumbent, and not to reſide within 20 myles of the ſame, nor within ſex myles of Edinburgh or any Cathedrall church, or thrie myles of any Burgh Royall within this kingdome; with certification, gif thai faillie, they ar to incur the penalties of the lawis aganes moveris of ſeditioun, and to be proceidit aganeſt with that ſtrictnes that is dew to ſuch a great contempt of his Majeſteis authoritie [over] Church and Stait; the heritoris alſo and houſholderis are diſchargit to give any preference or countenance to any of theſe miniſteris; with certification, gif thai faillie, they are to be procedit aganeſt according to law.

"Ane Additional Act concerning the Declaratione to be ſigned by all Perſones in Public Truſt." (3)

. . . . . .

(2) See the Act here referred to in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 155. It is also printed by Wodrow, along with this Proclamation, vol. i. App. p. 78. 8vo. edit. vol. i. p. 840.

(3) This Act and Declaration to be signed by persons in Public trust, renouncing the National Covenants, will be found in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 462.

Among mony uther Actis actit in this Parliament in anno 1663, the Erle of Rothes being Commiſſioner, this following Act wes one, intitulat. "Ane New Impoſitioun upone Engliſche Commoditeis."[4]

. . . . . .

22 Auguſt 1663. This Parliament haveing long ſittin and lytill done, the Kinges Majeſtie wes pleaſit to give ordour that the ſamyn ſould cloſe; quhairupone thair wes a Proclamation emittit this day, declairing that the ſamyn ſould end, cloſe, and ryde, upone the 15 day of September nixt thaireftir. Bot this Proclamation did not tak effect, bot prorogat of new.

"Act agànes ſuch Miniſteris as hath taght Seditious doctrine;" that thai remove thameſelffis, thair wyfes, bairnes, ſervandis, famileis, and guidis, within 20 dayis thaireftir, fra thair parochines, and not to reſide within 20 myles to the ſame. This act in the end of Auguſt 1663:—This Act inſert befoir.

Memorandum.—That the Act of reſcinding two Actes paſt in the laſt ſeſſione of Parliament, the one for excepting of perſones from public truſt, and the uther for voting the ſame by Billis, wes gevin out upone the nynt day of September 1663, and immediatlie thaireftir put to the pres and publictlie vented and ſold.

At this tyme, thair wes great warris betuix the Turk and the Chriſtianes, quha invadit thame be ſea and be land, and come in to Tranſilvania with a great pairt of his airmy, and by his grand Vizell [Vizier] ſent a ſummoundis to the Count Forgis [Forcatz] to delyver up to him [the fortreſs] of Newhauſell in thir wordis: "I, that throgh the grace of God and throgh the merites [miracles] of our Propheit, quho is a ſone of both worldis, and by quhome thair is happines and glorie; I, that am firſt of the Counſell, and Generall of the moſt michtie Emperour of the Turkis, that is the King of all kinges upone earth; to you, Adame Forgis [Forcatz], that ar the cheif among the nobilitie of Hungarie, do mak knawn, that throw command of my gracious Lord, I am come with his forces befoir Newhauſell to reduce it to his obedience; Quhairfoir, gif ye ſall delyver up the place to us, yow ſall haif libertie to marche out with quhat

[4] Printed in the Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. p. 465.

belongeth unto yow, from the heyeſt to the loweſt, and to quhat place yow pleas, and he that will rather ſtay ſall keip his guides and eſtait; bot gif ye will not [yeild], we will tak it by force, and everie man of yow, from the heyeſt to the loweſt, ſall be put to fyre and ſword. Gif the Ungarianes, did bot knaw the good intentioun of the michtie Emperour, they and thair chyldrene wald blis God for thame [him]: (and concludes in thir wordis following,) Peace to the obedient."

Eftir this, we in Scotland wer advertiſed of the hard conditioun of Germany beyond expreſſion, a generall conſtarnatioun, and no help viſible, thair men maſſacred by thowſandis, and the promiſed ayd from the Emperour being becum to nothing; Montecuculi himſelff not being above 5000 ſtrong, and driven for ſecuritie into gariſone; ſo that the haill cuntrey did ly naiked, and expoſed to be deſtroyed at pleſure. This is writtin from ſindry pairtes of Tranſilvania and Germany, and ſpeciallie from Regenſburgh; quha writtis, that the Emperour wes reteired by nicht, and that Preſburgh wes delyverit up.

Heirupone the Parliament of Scotland, now ſittand at Edinburgh, upone the 23 day of September 1663, takand to thair conſideratione the ſad condition of many good Chriſtanes abroad overrun by theſe infidelis the Turkis, and foirſeing the dangeris quhairin this natioun and utheris thair nychtboring kingdomes mycht fall into, they ſet out ane Act of Parliament for levieing of twentie thowſand men on fute, and two thowſand hors for the Kinges uſe and kingdome of Scotland.

Upone the 25 day of September, being Fryday, 1663, Sir Charles Erſkin, lord Lyon, wes crowned Lord Lyon King at airmes in the Abay of Halyrudhous, richlie clothed in purpour velwot and koit of airmes, a gold cheyne about his neck, his croun upone his heid, his batoun in his hand, crowned by the Erle of Rothes, his Majeſteis Commiſſioner, in the chalmer of preſence, with great ſolempnitie, under the throne, in the chyre of ſtait, with a noyſe of trumpettis and kettill drumes; the heraldis and purſevantis in thair koates of airmes, attending that ſolempnitie. Eftir quhilk, the Erle of Rothes commiſſioner feaſted all theſe that wer thair for the tyme, with ſindrie ſoirtes of muſicall inſtrumentis.

Memorandum.—That upone the 29 day of September 1663, Mr. Thomas Sydſerff, ſumtyme ane of the ordiner miniſteris at Edinburgh, thaireftir Biſchop of Galloway, and now, at his death, Biſchop of Orknay, depairtit this lyff within the Toun of Edinburgh in his awin duelling hous, and wes bureyed upone the fourt day of October nixt thaireftir, being ane Saboth day. The Biſchops haid apoynted that day to be a day of commemoration to the pepill of his lyff and converſation, in thair ſeverall ſermondis taght that day in the Eiſt kirk of Edinburgh, quhair his corps did than ly in the yle. Mr. Williame Annand taght befoir nune, and the Biſchop of Edinburgh in the eftir nune; quha deſcryvit his birth and progeny, of quhat familie he deſcendit, his pietie, his learning, his travellis abroad, his lyff and converſatioun, his ſufferingis for the Goſpell, and all utheris his giftis and graces to the full. His funerallis wes very honorablie celebrat, and his corps convoyed to the grave by all ſoirtis of pepill, both of nobles, biſchops, gentillmen and commounes.

At this Michalmes 1663, theſe perſones following wer electit magiſtrates of Edinburgh;—to witt, Sir Andro Ramſay, proveſt; Johnne Boyd, Francis Killoch, Johnne Penman, Walter Borthwik, bailleis; Robert Sandelandis, deane of gild, Johnne Scot merchant, theſaurer. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar theſe; Hew Hammiltone, barone baillie, and Johnne Balmayne, toun baillie. Bailleis of Leith ar theſe; George Reid, and Thomas Ferholm, merchandis burgeſſis of Edinburgh. Bailleis of Portiſburgh, callit the Weſt Poirt, ar theſe; Archibald Ker, barone baillie, and William Lowrie, continued baillie, and David Murray, baillie of the Potterraw.

And becaus of my relatioun to the toun of Glaſgow, I thocht guid to record the magiſtrates of that citie this yeir, quhais names ar theſe;—to witt, Johnne Bell, proveſt; James Campbell, Robert Rae, and James Colquhoun, bailleis; Johnne Bernis, deane of gild, and Robert Campbell younger, theſaurer.

Now, to returne to the Parliament effairis of this kingdome:—it wald be remembred, that, eftir twa yeiris, nyne monethis, and nyne dayis ſitting in this firſt Parliament of King Charles the Secound, (eftir his bleſſed reſtauratioun to his croun and royall governament,) the Parliament come

to a clofe, and did ryde according to the accuftumat maner; yit with lytill contentment to the pepill of the land, they being exceding poore, and under havie burdingis, impofitiounes, taxatiounes, excyfes, and uther burdingis, quhairunto thai wer maid lyable.

The Great Commiffioner of this Parliament, fitting fra the 18 day of Junij laft to the nynt day of October inftant 1663, wes the Erle of Rothes, ane of the pryme nobilitie of Scotland, quha, being not onlie heigh Commiffioner, bot alfo principall Thefaurer of Scotland, did ryde and conclude this Parliament upone the faid nynt day of October, being Fryday, 1663. The ordor of thair Ryding wes this;—to witt, the Erle of Glencairne being Chancellar, with the Erle of Marfchell, and the Erle of Lauderdaill his Majefteis fecretar, raid up fra the Abay of Halyrudhous to the Parliament hous, with twa men ryding befoir thame difcoverit, the ane with the purs and great Seall befoir him, and the uther with the great Mees, and allakayis following. Thefe thrie noblemen raid up fra the Abay of Halyrudhous to the Parliament hous two houres befoir the reft of the parliamentaris, to ordour the Parliament hous; all of thame in thair robs. Thaireftir the haill Commiffioners that wer prefent for the tyme, went to thair horfes, and raid fra the Abay of Halyrudhous to the Parliament hous in ordour as followis; to witt, the Commiffioneris of burrowis firft, all of thame with thair allakaes attending thame as thay raid on thair fute mantillis; eftir thame the Commiffioneris of fchyres; eftir thame the Lordis of Parliament, quhilkis wer but few; eftir thame the commoun Bifchops, for diftinctiones caus from Archebifchops, all in thair gownis; eftir thame the Vifcountes and Erles; efter thame fex trumpetteris; eftir thame the purfevantis and heraldis; eftir thame the twa Archebifchopis, viz. the Archebifchop of St. Androis and Glafgow, in thair plufche velwot gownis; eftir thame the Lord Lyone in his koat of airmes, and his purfevantis befoir him in thair koatis; eftir thame thrie Erles that careyed the Honouris, gairdit with fex mefaris, viz. the Erle of Mar careying the croun, the Erle of Airth careying the fcheptour, and the Erle of Eglintoun careying the fword; thaireftir the Kinges Commiffioner, viz. the Erle of Rothes; eftir the Kinges Commiffioner raid the Duke of Hammiltoun,

and the Marques of Montrois, with thair robis; eftir thame trumpetteris, and kettill drume, and leaff-gaird, all of thame in airmes.

Eftir thair ryding up fra the Abay to the Parliament Hous, and doun-fitting, thair wes ane fchoirt index red of the Actis eftableifched; and than a fchoirt prayer, maid be Mr. Robert Lowrie deane of Edinburgh, for a bliffing to his Majeftie, and a thankifgeving for his reftauratioun to his croun and governament, and privilege of the Parliament, eftir fa mony yeiris of ufurpatioun.

Than, at thair ryfing, thay wer ordered to returne from the Parliament hous to the Abay, to convoy the Commiffioner, according to the ancient cuftome; and, in thair ryding doun, thai obfervit the fame ordour as thai raid up, onlie in this it changit, that, in thair ryding doun, thair wes on the rycht hand of the Commiffioner ryding, the Erle of Arroll on the richt hand, and the Erle of Marfchell on the left, each of thame having velvet cappes upone thair heidis; nixt to thame the Duke of Hammilton and Marques of Montrois; and eftir thame my Lord Chancellar and the Erle of Lauderdaill fecretar on his left hand, having the great maais and purs careyed befoir him. All thefe being performed, the Parliament wer faluted from the Caftell of Edinburgh with all thair gunnes.

Upone the morne thaireftir, being Settirday, the tent day of October anno foirfaid 1663, the Honouris wer honorablie convoyit from the Abay to the Caftell of Edinburgh in a kotche, the trumpet founding befoir thame, and ane great pairt of the leaff gaird gairding thame, quho wer faluted with a number of cannoun fchot from the Caftle.

This laft feffion of Parliament, haldin be the Erle of Rothes, his Majefteis Commiffioner, wes very thin; fpeciallie at the ryding upone the 9 day of October 1663, numberis of the nobilitie, erles, lordis, barones, commiffioneris of fchyres and burowis being abfent, and did not countenance the famyn with that dignitie and honor ufit and wont in former tymes.

Immediatlie eftir the ryding of this Parliament, the perfones following went up to Court; to witt, the Marques of Montros, the Erle of Rothes, the Erle of Lauderdaill, the Erle of Dumfreis, the Lord Bellenden thefaurer depute, Sir Johnne Fletcher the Kinges advocat. Thair is no

dout, bot as they went up for the Kinges Majeſteis honor and ſervice, ſo had thai thair awin endis; and, in thair travellis to Court, thair fell out great ſtormes of rayne, wind, thunder, lychtning, procuring the death of ſum, and of the cornes and fruites of the ground.

Within ten or twelff dayis eftir the Ryding of this Parliament, come doun fra Court a patent for reſtoring of the Lord Lorne to all the eſtait, dignitie, and honor quhairin his guidſchir the old Erle of Ergyll, father to the Marques (quho wes execute) deceiſt. And becaus his umquhill father the Marques (quho wes execute) deceiſt in great dett, thairfoir it wes ordanit and provydit, that, out of the eſtait, he ſould haif onlie payit to him the ſoume of fyftene thowſand pund per annum, and the reſt of the eſtait to be lyable for payment of the dettis to the creditoris; off the quhich creditouris the Lord Lorne his twa ſiſteris ar to be firſt ſatisfeit.

Upone the 28 of October 1663, a lytle eftir the ryding of the Parliament, the Kinges ſtandard and kettill drum wer brocht from the Abay, convoyit by the leaff gaird on horſes and airmes, with ſound of trumpet, in a very honorable deportment, ryding throw the Cannogait and Hie ſtreit of Edinburgh, and placed thame within the Caſtell of Edinburgh.

Upone the ſecond day of November, being Monday, 1663, Biſchop Fairfull, Archebiſchop of Glaſgow, departit this lyff in his awin ludgeing in Edinburgh; and fra thence tranſpoirted to the Eiſt kirk of Edinburgh, callit St. Geill, quhairintill his corps did ly till the ellevint day of November nixt thaireftir, being the day appointit for his funerallis. All thinges neceſſar being prepared for that end, his corps wer laid doun upone a buird juſt befoir the pulpit, coverit with murning. The toun bell rang for convening the pepill to his funerall ſermound juſt at four in the eftirnune; quhair, numberis of pepill being convenit, rather to behold the ceremony then the preaching, thair wes ane ſermond maid be Mr. Johnne Hay, perſone of Peblis, and now archedeane of Glaſgow. His text wes the 12 cap. of Eccleſiaſtes, in the later end of the fyft vers, in theſe wordis, "Becauſe man goeth to his long home, and the murneris go about the ſtreitis." The ſermond endit, the corps wer laid in the bottome of a kotche, coverit above with murning, and careyed with twa horſes, all cled in murning apperell,

wer tranſportit from the New kirk of Edinburgh to the Abay church of Halyrudhous, four trumpettis ſounding, all the nobles heir at Edinburgh for the tyme attending, ſum in kotche, utheris on fute; the Lordis of Seſſione, the Proveſt and bailleis of Edinburgh, and quhat ellis could contribute to the honor of ſuch a mans funerallis, wer not wanting; thair wes alſo 2 heraldis and 2 purſevantis, in thair koates of airmes diſplayed, that went befoir the corps; numberis of torches both befoir and eftir the corps. The Lord Chancellar alſo went eftir the corps, with his purs and great Seall careyed befoir him. The Archebiſchop of St. Androis, and ſuch uther Biſchops as wer heir in Edinburgh for the tyme, with ſevin or aucht kotches, all of thame in murning apperell, did convoy with numberis of tortches his corps; in end, careyit in to the Abay church of Halyrudhous, and interred thair at the eiſt end of the church.

Upone the fourt of November foirſaid 1663, the Erle of Rothes being at the Court of Lundon, randerit ane accompt to his Majeſtie of his proceidings in Parliament, and graciouſlie acceptit; and upone the morow thaireftir, wes maid ane of his Majeſteis privy counſell of England.

Memorandum.—That upone the fyft day of November 1663, new wyne come to Leith.

Great perſequution wes now in Germany by the Turkes againſt the Chriſtianes, quha wer crowalie deſtroyed, men, weemen, and chyldrene, with fyre and ſword: Quhois tytillis and ſtyles he gave out in theſe wordis, wrytand to the Emperour of Germany,—" Mahomet, ſone of the Emperour ſone of God, thryſe Hevinlie, and thryſe knawin by [as] the renowned Emperour of the Turkis, King of Greace, Macedonia, and Moldavia, King of Samaria and Hungarie, King of Greater and Leſſer Egipt, King of all the Inhabitantis of the Earth and the Earthly Paradyce, Guardian of the Sepulter of thy God, Lord of the Trie of Lyff, Lord of all the Emperoris of the World from the Eiſt evin to the Weſt, King of all Kingis, Grand Perſequuter of the Chriſtianes and all the Wicked, the Joy of the Floriſhing Trie, the Chiftiane and Guardian of thy Crucifyed God, Lord of the Hope of thy Nation."

At this tyme alſo, viz. in November 1663, come heir that valiant

Colonell Rutherfuird, borne and brocht up in Edinburgh, a ſtout campion, lait governour of Dunkirk, and now of Tangeir, a man famous for his actiounes abroad. He come heir to Edinburgh the day of November inſtant, having licence from his Majeſtie to viſite his freindis heir for a very few dayis; and returnit to his Majeſtie to reſave ordouris for his truſt and ſervice thair. And it wald be heir remembred, that the Scottis nation, in my tyme, producit not a few ſuch caviliereis, to the credite of this kingdome; ſuch as Colonell Edment, borne in Sterling, ane baxteris ſone, Colonell Brog, Colonell Hepburne, Colonell Douglas, Generall Ruthven, Generall Leſlie, Generall King, and many utheris, all valiant men, to the credite of the Scottis natioun.

The ſubſcryving of the foirſaid Additional Act twitching the Declaratione to be ſigned by all perſones for objuring the Covenant, wes firſt urgit in this moneth of November and December 1663. Many perſones did ſigne that Declaratioun, ſum utheris refuiſed upone ſcrupill of conſcience, as heireftir ſall be declairit quhen the Declaration is fullie ſigned.

It is heirtofoir recordit, how that blasfemous infidell the Turk did overrin ſeverall pairtes of Europ with his airmyes, putting all the Chriſtianes in his way to fyre and ſword, tuik in thair tounes and citeis, led the people away captives and priſſoneris, particularlie in Hungarie, Tranſilvania, and uther pairtes adjacent; and no help nor ſuport maid unto thame till of lait, in the begyning of December 1663, Count Petir Serini, a Germane commander, did kill to the Turk twa thowſand men; taking diveris Turkiſche cornettis and enſignnes, quhairof 10 hung up in Auguſtines church, aucht in Capuchin, ſex in the Carmielites, and two in the Madin church.

Upone the 29 day of December 1663, his Majeſteis pleſure anent Middletones miſcarages wes declairit; viz. his two commiſſiones, ane as Capitane of the Caſtell of Edinburgh, the uther as Generall of the forces in Scotland, ar recallit, and for the future ar declairit null and voyd to all intentis and purpoſes.

Ane new victorie of [over] ſum of the Turkiſche forces, actit by this noble campioun, Count Serini, a Germane commander, in this foirſaid moneth of December 1663.

Sindry perſones depoſit from thair offices for not ſubſcryving of his Majeſteis declaratioun, twitching the objuring of the Covenant: ſum of the Lordis of Seſſioun, as, namely, my Lord Staires, Sir James Dundas of [Arniſtoun] knicht, and Sir George M'Keinzie of Tarbet knycht: bot a lytill thaireſtir my Lord Staires did repent and ſubſcryve.

This yeir of God 1663, was a very plentifull yeir of cornes and ſtone fruit, aples and peiris in great abundance, and exceding chaip. The monethis of November and December exceding het, fair, and warme weather, without any froſt or ſnow; ſa wes Januar and Februar following in anno I^{m} VI^{c} ſextie four. All theſe four monethis wer exceding fair.

So endis this Yeir 1663.

God save the King, and his Consort the Quene.

SUM CERTANE OBSERVATIONES FOR THE YEIR OF GOD 1664.

THIS yeir, begyning upone ane Fryday, wes ydlie ſpent as in the yeiris befoir, and prophanelie uſit as in mony ages paſt.

The Erle of Middiltoun, lait heigh Commiſſioner in Parliament, and a great minyeon with the Kinges Majeſtie, finding himſelff decourtit by the moyen of the Erle of Lauderdaill, his Majeſteis ſecretar for the Scottis effaires, and that his former commiſſiounes war recallit, viz. his commiſſione and patent as Capitane of the Caſtell of Edinburgh, and the uther as Generall of the forces in Scotland; he, upone the day of Januar, this yeir 1664, adreſt himſelff to the Kinges Majeſtie, and frielie demittit theſe commiſſiones and patentis in his Majeſteis handis, to be diſpoſit upone at his Heynes pleſure.

This moneth of Januar, as alſo the moneth of Februar following, wer exceiding fair, het, and warme weather, without weit or froſt; and ſo wes the twa monethis preceding, viz. November and December in anno 1663, to the admiratioun of many.

Sir Johnne Fletcher, the Kinges advocat, being informed of the chaynges of the Court, and how his patrone the Erle of Midletoun wes to be decourtit, he went up to Court in the end of harveſt preceding, in anno 1663.

In this moneth of Januar 1664, thair wes ſindry treaſonable plottis detectit aganes his Majeſtie, many traitoris takin, apprehendit in England; quha wer hangit, heidit, and quarterit.

Lykewyſe alſo, in the monethis of Januar and Februar in this yeir 1664, thair wes ſindry robreis in the land, yea, very robbeing upone the hie

ſtreitis and cloſſis of Edinburgh, occaſioned throw the povertie of the land, and havy burdings preſſed upone the pepill; the haill money of the kingdome being ſpent by the frequent reſoirt of our Scottiſmen at the Court of England.

The Archebiſchop of St. Androis, callit of lait Mr. James Scharp, and ſumtyme miniſter at the kirk of Craill, being this long tyme paſt attending the Court of England, did now returne in Februar 1664, inveſtit with the tytill and ſtyle of Primat of Scotland, and preference; and to tak place in all meetinges, counſellis, and conventiones in Parliament beſoir the haill nobilitie of Scotland, of quhatſumevir rank or degrie;—with ample commiſſione for the kirk effaires; quhairof the tenor ſalbe ſchawin as it fallis out.

In this moneth alſo of Februar, the fynes formarlie impoſit upone the alledgit delinquentis in Scotland, in the former Parliament haldin by the Erle of Middletoun, wer now ordanit to be upliftit, and the perſones fyned charged be oppin proclamatioun at Edinburgh Croce, to pay the ſame.

Maiſter [Alexander] Burnet wes admittit Archebiſchop of Glaſgow, in Januar 1664; lykewyſe Mr. [Patrick] Scowgall Biſchop of Abirdene; Mr. [Andrew] Honyman Biſchop of Orknay.

At this tyme the Erle of Kellie wes maid Capitane and Governor of the Caſtell of Edinburgh.

The Duke of Hammiltoun obtenit a gift from his Majeſtie of all the arreyris of the taxatioun impoſit upon the ſubjectis in anno 1663.

[COPIE OF THE HIGH COMMISSION, FOR EXECUTIOUN OF THE LAWIS IN CHURCH AFFAIRES.(1)]

OUR Soveraigne Lord ordeanes ane Commission to be past and exped under His Majesteis great Seall of the kingdome of Scotland, making mention, that in consideration of the multiplicitie and weight of the affaires of the State incumbent upone the Lordis of Privie Counsall, so as they cannot atteane the dew executioun of the lawes aganst Poperie, Separatione, and Dissobedience to Ecclesiasticall Authoritie; and to the effect, that the disordouris and contempt of authoritie and lawes in the province of St. Androis and Glasgow, may be tymouslie suppressed, and the scandalous and dissobedient may not, throw impunitie or connivance, be imbold-

(1) As Nicoll omits the preamble, &c. of this Commission, it is here given entire from a collation with two old transcripts among Wodrow's MSS. in the Advocates' Library.

ened to violat and effront the lawes, creat disturbances, foment seditione, and dissaffection to the governement of the Churche and Stait, upon pretence of any ingadgment; His Majestie, be vertew of his royall prerogative in all causes, and over all persones, alsweill ecclesiastick as civill, hes gevin and granted, lykas his Majestie be the tenour herof, gives and grants full power and commissione to the Archbischop of St. Androis, the Lord Chancellour, the Lord Thesaurer, the Archbischop of Glasgow, Duik Hammiltoun, the Marqueis of Montrois, the Erles of Argyll, Atholl, Eglintoun, Linlythgow, Home, Galloway, Annandell, Tweddell, Levin, Murray, the Bischopes of Edinburgh, Galloway, Dunkell, Aberdene, Brechin, Argyll, and the Yles, the Lordis of Drumlanrig, Pitsligo, Fraser, Cochran, Halkertoun, and Bellenden, the President of the Session, the Register, the Advocat, Sir John Home Justice Clerk, Charles Maitland of Haltoun, the Laird of Philorth elder, Sir Andro Ramsay, Sir William Thomsone, the Provest of St. Androis, Aberdene, Glasgow, Air, and Dumfreis, Sir James Turner, and the Deane of Edinburgh, or any fyve of thame, (ane Archbischop or Bischop being ane of the number,) to use thair utmost endeavour that the Acts of Parliament and Counsall for the peace and ordour of the Churche, and in behalff of the governament therof by Archbischops and Bischops, be putt to vigorous and impartiall executioun aganest all and everie one within the kingdome of Scotland, who presume to violat, contemne, and dissobey thes Actis and ecclesiasticall authoritie now settled; to summond and call befoir them, at whatsumevir tyme or place they shall appoynt, all Popish traffeiqueris, intercomoneris with, and resetters of Jesuits, or seminarie Preists; all that hear and say Mess; all obstinat contemners of the discipline of the Churche, or for that caus suspended, depryved, or excommunicated; all keiperis of conventicles, all ministeris who, contrair to the lawis, Actis of Parliament and Counsell forsaid, remane or intrude themselffis upon the exercise or function of the ministrie in the paroches and boundis inhibited be the said acts; all preachers who come from Ingland or Ireland without sufficient testimoniall or leave of the Bischope of ther dyoceis; all such persones who keip meittingis and fasts, and the administration of the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, which ar not approvin by authoritie; all who speak, preach, wryt, or print to the scandall, reproache, detriment of the stait, or governament of the churche or kingdome as now establisched; all who contemne, molest, and injure ministeris who ar ordourlie and obedient to the lawis; all who doe not ordinarlie attend divyn worship, administratioun of the Word and Sacrament performed in their respective churches by ministeris legallie authorized for taking the cure of thes paroches, and in quhilk thes persones ar inhabitants; all such who, without any lawfull calling, ar busie bodies, goe about housis and places for corrupting and dissaffecting pepill fra their alledgance, respect, and obedience to the lawis; and generallie, without any prejudice to the particulars abovespecifeit, all who expres their dissatisfaction to his Majesteis authoritie, by contravening the Actis of Parliament and Counsall, in relation to Church affaires: With power to the saidis Commissioneris, or any fyve of them, (ane Archbischop or Bischop being one of the number,) to appoynt ministeris to be censured by suspension or deposition, and punisched by fyneing, confyneing, committing, and incarcerating them

and all utheris persones who shalbe found transgressouris as aforsaid, according as they shall judge the qualitie of their offence to deserve, thay alwayes not exceiding the fynes and punischmentis imposed by the Actis of Parliament and Counsall;—Commanding the captanes of his Majesteis guard, the officeris of the standing forces and militia, the schirreffis, bailleis of regalitie, justices of peace, provest, and bailleis of burrowes, to seik, search, tak, and apprehend all such delinquents, and present them befor the Commissioneris upon the warrand of aney fyve of them as aforsaid;—Commanding, lykewayes, the constables and captanes of his Majesties castells, keiperis of prisones, and uther places of firmance, to receave and detene them that shalbe directed to them be the saidis Commissioneris, on the warrand as said is, as they will ansuer upon ther obedience or outmost perrell;—Ordeaning, farder, the Lords of Privie Counsall, upon certificat subscryved be the saidis Commissioneris, or any fyve of them, as aforsaid, to direct letters of horning for payment of the fynes imposed be the saidis Commissioneris, incaice of the delinquents dissobedience and refuisal to compeir when they ar cited befoir them: Off whilkis letters of horning, no suspension nor relaxationn salbe granted, without the testimonie of the Archbischope or Bischop, bearing their obedience to the saidis Commissioners, or any fyve of them, and satisfaction to the lawes. And his Majestie doeth mak, constitute, and ordeane, Mr. Thomas Young, clerk to the Commission for plantation of kirkis, to be clerk to this Commissione, with power to him to appoynt officeris or uther attendence necessar, and to direct summondis and precepts in his Majesties name, for citeing whatsumevir persone or persones in any of the causes aforsaid, whilk preceptis salbe sealled with the signet, and subscryved be the said clerk; with power to summond witnessis, under the paynes prescryved be law or practique; and if the saidis witnessis refuis to compeir, or the saidis persones decerned in any fyne, delay and refuis to mak payment of the samyne, his Majestie ordeanes the Lordis of his Privie Counsall to direct letters and charges upon the testificat of the saidis Commissioneris, as is above specifeit; Off the whilks fynes, to be uplifted and collected by Alexander Keith under clerk to the Counsall, the one halff salbe imployed for defraying the necessar charges for executeing the said commission at the sight of the saidis Commissioneris, the uther halff shalbe imployed for pious uses, according as his Majestie shall appoynt. And generallie, the Commissioneris aforsaid ar authorized and impowred to doe and execute what they shall find necessar and convenient for his Majesteis service in the premissis, for preventing and suppressing of schisme and separation, for planting of vacant churches, and for procureing of reverence, submission, and obedience to Ecclesiastick governament now establisched. And to the end that ane bussines of so great importance to the peace and weill being of the Church and Kingdome, may tak ane speedie and ane successfull effect, as his Majestie hes thought fitt to mak choyse of such persones in whois judgment and affection to his Majesteis service, and the churches good, he doeth repois speciall trust, so it is his pleasour that this Commission indure to the first of November I^m VI^c thriescoir four yeiris, and efter till it be discharged be his Majestie; and that the first meiting therof be keiped in Edinburgh the first Wednesday of Merch nixtocum, and efter meittings shalbe appoynted in such places and als often as shalbe

fund necessar for obteneing the end of the said Commissione; and his Majestie doeth expect from the Commissioners ane exact accompt of their proceidinges from tyme to tyme, as of ane service wherof he will tak speciall notice, and it succeiding weill will be verie acceptable to him. Commanding lastlie, all his Majesteis leidges who ar or may be concerned, to ansuer and obey the saidis Commissioneris, or any fyve of thame, (ane Archbischop or Bischop being ane of the number,) under all heyest paines that may efter follow; And ordeanes these presentis to be ane effectuall warrand to the Directour of the Chanceric, for wryting of the samyn to the Great Seall, and for the Lord Chancellour for appending the Seall therto without any farder ordour or warrand. Gevin at our Court at Whythall the 16 of Januar 1664, and of our Regne the 15 yeir.

The tenor of the Archebiſchop his preference to all the Nobles in Scotland, in theſe wordis following: "Quhairas, our Royall Father of bliſſed memorie, by his letter daitted at Wanſted 12 Julij 1636, did ſignifie to his Privy Counſell, that, having conſiddered according to the cuſtome of all civill and Criſtiane kingdomes, quhat place and dignitie is dew unto the Church, the precedency of quhois cheiff reuler ſould procure the moir reſpect thairunto; to the end, that the Archebiſchop of St. Androis, Primat and Metropolitane of that our kingdome, [may] enjoy the privileges belonging to his place, We war pleaſed to name him firſt in the Commiſſione for our Secreit Counſell; and our pleſure is, that he have the firſt place, both at our Counſell, and at all uther public meetinges befoir our Chancellar, and all uther our ſubjectis within that our kingdome; as one [from] the eminency of quhois place We will have none in ony way to derogat [but ſhall ever contribute what We can] for the advancement thairof, inſafer as is lauchfull and expedient. And We, being alſo deſyrous to mantene the honour of the [Church,] and that dignity in the perſone of the Archebiſchop of St. Androis, and his ſucceſſoures, have thocht fitt to renew our bliſſed Fatheris command, and to the end it may be punctuallie obſerved, We command yow to regiſtrat this our lettir in the buikes of our Counſell; and ſo We bid yow hartlie fairwell: Januar 16, 1664."

Edinburgh, 23 Februar 1664. [Act of Privy Counſell for the preſervation of game.]

THE Lordis of his Majesteis Privy Counsell, considdering that the not observance of the Actis of Parliament maid aganest the bearing and schutting with gwnis, using of setting dogis, nettis, and girnis, speciallie within or neir to his Majesteis palaces, castellis, parkis, wodis, forrestis,

is like to be a great prejudice to his Majesteis game of hunting, and to destroy the breed of wild foull and deer, unles remeid be provydit, and the Actis of Parliament, maid thairanent, apoynted to be keiped and obeyed under the paynes thairin contenit: Thairfoir, they prohibeit and discharge all persones quhatsoevir, to carey or schoot with gwnes within a myle of ony his Majesteis palaces, castles, parkis, wodis, or forrestis; as also, all commoun fouleris to mak use of ony setting dogs, netis, or gunes, in any place quhatsumevir, and all uther subjectis to carey or schuit with gwnes without a speciall licence from the Counsell, or that thai be privilegit by the law; with certificatione, gif thai contravene the saidis Actis, that the paynes and penalteis thairin contenit salbe exacted with all rigour; And ordanes all schirreffis of schyres, stewartis of stewartreis, bailleis of regaliteis, justices of peace, and magistrates of burghes, to sie that obedience be gevin heirto within thair severall jurisdictiones, and ordanes these presentis to be prented and publeist at the Mercat Croces of the haill severall burghes of this kingdome, and at all paroche kirkis, that nane pretend ignorance.

Sic. subr. PET. WEDDIRBURNE, Cl: Sti. Concilij.

The Act anent the converſioun of Wairdhalding into Few, proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone the ſevintene day of Marche 1664.

Upone the 16 day of Marche 1664, the Parliament of England ſat doun, and upone the fyft day of Apryll nixt thaireftir, thair iſchued out twa Actis; the firſt was for Aſſembling and holding of Parliamentis once in thrie yeiris at leaſt; the uther Act, for repealing of an Act intitulat "Ane Act for preventing Inconvenientis hapning throw the long intermiſſioun of Parliamentis." This Parliament diſolvit in Maij 1664, and adjornit till November thaireftir.

Upone Fryday the 15 day of Apryll 1664, the Hie Commiſſione of the Church of Scotland convenit and ſat doun at Edinburgh; at quhich tyme Mr. James Wod, Profeſſor at the College of St. Andros, his declaratione is ordanit to be brint, and ſum miniſteris acceſſorie thairto impriſſoned within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh. The Weſtland recuſantis wer fyned; thair fyne ordanit to be the fourt pairt of thair rent or eſtait.

22 day of this moneth of Apryll 1664, thair wes twa Proclamationes emittit by the Lordis of Privy Counſell; the one recalling that book of Mr. George Buchannane, ſet out by him, *De Jure Regni apud Scotos*, ordaning all perſones haveris of theſe buikes to bring thame in to the Clerk of Secreit Counſell; the uther, diſcharging all collectioun and diſtributioun of

moneyis to diſaſenting and diſafectiing miniſteris; and quhat is alredy collectit, the ſamyn to be brocht in and delyverit to the Clerk of Counſell.

4 Maij 1664. Capitane Swyntoun execute for murthering of his awin wyf.

12 Maij the ſamyn yeir, Mr. James Robertoun of Bedlay, ane of the Senatores of the College of Juſtice, depairtit this lyff, and wes bureyed in the Gray Freir kirk of Edinburgh, I meane in the Kirkyaird thairof; ane guid honeſt man.

It is formerlie obſervit, in my former Obſervationes, anent the Kingis Majeſteis birth, that he wes borne at St. James in Lundoun upone Settirday the 29 of Maij 1630; quhairat, appeired over St. James Park, a glorius ſtar, even at mid-day, and that many rariteis did fall out that moneth of Maij 1630; for beſyde mony utheris, that moneth producit twa chaynges of the moone, twa eclipſes, ane of the moone, the uther of the ſun, fyve Settirdayis, fyve Sondayis, and fyve Mondayis, as may be ſene in my former Obſervatiounes in that yeir 1630. Now, this yeir 1664 it fell out that his Majeſteis birth day fell out upone ane Sunday, evin Witſone Sunday; a markable day quhairon wes maid in every kirk of Edinburgh thrie ſeverall ſermoundis, that day, in commemoratioun of the Penthecoſt, quhairin the Holy Spirite wes ſent doun upone Chryſtes Apoſtles; this day, quhairin this ſolempnitie wes uſit for the Kinges birth, wes the full moone, evin at the very ſolempnitie, eftir four houris in the eftirnune; and this day, the Lord ſent doun a gracious rayne, for nuriſching the cornes quhich wes partched with drouth a long tyme befoir.

Upone the penult day of Maij, being Witſoundmonday, 1664, the Erle of Glencairne, being at this tyme heigh Chancellar of Scotland, depairtit this lyff in Eiſt Lothiane within the hous of [Beltoun,] being his ladyis conjunct fey landis; ane wyſe and underſtanding ſtatiſman, and a ſtout ſodger for the King and cuntrie.

Upone the thrid day of Maij 1664, that noble capitane the Erle of Teviot, with mony of his ſodgeris, war killed at Tangeir by ane great airmy of the Moiris, quha, lying in ane ambuſche, killed him and his ſodgeris paſſing far out of thair wonted boundis.

The Marques of Ergyll, quha, upone the 27 of Maij 1661, wes execute

and his heid affixt upone the Tolbuith of Edinburgh, wes, by the Kinges Majefteis warrand, takin doun upone the 8 of Junij 1664, airlie in the morning befoir fyve houris.

Upone the faid aucht day of Junij, ane proclamatioun emittit for recalling and prohibiting fea men from the fervices of forren princes and ftates.

At this tyme, Archibald Lord Lorne, eldeft lauchfull fone to the deceift Archibald Marques of Ergyll, wes reftoirit to the Erledome of Ergyll and to all and findry landis, baronyes, lordfchips thairto belonging, fallin in his Majefteis handis by the decreit of forfaltor led and deducit aganes his deceift Father; and to the haill maillis, fermis, and deuteis thairof, of all cropes and yeiris bygane and to cum, with all reverfiones, takis, contractis, obligationes, heritable and movebill dettis, foumes of money, and all uther thinges quhatfumevir, quhilk pertenit of befoir to the lait Marques, and contenit in his predecefforis infeftmentis; ordaning the Thefaurer principall and depute, and Commiffioneris of Excequer, to pas infeftment thairof.

The Vifcount of Frendracht (of the furname of Creightoun) his brother being priffoner in the Tolbuith of Edinburgh for murther, and once pannelt befoir the Criminall judge, efcapit, being clothed in ane womanes apperell, upone the ellevint day of Junij, being Settirday, about fex houris at evin, in fair day licht.

Upone the thrid day of Junij 1664, the Erle of Tweddell wes refavit ane of the extraordiner Lordis of Seffion; he being alfo at this tyme Prefident of his Majefteis privy counfell of Scotland.

All thir tymes thair wer crowell warris betuix that blafphemous infidell the Turk and the Chriftianes, quhairin many thowfandis wer killed, fum by land and utheris by fea.

It is formerlie obfervit, that the rycht honorable Williame Erle of Glencairne heigh Chancellar of this kingdome of Scotland, depairtit this lyff within the hous of [Beltoun], belonging to his lady in conjunct fie, upone the penult day of Maij laft 1664. Eftir his death, the Kinges Majeftie calling to mynd his thankfull fervice done to his Heynes in particular, and in his office and governament toward the kingdome in generall,

as his Majeſteis heigh Chancellar of Scotland; thairfoir his Majeſteis will and pleſure wes, that he ſould be honorablie bureyit upone his Heynes propper charges and expenſis. The day of his funerallis being appoyntit to be upone the 28 of Julij 1664, his honorable freindis did meit at Edinburgh twa dayis befoir; and upone the 26 day of that moneth raid out with many hundreth maa perſones, and brocht in his corps to the Abay of Halyrudhous, quhair the ſamyn did ly untill the ſaid 28 day of Julij, at and upone the quhilk day his corps wes brocht up out of the ſaid Abay kirk to the New kirk of Edinburgh, callit St. Geillis kirk, quhair he was interrit with great ſolempnitie as followis:—

THE FORME AND ORDOUR OF THE FUNERALLIS OF THAT NOBLE LORD WILLIAME ERLE OF GLENCAIRNE, LAIT CHANCELLAR OF HIS MAJESTEIS KINGDOME OF SCOTLAND.

1. The two conductoris of murning, with ane great gumptuon, and 49 ſalies in long gowns of blak freiz, according to the defunctis aige, two and two careying the defunctis airmes of the Hous. 2. Ane ranting trumpet in livrie, with the culloris of the defunct at his baner. 3. Ane gentillman in compleit airmour and hors, on horſbak, with plumes of fetheris in his hat, careying the cullouris of the Hous upone the poynt of ane lance. 4. The great pincell of honor to be careyed with his alluſtment. 5. The great ſtandart of honor to be careyed with his full ethreiomentis [atchievementis?] 6. The hors of war monted with a great ſadle and piſtoles, led by two of the defunctis ſervandis in livrie. 7. The defunctis ſervandis two and two in murning, his Parliament hors, with his riche mantle, led by two in livrie, and pages. 8. The four trumpetis in murning, careying the airmes of the defunct in the baner. 9. The gumptuon careyed on the poynt of ane lance. 10. The pincell of honor careyed on the poynt of a lance. 11. The ſtandart of murning careyed upone the poynt of a lance. 12. His freindis two and two, in murning. 13. The purs to be careyed upone the poynt of lance. 14. The gantellettis to be carreyed upone the poynt of a lance. 15. The corſlet to be careyed, with bak and breiſt, upone the poynt of ane lance. 16. The helmet to be careyed upone the poynt of lance. 17. The great murning baner to be careyed with the

defunctis haill atcheitmentis by the nerreſt freindis of that antient familie; and gif that honorable perſone be ather interred at St. Geill church, or at the Abay of Halyrudhous church, the Lord Proveſt, bailleis, and memberis of Parliament, ar in deip murning, two and two. 18. The nobles, two and two, all in deip murning. Then nixt followes the branches, four on the fatheris ſyde, and four on the motheris. 19. The airmes of the defunct in blak taffetie. 20. His horſe in murning, to be led by ane alakay. 21. The four trumpettouris in murning, with the airmes of the defunct in the bennar. 22. Nixt, ſex meſaris, ſex purſevantis, with thair koates diſplayed. 23. Nixt thame ſex heraldis, the firſt careying ane feild with the defunctis airmes, twa careying the creiſt, the thrid his ſword, the fourt his targe, the fyft his ſcroll and motto, the ſext his helmet. 24. Eftir thame two ſecretareis; nixt thame two doctoris; nixt his gowne and hatt uſit in Seſſioun; nixt thame his Parliament robbis; eftir thame ane Erles croun upone ane blak velwot cuſcheone; the Lyon at Airmes to carey the defunctes koat in his hand with his koat diſplayed; nixt his mace, nixt his purs, with thair heidis diſcovered. Nixt, the Corps careyed upone a very riche paill, and eſchecutceons on all quarteris of the paill. The cheiff murneris with hoodis and long robbis careyed with the pages, and ane gentillman on every hand.

The forme and ordor of thir funerallis wer punctuallie obſervit. Beſyde all the noblemen being heir in Edinburgh for the tyme, all the Lordis of Privy Counſell and Seſſioun, the Senatouris of the College of Juſtice, advocattis, laweris, and wryteris, the Proveſt, bailleis and counſell of Edinburgh, and mony utheris, wer preſent thair in murning apperell wer thair to honour his funerallis; the Toun of Edinburgh with all thair capitanes and companyes, with thair airmes and diſplayed cullouris, the meſaris both of Counſell and Seſſioun, with thair maces covered, in duill, going befoir thame; as als, the ſword and cheptour borne befoir the Proveſt and bailleis of Edinburgh by thair ordinarie officeris, wer all redylie imployed to honor theſe funerallis.

Befoir the corps wer interred, thair wes ane funerall ſermound taght by [Alexander] Birnet, Archebiſchop of Glaſgow. The ſermound endit,

all the cannounes from the Caſtell wer lowſit, evin 24 greateſt cannoun, and ſum ſmall lytill ones beſyde; and aucht trumpettoris ſounding at the graves mouth endit the ſolempnitie. Eftir his death, nothing paſt ather under Caſchet or great Seall till the fyft day of Auguſt thaireftir. At quhilk tyme, the Caſchet and great Seall wer delyverit to [Alexander] Birnet, Archebiſchop of Glaſgow, to be keipit be him for anſuering the lieges, until the nixt intrant ſould be preſentit by his Majeſtie to that place.

The peſtilence at this tyme raiged in Holand, and, in the toun of Amſterdam. In ane week above 8 or 9 hundreth perſones wer killed of that plaig; and upone the 29 day of Julij 1664, thair deyit of that plaig in Amſterdame ſevin hundreth 39 that very day.

At this tyme, and be the ſpace of many monethis befoir, the peſt raiged in Holand, and ſeverall dayis thair fell of that plaig in ane toun and citie, four or fyve hundreth in ane nycht; and in the toun of Amſterdame, upone the 29 day of Julij 1664, thair wes killed of that ſeiknes 739.

At this tyme lykewyſe, thair wes much death in Scotland by ane fivver callit the purpie fivver.

At this tyme alſo, and all this yeir 1664, the Turkiſche war began to be hett aganes the Criſtianes, yit not without great lois to thameſelffis, quho wer oftymes killed by the Criſtianes. Speciallie in Julij 1664, and begyning of Auguſt following, report came to his Majeſtie of Great Britane, of the great overthrow of the Turkes wes very conſiderable; that in ane battle the grand Vizer, two Baachawes takin priſſoneris; the maiſt part of ane hundreth thowſand men (being his airmy) routed, takin priſſoneris, and killed; and upone the Criſtiane ſyde, thrie generallis ar ſaid to be killed; and the hole volunteiris of France, being all noblemen and noblemenis ſones, ſuch as dukes, marqueſis, erles, lordis, all cut of. It wes reportit to be a bloodie battell to both; nevirtheles, the Criſtianes come af victorious, and the Turkes are diſperſed and left the feild. This battle wes foghten beſyde the toun of Raab in Hungarie. The Turkes ſuppoſit to be ane hundreth thowſand men, and the Criſtianes or Imperialiſtes 56; and the Frenſche volentearis conſiſtand of 15 hundreth noblemen and noblemenis ſones, with thair ſervandis, wer the foirlorne hope of the

Criſtiane airmy, all of thame cuttit aff, (I meane theſe Frenſche auxiliareis.) The Imperialiſtes or Criſtianes loiſt in this battell 24 thowſand and abone; yit victorious over the Turkis, and tuik fra thame twa hundreth cannounes, with thair bag and baggage. Thair wes another feght aganes the Turkes by Generall Suches [Suſa], quhairin he was victorious; and the report of that his victorie now confermit.

At this tyme alſo, thair wes no probabilitie bot of war betuix his Majeſtie and the Holander. His Majeſteis fleet wes now preparand and makand reddie to go to the ſeaes very ſchortlie. The Holanderis hes gevin commiſſioun to ſeize upon all the Inglifches without the latitude of 33 degreyis. His Majeſtie hes gevin commiſſione (as is alledgit) for preſſing of ſeamen, carpentaris, ſailleris, and ſodgeris, for his ſchips.

Upone the ſevintene day of Auguſt this yeir 1664, Sir Williame Thompſoun, toun clerk of Edinburgh, wes turned out of his clerkſchip by the Proveſt, bailleis, and counſell of the ſaid burgh.

Sir Johnne Fletcher, the Kinges advocat, being a lang tyme perſewit for brybrie and malverſatioun in his office; the ſummoundis and lybell aganes him, with his anſueris thairto being at lenth hard, ſene, and conſidderit, the Lordis appoyntit for his tryell, did not find his anſueris ſatisfactorie. At lenth he inclynit (as is reportit) to a demiſſioun in his Majeſteis handis; and thairfoir deſyred a licence from the Counſell, that he mycht go to Court, and thair to demit, (as wes alledgit); and indeid demitted.

The peſt yit continued raiging in Holand; bot mainlie in Amſterdame, quhairin wer killed of that plaig oft tymes nyne hundreth and ſum maa in one week.

The Imperialiſtes, with thair confederatis, at this tyme prevailled much aganes theſe blaſphemous infidelis the Turkes, and at ſeverall ſkirmeſis, and blokit up Newhauſell upone thame; this in Auguſt 1664.

This long tyme, thair hes bene nothing expectit bot war betuix his Majeſtie and the Eſtaites of Holand; quha ſent over to his Majeſtie ane certane embaſſadour callit Van Gogh, with a memoriall from the Eſtaites Generall of the United Provinces, quhairunto thair wes anſuer gevin by his Majeſtie; both of thame contening complaynts *hinc inde;* as at mair

lenth is contenit in the prented paperis opinlie ventit and ſold in Scotland.

Lykewyſe at this tyme, viz. in Auguſt and September, the excyſe of aill and beir wes ſet in ferme for four ſcoir auchtene thowſand merk Scottis; quhairof ane brewar in Edinburgh payis for his pairt of that excyſe 12 thowſand and fyve hundreth markis per annum.

The peſt ſtill continued and ſpred in Holand, killing many pepill; and upone the ellevint day of September 1664, it is writtin from Hamburgh, that thair deyit in the week immediatlie preceding, in the toun of Amſterdame ane thowſand fourtie ane perſones; and in Lyden, in September 1664, thrie hundreth perſones in ane week.

The names of the perſones that wer electit magiſtrates in Edinburgh this yeir 1664;—Sir Andro Ramſay, proveſt continued; Williame Reid, James Davidſone, Johnne Fullertoun, and George Drummond, bailleis; Robert Sandilandis, deane of gild, and Johne Scott, theſaurer. Bailleis of Leith ar theſe; Williame Johnneſtoun, watter baillie of Leith, and Robert Barclay, the uther baillie of Leith. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar theſe; Walter Borthwik, barone baillie, and James Deanis, toun baillie of the Cannogate. Bailleis of the Weſt poirt callit Portiſburgh ar theſe; Johnne Penman, and Williame Lowrie, and David Murray, baillie of the Potterrow.

And becaus of my relatione to the toun of Glaſgow I thocht guid to record the magiſtrates of that citie this yeir, being the Toun quhairin I wes borne and bred. The names this yeir are theſe;—Williame Anderſone of Clayſlop, proveſt; James Pollok, Johnne Harbertſone, merchandis, and Johnne Ker tailzeour, bailleis; Johnne Watſone maltman, theſaurer, Phederick Hammiltoun, deane of gild, Walter Neilſone, dekin convenar, Johnne Cauldwell, watter baillie, James Birſket, maiſter of work.—Theſe magiſtrates, viz. proveſt and bailleis, wer choſin by the Archebiſchop of Glaſgow, and by his awin autoritie, without the old forme of electioun.

At this tyme alſo, viz. in the monethis of Auguſt, September, and October, his Majeſtie did caus outred and put to the ſea ſindrie war ſchips, for intaking of ſindrie plantatiounes lyand beyond the lyne, quhairof the Holanderis haid wrongouſlie takin poſſeſſione, belonging to the Engliſches, and intrudit thameſelffis thairintill, and put the Engliſches inhabitantes

thairof to the ſword. This expeditione by ſea requyred much proviſione, and among uther for purcheſing of ſeamen and ſea ſodgeris to governe his Majeſties naveis and ſchips; for quhilk thair wes a pres in England, as alſo in Scotland, and in every burgh in Scotland quhairin ſeamen could be fund, they wer takin and ſecured to go to ſea in this expedition. Sum of theſe ſeamen wer willing to go and ſerve; ſum utheris, being unwilling, wer impriſſoned, ſum within the Caſtell of Edinburgh, and within the Tolbuithes and warding places of uther burghes, untill they fand cautione to obey the Kinges Majeſties ordouris, and to pas on in that ſervice. Quhat ſalbe the event of this buſſines it ſalbe noted heireftir.

In this expeditione by ſea the Kinges Majeſtie haid a great navy and ſindry recrues. Prince Rupert alſo, about the end of September 1664, maid ſaill from the Downes with 32 ſaill; 12 of thame merchand men, and 18 war ſchips, ilk merchand ſchip careying 30 gunes. All maner of proviſioun for war aganes the Holander by ſea wer proveydit; and by the Holander aganes the Engliſches.

In the moneth of October and moneth of September preceiding in anno 1664, the peſt began to decreaſe in ſum pairtes of Holand, namelie in Amſterdame; yit it increſt in ſindry uther nychtbouring pairtis, both in France and Weſt Flanderis, quhair thair merchandis reſoirtit; for quhilk thair wes a diſcharge of treding with thame.

Anent the Turkis, at this tyme repoirt come to us and to England, that they and the Imperialiſtes haid tane up a truyce and ceſſatioun of airmes for the ſpace of twentie yeiris. Quhidder this be trew and ſall tak effect it will be knawin heireftir: (bot now the treuth of that peace is confermed by ſeverall letters.)

In the moneth of October 1664, great preparatione wes maid for outreiking of our ſchips and ſeamen to the ſea aganes the Holanderis, quha haid wrongit his Majeſtie and our nychtboures of England; and our Scottis ſeamen ſchippit and provydit in all neceſſaris for thair voyage to Lundon, to reſave ordoris thair aganes the Holanderis.

The Archebiſchop of St. Androis and the Erle of Rothes being writtin for to Court, in Auguſt laſt, they went up to his Majeſtie. And having re-

ſavit ordoris from his Majeſtie, the Erle of Rothes returnit to the Abay of Halyrudhous upone the 22 day of October 1664, with a great daill of honores conferrit upone him; for by and beſyde his former digniteis to be great Commiſſioner for the Parliament of Scotland, and to be great Theſaurer of this kingdome, it pleaſit his Majeſtie (as we ar informed) to add thairunto this heich office and honor to be keipar of the Great Seall; as alſo to be great Commiſſioner for the Generall Aſſemblie in Scotland; as lykewyſe to be great Generall of the forces in Scotland under his Majeſtie; and to rais ſum forces now under the name of his Majeſteis leiff gaird; with farder honores eftir declaired.

The peſt yit continued in Holand, and in diveris pairtes about; and in Amſterdame thair deyit weeklie at the wryting heirof, quhilk wes in the end of October 1664, nyne hundreth perſones weeklie; by and beſyde many uther perſones quha deyit in ſindrie uther tounes in Holand.

Sir Johnne Fletcher, the Kinges advocat, eftir long cenſuring befoir the Counſell for his faultes, and finding himſelff giltie in ſum poyntes of the Dittay gevin in aganes him, and not being able to defend himſelff, he was forcit to demit his office in his Majeſteis handis; quha wes pleaſit to confer that office upone Sir John Niſbet advocat, now admittit and preferrit to be his Majeſteis Advocat, and not onlie ſo, bot alſo ane of the ordiner Lordis of Seſſioun, Counſell, and Excequer, upone the tent day of November 1664. The ſame day, Sir Johnne Baird, ane of the commiſſeris of Edinburgh, wes reſavit ane of the Lordis of Seſſione.

The peſt yit continued in Amſterdame, and in dyveris uther pairtes of Holand, quhairthrow the commerce and tredding in theſe boundis wes greatlie interrupted.

Eftir long and dangerous ſtormes, and crowell heigh windes, and incredibill tempeſtis, it wes Godis providence to bring in ane wyne ſchip to the harberie of Leith, upone Settirday the 12 of November 1664. This onlie come up ſaiff for the tyme, the reſt wer ſcatterit.

15 November 1664. Ane Proclamatione at Edinburgh Croce, chargeing all perſons quhatſumevir that ar fynit, to pay thair fynes at Candilmes and Witſounday nixt, under the payne of horning, with certificatioun

gif thai failzie, thair eſcheit and eſtaites ſall fall, and thai to be quarterit upone; And ſo mony of thame that ar deceiſt, thair aires, executouris, and intromettouris, &c. ar ordanit to pay, and all of thame quarterit upone till the fynes be payit.

Now, to the Erle of Rothes, great Theſaurer, and now advancit to be great Commiſſioner, and great Capitane-generall of his Majeſteis forces in Scotland under his Majeſtie, and kepar of the great Seall of this kingdome; at the firſt Counſell day eftir his returne to Scotland from Court, quhilk Counſell wes haldin upone the thrid day of October 1664, his Lordſchip came up fra the Abay of Halyrudhous, quhair he quarterit, to the Parliament or Counſell hous of Edinburgh, gairdit with fourtie hors and mae, and fourtene kotches of noblemen and barones, all diſcoverit in the Counſell hous, with trumpetis ſounding going befoir him in his paſſing and repaſſing; and eftir his entrie to the Counſell hous, cauſit reid his Majeſteis commiſſioun conferrit upone him, twitching all theſe honores; and, eftir the ryſing of the Counſell, he was ſaluted from the Caſtell of Edinburgh with nyne ſchots of thair greateſt gunes.

Upone Settirday thaireftir, being the fyft of November 1664, quhairat the commemoratioun of the great Powder treaſoun in England wes ordanit to be ſolempnized; this great Commiſſioner, the Erle of Rothes, reſoirtit to the kirk of Edinburgh, and wes placed in the Kinges Majeſteis ſait in the Eaſt kirk of Edinburgh, with his kuſchenis, chyres, carpettis, ſtuiles, and uther furnitour ſutable to his Majeſteis Commiſſioner in ſuch a cais; and his commiſſioun under the Great Seall laid doun befoir him.

Now, that his Majeſteis Commiſſioneris proffeit and ſellarie dew to him in this office of commiſſionary may be knawin; it is repoirtit, that he hes twentie pund ſterling per diem, untill the commiſſioun for the Generall Aſſemblie ſall ſit doun; and eftir dounſitting, fyftie pund ſterling per diem till the laſt day of that Aſſemblie, and ryſing thairof; quhilk Aſſemblie is appoyntit to ſit doun upone the [third] day of Maij nixtocum 1665, with continuatioun of dayis. Beſyd this he is a Lord of Privy Counſell and Excequer, and ane of the Extraordinar Lordis of Seſſion.

It is formerlie recordit of ane peace or truyce betuix the Emperore and

the Turkis airmy to be this, viz. That the Turkis ſall keip Newhauſell and Wardin [Varadin], with permiſſione to the Chriſtianes to rais another foirt near Newhauſell, or ellis quhair thai ſall judge moir convenient; That Temiſwar and uther places in Tranſilvania ſall be delyvered up to Abaſſie [Apaſſi], and he to be acknawledgit prince thairof during his lyftyme; bot eftir his deceis to returne to the Staites; That the provinces of Zatmar, Calo, and Tokay ſall be reſtored to the Emperour; That New Serinſwar ſall continue demoliſched; And that priſſoneris on both ſydes ſalbe exchanged, riche preſentis to be ſent one to another, and reſaved by both ſydes at Cammorra. Quhat influence this chaynge may have upone the haill ſtate of Chriſtianedome, conſiddering the aige and ilnes of his Catholik Majeſtie, the jeloſeis and diviſiounes in Germany itſelff, and the lait procedingis of the United Provinces, he muſt be lytill red in the world that can not ſatiſſie himſelff.

It wold be remembred, that upone the firſt day of October 1662, the Lordis of Privy Counſell went and ſat at Glaſgow; at quhilk tyme thair wes ane Act ſet doun aganes recuſant miniſteris, quhairin it wes declairit that theſe miniſteris quho entered to the cure of ony paroche ſince 1649, had no rycht to the rentis of thair benefices, ſtipendis, mans or gleib for that inſtant yeir 1662, nor in tyme thaireftir, without a lauchfull preſentatioun from the patron, and haid the Biſchops colatione, befoir the 20 of September immediatlie preceding; and that all theſe miniſteris quho haid contravenit the Act of Parliament anent the obſerving the 29 of Maij for a ſolempne anniverſarie, apoyntit yeirlie to be keipit as a holie day to the Lord for his Majeſteis reſtaratioun to his royall governament; and that all miniſteris of the Goſpell ſould obſerve the ſame day in thair reſpective parochynes, under certane great paynes, and among utheris, that thair kirkis ſould be declaired vacand, the heritouris and parochynneris diſchargit to pay thair ſtipendis, and that thai do not acknawlege thame for thair lauchfull paſtoris in repairing to thair ſermoundis, under the paynes of being puniſched as frequentaris of privat conventacles and meittinges; commanding and chargeing the ſaidis miniſteris to remove thameſelffis and thair famileis out of thair paroches betuix and the firſt day of Nov-

ember nixt thaireftir;—and much moir to this purpos. This A& wes, upone the [17th] day of November 1664, renewit, and upone the nyntene day of the ſamyn moneth, being Settirday, ſolemplie proclamed at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh; and withall, all theſe recuſant miniſteris wer diſchargit to repair within ſex myles to the paroches quhairat thai wer actuell miniſteris of befoir, with all the certificatiounes of paynes, penalteis, impriſonementis, fynes, and utheris thairin expreſt.

23 November 1664. The A& of Sederunt maid in favoris of advocattis ſervandes, quha haid faithfullie ſervit thair maiſteris the ſpace of ſevin yeiris, is now repealit. And this day ane A& ſet doun that nane ſalbe reſavit advocates in tyme cuming befoir thai be put to a tryell and fund perfyte in the civill and municipall law; thair examinatoris to be of thair awin bretherene, nyne in number, quhairof fyve to be a quorum, of quhome thai muſt report a teſtificat under thair hand, of thair abilitie and qualificatioun in the lawis; and than eftir tryell, upone thair ſupplicatioun to the Lordis of Seſſion, they ſall have libertie to mak a leſſioun.

In the end of November 1664, thair fell out much deviſioun betuix the Kinges cuſtumeris and the merchandis of Edinburgh, anent the ſearching of thair merchandice and goodis, and payment of thair cuſtomes; and the cuſtomeris being informed that the merchandis had brocht in privilie from England, certane braid cloath, and haid convoyit the ſame over the Toun wall of Edinburgh privilie in the nycht; they thairupone reſavit warand from the great Theſaurer and his deputes, for ſearching the haill merchant buithes of Edinburgh, and to ſtamp and ſeall thair haill braid cloath, and to tak thair oathes of veritie anent the quantatie of thair merchandice and guidis cuſtumable. The merchandis hearing the report heirof, they in a moment cloſed up all thair merchand chops and dures, and held out Sir Walter Seatoun principall cuſtomer, and his aſſoſiatis, from entrie to thair chops; bot he placed centreis at the dures of thair ſeverall merchand chops, that thai ſould reſave nothing out. The merchandis, taking offence thairat, paſt in the nicht to Sir Walter his duelling hous, quhilk thai brak up, rufled, robbit, and rave aſunder his bandis, rychtes, and regiſter buikes, ſearched his perſone to haif killed him, bot miſſed him. The Capitane of

the Caſtell and his ſodgeris being informed of the buſſines, they came doun in thair airmes fra the Caſtell to the toun, quhair finding the number of four ſcoir prenteiſſis or thairby ſet upone thame, and thai reſiſting, eftir lang diſpute, killed ane of the prenteiſſis by the ſchot of ane muſket. The Proveiſt, bailleis, and counſell, being ſent for by the Hie Commiſſioner and by the Lordis of the Pryvie Counſell, and threatned thame with the lois of the Tounes privilegis and liberteis, to put the Toun in airmes, and to ſatle peax and quyet the toun; quhilk for feir of thair tinſell of thair liberteis, thai preſentlie wer forcit to obey; and raiſit thair capitanes and ſodgeris of the toun with thair drumes and cullouris, and pat the toun in peax for a tyme. The reſt of the prenteiſſis and ſervandis, ſa mony of thame as wer apprehendit, wer wairdit, and ſum of thame wer criminally accuſed and put to the tryell of ane inqueiſt.

Quhytehall, November 19 1664. Upone the 18 of this moneth, his Majeſtie reſavit letters that Capitane Holmes, quho did the King guid ſervice at Guyne, aganes the Dutche, is ſaiflie, both himſelff and his men, with ſuch ſchips as he haid with him, arryved at Liſbon; as alſo brocht with him a guid quantatie of gold ure of ſum conſiderable value. The ſame day alſo, come newis of the Quene of France hir ſaiff delyverie of a lady, callit Mary. Lykewyſe alſo, that the Parliament of England wes to ſit doun and aſſemble the 24 of that ſame moneth of November 1664.

27 November 1664. Theſe newis come heir to Scotland, from Lundon, that one Capitane Tirihman [Tyddiman] being ſent from his Majeſteis fleitt to attend the Dutche cumyng from Burdeaux, hes takin 22 merchand ſchips laydnit with wyne, and 3 men of war, quhairof ane his name is callit Salomon of Amſterdame. It is lykewyſe informed, that his Majeſtie hes gevin commiſſioun to all his wronged ſubjectis by the Dutches, to war aganes thame. Farder, that the Frenſches that wer in Eigerie [Argeir] in Africa, ar all cuttit af by the Turkis and Moaris; and that the fleitt, going for ſuppley of the Frenſche with ane regiment of old ſodgeris, ar all caſt away by ſea.

25 November 1664. The Parliament of England having convenit and ſittin doun upone the day preceding, being the 24 of that inſtant moneth, the Hous of Commones or Lower hous of that Parliament unanimouſlie

votit for his Majeſteis uſe and ſervice for careying on of the Dutche war, ffyve and twentie hundreth thowſand pund ſterling, to be payit by the ſubjectis, in thrie yeiris tyme. And it is not doutit, bot the Hous of Peiris will reddilie concur with the Hous of Commones in this buſſines.

At this tyme, the Duke of York his Majeſteis brother, with a great number of nobles, barones, knychtes, and gentrie, and all the Royall fleit, ar gone to the ſea in reference to the querrell his Majeſtie and his ſubjectis hes aganes the Dutche.

At this Engliſche Parliament, haldin at Lundon on Thurſday the firſt of November 1664, thair wes ane gracious ſpeech maid by the Kinges Majeſtie to both Houſes of Parliament; quhairin he declairit that he was able to defend him ſelff and his pepill aganes the inſolency of the Dutche, upone the ſcoir of his awin credite and reputatioun, and when he fand it neceſſarie for the good of his pepill, he ſet out a fleet to ſea, quhich will not declyne meeting with all thair navall power, evin befoir the Parliament come togidder. He declairit, that he haid done moir nor he thocht he could have done, by borrowing from himſelff out of his awin ſtores; and by the kynd and cheerfull aſſiſtance the Citie of Lundon haid gevin him, he haid a fleet now at ſea, worthy of the Engliſche nation, and (to ſay no more) not inferior to any that hath bene ſet out in any age, quhich hath coiſt him out of his awin ſtores lytill les then aucht hundreth thowſand pund ſterling. Quhat hath paſſed betuix his Majeſtie and the Dutche, and by quhat degreyis, accidentis, and provocationes his Majeſtie hes bene neceſſitat to the preparatione and expenſis he hath maid, he told thame, he ſould declare when he haid done;—and much moir to this purpos. In concluſione, he conjured the Lordis and gentillmen of Parliament in all thair ſeverall ſtatiounes, to uſe all poſſible expeditione, that he and his and thair freindis and enymeis, may ſie that his Majeſtie is poſſeſſed of all thair hartis, and that thai move with one ſoull; and he wes ſure that thai wold not deceave his expectatione.

Eftir this, great pryſes wer takin by ſea from the Holanderis by the Inglifches, alſweill in the narrow ſeas, as from Affrica; and ſum ſchips of war brocht out of Guine, with ſome gold and gold ure, and uther riche commodities, brocht in to Lundoun in December 1664.

In the moneth of December 1664, thair appered nychtlie, fra four houres in the morning to day licht, ane fyrie comeit, tending in our ficht fra the fouth eaft to the north weft, and fene in our horizon betuix Arthoris faitt and Pichtland hillis, with ane tayll, terrible to the beholderis, quhilkis war innumerabill, both in England, Scotland, France, Yreland, Spayne, Portugall, and in all pairtes of Europ, fra the end of November 1664, till many dayis of December. This comeit, in the heid, wes, in our ficht, the breid of ane refonable manis hand, and fprang out in the tayle the lenth of fyve or fex ellis.

At this tyme alfo, thair fell out much truble by fea betuix the Englifche fleet and the Holanderis, and many killed on both fydes; for quhich caus, his Majeftie wes pleafit to fend doun a warrand to the Scottis Counfell, for preffing of fyve hundreth femen maa nor wer preffed of befoir. Befyde, fure report come heir, that the Holanderis haid takin in Guine, and haid put many to the fword, quhich did offend the Englifche fleet, and the haill kingdome of England; for the quhilk caus, the Counfell and kingdome of England wer pleafit to grant letters of mark, for taking, aprehending, and making pryfe of all the Holanderis fchips and guidis. Quhairupone followit much truble, both by fea and land, infofar as findry fchips, merchandice, and guidis, wer takin and maid pryfe, and mony utheris wer funkin, both of the Inglifches and Holanderis; as will be declairit at lenth heireftir in the fcheitis following.

To returne bak againe to the effaires of Scotland;—it is certane, that in Scotland wer great penurie, be reffoun of the want of tredding and traffik abroad, and havy impofitiones at home, every one feikand himfelff.

At this tyme alfo, the Erle of Rothes wes preferrit to be hiegh Commiffioner of the Generall Affemblie; quha, as it is declairit befoir, haid in fellarie per diem [twenty] pund fterling, till the dounfitting of the Affemblie; and eftir the fitting doun till the ryfing [fifty] pund fterling; for he wes heighlie preferrit in Scotland: And to fchaw a lytill of his honor, it is this; he was preferrit to be Heigh Commiffioner in the Parliament haldin in anno 1663; fecoundlie, he is now Great Commiffioner to the Generall Affemblie; 3. Great Thefaurer, Comptroller and Collectour Generall of

Scotland; 4. Great Commander Generall of the forces of Scotland; 5. Keipar of the Great Seill; 6. Extraordiner Lord of Seſſioun; 7. Ane of the Lordis of Privy Counſell and Excequer; 8. Commander of the leiff gaird; 9. Collector of the fynes.—All theſe honores and digniteis wer conferrit upone him. Sir William Bruce, clerk of the billis, wes under him collector of the fynes.

Becaus this yeir wes now at ane end, it is requiſit to ſet doun the names of the Lordis of Seſſion this yeir; to witt, Williame Erle of Glencairne, (quha depairtit this lyff in Maij this yeir 1664,) Sir Johnne Gilmour preſident, Sir Archibald Prymros clerk regiſter, Sir James Dalrumpill of Stair, Mr. James Robertoun of Bedlay, (deceiſt,) Sir Archibald Sterling of Carden knycht, Sir [John] Hoome of Rentoun knycht, Sir Andro Aitoun of Kinglaſſy knycht, Sir Johnne Niſbet of Dirletoun knycht, Sir James Dundas of Arneſtoun knycht, (removed,) Sir Johnne Scougall of Quhytekirk knycht, Sir Johnne Baird of Newbyth knycht, Sir Alexander Falconer of Halkertoun knycht, Sir David Neive of Redy knycht, Sir Robert Nairne of Strathurd knycht, Sir James Foules of Colingtoun knycht. The names of the extraordiner Lordis of Seſſione ar theſe; the Erle of Rothes, the Erle of Tweddell, the Archbiſchop of Glaſgow callit Birnet, the Erle of Lauderdaill.

This yeir being now at ane end, the qualification thairof wald be remembred, for this yeir was very fruitfull and plentifull in cornes, and abundant in fruitis. The monethis of Januar and Februar being very fair and pleſant weather; Marche, Apryll, and Maij ſumquhat cold, bot guid rayne to the full; Junij and Julij pleaſant, het, and warme weather, bringand on the cornes to a full maturitie; Auguſt het weather and pleaſant, and much cornes cuttit doun and ſchorne in the moneth of Julij preceding. Much ſtane frute this yeir, ſo that the chyrreis wer ſauld at twelf pennyes Scottis the hundreth, and much les. The victuell this yeir wes very chaip and fyne; helthſum cornes of all ſoirtes of grayne.

So endis this Yeir 1664.

Jo. Nicoll

SUM SCHORT OBSERVATIONES FOR THE YEIR OF OUR LORD 1665.

UPONE the 13 Januar 1665, ane Act of Counſall and proclamatioun emittit thairupone and proclamed, diſcharging all ſchips from ſayling, under the payne of confiſcatione; and that no ſeamen pas af the cuntrey under the payne of death.

In this moneth of Januar, and ſince the 25 of December immediatlie preceding, and untill the tent day of Februar nixt following, thair wes froſtis and ſnow in great abundance, and thaireftir, be the ſpace of ane moneth thaireftir.

Lykeas in the monethis of Januar, Februar, and Marche, much diſputing on ſea betuix the Engliſhes and Dutches, and much pryſes takin on both ſydes.

In the end of Februar 1665, and by ſpace of many dayis in that moneth, thair apperit in the cleir licht of the day, evin at the 12 hour, ane, and 2 of the clok, and alſo in the haill eftirnune, in fair day licht, ane fyrie blaſin ſtar in the firmament, to the ſicht of numberis of pepill. This ſtar continued and increſt daylie and nychtlie thaireftir, by the ſpace of many weekis, ſumtymes having a great brugh about it like the moone.

Lykeas in the moneth of Marche 1665, thair appeirit ſeverall nichtis ane fyre and lycht upone the ſea betuix Leith and Kingorne and Brintyland, in lykenenes to great torches.(1) Swa, that at this tyme tred and

(1) This sentence in the MS. has been deleted. The appearances alluded to, are no doubt explained by the concluding words of the paragraph.

traffik ceafed univerfallie by fea, and no imployment be reffoun of the war betuix the Kinges Majeftie and the Holanderis, to the havy dampnage and wrak of the pepill, and all our feamen takin and put to ferve by fea in thefe warris, quhilk daylie increft; the feamen heir in Scotland wer daylie focht out, takin, apprehendit, and wardit till thai war fchipit for that fervice. Farder, the tounes upone the north fhoir of Forth being put in feir of the incurfioun of the Holanderis, haid daylie and nichtlie watches for thair awin defence, incais thai fould be furpryfed by thefe Holanderis, thair enymeis.

At this tyme, in Februar 1665, ftylo Scotico, thair wes ane Act and Declaratione emittit by his Majeftie twitching his procedingis for reparatione and fatisfactione for feverall injureis, affrontis, and fpoyls done by the Eaft and Weft India Companyes, and uther the fubjectis of the United Provinces, unto and upone the fchips, guidis, and perfones of his Majefteis fubjectis.(2)

. . . . . .

It is formerlie recordit, that the froft and fnow began on the 25 of December 1664, and now, on the 14 of Marche 1665, the fnow, for the maift pairt, began to diffolve;—a ftorme, indeid, worthie of obfervation; the lyke hes not bene in mony yeiris of befoir, and doutles will be keipit in memory for mony yeiris to cum by thefe that did fie it.

Upone the fevint day of Marche 1665, the Lundon frigat wes blown up by fyre taking in the goun roume, quhich hapned that day about nyne in the morning as fcho wes cuming toward lee; by quhich [what] accident it is not fo much as imagined, a very good character being gevin of the officeris in quhois handis fcho mifcareyed. Sum of thefe that efcaped came to Lundon, and all agrey that it wes not poffible to mak any reffonable gefs at the occafion. Upone the blaft fcho funk immediatlie, and a fplinter fleying from hir killed a man in the fchip, callit Muntague, that wes fayling by.

At this tyme, the Holanderis being ftrong at fea, and wayting the

(2) This Manifesto is reprinted in Kennet's Complete History of England, vol. iii. p. 252.

occaſione to catche both Scottis and Engliſche veſchellis, thair merchandis and guidis in thair going out, to, and cuming in, fra, the pairtes of Spayne, France, and uther kingdomes. And theſe merchand veſchellis not being able of thameſelffis to defend aganes theſe piratis and war ſchips ſet out by the Holanderis, the Scottis veſchellis wer thairfoir forcit to conduce and fie ſum Engliſche war ſchips to bring thame along by ſea to Scotland; and thai in a fleit ſaiflie arryvit at Leith, and uther Scottis harberis, in the middes of Marche 1665. Eftir thair ſaiff arryvell in Scottis harbereis theſe Ingliſche ſchips did attend and wayt on in our Scottis ſeas till all our ſchips heir in Scotland wer reddie to pas af this kingdome in thair merchandice to forrane natiounes, for defence of the Scottis fra the invaſione of the Dutches; quhairin the Ingliſches did guid ſervice for his Majeſteis honor and guid of this kingdome. This wes done in the midſt and latter end of Marche 1665; and at thair removell upone the 24 day of that moneth, being guid Fryday, they gave ſindry voleis from thair ſchips than in the Raid of Leith. Theſe volyes war ſaluted with ſum few cannoun from the Caſtell of Edinburgh.

At this tyme alſo, viz. in Marche 1665, the peace betuix his Majeſtie and the Croun of Sweden did pas the Great Seill of England; and ſiclyke the peace betuix the Emperour and the Turk ſemes now to be laſting, in reſpect the Turk now reſident at Adrianople is making great preparation for the receptione and intertenament of Count Leſly, the Emperoris embaſſadour, and ſending the ſkilfull workmen from dyveris pairtes to prepair him a preſent. The Turkes embaſſadour is alſo gone for Germany; and upone the fronteiris both embaſſadoris ar to complement utheris in thair paſſing, according to cuſtome. The league betuix our King and his Majeſtie of Denmark is at this tyme to be concludit.

Lykewyſe, in Marche 1665, Capitane Allane, Engliſcheman, returned from the Straites with his ſchips of war, ſeamen, and ſuldieris in gud condition, helth, and reſolution. He hes in convoy about 24 Engliſche merchandmen ritchlie laden; quhairof ane foundred by the way, bot the men all ſaiff. He hes alſo a pryze takin befoir Cadize richlie laydnit, quhich is to be maid uſefull for the warr, and will beir 30 gunnes.

In Marche, much adultereis and filthines fund out; for quhilk ane new ſait ſet up at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh to ſet thame upone. As alſo, ſindry murtheris diſcloſit; ſum wemen murthering thair awin childrene brocht furth in adulterie; ane uther woman, in Leith, being ane adulteres, ſcho murthered hir awin huſband in the nycht.

In the end of this moneth of Marche 1665, and be the ſpace of many dayis thaireftir, apeirit a new comeit, very feirfull; by and beſyde the laſt comeit ſene in November and December laſt in anno 1664, and by and beſyde the blaſing ſtar in the nycht, and the uther cleir ſtar ſene in fair day licht at nune day, and uther ominous ſignnes and unnaturall, as wer ſene in diveris pairtes of this kingdome.

Much diſpute on ſea betuix the Engliſche and Holanderis, and pryſes takin, and ſchips takin and ſunkin to the Holanderis.

This laſt comeit, ſene in Marche inſtant 1665, being greater nor the former ſene in November and December laſt 1664, wes ſene in all the pairtes of Europ. This new comeit dois now ſet mony heidis on work. It is much lairger than the former, and moir blazing. They writt from Frankfort, Dreſden, Berlen, and uther places, of ſtrange ſightes and terribill in the air; many of quhich ar undoutlie augmentit by imaginatioun and report, yit a great pairt of the ſtorie is luikit upon as a treuth.

Apryll 1665. It is repoirted, that De Ruyter with his fleitt, conſiſting of aucht men of warr, having in convoy the Duche Smyrna fleitt, quhich hes bene this lang tyme detenit at Cadiz, is ſene upone the coaſt of Ireland. Upone notice quhairof, as alſo to hinder the conjunction of the Holand and Zeland fleetis, the Duke of York and the navy royall, upone the 21 of Apryll inſtant, hoyſed ſayll for the coaſt of Holand.

In this moneth of Apryll, the Engliſches tuik ſeverall pryſes from the Duches, and thrie man of war, quhairin war ſeverall perſones killed, and mony takin priſſoneris and committed to priſſone. And becauſe it was rumured, that in the Weſt the Duches had mony malignantes to aſſiſt thame incais of invaſione; thairfoir thair wes ordour gevin to diſairme mony in the Weſt, quhilk wes done in the ſaid moneth of Apryll 1665.

In that ſame moneth of Apryll, much murther and villany wes detectit; ſpeciallie ane woman in Leith, quho murthered hir awin huſband, being affiſted be ane Engliſche man, with quhome ſcho haid lyne a lang tyme in adulterie; as alſo of ane uther woman, quha in Edinburgh murthered hir awin chyld, borne in adultery with Mr. Alexander Swynton.

Thir diſputes at ſea, betuix the Engliſches and Holanderis, continued and daylie increſt, quhairin much Criſtiane blood wes ſched. And becaus the Kinges Majeſtie had guid reaſone to ſeik reparatioun of the great wrangous injureis and affrontes done by the Holanderis, and thair companyes of the Eaſt and Weſt Indiane, and utheris the ſubjectis of the United Provinces, upone the perſones, ſchips, and guidis of his Majeſteis ſubjectis, to thair grevous dampnage, amonting to great ſoumes; and that his Majeſtie haid now reſolvit, with advyſe of his nobles and Counſell of England, to repair the ſame be way of airmes: thairfoir, thair wes ane Proclamatioun emittit, anent the lauchfulnes of the war; and that all his Majeſteis ſubjectis ſould keip the ſevint day of Junij 1665, a ſolemne holy day in prayer and faſting for the proſperous ſucces of his Majeſteis ſucces, in that undertaking;—quhilk wes ſolemlie keipit. Bot befoir that day thair wer much pryzes, ſchips, men, and goodis, takin by the Engliſches from the Holanderis, in the moneth of Maij preceding:—quhilk moneth of Maij wes ane extraordiner moneth, full of heigh and cold windes, with ſome ſchoures of haill.

In it alſo, viz. upone the 18 day of Maij, being Thurſday, fell out a mutinie at the Weſt Kirk, betuix Mr. Williame Gordon, ane of the miniſteris thairof, (callit of old Sant Cuthbertis kirk,) and his parochynneris, quho wold not ſuffer him to preache, alledgeand that he mantened the feſtivall dayis, and had bene the authour and occaſioun of the removall of Mr. David Williamſone his collig fra his functioun and miniſtrie at that kirk, a good and able teacher. For quhich much pepill of that paroche, quha wes acceſſorie to the fact, and for rayling on him, and cloſing up the kirk dure upone him, wer takin and apprehendit and wairdit, and ſum of thame put in the theves hoill of Edinburgh, till farder ordor ſould be takin with thame by his Majeſtie and Lordis of Privy Counſell; quha

caufit fcourge twa of thame, ane woman and ane man, throw the ftreit of Edinburgh, upone Settirday the twentie day of Maij 1665.

In this moneth of Maij 1665, the peft brak up in the city of Lundoun, and Toun of Yearmouth. And in this fame moneth alfo, as we ar furely informed, his Majefteis royall fleet and the Dutche fleet ar now, in the latter end of Maij, both of thame to fea. Lykewyfe, we ar furelie informed, that upone the thrid day of this fame moneth of Maij 1665, and the morrow thaireftir, Venus, the morning ftar, appeired at Stokholome all day long, to the great aftonifchment of all Lembrugh.

Upone the 29 day of the fame moneth of Maij 1665, a folemne anniverfarie thankifgeving throw all the Kirkes of the frie Royall Burghes of Scotland, for his Majefteis reftauration to the Royall governament of his kingdomes. Eftir fermond, all takins of joy wer ufit by the pepill, as in former yeiris:—Reid the Obfervationes in anno 1661, 1662, 1663, 1664.

Upone the laft day of Maij 1665, [Margaret] Hamilton, induellar in Leith, wes execute at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, for murthering of hir awin hufband, being intyfit thairto by ane Maifter [Giles] Tyre, ane Inglifche man quha quarterit in hir hous in Leith; and lay in adulterie with him the fpace of four yeiris and ane half of befoir. The lyke murther fell out in Leith upone the day of Junij thaireftir, by ane , quha poyfoned hir awin hufband. The lyke was reportit of Mr. Gedeon [Penman?] minifter, quhais wyff did poyfone him; bot with a contrarie poyfone wes faifed.

The fecound day of Junij 1665, being the fecond day of the Somer feffion, thair wes ane Act of Sederunt, that all the Lordis of Seffioun, advocattis, and clerkis, fould repair and returne fra the hous with thair gownis.

The fevint day of Junij 1665, being apoyntit a folemne day of fafting and prayer for a blifling to his Majefteis fleet now at fea, was accordinglie keipit in all the kirkis of Edinburgh.

Bot befoir this faft, thefe twa great fleettis did ingage upone the firft, fecond, thrid, and fourt dayis of that moneth of Junij 1665; in the quhilk ingagement the Holanderis wer alluterlie overthrown, as at lenth is de-

clairit in that prented Manifeſto ſet out for that effect, conteining the particularis both of the one and the uther that than occurrit in theſe few dayis; the reſt of theſe Holanderis being now, upone the 8 of this moneth, fled to the Texell and diſperſit abroad, the Engliſche being now in purſute of thame. Bot among uther particularis theſe wald be rememberit, to witt, that Admirall Opdam of the Dutche fleet, wes blown up by his Heynes royall the Duke of York; Admirall Trump alſo killed, and his ſchip takin; Reir-admirall Courtine killed, twa Vice-admirallis brint, ſindry utheris of the prime Dutches takin and brint; among quhilkis ſum of thame tuik the Sacrament the nycht befoir, that thai ſould lay his Royell heynes the Duke of York his Majeſteis brother aboard, and indevored it accordinglie; bot Capitane Serema, commander of the Mary, cummand betuix him and thame on the one ſyde, and Capitane Freman of the Royall Katherene on the uther ſyde, tuik and brint that ſchip. It is thocht, eftir juſt calculatioun, that in theſe four dayis thair ar killed, brint, and blown up, about [nine or ten] thowſand ſeamen and ſodgeris to the Dutche Holanderis; and ane haill regiment of Frenſche, with thair officeris, killed and takin. The reſt of the Dutche fleet ar perſewit by Prince Rupart with his intere ſquadrones, and Capitane Van Barclay. They ar gone ſeverall wayis, the Dutche being diſperſed. In his Majeſteis fleett the Erle of Famouth, the Lord Mouſgrave [Muſkerry], and Mr. Boyll, aboard the Royall Charles, killed with ane ſchot neir to the Duke of York his perſone, quhais blood ſparked upone his face; the Erle of Famouth at that tyme wes rounding with Mr. Germanes, quho is ſaiff. The Erle of Milburrow [Marlborough], the Erle of Portland, and Collonel Hughnik, thrie capitanes, and about 4000 ſeamen and ſouldeeris ar killed. Sir Johnne Lawſones kney bone ſchot of. The Lord Withringtoun his brother had both his eyis ſchot out. Thair is onlie one of his Majeſteis ſchips loſt, callit the Charitie. His Royall heynes the Duke of York is now cuming to the Engliſche coiſt, and is to be at Lundon the morrow.

The newis of this royall victorie come to Quhytehall in Lundon the 8 of Junij 1665, and from thence ſent doun to Edinburgh upone the xj of the ſame, being ane Saboth day the tyme of the ſermound. No ſooner

wer thefe guid newis divulged, bot thai wer faluted from the Raed in the fea, and from the Caftell; as alfo with all takines of joy upone the morrow thaireftir, by fetting out of bailfyres in the toun of Edinburgh and uther places adjacent, and by ringing of bellis, fchuitting of cannounes fra fea, lyand in the Raid of Leith; the Toun of Edinburgh marching in thair airmes, with thair difplayit cullouris, fra the Abay, being the heigh Commiffioneris ludgeing, to the Caftell yet of Edinburgh; all of thame dancing and lowping for joy throw the ftreitis and bonefyres as thai went, drinking his Majefteis helth at the bonefyres. The report of this victorie wes thaireftir confermit by feverall teftimonyes, with additionall uther victoreis over the Dutche.

Maifter Robert Traill, minifter at Edinburgh, being at this tyme in Holand, banifched for not geving obedience to the Epifcopall ordoris, his wyff wes takin and impriffoned within the Tolbuith of the Cannogait for alledgit wryting to hir hufband, being now in Holand, the tyme of thir warris. The lyke confynement wes alfo ufit aganes findry perfones inhabitantes in Dumfreis, quha did not give obedience to the Epifcopall ordouris, and for not refoirting to thair paftoris input be thame in thefe kirkis.

Eftir this victorie, the Kinges Majeftie and the Dutche war both of thame preparand for ane new difpute at fea; and for this effect, thair wes ane Proclamatione emittit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh for a publict thankifgeving throw all his Majefteis dominiounes, to be haid upone the xiij day of Julij 1665. This proclamatione wes maid upone Monday the 25 day of Junij preceding, to be actit upone faid xiij day of Julij for the former victorie over the Dutche;—quhilk wes accordinglie actit the faid 13 of Julij, with all folempniteis.

Upone Thurfday the 29 day of Junij 1665, followit ane uther Proclamatioun, emittit be his Majeftie, daittit at Quhytehall, the fecond day of the famyn moneth of Junij, the tenour quhairof wes;—That the haill Eftaites of this kingdome fould convene at Edinburgh, the fecound day of Auguft nixt thaireftir, upone the prefent effaires; and thairfoir chairgeing all and findry the Archebifchops, Dukes, Marquefis, Erles, Bifchops, Vifcountes, Lordis, Barones, Commiffioneris of fchyres and burrowis, and all thefe

that wer Commiſſioneris at the laſt Parliament, to be preſent at this meeting of the Eſtaites, the ſaid ſecound day of Auguſt nixt thaireftir.—The wordis of the Proclamation followeth.

. . . . . .

In the moneth of Junij 1665, the peſt brak out at Lundon and ſeverall pairtes about in England; quhairupone followit ſtrick ordouris in Scotland that none ſould repair from theſe pairtes without a teſtimoniall, and that no tred nor commerce ſould be uſit in theſe pairtes; quhilk wes done be Act of Secreit Counſell, and proclamed at Edinburgh Croce, the 14 of Julij 1665.

The day of the meitting of the Eſtaites of this kingdome being cum, quhilk wes the ſecond day of Auguſt 1665, they met in frequent number in the Inner Hous of the Parliament: bot befoir thair meeting thair wes ane proclamation emittit, chairgeing all the Commiſſioneris to bring thair commiſſiones to Sir Archibald Prymros clerk of regiſter, *(ſemper tibi proximus eſto)*; quhilk wes done and gevin in with thair inſtructiones.

The Erle of Rothes, being Heigh Commiſſioner, wes honourablie accompanyed from the palace of Holyrudhous to the Parliament Hous in Edinburgh, with the nobles, and leiff gaird, and his Majeſteis commiſſione borne befoir him in a ritche bag of crammaſie velwot by my Lord Montgomerie careying it along all the way diſcoverit. The Commiſſioner ſat doun and tuik place under a ritche throne ordored for that purpos.

The particularis actit at this meeting ar theſe;—firſt, His Majeſteis commiſſioun in Latine, with his Majeſteis letter to the Eſtaites, wes red by my Lord Regiſter; 2. Because thair wes not a Chancellar at this tyme in Scotland, thairfoir the Archebiſchop of St. Androis wes maid preſes to this meeting of the Eſtaites; 3. He, in diſcharge of that place and office, maid a lairge and learned ſpeech to the Eſtaites in relatione to the taxatioun; 4. Matteris referrit to a Committee, quha concludit upone a taxatioun of 40 ſchilling to be upliftit yeirlie out of every pund land for the ſpace of fyve yeiris, beginnand the firſt yeiris payment at Witſonday nixt, 1666. Nochtheles, the Eſtaites of the land taking to thair conſideratione that ſum and mony pund landis lyand in the weſt pairtes of this king-

dome wer of old put to ane heigh extent and yit payit onlie a very ſmall rent, thairfoir thai ſtentit ſindry of the pund landis lyand in the weſt ſchyres, ſuch as [2] onlie to twa merk ilk pund land, and ſo tuik af the thrid pairt that uther pund landis of the kingdome payit; quhilk taxatioun being calculat and compt-it during the ſaid ſpace of fyve yeiris, extendis in haill to ten hundred thowſand merkis Scotis money.

At this tyme and befoir and ſenſyne, the peſt in England daylie increſt. At this tyme alſo, viz. in Auguſt 1665, the bluidie warris on ſea increſt, betuix the Engliſches and the Dutche increſt daylie; pryſes of ſchips, merchandice, and men, frequentlie takin be both pairteis.

Nota.—That in this taxatioun grantit in Auguſt 1665, the College of Juſtice and haill memberis of it wer exemit, and thair former liberteis reſervit. Alſo, annuelrentaris wer not at this tyme ſpokin of for mony cauſis, ſpeciallie becaus annuelrentis wer in noblemen and gentillmenis handis, quha detenit oftymes both principall and annuellis, and ſeldome could get ather perſonall or reall executioun aganes thame for payment of thair dettis; be reſſoun quhairof, the Eſtaites than convenit wer ſilent, and did wave the annuelrentaris and paſt thame, and did not tax thame as in former taxationes granted by Parliamentis and Conventiounes of the Eſtaites of this kingdome.

It is formerlie recordit, how that the peſt brak up in Lundoun in the moneth of Junij laſt bypaſt, and now yit continues killing numberis of thowſandis in and within the citie and ſuburbes adjacent thairto, very oft four thowſand thrie hundreth and ſextie in a week. And albeit thair wes not few travelleris and reſoirteris thairfra to this kingdome, yit it pleaſit the Lord to ſpair this kingdome as yit.

In Auguſt 1665, and in September thaireftir, great diſpute betuix the Engliſche fleet and the Dutche, and much blood ſpilt; bot the victorie fell to the Engliſche, quha tuik fra the Dutche 4 Eaſt Indian merchand ſchips

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[2] See p. 535, in the "Act for a free and voluntar offer of a Taxation to his Majesty."—Acts of Parliament, vol. vii. pp. 530-35.

richlie layndnit and of great worth, 7 Smirna merchand ſchips, with 4 men of war, a very great pryſe, and 13 hundreth takin priſſoneris.

All this tyme continued the plague of peſtilence at Lundone, killing verie mony pepill, ſumtyme fyve thowſand in ane week, ſumtyme ſex thowſand, ſevin thowſand, and ſumtyme aucht thowſand and ſum od hundrethis in ane week.

29 September 1665, at this tyme the peſt at Lundone increſt. At this tyme alſo, the Kinges Majeſtie with his fleet prevaillit victorioufliе over the Holanderis daylie.

Lykewyſe, at this ſame tyme, it was his Majeſteis will to direct warrand to his Commiſſioner the Erle of Rothes, to committ to priſſone the perſones following, ſum of thame to the Caſtell of Edinburgh, utheris to the Caſtell of Sterling and Dumbartane, and viz. the Laird of Rowalland, the Laird of Ceſnok, Laird of Cunynghameheid, Laird of Nethir Pollok; Sir James Stewart lait proveſt of Edinburgh, Sir Johnne Cheiſlie, Major Howburne, [James] Dunlop of [Dunlop],

. Theſe perſones wer gentlie and courteouſlie uſit, and haid libertie to pas to the feildis and paſtyme, being, as wes reportit, impriſſoned on wrangous informatione; ſum alledgeand that thir perſones wer ſet to oppoſe the Biſchops courſes in bringing in the Service buik and buik of Cannones, and ſum utheris we knaw not quhat till it be reveillit heireftir. God ſave the King.

At this Michalmas 1665, the magiſtrates of Edinburgh wer choſin ;—viz. Sir Andro Ramſay, proveſt continued; George Suttie, Robert Barclay, Johnne Jonſtoun, and Alexander Sandelandis, bailleis; Francis Killoch, deane of gild, James Currie, theſaurer. Bailleis of Leith ar theſe; Johne Foulertoun and Williame Hammiltoun. Bailleis of the Cannogait ar theſe; Walter Borthuik, barone baillie, and James Deane, toun baillie. Bailleis of the Weſt Port ar theſe; [George Drummond,] barone baillie, William Lawrie, the uther baillie, continued as the yeir befoir; and David Murray, baillie of the Potterraw.

Magiſtrates of Glaſgow;—Williame Anderſone of Clayſlop, continued proveſt as in the yeir preceding; Johnne Walkinſhaw, Petir Gemmill

younger, and Johnne Miller, quho wes lait dekin convenar, [baillies;] James Pollok, deane of gild, James Pady, thefaurer, Walter Neilfone, dekin convenar.

In October this yeir 1665, the peft began to decres at Lundon by hundrethis and thowfandis in ane week. Bot the bloodie warris betuix the Englifches and Holanderis ftill increft. For quhilk caus, thair wes [twa Proclamationes,] emittit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone Settirday the 14 day of October 1665; ane thairof, chargeing all and findry Colonellis, Capitanes, Lieutenantis, and utheris Scottifinen, affifting the Holanderis, to returne to Scotland within 60 dayis, under great paynes: The uther proclamatione emittit, was aganes George Portarfeild and Johnne Grahame, both of thame fumtyme proveftis of Glafgow, quho wer now and by mony monethis in Holland, chargeing thame to returne to Scotland, and to find caution actit in the Buikes of Adjornell, for thair comperance to underly the lawis, under the payne of death. Thir twa Proclamationes wer execute at Edinburgh and Leith the faid 14 day of October 1665.

In this moneth of October 1665, the peft at Lundon daylie decreft; bot his Majefteis fleet daylie increft and profperit.

In November 1665, the gentillmen formerlie namit, impriffoned in the Caftell of Edinburgh and Stirling, ar yit detenit in priffone, bot gentlie intertened; the caus of thair imprifonement not fullie as yit knawin.

And upone the fecond day of this moneth of November 1665, the great Commiffioner the Erle of Rothes, caufit the lyf gaird pas up to the Caftell of Edinburgh, with twa trumpettouris founding, and caufit tranfpoirt the Kinges Majefteis ftandart, with the kettill drumes, furth thairof. And upone Settirday thaireftir the fourt of November, the Commiffioner, accompanyed with the leiff gaird, ftandart, kettill drum, and trumpettors, paft to the Weft cuntrey, namelie, to Hamiltoun firft, thaireftir to Glafgow, accompanyed with all the noblemen, and barrones, burgeffis and gentillmen, about to the number of nyne hundreth horfinen, by and befyde the leiff gaird, trumpettoris, and kettill drum, in a triumphant and cumlie maner; thaireftir to Paiflay, Eglintoun, Dumbartane, [and Mugdock] the

Erle of Montrois hous; thaireftir to Callender, Linlithgow; and eftir all returned to the Palice of Halyrudhous. In all thefe pairtes, the heigh Commiffioner wes royallie intertenyit. In this his jurney to the Weft cuntrey, he tuik ordor with the companyes of fodgeris, hors and fute that wer wanting. He returned from the Weft cuntrey to the Abay of Halyrudhous, upone the twenty day of the famyn moneth of November 1665.

Upone the twenty twa day of November 1665, [Sir John] Lokhart, fone to the Laird of Ley, wes admittit, fworne, and refavit ane of the ordiner Lordis of Seffioun; a place vacand at this tyme by deceis of Mr. James Robertone of Bedlay, laitlie deceift.

In the latter end of this yeir 1665, the Bifchop of Munfter, with ane great airmy, invadit the Dutches, and poffeft thamefelffis in many of thair territoreis.

Many war the Actis, Proclamationes, Commiffiones, and utheris of that kynd, for the governament of the Church of Scotland under Epifcopacy, quhilk tuik effect in mony pairtes of this kingdome, bot not in all; for mony fincere minifteris refuifed to comply, and defertit thair kirkes, reteirit to thair awin houfis and famileis, quhair fumtyme thai privilie taght the word, quhilk thai durft not avow for feir of cenfure and punifchement. Sindry thai war of this kynd that wer depofit and removit, fynit and confynit. And heir it is to be rememberit, that ane minifter in Galloway, named Mr. [Alexander] Smith, was, in the moneth of November 1665, takin and apprehendit in the toun of Edinburgh, for fum privat fermoundis alledgit maid be him thair, and impriffoned within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh feverall dayis; and particularlie, he was, upone the 29 day of that moneth of November 1665, committed to the theves hoill in Edinburgh, and bund in his feet and leggis, for fum alledgit difdemanouris and wordis irreverentlie fpokin to the Bifchop of St. Androis, calling him onlie Mr. James Scharp, quhilk did not content him. Nather did he refpect the Bifchops place and autoritie; for the quhilk, he was not onlie fchamefullie difgracet and holdin in the theves hoill, bot his leggis and feitt bund with yrnis and fettiris.

Obfervatioun anent Servandis this yeir.—This laft harveft 1665, by

Godis providence, producit great numberis of cornes and very chaip, quhilk wes the caus that a number of feyit ſervandis, both men and wemen, did mary at that Martymes thaireftir, be way of penny brydelis, both within the Toun of Edinburgh and uther pairtes of the cuntrey.

Upone the 8 day of December 1665, thair wes twa proclamationes emittit; ane thairof aganes all Miniſteris that did preache at privat meetings, not having a warrand thairfoir; and aganes all theſe that did ludge thame or reſet thame in thair houſis, or ſuffrit thair chyldrene to be baptized. The uther wes, theſe that haid kirkis, and did continue in thair kirkis ſince the yeir of God I^m vj^c [forty-nine] yeiris, without ony warrand from the Biſchope, [are commanded] to remuve thame [ſelves], thair wyfes, bairnes, and familie, furth and fra thair reſpective paroche kirkis; and that twa of thame ſould not be in ane paroche; and that thai ſould be nane of thame within 3 myles within any burgh royall; and that ſchirreffis of ſchyres, ſtewartis of ſtewarteis, juſtices of peax, bailleis of baillereis and regaliteis, proveſt and bailleis of burrowis, mak ſearche thairfoir, and waird thame in the nerreſt warding places thairunto.

In the begining of December I^m vj^c thrieſcore fyve, ther was ſix Heillanderis, crewell murderers, takin and apprehendit, thair heads takin of in the North, and ſent over heir, and war ordainit to be affixt betwixt Leith and Edinburgh, in the gallowis in the Gallowlie; quhilk was reallie done and performed.

Upone the nyntene of December 1665, ther was two Proclamationes emittit; ane quhairof was aganeſt all Collonellis, Captanes, Leivtennents, &c. quha war in the Holanderis wars, being than our enemies, againſt quhom we had warris for the tyme, being all wairnit to compeir heir at Edinburgh within thrieſcore dayis; and becaus of thair not compeiring within the ſpace foirſaid, they war denuncit rebells, and thair goodis and geir ordainit to be eſcheit and imbroght to his Majeſteis uſe, for thair diſobedience and not compeirance. The uther was againſt George Porterfield and Johnne Grahame, merchands in Glaſgow, quha war denuncit rebellis and traittours, for thair not compeirance to underly the law, for certane criminall and treſſonable cauſes and facts alleadgit done be thame

in Holand, the Hollanderis being than our enimies, and affifting and counfell giving to thame againft his Majeftie and his fubjects in maner fpecifeit in the criminall letters direct thairanent.

In this moneth of December 1665, ther wer feverall proclamationes emittit to all people quhatfumevir, that pleafed to cum in and buy the timber, yrne wark, and ftones of the Sittidaill of Leith, now laitlie fauld to the Toun of Edinburgh, to be difpofit of be thame.

In this moneth alfo of December 1665, ther was findry fent over to Barbadoes, fum for povertie, utheris for criminall caufis; utheris lykwyfe war preft to remove of the land for not geiving obedience to Epifcopall government.

In the end of November and December this yeir 1665, ther was ane doctor of phifick, called Joanna Baptifta, wha, by his Majefteis warrand, came to Edinburgh, and errectit ane ftaige betwixt Niddries and Black Friers wynd head, and thair upone feaverall weekis and dayis ventit and fauld his drogs, powder, and medicaments, for the quhilk he receavit a great abundance of money.

This Zuill was not fo fupperftitiouflie haldin as of befoir, for the drum paft throw onlie the town for difchargeing the opning of merchand buithes that day, being ane Monday, and thair was onlie ane fermond that day taught in the New kirk of Edinburgh be Mr. Williame Annan, ane of the ordinar minifteris of Edinburgh.

It is formarlie recordit, that upone the [7th] day of [Auguft], the yeir of God I^{m} vj^{c} thriefcore [and four] yeiris, Sir Williame Thompfone, toun clerk of Edinburgh, was removit fra that town clerkfchip, for certane faults and omiffioun in his office; for the quhilk great contentione arais betwixt him and the Toun, alfwell befoir the Lords of Privie Counfell as Lords of Counfell and Seffione, quhilk producit mutch buffines, charges, and expenfis to baith pairties, amounting to many thowfands. Thir difputtis did continew verrie lang, yitt at lenth Sir Williame was removit and depofit fra his office. And upone the [13th] day of December inftant 1665, that office was convoyit by moying and conferrit upone Mr. Thomas Young, fifteris fone to Sir Archbald Primrofe, clerk of regifter.

In this moneth of December 1665, ane Proclamatioun was emittit by the Counſell of Scotland, that no commerce ſould be betwixt this Kingdome and Ingland quhill the firſt day of Marche nixt 1666 be reaſone of the peſt.

To conclude the Obſervationes of this preſent yeir 1665;—it was ane dangerous, crewell, and bluidie yeir, by ſea, both by ſword and ſtormes, and tempeſts, namelie, among the Hollanderis, quha had great experience of it. Notwithſtanding, this yeir was a verrie fertill yeir, plentifull of cornes, and exceiding cheip.

God save the King.

So endis this Yeir of God 1665.

Jo^N. Nicoll.

SUM CERTANE OBSERVATIONES FOR THE YEIR OF GOD 1666.

UPONE the firſt day of Januarij 1666, ther was als mutch drinking and carruſſing as in formar tymes.

Upone the ſecond day of Januar 1666, ther was new heald Dumbar herring ſelling throw the Town of Edinburgh, which was countit a raritie at this tyme of yeir. And upone the ſame day, ther was a great ſchip that came from Schytland, being takin pryze, which was ane Hollander, came in to Leith.

Upone the nyntene day of Januar 1666, ther was ane Proclamatione emittit be the Privie Counſell, that thair ſould not be darrer aill in Edinburgh nor in this ſyde of the wattir of Tweid nor twelf pennies Scottis the pynt, eftir the firſt day of Februar nixttocome; and on the uther ſyde of the wattir of Tweid, eftir the nynt day of the ſamyne moneth; and that excepting the twa pennies payed to the King throw Scotland, and twa pennies payed to the Town of Edinburgh for the cuſtome of the aill that cumes in at the Port of the ſamyne; and that the contraveineris of the ſaid act ſould be cenſured in thair bodies and goodis: the boill of malt being alwayis at ſex pund the boill; and if it war aught pund the boill, then the aill ſould be ſextene pennies; and if it war ten pund, then twentie pennies the pynt, forby the cuſtome aforeſaid.

Upone the ſamyne day and yeir of God aforeſaid, ther wes a Proclamatione emittit be the Town of Edinburgh, that whatevir perſone or perſones ſould ludge any perſone cum from Ingland onadvertiſeing the magiſtrats of the ſaid burgh, [and without their warrand, ſhall do ſo] under the paine

of [death but favour]; and inhibiting any comerce with Ingland, or any pairt therof, under the paine of death.

Nota.—That in all this moneth of Januar 1666, all merchandice and uther waires wer raiſed to ane hie pryce be reaſſone of the warr with Holland.

Upone the 30 day of Januar 1666, being the day quhairon the Kings father was execute, ther was ane ſermond in the New church, maid be the Biſchope of Edinburgh; his text was, 5 chapter of the Lamentationes at the 16 verſe, "The crown hes fallin of our headis, woe is us that we have ſinned;" quhairat the Comiſſioner was preſent, with the haill Nobles that war in Edinburgh, all in black raiment, and the Lords of Seſſione, with the Magiſtrats and Archbiſchops, with ſeverall uther Biſchops, all in black, and thair ſeattis laid over with black cloath, as alſo the pulpitt. Lykewyſe, the ſame day, ther was no craimes ſufferett to ſtand this day in thair ordinarie places.

Upone the 12 day of Februarij 1666, new wyne came out of France to Leith, both ſtrong and ſtark, the lyke quhairof hes not been ſeen thir many yeiris bypaſt, bot at ane verrie dear pryce, ſauld at twa merk the pynt, be reaſſone of the great dangers they had by ſea, being compaſſed with Hollanderis, as alſo in reſpect that the King of France had denunced warr with Ingland and Scotland.

Upone the 9 day of Februarij 1666, ther was ane Proclamatione emittit be the Privie Counſell concerning ane pamphlet which was ſett out by the lait Miniſteris: and thairfoir they ordeanit that quhatſoevir perſone or perſones that had ony of the ſaidis pamphletis, they ſould bring thame in to the clerk of the Privie Counſell, eſpeciallie thoſe who war on this ſyde of the wattir of Tweid, and thaireftir ſould be brunt by the hand of the hangman at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, upone the 14 day of the ſamyne moneth; which accordinglie was done. And all thoſe who war on the uther ſyde of the wattir of Tweid ſould ſend thame heir againſt the 21 day of Marche nixttocome; as alſo, quhatſoevir perſone or perſones that ſould have ony of the foirſaidis pamphletis heireftir ſould be lyable in the ſoume of 2000 punds.

"His Majeſteis Declaratioune againſt the Frenſche."—Gevin at our

Court at Whytehall the nynt day of February, in the eighteenth year of our reigne, 1666."

. . . . . .

Heir followeth ane uther Declaratioune [againſt the French,] emittit upone the ſecond day of Marche 1666, quhairof the tenour followis.

. . . . . .

This laſt declaratioun, daittit at Whytehall the day foirſaid [21ſt of January], was proclamed at Edinburgh, Cannogaitt, Abbay of Hallyruidhous, Caſtell of Edinburgh, peir and ſchoir of Leith, and uther places neidfull.

Upone the fyft day of March, being Monday, 1666, ane Act of Counſell emittit, diſchargeing all tred and commerce betwixt Scotland and Ingland befoir the firſt day of Junij nixt thaireftir, be reaſſone of ane emergent and lait peſt brokin up in England.

It pleaſed the heigh Commiſſioner the Erle of Rothes, efter lang abyding heir at Edinburgh and uther pairtes upone this ſyde of Forth, to pas over the watter to his awin lordſchipe. At his over paſſing, the haill nobles heir on this ſyde of Forth convoyed him to Leith; and, at his boting thair, the haill cannons in the Caſtell of Edinburgh, and all the wyne ſchips upone the river, war diſchargit, quhairof thair was 13 cannons from the Caſtell, and fyftene at Leith.

All this winter thair wes ſindrie pryſes takin by ſea, by the Ingliſches fra the Holanderis, and ſum by thame fra the Engliſches.

Lykewyſe, thair come furth ſindrie pretendit propheceis in prent, very ſtrange and mervelous, ſent heir to Europ fra the Frenſche embaſſadouris, ane lying at Conſtantinople, and ane uther at Venice; quhilk wer langſum to wryt, bot ſubſcryvit thus, "A new Letter concerning the Jewis, written by the Frenſche embaſſador at Conſtantinople to his brother the Frenſch reſident at Venice; being a trew Relatione of the proceidings of the Iſralites, the wonderfull miracles wrought by their Prophet, with the terrible judgements that have fallin upone the Turkis.—Reprinted at Edinburgh Anno Domini 1666."

It pleaſed his Majeſtie to ſend doun to Scotland ſum airmes, ſutch as

muſkets, powder, ball, and pickes, to the Caſtell of Edinburgh; quhilk war takin up ther for furniſching of our Scottis ſodgers, amounting to muſkets, and pickes.

The warris betwixt the Inglifches and Hollanders yit continuis at the wrytting heirof; yit lytill actit by ſea, except be caperis and privat robberis, among quhome wes ane Gedeon Murray, ane Scotiſche caper, quho, having commiſſioun, tuik ſindry pryſes, and kythit a brave and valorus fellow.

This yeir in Januar, Februar, Marche, Aprile, Maij, was excellent fair wethir, and 2 moneth in the end of the preceiding yeir, viz. in November and December 1665.

In Maij 1666, thair wes ſum meeting among the Biſchops of Scotland; efter the quhilk the Biſchop of St. Androis went up to Court upone the fourt of Maij 1666.

In the end of Apryll, and in the moneth of Maij 1666, the peſt brak of new in England.

In May 1666, thair was ſindrie pryſes takin and brought in to Leith; quhairof Sir Williame Bruce brought in ſum, being clerk to the Billis, to his great commendatione.

The twenty nynt day of Maij being the Kinges birth day, and fallin on ane Tyſday, was ſolemnie keipit in Edinburgh. Upone the morne thaireftir, being the 30 day of Maij 1666, thair went a proclamatione throw Edinburgh diſcharging all tred and traffik with England be reſſoun of the peſt new increſſing.

Upone the firſt day of Junij, being Freday, 1666, theſe twa great fleittis mett, viz. the Inglifch fleit and the Holland fleit, wha did diſpute upone the ſea aught dayes or thairby, ſinking, fyreing, and blowing up utheris to thair great hurt and ſkaith baith of perſones and guids; the victorie to the Inglifche fleit, as was reported, and for the quhilk mutch ſolempnitie was uſit throw all the pairtes almoſt in Scotland, by ſchooting of canons, and mutch dancing, putting on of bonefyres, and ringing of bellis throw the haill kingdome. Efter quhilk, arryved ſundrie pryſes takin from the Hollanderis be Scottis caperis, ſic as Captane Hamiltoune, Gideone Murray, Captane Broune, and ſindrie utheris. Quhairupone ther was great

preparatioune maid be the Hollanderis againes the Inglifch fleit, wha wer readie in a fchort fpaice to go out to the fea: and for the quhilk thair was a faft indicted to be haldin upone this fyde of the watter of Afke, upon the ellevint day of Julij, and thefe upone the north fyde of the watter thairof, upone the 18 day of the famyne moneth; quhilk war actualie performed. And in the meane tyme fundrie pryfes war takin be the Scottis men, and brought in to Leith harborie; fum war takin be Captane Broune, and fum by Captane Murray, and fum by Captane Hamiltoun, and by fundrie uther Scottis caperis.

Upone the fextene day of Julij 1666, being Monday, in the efternoone, ther raife in the watter of Clyde ane great fpeet, quhylk had almoft deftroyed the haill Bridge-gait of Glafgow.

Upone the 25 of Julij 1666, went out a proclamatioune [by the Magiftrates, ordaining wynes] to be fold, as followes, viz. the wyne, feck at 32 ß. the pynt, and the Frenfch wyne at 16 ß. the pynt.

Upone the twentie thrid and twentie fourt dayis of Julij 1666, the navies of Inglifch and Hollanderis mett at fea, quhairintill thair was great flaughter upone baith fydes, bot the victorie fell upone the Inglifch fyde; for the quhilk, ther was great joy hear in Scotland, with all takens of joy, by loufing the haill canons of the Caftle of Edinburgh, ringing of bellis, and fetting on of fyres.

To remember, That the 5 day of Auguft 1666, this day being a memoriall for Gowries confpiracie, was folemlie keipit at Edinburgh, as in former tymes by ringing of bellis, and fetting out of bonfyres.

Upone the 15 day of Auguft eodem anno, ther was ane proclamatioune ifchit out by the Lords of Privie Counfell, and proclamit at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, difcharging all trade or comerce in Scotland with Oftend, and pairtis therto adjacent, and that be reafone of the infectione laitlie brokin up in thefe pairtis.

Upone the 9 and 10 dayis of Auguft 1666, and the remanent dayis of that moneth, the Kings navie be fea, as als our Scottis caperis, prevailed mutch againft the Hollanderis, and broght in feverall pryfes to Leith. And among uther notable things, Captane Holmes went in to ane town of

Holland, and brunt the town; and many ſchips, as we have hard, wer alſo brunt, extending to ane hundreth and thrie ſcore ſeall [ſail], as we ar credablie informed, and ſet doun in prent. For the quhilk, and ſundrie uther victories over the Hollanderis, ther was ane ſolemne thankſgiving day throw all the kirkes of Edinburgh upone the 23 day of Auguſt 1666.

Upone the 6 day of September, being Thurſday, ther was ane generall randivous of the haill forces of Scotland, horſe and foot, at Leith, under the comand of Generall Dalyell, generall for the tyme of the Scottis forces, ane old ſodger, expert in that kynd, quho had comiſſione from the King for that effect, and for tryell how the Scottis ſodgeris war payit, and for ſindrie uther buſſines comittit to him be the King.

Upone the morrow thaireftir, being Fryday, ther was ane waponeſchaw in Edinburgh, Pleaſants, Pattaraw, Weſt Port, Cannogait, and Leith, with twenty ſix collouris, all of thame richlie cled and furniſchit in verrie decent maner. But imediatlie efter thair departure from the Abbay, quhair the Comiſſioner was, ther fell out ane diſcord betwixt the merchand youthes and the craftis for the prioritie of place, quhilk of thame ſould carrie it; quhairupone ther was ane merchand youth killed, callit John Flemyng, quho was honorablie buried on the morrow thaireftir, all the merchand youthes being in armes, with thair beſt apparell, being arrayed, and the drumes covered with black cloath, and the youthes trailling thair pickes eftir thame.

In the beginning of September 1666, ther arais ane great fyre in the citie of London, quhilk brant up a great pairt of it, contening within the citie and about the citie fourſcore fyve paroches.

All this tyme the Ingliſch and Scottis brought in pryſes, ſum to Leith and ſum to uther harbories.

Nota.—That this yeir producit ane notable harveſt of cornes, ſo that befoir the laſt of September, this yeiris crop of Scotland war brought in.

The names of the magiſtratis of Edinburgh;—viz. Sir Androw Ramſay, continued proveſt; the baillies this yeir ar theſe, Walter Borthwick, Thomas Murray, Robert Baird, and James Juſtice; Francis Kinloch, continued deane of gild, and James Currey, continued theſaurer.

For the relatione I have to the town of Glafgow, being borne and bred thairintill, ye fall receave the names of the magiftratis this yeir 1666, quhilkis are as followis, viz. William Anderfone of Clyflop proveft; Robert Rae, [John] Anderfone [junior, and William Boyd,] baillies.

Upone the 5 day of November, being Monday, 1666, the folempnitie for the Gun powder treafone was keiped at Edinburgh by preaching, ringing of bellis, fetting on of bonfyres, and fchooting of canons.

Upone the [19th day of October] 1666, ther was warr denunced, the King of Ingland againft the King of Denmark.—"A trew Deduction of all Tranfactiones between his Majeftie of Great Brittane and the King of Denmark, with a declaratioune of warr againft the faid King, and the motives which obleidged his Majeftie thairunto." This proclamatione was to be fold upon the fixt, fevint, and aucht dayis of November throw Edinburgh.

Upone the 9 day of November 1666, being Fryday, the Erle of Rothes, Commiffioner, went up to the Court of London, being written for be his Majeftie.

Upone the 9 day of November 1666, ane proclamatione was emitted and proclamed for convening of the haill Eftaitis of this kingdome to meitt at Edinburgh the fevint day of Januar nixt 1667.

Upone the fyftene day of November 1666, ther arais in the town of Dumfreis ane great uproar betwixt the inhabitants in that town and the parochineris about againft Sir James Turnor, alledgit ane oppreffour of the fimple people, in uptaking of fynes againft thefe that frequentit not thair awin kirkes, bot went to uther paroche kirkes for hearing of better fermonds, quhom they thought better teacheris. This contraverfie rais into ane great hight; quhairthrow the Counfell was forcit to meit and fitt doun upone findrie actis and ftatutis for ftaying this uproar, and war forcit to putt the haill kingdome in airmes, baith nobles, gentrie, memberis of the Colledge of Juftice, both lordis, advocattis, wrytteris, and agentis, and thair fervands, and putt thame in airmes, quha wer forcit to obey; Lykewyfe for fear of thame and the enimie at fea, fett twa canonis at the Weft Port, and twa at the Nather Bow, with ane company of men at evrie port to refift invafione. Bot in end, thefe people that rais in Dumfreis,

and in the quholl Weſt countrey in airmes, war overcum be Generall Dalyell and his forces, quho entered in battell on with ane uther, upone the [28th] day of November 1666; and eftir thair victorie cauſed ſound thair triumph, and cauſed louſe the haill canons of the Caſtell of Edinburgh, in takin of thair victorie.

At this tyme alſo, ther war pryſes takin and brought in to the harborie of Leith.

Lykas alſo, in November 1666, ther war ſindrie freſch, callour, and ungouttit herring, takin upone the north ſyde of the wattir of Forth, ſick as in Allaway or therabout, lyke Dumbar herring, bot les and ſmaller herring, to the admiration of many of the people of Edinburgh and Leith, and a thing rear and wondrous to the haill people.

Item, upone the [28th] day of November, the Generall having marched towards the Weſt, he took and killed ſindrie perſones, callit The Whigs, and brought in to the town of Edinburgh ſindrie priſoneris; and upon the ſevint day of December, preſentit thame to the Privy Counſell, quha cauſit execute, hangit, heidit, and quarterit ten of theſe perſones at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh; utheris of thame war callit in the buttis, quho war crewellie tormentit. That ſame day, the Erle of Rothes commiſſioner, went to the Weſt cuntrey, for taking of the reſt, and ſetling that pairt of the kingdome.

Item, upone the 14 day of December 1666, ther was alſo execute at the Mercat Croce of Edinburgh, four of theſe complyeris with the rebellis, quhairof Mr. Alexander Robeſone, pretendit miniſter was one, ane uther John Neilſone of Corſane, being of befoir called in the buttis, ane uther, callit John Gordoun, and the fourt [George] Crawfuird. All of thame cuſt over paperis over the ſcaffold except John Gordoun, bot quhat was thairin was not weell known, quhill it be cleered heireftir.

Upone the 22 day of December 1666, ther was ſix men hanged at Edinburgh Croce, comonlie callit The Whigs; quhairof Mr. Hew M^c^Kell, expektent miniſter was on, and Umphra Colquhoun, merchand in Glaſgow, was ane uther, with uther four; quho all of them pretendit they died 'For God and the Covenant.'

Item, upone the 24 day of December 1666, ther was ane Proclamatione emittit, diſchargeing ane [any] chope durris or taverones to be oppin the day following, being the 25 of the ſamyne moneth; bot that the ſamyne ſould be keipit as ane feſtivall day, as being the day of the nativitie of our Saviour, comonlie callit Yuill day; bot that they ſould repair to the church, and no mercat to be upone the ſaid 25 of December.

Item, all this winter 1666 and 1667, ther abounded great numberis of all kynd of fiſches, bot ſpeciallie aboundit fyne freſch herring ungouttit, and whyttins, with numberis of uther freſch fiſches, quhilkis was verry ominus.

Upone the [19th] day of December 1666, ther was four men hanged at Glaſgow, quhome was comonly callit The Whiggs; and durring the quholl tyme thai war making thair ſeverall ſpeitches, ther was fyve drummeris going about the ſcafold, beatting upone thair drums, to the end, non of the ſpectatores mycht hear what was ſpoken by the ſaidis 4 perſones that war to die.

Upon Tweſday the laſt of Apryle 1667, ther come about threttie ſaill of Hollanders up to our Firth, wha ſchot about 500 ſchot of cannon at Bruntylland; bot being reſiſted by Bruntylland, did that night taik ſaill and removed from our coaſtis, without hurt done to any perſone.

Item, upone the 26 Marche 1667,[1] ther was ane Proclamatione emittit be the Privie Counſell, comanding all the perſones inhabiteris within the ſchirrefdomes of Air, Ranfrew, and the reſt of the ſchirrefdomes in Gallaway and thairabout, quha war ſubject or ſuſpicious to have any complyance or for fear of complyance with them quhich we call The Whiggs, at that tyme; that thai and everie ane of thame within the reſpective ſchirrefdomes foirſaidis, give up all thair armes, and powder and ball, except ſwordis; and the ſchirreffis, ſtewartis, &c. ſould mak ſearch for the ſamyne ilk ane of thame within thair awin bounds; and the perſones that ſould have any airmes within the bounds reſpective foirſaidis, undelyverit up to

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[1] This and the two following paragraphs occur in Nicoll's MS. at the end of 1666, but belong to the year 1667.

the foirſaidis ſchirreffis &c., thair deputtis, or any haveand power frae thame, eftir the firſt of Maij nixt thaireftir, the perſones that ſould have any of thos airmes, or any powder or ball, eftir the day foirſaid, ſould be fyned in the pryces following, viz. ilk gentleman 2000 m., and ilk meane man 500 m., the ane half of the ſaidis penalties to come in to the Kings Exchequer, and the uther half to the perſones that ſould delate them.

Nota.—Thir tymes looked verrie ſtormie lyke, baith be inteſtien [debait] and diviſione in the north, ſouth, and weſt lands, breking out in parties; quhilk compellit the Privie Counſell to convein ofter then of befoir, to reſtrayne ſome wicked perſones, quhilk wold not be reſtrayned; and als be reaſone of ane forrain enimie, the Daines and Dutches, daylie waitting upone our ſea coiſtis, for robbing and taking of our ſchips and goods, and taking of mens lyfes, if it war poſſible.

At this tyme lykewayis, the Privie Counſell cauſit the Proveſt and bailleis of Edinburgh tak the Oathes of the ſixtene Captanes, for being trew and faithfull to the King, and defending of the countrey to the outmoſt of thair power. And the Proveſt and baillies cauſit the haill 16 Town Captanes tak the Oathes of the haill inhabitantis within thair reſpective bounds, in the words foirſaids.

SUM CERTANE NOTES OF THESE THINGS THAT FELL OUT IN SCOTLAND 1667.

A litle eftir Lamous 1666, ther was ane Act of Counfell fett doun and ane Proclamatione ifchued out for convening of the Eftaites of Scotland at Edinburgh upone the 9 day of Januarij anno 1667; quhilk accordingly was keiped the faid day, and be the fpace of aucht or ten dayis thaireftir, the Erle of Rothes being Commiffioner: quha all in ane voice concluded ane taxatione to be uplifted, of [72,000 pounds monthly for the fpace of 12 months], for defence of King and kingdome from thair enimies invafione, quha threatned us with the fword and utherwayis, as we had to doe. In this Meitting, ther was ane Inglifchman callit Mr. Waird, quha was imployed for fpying of our liberties, and quha being marked be my Lord Lyon, was removed furth of the Parliament Hous. This Mr. Waird thinking it ane affront, fett upone my Lord Lyon under night and thruft him throw with ane rappour throw the fyde, but not deidly.

In this yeare I^{m} vj^{c} fexty fevin, it pleafed his Majefty to conferr that great honour upon the Earle of Rothes, to be his Commiffioner of Scotland, and to be great Thefaurer for Scotland, and to doe all other things that he pleafed, according to the lawes of the land, equity, and reafone.

Upone the firft day of Februar 1667, thair was ane proclamatione emittit, difcharging any commerce with Irifch cattell, except horfes; and that any fuch cattell as fould be fund in this kingdome eftir the firft of March nixttocome fould be forfalt, and the ane half thair[of] to the King, and the uther half thairof to the fchirreff, baillie, &c., perfones apprehenderis of the fame. As alfo, the fame day, new Frenfch wyne of the former crop was to be fold in Edinburgh at 24 ß. pynt.

Remember,—Bukingames conſpiracie, and how it was.

Nota.—That in the monethis of March, Apryll, and Maij, 1667, ther was ſeverall troups of horſe takin up for defence of King and cuntrey and for feare of our enimies invaſione; and this by and attour the two foot regiments under the command of [George] Erle of Linlithgow and Generall Thomas Dalyell, the number of the troups of horſe being 14 or 15, by and attour the Kings lyfe gaird, and my Lord Commiſſioneris troupe, the Erle of Rothes being Commiſſioner.

Upone the 29 day of Maij 1667, a ſolemne univerſale thankſgiving throw all the kirkes of the frie royall brughes of Scotland, of [for] his Majeſties reſtauratione to the royall government of his kingdome. Eftir ſermond, all tokins of joy war uſit by the pepill as in former yeiris:—Reid my Obſervationes in anno 1661, 1662, 1663, &c.

Upone the 31 Maij 1667, ther was ane proclamatione emittit be the magiſtrates of Edinburgh ordaining the wynes to be ſold at the pryces following, viz. the whyte wyne at 12 ſ. the pynt, the claret wyne at 18 ſ., the ſeck at 40 ſ., and the Reniſch wyne at 36 ſ. the pynt, ilk perſone contraveiner therof under the payne of Scottis money.

Upone the 30 of Junij [Maij?] 1667, Sir Jeramie Smyth, ane Ingliſchman, with his ſquadron of 17 great men of warr, came heir to the Road of Leith, and ther they ſaluted the Caſtell of Edinburgh with ſeverall guns, and the Caſtell them, and the Citidall of Leith, with the Caſtell of Bruntiland; and lay in the Road of Leith till the 3 of Junij thereftir, till thai had gottin proviſione; and thaireftir, upone the ſaid 3 of Junij, went to the north coiſtis to ſcout up and doun and to gaird our coiſtis for fear of invaſione of us by our enimies.

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