

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
ESTATES
1689-1690
VOL. II

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XLVII



AN ACCOUNT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF
THE ESTATES IN SCOTLAND, 1689-1690
VOL II

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OF THE
ESTATES IN SCOTLAND
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Edited by
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Number 58.

A
CONTINUATION
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
IN
SCOTLAND.

From Tuesday September 3. to Saturday September 7.

A Proclamation
For a General Fast.

At Edinburgh, the 24th day of August, 1689.

Present in Council.

E. Crawford P., M. Douglas, E. Southerland, E. Leven, E. Annandale, L. Ross, L. Carmichel, Sir H. Campbell of Calder, Mr. James Montgomery of Skelmorly, Sir. Arch. Murray of Blackbarrony, James Brody of that Ilk, Sir John Hall, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

(In view of the danger to Protestantism from events in Ireland the Proclamation, issued by the Privy Council on the address of the Presbyterian ministers, elders and professors of the Church of Scotland, orders a public fast to be observed south of the Tay on Sunday, September 15, and north of the Tay on September 22nd. Summarised in Crawford No. 2841.)

Edinburgh, Aug. 31. Since my last, I have the following particulars to acquaint you with : That Stuart of Bellachan was come into St. Johnstown, and offered, upon enjoying

the benefit of His Majesty's Gracious Act of Indempnity, to bring in a considerable number of the Athol-men, that were concerned in joining with, or in assisting the Rebels, to lay down their Arms before Major-General Mackay, and also to deliver up the Keys of the Castle of Blair : But that the Major-General demanded all the Prisoners that are kept in the Isle of Mull, and all such as had the misfortune to be taken and made Prisoners in the Engagement at Gillichrankie in Athol, which were first kept in the Castle of Blair, and lately sent for more security into Mull, to be delivered up to him, before he would conclude any Treaty or Capitulation with them : But withal, sent an Express to the Council, desiring their Advice, how to Govern himself in this Affair, and to know whether he could grant the Benefit of His Majesty's Gracious Act of Indempnity to such of the Rebels, who, after Publication and Proclamation thereof, had been actually engag'd against His Majesty's Forces at Dunkell, and fought my Lord Angus's Regiment quarter'd there.

As for the Mackleans and Mackdonalds, the Laird of Inneray, and their Adherents, we have no certain Account of them as yet ; but 'tis reported, That they are dispersed, and gone into the remotest parts of the Highlands.

We are credibly inform'd, That Sir Evan Cameron, Laird of Locheale, Head of the Tribe of the Camerons in Lochaber, has thought fit to come in, and lay hold on the Indemnity ; that which has chiefly induced them to accept of the said Indemnity, was the Discouragement their Party was under, ever since the Defeat so considerable a Part, if not the whole Body of their Forces, received from so little a number, as that of 800 Men of the Lord Angus's Regiment at Dunkell ; since which time they could never be prevail'd upon by their chief Commanders to attempt any thing of Valour, taking a great dislike to Collonel Cannon's Conduct, which has made a great many of the Heads of the Clans to fall off. Collonel Cannon himself they say, is marched with as many as he could get to follow him to Lochaber, driving all the Cattel of Friends, as well as of Foes, before them. Other Letters say, That the Lairds

of Ineray and Machlean, have laid hold on the Indemnity, and taken the Oath of Allegiance ; but we expect a Confirmation of this. Whilst Major General Mackay is on his March towards the Blair of Athol to reduce that Place, and pursue the Enemy, which is very probable he may soon do, having a Body of 10000 Men, Horse, Foot and Dragoons and a good Train of Artillery ; a strong Garison is left at St. Johnstown, consisting of the Earl of Marr, and the Earl of Annadale's Regiments of Foot, Lord Belhaven's Troops of Horse, and Lord Cardross three Troops of Dragoons ; the Garison being Commanded by the Lord Cardross.

On Thursday last the Earl of Leven was declared Governour of the Castle of Edinburgh, and accordingly went and took possession of it, with the usual Solemnities and Ceremonies. Lieutenant-Collonel Murray is made Deputy-Governour of it.

The Council is very busie in examining such of the Clergy as are cited to compear before them, for not having read the Declaration, nor pray'd for King William and Queen Mary ; and they that continue obstinate, and refuse to pray for Their Majesties, are turn'd out.

Number 54.

From Saturday September 7. to Tuesday September 10.

A Proclamation Anent the Ministers

At Edinburgh, the sixth day of August, One thousand six hundred and eighty nine years.

(The Proclamation forbids violence to ministers who have read the proclamation of April 13 and have prayed for William and Mary. Those who have not done so are to be deprived by legal sentence only. Summarised in Crawford No. 2836.)

Edinburgh, September 3. Yesterday there came an Express from Major-General Mackay (who is now at the

Castle of Blair in Athol) to the Privy-Council, giving them an Account of the progress of Affairs since his Arrival in those parts; and amongst other matters, says, That upon certain Information he had received of several Rebels being met together in the House of one Robertson, Laird of Strowen,¹ he had sent out a detach'd Party, under the Command of Lieutenant-Collonel Lauder, to take the House, and seize on the Rebels. They no sooner appeared before the place, and put themselves in a posture to attack it, but the Rebels from within made what Fire they could upon them with their Small-shot. They were commanded by one Capt. Patrick Auchmouty; but their Resistance not continuing long, or signifying much, the Chief of them were all taken Prisoners; namely, the Laird of Strowen himself, Mr. David Graham (the late Viscount of Dundee's Brother), one Sir George Barclay, who was much wounded in the Action, and the Captain himself; about six or seven of the meaner sort very narrowly escaped. The Prisoners, they say, are to be sent hither. Several of the Troopers that were with the late Lord Dundee from the beginning of his appearing in Arms against the Government, are come in, and desire the benefit of the Indemnity; and many of them have obtain'd Passes from the Major-General to come to Town to take the Oath of Allegiance, and to give Security for their peaceable Behaviour for the future.

The Major-Gen. has put a strong Garison in the Castle of Blair, and is marching further into the Highlands with his Army, and will settle Garisons in all such places as he thinks most proper for the keeping of the neighbouring Countries in Peace and Order, and for the security of the Government in those parts. We are credibly informed, That Collonel Cannon is marched with his shattered Forces to Lochaber, and from thence to Mull, having carried several of the Prisoners along with him that had the misfortune to fall into his hands; and from Mull he purposes to go for Ireland, if he can. The Laird of Locheal is a treating also for Himself and Followers, and offers

¹ Alexander Robertson of Struan.

to secure all Lochaber from any Rebellion, or Resetting any Rebels for the time to come ; and, for further proof of his inclination and purpose to obey and submit to the Government, makes offer of sending over Six or Seven Hundred Brave, Strong, and Stout Fellows, to fight for Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary in the Reduction of Ireland, or be employ'd where-ever Their Majesties will be pleased to command them to go.

Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck came this day to Town from those parts, and gives this account, That being at the Blair of Athol, he had the curiosity to go and view the Bodies of the late deceased Viscount of Dundee, the Laird of Pitcairn¹ and Mackdonald of Largie, who were killed in the first Ingagement at Gillicranchie in Athol, and saw their Bodies lying in an Isle of the Church of Blair, and not yet interr'd, but wrapt up in coarse Linen Cloth, in very ordinary Coffins, where any body that pleases may see them ; That Dundee's Body at first, was with much difficulty distinguisht from the rest of the Bodies that fell that day ; for he dying of his wounds in a very little time after the Ingagement, his Body was presently stript by his own Party, and left naked amongst the rest in the Field. That before he left Athol, 400 of the Rebels had come into the Maj. General, and laid hold of His Majesty's Gracious Act of Indempnity, and that many more were expected dayly : Those that are come in of the Athol-men, have delivered up all their Arms they had got in the Engagement near the Blair of Athol.

Yesterday the Privy-Council issued forth a Proclamation, requiring all persons in places of publick Trust, and Offices, whether Civil or Military, to take the Oath of Allegiance.

Sept. 6. This day the Earl of Calendar, Lord Duffus, and Lord Levingston, were sent to the Castle. Information being given in against them by Witnesses upon Oath, that they were actually in Arms with the Rebels, near Blair Castle. The Council has given them to consider whether they will accept of the Indemnity, and take the Oath of Allegiance.

¹ Pitcur.

By an Express come from Ireland, that past through this Town, we are inform'd, That the Duke of Schomberg, after the Reduction of Carrick-fergus, leaving a good Garrison in it under the Command of Sir Henry Inglesby, and having given Orders for the necessary Reparations of the Town, has begun his March towards Dublin, intending to take Charlemont in his way; That the Inniskilling men had joyn'd him with all their Horse and Foot; so that his Army is above 24000 men, most of the English Regiments of Horse and Dragoons that were sent from High-lake¹ being safely arrived in Carrick-fergus-Bay. That the late King is drawing what Forces he can towards Athlone, which he has given order to fortify; having sent thither some of his most considerable Furniture and Equipage. That many of the Irish flow in dayly to Duke Schomberg in great multitudes, submitting to him, and imploring his Protection against the French, whose insolency is become no less insupportable to the Irish themselves, than it is odious to the rest of mankind. That a great many of the Protestants that had come in and offered their service to the General, were ordered to take care of the Countrey, and look to their Harvest. That a considerable number of the Garlson that had marched out of Carrick-fergus, and were upon their way to Dublin, had come back, and chose rather to desire the General's Protection, than to venture their lives any more to support the declining Fortune of their late King, and be a prey to the French.

¹ Hoylake.

Number 55.

From Tuesday September 10. to Saturday September 14.

A Proclamation

For Citing Ministers who have not pray'd for
Their Majesties.

Edinburgh, August 22. 1689.

(The Proclamation makes provision for the citation before the Privy Council of ministers who have not read the Proclamation of April 13 or prayed for William and Mary. See Crawford No. 2840.)

A Proclamation

For taking the Oath of Allegiance.

At Edinburgh, the second Day of September, One thousand six hundred eighty nine years.

Present in Council,

E. Crawford P., M. Douglas, E. Southerland, E. Annandale, L. Ross, L. Ruthven, Sir H. Campbell of Calder, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart, Sir James Murray of Blackbarrony, James Brody of that Ilk, Sir John Hall, Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

(The Proclamation specifies those in publick trust who are to take the oath of allegiance to William and Mary by September 24. See Crawford No. 2844.)

Edinburgh, Sep. 7. M.G. Mackay having put a Garison of 5 or 600 Men in the Castle of Blair, and finding no farther occasion of staying, or of marching more into the Highlands, will soon begin his Return hither towards the South. Coll. Cannon, with those few Rebels that have hitherto adher'd to him, made no stop in Lochaber, but continued his March towards Mull, carrying some of his Prisoners along with him, hoping by their means to make the better terms for Himself and his Associates, when he shall think it necessary to leave his Rebellion, and submit to the

Government. The E. of Dumfermling is not gone with him, but steer'd another way.

By an Express come this day from the West-Highlands, Information is brought to the E. of Argyle, who is now in Town, That Coll. Buchan is lately come from Ireland, and landed somewhere in the West, with about 80 Irish-men. We are not yet certain what Design he is come upon; whether it be, that not thinking it safe for him to stay longer in the North of Ireland, (all those Parts having already submitted to Their Majesties), he is come hither for shelter; or that his intention is to go and join Coll. Cannon, and the few Rebels that yet adhere to him.

All the Athol men are come in, and have taken the Oath of Allegiance, and given Security for their peaceable Behaviour for the future; being very diligent in bringing in all sorts of Provisions for His Majesty's Forces under the M. Gen's Command, who has sent a considerable Party to settle and secure Lochaber, since in all the Highlands of Athol no Enemy appears. The E. of Callendar, L. Duffus, and L. Levingston, are committed Prisoners to the Castle of Edinburgh, upon the Information that was given in against them upon Oath, That they were assisting to the Rebels near the Blair of Athol; and in regard they do not accept of the Indemnity, and take and subscribe the Oath of Allegiance, the Government has thought fit to continue them in Prison, until they give farther Security for their peaceable Behaviour. By an Express that pass'd this way from the Duke of Schomberg to His Majesty, the Privy-Council has receiv'd an Account, That His Grace was marching towards Drogheda, where the D. of Berwick was posted with a considerable Body of the Irish Army; That he had order'd a Squadron of 25 Men of War, having Land-Forces on board them, to sail towards Dublin-Bay; and several Ships with Provisions, under the Convoy of Capt. Rook and other three Men of War, to sail towards Carlingford. His Grace has writ to the Privy-Council to send him 4000 Bushels of Wheat, and as many of Rye; which is order'd to be done with all possible diligence. We are also inform'd, That the Irish Army have abandon'd

Charlemont and the Newry, and retir'd in great disorder to Drogheda.

Number 56.

From Saturday September 14. to Tuesday September 17.

Edinburgh, September 10. 1689.

His Majesty's Affairs going on in so successful a manner in this Kingdom, and the Rebellion being even almost extinguished by the Blessing of God on the Vigilancy, Conduct and Courage of His Majesty's most Loyal and Faithful Subjects and Servants; the matter of Entertainment you are to expect henceforward from this place, will be much slenderer than what hitherto you have had: For ever since that almost unparallell'd Action of Bravery, Resolution, and Success, managed by so small a handful of Men as that of the Lord Angus's Regiment was, against the whole Body of the Rebels, (of which a particular and distinct Relation has been published here by Authority, and a Copy sent you by the last Post); none of the Rebels have dared to appear in any number, to attempt any further the disturbing of the Peace of the Country. Collonel Cannon himself being retired to Mull, we have had no Account of Him or his Party since; Neither have we any Confirmation of the Report that was brought hither last week, of Collonel Buchan's or Collonel Vauchop's being landed in the West with Eighty Irish.

On Saturday last, betwixt Eleven and Twelve a Clock at Night, Major-General Mackay came to Town, accompanied with several Officers, and about Twenty or Thirty Horse only, having left the most part of the Forces under his Command, at St. Johnstown, after he had put a strong Garison in the Castle of Blair in Athol, and another of Three hundred Men in the Marquess of Athol's House in Dunkell.

Some of the Officers that came to Town with the Major-General, declare, That, being at Blair-Castle, they had the

curiosity to see and view the Corps of the late Lord Dundee, which they found lying in a Vault in one of the Isles of the Church of that Town, which by undeniable Marks they knew to be His : The mortal Wound he receiv'd, and of which he soon dy'd, was by a Shot in his Left-Eye.

Yesterday and to day the Council has been wholly taken up in receiving the Submissions of the Highland Lairds, and Heads of Clans, who are come in, and take the Benefit of His Majesty's most Gracious Act of Indemnity ; and amongst others, the Mackalisters, and such as had been gone over some months ago to the late King into Ireland, are returned home into their own Country, having obtained Passes from His Grace the Duke of Schomberg : All these have taken the Oath of Allegiance, and given Security for their peaceable Behaviour in time to come.

The Earl of Callendar, Lord Duffus, and Lord Levingston, who were committed Prisoners to the Castle of Edinburgh last week by Order of the Privy Council, upon the Information that was given in upon Oath against them, have now thought fit to accept of the Act of Indemnity, and are set at Liberty, having taken the Oath of Allegiance, and given sufficient Bail for their peaceable Behaviour.

The Earls of Southesk, Strathmore, and Braidalbin, have also taken the Oath of Allegiance.

The Laird of Eggal,¹ Ramsay of Bamf, Captain Patrick Auchmouty, Captain Bruce, and several Officers of Collonel Cannon's Army, are also come in, and have the benefit of the Act of Indemnity. Several also that lie under their Wounds, and were engaged amongst the Rebels, have sent to the Major-General, assuring him of their Resolutions of submitting to him, and of waiting on him so soon as their strength will give them leave to travel, to lay hold of the Indemeity, take the Oath of Allegiance, and give what Security shall be required.

This day several of the Clergy being cited, and appearing before the Privy Council, were put out for not having read the Proclamation, and refusing to pray for Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary.

¹ David Lindsay of Edzell ?

This Town has never been observed to be fuller of Highland Lairds and their Attendants, than it is at present on this occasion. It is reported, That the Lord Glangary, chief of the Mackdonalds, will come in a few days and take the Oath of Allegiance.

On Saturday last, by an Express come from Ireland, by the way of Port Patrick, from his Grace the Duke of Schomberg, we are informed, That his Grace had got as far as Newry, the Enemy having thought fit not to stay there any longer, upon the intelligence they had of the General's March that way. That the General's Army consists of about 40000 men; That the late King was Encamped at Lagan-Green, within Sixteen Miles of him, with an equal number of Men; but that his Infantry was in a wretched condition.

Major General Mackay has declared in Council this day, That he expected the Danish Forces, consisting of 6000 Foot, and 1000 Horse from Denmark, to be here this, or next week; and that they are to Land at Leith-Harbour, from whence they are to march by Land to the West, where it's probable they will soon embarque for Ireland. Sir John Lanier's Regiment of Horse has had Orders to march towards Glasgow, and is now on their way thither; and this night the Royal Regiment of Dragoons under the Command of Collonel Heifer, is come hither, and is to march also to Glasgow, and from thence to Kirkabright,¹ where they are to joyn another Regiment of Horse that is to come from Carlisle, who are all to Embarque for Ireland, in order to joyn Their Majesty's Forces in that Kingdom under the Command of the Duke of Schomberg.

¹ Kirkeudbright.

Number 57.

From Tuesday September 17. to Saturday September 21.

Act allowing Irish Protestants to
return to Ireland.

Edinburgh, the 16th of August, 1689.

(The Duke of Schomberg's arrival with an army in Ireland having secured Scotland from invasion, the Proclamation permits all persons belonging to the Kingdom of Ireland who have retired to Scotland for safety and are not employed in the army to return to Ireland at their convenience. See Crawford No. 2839.)

Edinburgh, Sept. 12. There is such a Confluence of the Highland Lairds and Heads of Clans, that come in daily to take the benefit of the Act of Indemnity, the Oath of Allegiance, and give Security for their peaceable Behaviour in time to come, that such a sight has not been seen in our streets in many years. The Earl of Dumfermling, who is the only Person of Quality that as yet stands out, has sent to the Privy-Council, acquainting them, That he is fully resolv'd to lay hold of the Act of Indemnity, so far as regards his Submission, and giving Security to the Government for his peaceable Behaviour: but in regard he is not yet fully satisfied as to the Obligation that lies upon him to take the Oath of Allegiance, as prescribed in the said Act of Indemnity, he offers to come in and give what Security the Privy Council shall think fit to require of him, providing they will not urge him to take the Oath of Allegiance: But the Council having consider'd of this Proposal, has not thought fit any ways to accept of it; and has declared, That they will hearken to no such terms or conditions of Capitulation.

The Laird of Lough-Nearn Campbell¹ has come in, taken the benefit of the Act of Indemnity, taken the Oath of

¹ Alexander Campbell of Lochnell.

Allegiance, subscribed the same, and given Security for his peaceable Behaviour.

We look daily for the arrival of the 7000 Danes who are expected from Denmark; their Quarters being already appointed for them, and all things prepared for their Reception, March, and Transportation for Ireland. Yesterday my Lord Blantire's Regiment received Orders to march towards the West, in order to be transported for Ireland. There is great Provision made of Meal, Flour, Brandy, and other things, to be sent to Ireland, for the Supply and Sustenance of the Army there.

This day Sir John Lanier came to Town, and to morrow he is to begin his March to the West, where his Regiment is already arrived. It's credibly reported, That in a few days my Lord Cardross's Regiment of Dragoons will also march towards the West, in order to be embark'd for the Irish Expedition: As also two Regiments of Foot.

This day the Duke of Queensberry, the Earls of Strathmore and Kintire, have begun their Journey for London.

Edinburgh, Sept. 14. By Letters from Ireland two days ago, we have the following Account of the progress of Affairs in that Kingdom: That the Iniskilling-men having formed themselves into several Troops of Horse and Dragoons, came and offered their Service to His Grace the Duke of Schomberg, to be commanded by him on what Expedition he pleased; That knowing all the Countrey through which the Army was to march, they humbly desired the favour that they might have the privilege to go in the Van, and serve as the Forlorn Hope, by marching a day before, to see and discover the posture of the Enemies, and prepare convenient Quarters for the Army. The General looked on their Demands as so reasonable a thing, that he freely granted them. Being thus encouraged, they advanced before the Army towards the Newry, where a considerable Body of the Enemies were posted to secure it, who no sooner saw those Brave Men of Iniskilling appear, (discovering them by their Colours, and way of marching), but such a pannick fear struck them, that they could not keep their Ground;

calling into their remembrance, That these were the Men by whom they had been so frequently baffl'd and shamefully routed before : And though they had laid an Ambuscade in their way in their approaches to the Place, yet they would not so much as make any tolerable Defence, or shew any sign of their Resolution to make good the Pass against them. All the Marks of Bravery they were pleased to shew, was, to set Fire to the Town of Newry, and make what haste they could to be gone : But the Iniskilling-men pursued them so closely, that they kill'd some, and took others Prisoners. All they could do, when they came to the Town, was, to save about five Houses from being consumed by the Flames. When his Grace the Duke of Schomberg had come up with the Body of the Army, and had observ'd how the Enemy had defac'd and destroy'd the Town, he was much troubl'd at it, and immediately dispatch'd a Messenger to the Commander in Chief of the Enemies Forces at Drogheda (to which the Newry-men had retired), to tell him, That if he suffered any more of those barbarous French tricks to be practised in any other places, he would use Military Execution on all the Roman-Catholick-Irish that he had in, or should come under his power, wheresoever he marched, and would not give Quarter to any. From the Newry, His Grace march'd to Dundalk ; having given Orders, That the Great Guns should be carried by Sea, and attended by some Men of War to Carlingford. The Duke of Berwick is posted at Drogheda, with an Army of 20000 Men : The Iniskilling-men are already advanc'd towards the Town, and are encamped before it on that side that looks towards Dublin, whil'st the General intends to invest it on the other with the whole Body of the Army. The late King keeps still about Athlone, with a considerable Body of Men, such as they are, to attend the Fate of Drogheda, and know what the Forces posted there will have the Courage to do in Defence of it, and accordingly take his Measures. The Governour of Carrick-fergus having certain Information, That several of the Irish had been seen on the Mountains thereabouts, and had allarm'd the peaceable Inhabitants of the neighbouring Valley,

who were busie about their Harvest, had sent out a detatch'd Party of 300 Men to go in pursuit of them ; but they no sooner came in view of them, than the Irish took to their heels, and left behind them a considerable Booty of black Cattel, to the number of several Hundreds, which the English caus'd to be driven before them to Carrick fergus.

Number 58.

From Saturday September 21. to Tuesday September 24.

The following Proclamation was to have been inserted in the former Journal, according to the Intimation that was given of it in this Paper some time since : But in regard of the carlesness and neglect of some persons, who had mislaid it, and could not then find it ; it is thought fit to publish it now, to the end that nothing may be wanting to render this Collection of Proceedings and Journals in Scotland perfect, as to all publick Papers that are Printed or Publish'd in that Kingdom.

A Proclamation,
Declaring War against the French King.

Edinburgh, the 6th of August, 1689.

(The Proclamation declares war against the French King "being the great disturber of Christendom these several years," who has invaded Ireland, declared war against His Majesty and sent ships to transport Irish forces to invade Scotland. All intercourse with the French is forbidden, but French refugees in Scotland are assured of protection. See Crawford No. 2834.)

Edinburgh, Septemb. 16. This place affords little matter of entertainment at present, but what comes to us from Ireland, in regard that all things here continue quiet and in a peaceable disposition ; for those who were the disturbers of our Peace, have most of them thought fit to lay aside their Rebellious designs, and come in and accept

of His Majesty's most gracious Act of Indemnity, which, by God's Blessing, has been found to be one of the most effectual means that has been used to bring this Country into that peaceable condition it now is in.

We are credibly informed, That Major General Mackay purposes in a little time to go for England, to give His Majesty a particular and distinct account of what has been done here towards the extinguishing of the Rebellion, and the reducing of the disaffected persons to submit to the Government, take the Oath of Allegiance to Their Majesties, and give security for their peaceable behaviour in time to come.

Sir John Lanier's and Collonel Langston's Regiments of Horse, and Collonel Heifer's Regiment of Dragoons, that had march'd towards Glasgow in order to their transportation for Ireland, are Shipp'd off at Kirkubright upon the Vessels that came from Ireland for that purpose; and the Wind having proved fair ever since, it's probably believed, that before this time they are safely arrived at Carlingford, where they were ordered to Land; and joyn'd Duke Schomberg's Army, who is not far from that place.

The Danish Forces are not arrived in Leith Harbour, but are dayly expected, the Wind being fair to facilitate their passage hither.

By the last Letters from Ireland, we have credible information, That the Earl of Melford, not finding his Politicks more successful in Ireland than they were for this Kingdom; and not thinking himself in safe circumstances there, by reason of several suspicions and jealousies that were entertained about his Councils and Conduct of Affairs in that Kingdom, ever since his arrival there with the late King, has thought fit to withdraw, and provide for his safety elsewhere; and it's said that he is gone back again to France with his whole Family. It was charged upon him by his Adversaries, That it was by his Councils, and the prevalency of them with the late King, that Affairs in Scotland were more advantagiously represented to him, and otherways than really they were; and proving to be different in the end from what he had flattered the

late King with, an opportunity was thereby taken to diminish his credit, and render his interest in that Court inconsiderable, and at last oblige him to retire beyond Sea again. The Duke of Schomberg we are told is advanced with the whole Body of his Army near Drogheda, and the late King is within Ten Miles of the place with his Army, such as it is, and in few days we expect to hear of some important Action. All the Regiments of Horse and Dragoons that were designed to be sent from England, being already safely arrived in Ireland, and joyn'd the Army under the Duke of Schomberg's Command. We are just now informed, that the Three Regiments of Horse and Dragoons that embarked from Scotland, are safely Landed in Ireland.

Number 59.

From Tuesday September 24. to Saturday September 28.

Act for the better Regulating of His Majesty's Forces.

At Edinburgh, the 23d of July. 1689.

(The Proclamation orders all colonels to see that their soldiers are well shod and uniformly clothed and to hinder them from cursing, swearing and profaning of the sabbath. Unqualified soldiers are to be dismissed and false musters punished. All officers and soldiers are to take an oath of allegiance to William and Mary and of faithfulness to the Protestant religion. See Crawford No. 2831.)

Edinburgh, Sept. 21. Since it is a frailty that so frequently attends human Nature, to be mistaken in the knowledge of many things that are acted on the Stage of this World, which come to pass sometimes by the inadvertency, ignorance, or confidence of Relators; yet to be guilty but of few faults or errors, and acknowledge and redress them upon better Information, is all the advance one can make towards the attaining of that Perfection which human Nature is capable of: I shall

therefore begin this Letter with acknowledging and retracting the Error I was guilty of in my former, when I told you, That the three English Regiments of Horse were embarqu'd, and safely arriv'd in Ireland ; for we have no certainty as yet of the last. That which gave occasion to that Report was, That when they had march'd as far as Kirkubright, all things were said to be in a readiness for their embarkation ; and the Wind was so very fair, that if they had gone on board then, they must needs have been at Carlingford in twenty-four hours after. And if you will pardon me this mistake, I assure you that henceforward I will entertain you with no Hear-says and Conjectures for Certainties.

On Thursday last there was a Proclamation issued forth by Order of Council for collecting and bringing into the Exchequer all the late Bishops Rents and Revenues that belong'd to them as such ; and amongst other Collectors, Mr. Hamilton of Kinkell, who had suffer'd much and long under the displeasure of the late Archbishop of St. Andrews upon account of his Non-Conformity, is appointed to be one for gathering the Rents, Tythes, and Tyth-duties of the Bishoprick and Priory of St. Andrews. Since my former, the Earl of Annandale, Lord Ross, and Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorley, have begun their Journey for London.

The Parliament, they say, is to be further adjourn'd to the first of November. We have nothing from Ireland, but uncertain rumors of the Irish deserting daily in the late King's Army, who continue still encamp'd about Ardeck.¹ Duke Schomberg is encamp'd near Dundalk, which place the Enemy abandon'd upon the approach of the General's Army, without setting it on fire as they had done other Towns.

Since there are so many of the Athol-men and other Highland Lairds come in, and have had the benefit of His Majesty's most gracious Act of Indemnity, taking the Oath of Allegiance, and giving Security for their good Behaviour for the future ; some of them are so free as to

¹ Ardec.

tell several particulars relating to the Action near the Blair of Athol, which we were ignorant of before; and, amongst other things, it's reported, That Collonel Balfour, that brave Officer, that came out of Holland with His Majesty, was basely murder'd by some of Dundee's Men in a private House, after he had the misfortune to be wounded and be their Prisoner. But when I am more particularly and certainly informed of this matter, you shall hear further from me.

There is a Proclamation also for exposing to publick Sale the Excise of Beer, Ale, and other Liquors made within this Kingdom; and another Proclamation ordering the Soldiers to pay their Quarters.

Number 60.

From Saturday September 28. to Saturday October 5.

Edinburgh, Septemb. 28. 1689.

There was so little matter of Entertainment that This Place afforded since my last, That I did not think it worth the while to give you the Trouble of Empty Letters. Affairs continuing in a quiet State, and all Persons, almost, that were in any Place of Trust, having taken the Oaths to Their Majesties.

September 28. Upon a Representation made by the Laird of Blair Pollock,¹ Lieutenant Murray, and several other Persons, (who had the Misfortune to be made Prisoners during the late Rebellion in this Kingdom, and to be carri'd away into the Island of Mull, where they are as yet detain'd) unto Major General Mackay, shewing the Disposition they were inform'd Coll. Cannon was in, to consent to an Exchange of them with the like number of Prisoners in the M. General's Hands; and the same being communicated to His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council; their Lordships have thought fit to Order and Appoint Sir Hugh Campbell of Caddell, to write to the

¹ Lairds of Blair and Pollock.

Laird of Machlean,¹ in whose Country and Houses those Gentlemen are kept Prisoners, and to Collonel Cannon, to Treat with them about their Exchange and Enlargement.

The Maj. Gen. went yesterday to St. Johnstown from hence, and it is reported, That his return will not be expected, until he hears of the Arrival and Landing of the Forces that are lookt for every hour from Denmark; there being 50000 Weight of Bisket, ordered to be in readiness for their more convenient March and Expedition into Ireland, to joyn the Duke of Schomberg's Army in that Kingdom.

Maj. Gen. Mackay, during the stay he is to make at St. Johnstown, is to settle the Winter Quarters for the Standing Forces through the whole Kingdom; and it is said, That a considerable Detachment is to be sent towards Loughaber and the Isle of Mull, to reduce the Remainders of the Rebels, that are as yet sheltring themselves in those Countries, and that adhere to Collonel Cannon. And to perfect the Reduction of the Inhabitants, and secure the future Peace of those Parts, two or three Forts are designed to be built and Garison'd in them. Those few Rebels that as yet obstinately hold out, it's reported, are in great straits for want of Provisions and Ammunition; their hopes of being Suppli'd or Relieved from France, or from the Late King's Party in Ireland, being altogether cut off. The Highland Fisher-Men that ply in the Western Seas, are so zealous for Their Majesty's Service, that they carry Arms in their Boats to Intercept any small Vessels that may be thought to attempt to carry Men, Provisions, Money, or Intelligence from France or Ireland, to the support or encouragement of the Rebels in those parts.

By the Letters we have from Dundalk in Ireland, of the 21st Instant, we have the following Particulars from a very Credible Hand, who is lately gone over from hence, and is now settled in the General-Post Office betwixt Ireland and this Kingdom; That the Duke of Schomberg continues still Encamped about Dundalk, in a very advantageous Post, and strongly Entrenched on both sides of the Town.

¹ Sir John Maclean.

That on Thursday before, there arrived in the River of Dundalk ten Ships. And on the next Friday, as many, laden with all necessary Provisions for the Army for two Months; and a considerable quantity of Brandy, which was matter of great Joy and Gladness to the Soldiers, who longed much for such Liquor. That on the same Friday Morning, the Enemy had appeared with three Battalions of Horse, and as many Foot, as if they had a mind to fight our Men; but finding our General had posted his Guards so advantageously, as to be out of the hazard or possibility of a Surprise, and that they could not without certain and great Loss engage them, they were so wise as to Retreat. And that on Saturday Morning (the day of the date of the Letter) the Enemy had appeared again in a greater Body, advancing with about 3000 in view of our Men, and were engag'd by the brave Inniskilling Men, and some of our English Horse, who in a very little time did put them to Flight, killing 8. and taking 10 Prisoners, with the loss of one only Inniskilling-Man: That there were daily Landing both Horse and Foot from England at Carlingford and Portferry; That on Saturday there was brought into Carlingford Harbour two French Ships that were Prizes, being richly Laden with Bread, Brandy, Ammunition, Arms, and a good Sum of Money from France, that were design'd for K. James's Camp, which suffers much for want of Provisions and Ammunition. The bringing in of these Prizes, occasioned such Joy in the Town, that all the Guns were fired, which made the Country round about believe that both Armies were engag'd.

The same Letter further says, That the Duke's Camp is in admirable good Order, That his Grace, the General, is in very good Health; That the Irish, after they had been put to flight by the Inniskilling-Men, had raised their Camp, and made what haste they could, to get to Drogheda, burning all their Huts before they left them. That Mr. Charles Ross, Brother to the Lord Ross, is made Lieutenant Collonel to the Inniskilling-Horse.

By other Letters arrived since from Ireland, we have this further account, That a Party of the Inniskilling Men,

to the number of 500, Commanded by the Valiant Cap. Floyd, being inform'd that a strong Party of the Irish consisting of some thousands, had been about Sligo, driving all the Cattel they could meet with in that Country towards the late Kings Camp, had marched after them, with a design to intercept them in their return; and to effect it the more successfully, had lain in Ambush in a certain Place through which the Irish wer to pass; that as soon as the Inniskilling Men perceived their Advantage, they fell upon the Irish, routed their whole Body, killed about 6 or 700, took several Prisoners, amongst whom they say there are three Collonels, and recovered several hundred head of Black Cattel, and about 3000 Sheep, all which they drove before them into the General's Camp, and carried their Prisoners in Triumph with them. But of all this we expect the Confirmation, and a more distinct Account of the Particulars, which when it comes to my hands, it shall be communicated to you with that diligence and faithfulness that so Extraordinary an Action does deserve.

Number 61.

From Saturday October 5. to Tuesday October 8.

Edinburgh, October 1. 1689.

Yesterday there came a Letter from His Majesty to the Privy-Council, Impowering and Authorizing them to issue forth a Proclamation for Adjourning the Parliament to the 20th of December next; which being read, the Proclamation thereupon was brought in, read, and subscribed, which is as followeth:

A Proclamation,

For Adjourning the Parliament from the eighth of October next, to the twentieth of December thereafter.

At Edinburgh, October 1. 1689.

Whereas His Sacred Majesty Considering, that by the last Act of the present Current Parliament of this His

Ancient Kingdom, Holden at Edinburgh, the same is Declared Current, and Adjourned until the eighth day of October next; and that the present State of His Majesty's Affairs doth not require the Meeting of the said Parliament so soon as the said eighth of October, to which it was Adjourned; Hath therefore by His Royal Letter, Dated at Hampton-Court, the twenty fifth of September One thousand six hundred eighty nine, signified His Resolution to continue the Adjournment from the said eighth of October, to the twenty day of December thereafter; and that the Members thereof may not be put to the trouble and charge of Meeting upon the said eighth of October, Hath likewise Authorized and Required the Lords of His Majesty's Privy-Council, to Issue forth this Proclamation, in His Name, to the Effect after-mentioned. Therefore the saids Lords of Privy-Council, Do, in His Majesty's Name, and by His Special Command and Authority, hereby Adjourn the said Current Parliament, to the said twentieth of December next; And Require and Command the Lyon King at Arms, and his Brethren Heralds, Macers of Privy-Council, Pursevants, Messengers at Arms, Sheriffs in that part, conjunctly and severally, That incontinent thir Presents seen, they pass to the Mercat-Cross of Edinburgh, and the remanent Mercat-Crosses of the Head-Burghs of this Kingdom, and there, in His Majesty's Name and Authority, by open Proclamation, make Intimation of the said Adjournment of the Parliament of this Kingdom, from the said eighth day of October, to the twentieth day of December next ensuing; Requiring hereby all the Members of the Parliament to attend that day, in the usual way, and upon the accustomed Certifications. The which to do, the saids Lords commits to them His Majesty's full Power, by these Presents, Delivering the same, by them duly Execute, and Endorsed, again to the Bearer.

Per Act. Dom. Secreti Concilii.

Gilb. Eliot, *Cls. Sti. Concilii.*

God save King William and Queen Mary.

This day several Indictments against the following persons, viz. Mr. John Keir Minister at Cults, Mr. Alexander Balneives Minister at Kinloch, Mr. Gilbert Blair, Minister at Blair,¹ Mr. John Lawson,² Minister at Elith,³ Mr. David Rainkin, Minister at Ratray, at the instance of their respective Parishioners, were call'd, and the Defendants appearing, owned, and acknowledged that they had not read the Proclamation of the Estates, nor prayed for Their Majesties in the Terms thereof; they were by Order of Council deprived.

The Indictment also at the instance of the Parochioners of Fintra,⁴ against Mr. John Semple;⁵ and that at the instance of the Parochioners of Bonile,⁶ against Mr. William Mackeilny,⁷ were called, and the defendants not appearing, Certification was granted against them.

The Magistrates of Lauder having Petition'd His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council, That in respect there is no Sheriff, or Deputy-Sheriff of the Shire of Berwick, or Member of Parliament, or Council, now within that Shire; their Lordships would be pleased to consider how the same might be remedied; Whereupon their Lordships ordered the Clerk to be call'd in, and the Oath of Allegiance to be Administred unto him; after which, he was Authorized to Administer the same to the present Magistrates and Council before the Election; to whom a Warrant is also granted to see the new Council Swear and Sign the same; all which Proceedings are ordered to be Recorded and Reported to the Clerk of His Majesties Council betwixt and the 15th of November next.

We are credibly informed, That the Lairds of Blair, and Polloch, and some other Gentlemen who were kept Prisoners in the Isle of Mull, have made their escape out of that Island, and are got safe into Ireland.

Major-General Mackay has made all necessary provisions for the Danish Forces against their arrival, and has sent a

¹ Blairgowrie.

² Alyth.

³ James Sempill.

⁴ McKechnie.

⁵ Lowson.

⁶ Fintry.

⁷ Bonhill.

strong party of Horse and Dragoons to be a Convoy to those that are bringing the Money for their pay.

There are several of the Athol-men who are come in, and have taken the Oaths, that give the following Information upon Oath, concerning the barbarous Murther of the late Collonel Balfour, Brigadeer General of His Majesties Forces in Scotland. That the said Collonel Balfour being Wounded, and made Prisoner of War, was stript of all his Cloaths, Gold and Silver he had about him, by the Rebels in the late Engagement near the Blair of Athol, and was stab'd to the Heart with a Dagger by one — — knowing his Quality and Circumstances, telling him, That neither the one nor the other should save him.

By one lately come from Dublin, we have the following melancholly account of the state of the Protestants in and about that City. That the Protestants of all Ranks are made Prisoners in Dublin; That the Blewcoat-Hospital, the College, and the Earl of Longford's House, are converted into Prisons, and fill'd with the Protestant Inhabitants; That not a Shop is opened, or Protestant of any note to be seen in the Streets; That whenever they are discovered, they are immediately sent to Prison. That the Vaults and Cellars under those new Prisons, are all fill'd with with Gunpowder, which heightens the dismal apprehensions of those unfortunate people, to be either Blown up, or have their Throats cut. The very Parliament House it self is converted into a Prison, and the Houses of a great many Persons of Quality are imployed for the same use. The Sick and maimed Soldiers are in the New Hospital, but most of them perish for want of being well lookt to, by Surgeons and Physicians; the best Surgeon they have at present, is one Kennedy, who was Groom to Dr. Donne. That when the Gentleman that gives this Relation, made his Escape, there were 26. Passengers of the Chief Inhabitants of Dublin, that had the misfortune to be seized, as they were endeavouring to come away, tho most of them had Sir William Talbots Pass he being now made Secretary of State; and many of them were thrown into Goals, and some into Dungeons, after they Rifled and Plundered them of all they had.

Number 62.

From Tuesday October 8. to Saturday October 12.

A Proclamation,

Discharging the Payment of the Rents of the Bishopricks to any but the Persons named by the Council.

(After referring to the Claim of Right and the Act of July 5 for abolition of prelacy, the Proclamation, dated September 19, announces the appointment of Alexander Hamilton of Kinkell to uplift the tithes and rents of the archbishopric of St. Andrews. Those of Orkney bishopric are to be uplifted with the rents of the lordship. The Council has appointed fit persons to draw the tithes and uplift the rents formerly belonging to bishops, deans and others of superior dignity above presbyters. Payment is not to be made except to those thus appointed. See Crawford No. 2848.)

Edinburgh, Octob. 5. 1689. Since my former, the Town of Edinburgh has been busy in the chusing of their Magistrates, which has come to this result; Sir John Hall continues our Lord Provost for this year, and the new Bailies are in the order that follows; Mr. Archibald Moore late Bailie in Leith, is made first Bailie, Mr. Thomas Wylie is second, Mr. George Clerk elder is third, and Mr. George Hume fourth; Bailie Macklurg is Dean of Guild, and Mr. Meniczes continues Treasurer, being all persons of known Loyalty and Affection for Their Majesties Service. Mr. Erskin is made Minister of the Trone Church, Mr. Malcome is placed Minister in the Old Church, Mr. Ramsay and Mr. Gairnes, the former Incumbents, being deprived for not obeying the Proclamation by which they were enjoyn'd to pray for Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary.

The report is confirmed, That the Lairds of Blair and Pollock have made their escape out of the hands of those who kept them Prisoners in the Isle of Mull, and are got safe into Ireland; it is also averr'd, That a Man lately come from Ireland, has been examin'd upon Oath, and has

declared he saw and spoke with them as they were going to Londonderry, from whence they intended to go to the Duke of Schomberg's Camp; and afterward to make what haste they could to return home into Scotland.

It is generally reported that the Signet will quickly be opened, and that the Senators of the College of Justice will be named by His Majesty, in order to the sitting of the Sessions about the beginning of November next; so that at last we have assured hopes of seeing the Law take its course in the ordinary Channel, after so long a stop caused by the Rebellions and Convulsions that have lately happened here.

Mr. Hamilton, late Bishop of Dunkell is dead; he was made Bishop of Dunkell, when Dr. Bruce, the then Bishop of that See, was put out by the late King, for his zeal to the Protestant Interest and Religion, and for his vigorous opposing and appearing against the taking away the Penal Statutes and Test in the last Parliament of K. James.

The Account we may send you of the Affairs in Ireland, will not prove altogether so fresh to you as what we were wont to do heretofore, when all the Dispatches and Intelligence that came from that Kingdom, past this way before they reach'd London; and the Easterly Winds that have continued here some days, makes it that we hear now less frequently, and more slowly.

By one lately come from the Camp at Dundalk, we are further assured, that all is well in Duke Schomberg's Army, consisting in all of about 34000 Horse, Foot and Dragoons; That all necessary Provisions are in plenty amongst them, being supplied by Land from the Country, and from England by Sea. That K. James's Army, which is said to be very numerous, but a great many of them are meer Rabble and want Arms, is within a few Miles of them; that his Army is pester'd with multitudes of Rapparies, who swarm about him, and help to eat up all his Provisions.

This Morning there came an Express from Ireland, who brought Letters from three different places; the D. of Schomberg's Camp, Belfast, and Donachadie,¹ all agreeing

¹ Donaghadee.

in the following Relation, That they had discovered a most treacherous Conspiracy in the D. of Schomberg's Army, manag'd and carri'd on by several French Papists; their design being to run over to the late King's Army as soon as they appear'd near Ours; and if they could not get that done conveniently before an Engagement, they were to endeavour to get themselves posted in the Front when they were to come to Action, and then go over to the Rebels. This was happily discovered by the seizing of three or four of them when they were attempting to run away; and being search'd, there was found about one of them several Papers that gave a great light into the whole Plot; and amongst other things a List of the whole Army, and a relation of its Condition and Circumstances. All that were concern'd in the Conspiracy were taken, and sent under a strong Guard to Carlingford, to be transported for England; and they are about 150. all French Papists, and not one Protestant, nor real Refugie. Of those that were first seiz'd, they hang'd five or six, whereof one is said to be a Jesuit, who serv'd in quality of a private Soldier only.

The same Letters add, That the nearness of the Camps occasions frequent picqueerings; and that Mr. Inglesby (Son to Sir Hen. Inglesby Governor of Carrickfergus) had signaliz'd himself with much Bravery and Courage: The other day he approach'd the Rebels Out-guards, provoking any of them to come out and exchange a Pistol shot; and none accepting his Offer, as he was returning home he perceiv'd a Gentleman well mounted following, and ready to engage him: They charg'd each other briskly, in which the Irish man was dangerously wounded; and as Mr. Inglesby was carrying him to the English Camp, he was beset by a Party of Irish who wounded his Horse, without doing himself any hurt; however his Horse carri'd him off near the Iniskilling mens Out-guards, who presently rescu'd him, his Horse falling down dead immediately. Eight new Troops more of the Iniskilling Horse and Dragoons have arriv'd in the Camp to join the rest.

Number 63.

From Saturday October 12. to Tuesday October 15.

Edinburgh, October 8. 1689.

This day several Ministers that were formerly cited, appeared before His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council; and being examined upon the Informations exhibited against them by their respective Parishioners, for not reading the Proclamation, and not Praying for Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary in the terms prescribed; they answered, That they had not read the Proclamation, nor pray'd for Their Majesties: Yet such was the tenderness and moderation that the Council was pleased to express towards them, in hopes of reclaiming them from their Wilfulness and Disobedience, as not to proceed to pass Sentence of Deprivation upon them, but to give them further time, to consider and advise upon the matter, and bring in their answer next Week; declaring to them, That no advantage should be taken against them for their having hitherto fail'd in obeying the Proclamation, providing they would promise to be conformable and obedient for the future. This Lenity was shew'd some of the Clergy last Week, who had owned they had not read the Proclamation, nor Pray'd for Their Majesties; yet it was given them by the Council to consider of it till this day, to see if in that time they could be prevail'd with to be of a better Opinion. But it signified nothing; for their Answer to the Council was, That they neither could nor would read the Proclamation, or Pray for Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary; whereupon Sentence of Deprivation was pronounc'd against them by the Privy-Council. Of this number was one Mr. Chalmer, Minister at Keneway, and two or three more. Those Ministers that appear'd this day before the Privy-Council for not having obey'd the Proclamation, were the two Ministers of Dum-

fermling,¹ the Minister of Skame,² and two more ; and there being some hopes conceiv'd of their Conformity, they are not Depriv'd, the Council having condescended to give them a Weeks time to consider, before they proceed to Deprivation. They who for their obstinate Disobedience receiv'd Sentence of Deprivation this day, were only four, of which number the Minister at Scoon³ near St. Johnstown was one.

Several Ministers in Fife, who for their continuing disobedient to the Proclamation, and giving no hopes of their acting otherwise, were by Order of Council deprived, have thought fit to pretend and declare, That they look on themselves deprived only *à Beneficio*, and not *ab Officio* ; and therefore may lawfully Preach in any other Parish Churches and Places but their own where they were formerly Incumbents, and imagine that the Sentence of Deprivation passed upon them, reaches only to forbid them Officiating in their respective Parish-Churches ; wherefore they go up and down the Countrey, and Preach where they can be admitted, either in Churches or Conventicles, as opportunity is offered them.

Collonel Levingston's Regiment is ordered to quarter in Aberdeen, and the Countrey thereabouts is to furnish them all necessary Provisions. Sir James Lesley's Regiment continues at Inverness, which secures all that Countrey from the danger of Incursions from the Highlanders in Lochaber and Glangerry, Several of those Highlanders who are not yet come in, nor have lay'd hold on His Majesty's most Gracious Act of Indemnity, have moved for a new Indemnity, since the time prescribed in the former is already expired : The Council has taken the matter into consideration, and in a little time will declare whether it is fit to be granted them.

Sir John Lanier's Regiment of Horse, with the other two English Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, that waited so long to be imbarqued for the Irish Expedition, and by

¹ Simon Couper and James Graeme.

² John Dunlop, Minister of Skene.

³ John Murray.

reason of high and contrary Winds lay all this while at Kirkubright, sailed on Sunday-morning last with a fair Wind for Carlingford. The Danes are hourly expected.

Major-General Mackay continues at St. Johnstown, from whence he has sent an Account to the Privy-Council, That he has apprehended one that was formerly the Laird of Blair's Trumpeter, when he had the misfortune to be surprized and carried away Prisoner by the late Viscount of Dundee, at St. Johnstown; and this Man being from that time in the hands of the Rebels, and kept by them in the Isle of Mull, coming from thence is taken upon Suspicion, not having his Master's Livery, which he was wont to wear, nor his Trumpet, nor Horse; nor being able to give any satisfactory Answer to the Questions that were put to him: Besides, upon further Enquiry and Examination, he was found to be an Irish Papist; and being search'd to see if they could find any Letters about him, instead of Papers they found seventy nine Louis d'Ors, one and twenty Guinea's, and half a Sovereign of Spanish Gold; which was so form'd, as if it were design'd to be delivered as a Token to some person or other, to gain Credit to what he was to deliver, or say by word of mouth. He would give no reasonable nor probable Account of Himself, of his Business, or how he came to get so much Gold; and therefore he was committed to Prison, there being many concurring Circumstances that induced the Major-General to take him for a Spy.

Our Letters from Dundalk, of the second Instant, confirm the Relations we formerly receiv'd of the Treachery of the French Papists in Duke Schomberg's Army, which is now sufficiently publish'd to the World. The same Letters do further inform, That the day before four Troopers had deserted King James's Army, and came into the General's Camp; and, amongst other matters, declared, That there was not in the late King's Army above 30000 Men, and that the Foot were sorry wretched Fellows.

Number 64.

From Tuesday October 15. to Saturday October 19.

Edinburgh, October 10. 1689.

This day His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council being met, several of the disobedient Clergy appeared before them ; and three of them upon their own Confession, That they had not read the Proclamation, nor pray'd for Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary ; and refusing to conform to either the One or the Other Proclamation, they had Sentence of Deprivation passed against them : They who for their obstinate Disobedience were thus serv'd, were, Mr. Falconer Minister at Dike, Son to the late Bishop of Murray ; Mr. Law, Minister at Forress ; and a third ; all within the Diocess of Murray. The first of these gave in his Answer in Writing to the Privy-Council, and endeavoured to justifie why he had not read the Proclamation, nor pray'd for Their Majesties ; and besides own'd in express terms, That he had Correspondence and kept Intelligence with the late Viscount of Dundee. Some of the Clergy of the Diocess have been all along so disaffected to His Majesty's Authority and Government, that when the Proclamation of the Convention of Estates had come to their hands, they, instead of reading them as they were enjoyn'd, had the boldness to throw them into the fire : Yet how instrumental some of these scrupulous persons were some few years ago in their endeavors to ruin some of the best Men in their Parish ; as, amongst others, the Laird of Brody,¹ a very Loyal and Worthy Gentleman, who was never at a Conventicle in his life, nor had absented himself from his Parish-Church when in the Countrey and in Health : Yet, because his Lady, who had laboured long under a lingring Distemper of Body, and so could not go to Church, by the uncharitable Information and Practices of those Clergy-men, he had the misfortune

¹ James Brodie of Brodie.

to be fin'd in Two thousand Pounds Sterling, to the almost Ruin of his Affairs and Family ; which was given towards the Support of some Roman-Catholick Gentlemen, and the Scotch College at Paris.

Edinburgh, October 12.

There has been a malicious report very industriously spread abroad, and no less greedily entertain'd by many disaffected persons, That Collonel Cannon had come down with a strong Body of Highlanders and fallen upon the Town of Inverness, which secures all the Country thereabouts from the Incursions of those troublesome Neighbours, and where there is a good Garison under the Command and Government of Sir James Lesly ; had Cut off most of the Inhabitants and Garison, and Plundered the whole Town : But, Blessed be God, to the great grief of the spreaders of such News, there is no such thing ; for there are Letters just now come from several persons at Inverness, and from the Commander himself, dated the 7th Instant, by which we are assured that no such thing has happened ; but that on the contrary they are all in a very good condition, and steady resolution, not only to secure that place, but all the Neighbourhood from the danger of a Surprisal, or Invasion ; and that as yet there is no appearance of the approach of an Enemy to disturb or allarm them.

Yesterday there was Published, by Order of Council, a Proclamation for encouraging the setting up again of the Glass-work at Leeth, which was occasioned by a Petition that the Managers and Party concern'd in that Affair, had preferred to the Privy-Council.

The Earl of Angus his Regiment, that had done so eminent and signal Service against the Rebels at Dunkell, since which time, the Rebels have never appeared in any considerable Body, or attempted any Action : having been in Garison all this while at the Bridge of Blair in Athol, is now ordered to go into Winter-Quarters at Montross.

It is generally reported, and much believed here, that

the Signet will be opened on Tuesday next, and that my Lord Staires, who is made President of the Session, is on his Journey hither; and that my Lord Newbeth¹ and Lord Marsinton are to sit on the Bills about the beginning of November next, about which time the Session is said to sit.

Dr. Hay, late Bishop of Murray, is cited to appear before the Privy-Council, as Minister of Elgin, to Answer to the Information given in against him for not having read the Proclamation, nor praying for King William and Queen Mary; Mr. Tod, his Colleague, is also Cited upon the like Information Exhibited against him.

The Letters we received last from Ireland, assure us, That King James's Army has decamp'd from Ardeck and advanced towards Droghedagh, having first burnt all their Huts and Forage; And that all the English Regiments of Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, that went from Scotland, are safely arrived at Carlingford, and before this time have joyn'd the Duke of Schomberg.

On Wednesday last there came one hither that left the County of Antrim in Ireland on the Friday before, who declares, That there has been another Engagement between a strong Party of the Irish Rebels, and the Inniskilling-men; the former having formed a design to surprize the Town of Inniskilling; but that the Inhabitants thereof having notice of it, prevented their approaching to the Town, fell upon them, killed a great many, took many Prisoners, and a considerable Booty. But whether this may be the same Action you have had an Account of already, or another since, I am not very certain; but by the next I hope to inform you more particularly. It is now confirm'd from all hands, That Sir John Lanier's and Collonel Langston's Regiments of Horse, Collonel Heiffer's Regiment of Dragoons, and Collonel Hasting's Regiment of Foot, that embarqued for Ireland eight days ago, are all safely landed at Carlingford.

¹ Sir John Baird.

Number 65.

From Saturday October 19. to Tuesday October 22.

Edinburgh, October 15. 1689.

This day His Majesties most Honourable Privy Council being met, His Majesties Letter directed to them, was read, by which they were impowered to issue forth a Proclamation for the opening of the Signet; which Proclamation being accordingly drawn up, it was Signed by the Privy Councillors, and Publish'd. The Letter was in the following Terms.

Superscrib. William R.

Right Trusty, &c. Whereas our Commissioner, and our Estates of Parliament, did think fit to stop the opening of the Signet for some time, till we should signify our Pleasure concerning the Nomination of the Lords of Session. And we having seriously considered that Matter, and the great Inconveniency that must arise to our Leiges, by so long a Surcease of Justice in that Our Ancient Kingdom; Therefore we have resolved to make up a compleat Nomination of the Lords of the Session, and to open our Signet, that Justice may have its Course. And We do Authorise and Require you to Emit a Proclamation in Our Names, certifying Our Leiges, that the Session will sit at the ordinary time, the first day of November next, and that the Lords of Session will proceed in the Administration of Justice, to dispatch Processes as they stand in the Books of Inrollment, these Processes being always wakened in Our Name, and the Queens, and that Our Signet is opened, so that all Summons and Writs may be expedited in the common Form. And we do require you to dispatch this Proclamation, and cause open the Signet with all Diligence: Likewise you are to advertise these Lords of Our former Nomination, whose Oaths were taken by the E. of Crawford, upon our special Order, to give attendance for passing Bills of Suspension, and other Bills in common

Form. And whereas Sir James Dalrymple of Stair, President of our College of Justice, and Sir John Baird of Newbath (whom we have now reponed to his Place in the Session); and Mr. Alexander Swintown of Marsingtown, have been tried as to their Qualifications, required by the Acts of Parliament, and accordingly admitted. We do therefore Authorize and Require you to appoint them, or any two of them, to examine and try the Qualifications of the Remanent Persons named by Us, and to admit them to the said Office, if they shall find them qualified, according to the saids Acts of Parliament; And that these who shall be so admitted, concur with them in Tryal and Admission of the rest. For all which, this shall be your Warrant; And so, &c. Given at Newmarket the 5th day of October, 1689. and of &c. the first year. *Sic Subscribitur,*

By His Majesties Command, Melvell.

October 15. Follows the Proclamation Emitted this day in obedience to the said Letter.

(The Proclamation notifies the lieges that the Signet is to be opened on October 17 and that the Session will sit on November 1. See Crawford No. 2854.)

The Lord Newbeth was call'd in before the Privy Council and took the Oath of Allegiance as Lord of the Session; and intimation was made to Him, Arneston, Crossrig, and Mersington, to attend to pass the Bills of Suspension, and the Lords Newbeth and Mersington were made acquainted with the King's Commands to them for examining the rest of the Lords.

This day there was four Ministers of the Shire of Murray, and one in Perth-shire, that appeared before the Privy Council, and upon their obstinate refusal to read the Proclamation, and to Pray for Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, Sentence of Deprivation was pass'd upon them. The four Murray-Ministers were, Mr. Hay, late Bishop of Murray, and Minister of Elgin; Mr. Todd, his Colleague; Mr. Cook, Minister at Long-

bridge;¹ and Mr. Gordon, Minister at Urwhart.² Mr. John Drummond, Minister at Fowles in Perth shire, was proceeded against upon other Accusations than those of not praying for Their Majesties; for he was not only deprived of his Ministry, but committed to Prison in the Talbooth of this Town, for having been personally in Arms with the Rebels at Killichranky, and for aiding and assisting the Rebels, in sending a Man and Horse to joyn them; and thirdly, for his persevering to pray for the Restoration of the late King: Of all which matters he stands Indicted, and accordingly will be proceeded against.

We have nothing of late from Ireland, the Winds being Easterly, which hinders the Passage of Ships from that Kingdom hither. Sir John Lanier's Regiment of Horse is not yet Imbarked for Ireland; but it's believed they will in a few days.

Number 66.

From Tuesday October 22. to Tuesday October 29.

Edinburgh, October 19. 1689.

The Signet being now opened, the following Persons, are the Lords of the Session.

Lord Stairs, President, Ld. Newbaith,³ Ld. Marsingtown,⁴ Ld. Halcraig,⁵ Ld. Arminstown,⁶ Ld. Corserig,⁷ Ld. Arbruchell,⁸ Ld. Philipough,⁹ Ld. Fountainhall,¹⁰ Ld. Fesdo,¹¹ Ld. Presmenneu,¹² Ld. Ranhillor,¹³ Ld. Anstrather,¹⁴ Ld. Stenstown,¹⁵ Ld. Revelrig.¹⁶

October 22. This day, I had the opportunity of discouraging with one, who is a Lieutenant in Major General

¹ Lhanbryd.

³ Sir John Baird of Newbyth.

⁵ John Hamilton.

⁷ Sir David Hume.

⁹ James Murray.

¹¹ Sir James Falconer.

¹³ Sir Archibald Hope of Rankeillour.

¹⁵ Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson.

² Urquhart.

⁴ Alexander Swinton.

⁶ Robert Dundas of Arniston.

⁸ Sir Colin Campbell.

¹⁰ Sir John Lauder.

¹² Robert Hamilton of Presmennan.

¹⁴ Sir William Anstruther.

¹⁶ Sir John Maitland.

Mackay's Regiment, and had the misfortune to be taken Prisoner by the Rebels, at the Battel at Killichrankie, near the Blair of Athol, and carried to the Isle of Mull, where he was kept until of late, that he was relieved, and set at Liberty by Exchange of Prisoners. And from the Conversation I had with him, I have gathered the following Account of Affairs in those Parts. That he came from Mull, on Sunday the 13th Instant, about nine days ago, that the Rebels had nine Prisoners more in their Possession in that Island; that there are about 120 Irish Men, that run away thither from the Engagement at Dunkeld, and that nothing could oblige them to venture any more, in any Action where there should be the least Apprehension of Danger; that the Inhabitants and Strangers upon that Island, are in great Misery and Distress for want of Provisions and Necessaries for Subsistence; getting nothing to feed on, but a little Barly Bread and Water, and that in a very moderate quantity, and at a very dear Rate; That the Officers amongst them, are brought to the necessity of pulling off their Plate Buttons from their Coats, and give them for Bread; that many of them are already Dead, and several in a dying Condition. That an English Officer amongst them, riding through the Island to purchase and search for something to eat, or endeavour to get it at any Rate, the Mackleans had seized him, robb'd him of his Money, and stript him of his Cloaths, leaving him nothing but his Horse. But that on the other hand, they had plenty of Silver and Gold amongst them, many Silver and Gold Watches, which they convert into Snuff-Boxes, by turning all the Work out, as an unintelligible and useless device. That the Prisoners are kept in the Castle of Dowart, belonging to the Laird of the Mackleans in the same Island; That the Laird himself, Commissary Macklean (the late Bishop's Son) and all the Heads of the Mackleans are sheltred there; That Mr. Colisi,¹ the Earl of Seaforth's Uncle was then amongst them, but is now gone about to the North Islands: That the Earl of Dumfermling, and Collonel Cannon, are with the Laird of

¹ Colin Mackenzie.

Locheale, at Innerlochy, which he endeavours to make the chief Place of his Winter-Quarters, by drawing what shattered Parties of the Rebels he can, and disturb the Lowlands by Incursions, carrying away their Goods and Cattel, and many other things to this purpose. But to prevent all Disturbances and Inconveniences, that can happen from the Rebels Incursions and Attempts, upon the Loyal and Peaceable Neighbouring Countries, care is taken to plant good Garisons in all the Passes, that open an inlet into the Lowlands. And my Lord Cardross is just now return'd hither from the Higlands, where he has settled above a thousand Men in two or three Passes near Lochaber, to secure the adjacent Countries from the Hostile Invasions of those plundering and robbing Highlanders. Several other Officers in His Majesties Army, have done the like in other places.

Some more Ministers are turn'd out for their obstinate refusing to pray for Their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary.

The Letters we have from Londonderry, are of the 6th Instant, and among other matters, give us an account, That the Inhabitants of that Town, are beginning to recover their Health, after much Sickness and Indisposition of Body ; That Collonel White's Regiment (who succeeded the Reverend Collonel Walker, in the Command of that Regiment) is ordered to March to Inniskilling, to Quarter there this Winter : That there is in the Town and County, plenty of all sorts of Provisions and Necessaries, but there is an Apprehension of some Scarcity next year, the Harvest having been destroy'd for the most part by the Rebels, that lay so long before that Town ; and what they spared, the excessive Rains that have lately fallen, have spoiled, and rendred in a great measure useless.

Our Letters from the Royal Camp at Dundalk inform us, That after the late King had Decamped from that Neighbourhood, he posted himself about Drogheda, having first burnt and destroy'd all the County betwixt him and our Camp. And by some Deserters, we are assured, That he was resolved to put his Forces into Winter Quarters, being

thereunto constrain'd by the great Mortality that rag'd in his Army, multitudes of them being swept away by it; about Eighty, and sometimes an Hundred dying daily; some of them dye so suddenly, that they are surprised by Death, before the Meat is well out of their Mouths. That the late King has done what he could to fortify Drogheda, by adding some Out-works to the former Strength of the Town, and built some Forts on the other side of the River, to hinder if he can, the passage of the Duke Schomberg's Army, in their March towards Dublin. That upon this Imformation, the Duke of Schomberg had call'd a Council of War, to consider of what was to be done, and it was resolved on, to March directly to Drogheda or Dublin, in order to which, Preparations are making in the Camp.

Some Inniskilling Men, have lately had an Engagement with a Party of the Rebels, near Charlemont, and with their usual Bravery, soon routed and killed them.

Number 67.

From Tuesday October 29. to Saturday November 2.

A Proclamation

In Favours of the Glass-Manufactory in Leith.

At Edinburgh, October 8. 1689.

(In view of its good success and perfection in making green glass bottles, chemistry and apothecary glasses as good and as at low rates as any that can be had from London or Newcastle, the glass work at Leith has been erected by Act of Council of October 3 to be a manufactory with all the privileges of Acts of Parliament and Council. The Proclamation, dated October 8, forbids the import of green glass bottles, chemistry and apothecary glasses and orders the seizure of any imported after October 3. See Crawford No. 2852.)

Edinburgh, Octob. 26. 1689. On the 17th Instant, Sir John Lanier's Regiment of Horse did embarque for

Ireland, and the Winds being Easterly ever since, we have reason to believe that they are all safely arrived there.

The Signet being opened, the Lord Mersington proceeds in the passing of Bills for our Letters, none other of the Lords being as yet chosen ; for according to the tenour of the Proclamation for Opening of the Signet, the Lord Staires, Lord Newbeath and Mersington are ordain'd to examine the rest of the Lords that shall come in.

This Week there has been none of the Clergy turn'd out.

By the Letters of the 21st from Belfast in Ireland, which arrived here this Afternoon, we have the following account of the state of Affairs in that Kingdom ; That the Duke of Schomberg having credible information of a design that the late King had, of sending a strong party to Surprise or Besiege Jamestown in the Province of Connaught near Sligo, now in the possession of the Brave Men of Inniskilling, had caused a Detachment of Eight Men in each Company of his Army, and all the Inniskilling Men in the Camp, to March to the relief of it with what possible expedition they could ; and that on Thursday before they began their March accordingly : The event whereof is daily expected. That News was likewise expected from Charlemont, which is Block'd up by a considerable number of the General's Army, and had been taken long before now, had not the continual Rains, that have lately fallen, hindred their vigorous attacking of it. That Sir John Lanier's Regiment being safely Landed at Belfast some days before the Date of that Letter, was ordered to March towards Charlemont. That the Irish Camp continues yet about Ardee, where Sickness and Death in several shapes rages amongst them ; That there is extream scarcity of Provisions, and all sorts of necessaries in their Army ; Salt is so valuable Commodity there, that a Quart is not to be had under eight Shillings ; a pair of Shooes is sold for ten Shillings : And even Brogues are not bought under five Shillings a pair : And as for their Cloaths, they are all thred-bare, and in rags. That in the Royal Camp there is plenty of Provisions, and all necessaries, the Easterly Winds furnishing them abundantly from England.

The Letters from Port-Patrick of the 24th, acquaint us that a great many Ships are arrived at Lochtye¹ from Ireland, for the Transportation of the Danish Forces which are dayly expected here, and are to March thither; there being two of the Danish Ships already arrived at Leith, one being a Victualler of Sixteen Guns, the other a Frigate of Twenty four Guns; and we look hourly for the rest of the Fleet with the Forces.

Number 68.

From Saturday November 2. to Tuesday November 5.

Edinburgh, October 29. 1689.

Yesterday Morning about Seven or Eight a Clock, the Battalion of the Duke of Scomberg's Regiment, embarqued, and set Sail from Leath-Road for Holland with a fair wind, under the Convoy of two Dutch Men of War; But Lieutenant Collonel Monro continues still here, with some of the Officers, who, as its reported, intend to take Journey this Week for London, and there receive His Majesty's Command.

Two days ago there came to Town one Colt, a lieutenant in Collonel Ramsay's Regiment, who had formerly the misfortune to be taken Prisoner at St. Johnstown, by the late Viscount of Dundee, when the Lairds of Blair and Pogue were surpris'd and carried away Prisoners into the Isle of Mull, where he was detain'd in the Castle of Dowart belonging to the Laird of Macklean; but now the good luck, together with one Nisbet a Lieutenant in the same Regiment, who was made Prisoner by the Rebels of Killichranchy in Athole, to be exchanged for others who were Officers in the late King's Service, and made Prisoners by us: The account the said Lieutenant Colt gives, is, That the condition of the Prisoners in the Isle of Mull, is most miserable for want of Provisions and all necessary

¹ Loch Ryan.

accomodations ; That the Laird of Blair, notwithstanding the many reports we had sent us from the Isles, of his having made his escape out of the Mull, and got into Ireland, which now proves otherwise, is still kept a Prisoner in the Castle of Dowart, and his health so impaired, that it's hardly believed he can recover, being extreamly ill.

This day we have received an Express from Glasgow, giving an account of the Laird of Blair's Death, after having suffered much during his imprisonment in the Isle of Mull, for want of necessaries and conveniencies of life. His Death is much lamented, being that he was a Gentleman of an Ancient and Considerable Family, Fortune and Interest in his Country ; of Courage and Valour, and eminent Loyalty to Their present Majesties, and great Zeal for Their Service, and the Protestant Religion. His Corps is to be brought from the North to his own House in the South-west part of this Kingdom, and to be inter'd in the ancient burial place of his Family.

It is credibly reported that the Laird of Pogue¹ is also released upon an exchange made of other Prisoners, but we expect to be further assured of it, before we give credit to it.

Sir Thomas Levingston's Regiment of Dragoons is Marching, they say, towards the North, to hinder the depredations that the Lochaber and Glengarry Rebels, begin to make upon the Loyal and well-affected Inhabitants of the Low-lands.

The Fleet that has been so long expected to come with the Danish Forces from Denmark, has been at last seen off of Holy-Island ; consisting of above Forty Sail of Ships, And with the first fair Wind we hope to see them in Leith-Road ; for all things necessary for their Landing, Lodging, and Marching, are in a readiness for them.

There came yesterday a Letter to the Privy-Council from the Duke of Schomberg, but it was of a stale date ; for when his Grace writ that Letter, he had not heard of the arrival of the English Forces from Scotland, being concern'd at the long stay they had made here ; which before

¹ Pollock.

this time his Grace has certain advice of their being safely Landed there ; for on the Ninth of this Instant, Collonel Langstown's Regiment of Horse, Collonel Hasting's Regiment of Foot, and Collonel Heyford's Regiment of Dragoons Landed safely at Belfast, and Sir John Lanier's Regiment of Horse that embarqu'd last, arrived there on the 18th Instant.

This day only one Minister was depriv'd by order of Council, not only for obstinate persevering in his refusal to pray for Their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, but for Converse and frequent Correspondence with the Rebels, which was fully charged and proved upon him.

Our last Letters from Ireland, confirm to us, the Reports we had before of the Irish Army being decamped, which they were forced unto, by the extream want of all manner of Provisions and necessaries they laboured under. That Charlemont is now actually Besieged by a considerable Detachment sent from the Army at Dundalk, under the Command of Lieutenant Collonel Douglas. That one Tegan Regan, an Irish man, Commands in Charlemont, having a Garison of 400 Foot, and two Troops of Horse in it ; that the greatest part of King James's Army is gone into their Winter Quarters ; some towards Athlone, and others towards other places.

Number 69.

From Tuesday November 5. to Saturday November 9.

Edinburgh, November 2. 1689.

Since my last, the Privy Council has been busy in hearing some Causes that were brought before their Lordships ; the first whereof was a Process, laid at the Instance of the Master of Forbes, a very Loyal and Worthy Gentleman, and a Privy-Councillor, against one Sir David Thoars an Advocate, for having used some reproachful expressions,

and unbecoming reflections, in a Petition drawn up and given in by him in behalf of some of his Friends and Clients in and about Aberdeen, who are Papists, and disaffected to the Government, and were Imprisoned by the said Master of Forbes, upon a special Order and Warrant directed and sent to him by Major-General Mackay; for which the said Sir David Thoars, was, by Order of Council, committed to Prison, and there to continue during the said Master of Forbes's pleasure, and until he should acknowledg his Fault, and beg his Pardon. But such was the generosity of the Master of Forbes, That he caused the offender to be set at liberty that very Night he was committed to Prison. The second Cause, was a Process pursued by one Alexander Gedd, Burgess of Bruntiland, against the Magistrates of that Town, for their having made an irregular and undue Election of Magistrates; which is the second time that the Magistrates of that Borough have been prosecuted since Michaelmas last upon the same Head. The third Process was much of the same nature, being raised at the Instance of one Robert Gibb, and Bailiff Bard in Stirling, against the Magistrates of that Town, for their irregular Election of Provost Kennedy, who continued Provost of Stirling Four years together, contrary to the Laws, Acts of Parliament, and Acts of the Town-Council of the said Borough, which the said Provost Kennedy, and all the Common-Council men were sworn to observe; namely, That none should continue in the Office of the said Magistrate above two years together; and for this, and some other Reasons, the Elections of the Magistrates in these two Boroughs, were found not to be legal or regular; and the Burgh of Bruntiland was ordered to proceed to a new Election of Magistrates the third time; and that of Stirling, to proceed to a new Election the second time.

Yesterday, about Twelve a Clock, arrived here my Lord Staires, President of the Sessions, and came in his Coach into the Parliament Close, and a while after went into the Parliament House, where the rest of the Lords who are nominated to be Lords of the Session, were met together,

except J. Sinclair of Steinstown,¹ who excused himself by reason of his indisposition.

The last Letters we have from Ireland, confirm to us the Report we received before, of the Irish Camp's being removed, and that our Scouts marched twelve miles together, without being able to discover which way they were gone; which gives us reason to believe that their Body is marched towards Athlone; a considerable Party is left at Droghedah, and some Horse and Dragoons lie at Ardee. The Irish burn Houses and Corn in all Places where they march, and suffer nothing to escape their rage that they can destroy. In their last motion, there was only two Stacks of Wheat that were suffered to stand unburnt; which one of their Officers espying sent two of his Men to set them on fire; who proving to be an Irish-man and a British, the Irish-man went immediately to work to set one of the Stacks on fire; but was fatally prevented by the British, who shot him dead in the attempt, and afterwards made his escape, and came with his Horse and Arms into the Royal Camp at Dundalk, and is now made a Corporal amongst the Inniskilling-men.

The Inniskilling-men are falling in upon the Province of Connaught, and have already defeated several of the Militia-Troops there: Whereupon the Nobility and Gentry of Connaught then in the Irish Camp made their application to King James, and humbly represented, That in regard the Inniskilling-men had made Incursions into their Countrey, and were making daily spoil and havock of what they could meet with, to the undoing of their Families and Estates; they desired that a considerable Detachment of the Army might be sent thither to secure that Province, and hinder the farther progress of the Inniskilling-mens Hostilities. But the Answer that the late King gave them, was, That the Condition of his Affairs would not suffer him to divide his Army: Upon which, a great Party of the Rebels, to the number of Four or Five Thousand, march'd off in a Body, declaring openly, That they would endeavour to prevent, as much as was possible for them,

¹ Stevenson.

the Destruction of their Countrey, and Ruine of their Families.

There are many Deserters that come daily from the Garison at Drogheda, that give a dismal Account of the miserable Condition of the Irish-Army, whenas in our Camp there is plenty of every thing, and sold at reasonable Rates : And for a demonstration thereof, Brandy is sold for Half-a-Crown a Quart, Beer at Two-pence the Quart, sixteen Ounces of Bread for five Farthings, a Pound of Cheese at Two-pence, and Butter at Three-pence the Pound ; good English Shoes at Three Shillings a Pair : Firing is somewhat of the scarcest, tho' we can get a Load of Turf for a Shilling.

Number 70.

From Saturday November 9. to Tuesday November 12.

Edinburgh, November 5. 1689.

We have now a fuller and more particular account of the death of that Worthy and Loyal Gentleman and Patriot, the Laird of Blair, who was surprized and carried away Prisoner by the late Viscount of Dundee from St. Johnstown in May Last, and kept Close Prisoner in the Isle of Mull until he died. His death was hastened by the bad usage, and ill Diet he had all the time he was in the Rebels hands, they allowing him nothing for his entertainment and subsistance but a little Barley-Bread, little Meat ill dress'd, and without Salt, and Water only for his drink ; a little Hather, or Heath, to lye upon for a Bed, without Blankets or Sheets. His loss is much lamented, and the rather, because he being a Member of Parliament, had, upon all occasions, shew'd great zeal and affection for Their Majesties Service, and great cheerfulness and resolution for the Interest of his Countrey and the Protestant Religion : Such is the treatment that His Majesty's Friends and Loyal Subjects meet with from those Rebels, when they have the misfortune to fall into their Hands.

Yesterday, being His Majesty's Birth-day, was observ'd here with great solemnity; the Guns were frequently fir'd from the Castle, the Bells did Ring all day long, and great Bonfires were made at Night: On the whole matter there was nothing wanting that was capable of expressing the greatest Joy and Loyalty Imaginable.

The same Solemnities were repeated again this day, being Gun-powder Treason day, and the day of His Majesty's most happy Landing in the West of England, to deliver these Nations from Arbitrary Government and Popery.

This Day my Lord Staires, President of the Session, took his Place in Council, as one of the Officers of State, having on the Saturday before sate with the Lords of the Session in the Parliament House, where all of them took the Oaths. Yesterday they met again, and went in a Body to Church in their accustomed formalities.

The way of admitting the Lords of the Session, was this time without trial of their skill and abilities, as has been usual, upon their admission, heretofore; but now it could not be done, in regard there was no Judicial proceedings in the Outer house, where matters are first brought and debated, before they come to be heard before the Lords in the Inner house, and are the subject matter on which the Abilities and Qualifications of those that stand Candidates to be Lords of the Session, are first tried and made appear.

There has been no Rolls, or Paper, containing the List of the Processes, or Causes, brought in, or depending in the Court of Judicature, as yet affixed to the Door of the House; nor any business as yet commenced, by reason of the Festivals that have been observed here since the arrival of the Lord-President of the Sessions; only the Lords meet, advise and consult amongst themselves how to make the Execution of the Summons of Waking (which by His Majesty's Letter, and the Proclamation of the Privy-Council thereupon, is necessary in all manner of Actions and Causes) more easy and expeditious for the good, benefit, and conveniency of His Majesty's Leige Subjects; but there is not as yet any Act of Sederunt (which is a Point

judged and determined by the opinion of all the Lords of the Session sitting in Court) concerning it; but this Week there may be some.

By Order of Council there was only one disaffected Minister turn'd out this day, by reason of His obstinate refusing to pray for Their Majesties King William and Queen Mary.

The Highlanders and Rebels in Lochaber and Glengarry, have made no late Incursions or Depredations on the Loyal and Peaceable Inhabitants of the Lowlands; neither have they attempted to make any more visits near Inverness, to Plunder or carry away the Cattel that belong to their Neighbours, since that Garison is reinforced with some Troops of Dragoons of Sir Thomas Levingston's Regiment, and provided with a further supply of Powder, Ammunition, and some Cannon, which has struck such a fear into the minds of those Glengarry and Lochaber men, that all that Countrey has enjoyed Peace and Security from their Hostilities and Invasions ever since. Collonel Cannon keeps still about Innerlochy in Lochaber, and is much prest with want of Provisions, and all necessaries for subsistance.

The Easterly Winds that have continued so long, have deprived us of the opportunity of knowing what has lately pass'd in Ireland, so as to be able to acquaint you with the State of Affairs in that Kingdom since the removal of the Irish Camp from Ardee; or what progress is made in the Siege of Charlemont; which we are very impatient to know the issue of.

Number 71.

From Tuesday November 12. to Saturday November 16.

Act concerning Summons of Wakening.

Edinburgh, November 6. 1689.

The Lords of the Council and Session, considering the Expence that must arise by Summons of Wakening of the whole Processes depending before the Lords, and the

Execution thereof through all the Corners of the Kingdom, if the ordinary Form of Wakenings were necessary to be observed in this extraordinary Case : And withal considering, that the Lords in extraordinary Cases, have allowed Edictal Citations at the Mercat-Crosses, Do therefore, for the ease of the Liedges, appoint the Keeper of the Signet to Expede three Summons of Wakening, for each Shire of the Kingdom, leaving a large Blank for inserting Processes therein : And do hereby Ordain the Sheriff-Clerks of each Shire, and the Clerks of the Stewartries of Kircudbright and Orknay, and in case of their Absence, or Neglect, the Town-Clerks of the Head-Burghs of the saids Shires and Stewartries, to insert all Processes whereof he shall receive a Note before the second Market-day, after the saids blank Summons comes to his hand ; and that he cause Cite all Persons and Parties, Residing within that Shire, or Stewartry, upon six days, to appear before the Lords, for Wakening of the saids Processes, and that he cause Read the said Summons publickly at the Mercat-Cross, between Ten and Twelve of the said Mercat-day, after three several O-yesses, and that he affix a Copy of the said Summons, so filled up upon the Cross, and that he return the said Summons with Executions several, and particular, for each Process insert therein, with all possible Diligence, to one of the principal Clerks of the Session ; And that he make the like Citation upon the second blank Summons, sent to him upon the next Mercat-day, in manner aforesaid, for all the Processes, whereof he shall receive a Note for the second before the said Mercat-day ; and that he do the like on the nex Mercat-day thereafter, as to the third Summons sent to him, and that he cause the Executor Sign all the several Executions, with the Witnesses that he imploy therein, Respective : Providing always that he receive six Shilling Scots with each Note of the Processes, to be insert as aforesaid, for doing the Duties above-written, and for returning the Processes to the Clerks. It is hereby declared, That this is without prejudice to any Party that please to make use of Wakenings in the ordinary Form, and that it is only to be extended to

such Processes as were not Sleeping the first of November 1688. and since that time have not been called through the Surcease of Justice; and that there is no necessity to Waken concluded Causes, the same having never been in use to be Wakened, which the Lords will advise, and proceed in according to the Books of Inrolement. Likeas, the Lords appoint the Pursuers, who have benefit by this Order, to have their several Executions delivered to them by the Clerks of Session: And appoints them to present Copies of the said General Summons, to be formed by the Writers, and pass the Signet, as is usual in taking Summons off the Signet. And it is hereby declared, That where Summons were formerly Executed for the first Dyet, and the second Citations not given, that in that Case a new Summons may be raised in Name of Their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, which shall suffice in place of a second Citation; And if the Summons have been Execute for both Dyets, but not Called, that the same may be Wakened in the same manner, as is appointed by this Act for Summons which have been called. And Ordains this Act to be Printed, and Published by Macers, or Messengers at Arms, at the Mercat-Cross of Edinburgh, And appoints the several Sheriff-Clerks to cause Publish the same at the Mercat-Cross of the Head-Burgh of the Shire, upon the next Mercat-day, after the same shall come to their hands, betwixt Ten and Twelve a Clock in the Forenoon. Extracted out of the Books of Sederunt, by me

Alexander Gibson, *Cls.*

God Save King William and Queen Mary.

Edinburgh, Nov. 9. By the Letters we received last from Inverness, from Dingwall in Ross, and other Places in the North, we are inform'd, That a Party of the Garison that the Laird of Belnagown hath put into the Castle of Brawn,¹ belonging to the Earl of Seafort, had met and engaged with a Party of the Rebels, that were come down from the Highlands, to make Depredations upon, and Plunder

¹ Brahan.

the peaceable and loyal Inhabitants of that Neighbourhood, had defeated them, and taken some of them Prisoners; Some of the disaffected Persons, that were suspected for Correspondence, and to hold Intelligence with the Rebels, are secured in several Places in the North.

The Laird of Pogue, and Lieutenant George Murray, who continue yet Prisoners in the Hands of the Rebels, in the Isle of Mull, since their Misfortune of being Surprized by the Viscount of Dundee at St. Johnstown; are like to perish under the same hard and barbarous Usage, that the Laird of Blair did some Weeks ago; they being both extreamly ill, and a[s] little hopes of the recovery of their Health, as of their Liberty.

Captain Fullerton is made Lieutenant Collonel to the Lord Angus's Regiment, in the place of the Valiant and Brave Lieutenant Collonel Clealand, (who was kill'd fighting so undauntedly against the whole Body of Rebels at Dunkell) having been formerly a Captain in the Earl of Leven's Regiment.

By Ships lately come from Holland, we are inform'd of the safe Arrival and Landing of the Battalion of the Duke of Schomberg's Regiment, that Embarqued at Leith about a fortnight ago for Holland, and that Breda is appointed them for their Winter Quarters.

The Danish Forces that were expected so long here, are at last come upon the English Coast, and several Vessels are now arrived at Hull, having on Board Foot and Horse, which were seperated from the rest of the Fleet; the whole Fleet consisted of about Eighty Sail, and being bound for Leith Harbour, in order to their quicker Transportation for Ireland; were forced upon the English Coast by contrary Winds.

Our last Letters from Ireland, give us an Account how Sir John Davis, and Captain Fitzgerald, both Protestants, that have been long Imprison'd in Dublin, by Order of the late King, and were both design'd to be hang'd within few Days; but that Sir John Davis had so effectually and successfully contrived his escape, that having got out of Prison, he ventured to come over in an open Boat. The

Account he gives of the miserable and deplorable Condition of the Brittish Protestants, that are in the Hands of the Irish, is very Melancholy, and he believes that Captain Fitzgerald may be hang'd before this time; the same hard Fate is apprehended by most, that have the Misfortune to be in their Power.

Number 72.

From Saturday November 16. to Tuesday November 19.

Edinburgh, November 12. 1689.

His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council taking into consideration the fears and apprehensions that many of the peaceable and Loyal Inhabitants of the Lowlands laboured under, from the Rebellious Highlanders, who are apt in this season of the year to come down and make depredations, wherever they can surprise Cows and other Cattel, have thought fit to order and appoint several Garisons to be placed in all the Towns and Houses of strength that are bordering upon those Countries where the Incursions of the Rebels are most apprehended, and in places most lyable to suspicion; and particularly in the following places: In Erchless in Strathglass, belonging to the Laird of Chisholm; in Unchart¹ on Loghness side, in Beaulye, belonging to the Lord Loyal, in Darnway in Murray, in the Lairds of Brodies and Bourgies² Houses in the said County of Murray, and in several other Parts that are in danger from those Highlanders; and a Proclamation is to come forth for the hindering and suppressing of all Robberies, Plunders and Depredations whatsoever.

We have a report here that is generally received and believed, That Sir Evan Cameron, Laird of Locheale in Lochaber, who has all along joyn'd himself to the Rebels in that Countrey, and contributed much to their continuing together about Innerlochy, is made Lieutenant-General of all the Highlanders now in Rebellion in Scotland, by a

¹ Urquhart.

² John Dunbar of Boigs.

Commission to that purpose granted from the late King ; and that the Lord Dumfermling and Collonel Cannon are not in the least regarded by any distinguishing Character of Command as general Officers ; but what truth there is in all this, and how they will relish this treatment, time may shew.

The Roll or List of concluded Causes is now fixed on the Wall in the Room where the Pleadings are in the Outer-house ; but no Action has been yet commenced before the Lords of the Session, save only one betwixt Dr. Irwin, and the Collectors of the Taxes and Publick Duties within the Town of Edinburgh, which was brought before their Lordships by way of suspension to be discust ; the Collectors threatning to poynd and distrain upon the said Doctor, who, for his defence, Pleaded and pretended exemption from those Duties by virtue of his Privilege and Patent, as being the King's Historiographer and Physician, and quoted also an Act of Parliament made in the Reign of King James the 6th, wherein the King then reserved to himself one of every Trade, Imployment, and Profession, to be free thereof, and to be exempted from those Dues which the Town demanded of those that were not so priviledged. But the Lawyers that were of Council for the Town replied to this, and said, That the Doctor was not only Taxed in the Tax-Rolls, to which he had show'd no opposition in any time heretofore ; but likewise it was made appear, by an Act of Parliament, made since the former alledged Act, where there was no exemption made or allowed for any person from paying of the stent and annuity, but for the Magistrates and Members of the College of Justice only : So that the whole debate was about the Immunities that the King's Servants pretend to from paying Watch and Ward, Scot and Lot as they call it, whether it be a privilege that belongs to them as such, or to the Members of the College of Justice only ; which is to be heard before all the Lords *in presentia* on Thursday next.

One of the Ships that belong'd to the Danish Victualler, carrying 12 Guns, that came into Leith Harbour about

10 days ago, went up the Firth to the Lime-Kills, to take in a Loading of Coals, and there being information given against her, supposing her to be a French Spy, the Ship was arrested; but upon application made by the Captain, he got free from the said place: whereupon one of His Majesty's Land-waiters came to the Lord President of the Council, and acquainted his Lordship therewith, who immediately gave orders, that several Boats of Leith should go out and Arrest the said Ship in the Road of Leith, as She was coming down the Firth; and in case of any danger, or opposition, That they should take the concurrence of the Four Dutchmen of War that had some days before been forc'd in there by stress of Weather, and lay in the Firth. The Ship by this means was Arrested, and the Captain secured until farther examination.

Several Towns in the North have express'd great Joy and Loyalty on the King's Birth-day, which was celebrated with much solemnity; and amongst others, the Town of Arbroth, that was somewhat suspected hitherto, has been as forward and zealous as in any, their demonstrations of Dutifulness and Loyalty.

The Letters we have last from Ireland, amongst other Tragical Stories, inform us of what has been lately done to one Mr. Rutter, the Keeper of the Garter Tavern in Dublin, who was barbarously Murthered there by the Irish on this occasion: Some Irish and French Officers being together at the said Tavern, call'd up Mr. Rutter, and bid him bring up some Bottles of Wine, which when he had done, they urged him to pledge a Health they were Drinking, which was, Confusion to all the English, and Hereticks in general; The Man excused himself the best way he could from drinking such a Health, he being a Protestant; but no excuse would save him from their fury: For after they had call'd him by many reproachful Names, as Heretical Dog, and such terms of civility, one of them took a Pistol out of his Pocket, and Shot him dead upon the place.

Number 73.

From Tuesday November 19. to Saturday November 23.

A Proclamation,
For preventing of Depredations from the Highlanders.

At Edinburgh, November 12. 1689.

(To prevent the depredations of rebels from the Highlands, the Privy Council has appointed a number of garrisons in places most convenient. The Proclamation prohibits assistance to the rebels and requires the lieges to give timeous intimation of their approach to the commanders of the next garrison. On the firing of a beacon all the fencible men within twelve miles are to repair in arms with four days' provision to the next garrison to assist the commanding officer. See Crawford No. 2856.)

Edinburgh, Nov. 16. On Thursday last arrived here the Adjutant-General of the Danish Forces; who having attended the Council, gave them this following Account, That he had landed at Tinmouth with about 80 Horse that were upon their march hither; That the Fleet on board which the Forces from Denmark were shipt, consisted of about 140 Sail; That some of them were forced upon the English Coast by contrary Winds, and the rest were near to, or about Holy Island, with a design to make for Leith Road, as the Wind should favour them, That the Storm that had of late prevail'd so powerfully, had dispers'd and hitherto hinder'd their coming; and that they had now happily met again on the English Coast; from whence he hoped, by the assistance of a moderate Gale, they may be this night or to morrow in Leith-Harbour. The 80 Horse that landed at Tinmouth, will be this night at Haddington, about 12 miles from this place, and to morrow they are expected here. There is great provision of Bisket and other Necessaries made for them. Since my last, there have been five or six of the Clergy on whom Sen-

tence of Deprivation is past, not only for refusing to Pray for Their Majesties, but for the contributing and collecting of Money for the raising of Men to go and join the Rebels, and that they had actually gathered Money, and raised Men, and sent them to the assistance of the Rebels under the Lord Dumfermling's Command. They were also Indicted for other criminal matters, as harbouring, receiving, and keeping intelligence and correspondence with them; which being prov'd against them, they could not disown it. But the Council were so favourable, as to tell them, That according to their future behaviour, they should be prosecuted or remitted.

The Cause mention'd in my last between the Town of Edinburgh and Dr. Irwin, about the liableness of the latter to pay publick Dues, being heard before the Lords *in presentia*, it was decided in favour of the Town.

By the last Letters from Ireland, by the way of Portpatrick, we are inform'd, That the L. Dover and Marq. of Albeville are arriv'd at Dublin from France, but without Men, Money, Arms, Ammunition, or any of those Necessaries so much wanting in the Irish Army; That before the late King's decamping from Ardee, great Mortality had raged in the Army, which had kill'd above 10000. That those Forces that were return'd to quarter at Dublin, had brought an infectious Feaver with them, which proves fatal to many; That our Army is gone into Winter-quarters, and is in very good health, considering the bad Season; That the Counties of Down and Antrim are appointed for them to quarter in; That D. Schomberg will keep his Head-quarters at Lisnegarvy; And that the D. of Berwick commands a considerable Body of the Irish at Drogheda.

Number 74.

From Saturday November 23. to Saturday November 30.

Edinburgh, November 21. 1689.

Yesterday there arrived in Leith Road one of the Danish

Ships, that by contrary Winds, and bad weather, had been seperated from the rest of the Fleet, and about a Fortnight ago had been forced upon the Coast of Norway, having on Board her about 70 of the Foot Soldiers ; The Officer that Commands them, has been before the Privy-Council, and taken the Oath of Allegiance to Their Majesties. Quarters are appointed them in Town. By the conversation that several persons have had with the said Commander, we are credibly informed, That the French Ambassador residing at the Court of Denmark, neither did nor could prevail upon any of the Officers of the Danish Forces design'd for this Expedition, to decline the King of Great Britain's Service, as was very industriously reported both there and here ; but that on the contrary, every person made it his business, and contended who should be forwardest, and shew most affection and inclination to engage therein ; declaring withal, They had rather serve the King of England, than any other Prince in Europe, but their own.

Mr. Fielding, who is Commissary-General to the Danish Forces, has made application to His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy-Council, and desired, That their Lordships would be pleased to grant an Order, for empowering him to press Carriage and Draught-Horses, for transporting the Provision of Bisket, Beef, and other necessary things that are in a readiness for the March, Subsistence, and Conveniency of those Forces, from hence to Grenock, on the West-Sea, in order to be forthwith embarqued for Ireland ; and accordingly Warrants were immediately granted.

One Mr. John Maclean is lately come hither from the Isle of Mull, and tells us, That the Laird of Pollock, Major Ferguson, and several others who have been long detain'd Prisoners in that Island, are at last set at liberty, and come from thence to Glasgow ; and that Collonel Cannon despairing of doing any considerable action for the Service of the late King, by the assistance of the unruly and ungovernable Highlanders, and the other Rebels that have joyn'd, and adhered to them in Lochaber, has thought fit to return back into Ireland again, to try if he can be more

successful in that Kingdom ; Sir Evan Cameron, Laird of Locheale, having the General Command of the Rebellious Highlanders in those parts of the North-West Highlands. There are some that report that Coll. Cannon is got into Charlemont, but we have no certainty of it.

Nov. 23. We have this day, by an Express from the Mayor of New-castle, an account of the arrival at Tinmouth-Bar, of two great Ships more belonging to the Danish Fleet, having on Board them a considerable number of Soldiers and Horses ; so that before this time 'tis hoped that the whole Danish-Fleet is safely arrived in several parts of England and Scotland. The Danes that Landed here this week, are very proper and lusty Men, well accoutred, and look well.

Our Letters from Ireland assure us, That the Detachment that Duke Schomberg sent to Besiege Charlemont, is now actually before the place, and laying a close Siege to, and Bombarding it : That since the surrender of Sligo, which was done on very Honourable Terms, the Irish Rebels had sent out a Detachment of Horse and Dragoons to Ravage the Countrey round about, to the great inconveniency and consternation of the poor Protestant Inhabitants in those parts ; but that the Duke of Schonberg, to prevent all the destruction and mischief that might happen thereupon, had sent out a considerable Detachment, either to engage them, or to stop their barbarous proceedings ; which has put great heart and life into the Country people. Some Letters we have from Londonderry, inform us of His Majesty's great goodness and bounty to the Inhabitants of that famous Town ; and that His Majesty has been graciously pleased to order a considerable quantity of Wheat, and all sorts of Provisions to be distributed amongst them ; And that all those that bore Arms during the late Siege, are to have full pay granted them, both Officers and Soldiers, during their lives. And that His Majesty has also given order, That care be taken to supply the necessities of the Valiant, tho' Poor Inhabitants of Inniskilling in like manner, with all sorts of Provisions for their subsistence and conveniency.

Our Highland Rebels are endeavouring to get abroad again, and to fall in small parties upon the Lowlands; but the great care that is taken by the Garisons that are placed in all the frontier parts, has as yet prevented all their plundering designs in most places.

The Ecclesiastical Addressers are lately return'd, and well satisfied with the success of their business. The Earl of Arran is lately come to Town, and stays at Duke Hamilton his Father's House, at Hamilton near Glasgow.

The Session begins to fall into business effectually now, the Lord President behaving himself towards all persons with that civility and obliging temper, that he has gain'd the esteem, respect, and affection of most people in this place. There is a controversy now on foot betwixt the Town of Edinburgh and the Regents of the College; the former pretending they have a right to remove some of them, and the latter lay claim to a right of continuing them in their places; but what the issue of it will be, cannot yet be known.

There are 125 Merchant Ships, and two Men of War lying in the mouth of the Clyde, near Glasgow, which were sent thither for the transportation of the Danish Forces; and are to continue there till further Orders.

Number 75.

From Saturday November 30. to Tuesday December 3.

Edinburgh, November 26. 1689.

Yesterday there were several Letters intercepted, by which a Discovery was made of a Treasonable Correspondence, That several disaffected Persons here were maintaining with some of the chief of the Rebels in the Highlands against the Government; and such of them as were concerned therein, were Committed close Prisoners, some to the Castle of Edinburgh, and others to the Tolbooth. Most of the intercepted Letters were Written by the Lord Dumfermling and Collonel Cannon, and directed some of

them to Robertson of Strowan, and the other Rebels, who were taken in Arms in Athol, and made Prisoners some Months ago, and ever since have been detained in the Tolbooth; who having before the Liberty of the Prison to see all their Friends and Acquaintance, and making so dangerous an use of that Privilege; they are now committed close Prisoners. Mr. Cockburn, young Laird of Langton, having the Misfortune to be found in the Castle, in the Company of some of the Imprisoned Lords, where he had been making a Visit, and playing at Cards, when the Lord Cardross, and Lord Ruthven, came up with the Order of Council, for the closer restrianing the said Imprisoned Lords, was surprised at the Intimation of those Orders, and putting his hand into his Pocket, pull'd out a Letter, which he tore in pieces, and threw into the fire in their Lordships presence; whereupon he was immediately seized and committed close Prisoner in the same place. Mr. David Drummond, late Sheriff-Deputy of Louthian, is also taken into Custody for the like Correspondence, there being several Letters and Papers found about him, of a very dangerous Nature, that had been writ and sent to him from Collonel Cannon, and other Rebels; but what the Particulars are, that those intercepted Letters do discover, is not yet publickly known, tho in a few days it's hoped, I may be able to give you a fuller and more distinct Account of that Correspondence, for all the Cabinet and Papers, of those Imprisoned Gentlemen, are Seized and Secured, which may help to give some light to this hidden Work of Darkness.

On Monday last, a Detachment of six Company of Collonel Ramsey's Regiment of Foot marched from Dundee to Aberdeen, where they are to Quarter this Winter; and it's reported, that the Earl of Angus's Regiment will march from Monross towards Aberdeen, and from thence to Inverness.

The Highland Rebels, according to their Ancient Custom, and Practice in this Season of the Year, have been to make a Visit to some of their Neighbours in the Lowlands, and contented themselves with the driving away some few

Cows from the Earl of Argyle's Tenants in Kintire: It being chiefly their Business in Winter to make Depredations where-ever they can find any Cattel for their Subsistance; for in Summer, their Laziness is such, that they seldom make any Provision for the Winter, and trust to their frequent Excursions upon their industrious and provident Neighbours, tho at thirty or forty Miles distance from their Habitations; the Laird of Kilmarnock,¹ whose Estate lies within some Miles of Dumbarton, has had some of his Tenants visited in like manner by the Highlanders; but the Garison hearing of it, hindred them from executing any of their plundering Designs.

There is strict Order given for the exact Observation of the Lords Day in Edinburgh, so that no Ale-house, Coffee-house, or Tavern, is permitted to be opened, or to be frequented that day, excepting, only during Dinner time, and that without any exorbitancy or intemperancy.

The Earl of Arran continues still at Hamilton; but it's believed he will be here this Week, to meet the Duke his Father, and his Lady, who are expected here next Week.

Our Letters from Ireland acquaint us, That Duke Schonberg has put a strong Garison into Glaslogh (under the Command of Major Fletcher), which is a place at few Miles distance from Monaghan, where 'tis said, the Irish have put a Garison; but this Garison of Glaslogh stops and intercepts all Communication and Relief, that the Town of Charlemont now block'd up, and besieged by a strong Detachment of our Army, can have, or expect from the Irish Rebels, and secures that which we have at Ardmagh, consisting of three Regiments of Foot, and one of Horse. We have also an Account of the following Garisons, where the Duke of Schonberg's Army is Quartered this Winter; in and about Dungannon, there are two Regiments; in and about Inniskillin, four Regiments, besides those that are associated to that Place; at Bellishannon, one Regiment; at Donegall, one; in Glaslogh and Callidon, two; and the rest at Lisnagarvey, which is the Head-quarter.

¹ William Cochrane of Kilmarnock.

Number 76.

From Tuesday December 3. to Saturday December 7.

Edinburgh, November 28. 1689.

Since my former, I have this following Account of our Affairs here to give you : One Mr. Greef, who was taken and made Prisoner by one of the French Men of War, when our two Scotch Frigats had the Misfortune to be lost, is lately come to Town, having been detained by the Highland Rebels ever since ; he got leave from them to come hither, upon assurances he gave them, and of his Word of Honour, that he would use his utmost Endeavours with the Lords of His Majesty's Privy-Council here, to get one of the like Circumstances and Condition with himself, to be Exchanged for him ; and in case he should not prove Successful in it, to return to his former Confinement again. The Pass the Rebels gave him, was Dated at their Camp in the inaccessible and invincible Mountains of the Highlands, as they are pleased to term it. This Gentleman further informs us, and says, That they have amongst them, plenty of French Wines, and good store of Beef, but great scarcity of Bread ; that it is their fashion now when they March, to carry along with them, two Pictures, the one of King William, the other of the late King, both on one Frame, with some words under them, which are a Prayer, That a long and lasting Discord may be betwixt them ; it being the only thing they wish for, and aim at, to have Liberty always to Steal and Robb ; and whether from Friend or Foe, it is all one to them, when they have a mind to go out upon their Depredations.

Novemb. 30. Coll. Windram, late Deputy-Governour of the Castle of Edinburgh, when it was under the Command of the Duke of Gordon, has been endeavouring to make his Escape out of the Castle, where he has been kept Prisoner ever since the Surrender of it ; but was discovered, and taken by the Centinel, having the Rope in his hand,

by the help of which, he had designed to get over, and slip down the Wall.

Since the discovery of the late Correspondence betwixt the Prisoners and the Officers amongst the Rebels, the Privy-Council hath thought fit to send several of the old Prisoners to the Bass, and those that are lately Siezed on, to the Tolbooth.

We are credibly informed, that all the Danish Forces lately Landed in England, are on their March hither, for their more easy and quicker Transportation for Ireland.

The young Laird of Langton, has been twice before the Privy-Council, before he could be prevail'd upon to discover to whom the Letter he had torn and burnt, when the Imprisoned Lords in the Castle, in whose Company he happened then to be, were committed to close Prison, was directed, he continues still close Prisoner; for upon the strict Search that was made into the Papers found about, and belonging to the Prisoners, several Letters were taken, that are of considerable moment towards the Discovery of the whole Affair; some whereof, they say, are sent up to Court. Since this discovery, some Persons that are believed to be concern'd in it, have thought fit to withdraw themselves out of the way, and to abscond.

Lieutenant Collonel Wilson, That was concerned in the Conspiracy against the Government some Months ago, and ever since Prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh, and one Dumbar, that was likewise Prisoner there, are sent to the Bass, for having attempted to make their Escape out of the Castle, at the same time with Collonel Windram, but were in like manner discovered. Robertson of Strowen, hitherto Prisoner in the Tolbooth, and some others, are sent to Blackness, upon account of the late Discovery, and intercepted Letters.

It is reported, as a very probable thing, that the Parliament will be Adjourn'd again to a further time.

Our last Letters from Ireland inform us, That since the Duke of Schonberg's Army going into their Winter-quarters, many of the Irish have not only taken Protection from His Grace, but several of them are very diligent to

give Intilligence of what passes in King James's Army, whilst others drive all the Cattel they can from the Enemies Country, and bring them into the English Quarters; and amongst other things, they particularly confirm us, in the Report we have had heretofore, That the Irish had at one time brought about 3000 Cattel together into the English Camp, besides several other droves that have been since carried thither, which verifies the old saying that is now commonly used in the English-quarters, If one spit an Irish-man, another Irish-man will roast him for his Interest. There is a great deal of Provision of all sorts, come over from England and Scotland of late; and that most of the sick Soldiers, are now recovered, and the rest in a fair way of Recovery.

We have likewise by the same Letters, a perfect and distinct List of the Places assigned the English for their Winter-quarters, more exact than that we had last, viz, at Lisbourn, the Earl of Meath is Quartered; at Belfast, the Train of Artillery; the Hospital for the Sick, is at Carrick-fergus; Coll. Hamilton is at Antrim; a Battalion of the Guards at Temple-Patrick; Major Gen. Kirk at Chena;¹ Coll. Earles at Largon;² Lord Lisbourn, and Duke Schonberg's Horse at Portlond-down;³ Coll. Saint-John's Regiment at Shynon;⁴ Earl of Roscomon's at Armagh; Coll. Bellasis, and Earl of Drogheda's, at Clogher; Sr. John Hanmore's at Hagen;⁵ Coll. Wharton's at Omagh; Coll. Deering's at Drummore and Hillsborough; Coll. Milliner's at Loughbraker⁶ and Tundergo;⁷ Lord Kingston's at Newry; Coll. Ingolsby at Narrow-water and Green-Castle; Coll. Stewart's at Dundrum and Ruflesland;⁸ Coll. Gowre's at Whitehouse; Coll. Sanchy's at Mountjoy, Callimount,⁹ and Dungannon; Coll. Langston's Horse, at Hollywood and Bangor; Coll. Herbert's at Muylen-Drumary;¹⁰ Coll. Coy's, Coll. Villers, Lord

¹ Shane's Castle.

² Portadown.

³ Ballyhagen.

⁴ Tanderagee.

⁵ Killymoon.

⁶ Lurgan.

⁷ Shean.

⁸ Loughbrickland.

⁹ Russell's Quarter.

¹⁰ Dromara.

Hewet's, and Coll. Heifeir's Dragoons, in the County of Downs; Sir John Lanier, and Coll. Heyford's, have had their Quarters assigned them in Sligo; the French Regiments are in the County of Downs also.

Number 77.

From Saturday December 7. to Tuesday December 10.

Edinburgh, December 3. 1689.

There has been an Exchange of Prisoners lately made, which has set several Persons at Liberty, and amongst others, Captain Ferguson has had the good Fortune to be delivered out of the Rebels hands, where he had been long detained Prisoner, being Exchanged for Mr. David Graham, Brother to the late Viscount of Dundee, who was taken in Arms amongst other Rebels at Strowan in Athole's House some Months ago, and ever since kept Prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh; the said Captain Ferguson is now made a Major in Collonel Lawder's Regiment, and gives the following Account of what he knew, and observed, during the time he stay'd Prisoner amongst the Rebels, relating to the Sickness, and Death of the Laird of Blair, which has been so variously Reported, That he having the Liberty of frequent Access to, and Conversation with the said Laird of Blair, while he lay on his Death-bed, had observed him to be full of pious and serious Thoughts, and Expressions, as became a Christian, a good Subject, and Lover of his Country That he pardoned his Enemies, all the ill Treatment he had received at their hands; That he was troubled in Mind, and express'd a great deal of Sorrow and Regret, for having been so instrumental in promoting and maintaing the unhappy Divisions in the Parliament, acknowledging that there was nothing but Self-interest at the bottom of their Designs, which moved the Leaders of the Party to make those Oppositions; but however hoped God would forgive it him, and that he died in the assurance and firm Confidence, that God

will carry on his own Work in this Kingdom against all Opposers, both within and without.

Other Prisoners lately relieved out of the Rebels hands, by the Exchange of others, and now come to Town, assure us, That Collonel Cannon had lost all his Credit, Interest and Authority, with the Rebels, ever since the Defeat their whole Body under his Command, received at Dunkell by the singular Valour and Courage of those few Companies of the Earl of Angus's Regiment; that the Highlanders, who compose the greatest Body of the Rebels, laying a great stress even to a Superstition on the Fortune, and good luck of their Leaders, withdraw all their Esteem and Consideration from them, when they think or find themselves unsuccessful in any Action or Engagement under their Conduct; this Collonel Cannon presently experimented after the Dunkell Action, for he could never rally, or bring them together again, to attempt any thing after that; and their contempt for him, was such, that they openly told him to his Face, That they would obey his Orders no more, nor consider him in the least, he being a Man of a strange Language, of no Interest, Fortune, or Lot in their Country, or amongst them: And in a few Nights after, they robbed him of all he had, breaking open his Trunks, taking away his Cloaths, and all his Money, not sparing his Purse of Gold, where he had fourscore Louis d'Ors, and two and twenty Guinea's; this Treatment made him soon weary of staying long amongst such ungovernable and thieving Men, and think of returning back again into Ireland, with what Privacy and Safety he could; for besides all this, he did not believe his Life to be in safety amongst them; they having no Value for any Stranger of any merit whatsoever, that is not in a Condition to keep them in awe, or that cannot speak their Highland Language; that which gave the late Viscount of Dundee so much Credit with, and Authority over them, tho he understood not their Language, nor was of their Country, was his Name and Relation to the great Marquis of Montross, for whose Memory those Highlanders have all imaginable Respect and Veneration, and believe that

Fortune and Success was entailed on that Name of Graham.

The late Viscount of Dundee's only Child, is lately dead.

All the forfaulted Rebels Estates, are ordered to be secured for, and to go towards the Subsistence of the Forces. A Proclamation is issued forth to prevent all false Musters, and to punish all such as are guilty of any. The Excise has been lately formed¹ at the same advantageous Rate, that it was before.

We have had no Letters from Ireland this Week, the Wind having been Easterly. The Duke of Hamilton, and the Countess of Arran are expected here on Saturday next ; the Earl of Arran continues here in Town, and lies in his Father's Apartment, in the Palace of Holyrood-house. There is all necessary Preparation making for the Quartering of the Danish Horse, that are now on their March from England hither. We have heard of no Depredations or Robberies, that the Highland Rebels have committed lately, upon their loyal and peaceable Neighbours in the Lowlands. The Garisons that are planted in all the needful Places, keeping them in awe, and hindring them from venturing on their accustomed Winter-practices.

Number 78.

From Tuesday December 10. to Saturday December 14.

Edinburgh, December 7. 1689.

I dout not but before this time you know of our Parliament's being further adjourned till the 1st of March next : The King's Letter to the Council, and the Proclamation for the Adjournment, do carry a Clause, That in case the Affairs of the Kingdom require the sitting of the Parliament sooner, His Majesty will advertise them thereof, and acquaint them of the time in which he shall think fit to call them together.

Count Schonberg is now on his way for London, having

¹ farmed.

stay'd here only some few hours, and went away about four a Clock this Afternoon ; we have various Reports and Rumours about the persons who are to be nam'd and appointed Commissioners for the Great and Privy-Seals of the Treasury, and Register Office ; but no certainty of any of them. The Lord Staires, President of the Sessions, is chosen Commissioner, or Parliament Man for the Shire of Ayre, in the place of the Laird of Blair deceas'd ; Philip-haugh makes account to be another, in the room of the Laird of Torewoodly.¹

Yesterday there came a Report to Town, That the disloyal and disaffected persons in and about Glasgow, having held a Correspondence with the Highland Rebels, had invited about Six hundred of them to come down, and lye scatteringly and privately within six miles of that Town ; and ordered another Party of those Rebels to come in small Parcels and Numbers into the Town of Glasgow in the night time, and lurk in the Houses of those they knew well affected to them ; and when it should be least suspected or apprehended, to set Fire to several parts of it at once in the Night time, seize the Magistrates, plunder and kill all those they should think fit to have out of the way ; and that as soon as the Fire should begin to destroy, one Captain Bell was ordered to take Post for Edinburgh, to the disaffected and disloyal Party there, who were to have done the like Tragical feats here : This happen'd to be discover'd by an Inn keeper and a Painter ; and immediately thereupon a Party of the E. of Glencarnes, and the L. Blantyre's Men were order'd to go out of the Town, and raise the Hue and Cry in the Country, which gathered a great number of Men together who went in pursuit and search of those Highlanders ; but these soon betook themselves to the Hills of Dumbarton, where they think themselves secure enough from any great hurt can be done them in such inaccessible places. Some here are unwilling to believe any thing of this ; but by the next, I hope to be able to give you a more certain and distinct account of the particulars of this matter. And by the by,

¹ George Pringle of Torwoodlie.

give me leave to correct a small mistake I may have led you into in my last, about what Capt. Ferguson reported of the dying sentiments of the Laird of Blair; for the divisions he was sorry for to be concern'd in, were such as were begun in the Committees of the Convention of Estates, whereof he was a Member before it was turn'd into a Parliament, and had been taken by Dundee before the Parliament met; but that the Divisions had afterward broke out in the Parliament, which he was so much troubled should have happened.

The Garison that was placed in the Castle of Brawn, which Commands the Pass into the Shires of Ross, Sutherland, and Strathnaver, consisting of some Companies of the Lord Stranaver's and Laird of Belnagown's Men, under the Command of Major Wishart, having had Orders to remove from thence, the Highlanders taking the advantage thereof, came down in some numbers to Strathcarron belonging to the Laird of Belnagown, and seized on some Cows, which they carried away with them; which being represented to the Council, Commissions are sent to the Laird of Belnagown, and other Loyal Gentlemen in those Northern Countries, to raise Men, and to secure themselves and their Neighbours against the Depredations of the Rebels.

Decemb. 7. By the last Pacquet-Boat from Ireland, there is one come from Inniskilling who gives us the following Account of the posture of Affairs in that Country: That the Inniskilling Men might have kept out the Fort of Sligo a longer time than they did, had they had any hopes of being relieved in any seasonable time; for when they were possess'd of the place, they wanted not Meat and other necessary Provisions for eating matters, but had no Water; for want whereof, they were necessitated to capitulate and surrender, and did it on very Honourable Conditions; which were to March out with Flying Colours, Drums beating, and all their Arms, having the liberty also to carry with them of any goods in the Town, so much as every one of them could, besides their Arms; all which was punctually observed by Coll. Sarsfield, who Commanded

the Party, and conveyed them in person, until they were out of all danger of being attacked by the Irish under his Command, by which means they got safe to Bellishannon : But when the other Inniskilling Men who were in the D. of Schonberg's Camp, had heard what had happen'd to their Brethren at Sligo, they were so exasperated, that they resolved to endeavour all they could, the recovery of that Fort again ; and being sent by the Duke to take up their Winter-Quarters in Inniskilling, their Officers could not prevail upon them to stay there, but all unanimously resolved to go to their Fellows that were at Bellishannon, and joyn with them to retrieve their reputation, which they thought lessened by the surrender of Sligo, which was giving ground to the Irish, a thing they had not been much guilty of before. But their Officers with much entreaty persuaded them to stay until the D. of Schonberg should be acquainted therewith, which was done by an Express sent to his Grace, who finding their inclinations to be so strongly set upon the recovery of that place, sent three Regiments of Horse, and as many of Dragoons towards Inniskilling, to joyn those of that Town, who all Marched towards Bellishannon, which is within 14 miles of Sligo. The person that gives this relation, came away before they had any account of the issue or success of this affair, which they expected every day with much impatience ; and farther says, That there was no Irish Garison then put into Monaghan, Clownish¹ or Belturbet, as was at first reported here ; but was in hopes that those places are secured by Parties of the D. of Schonberg's Army, by means whereof, the whole North of Ireland, except Charlemont, will be in Protestant hands.

¹ Clones.

Number 79.

From Saturday December 14. to Tuesday December 17.

A Proclamation,

For Adjourning of the Parliament from the 20th of December to the 1st of March thereafter.

(The Proclamation adjourning Parliament is issued on the authority of the King's letter dated at Holland House, November 30. See Crawford No. 2857.)

Edinburgh, Dec. 10. By the Information of several persons that have been seized at Glasgow, brought hither to Town, and examined before the Privy-Council, we have the following particulars to entertain you with. One Mr. Little-John, a Painter in Glasgow, and one Mr. Nisbet, were brought in Prisoners to this Town yesterday, and being examined before the Lords of His Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, were committed afterward close Prisoners, They were accused of a Plot by some Officers of the Lord Kenmure's Regiment, who happening to be drinking in the Company of the said Painter, observed him to grow merry in his Cups, and to tell his mind very freely to them; he taking them to be well affected to, and of the same Party he was of himself, made no difficulty to discover the whole Design to them; and, among other things, he told them, That He, and about Twenty-nine persons more of the Town of Glasgow, had agreed to set the Town on fire in four several places, and that they would send for the Highlanders, who were not above six or seven miles distance from thence, and give them the opportunity of entering the Town, whilst things were in a confusion and hurry, and cut off all the Officers and Soldiers of that Regiment, and plunder the Town, whereupon they presently secur'd him, as also Mr. Nisbet, who was endeavouring to make his escape. A strong Party is sent out, to discover these Highlanders that were to be in Ambuscade,

and to attack them wherever they find them. We are in daily expectation of hearing of some Engagement betwixt them.

This evening His Grace the Duke of Hamilton arrived here, having been met at some miles distance from the City by the President and Lords of the Session, and many other considerable persons, who accompany'd him into the Town.

By one lately come from Lisnagarvy in Ireland we are inform'd, That on this day seven-night there was a Detachment made by the Irish of 700 Foot and 100 Horse and Dragoons, (all Choice Men) from Dundalk, and marched all night towards the Newry, to which place they came about break of day, and sent three Parties, each consisting of Thirty Men, two whereof went different ways, and marched directly to the Newry-Bridge, whilst the third Party forded the River. The Centinels that first discovered them, after two Discharges, were kill'd on the place, by which means the Irish got into the Town before the Garison discovered them; a Drummer being on his Duty, first perceived them at some distance, and presently beat an Alarm, which made the Garison run to their Arms, and attack the Enemy, who retreated to a great Waggon that stood in the street, but were soon beat from it; several of them were killed, and the rest forc'd to fly back to the Body of the Army. It was by a small Party only of Coll. Ingoldsby's Regiment, that this Action was perform'd. About 10 a clock the same morning the Town was attack'd by the whole Body of the Irish; but they were soon forced to retire in great disorder, after they had lost a considerable number of their men, amongst whom some by their Habits seem'd to be Persons of Note. On our side there was lost in both Actions 2 Captains, and 7 or 8 Soldiers; all behaving themselves to admiration. By the same hand we are inform'd of a Skirmish betwixt a considerable Party of the Irish Garison in Charlemont, and a small one of 50 of Coll. Leveson's Dragoons; in which the Irish were beat, some kill'd, and others taken Prisoners. Our men carried away a considerable Booty of Horses

and Cows, and lost only one man. That place is closely block'd up, and it's believed that before this the Bombs begin to play upon it.

Number 80.

From Tuesday December 17. to Tuesday December 24.

Edinburgh, December 14. 1689.

The Privy-Council were busied yesterday in receiving an Accusation that was given in against the L. B.¹ about false Musters, and in Examining the Grounds and Evidence on which it was form'd ; but there has been nothing as yet determined in it. What the Two persons, that were sent hither Prisoners from Glasgow, and Examined severally before the Privy Council, concerning a Plot that was reported to be contrived for the bringing down of the Highlanders, have confessed, or discovered, is not yet certainly known ; but in a few days we hope to be more particularly and certainly acquainted therewith. The badness of the Season, and storminess of the Weather, is for the present a great security for many Inhabitants in the North that Border upon the Highlands, from the invasion, and excursions of the Rebels, who cannot venture to come abroad and make any Depredations, according to their usual custom and practice, in such cold weather as this is.

Edinburgh, Decemb. 15. By the last Letters we have from Ireland, we are credibly informed, that there is such mortality in King James's Army, that a great part of it is thereby diminish'd, which puts him upon the necessity of giving out many new Commissions in order to recruit it ; tho other Letters at the same time seem to assure us, that a great many of the Regimented, or Standing Forces are already broke, and those only continued that have been longer under Discipline ; the rest being dismissed and commanded to retire to their respective Habitations, to follow their own private concerns : Forage and Money

¹ Lord Bargany.

proving so scarce Commodities amongst them, and the little prospect they have of being relieved from France in the latter, that there is no probability of their appearing early in the Field next Spring with such a numerous Army as they did last year. We are likewise informed, that about the same time the Irish made their attempt upon the Newry, another Detached Body of about Twelve Hundred Men fell upon the Town of Clownish, in which there was a Garison of Two or Three hundred Men only, without any Fort or Castle to defend themselves in; and partly by surprise, and partly by their great numbers, forced the Garison to betake themselves into a Church for their greater safety and facility of attacking the Enemy together, which did so far transport the Irish with joy, that they concluded all to be their own, and to go and set fire to the Church: The Garison perceiving this, did unanimously resolve to make a Sally upon them, and dye with their Swords in their hands, rather than to submit to the cruelty and rage of the Irish; which they immediately performed with all imaginable Bravery and Courage, and fell so suddenly and briskly upon them, that they kill'd two or three Hundred of them on the place, cleared the Town of the rest, and pursued them a great way. In this Action, we lost but very few Men, and got a considerable Booty. By some that have had late intelligence from Dublin, we are informed, that the late King is at Kilkenny, and that he has bestowed new Titles on several persons, and among others he hath created, they say, the Earl of Abercorn Marquis of Hamilton, and hath Married him to the Earl of Clanrickard's Daughter.

By the same Letters from Ireland we are further inform'd, That Lieutenant General Douglas has been to view all the Frontier Towns and Garisons, and has taken such effectual courses to secure Ulster from any surprise or incursion from the Irish, that they are in no great apprehension of being much visited by them this Winter: The unsuccessfulness of their attempts on the Newry, Clownish, and other places, where they were beat by so inconsiderable a handful of our Men, does dishearten them from engaging in

any such Actions again. Charlemont continues so narrowly blocked up, that none of their Cattel dare venture out to Grase under the protection of their Cannon, without becoming a prey to our Men. Duke Schonberg has sent his Orders to all the Commanders in Chief in all the Garisons and Forts, to make publick Proclamation in all their several Districts, That none, on pain of Death, presume to send the least Succour or Relief, or Provisions of any sort to Charlemont. We have a Report here confirmed by several Letters from Ireland, That the Irish have had a great defeat lately at Clownish, which place they thought to have surprized; but that Garison having notice of it, sent to their Brethren at Inniskilling to come to their assistance, which they did so opportunely, that the very Night the Enemy Attacqued the Place, they came into the Town; and joining all together, they received the Irish so warmly, that they killed a great many of them, and pursued the rest; making so great execution, that they cut off two or three Regiments of them. But we expect the confirmation of this important Action, before we give entire credit to it.

Number 81.

From Tuesday December 24. to Saturday December 28.

Edinburgh, December 16. 1689.

On Tuesday last the L. B's Affair was heard before the Council; and the result of it was, That Capt. Dyck, who had given in the Accusation of False Musters against the said L. B. not being able to prove or make out what he alleged, the said L. B. was assoil'd, and cleared of the same.

The following Officers of State, as of the Great Seal, or Chancelry, of the Treasury, of the Privy Seal, and of the Registry, are put into Commission.

The Commissioners for the Great Seal are, The Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Argyle, Earl of Southerland.

The Commissioners for the Treasury, Earl of Crawford,

Earl of Cassils, Earl of Twedale, Lord Ruthven, Mr. of Melvin.

The Commissioners of the Privy Seal, Earl of Forfar, Earl of Kintore, Lord Carmichell.

The Commissioners of the Registry, Lord Belhaven, Master of Burleigh, Sir Thomas Barnet of Leighs,¹ Laird of Parkhay.²

The E. of Louthian is Justice General, Laird of Cesnock³ is Lord Justice Clerk, Sir John Dalrymple is Lord Advocate.

Stephen⁴ Robertson of Strowan is set at liberty out of the Talbooth, upon Bail of 1500 l. sterling, That he will either procure the liberty of the Laird of Pogue (who is detain'd Prisoner amongst the Rebels) before the first of January next, or else return into Prison again.

By our last Letters from Ireland, of the 12th instant from Lisbourn, we have the following Account of the state of Affairs there: That about 5 or 6 days before, Clownish, which is within sixteen miles of Inniskilling, was in great danger of being surpriz'd by a Detachment of several Regiments of the Irish Foot, and seven or eight Troops of Horse, who had posted themselves about 8 or 10 miles from it, and fully resolv'd to attacque it within two days: But, by a happy Providence, Lieutenant-General Douglas returning from his progress to Inniskilling, Bellishannon, and those remoter places, where he had been to see the condition of the Garisons, and the strength of the Frontier Towns, came to Clownish with his Guards of about 100 Horse, and immediately so reinforced it from the inward adjacent Garisons, that the Enemy durst not make any approach to it; and being disappointed of their aim, they thought fit to retreat again: The Lieutenant-General being return'd hither last night, assures us, That that place is in no danger now of being either surprized or attacqued; That Commissary Shales is in Custody in Lisbourn-Castle, and by the first safe opportunity is to be sent over into England; That yesterday most of the chief Gentry of the Province of Ulster had met at Lisbourn, with the Duke of

¹ Burnet of Leys.

² Sir Charles Hay of Park.

³ Sir George Campbell.

⁴ Alexander.

Schonbergh's leave and allowance (who the week before had been petitioned by those Gentlemen in order to their meeting) to advise and consult amongst themselves about fitting Expedients to be offered His Grace for securing that Province, and his further successful Management of the War against the Common Enemy; where, amongst several other things, this Proposal was agreed upon, and presented to His Grace; That for promoting Their Majesties Service, and for the Safety and Good of this Countrey, they offered to raise 6000 Foot presently, either to recruit the Army, or to Regiment or Imbody themselves, and to be commanded and disposed of, as His Majesty shall think fit, and direct. This Proposal the Duke hath sent into England, to know His Majesty's pleasure therein; That on the 12th Duke Schonberg had began his progress towards Armagh, and the other Frontier Garisons, and makes Account to return thither (to Lisbourn) in seven or eight days; That great store of all sorts of Provisions are daily brought in, that come from England, which renders every thing necessary for Subsistence very plentiful and cheap; And that the Enemy have scarcity of all things, but of Flesh. All the above Relation is farther confirmed to us, by the arrival of one Mr. Kennedy, late Alderman of Dundalk, who (landing at Irwing) came hither to Town yesterday, and informs us of the same matters.

We have an Account from the West, That last week a French Privateer of 16 Guns came into the Mouth of the River Orem¹ in Galloway, which somewhat alarm'd the neighbouring Countrey. His business was to take in fresh Water; but it was reported, That he was sounding the Water on that Coast; upon which four Men went out in a small Boat, to know what the matter was; and going on board the said Ship, the Commander ask'd those Men, How that Countrey stood inclin'd, whether for King William or King James? The Men ingenuously told him, That they were all for the former; whereupon he threatned to keep them on board, and immediately hall'd up their little Boat; but thinking better of what he did, he was

¹ Urr.

pleased in a little time after to capitulate with them on these terms: That they should send him in some fresh Provisions, and amongst other things a Burthen of Cabages; and that he would send one of his Men ashore to receive it; Which when they had punctually perform'd, they were all dismiss'd, without any further trouble. The Lords of His Majesty's Privy-Council have hereupon Ordered, That the sixteen or seventeen next neighbouring Parishes be in a readiness, with their best Arms, in case of any Landing of Men, or Invasion upon those Coasts. The Privy-Council has settled Mr. Kennedy, mentioned in the former Paragraph, in the Employment of keeping Correspondence with their Lordships; in order whereunto, he is appointed to attend the Army in Ireland daily, and is to have a Captain's Pay for his pains. Two Thousand Danes are expected here in a few days; and Commissary Fielding goes from hence for Berwick on Monday next, to meet such of those Forces that are coming from England thither.

Number 82.

From Saturday December 28. to Saturday January 11.

Edinburgh, December 28. 1689.

There is great expectation of Their Majesties coming hither against the meeting of the Parliament here, which is to be in March next, and suitable Preparations are making to render the Solemnity of their Reception the more splendid and illustrious. My Lord Neel Cambell arrived here this week, and his Commission, by which he is appointed Governour of Dunbarton Castle, was read, and approved in the Privy-Council. There are several Orders of Privy-Council issued forth, by which the Heritors in the several Shires bordering on the Highlanders, are enjoyn'd to call and bring forth all the Fencible Men in their several Districts, and to be in a readiness to oppose the Incursions and Depredations of the Rebellious Highlanders, when, and where-ever they appear.

We are likewise inform'd, That the Privy-Council hath summon'd some suspected persons to come and appear before their Lordships some time in January next, to answer to such matters as are to be laid to their charge.

Sir Thomas Livingston's Dragoons, that were quarter'd at Aberdeen, have received Orders to march towards Inverness, to reinforce that Garison, because it stands most exposed to the Incursions of the Rebels.

The Danes that landed in the North parts of this Kingdom, are, as we are credibly informed, ordered to march directly hither, to be in a readiness to go for Ireland.

His Grace the Duke of Hamilton is gone to his House in the Countrey, where he makes account to stay some days, and keep his Christmas; and the Earl of Crawford is to supply the place of President of the Council in his absence.

The Danish Horse are not yet come, tho daily expected; and Quarters and all necessary Provisions are made for them.

Tho the Privy-Council is adjourned till the 14th of January next, yet the Affairs of the Government oblige them to sit almost every day; and yesterday they sate very close, about regulating of the Forces. It is credibly reported thereupon, That five Troops of Horse, and some Regiments of Foot, are to be disbanded; and that out of them there are thirteen Companies to be form'd, which are to be commanded by one Coll. Cunningham, who is to carry them into Ireland, whither three Regiments more of our Forces are to be sent also.

The Lord Angus's Regiment is design'd as is said, for the Irish Expedition; and it is hoped they will not come short of the best Regiments in that Kingdom, in Courage, Bravery, and Resolution.

The Regiments that are to be disbanded are, The Earl of Marr's, Lord Bargany's, Lord Blantyre's, and Lord Kenmure's Regiments of Foot.

January 2. The Storms have been so violent of late here, that a great deal of mischief is done by them; and on Monday last the Winds blew so furiously, that they have quite destroy'd the new Peer or Key of Leith, and done other damages. We are confirmed in the report we had,

That one Coll. Cunningham hath got a Commission to raise an entire Regiment of thirteen Companies out of the four Regiments above-mentioned that are to be disbanded.

This night we received an Account, That a Party of the Garison at Abergelly,¹ commanded by Major Macdowgall, made a Sally upon some of the Highlanders, that were robbing and plundering the neighbouring Country, had killed several, and brought in about eighteen or twenty of them Prisoners, who are sent to Stirling, and there kept in custody till further Orders.

This evening Sir John Dalrymple younger of Staires, His Majesty's Advocate, arrived here; as also the Earl of Louthian, Justice-General of this Kingdom, with several other Persons of Quality, from London. On Monday last my Lord Ross arrived here, and is gone to his House in the Country.

Jan. 4. The Earl of Leven, Major-General Mackay, and Sir George Monr, have received a Commission from His Majesty to go and view all the Garisons, Forts, and Forces in the Kingdom, and to make report thereof to the Privy-Council; as also of the Regiments of new Levies that are fittest to continue in the Establishment.

The Lord Fountain-Hall, the Lords Phesdo and Arbra-chell, are made Privy-Councillors.

We have just now received Advice from Glasgow, That a Gentleman of the Name of Maxwell arrived there two days ago, having left Bellishannon ten days before; and gives the following Account of Affairs in Ireland: That the Irish are still in possession of Sligo; but that they labour under such Miseries, and so raging a Mortality in the Garison, that most of them are either dead, or in a dying condition: That the Country people are very diligent and busie in Tilling and Manuring the Ground, and making all necessary Preparations against the Seed-time; And that since the Duke of Schonberg's return from visiting and reinforcing the Frontier-Towns and Garisons, no Action hath happened of any moment betwixt Us and the Irish, but that all things are quiet.

¹ Abergeldie.

Number 83.

From Saturday January 11. to Saturday January 18.

Edinburgh, January 9. 1689/90

Yesternight about 12 of the Clock there came an Express from Ireland, with a Pacquet from the D. of Schonberg, directed to His Majesty, which had been sent by the way of Highlake, but by stress of Weather was forced upon our Western-Coast, and sent by the Postmaster of Port Patrick to the Lords of His Majesty's Privy-Council, and was this day dispatch'd forward to Court. Yesterday there came an Express from His Majesty to the Privy-Council, with Orders against the disbanding of the 4 Regiments, as was believed, and mentioned in the Intelligence we had last week ; for now it is reported as a thing certain and determin'd, That there is no one Regiment to be Disbanded, only those 4 Regiments formerly mentioned are to be new-modell'd with other Officers : And His Majesty has also declared in his said Letters to the Privy-Council, That he will take other 4 Regiments into English Pay ; namely, the E. of Argyle's, the E. of Glencarn's, E. of Angus's, and the L. Strathnaver's Regiments ; so that there will be now 20 Regiments in this Kingdom under English Pay. Orders are given for raising of Men to recruit Coll. Collier's Regiment in Holland. Coll. Cunningham hath also got a Commission for raising of a Regiment of Foot, which is to consist of 1200 Men. The Council has sent Orders to the Western Shires to provide Magazines and Store-houses, with Provisions for the Danish Forces, against the 20th of January.

From on Board His Majesty's Ship the *Supply*, lying in Greenock-Road, near Glasgow, of the 9th instant, we have this Advice, That the Commander of the Ship had received Orders to depart with the first fair Wind for Highlake, as a Convoy to the Ships that are appointed to transport the Danish Forces for Ireland : They are to touch at Carrick-fergus.

The Duke of Gourdon having got leave to go to Court, had begun his Journey before now, were it not that he was hindred by indisposition of health. It is reported here, That Lieutenant-General Douglas is parted from Lisnagarvy, in order to his going to Court; and that he takes Chester in his way.

Our last Letters from Ireland of the first instant from Belfast, give us an Account of an Address and Proposals that the Gentry and chief Inhabitants of the Province of Ulster have made to His Grace the Duke of Schonberg; which are as follows:

To His Grace Frederick Duke of Schonberg, General of
Their Majesties Forces, etc.

We the Protestant Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of the Province of Ulster, met at this place by your Grace's permission, are with all imaginable gratitude sensible of the many benefits we have received from your great Conduct, in rescuing us from those Miseries wherewith we were overwhelmed by our cruel and implacable Enemies, and placing us in a condition to be in some measure again serviceable to Their Majesties Interest: Do render your Grace our most humble and hearty Thanks for your great Condescension, in allowing us liberty to propose such Expedients as we conceive may conduce to the Security of this Province, and Their Majesties Service, wherein under your Grace's Conduct, we shall be ready with all imaginable cheerfulness to expose our selves and Fortunes.

Proposals humbly offered to the consideration of His Grace the Duke of Schonberg, General of Their Majesties Forces, by the Protestant Nobility, Gentry and Clergy of the Province of Ulster, met by His Grace's favour and permission at Lisborne, Dec. 12. 1689.

Being sensible that our sins have brought these Judgments upon us, under which this Kingdom groans, we humbly request, That a day of Humiliation be appointed through this Province, for imploring God's Mercy and Favour for diverting those Judgments, and his Divine

Assistance to their Majesties Arms under your Graces Conduct.

And forasmuch as the Inhabitants of this Province have by the inhumanity of our Enemies been so generally impoverish'd, that great numbers of our common and ordinary sort of people do addict themselves to Rapin and Violence, which do greatly discourage Industry and Labour, which is likely to end in the desolation of the Country; for prevention whereof, we humbly conceive no remedy more proper than His Majesty's speedy establishing Civil Government in this Province, whereby the Authors of those wicked practices may receive due punishment, and the honest, laborious, and industrious persons may be protected in their proper and respective Callings, and that all persons may be compell'd to serve Their Majesties either in some Civil or Military station.

That forasmuch as Provisions are like to be scarce amongst us, and it being our earnest desire and care that the Army be well suppli'd, we make it our humble request to your Grace, as the best Expedient for having our Markets well provided at reasonable Rates, That you would be pleas'd to allow free Markets, and take off the Rates limited in your Grace's late Proclamation, which we are very well assur'd will give that encouragement to our Neighbours to bring Grain and Provisions into our Country, and to our own people to bring plentifully to the Markets, that from the abundance thereof, without any compulsion, the Rates will of necessity become moderate.

To the more fully answering their Majesties gracious intentions of protecting Papists, and preventing the prejudices which may otherwise ensue to the Army, and their Majesties Protestant Subjects thereby, we humbly pray your Graces direction, that no Papist be protected but under the subsequent restrictions :

1. That they give sufficient Security for their good behaviour, and submission to their Majesties Government.
2. That they bring along with themselves and Families, and to stock their respective Farms, or enable them to follow their Calling.

3. That no Papist protected shall presume to go out of the Barrony wherein he lives, upon any pretence whatsoever, without first obtaining your Graces Pass, or persons authoris'd to that purpose.

4. That if any person protected have returned, or shall hereafter return to the Enemies quarters, or be found to correspond with any person or persons in open Rebellion, or not protected, shall be treated as an Enemy.

5. That all Papists coming from the Enemies, and found within the Protestant quarters, not qualified as aforesaid, may be prosecuted as Spies ; and that no protected Papist shall without special license be permitted to go within five miles of the Frontiers.

Forasmuch as it's evident by the strong Garisons lately plac'd at Dundalk, Carrickmackcross, and Cavan, and by the attempt made on Newry, that the Enemy designs to make attacks this Winter upon our Frontiers ; it is humbly offered to your Grace, That the Frontier Garisons and Passes be reinforced with competent numbers of Horse and Foot, to be accomodated by making Huts and Cabbins of old decay'd Houses near adjacent to the old Walls of Newry, and other Frontier places, and by repairing some small Forts and Trenches at the several Fords and Passes where formerly upon the like occasion the same was done, as at Fathom, Tuscar, Pointz-pass, Scarvagh, Tendergee, Market-hill, Hamiltons-barn, Armagh, Tynan, Glaslogh, Monaghon, and Clownish ; which will secure the intire Countries of Down, Antrim, Derry, Dunnegal, and Tyrone, and the greatest part of the Counties of Armagh, Monaghan, Fermannagh, and Cavan ; or give such directions as your Grace shall think fit for their security.

And also to make a Store at Newry for Provisions and Forage, and that the same may be conveniently transported about by Sea to Warnings-point¹ being within 3 miles of Newry.

And further it is humbly offered to your Grace, That it will be expedient a small Frigat or Man of War be appointed

¹ Warrenpoint.

to cruise about the Coasts, Ban, and Lough of Carlingford, to secure the Transportation of Provisions, Coals, and other Goods and necessaries to these parts, for the use and benefit of the Army and Country.

And we further offer to your Graces consideration, That if Their Majesties Service require it, notwithstanding the great Devastation of the Province, the Nobility and Gentry thereof will raise 6000 Foot, without putting Their Majesties to the expence of Levy-money to be receiv'd into Pay, according to the Methods practis'd in England upon raising the Forces now in Service here.

And we do humbly conceive it may very much conduce to Their Majesties Service, for the Security of Ulster, and Reducing the Kingdom, that the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy of this Province now absent, may be commanded by their Majesties to repair immediately to their respective Habitations.

Number 84.

From Saturday January 18. to Tuesday January 21.

Edinburgh, January 11. 1689.

This day a Proclamation was was publish'd, wherein His Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify to the Lords of His Privy-Council, That for the reducing of the Rebels now in Arms, and delivering the Nation from their Oppression and Robberies, Four Regiments more are to be raised, and a review of the Officers to be made in the Regiments of the Earl of Marr, Lord Bargeny, Lord Kenmure, and Lord Blantire's; and His Majesty does further declare, That he will forthwith take those Four Regiments into his own Pay. All Magistrates in all the Maritime Towns, are also commanded to raise all the Seamen within their Jurisdiction, and to give a List of them to the Lords of His Majesty's Privy-Council within a Month, at Sixpence a day for His Majesty's present Service.

This Night Lieut. Coll. Mackrigour, an Officer under the

Command of Coll. Cannon, was taken with five or six more, and brought in Prisoners to this City by the Lairds of Killmaronock and Breackly ; he was one of the greatest Robbers and Plunderers that this Nation has been troubled with either before or since the late Revolution. Not long before his being made Prisoner he had Robbed the said Laird of Killmaronock's Lands ; but was surprized by a party of Foot and a Troop of Horse Commanded by the said Gentleman.

This Night there is expected at Leith a Troop of the Danish Horse of about 50 Men, some of the Horse that Landed at Kirkady and Peterhead, are dead, and it's said they will be recruited with the Militia-Horse, so that they may be in a condition to march and joyn the rest that are going for Ireland.

There are several Officers of Sir David Collier's Regiment in Holland arrived here, in order to Levy Men to recruit that Regiment.

Yesternight arrived here the Earl of Annandale, and Sir James Montgomery of Skelmerly, and are gone to their respective habitations in the Country.

By Letters from Sir Duncan Cambell of Auchinbreck, who is now in Argyleshire, to Major-General Mackay here in Town, we have an account that the Laird of Mackneal of Calloughie,¹ the Head of the Tribe of that name, is come in with about Thirty of his followers, who have been all this while in Rebellion with the other Highlanders, and offer to submit, and lay down their Arms upon condition to be received into His Majesty's Peace and Protection, on the terms of the last Act of Indemnity ; the same has been communicated to the Council, who are to send their direction to Sir Duncan Cambell, by which he is to Govern himself in treating this matter.

From the North, we are inform'd by Mr. Mackenzie of Red-castle, lately come to Town, That a small party of the Highlanders having come down to Ross, and within a mile of Chanonry, and carrying away some Cows and other Cattel, a party of the next adjacent Garison, with the

¹ Donald McNeill of Callacheillie.

assistance of some of the Country people, came upon them, rescued the Cattel, and took all the Men Prisoners, who are kept in Custody until the mind of the Privy-Council be known how to dispose of them.

In a Letter from Lisnagarvy of the 26th of December, we have the following account of matters in Ireland, That the distemper that lately raged in the Army in the North is much diminish'd, and that our Men begin to recover : It prevail'd not only amongst the English, but the Irish themselves of the Country ; and more of them have suffered under it than of the English. It is very remarkable how few of the Dutch have been sick or dy'd ; for they manage themselves with that sobriety and regularity, and keep themselves so clean and neat, that it is wonderful ; besides they continually Exercise themselves in some Action or other, that it has been judged to have had a great share in the preservation of their Health ; for it has been by experience observed, That those that were lazy, used no Exercise, and stay'd within doors, sickned soonest, and dy'd faster ; when as they that stirred abroad and were in action soon recovered. Some sort of people may be apt to condemn the management of Affairs here this last Summer ; but that is because they were not here upon the place to see things as they were stated and circumstatiated : For if the wisest of Men had been here he could not have mended any thing ; for our prudent and cautious General did what was possible to be done, otherwise it had been much worse with us. He went from hence last week to view the scituation of Charlemont, and it's believed he will Bomb it before he returns. We took lately from under the Walls of that place Fifty Horses, about the same number of Cows, and some Sheep, without any opposition from the Enemy. We are just now told, That the General is Bombing of Charlemont, and that the Guns are heard round about ; and this seems the more probable, in regard that this morning there is gone from hence five Waggon's loaden with Ammunition, and the Carters come from Ardmagh confirm this report. Major-General Macarty made his escape out of Inniskilling, where he was kept Prisoner, and went

to Bellturbet by Boats in the night time ; since which, several persons are apprehended upon suspicion that they were privy to, and did facilitate his escape ; and the Serjeant that attended him, and was accessory in the contrivance of his escape, has been taken as he was endeavouring to make his escape himself ; and upon search they found about him a Commission from King James to be a Captain, Nine or Ten Louis d'ors with some Guineas in his Pocket ; and by a Council of War was Condemn'd and Executed for the same. There is great mortality at Dublin ; the Bishop's Palace ; and St. Patrick's Church are made Hospitals : The same Sickness rages in Droghedah and other places. The Irish Horse have felt the fury of the sickness to a great degree ; for we are credibly inform'd, That in many Troops there are not above Fourteen or Fifteen Horses that are fit for Service.

Number 85.

From Tuesday January 21. to Wednesday January 29.

Act and Order of Council, for Sequestrating the Rents of such as are in Rebellion against Their Majesties.¹

At Edinburgh, January 8. 1690.

The Lords of His Majesties Privy-Council considering, That by the Laws and Acts of Parliament of this Kingdom, and particularly by the 2d Act. 12. Parl. K. Ja. 2. It is expressly Provided and Declared, That where any Person or Persons are suspected or scandalled of Treason, that they be taken and remain in Firmance, and their Goods under sure Borrows, until they suffer an Assize, and be Tryed whether they be guilty or not : And that the Persons after named, viz. John Earl of Melfort, Sir Archibald Kennedy of Cullean, Coll. Cannon, John late Viscount of Dundee, Earl of Dumfermling, Earl of Buchan, Viscount of Fren draugh, Lord Dunkel, Mr. Colin

¹ The text of the Act as here reproduced is the same as in the Register of the Privy Council.

M'kenzie, Uncle to the Earl of Seaforth, Sir John Drummond of Machany, Sir William Wallace of Cragy, Sir James Hamilton of Eliston, of Archarach, Crawford younger of Aramillan, and Crawford his Brother, Mr. David Graham, Brother to the late Viscount of Dundee, Robertson of Strouan, Stuart of Ladywell, Ogilvy of Clova, James Edmiston of Newtown of Down, Grant of Balindalloch, Sir Ewen Cameron of Lochel, Cameron his eldest Son, Sir Donald M'donald of Slait, M'naughton of Dundorow, Major Middleton, Ensign Winster, Capt. Charters, Capt. John Ramsay, Son to the late Bishop of Ross, Major William Grahame of Boquhapple, Capt. Patrick Blair, lately Captain in the Earl of Dunmores Regiment of Dragoons, Cleiland of Foskin, Halyburton of Pitcur, Grant of Glenmoristoun, Frazer of Foyer, Blair of Glesselune, Archibald M'donald of Largy, M'donald his Brother, Alexander M'allister of Loup, M'ilvernock of Oib, Donald M'neil of Galochelly, Hector M'neil his Cousin German, John M'naughton, Uncle to the Laird of M'naughton, M'naughton, his two Sons, Stuart of Appein, John Stuart of Ardsheil, Stuarts his Brethren, Alexander Stuart of Innernahyle, James Stuart of Fasnacloich, John Stuart Fiar thereof, Alexander M'donald, alias M'ean of Glencoe, M'donalds his two Sons, M'donald of Auchatrichaton, Sir John M'clean, Laird of M'clean, Hector M'clean of Lochbuy, M'clean of Kingarlock, M'clean of Kinlockhalin, Mr. Alexander M'clean, late Commissar of Argyle, M'clean of Coll, M'clean of Tarbet, M'cleans three Sons, to Charles M'clean in Arros, M'clean of Ardgour Elder, and M'clean of Ardgour Younger, his Son, M'clean, Grand Child to the said Laird of Ardgour Elder, John Cameron of Glendishory, Cameron his Brother, Cameron of Callort, M'martin, alias Cameron of Latterfindlay, Cameron his Eldest Son, Cameron of Glenivish, M'quar of Uluva, M'donald, Capt. of Clanronnald, M'donald of Glengary, M'donald of Ochterraw, M'donald of Ferset, M'donald of Benbecula, M'donald of Keppoch, Major Duncan Menzies,

Stuart of Ballachen Elder, Alexander Stuart his Brother, Farquherson of Innerrey, Mr. Robert Stuart, late Minister at Balquhither, Andrew Clerk Feuer in Down, M'donald, Younger of Slate, Robert Stuart, Brother to Stuart of Annat, Grahame of Duntruin, William Livingston of Kilsyth, Capt. James Murray, Lieut. James Murray, Capt. Lieut. Crichton, Lieut. Coll. Donald M'greigor, M'greigor of Braikley, Chisholm of Strathglass, Chisholm his Uncle, Patrick Stuart, alias Vic Domachy, M'intearn Wodsetter in Athole, John Stuart Wodsetter of Salichan, Dougal Stuart of Achivlar, Alexander Stuart Wodsetter in Baloch, Dougal Stuart of Auchicon, Mr. Archibald M'calman of Arivan, John M'eanroy, alias M'coll, and Ewen his Eldest Son, John M'coll, Portioners of Glasdrum, John Reid, alias M'naughton Feuer of Fanchocken in Lismore; Have been in Actual Rebellion, and in Arms against Their Majesties Government and Laws, or at least Accessory to, and Art and Part of the Crimes of Treason and Rebellion, and many of them are yet continuing to perpetrate and carry on their wicked Designs against their Majesties Interest, and for Disturbing the Publick Peace of the Kingdom: And it being requisite and necessary, that these Persons, and the Successors of such of them as are Dead, should be disabled from the Prosecution of such Rebellious Practices, by with-holding from them their Mails, and Duties, Debts, Sums of Money, and others due to them; Therefore the saids Lords of His Majesties Privy-Council, Do hereby in Their Majesties Names Require and Command, the Sheriffs of the whole Respective Shires within this Kingdom, and the Stewarts of the Stewartries of Kirkcudbright and Orkney, and their Deputies or Clerks of Court, and in case of their Absence or Neglect, the Town Clerks of the Head-Burghs within the said Shires and Stewartries, immediately upon Receipt hereof, to cause Messengers at Arms, or Sheriff Officers, conjunctly and severally, pass, and in Their Majesties Name and Authority, by Virtue hereof, Fence, Arrest, and Sequestrate in the Hands of the Vassals, Tenants, Cottars, Feuars, Fermors, or any other Person or Persons whatsoever,

subject and liable in payment, or adebted, and resting, owing to the forenamed Persons, Rebels, or the Successors of them that are Dead, all and sundry the Mails, Farms, Kanes, Customs, Casualties, Profits, Duties, Goods, Gear, and others whatsoever, Due, Adebted, Resting, and Owing by them to the forenamed Persons, who are, or have been in Actual Rebellion against Their Majesties Authority, and Laws, or Accessory to, or Art and Part of the Crimes above Specified, by Bond, Word, Writ, Promise, Paction, Condition, or any other manner of way whatsoever, and that for the Year of God, 1689. and in time coming and the rests of preceding Years ; and likewise, all other Debts, Sums of Money, and others whatsoever Due, adebted, and Resting, Owing by them, to the forenamed Persons, any manner of way whatsoever, wherever, or in whose Hands soever the same can be apprehended, to remain under sure Fence and Arrestment, ay, and while the Lords of His Majesties Privy Council, or Theasury shall give Order, how the same shall be disposed of for Their Majesties use, in manner following, viz. Where there is *Tutus Accessus* in the Hands of the foresaids Persons personally, or at their Dwelling-places, by delivering to every one of them a short Copy, subscribed by the saids Messengers, or Sheriff Officers ; and where there is not *Tutus Accessus*, by crying of three several O-Yesses, open Proclamation, and publick Reading thereof at the Mercat-Cross of the Head-Burgh of the saids Shires and Stewartries where they live, or where their Lands and Estates lies, and affixing and leaving a just Double upon the saids Crosses, containing upon the end thereof, a Copy of the said General Arrestment, Signed by the Messenger : And also to make strick Inquiry after all Persons in whose Hands the foresaids Arrestments should be made, and lay on the same accordingly, and with all convenient Diligence, after so doing, to return to Sir William Lockhart His Majesties Solicitor, both the particular Executions made in the foresaids Persons Hands personally, or at their Dwelling-places, and the general Ones made at the Mercat-Crosses, as they will be answerable : For doing of all which,

this to the Sheriff-Principal, their Deputes, Clerks of Courts, Messengers, Sheriff-Officers, and all others concluded, shall be a sufficient Warrant. And Ordains these Presents to be Printed, and Published accordingly.

Per act. Dom. Secreti Concilii.

Gilb. Elliot, *Cls. Sti. Concilii.*

God Save King William and Queen Mary.

Edinburgh, Jan. 14. This Evening the Duke of Gourdon being call'd before the Council, was set at Liberty upon his Parol of Honour, not to Act any thing against the Government; and it's said, that he will go hence in a few Days for Court. The Laird of Langton younger, is also this Night set at Liberty, upon his giving of Bail of 500 l. sterling, not to Act any thing against the Government.

From Glasgow we have this account, That the two Scotch Frigats that belong'd to Mr. Gibson, Provost of that Town, which were taken last Summer by the French Men of War, and since set out as Privateers from Ireland, were cast away near the Isle of Man on the twenty-third of December last.

The Duke of Queensberry and Earl of Kintore arrived here safely on Monday last in fourteen days from London, notwithstanding of the badness of the Season and Ways.

I must mind you of a Mistake that I believe I led you into last Week, when I told you there were twenty Regiments here in English Pay, whenas there is not near half that Number as yet in any Pay.

Jan. 21. This night the Lords of the Treasury sate very close, and it's said upon occasion of an Express that came last night from His Majesty, shewing His Majesty's Resolution of coming into this Kingdom; and therefore that the Abbey might with all speed be repaired against Their Majesties arrival here; of which you shall have a further Account by the next.

Yesterday by the same Express there came hither the Commissions for the Persons who are to be Commissioners of the Great Seal, Treasury, Exchequer, Privy-Seal, and

Registry : Sir Duncan Cambell of Auchinbrek, is added as one of the five Commissioners of the Registry-Office.

The Duke of Gourdon is parted for Court, having been set at Liberty upon a Letter from His Majesty. The great Storm that has lately fallen, and as yet continues here, keeps the Highlanders quiet ; and they are like to Starve, because they cannot go abroad to Rob and Plunder.

Number 86.

From Wednesday January 29. to Wednesday February 5.

Edinburgh, Jan. 25. 1689.

There came up on Thursday-night last into the Road of Leith two of the Danish Ships, and yesterday-morning Three hundred of the Danes landed. This morning two Ships more came up, but none of the Men are as yet come ashoar. This afternoon there was seen off the Bass about 30 or 40 Sail more, making for Leith Road : What they are, we cannot yet certainly tell ; though some are of Opinion, That they are Merchants Ships from Holland and England, belonging to the Merchants here ; but to morrow we hope to have more certain Information about them.

Yesterday the Lords of the Treasury met the first time, and then the Officers of the Exchequer ; The chief business they were employ'd upon, was, To receive some Resignations made in the Exchequer, and to order their respective Commissions to be expedited through the Seals.

This day a Proclamation was published, declaring, That in regard there was no Great nor Privy-Seal as yet made or cut in King William and Queen Maries Names, the Keepers of the saids Seals subscribing what Papers should pass, the same should be sufficient until the new Seals were ready, and fit to be used.

The Earl of Leven is gone to visit some of the Northern Garisons, and to make a Review of the Regiments in those

Parts : He is to be at Monross about the beginning of next week, to view the Lord Cardross's Regiment of Dragoons, and the Earl of Angus's Regiment of Foot.

On Thursday last one John Read, a Printer, was taken into Custody, and Imprisoned in the Talbooth, for Re-printing the *Vindication of the Scotch Address*.

January 28. The Earl of Annandale's Troop of Horse is given to Sir George Gourdon of Edinglass, and that of the Lord Ross's is disposed of to a Captain in the Earl of Leven's Regiment. Our Foot Forces are new modell'd, and thirteen Companies are appointed to be in each Regiment. There are three reformed Collonels, namely, the Earl of Mar, Lords Bargany and Blantire ; and some inferior Officers of their Regiments are made so also. The Earl of Marr is allowed to keep a Company in new-modell'd Forces.

The thirty Sail of Ships that I mentioned in my former, are now come into Leith-Road, and prove to be Merchant-men come from Holland, under the Convoy of two Dutch Men of War, one whereof suffered much in the late Storm.

There are now five Hundred Danes safely landed here, and a Troop of Horse that came in Company of our Merchant-men ; They are all quartered for the present in the Cannon gate, and in that Neighbourhood ; and in a few days they are to march Westward, where Provisions are laid up in Store-houses for them against their arrival.

Read, the Printer of the *Vindication of the Scotch Address*, is committed close Prisoner, and none is permitted to come to him, or converse with him.

Seamen come in in great numbers to list themselves Soldiers for Their Majesties Service ; and particularly in Kirkady, where some hundreds have already listed themselves.

We have an Account from the North, That a Party of about Ninety or an Hundred Men being sent out from the Garison of Inverness, to quarter in some remote part of the Shire of that Name, where the Incursions of the Rebels were most apprehended ; Mr. Collin Mackenzie, Unkle to the Earl of Seafort, came down with a Party of betwixt

Two and Three hundred Rebels, thinking to have surpriz'd or attacqu'd them: but the Soldiers of the Garison of Inverness having some Intelligence of their Design of coming upon them, put themselves in a posture to receive them, and engaged very smartly with them. It is said, That the Earl of Seafort's Unkle is killed in this Action, and several of his Men are either killed or taken, and the whole Party defeated and dispersed; Of all which I hope by the next to give you a fuller and more distinct Relation.

The last Account from Ireland informs us, That it is the general Report, and much believed by the Irish there, that Monsieur de Rose,¹ the French General, has deserted the late King's Service in that Kingdom, and is return'd to France; That Major-General Mackarty, after his joyful reception at Dublin, had declared, That he had made a resolution never to appear at the Head of an Army of Irish-men again, since his Defeat by the Inniskilling-men; whereupon, they say, he is sent to Kingsale with 6000 Foot, to lie there, in expectation of the arrival of some Forces from France, which they daily flatter themselves with the hopes of; and that they are to be embarqued for France, in exchange of those that are expected from thence. And withal they add, That unless they have some Supplies from France, and that very shortly, it will not be possible to prevent the Miseries that daily threaten them, by reason of the great want of all Necessaries they so much labour under; And also, That it will be absolutely impossible to bring any Body of an Army into the Field the next Campagne, without that Assistance.

¹ Rosen.

Number 87.

From Wednesday February 5. to Saturday February 8.

The Earl of Lothian, Justice-General of the Kingdom of Scotland, his Discourse to the Lords of the Justiciary, at the opening of the Court at Edinburgh, January the 27th 1690.

My Lords,

I cannot but acknowledge, That when I look upon my self in this station His Majesty hath been pleased to honour me with, and consider the Greatness and Weight of the Affair, with the want of Experience, and many other personal unfitnesses I lie under, it could not but add Confusion to my just Apprehensions, if I were not in a great measure assured, when I look upon your Lordships, Men of such eminent Abilities, Integrity, and Skill in the Laws and Constitutions of this Kingdom, whom His Majesty hath with so much Care and Judgment pick'd out to be Lords of the Justiciary, and Assessors in this Court.

This, my Lords, is My Encouragement, as I hope it will prove the Encouragement as well as Security of the Kingdom : And indeed, nothing being of more Consequence to the establishing of the Crown, the Peace and Flourishing of the Nation, the calming of the Minds and Apprehensions of the People, than the assurance of the Impartial Administration of Justice, I am persuaded this Choice of your Lordships will have that desirable Effect.

I desire not to look back, or make any Reflections upon the by-past Miscarriages : I wish they were so buried in Oblivion, that there were no Remembrance nor Vestigie, but in so far as to be a Beacon to make us hold off from making Shipwreck upon the same Rock ; I pray God save us from yet undiscovered Shelves.

Neither shall I, my Lords, pretend to descant upon Justice, it being a more common Theme, and beaten Road in discourse, than impartially put in practice : Yet this,

I hope, I may adventure to say, That tho the vicissitude of human Affairs, in the lapse of time, divers Designs, Corruptions of Men, even Eloquence itself, the grand Sophister of Reason, hath disguis'd, mask'd, and perplex'd the plain and naked Truth; yet Right and Wrong are such Antipodes, are at so great a distance, hath so different an aspect, that they are always known, talk'd, yea decided in the very Mercat-place, whatever hath been the endeavours of unjust Power to the contrary. So that which hath been often rendred difficult and intricate to the most Learned, ought and may be adjusted to the Capacities of the meanest Artisans.

Though I must confess the Corruptions and Wickedness of Mankind hath necessitate even Justice it self (which of all other things ought to be most equal) to incline more to Rigour and Severity than were to be wished, yet it ought to be dispensed with such Moderation and Candor, that even the Sentence it self might convince the World, if not the Pannel, that there hath not been wanting in it even Grace and Favour.

And though it be an old received Maxim, That there is equal Injustice in acquitting the Guilty and condemning the Innocent; yet the first, as it savours more of Humanity, so the surer to be leaned to: But if we would follow the Divine Precept, of doing to another what we would have done to our selves, though perhaps we came not always up length of the rigidity of Human Laws, yet we would act by a good Conscience, and seldom commit an Error.

So if this one Point were gained (without which Human Society can never be establish'd upon a sure foundation), as it would do more to suppress the villanous Cruelty, Robbery, Murthers, and Depredations of the barbarous Highlanders, and the subtil Contrivances of the Thieving Borderers, than many Troops of armed Men, so it would give the Countrey that Assurance, the Court that Lustre, the Government that Reputation, and our selves that Peace of Conscience, that as it would appear in the satisfaction and serenity of our Countenances, and in the Confidence of Innocency appearing before us, so it would

exceedingly shew it self to the contrary, in the apprehensions and amazement of the Guilty.

But farther, my Lords, since it is neither the Goodness nor Fertility of the Soil, the being nearer, or at more remote distance to the warmth of the Sun; (these, Experience hath shewn, hath by their Luxury more contribute to the Misery, Slavery, and Bondage of the Inhabitants, than any Advantage): neither is it the goodness of the Laws, (most of the Nations in the World, even Pagans themselves, having excell'd in them); but it is their passing through such impure Channels (their unclean hands) whose Ambition, Luxury, Pride, and Covetousness have rendred such fit Tools for Tyrannical and Arbitrary Men, that they are never wanting to be made use of for the Oppression and Destruction of their Countrey. So if, for the future, these could be guarded against, and all of us would esteem it our Duty, Honour, and Interest, to imitate our Religious, Prudent, Valiant and Just Prince and Deliverer, it would not only render us the most Happy People upon Earth, but would give us more true Reputation than the Glory we boast of by a Succession of above one hundred Kings, His Majesty's Royal Predecessors.

And if (for my part) I should be so happy as but to add one Grain weight to the Scale of Equity, I should esteem it the greatest Advantage, and my self over-paid of all the Pains I could ever be capable of. But I shall give your Lordships no farther trouble, desiring you to proceed to the constituting of the Court in its due Forms, that Justice may have a straight Course, by running in its proper Channel.

Edinburgh, Jan. 30.

By a Vessel lately come from Cork in Ireland, we have the following Account of the State of Affairs in that Countrey, from a Passenger that lately landed in the West: That most of the Protestant Inhabitants of Cork are turned out of the Gates, and only the Quakers suffered to stay in the Town without being disturbed; That the Irish do daily expect Forces from France, and do wholly rely upon it for the supply of all their wants; That they are in great

scarcity of Arms and Ammunition ; That the Remains of the Army is in a ragged condition ; That there is hardly an entire Regiment any-where to be seen ; That there is only one in Cork, and three or four broken ones in other places, and most of those arm'd only with Half-pikes and Clubs ; That the Lord Clare is removed from being Governour of Cork, and a French Marquess put into his place, with a design to burn it, if any Forces from England landed there ; That great store of ordinary Cloaths, Shoes, and other things, are provided for the French Forces against their landing ; That a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer is kept there every fortnight, and several Irish executed there very lately for having robb'd the English of all ; That they now steal apace from one another ; That they are sometimes supply'd from France with Salt and Brandy but little Wine ; That Tobacco is worth six Shillings a Pound, Linen very scarce, and no Money stirring but what is of Copper ; That most of the Countrey Commodities are pack'd up by the Irish for France, to be sent thither when the French Fleet which they expect arrives there ; That new Fortifications are made within Cork Harbour ; That Major-General Mackarty was lately there, and that it was talked that he was to go for France to hasten the Supplies from thence ; That at Dublin there was great scarcity of Bread, which was not so much to be imputed to the want of Corn, as to the unwillingness of the Countrey-people to bring their Victual to Market to be sold for Brass Money ; That, to remedy that, the late King had issued out a Proclamation, requiring all persons that had any Corn, to bring it to the Markets, under great penalties ; That soon after, great quantity of Corn was exposed every Market day to be sold, but that it held not long so ; That Limerick is lately fortified, and great quantities of Provision and Ammunition are laid in there, as being looked on as the most tenable place in the Kingdom.

Number 88.

From Saturday February 8. to Wednesday February 12.

Edinburgh, Jan. 30. 1689.

Mr. Read the Printer, and his four Servants, continue close Prisoners, for having Printed the *Vindication of the Scotch Address*.

This day was observed with the usual Ceremonies and Solemnities ; the New Church being all hung with Mourning, and all the Magistrates Seats and Galleries in the same Dress ; and a Sermon fitted to the Subject of the Day.

The Earl of Lothian's Speech I sent you by the last : His Lordship being Justice-General of this Kingdom, made that Speech on Monday last, which was the first day of the meeting of the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Justiciary, who are, the Lords Aberuchell, Rankillor, Fountainhall, Phesdo, and Crosrig, who are all Lords of the Session besides.

February 4. We are inform'd, That a French Frigat, mounted with 28 Guns, is lately sail'd from Dublin, and bound for the West-Highlands, on board of which there are several Officers ; as, Coll. Buchan, Sir Charles Murray, Capt. Hacket, and some others ; and are credibly assured, That they carry with them neither Money nor Ammunition, for the Relief or Assistance of those Highland Rebels that they are going to join with ; for the defect whereof, they are to furnish them plentifully with Commissions, which will serve them instead of Money. But we have no Account as yet of the Arrival of the said Frigat, or of the Landing of the Men any where in the West-Highlands.

This night five Gentlemen of the Shire of Angus were inform'd against before the Privy-Council ; their Accusation being, Their having drank the late King's Health : And the business being clearly proved upon them, they were all committed to Prison ; namely, Durham of Omaghie, Graham of Duntreath, and his two Brothers, and Guthrie



of that Title.¹ The Circumstances of their Accusation were, That they being at a Country Wedding-Feast near two miles off Dundee, had drawn their Swords, and forced others of the Company to drink that Health. They could not deny their having drank the Health in manner as was alleged against them; but deny'd their having drawn their Swords, or forc'd others to drink it.

This afternoon there arrived six Troops of the Danish Horse, and march'd along the Streets. They are the Troops that came from England. To morrow six Troops more are to come to Town, and march Westward, in order to be transported for Ireland. They are all very well mounted, and look like Men fit for Military Actions. Some of the Danish Foot, that by the Storms and cross Winds were forced into Holland, arrived here last week: All the Officers are brave lusty Men, and in very good Order. The 400 Horse that are come from England have their Quarters appointed them about the West-Port, and the other Suburbs of this City. They are to march towards Pasley, whither Orders are already gone to provide Quarters and itinerant Provisions for them; from thence they are to march to Greenock, where the Ships still lie and wait for their coming, in order to transport them for Ireland.

The Lady Castlehaven² hath entred her Protestation against a Decree of the Lords of the Session, pronounced the other day in a Case before their Lordships betwixt Her and the Lord Collington,³ her Son-in-law; and is resolved to seek for Remedy in the next ensuing Session of Parliament: This being a thing that has not happened of a long time, is the more observable now; for in many years past there has not been allowed an Appeal from a Decree of the Lords of the Session to a Parliament.

Yesterday Major-General Mackay received a Letter from Coll. Cannon; the Contents whereof are said to be, An

¹ William Durham of Omachie, Alexander the brother and John and William the sons of David Graham of Duntrune and John Guthrie of that Ilk.

² Margaret Erskine.

³ Sir James Foulis of Colinton.

earnest desire of having Lieutenant-Collonel Mackgrigor, who is now a Prisoner in this City, (having been lately taken by the Laird of Breackly and Kilmaonocks Men, upon whose Lands he was Plundering and Robbing), to be kindly and favourably treated by him; threatenng withal, That in case the said Mackgrigor suffers, he will cause Ten of the chief Prisoners he has in his Power to be put to Death. Upon this, 'tis believed endeavours will be used to make an exchange of Him for Others.

By the last Letters from Lisbourn, we have the following Account of the posture of Affairs in Ireland: That Coll. Wolsley had marched out with some of the Inniskilling Forces, and surprized and taken Belturbet, a considerable Post, out of the Irish hands, and continue in the possession of it. That a considerable Party of the Irish Forces had attacqued the House of the Lady Newcomen, in the County of Longford; which she defended very bravely, with the assistance of 200 of her British Tenants that she had got into her House; neither could they take it, tho they had lain a long time before it, and made several Attacques, (it being above 20 miles from any English Garison), until they brought some of their Field-pieces and Bombs against it: Yet, such was the Gallantry and Resolution wherewith the Lady maintain'd the Place, even after the arrival of those Warlike Engines, that she forced the Enemy to give her very advantageous and honourable Terms, when she entred into a Capitulation to surrender it; namely, That her Ladyship and her Domestick Servants should continue in the House as formerly, under Protection for her self, Family, and Estate, with the free Exercise of their Religion, giving up all the Arms and Ammunition in the House; the Garison having free liberty to march with their Arms, Bag, and Baggage, to Lisnagarvy; some whereof have since listed themselves in the Earl of Meath's Regiment, and others in other Regiments.

Number 89.

From Wednesday February 12. to Tuesday February 18.

Edinburgh, Feb. 8. 1689.

Since my last, two of those Gentlemen of Angus that were accused before the Privy-Council for having drunk King James's Health, and having with drawn Swords forced others to do the same, viz. Durham of Omaghie, and Graham younger of Duntrum, upon Thursday last received their Sentence; which was, That the first should pay 100 l. sterling Fine, and the other 500 Marks, and continue in Prison until the same were paid. The rest were not Clear'd nor Sentenc'd, because the Probation against them is not yet closed. Yesternight the Earl of Argyle came to Town from the West, and gives an Account to the Privy-Council, That there came three Ships from Ireland with Arms, Ammunition, and Officers, to assist the Highland-Rebels; That two of those Ships have put in in the Isle of Mull, and one gone to Innerlochy in Lochaber. Amongst the Officers, Coll. Buchan, Coll. Maxwell, Coll. Wauchop, and some others, are said to be. All this is likewise confirm'd by Letters from Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorley to the Privy-Council; whereupon the Council met extraordinarily this morning, to concert those Measures that are fittest to be taken on the present Occasion.

Feb. 11. By Letters of the 6th instant, from Aire in the West, we have the following Account: That one James Read, a Merchant in Belfast in Ireland, being examined before the Provost of Aire, declared, That he came from Belfast on Monday last; That before he came away, he met with six or seven Scotch-men that had made their escape from Dublin in a Wherry on Sunday was seven-night before, and, being reputed very honest and substantial Men, gave him the following Account of the state of Affairs there: That the Frigate call'd, *The Jannet of Glasgow*, formerly commanded by Captain Brown, was

now rigg'd out at Dublin and mounted with 24 Guns, and had set sail on the Friday before for the Isle of Mull, having on board Coll. Buchan and Coll. Maxwell, who are now made Major-Generals, and about 40 more Commission-Officers, with a considerable quantity of Arms, Powder, Ammunition, and other Provisions; And that the other Ship, call'd, *The Pelican*, formerly commanded by the brave Capt. Hamilton, was mounted with 36 Guns, to go with the Earl of Seaforth, with Officers, Arms, and Ammunition, to the Isle of Skye, or that way; That the Sickness was much diminish'd at Dublin; That they were in daily expectation of the landing of the Forces they look for from France; And that they will not appear in the Field before their arrival; That some Regiments are already marched towards Dundalk, and do encamp there, having sent Forage and Provisions for their Subsistence; That King James was at Kilkenny; That it was much debated in Council, what should be done with the Protestants in Dublin: Some were of opinion that a new Oath of Fidelity should be imposed upon them; but the Advisers of this were smartly taken up by Mr. Theobald Butler, the Solicitor-General, who was seconded by most of the Council, who were for turning most of the Protestants out of Dublin, and penning them up in and about Wicklow; but nothing was determined. That the Earl of Tyrconnel has a far greater Court than the late King, for all the French Sparks resort to him, he being declared for the Support of the French Interest; and that the Irish had rather be Tributary to France, than be under the English Government: this being the Doctrine that their Priests and Friars do daily preach to the People. He further adds, That all sorts of Provisions are very scarce in Dublin, excepting only Flesh; That Firing is very dear, all the Trees round about the City being cut down; That there is abundance of Corn sown in the ground, both the English and Irish chusing rather to put it there, than to sell it for Brass-Money. Wheat is sold for 40 s. a Barrel, Oats at 8 s. All the Kilkenny Coals are consumed in the Mint: Wood is sold for 4 l. a Cord, and is very scarce too. That

the one great Advantage that Brass-Money has brought along with it to the Country (there not being a Penny of Silver to be seen any where there) is, That it has obliged a great many People to put more Corn into the Ground in most places, than otherwise they would have done, to avoid its falling into the Soldiers hands, who do not pay any where. That Count d'Avaux, the French Ambassador, continues there still, and is seldom seen but in Tyrconnel's Company.

From Lisbourn we have this farther Account, by a Vessel lately come to Glasgow, That Coll. Stewart, one of the Brigadeers of our Army, having on the 27th last notice of a Design that the Irish quartered in Dundalk had, of surprizing the Pass of the Newry, particularly by the Earl of Antrim's Regiment, had very happily drawn out what Horse and Foot he could conveniently get together, which exceeded not in all above 250 Men, and went in person with them at their Head, and had the good Fortune to rout the Enemy, and take from them some hundred Head of Black Cattel, a considerable number of small Horses and Garrans, fit for Drudgery and Ploughing, and some hundreds of Sheep; and that if his Party had not been very small, he would have marched as far as Dundalk, and beat up the Enemies Quarters there; which if he had done, (as he was since told by a Spy that was taken) the Enemy had resolved in a Council of War to have first burnt the Town, and then quit it at his approach: but the number of his Men was too little for such an Undertaking. Lieutenant-Collonel Toby Pursel had likewise a very luckily Adventure soon after that; for He, with a few more of the English Army, being a scouting on the Mountains, killed four Commission Officers of the Enemy, took from them a Booty of near 400 Head of Black Cattel, some Sheep, and other Provisions, and is since made Governour of the Pass of Newry, and commands the Party of the English Army there.

The Privy-Council has dispatched an Express to His Majesty, giving an Account of the arrival of those Ships and Forces in the West-Highlands, to joyn the Rebels.

Number 90.

From Tuesday February 18. to Tuesday February 25.

Edinburgh, Feb. 11. 1690.

This evening, upon certain Information given, there were several Papers found in the L. M.'s¹ Lodging and Cabinet, which were seiz'd on, and brought into the Council, and perused by a select number of the Privy-Councillors: but of what Nature or Importance they were, is not yet publickly talk'd of.

Mr. Read, the Printer of the *Vindication of the Scotch Address*, of whom I made mention in my former, is ordered to be set at liberty, upon finding of Bail to compear and answer when call'd, under the Pain and Penalty of 500 Marks.

Feb. 15. His Majesty has been pleas'd to adjourn the Parliament from the first to the eighteenth of March next.

Yesterday Baron Jewel's Regiment of Danish Horse march'd from hence Westward towards Greenock, in order to their embarquing for Ireland. Monsieur Donep's Regiment, which lay quarter'd at Dalkeith and Muscledorow, is on its march, together with the Foot quarter'd at Leith, for the same purpose. Two Regiments more of the Danish Forces are expected here this night from Berwick.

Feb. 19. By Letters from Port Patrick of the 10th instant, we have Advice, That a Vessel is put in there, that had come from Dublin with Tallow, Leather and Soap, bound for Glasgow, but in regard of the difficulty of getting her entred under that Notion, they had her entred as bound for Bourdeaux; by stress of Weather she put in at Donachadee, where the Master of her obtain'd leave from the Duke of Schonberg to come for Scotland, but had the misfortune to fall into the hands of, and be

¹ Richard, Lord Maitland, afterwards 4th Earl of Lauderdale.

taken near Greenock by the English Man of War, who waits there for convoying the Danish Forces that are ready to embarque for Ireland, who thought it good Prize. Whereof the Council having notice, Orders were sent to secure the Goods found on board that Vessel, until the truth of the matter should appear more fully.

By Letters of the 10th instant from Belfast, we are informed, That the Popish Clergy in Munster and Leinster did invade most of the Churches in the Protestants hands in those Provinces, and expell'd all the Protestants from them; That the Bishops and Clergy residing in Dublin, had petition'd King James to get their Churches restored to them again; whereupon a Proclamation was issued forth, to put the Protestants in possession of them in ten days after the date of the same; but the time was elapsed before the Proclamation was published. Whereupon fresh application was made, and new Orders sent for restoring to the Protestants their Churches: but the Popish Clergy being in possession, made Answer, That they knew as well how to govern the Ecclesiastick, as the King did the Temporal Affairs, and therefore would not part with those Churches to the use of Hereticks. However, about three weeks after this Dispute, the Protestants in Dublin had all their Churches restor'd to them, except Christ-church only, which is employ'd for King James his Service.

By an Express just now come from Ireland, we have the following Account of what has lately passed in Ulster: That the Irish having had a design to attacque our Frontiers in three several places, they were repulsed and defeated by our Men in all of them. The most considerable Action was that beyond the Newry, where two Regiments of the English Horse, and Five hundred Foot, sustain'd the shock of a considerable Body of the Irish, routed them, and killed a great many of them on the place; the rest they pursued near ten miles, and took all their Baggage, Provisions, and Forage. That at Pointz-Pass we had the like Success: All the loss we had was, that some of Collonel Heyfer's Dragoons were killed, the Collonel behaving himself in that Action with much Bravery and Resolution. At

Belturbet the Inniskilling-men behaved themselves with their accustomed Courage, and the like Success attended them. That Charlemont had hung out a White Flag several times, in order to treat; but that Major-General Kirk would not hearken to any Capitulation, but to a Surrender upon discretion, (they having kill'd some of his Men when they were about treating before); he having already taken all their Boats, and burnt their Bridge, insomuch that they cannot make any Sallies upon our Men now. That the *Charles* Galley has taken five Gabbards, or small Barks, laden with Forage and Provisions, going for Dundalk, sunk three, and chased five more. But of all this we expect to have a fuller Account by the next.

By an Officer who has been lately in King James his Army, and is now come over to Us, we are told, That the Act of Attainder lately pass'd in Dublin, pretends to Attaint two Archbishops, one Duke, seventeen Earls, twenty-four Viscounts, twenty-nine Barons, eight Bishops, twenty-three Knight-Baronets, forty-eight Knights, three hundred thirty-nine Esquires, nine Countesses, and two Viscountesses. That the French Supplies have been so long expected, that they begin now to despair of their arrival, which breaks all the Measures of the Irish. That there is a general Report amongst them, That the Duke of Berwick is to be sent into the Highlands of Scotland, to Head the Rebels there. That they are making some Fortifications about Ardee, where there are two Battalions of Foot, and five hundred Horse; And that at Drogheda there are three Regiments of Foot and five hundred Horse.

Number 91.

From Tuesday February 25. to Saturday March 1.

His Majesties Gracious Letter to the Privy-Council
of Scotland.

William R.

Right Trusty and entirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor,

rightly trusty and right well beloved Cousins and Counsellors, right trusty and well beloved Cousins and Counsellors, right trusty and well beloved Counsellors, and trusty and well beloved Counsellors, We Greet you well. We have received yours, Dated the 8th Instant, wherein you invite Us to be present the next Session of Parliament, in that Our Ancient Kingdom, which We accept of very kindly from you, and assure you, that as it was Our Resolution when we came over to Britain, to Deliver these Nations from Popery and Arbitrary Power, that the Protestant Religion, the Laws, Rights, and Liberties of the Subject might be secured: So when We were Setled in the Royal Power, We endeavoured to perfect so good Intentions, doing all things that We thought conduceable thereto, and though Matters have not had the desired Success, yet We are not Discouraged, but with that firmness of Resolution that formerly, We undertook this Voyage into Britain, We are determined by God's Assistance, under whose Divine Protection We have cast Our Self, and all Our Concerns, to Prosecute these great Ends in Setling both Church and State upon the solid Basis of Law and Equity, as may be most acceptable to Our People, and Secure this and succeeding Generations, from the Fears of former Evils. And we conceiving that the Meeting Our Parliament in Person, might contribute most for accomplishing Our Designs, Ordered you to Adjourn the said Parliament, from the Eight of October to the First of March successivè: But many great and urgent Matters, which concern the Common Good of the Protestant Interest, and the weal of these Our Kingdoms, obliging Us to Meet Our People of England in a Parliament here on the Twentieth day of March, necessitates Us to continue the Adjournment of the Parliament in that Our Ancient Kingdom, for some longer time: Therefore We Require you to Issue forth a Proclamation in Our Name, for continuing the Adjournment from the First of March, to the Eighteenth day thereof, betwixt and which time, We are hopeful to lay down such Measures, and to give such Instructions to our Commissioner, till We can be present, as may give

Satisfaction to Our People; Resolving always to prefer their Safety, to Our Quiet and Repose, esteeming the Ruling by Law, and in Moderation, the greatest, as well as the surest of all Our Prerogatives: Expecting in the mean time you will take all the care for getting Subsistence to the Forces, and doing all other things that you judg necessary for the good of the Country, and Our Service: For doing of which, this shall be your Warrant; And so We bid you hearty Farewell.

Given at Our Court at Kensingtoun, the Thirteenth day of February, 1689/90, and of Our Reign, the First year.

By His Majesties Command,
Melvill.

Edinburgh, Feb. 20. All the Danish Forces both Horse and Foot, that arrived here, are marching towards the West, in order to Embark for Ireland. On Tuesday last a Party of the Earl of Argyle's Regiment brought hither one Strachan, who was suspected to have carry'd, and maintain'd a Correspondence with the late King; he was examined before a Committee of the Privy Council; where, after having promise of his Life made to him, plainly confessed the whole Matter, That he was a Roman Catholick and had brought over from Dublin several Letters, Commissions, and Papers, and other things which he had deliver'd to one Gordon, a Regent of Philosophy in the College of Glasgow. Whereupon the Earl of Argyle sent an Express to Seize the said Gordon, which accordingly was done, and he was brought hither. There was several Papers and Commissions found about him, some whereof were sow'd up in the Soles of his Shoes; The Letters were directed for some suspected Persons, and a Party is sent out to Apprehend them. It's generally believed, That those Papers make a full discovery of the late Kings designs upon this Kingdom, and of the Instruments that were to be employ'd in the carrying them on. The said Strachan was taken at Greenock, as he had Landed, and was formerly in the Service of the late Arch-Bishop of St. Andrews.

Our last Letters from Inverness inform us, That Sir Thomas Levingston having had notice, that the Castle of Erchless, belonging to the Chisholm of Strathglass, was a Place of Rendesvouz for the Rebels, and would prove a convenient Place for setting a Garison in, to restrain the Insolencies and Depredations of the Highland Rebels in that Neighbourhood, had ordered Lieut. Coll. Lumsdane to march with a Detachment of 7 Companies of the Lord Strathnaver's Regiment, 2 of the Laird of Grant's Regiment, 2 Companies out of the Garisons of Castlelead¹ and Braan, and 2 Troops of Horse, towards Strathlass and Garison Erchless, with Instructions to use Military Execution, in case he meets with Opposition; but the Rebels in that part of the Country, upon the first hearing of the Lieut. Coll.'s Approach towards them, thought it the best thing they could do to betake themselves to the Hills, having left abundance of Forrage and other Provisions for our Men, and amongst other things, about 200 Bolls of Oats, which was design'd for the use of the Earl of Dumferling, and some other Officers, and about 200 Head of Cattel, of all which our Men made good Prize, having no Enemy, or any Body to dispute it with them. Two Companies that came from the other Garisons, with two more of the Laird of Grant's Regiment, are left there in Garison,² under the Command of Major Macky; after which the Lieut. Coll. returned to his Quarters about Inverness.

Feb. 22. We have just now received an Account of a great Action that happen'd at Cavan, where Collonel Wosely defeated a great Body of the Irish Rebels under the Command of the Duke of Berwick, and kill'd about 500 of the Enemies; That Brigadeer Nugent was mortally Wounded on the Place, and sent to Dublin in a Litter to be cured, tho his Life is despair'd of; That the Duke of Berwick is also wounded, and hurry'd to Dublin in the same Equipage; That the brave Inniskilling-men, who had a great Share in that gallant Action, thought they had got a great Treasure in possessing themselves of the Sum of Money that was to pay the Irish Army, which

¹ Castle Leod.

² Garrison.

appeared to be of considerable Bulk, but were mightily disappointed when they found it was all Brass money of the new Coyn; That they destroy'd a great part of the Town of Cavan, and all the Forrage that the Rebels had gathered together for the Subsistence of the Army in that County. And that Sir John Lanier had advanc'd towards Dundalk, with a detach'd Body of the Army, and had Assaulted, and burnt it, with the Slaughter of the Irish that defended it.

Number 92.

From Saturday March 1. to Tuesday March 4.

A Proclamation

For Adjourning of the Parliament from the 1st of March next, to the 18th day of the said Month.

Edinburgh, Feb. 18. 1690.

(The Proclamation continues the adjournment of Parliament to March 18 in accordance with the King's letter printed in Number 91. See Crawford No. 2867.)

Edinburgh, Feb. 25. Having had an opportunity of being more particularly informed of the Matter and Circumstances of the Discovery of the late Plot; I have thought fit to communicate the same to you as followeth: Collonel Deering a Captain of a Man of War lying at Greenock, having seized a Ship that came into that Port from Ireland, and observing one Mr. Alexander Strachan a Papist, lately come from Dublin, upon Suspicion caused him to be dogged to Glasgow, where the Earl of Argyle's Regiment Quarters, and acquainted the Major of the Regiment therewith; who immediately seized him, and sent him Prisoner to Edinburgh, who being examined by the Privy-Council, confessed, That he come Express from the late King James, with Letters to the Countess of Arroll

elder, the Bishops of Scotland, and several others of the late Kings Confidants, and had delivered these Letters, with some other Instructions, to one Mr. Alexander Gordon, late Regent of the University of Glasgow; and that some of them were put up in the Heels of a Pair of Shoes. Whereupon the Earl of Argyle having undertaken to use his utmost endeavour for Apprehending this Gordon, dispatched one of his Servants all Night in haste towards Glasgow, with suitable Orders; who coming to Falkirk, which is half-way betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, called at an Inn to refresh himself, where accidentally he met with Gordon, who was there in his Journey towards the North with King James's Letters. Neither of them knew one another, but hearing Gorden named, the Earl of Argyle's Servant enquired further concerning him, and found him to be the same he was in quest of; whereupon he caused Apprehend him, and found with him the Shoes mentioned by Strachan. Both of them have since been examined; Strachan appears to be Inguenous, and hath made considerable Discoveries, but Gordon continues very obstinate. Amongst others there was found in the Shoes, a Letter to the Countess of Arrol elder, witten with King James's own Hand, with full Instructions how to prosecute his Designs, and Orders in Scotland, with an Information of all the Circumstances of Affairs.

Number 93.

From Tuesday March 4. to Tuesday March 11.

Edinburgh, March 1. 1690.

Upon the Discovery that was made of several disaffected Persons to the Government, and of the Correspondence that was entertain'd betwixt Them and the publick Enemies thereof; which has appeared more fully by the intercepted Letters that Strachan had brought from Ireland, and were read in Council; Orders have been issued forth

to apprehend those that were thought most obnoxious ; and amongst others, a Party was detach'd out of Collonel Ramsay's Regiment from Aberdeen, under the Command of a Captain, with Orders to march about twenty-four miles towards the North, to meet the Countess of Arrol elder, (to whom Letters from the late King were intercepted) and to bring her Prisoner to Aberdeen ; which was accordingly done, and with Her was taken one Father Gordon a Priest. The Lady is on her way hither ; but Gordon the Priest, with one Mr. Abercromby, and four more, continue at Aberdeen.

We have just now received certain Information, That Captain Hay, my Lord Yester's Second Son (for the present commanding in the Town of Bamf, about thirty miles beyond Aberdeen), having been credibly inform'd, That there was a Meeting of some Gentlemen at the Lord Olyphant's House in Bachan,¹ where they were to sign a Bond of Association against the Government, he marched with that Expedition and Secrecy at the Head of a Troop of Dragoons, that he came and surrounded the House where they were assembled, before they had any suspicion or notice of his Design that way ; and seiz'd on them so suddenly, that they had not time to secure or hide their Papers. 'Tis said, That he has taken the very Original Paper of the Association, signed by about 400 Hands, and many other Papers of very dangerous Consequence to those who are concern'd in them. My Lord Olyphant himself, and all the Gentlemen that were found with him, are taken into Custody, and are on their March, with a strong Guard, hither.

This day there came into Bruntisland a Ship from London, belonging to the Town of Dundee, which had some Barrels of Powder and Shot on Board, and a great number of Mattocks, Shovels, and such-like Instruments, which was suspected to be design'd for King James ; whereupon the Master was apprehended, and, with the help of some Soldiers who assisted the King's Waiters, the

¹ Buchan.

Ship was brought to Leith : But, after a full hearing and examination of the matter, it was found that the said Master was commissioned by the Provost of Dundee to buy the said Ammunition and Instruments, for the Use and Service of the Town ; whereupon He and his Ship were released.

Yesterday the Sessions ended here, it being the ordinary time so to do ; and are not to meet again till June next.

This day two Battalions of the Danish Foot marched through this City for Stirling, and from thence they are to go for Greenock, in order to their Transportation for Ireland. All the Officers of our Forces are ordered to repair to their respective Commands. 'Tis also said, That they are to encamp at Stirling, in order to which all things are preparing there. Major-General Mackay, with his own Regiment, Collonel Ramsay, and Collonel Lauders, with a Detachment of Danish Horse and Foot, are to march to Lochaber, to reduce the Rebels in those parts. The four Scotch Regiments design'd for Ireland, are, The Earl of Angus's, Earl of Glencairn's, Viscount Kenmure's, and Collonel Cunningham's, Regiments of Foot, with some Troops of Horse.

We have an Account from Inneraray in the West-Highlands, That three of Their Majesties Frigats are arrived at the Horse-shoe in Lorne ; and that they are to cruise upon those Seas betwixt Ireland and Scotland.

March 4. Yesterday the Lady Arrol was brought hither Prisoner by a Party of Collonel Ramsay's Regiment commanded by Captain Boyd, and was examined by a private Committe ; and immediately thereafter they sign'd a Warrant to the Earl of Eglington, to carry her Prisoner to morrow to Dumbarton-Castle : But this day, upon her application to the Council, she has obtain'd liberty to stay at the Abbey under a Guard for eight days more.

Yesterday Baron Yewell went from this City, with the rest of the Danish Officers, for Glasgow, in order to their Transportation for Ireland ; and the rest of the Danish Horse and Foot that are yet here, are to march likewise

some day this week, provided they get their Money, which they are in expectation of to morrow; for they have received Orders to prepare, and be in a readiness to march at four hours warning.

This day Major-General Mackay, and the Earl of Argyle, with several other Officers and Gentlemen, parted from hence for Glasgow: 'Tis said the Major-General will not return hither before he sees the Danes shipp'd off for Ireland.

My Lord Melvin is expected here this week; and 'tis reported he comes with the Character of Their Majesties High-Commissioner for the ensuing Session of Parliament.

Number 94.

From Tuesday March 11. to Saturday March 15.

Edinburgh, March 8. 1690.

On Tuesday Night arrived here the Earl of Drumlanerig from London; and this Morning Lieutenant-General Douglas, his Uncle, who is to make but a very short stay here, and will make what hast he can to go for Ireland.

Duke Hamilton came to Town last Night, and sat this Day in Council, where there was no Matters of great moment treated before them, only a Lybel was read, that the Countess of C.¹ exhibited against her Landlady, who had given her ill-language, and spoke indecent things of her; and the Witnesses being examined, and probation made of what was alledged against her, the said Landlady was committed to Prison. Besides this, there was some debate in Council about the Countess of Arrol, who was brought Prisoner to Town last Week from the North; She continues under a Guard in the Abbey, and has Petition'd the Council to change the Sentence past against her, to be sent to the Castle of Dumbarton, into that of being kept Prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh, giving for her Reason,

¹ Callendar.

her indisposition of Body, not having her Health ; whereupon Sir Thomas Barnet,¹ His Majesty's principal Physician here, is ordered to attend her, and to be assisting to her in those things that shall be thought most necessary for the recovery of her Health. Her illness being such that it obliges her to keep her Bed, no body is permitted to come to her, but the said Physician and a Surgeon, She being allowed two Domestick Maid Servants : When she hath recovered her Health, She is to be sent to Dumbarton Castle, there to continue Prisoner.

My Lord Melvin is expected in Town this Night.

On Monday next some more of the Danish Forces are to be here, who are to March immediately to the West, in order to be Transported for Ireland.

Mr. Gordon, and Mr. Strachan are continued close Prisoners ; the latter seems free in his Discoveries and Confessions, tho the first has not yet shown much disposition to tell what he knows. There were four of the Letters, that were found about Mr. Gordon, read in Council ; they were all sign'd by the Earl of Seafort, who is believed to be Secretary for Scotland, in the Lord Melfort's place to King James in Ireland. One was directed to M. C. M.² signifying the great sense King James had of his Loyalty, and that His Majesty had ordered him to acquaint him therewith ; and that he would reward him for it, and put marks of His Royal Favour upon him : And therefore exhorted him to persevere therein. Another Letter was directed to Mr. R. M.³ his Uncle, in which he expresses, That he was the only person that His Majesty confided in for a sure account of the Affairs of that Kingdom since the late Revolution, and therefore prayed him not to fail to send him a punctual account how matters go, &c. And who are promoted and active against them ; assuring him, that King James would reward, very liberally, all Loyal persons according to their merit ; and therefore

¹ Burnet.

² Mr. Charles Maitland, son of Alexander, 5th son of the 3rd Earl of Lauderdale ?

³ Richard, Lord Maitland ?

advised him to persist in his course of Loyalty, and encourage others to do so also. The other two Letters were much to the same purpose.

A Committee was appointed to inspect Mr. Tho Gordon's Papers, now Seal'd up by the Magistrates of Glasgow; of which you may have some further account in a few days.

By a Gentleman lately arrived at Glasgow from Ireland, we are inform'd that there has been no manner of Action between the two Armies since that at Cavan. That at his coming away from Lisnagarvy, he saw several French Officers brought in Prisoners, being taken by our Men near Cavan. That the Cavan Action, together with the burning of their Magazines, had so strangely disheartned the Irish, that they were retired from the Frontier Garisons, and drawn nearer to Dublin. That the Duke of Berwick had quitted Cavan, the Troops he had with him returning to their Quarters; and that there remain'd only in that Town the old Garison under the Command of Wauchop. That some of the Danish Forces were arrived there before he left Carrickfergus, and were in hourly expectation of the rest from England and Scotland. That His Majesty's Army, under the Command of the Duke of Schonberg, consists of 15000 effective Men, full of Courage and Resolution, who talk of nothing so much as to see the Danish Forces arrived to joyn them, that they may take the Field. That the Duke of Schonberg is return'd to Lisnagarvy, from the Frontiers that he had been to visit, having furnish'd them with all manner of Provisions and Ammunition, and reinforced them with a considerable number of Men: That vigorous preparations are making for Attacquiring of Charlemont, and the Fort of Cavan at the same time; none of them apprehending, in the least, any disturbance from the Irish, to hinder them from the prosecution of those designs. That Collonel Gustavus Hamilton, Governour of Inniskilling, having been sent for, and kept about a Month at Lisbourn, to clear himself of the suspicion he lay under, of being accessory to Major General Macarty's escape, has at last had a Tryal; and that he is not only acquitted from the Crime laid to his Charge, but his

Reputation fully vindicated from the least supicion of being any way concerned in that escape.

Number 95.

From Saturday March 15. to Saturday March 22.

Edinburgh, March 11. 1690.

On Friday last arrived here my Lord Melvin, having been met several miles out of Town by several Noblemen and Gentlemen : His Lordship has taken up his Lodgings as yet at Sir George Mackenzie's House. On Saturday last Duke Hamilton, the Earl of Arran, and all the Noblemen in Town, were to visit his Lordship. It is not yet certain who is to be High-Commissioner for the ensuing Session of Parliament : Some say that the Duke of Hamilton is the Person design'd for that Employment ; others believe that it will be my Lord Secretary : but a few days will determine this doubt. It is generally reported, That Lieutenant-General Douglas will part from hence for Ireland on Thursday next ; and that the Regiments design'd for that Kingdom will suddenly march towards the West. This night there arrived here several of the Danish Forces, both Horse and Foot, from England ; and next week They, with those lately arrived here, are to march Westward, in order to embarque for Ireland.

March 13. We have Advice from the West, That all the Danish Forces, both Horse and Foot, were embarqu'd at Greenock on Saturday last, without any Damage or Accident, save the loss of one Horse ; and that on Sunday they set Sail with a fair Wind for Ireland.

Yesternight Major-General Mackay came to Town from the West, where he has stay'd hitherto to see the Danish Forces embarqued. Lieutenant-General Douglas continues still here, and is not to leave this place so soon as was talked of, but will stay until all the Forces that are design'd for Ireland, are in a readiness to march along with

him, which 'tis believed may be about the beginning of April. The Danish Regiment of Horse that came to Town on Tuesday last, continues quarter'd in the Cannon-gate and in the Suburbs of the City, and is in very good Health and Order, consisting of very brave Men, and well Appointed, Apparell'd, and Mounted.

March 15. A Brigadeer of my Lord Cardross's Regiment is come to Town; and brings an Account of the posture of Affairs in those places where he was quarter'd on the Frontiers next to the Highland-Rebels. That notwithstanding all the diligence that was used to be inform'd of the Designs and Intentions of those Rebels, yet they could not get any Notice, or acquire the least Information of any design they had of making an Inroad or Excursion upon the Lowlands; That they had certain Information, That the Rebels were greatly straitned for want of Bread, their ordinary Sustenance being only Flesh and Fish, without any Bread; and that for Drink they had nothing but Water; which is so much the more uneasie and mortifying to them, that they have been always accustomed to, and delight very much in Brandy, Aqua Vitæ, or Isque Bagh, which they cannot be provided with now, for want of Corn to make it withal, and Money to buy Brandy. Their next Grievance that they complain much under, is the want of Tobacco, which they have been no less used to than the forementioned Liquors, and find the inconvenience of being without it very much.

Our Parliament is adjourn'd till the twenty-seventh of this present Month of March; at which time it will certainly sit, and a full meeting of all the Members is expected. My Lord Melvin, our Lord Secretary, is declared His Majesty's High-Commissioner for the ensuing Session of Parliament, and in that Character came up the High-street, with his Coach and six Horses, Servants, Liveries, and other Equipage, in very good Order, the King's Guards following him; after which came the Duke of Hamilton, and all the Lords of the Privy-Council, and other Persons of Quality, with a numerous Train of Coaches attending him; after which Ceremony the

Council sate. It is the hopes, as well as the wishes, of all people here, That the issue of this Session of Parliament will prove happy and successful towards the Settlement of the Nation, both in Church and State. And amongst other things, it is generally talked, That the Church-Government will be settled by it, as shall be found most agreeable to the Genius and Inclination of the Kingdom. And that the Commissaries and Sheriffs shall be call'd for, to examine and enquire into the Abuses committed by the Soldiers, that the Parliament may raise Money to discharge their Debts; which things will give great satisfaction to this Country, besides the redressing of the Grievances, which is confidently reported, and no less believed, will be also part of the business of the ensuing Session of Parliament.

We have four new Earls added to the number of Nobility of that Dignity we had before; being just now created; namely, my Lord Melvin is made Earl of Rith;¹ Lieutenant-General Douglas is made Earl of Dundee; Sir James Dalrymple of Stairs, Lord President of the Sessions, is made Earl of Hare; and Major General Mackay is made Earl of the same Title his Father had before as a Gentleman.²

We have just now received Advice of the safe arrival of the Danish Horse and Foot (that set Sail from Greenock last week) at Donnoghodee and Carrickfergus in Ireland; as also of the safe arrival and landing of the Danish Forces that embarqu'd from England for that Kingdom; and that Collonel Woseley had, according to his promise given another visit to the Irish at Cavan; in which Action he has beat them out of the Town, with the slaughter of about 70 or 80 Men, and burnt the remaining Houses, and other things that were nearest the Fort, while the Garison there, under the Command of Collonel Wauchop, durst not stir abroad, or come to their assistance; and it's believed they will desert it.

¹ Earl of Melville and Lord Raith.

² Sir James Dalrymple was made Viscount Stair. Lieutenant-General Douglas and Major-General Mackay did not receive peerages.

Number 96.

From Saturday March 22. to Tuesday March 25.

A Proclamation

For Adjourning the Parliament to the 27th of March.

At Edinburgh, March 15. 1690.

(The Proclamation continues the adjournment of Parliament to March 27. See Crawford No. 2869.)

Edinb. March 18. My Lord Melvin being declared His Majesty's High-Commissioner for the ensuing Session of Parliament, all the Senators of the College of Justice, the Magistrates and Town-Council of this City, together with the Committee of the Clergy, and many other Persons, have been to wait on his Grace, and to congratulate him.

To Morrow there Marches another Regiment of Danish Horse for the West, in order to be Transported for Ireland.

From Glasgow we have advice, that an English Frigate has taken a small Vessel at the Mouth of Dublin-Bay, that was carrying several persons from the North West parts, to King James, who are all secured and carried to Bellfast; besides several Letters and Papers are found, that may give some light into the secret designs of the Highland Rebels. The Ship belong'd to one Bell of Glasgow, and went away from thence about Twelve days ago, pretending to be bound for Bristol, but really intending for Dublin, having about Thirty five persons on Board her, amongst whom its said, that the Lord Ballantine¹ is one; they say also, that there was found in the said Vessel, about 8000 l. in Money, that had been gathered amongst the disaffected Party here.

From the North we have advice this day, That Collonel Buchan being return'd for Ireland about Three Weeks ago, to solicit for, and endeavour the obtaining of some recruits of Men, Money, Arms and Provisions for the

¹ Bellenden.

Highland Rebels in those parts; they are very much discontented at his being gone away, and staying so long, without entertaining them with any hopes or assurances of being relieved of their necessities from Ireland, which they begin now to despair of. Several of the Highland Clans refuse to joyn with the Rebels, and particularly Sir Donald M'Donald of Sclate, who makes a considerable figure in that Country.

There were some Officers lately come over to recruit their Companies in Holland, that were taken about five Miles from Perth, and are to be brought Prisoners to this Town, for having drank King James's Health, and express their wishes, that Prosperity may attend his Arms. The Lord Auchintout,¹ formerly a Lord of the Sessions, is likewise seized, for Travelling up and down the Country with a Bond of Association, to get subscriptions to it for King James's Service, and for harbouring of some that had been amongst the Rebels.

On Saturday last one Mosman a Stationer was committed to Prison in the Tolbooth, for Printing and Publishing a Pamphlet, containing some reflections on the Government. My Lord President Staires has publish'd an Apology for himself, wherein he has fully vindicated himself from those misrepresentations made of his Lordship, in the late Pamphlet, intituled, *The Vindication of the Scotch Adress*.

The Patents for the four new Earls we are told, are a drawing up.

Number 97.

From Tuesday March 25. to Saturday March 29.

Edinburgh, March 20. 1690.

This day being appointed by my Lord High Commissioner, and the other Lords of His Majesties most Honourable Privy-Council, for a General Fast to be observed in the South-parts of this Kingdom, both in Churches and

¹ Alexander Gordon of Auchintoul.

Meeting-houses, and to implore God Almighty's Blessing on the Proceedings of the ensuing Session of Parliament, it was most Solemnly and Religiously kept in all Places. The Lord High-Commissioner was attended to the High-Church to hear Sermon, with a Train of all the Nobilities and Gentries Coaches in Town, and in his return from thence, was accompani'd in the same manner to his Lodgings in the Royal Palace of Holyrood-house.

The Ship, with the Convoy of a Man of War, is expected here daily from London, having the Lord High-Commissioner's Goods and Furniture on Board; wherewith his Apartment in the Kings Palace of Holyrood-house, is to be furnish'd during the Session of Parliament.

The People here are generally well pleas'd with the Kings Nomination of our present Lord High-Commissioner, and it is hoped that there will be a no less general Disposition in the Parliament, to Settle the Government, so as that his Majesty may be well served, and the Country made happy.

Yesterday one Mr. Hume was call'd before the Committee of Council, and examin'd for having given to be Printed, and afterward dispersing the *Vindication of the Address*, made mention of in my former to you; and for which the Printer was Imprison'd in the Tolbooth; his Answer was, That he was not bound to accuse himself; that he had lived too long in England, not to know what it was to be a Free-born Subject; however he did not deny, but own'd to the Committee of Council, that he had given the said Pamphlet to be Printed; for which, and some indiscretions he fell into then, he was committed close Prisoner.

March 22. By an Express come from Greenock in the West, we have the following Account, That the Duke of Schonberg hath sent over several Prisoners that were taken in the small Vessel bound for Dublin, mentioned in my former Advice; and amongst others, Provost Bell of Glasgow's two Sons, and one Forrester, a Clergy-man, one Dumbar, that was Gunner in the Castle of Edinburgh, when it held out against His Majesties Forces last Summer;

all these Persons, and several others having been concern'd in the Plot that was discovered last Summer against the Government, were taken, and committed to Prison; but upon the Promises and Assurances they gave the Privy Council then, that they would never engage in any thing against the Government, they were set at Liberty. Yesterday they came to Falkirk, being guarded by a Troop of the Earl of Eglington's Regiment of Horse, where the Council has ordered the Lord Bellhaven's Troop to receive, and conduct them to Town, which is about 15 Miles distant from thence; and when they arrive here, it is not doubted, but they will make considerable Discoveries of the Designs of the Enemies of this Government.

We have an Account from the Highlanders in the Isle of Mull and Lochaber, that they begin to despair of any Relief or Succors from Ireland; and if Collonel Buchan, who some Month ago came over from thence, had not encouraged them with the hopes of a plentiful Supply of all manner of Provisions from France, it had been impossible for their Heads and Leaders to have kept them together. It is also reported, That Sir Ewen Cameron of Locheale, is meditating a Separation from them, and will carry off his Men with him, and make his Peace by the Mediation of some Friends, if speedy and powerful Succors do not come to them from Ireland, for their Assistance in general.

Since my former, another Regiment of the Danish Horse march'd through this Town, in order to their going for Ireland.

The Countess-Dowager of Arrol, being ordered by the Council to be sent Prisoner to the Castle of Dumbarton; upon her further Application, the Matter was again taken into consideration, and upon a full Debate thereof in Council, that Resolution is changed, and she is to be sent Prisoner into the Castle of Edinburgh only. The Earl of Bellcarras is set at Liberty, and is gone to live at his House at Bellcarras in Fife, having given in Bail of 1500 l. to appear when call'd. The Earl of Buchan is one of those, who is made Prisoner in the North, together with the Lords Olyphant and Auchintout, all three Roman Catholics.

Our Parliament is to meet on Thursday next, without any further Adjournment.

The Earls of Southerland and Forfar, are expected here this Night from Court.

Great care is taken to make several Store-houses and Magazines of Ammunition, and Provisions for the Army.

This day Mr. Hume having petitioned the Council for his Enlargement, representing his being Ignorant of the Customs and Laws here, having lived for most part of his time in England, is ordered to be set at Liberty, upon Bail to answer when called.

We have Letters from Ireland that assure us, That the Fort of Cavan is taken by Storm, by the Inniskilling-men, who have killed many of the Irish, and made some Prisoners; but we expect to have a further Account of this, before we give an entire Credit to it.

Number 98.

From Saturday March 29. to Saturday April 5.

His Majesty's Gracious Letter to the Privy-Council of Scotland, for Adjourning the Parliament.

William R.

Right Trusty and Right Entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor, Right Trusty and Entirely-beloved Cousin and Councillor, right Trusty and right Well-beloved Cousins and Councillors, Right Trusty and Well-beloved Cousins and Counsellors, Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellors, and Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellors, We Greet you well. The earnest desire We have of bringing all the Counsels and Deliberations of our Parliament to a happy Close, and with as general Satisfaction as is possible, moves Us upon some very serious Considerations, to stop their Proceedings for a very short time, until some Matters before them be so prepared, and some Interests so adjusted, as their Unanimity thereafter may encourage

all good Men, and disappoint those, who being as well Enemies to Our Parliament as to Us, place much of their vain Hopes upon apparent Divisions amongst them. If Our Affairs here had allowed Our Presence with them, as We once designed, We should have judged this worthy of Our immediate Endeavours; but, in Our Absence, We have recommended to the Lord Melvill, Our Commissioner, (in whose Fidelity to Us, unstained Affection to Religion, and to the National Interest, Our Parliament, as well as We, may justly confide) to take such Methods for removing these Evils, with their Causes, as may best conduce to prepare Matters for their Consideration, and bring Our good Subjects to that Concord and Unity in Our Service, as shall make, We hope, that Meeting to be called, The happy and healing Parliament. We therefore Require you forthwith to Adjourn the Meeting of Our Parliament from the 27th day of March Instant, to the 15th day of April thereafter, and to issue forth a Proclamation in Our Names, Continuing and Adjourning Our Parliament to the said day, and Requiring all the Members thereof, to be present then in the usual Manner, at the accustomed Place, and under the Certifications appointed by Our Laws. For doing whereof, this shall be to Our Commissioner, and to you, a sufficient Warrant. And so We bid you heartily Farewell.

Given at Our Court at Kensington, the 20th day of March, 1689/90. and of Our Reign, the First year.

A Proclamation

For Adjourning the Parliament from the 27th day of March, to the 15th day of April next.

At Edinburgh, March 25. 1690.

(The Proclamation continues the adjournment of Parliament to April 15 in accordance with the King's letter. See Crawford No. 2872.)

Edinburgh, March 25. It is now a thing certain and

determin'd, That Coll. Hill has received a Commission from His Majesty, to be Governour of Innerlochy in Lochaber, which puts us in hopes that the Rebellious Highlanders in those parts, will be soon reduced to Civility and Obedience to His Majesty's Government, he being a Gentleman well acquainted with all the methods and ways, by which that Country may be brought to live in as great Order and Regularity, as they did, when he was Governor in the same place for the English several years ago ; which was so successfully brought about, by having a Garison of 800 Men at Innerlochy ; that during those years he stay'd amongst them, there was no Thieving, Robbing, or any violence practised by them ; but they behaved themselves with no less Civility and dutiful Regularity, than the most civiliz'd part of the whole Kingdom did. He is at present to be made Governor of Dunstaffage, until Lochaber is reduced, and some Fortifications made at Innerlochy for the Security of the Garison that is to be planted there.

The Countess-Dowager of Arrol is at Liberty upon Parol of Honour, to go any where within ten Miles of Edinburgh. The Lord of Balantine was not in the Ship that was taken near the Bay of Dublin, as was at first reported ; but those that were taken on Board her, are expected here to morrow, and to be examined before the Council.

By reason of some former disputes, concerning the subscribing of Orders and Warrants of Council, this day it was Voted in Council, "That the President of the Council his Subscription of all Orders and Warrants, was sufficient to subscribe for the whole." And the Duke of Hamilton being appointed President of the Council, and first Commissioner of the Great Seal by Their Majesties, He is to Subscribe. After which, there was an Order made in relation to the Roll of business, to come before the Council, "That all Business should come in as they were inroll'd, without preference, or respect of Persons.

Number 99.

From Saturday April 5. to Tuesday April 8.

Edinburgh, March 29. 1690.

The Privy-Council having ordered the Countess Dowager of Arroll to be set at Liberty upon Paroll of Honour, to live, and behave her self peaceably under the present Government, either in Edinburgh, or within Ten Miles of it; she has refused to give her Paroll for that effect, whereupon she is ordered to keep within her Lodgings under a Guard, until further consideration of that affair.

Yesternight arrived here Captain Dumber, and the Three Bells, and others that were taken Prisoners as they were going into Dublin-Bay; and this day they were brought and examined before a Committee of Council appointed for that purpose.

By Letters from Inverness we are informed, that a considerable number of the Highlanders had made a descent into Strathglass, and fallen upon the Garison that is kept at Erkless, by about an Hundred Men of the Laird of Grant's Regiment, and some Dragoons; upon intelligence whereof, Sir Thomas Levinston, Commander of the Forces at Inverness, sent a detatch'd Party of Foot and Dragoons to that Country, who having forced a Pass that the Rebels had possessed themselves of, pursued them, kill'd some, and took others Prisoners, and carried away some Cattel to Inverness.

It is very confidently reported here, that Sir Ewen Cameron, Laird of Locheale, is treating an accommodation for himself and followers, and that he will abandon the Party of the Rebels; not only come in and submit to the Government, but will use his utmost endeavours to reduce the rest of the Highlanders, who as yet continue in Rebellion: And some are of opinion, that he is privately in Town, to see the conclusion of the Affair.

Lieutenant-General Douglas, having got the Command of an English-Regiment in Ireland, is making what haste

he can to go thither ; and it is believed he will part hence to morrow, a Troop of the Earl of Eglintown's Regiment being commanded to wait upon him to Port-Patrick, where he is to embarque.

Lieutenant-Collonel Fullerton went this Week to Dumbarton, by order of Major-General Mackay, to take a review of the Lord Kenmures Regiment, and to make report of what Officers are qualified for His Majesty's Service, and who not, that others may be put in their places, being that Regiment is one of those that are designed for Ireland. All the Companies are to be fill'd up, and three new ones are to be added to them.

Collonel Hill is come to Town from Ireland, and is to have the Command of the Garison at Dunstaffage, until Lochaber is reduced.

From Lisbourn, in Ireland, we have advice of the 23d last, where, amongst other things, we have the following Account of what past at the Tryal of Collonel Gustavus Hamilton, in a Letter from one of the Officers.

' Collonel Gustavus Hamilton, a Gentleman who has
' been eminently serviceable to Their Majesties at Innis-
' killing, the visible Instrument of keeping the People there
' together, and performing Actions the last year, beyond
' what ever we read of to be performed by such a number
' of Men, in their circumstances, and under such dis-
' couragements as they had, being ill-provided of all
' necessaries for War, and having a powerful well-provided
' Army against them, who never could stand before the
' brave Inniskilling-Men, wherever they met them ; yet
' this Gentleman, Collonel Hamilton, their Governour, was
' sent for hither in the beginning of January last, soon after
' Lieutenant-General Mackarty had made his escape from
' Inniskilling, that he (being Governour of the Town)
' might be brought to a Tryal for his escape ; He being
' come, urged often for a Tryal, but was delayed above
' Two Months, partly for want of Field-Officers, who were
' the only persons could Try him, they being Commanded
' to their Posts, upon the Alarms we had from Cavan and
' Dundalk ; but his Tryal came on upon Wednesday the

‘ 5th Instant, which I will give here a brief account of, and
 ‘ was in this manner : The Court being sat, Major-General
 ‘ Lanier, President ; The Judge Advocate, Sir John Top-
 ‘ ham, layed the Charge against him, which having fully
 ‘ done, the Court demanded of the Collonel, what he had
 ‘ to offer for himself ? Upon this the Collonel produced a
 ‘ Letter from his Superiour Officer, wherein he Commanded
 ‘ him to take Montcashell’s Paroll for his behaviour.
 ‘ Upon which the Court said, he need say no more, for the
 ‘ Letter he produced spoke enough to show his Innocency ;
 ‘ and found that Lieutenant-General Mackarty was upon
 ‘ his Honour, and Collonel Hamilton to have no blame for
 ‘ his escape, either wilfull or negligent. The President
 ‘ acquainted the Duke of Schonberg therewith, who sent for
 ‘ Collonel Hamilton, and told him, He was sorry for what
 ‘ trouble was given him ; That they never conceived the
 ‘ least suspicion of him as to be accessary ; but what was
 ‘ done, was to satisfy others of his Innocency : And so
 ‘ instead of a Rebuke, Complemented him, and gave him his
 ‘ own time to go to his Government, and Regiment ; and
 ‘ accordingly the second day after, he went to his Regiment,
 ‘ who lye now at Belturbat ; and it’s they that have been
 ‘ in all the Actions of Cavan.

Number 100.

From Tuesday April 8. to Saturday April 19.

Edinburgh, April 3. 1690.

Tho the Adjournment of our Parliament, did at first
 somewhat Surprise a great many People here ; yet now
 they seem pritty well satisfi’d, and the rather, because
 they have certain assurance that the Parliament will
 meet at the time it was last Adjourn’d to ; and that they
 have reason to believe that all Matters will be accommo-
 dated that may tend to the Settlement of the Nation, as
 to what regards both the Church and State : It being
 credibly reported, That his Grace my Lord Commissioner,

has full Instructions from His Majesty to Redress all Grievances, and to Settle the Church-Government according to the Inclination of the People, whereof the Parliament is to Judg when they meet.

There are three small Frigats now, that Cruise on our Western-Seas, to intercept any Correspondence that the Highland Rebels may have with those in Ireland, as also to hinder all Supplies coming to them from France. The Commanders of those Frigats are to follow such Directions, as shall from time to time, be sent them from Collonel Hill, who is now here. The Council having resolved to give him the Command of a 1000 Men, in Detachments out of the standing Forces, to make an Expedition into Lochaber. Major Somerwell is ordered to March with a Detachment of 250 Men towards Dundee ; the Party that Quartered there last Winter, being Commanded towards the Highland-Frontiers.

We are in Expectation of the Arrival of several Prisoners from the North ; and particularly, of the Lord Olyphant, and Auchintout, and others, who were setting up an Association against the Government, there being a Detachment of the Lord Cardross's Regiment of Dragoons ordered to guard them hither.

April 8. Yesterday the Council met, and amongst other Matters, ordered a Warrant to be granted to the Earl of Argyle, to put a Garison of 100 Men, under the Command of one Captain, two Lieutenants, and one Ensign, into the Castle of Dunstafnage, which is a strong and considerable Place in the West, either for landing of Men, or hindring the Enemies Vessels from cruising betwixt Ireland, and the Highlands. His Lorship is also Authorized to fit out, and Equip a new Ship, she lying near Glasgow, to cruise upon those Seas ; and upon all occasions, to Command all the small Vessels upon that Coast, for Their Majesties Service ; all the Charges whereof, are to be defray'd out of the Treasury.

This day the Council being likewise met, the Complaint that was formerly made against the late Provost of Glasgow for Mismanaging the Publick Revenue of the

Town, was again renew'd, it was ordered, That he should find sufficient Bail to answer according to Law, or be taken into Custody.

April 12. By Letters yesterday from Kircubright we have Advice, That a French Ship of considerable Burden, having on Board, Arms, Ammunition, and Furniture for Men and Horse, bound for Ireland, was separated from the rest of the French Fleet by bad Weather, and forced to put into that Harbour, and that the Ship, Men, and all things in her, are seized.

On Monday Lieutenant General Douglas embarked at Port-Patrick in Galloway, for Ireland, and having a prosperous Gale, landed in that Kingdom in five hours, and then he took Post to wait on the Duke of Schonberg.

On Monday last there was an unsubscribed Letter sent by a pretended Friend, as the Letter did insinuate to the Lady Dun,¹ advising her as a Person that the Writer wish'd well to, to remove her self with all her Goods of Value, out of her House of Dun where she lives, to some other remote Place, because all that Country, viz. Angus should be in danger of being shortly destroy'd and plunder'd. The Interpretation that is conjecturally made of it, is, that the Highlanders may have an Intention to make a descent into that Country, and endeavour to Plunder and Destroy it all they can. The Lady sent the Letter to her Husband here in Town, who having communicated it to some of the Privy-Council; he is ordered to Garison his said House of Dun, it being of considerable Strength, and capable of defending itself against all the Attacks the Rebels are able to make upon it.

The Council having met yesterday there was a Complaint preferr'd by the Company of Brewers against the Taxers, and Collectors of the Excise, for imposing too much duty upon Beer and Ale, and for Distraining, and quartering for not Payment thereof at the precise time; whereupon the Council has ordered that there should be no more quartering until the matter be taken into further consideration.

¹ Jean, wife of David Erskine of Dun.

Last Night Duke Hamilton came to Town. The Members of Parliament are gathering together from all Parts, against the Meeting thereof, which is to be on Tuesday next.

Major-General Mackay has this day ordered all the Officers of the Army, and in the Garisons in the North, to repair to their respective Commands immediately.

Our Letters from the North, contain nothing of moment, but that the Highlanders are gathering together, as if they design'd to make some Inroad on the Lowlands, whereupon orders are sent to all the Frontier-places, to have detached Parties in readiness in all convenient Posts, to hinder their coming down, until our Army is in a readiness to March against them. Upon Information given that there are many Strangers and Disaffected People repairing hither to this Town, The Magistrates have issued forth a Proclamation, requiring all the Inhabitants that keep Lodgers, to give a List of their Names every Night to the Captain of the Town-guards. It is also ordered, that some of the Troops of the King's Regiment of Horse-Guards, be Quartered in the Suburbs thereof, and in the next adjacent Places to it, to be ready on all occasions, during the Sitting of the Parliament.

Number 101.

A

CONTINUATION of the PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Parliament in Scotland,

And of other AFFAIRS Relating to that KINGDOM.

From Saturday April 19. to Tuesday April 22.

Edinburgh, April 15. 1690.

This day our Parliament here met, being the day to which it was last Adjourn'd : His Grace my Lord Commissioner came up about 11 a Clock from the Royal Palace at Holyrood-house to the Parliament-house, with a numerous Train of Coaches and six Horses, with a great many of the Nobility and Gentry, all in a very splendid Equipage : His Grace was attended by a Squadron of His Majesties Troops of Life-guards, very well mounted and equipp'd, so that for any thing that could be perceiv'd, the whole Ceremony, for Number, Train and Gallantry, was inferior to none that has been seen here of a long time. They sat from Eleven a Clock in the Forenoon, till near Five in the Afternoon. Prayers were said by Mr. Blair. Then the Rolls of Parliament were read, and the Members took the Oaths of Allegiance and Fidelity ; after which the Commission was read twice, and His Grace made a Speech ; which since it is to be in Print to morrow, shall be sent you by the next.

The Dukes of Hamilton and Queensberry, the Marquess of Athol, Earls of Lithgow, Southesk, Callander, Broadal-

bin, Viscount Tarbot, Lord Duffas, and several other Noblemen and Gentlemen, took the Oath this day. The Parliament has not entred upon any Business, but spent most of their time this day, in hearing the Debates about some controverted Elections; and especially, that betwixt the Lord Staires and Muire of Rowallan, both elected for the Shire of Ayre, in the place of the Laird of Blair, who dy'd Prisoner amongst the Rebels some Months ago in the Isle of Mull. Another betwixt the Lord Philiphaugh, one of the Lords of the Session, and Sir Francis Scot of Thirstain,¹ both elected in a Shire in the South, in the room of Mr. Pringle of Torwoodly, who dy'd lately. And a third about Sir Patrick Murray, chosen for the Burgh of Strancawer² in the West, in the place of Sir John Dalrymple, now His Majesties Advocate, who was then commissioned from the said Burgh, but now cannot serve in that Capacity, being one of the Officers of State. The two former Elections took up some time; but that of the last, took up much more, in regard that the said Sir Patrick Murray was no Burgess, actual Trader, or Residenter within the said Burrough, as is required by some of the Laws, and therefore it was alledged, He could not Represent the said Town. None of these Elections was determin'd this day; but the further Debate, and final Decision, was put off till the 22d Instant, to which the Parliament is also Adjourn'd.

The Lord Commissioner invited the Nobility, and Treated them very splendidly at Dinner in the Royal Palace, where His Grace is lodg'd. The Lord President did the same to the Barons and Burgesses in the same place. His Grace return'd from the Parliament-house to Holyrood-house, in the same Ceremony and State that he went.

On Sunday last arrived at Leith, Their Majesties Frigate (of Forty eight Guns) that came as a Convoy from London to some Merchant Ships that had on board my Lord Commissioner's Goods and Furniture, as also some Artillery, Ammunition, and Military Provisions, and Money to pay the Forces that are in English Pay here. They stay'd several days in Yarmouth-Road; and coming out from

¹ Thirlestane.

² Stranraer.

thence last Week, they had notice given them from some Merchantmen, that there were six or seven Dunkirk Privateers waiting for them: In their Voyage, they discovered some Sails at a distance, which the Commander of the Frigat apprehending to be those Pirates, made ready to fight them, but they proved to be Friends.

Yesterday the Earl of Leven's Regiment was drawn out, and Exercised on the Sands of Leith, before His Grace my Lord Commissioner; they are all very brave Men, and Exercise very well, they are well Cloathed, and well Arm'd; after which performance, his Lordship entertain'd the Lord Commissioner, and several of the Nobility and Gentry, at a very splendid Dinner at the Sun in Leith.

The Highlanders begin to be troublesome to their Neighbours in the Lowlands, and have made an Excursion upon the Lands of the Lord Forbes, and carried away some Cattel.

By Letters from Lisburn of the 14th Instant, we have an account, That the last Regiment of Danish Horse that embarked from hence, are safely arrived and landed there. That Lieutenant-General Douglas landed at Donaghadee, and went immediately to wait on the General. That a Party of the English Forces at Ardmagh consisting of about 100 Horse, and near double the number of Foot, had march'd to Castle Blany, where the Irish have a Garison, and discharg'd several shot upon the Enemy within the old Castle, but yet could not provoke them to come out of their hold, and look them in the Face. Afterwards they marched towards Ardee, and brought out of the Enemies Quarters a considerable number of Cows and Sheep, and some Horses, which they carried with them back to Ardmagh, without any stop or hindrance from the Enemy, And that the brave Inniskilling-men have lately surprised the Castle of Killishandra, within 7 miles of Cavan, where the Irish had a Garison of 300 Men.

Number 102.

From Tuesday April 22. to Saturday April 26.

Edinburgh, April 17. 1690.

According to my Promise, and the Assurances I gave you in my last, I send you His Grace my Lord Commissioner's Speech, spoken on Tuesday last at the opening of this Session of Parliament: It is but just now come from the Press here; and I doubt not but it will be no less agreeably entertain'd there, than it was by all those that have heard and seen it here.

The Speech of His Grace the Earl of Melvil, His Majesties High-Commissioner, to the Parliament of Scotland, on the 15th of April, 1690.

(The speech is printed in A.P.S. ix. App. 38.)

April 19. Our Letters from the North inform us of the March of our Forces towards the Frontiers of the Highlands. Coll. Ramsay's Regiment that quarter'd at Aberdeen, and other Troops that lay in the Neighbourhood of that Town, are ordered to march towards the Highlands; and the Earl of Angus's Regiment, that quartered last Winter in the Merns, marches for Aberdeen. There is a Detachment of 900 Men, commanded by Major Ferguson, and quartered at Glasgow, that expects Orders shortly to march also. Coll. Hill's Detachment is ready to march towards Athol, and from thence to Innerlochy.

A small Ship, freighted with Victual, and carrying some Soldiers belonging to the Earl of Angus's Regiment, was, in her Voyage from the North to Leith, pursued by a French Privateer: but the Victualler thought it the safest course to keep close to the Shoar, knowing that the Privateer durst not approach her: But the Privateer mann'd out his Long-Boat to board her; which when it came near the Victualler, the Soldiers that were on board her appearing upon the Deck, made such a Discharge of

Small-shot upon the French, that they were glad to run for it; and the Scotch Vessel getting clear of the French one, came safe to Leith-Harbour.

There is great quantity of Powder and Ammunition that passes daily through this City, for the several Garisons of the Kingdom.

By Letters from Carrickfergus, we are inform'd, That Sir Cloudsley Shouell had been at Dublin Bay; and not finding it safe to pass the Bar in his great Ship, went on board one of the Yachts; and taking two or three Pinnaces with him, he entred the Harbour, where lay one of the Scotch Frigats that was taken by the French Men of War that carried the Supplies of Men and Ammunition to Mull last year, of about two hundred Tuns burden, and twenty-two Guns, loaded with Hides, Tallow, and other Commodities of the Countrey, bound for France, and commanded by one Captain Bennet, who intended to sail the next morning. The Fight was maintained betwixt the Yacht and the said Frigat for near an hour, until that Bennet lost twenty of his Men, and He himself made his escape, shifting for himself, and some Men that followed him, leaving the Frigat as a Prize to Sir Cloudsley Shouell, which he carried away with him, and sent to Belfast.

Two days ago there happened a Fire in the High-street, that consumed two or three Houses; but it was soon quenched, and hindred from doing much mischief: Dr. Burnet's House, and the next adjacent to it, are much damnified. And this night there happened another Fire at the Abby-Hill, which consumed some Barns and Malt-houses; but it proceeded no further.

Number 103.

From Saturday April 26. to Tuesday April 29.

Edinburgh, April 22. 1690.

This day the Parliament met, and there being Two Letters produced from His Majesty, they were both read;

one of them was to nominate and appoint the Master of Burleigh, who is one of the Commissioners of the Registry-Office, to represent the Lord Register, as being an Officer of State, during this Session of Parliament, and the other to nominate the Lord Redy,¹ my Lord-Commissioner's eldest Son, to be Treasurer Deputy, and consequently an Officer of State during this Session of Parliament, and to Sit and Vote in the House as such ; but a debate arising thereupon, the further discussion of it was put off till the next Meeting.

Then the Earl of Crawford made a Speech to the House, in which his Lordship very honestly and plainly laid before the Members, the great work that they were about, the dangerous consequences, and fatal inconveniences of divisions, heats and delays, and exhorted them to apply themselves to the dispatching of the important Affairs for which they were assembled there.

The Lord Nairn, (the Marquis of Athol's Son, who Married the Heiress of Nairn) presented his Patent, with the entail of that Estate and Title from his Lady's Father, under the King's Broad-Seal, to him, which being read, and some debate arising thereupon, it was Voted that his Lordship should be received as a Peer, have his Seat and Vote as a Member of Parliament.

The Rolls being called, the Earls of Carnwath, Belcares and Kincardin, took the Oaths of Allegiance, and of Parliament as Peers, as did also several other Members of Parliament ; and amongst the new Members, the Laird of Glenagies,² Commissioner for the Shire of Perth, Mr. Hugh Wallace for the Borough of Kintore, and Mr. Archibald Sinclair for the Borough of Week,³ took the usual Oaths.

Then the Parliament took into consideration, and proceeded upon the Bills that were past in the last Session of Parliament, and had not the Royal Assent given them ; they were all severally read ; but that which was more particularly insisted upon, was the Act about the King's

¹ Raith.

³ Wick.

² John Haldane of Gleneagles.

Supremacy ; and it being debated, Whether it should stand as an Act of the last Session of Parliament, and be only touched in this ; or if it should be Voted again in this Session ? after some time spent upon it, it was Voted, That it should be wholly referred to His Majesty, to give His Royal assent for abolishing of it, as His Majesty should think fit.

Then they proceeded upon the Rescissory Act, Abolishing Presbytery, which was made presently after King Charles II's Restoration, and they are preparing an Act to rescind that Act, and then proceed to establish the Church-Government.

Then the Lord Commissioner desired the Lord President to adjourn the Parliament till Fryday next, which accordingly was done.

By the last Letters from Inverness, we are advised that Sir Thomas Livingston, Governour thereof, having had notice that a considerable Body of the Highland Rebels were gathered together at Mr. Mackintoshe's House at Aberarder in Strathern,¹ about 15 Miles distance from Inverness, with a design as was credibly reported, to surprise and possess themselves of that House, which is a strong place, and well Moted round about ; and in case they failed in their attempt on that place, then they were resolved to Ravage and Plunder all the Country round about ; whereupon he sent a Detachment of a 1000 Foot, four Troops of Horse, and as many Dragoons, with some Field-pieces, to attacque them wherever they could find them. When those Letters came, the Governour had received advice, that they had March'd and got within six Miles of the Rebels ; so that by the next Post, we expect an account of some Action betwixt them.

We have Letters from Aberdeen that give account that several Parties of the Highlanders were come within 16 Miles of that Town, to the number of 4 or 500 Men ; but were necessitated to retire again without any booty.

The Case of the Gentlemen that were taken and secured in February last, for Drinking the late King's Health, was

¹ Strathnairn.

heard before the Council, and Witnesses being examined, full proof was made against them, that they had drank the late King's Health, and endeavoured to force others to do the same ; adding withal, That they hoped K. James would soon come over out of Ireland, and come amongst them, calling the *Ld. Rollo* (a very honest and loyal person) abusive Names, for his adhering to the present Government. This being the *Libel* or *Indictment* that was given in against them, to which they made answer by denying all, except their drinking of the late King's Health, without adding late ; And it was argued in their defence, by *Sir David Thoars* their Advocate, That their drinking of that Health might be the effect of their too plentiful Cups ; besides, that there was no Law or Act of Parliament against their drinking of that Health. To which it was replied by His Majesty's Advocate, That there being an Act of the Convention prohibiting any of Their Majesties Subjects to assist or own the late K. James as King, the drinking of His Health did import Mens Intentions, if they had the opportunity of assisting and Acting for him. Adding withal, That he wondred much to see a Lawyer, who seemed to own the present Government, by sheltering himself under its Protection, and reaping the fruits of its Goodness and Clemency, by his Profession and Practice, should take the liberty, to talk at such a rate, in defence of such a Misdemeanour, at the Council-Board, which might encourage others to proceed to the like if not more heinous Offences ; and hoped His Majesty's High-Commissioner, and the Lords of the Council, would take notice of his expressions. Whereupon the Council appointed a Committee of their number to examine and consider the matter ; who ordered those Gentlemen to be committed to Prison, and gave a Reprimand to *Sir David Thoars*, their Advocate, who was also sent to Prison for his misbehaviour, there to continue during pleasure. But the Council being met yesterday, the said *Sir David Thoars*, upon his humble Petition and Submission to my Lord Commissioner and the Lords of the Council, begging pardon for what he had said in defence of those Gentlemen, in

whose Indictment he acknowledged there was something more Criminal than at first he apprehended, was set at liberty. And as for those Gentlemen, some of them being Officers in Holland, who came over last Winter for Recruits, His Majesty is to be address'd to, to know His pleasure, whether they have their Trial here, or be sent into Holland, there to be try'd by a Council of War.

The Privy Council upon an Address made by Commissary Fielding, has order'd Provisions to be made for 3000 Horse, which are expected at Kirkubright from England, whence they are to embarque for Ireland.

Number 104.

From Tuesday April 29. to Saturday May 3.

Edinburgh, April 25. 1690.

The House was strictly purged of all except Members, after Prayers and Reading of the Roll.

The Earl of Lothian produced his Patent; and the E. of Argyle protested if any other Peer had any other thing to object, to give it in against the next Sederunt.

A Commission produced for Sterlingshire, naming Graham of Hucklivy,¹ Commissioner for the Parliament; and several Protestations by the Laird of Polmeaths² and others, against the formality of the Election; That the Order was from the Earl of Callender, Sheriff, and not from the Parliament; that the meeting for the Elections was not duely intimate at the Kirk doors: It was put to a Vote, To Approve or Remit to the Committee of Elections? and carried, Remit. E. Strathmore, and Lord Hoyne³ took the Oath of Allegiance.

Patrick Murray produced his Burgess Ticket of Stranrawer, and his Commission, took the Oath, and was received.

¹ James Graham of Bucklyvie.

² John Murray of Polmaise.

³ Patrick Ogilvy of Boyne.

A Debate arose anent Committees for Elections, Whether the Committee named in the Convention of Estates should continue, or a new one chosen? carried, Continue. The draught formerly given in anent Freedom of Speech mentioned again; but waved, and not read.

The Petition and Address by the Presbyterian Ministers to settle Church Government, read twice. It was moved, that a Committee should be chosen, which occasioned the former debate, appointing the Lords of Articles.

Next, the last days debate came in anent the Act Rescissory of the Act of Supremacy, 1669. and after a long debate, the Commissioner desired the Parliament would put it to a Vote, If it were their design to touch it in Parliament, or not? Thereafter they came to state two Votes, viz. Whether it should be presently touched, or not? or whether or not, That the Acts that were Voted the last Sessions, ought to be Voted over again? But upon a motion of George Stirling, That the Act might be carried up to the Commissioner before he touched it with the Scepter, and if any Member had any objection against it, that they might repon it; which being accordingly carried up to the Commissioner, and no objection against it; And the other Act rescinding the Act in *Anno* 1662. and Reponing the Presbyterian Ministers that were then put out of their Charges: Both these Acts were touched.

The Next Debate was anent appointing Committees; D. Hamilton was of opinion, that there should be none; but all business should be determined and brought in in free Parliament.

Cunningham of Craigeus¹ brought in a Draught for settling the Presbyterian Government, which was read; After which the Parliament was adjourned till Tuesday next.

April 26. We have an account from Inverness, That a Body of three Regiments of Foot, and Sir Thomas Livingston's Regiment of Dragoons, which were all that lay in and about that Town, has taken the Field, with a design to attacque the Rebels wherever they find them. Coll.

¹ Craigends.

Ramsay, and the Lord Angus's Regiments, we are told, are ordered to March towards Inverness, to joyn Sir Thomas Livingston's Forces.

The Town of Montross has Petition'd the Council for a Battalion of the Lord Angus's Regiment to return thither again, to be a Guard to them against the Incursions of the Highlanders, which they are apprehensive of by reason of their nearness to them, the Town being within Ten Miles of the Highlands ; whereupon the Council has thought fit to order, That Three Hundred of the said Regiment should march back from Aberdeen to Montross ; and the Lieutenant of that Regiment is likewise ordered to see them March.

Yesterday the Privy Council issued forth a Warrant for carrying the Officers formerly mentioned, who were seized near St. Johnston for Drinking King James's Health, Prisoners to the Bass.

Our Letters from Perth advise us, That a young Man being sent by some Gentlemen of that Country to the Hills, to bring them an account of the posture of the Rebels, and what he could hear or learn amongst them, says, That he met with above Forty of the Clan of Mackgrigores in a Body, whom the Laird of Locheale would not permit to joyn with his Men, suspecting their fidelity ; and that he believed a very small encouragement would bring them off from the Rebels, and engage them to a submission to the Government : He adds also, that the Highlanders have Plowed most of their Arable Land, but have hardly any Corn to Sow it with.

Yesternight there went a Flying Pacquet from His Grace my Lord Commissioner to Court, to acquaint His Majesty with the passing of the two Acts mentioned in the Journals of Parliament of that day ; and to know His Majesty's pleasure about other matters that lye now before the House.

A Gentleman is just now come from Ireland, who assures us, That several Detachments of our Forces, have so closely Besieged and block'd up Charlemont, that the Enemy cannot stir a foot beyond their Fortifications. That the Irish in the late King's Army had taken an old Woman

about Trim in the County of Meath, whom they suspected to be a Spy, and burn'd her alive, tho she was one of their Country, Religion and Language. He adds also, That Sir William Ellis, Master of the Ceremonies, and Secretary of War to the late King, hath made his escape with five or six more from Dublin, and are come to the General at Lisbourn. But of this we expect the confirmation.

Number 105.

From Saturday May 3. to Tuesday May 6.

His Majesty's most Gracious Letter to the
Parliament of Scotland.

(The text of the letter is given in A.P.S. ix. 109-10.)

April 29. This day the Parliament met, and there being a very full House, the first thing that was moved, and debated upon, was about Precedency betwixt the Earl of Roxburgh, and the Earl of Louthian, both of the Name of Ker; and after some time spent thereupon His Grace my Lord Commissioner desired, that both their Informations might lie upon the Table, to the end that all the Members of Parliament might be inform'd from the Clerks, concerning the Point in Controversy betwixt those two Earls, until the next calling, and delayed for a Fortnight. This Debate has been depending many years.

Then it was moved, Whether the controverted Elections not yet determin'd, should be decided in full Parliament, or referred to a Committee? And it being put to the Vote, it was carry'd that they should be referred to a Committee.

Then it was moved concerning Setling the Church-Government, but it was delay'd till several Acts given in by several Persons concerning it, were consider'd, and a Committee appointed to concert the Form of it.

Then some of the House moved, and brought in a Draught for freedom of Speech in Parliament; whereupon some

Debate arising, it was put to the Vote, Whether the Liberty of Speech in Parliament, or the Committee of Elections should be first considered? And it was carried, That the Committee of Elections should be first considered.

Then it was moved, Whether the old Committee in the last Session of Parliament should continue, or that a new one should be chosen? And it being put the Vote, it was carried, That a new one should be chosen; whereof the number is to be Fifteen, five out of every Bench and Estate, who being so chosen, their Names are to be given in to the Clerks against the next Meeting.

Then the House Adjourn'd till Ten a Clock on Thursday next.

The Letters we have received from Elgin and Inverness yesterday, amongst other matters inform us, That one Thomas Tulloch, Brother to the Laird of Tannachy, being in Company last week with one Kinard of Colbinn,¹ and some other Gentlemen of that Country; and falling upon the discourse of the Times, in their Cups, they discovered much dissatisfaction against the present Government. Some of them were pleased to say, That it was impossible for the late King to recover, or make a Conquest of Scotland again; others said, he might; but the foresaid Thomas Tulloch being enraged at their diffidence, took up a Pistol he had, and said, May this Pistol be my Death, if he does not return again, and be Master of all his own. And without speaking any more, the Pistol went off, discharging it self in his Breast, and shot him dead through the Heart, to the great Amazement of all the Company.

Major Wishart is come to Town for Money, and some new Arms for the Lord Strathnaver's Regiment; whereupon the Lords of the Treasury have given him a Months subsistence for that, and several other Regiments. The Major says, That the Highlanders were retired into their Hills again, that they were in much Peace and Tranquillity, in the Lowlands for the present, but doubted not the Rebels would make Excursions into the Neighbouring Countries, whenever they found them weak, and without Garisons;

¹ Alexander Kinnaird of Culbin.

and that to prevent that, all imaginable care was taken to secure those Parts against them.

Our Letters from Greenock advise us, That the Scotch Frigats design'd with the Detachment to the Isle of Mull, or some other place in the Highlands, that shall be found most convenient for Landing, are ready to set Sail ; And this day one Gibson a Glasgow-man, who is to Command at Sea, is gone thither to prosecute that Voyage.

Number 106.

From Tuesday May 6. to Saturday May 10.

The Speech of William Earl of Crawford, President
to the Parliament of Scotland, April 22. 1690.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I may say with Nehemiah, to the Nobles, Rulers, and rest of this Honourable Assembly ; The work before us is great, Let us not be separated upon the Wall one far from another, and our God will do for us. Our Religion, Church-Government, Publick Safety, Laws, and Liberties, are all at Stake ; and the Enemy is watching for our halting in our endeavours, for every one of them : Yet if God countenance us, so that Duty be made plain, and we be helped to follow it, we are under the Protection of a Prince, who is a great Judge where our True Interest lies, and I am convinced, will frankly deal to us, whatever upon a just Claim, we shall apply for.

His Majesty's Printed Instructions for last Session, are plain evidences of His tender Regard of His People, and contain greater Condescensions, than we have seen or read of, in the Reigns of any of our Kings, for many Ages : But I trust this new Dyet will compleat that Tranquility which we so impatiently wish and wait for : And that we shall be engaged to say of His Majesty, as the Queen of Sheba did of Solomon ; Blessed be the Lord thy God, which delighted in thee, to set thee on the Throne, because

the Lord loved us, therefore made he thee King to do Judgment and Justice.

It were a suitable return to His Majesty, for the great things He hath done for us, to repose an intire Trust in Him, and evidence a true Zeal for His Service; which in this Critical time, as it would be most satisfying, and engaging to so generous a Prince, so it would be of notable advantage to His and our Affairs.

Were it not a seasonable part to guard against Prejudices towards one another, and when all is at Stake, to part with trivial Differences, (our Enemies only reaping advantage by them) and to employ our selves to the utmost, for the Settlement of our Church, the Defence of the Kingdom, and the Enacting of other good Laws, now under our Consideration: That we may comfortably and fully partake, of the wonderful Deliverance God hath wrought for us?

If in our last Session we had begun at the House of God, other things might have framed better in our hands: Hath not the Church suffered sadly by our Differences? and have not our delays made the Work more difficult? The Opposition at home, and Clamour abroad, had certainly been less; and many honest suffering Ministers ere now had been relieved of their Pinches if a greater Dispatch had been made. But what if any remaining Obstacle should prove a real Disappointment in the Establishing of our Church, Would not the blame be lodged at our own Door? Some are at the same Language that was spoke in Haggai's days; The time is not come that the Lord's House should be built: To such I shall give the Prophets Answer, Is it time for you to dwell in your Cield Houses, and this House lye waste?

We have occasion with Ezra, to bless the Lord God of our Fathers, that the stop is not at the King's Door, but that he hath put such a thing as this in his Heart to Beautify his House with that Model, which shall be suited to the Inclinations of the People, which I trust will be squared to the Pattern that was shewed in the Mount, and not merely regulated by humane Policy.

We are threatned by a foreign Enemy, our Countrey is Infested at home, and the Kingdom sadly exposed to many great Inconveniencies ; What should become of us, if His Majesty withdrew His special Protection, and we were left to the rage of our Enemies ? Tho our Church were settled to the greatest advantage, and our other Grievances likewise Redressed, the Nation cannot be safe, without a Supply suitable to the present Exigency.

It is matter of heavy Regret, that so many are Groaning under the Load of Forfeitures and Fines, and His Majesty willing to relieve them, and as yet no Issue put to those desireable Purposes.

May the Wisdom and Goodness of God, so Over-rule all our Counsels, that we be not Imposed upon by false notions of things : Let neither Partiality on the one side, nor Passion on the other, either keep up former Differences, or give a rise to new ones, lest it be said of us, as was spoke by Ezra upon the like occasion, And after all that is come upon us for our evil Deeds, and for our great Trespass, seeing that thou our God hast punished us less than our iniquities deserve, and hast given us such Deliverance as this, should we again break thy Commandments ?

What my Lord Commissioner spoke the other day, was delivered to such advantage, that any enlargement I could make on it, would be like a rash touch of a Pencil, by an unskilful hand, upon a compleat Picture ; so I forbear every thing of that kind.

It is beyond debate, that in this Honourable Assembly, the Hearts of a great many are very warm to His Majesty, and that His, tho at a distance from us, is no less filled with Thoughts of Favour to us : So if the result of our Counsels be not comfortable to our selves, and of National advantage, I am afraid the present opportunity of doing well, if neglected, shall prove a heavy Charge against us, in the day of our Accounts.

But as the Lord's hand hath been eminently seen in every step of our late escape from Popery, and begun Reformation ; So I trust the Head-stone shall be put on with shouting, and we shall in the Issue be forced to

acknowledg, This is the Lord's doing, and it is marvelous in our eyes.

Edinburgh, May 1. This day the Parliament met; and a controversie arising about the manner of chusing the Members of the Committee amongst the Peers; namely, Whether the Nobility should chuse a Committee for Elections, sitting in their places in the House, as they had done the time of the Convention; or by withdrawing to the Inner-House, as they used-to do when the Lords of the Articles were chosen? Some of the dissenting Lords did immediately remove, before the sense of the House was known; which occasioned a Vote, That the Lords should stay in the House, to elect the Members of the Committee. And some Debate arising thereupon, the Determination was put off, and the Parliament was Adjourned till the next morning Ten a Clock.

May 3. Yesterday the Parliament met: and after calling the Rolls, the King's Advocate moved, That the Process of Forfaulture should be brought in against all those Noblemen and Gentlemen that were, or are actually in Rebellion against Their Majesties and the present Government; which being some time debated upon, a Motion was made, That their Names in the mean time should be inserted in the Indictment, and the same affixed upon the Mercat-Cross of Edinburgh, and other needful places; and to be prosecuted in Parliament on Thursday next. Which being agreed to by the House, the Parliament was Adjourned till Tuesday next Ten of the Clock.

May 1. Our Letters from Inverness, that are just now come, bring us an Account of Collonel Hill's arrival there, having gone North, by the way of Aberdeen, the other not being safe, by reason of the Rebels that much infest those Parts.

Yesterday being Her Majesties Birth-day, it was observed here with all possible Solemnity. All the Guns were first fired round the Castle; after which, the Earl of Leven, Captain and Governour thereof, entertain'd His Grace my Lord High-Commissioner, and a great many of the Nobility

and Gentry, at Dinner, and all the Cannon fired again at Their Majesties and the Princess Anne of Denmark's Healths. At Four a Clock in the Afternoon, the Lord Commissioner, the Lords of His Majesty's Privy-Council, together with the Magistrates of this City in their Formalities, went to the Mercat-Cross, and the Guns firing again from the Castle, they drank Their Majesties Health, while all the Conduits did run with Wine, and all the Town-Companies were under Arms. The Solemnity ended with numerous Bonfires and ringing of Bells at night.

May 3. Sir James Dalrymple of Stairs, Lord President of the Sessions, is created Viscount of Stairs, Lord of Glenluce and Stranraer.¹

There is just now arrived an Express from the North to His Grace my Lord Commissioner, giving an Account of the entire Defeat of the most considerable Forces of the Highland-Rebels, whereof there is an Account gone to His Majesty this night, which is as followeth : Sir Thomas Levingston, Collonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, and Governour of Inverness, understanding that Major-General Buchan, Collonel Cannon, with the Highland Army, consisting of 1500 choice and pick'd Men, whom they have been mustering all this Winter, were come to Strathspay in the County of Murray, and had encamped there at the foot of the Hills, and had sent out Orders threatning to burn and kill all that would not join with him, or assist them ; the said Collonel Levingston on Sunday the 27th past marched towards them with 800 Foot, six Troops of Dragoons, and two Troops of Horse, and encamped that night near Brody, where he was forced to stay two days for his Baggage Horses. On the 30th of April, Sir Thomas having got certain Information of the Enemies Camp, and their Numbers, marched all that night, and about Two of the Clock in the morning got to Ballagh-Castle ;² where being arrived ; he discovered by the Enemies Fires their Camp ; and after having informed himself of the nature of the Ground, and the depth of the Water which run upon the North side of the Camp, and finding his Soldiers

¹ Stranraer.

² Castle Grant.

earnest to fight, he gave them half an hours rest ; and understanding there were two Fords, one close by the Camp, where the Enemy had posted a very strong Party ; another half a mile further up the River, which the Enemy had neglected to secure : he caused all his Forces to pass at that Ford with the greatest silence, except 200 that he ordered to go and fire on the Enemy that were to secure the Pass of the River at the Church, on purpose to amuse them ; which succeeded so well, that before they were aware the Horse and Dragoons had entred the Camp ; which surprize put them in such confusion, that they took themselves to flight ; the Horse and Dragoons killing betwixt 4 and 500 on the place, and about 100 Prisoners taken, many of them Officers ; and none of them had escaped, if there had not fallen a very thick Fog, and they at the foot of the Hills. Buchan their Commander got off without Coat, Hat, or Sword ; and Coll. Cannon in his Shirt ; the Earl of Dumfermling had gone off the day before. After which Action, Coll. Levingston understanding that Buchan had commanded a Nephew of his, with some more Officers and Soldiers, to possess themselves of an old Castle called Lethindey,¹ he surrounded the same, and finding the ground proper, presently lodged a Mine under the Wall ; which the Enemy perceiving, they immediately surrendered to the Kings Mercy. It is very remarkable, That in all this Action there was not one of the Kings Forces killed, only three or four wounded, and not dangerously neither ; about a dozen of Horses killed, and some disabled. The Rebels had the Standard they were to set up for the late King James, which is taken.

A List of the Officers taken at the Battel of Cromdale.

Capt. Hucheons, Capt. John Maclean, Capt. Allen Maclean, Capt. John Maccolloe, Lieut. Jeon Maclean, Lieut. Alex. Hallyburton, Lieut. Andrew Beard, Ensign John Maclean, Ensign Joh. Macnaughten.

Taken in the Castle of Lethindy.

Capt. James Buchan, Capt. Brown, Lieut. Searcher, Lieut. Middleton, Lieut. Braudy, Lieut. Shewell, Lieut.

¹ Lethendry ?

Aughmoutie, Lieut. Drummond, Ensign Dunbar, Ensign Rose.

And many more Gentlemen, who will not own themselves Officers.

Number 107.

From Saturday May 10. to Tuesday May 13.

Edinburgh, May 6. 1690.

Yesterday the Parliament met, and after calling of the Rolls, it was moved in the House by some of the Peers that dissented about the manner of chusing the Members of the Comittee, That the Votes that past the House on Thursday before, in relation to the Noblemens removal, should be expunged out of the Records and Journal of the House, as being prejudicial to their Priviledges of Peerage ; whereupon the Lord Viscount Staires said, that it was much better that the Records should be searched against next Meeting for Presidents of the like Case, to the end that neither the Parliament, or either of the Benches should be divested of their Privileges. To which the House agreed *Nemine contradicente*.

Then Sir James Montgomery of Skelmerly moved, That since Sir James Dalrymple of Stairs was raised to the Dignity of a Viscount and Peer of the Realm, and that he and Rowallaad¹ being in competition as Commissioners of Parliament for the Shire of Aire, Rowalland might be received as a Member. To this it was reply'd by the Lord Stairs, who said, That if the House thought there was a Nullity in his Election, having more Votes for Him than his Competitors had, much more there was a Nullity in that of Rowalland's, who had not half the Number for him that He had ; and that it was his Opinion, That there should be a Warrant issued forth for a new Election of a Commissioner of that Shire ; To which the House likewise agreed.

¹ William Mure of Rowallan.

Then the Act given in by the Earl of Annandale for Freedom and Liberty of Speech in Parliament, was read a second time; and ordered to be laid aside till further consideration.

Then the Parliament Adjourn'd till Ten a Clock on Thursday next.

A Draught of an Act for personal Liberty, and Freedom of Speech to the Members of Parliament, presented by the Earl of Annandale, April 22. 1690.

The King and Queens Majesties considering it is declared by the Claim of Right, That for redress of all Grievances, and for the amending, strengthening, and preserving of the Laws, Parliaments ought to be frequently called, and allowed to sit, and the freedom of Speech and Debate secured to the Members; and that the Challenging, Pursuing, Judging, or Punishing of any Members for their Speeches and Debates in Parliament by any other Judicatory or Authority whatsoever, but by the Parliament it self where those words were uttered and spoken, is contrair to the freedom of Speech and Debate asserted by the said Claim of Right; As also considering, That the Securing or Imprisoning of the Members of Parliament during the sitting of Parliament, by any other Judicatory, Person or Authority whatsoever, but by the Parliament it self, whereof he is a Member, and by the Constable, and his Depute for Crimes competent to their jurisdiction, are inconsistent with the freedom or priviledg of Paliament: Therefore Their Majesties, with advice and consent of the Estates of Parliament for security of the Persons of the Members of Parliament, and their freedom of Speech and Debate, Enact and Declare, That no Member of the Parliament can be Challenged or Pursued by any Court, Judge, or any Authority whatsoever, for any Words, Speeches, Debates spoken or uttered by him in Parliament, but by the same Parliament and in the same Session thereof where they were spoken and uttered: And that no Members, during the Session of Parliament, and Eight days before and after, for their coming and return, can be Secured

or Imprisoned by any Court, Person or Power whatsoever, for any Debts, Crimes, or other Causes, but by the Parliament it self, or the Constable or his Deputes, for crimes competent to their jurisdiction. Likewise Their Majesties, with advice and consent aforesaid, Statute and Ordain, That whosoever shall conterveen this Act, by Challenging, Pursuing, Judging or Punishing of any Members of Parliament, for any Speech or Debate by them in Parliament, otherwise than in manner above mentioned, or by Securing or Imprisoning of any Members of Parliament during the Session of Parliament, or Eight days before and after for their coming and going, but by the Parliament and Constable as said is, shall be Judged and Reputed as Impugners of the Authority of the Estates of Parliament, and Punished accordingly.

Edinburgh, May 6. All the Letters we have received from the North since the last Express that came from thence, confirm the entire Defeat that the Detachment of His Majesty's Forces under the Command of Sir Thomas Levingston, gave the first of this instant to a great Body of the Rebels, Commanded by Major-General Buchan and Collonel Cannon, at Cromdell in Strathspey, about thirty miles from Inverness; in which Action there were above 900 of the Rebels killed, and about 100 taken Prisoners, most of them being Gentlemen and Officers. They got a considerable Booty in the Camp, all the Baggage, good provision of Claret, and a considerable quantity of Arms and Ammunition. The Letters that are come this afternoon assure us also, That there has not been one of our Men killed, only four or five wounded, in the whole Engagement. We are also told, That the Laird of Locheale is missing. The Prisoners are expected here in a few days. The Relation of the whole Action being arrived yesterday by an Express from Sir Thomas Levingston, was read this day in Parliament.

We expect a further Account of the Forces that are in pursuit of the Rebels; which when it comes to my hands, shall be immediately communicated to you.

Yesterday arrived here from Galloway about eight Irish Prisoners, that were taken last week upon the Western Coast on board a small Vessel come from Dublin and landed at the Mouth of the River Or¹ in Galloway, being taken by the Country-people there. Their business was, To negotiate and concert some Affairs betwixt the late King and the Highland Rebels in this Kingdom, having King James's Pass and Commission to that effect. There were only ten Men on board the said Vessel, whereof two made their escape before they were taken. They found likewise on board two small Field-pieces, two Mortar-pieces, and about eighty Hand-granadoes; the Vessel being about ten or twelve Tun burden only. Some of them freely confess, That they were sent with intelligence from King James to the Highlanders in Arms; That there were two Officers with them, that made their escape before the Country-people had gathered together to seize them; the Name of one was Gordon, and the other Macky; but he having fled hither, was taken last night.

Number 108.

From Tuesday May 13. to Saturday May 17.

Edinburgh, May 8. 1690.

The Parliament having met this day, and after calling the Rolls, the first thing that was moved, was, That they should proceed to the chusing of a Committee for Elections. But it was then urged, that the better to proceed in chusing of the Committee, it was necessary that the Act concerning the Repealing of the former Committee of Parliament, commonly call'd, The Articles, should be first considered. Others moved, That Act for Freedom of Speech in Parliament should be first brought into consideration; and it being put to the Vote, which of these Acts should be first considered, it was carry'd, That the Act for repealing the Articles should be first considered. Then a Draught was brought in and read, for Rescinding the former Act and

¹ Urr.

Law, establishing the Articles by which the Officers of State might Sit, make Overtures, and Proposals, and Debate in the Committee, but not to Vote; but that the Bench of Noblemen might chuse the Officers of State to be Members of the Committee, notwithstanding their being Officers of State; which after some time spent thereupon, it was carried by the Vote of the House, and approved of, and had the Royal Assent immediately

Then it was moved, Whether the Church Government should be committed or delayed? And it being put to the Vote, it was carried, That it should be immediately committed.

Then it was moved, Whether the Forfaultures and Fines should be delay'd or committed? And it being put to the Vote, it was carried, That it should be committed also.

Then it was moved, That a Supply for His Majesty should be considered? And it was Voted, That it should be committed, as was also, the Act for Liberty of Speech in Parliament.

Now the Parliament having sat from Eleven a Clock till Five in the afternoon, some moved that the House should adjourn; but others moved, that the three several Estates might remove separately and chuse their respective Committee Members: and it being put to the Vote, Delay till to Morrow or proceed? It was carried that it should be delaid till to morrow.

Then the Estates of Burroughs brought in an Act to repeal an Act of *Caroli secundi*, whereby the Corporations that are not free, are encouraged to encroach upon the free Borroughs in their Trade, which was once read, and put off till the next Meeting. Then the Parliament adjourn'd till to morrow Ten a Clock.

May 9. This day the Parliament met, and the Rolls being call'd, the Estate of Lords, according their usual Custom, were allowed to retire to the Inner Session-house, apart by themselves. The Estate of Barons continued in the Parliament-house, and the Estate of Boroughs retired to the Commissaries Bench in the lower end of the Parlia-

ment-house, and chose their several Members for the respective Committees, according to the form and manner as was agreed upon and Voted yesterday.

During the time that the three Estates spent in chusing their Committees, the Lord High Commissioner retir'd to the New Exchequer House above Stairs; it not being usual for the High Commissioner to be present, when any of the Estates are chusing the Members of their Committees.

The Election being made, the following List of them was given in for the Four several Committees.

List of the Members of the Committees chosen by the
Three Estates of Parliament, May 9. 1690.

Committee for Elections, and Freedom of Speech.

Noblemen. The Marquiss of Douglas, Earl of Eglington, Lord Forrester, Lord Belhaven, Lord Rollo.

Barons. The Ld. of Blackbarrony, The Laird of Cragivar,¹ Sir George Munro, Sir Andrew Agnew, Laird of Dun.²

Burroughs. Sir John Hall, Mr. Robert Melvill, Mr. William Erskin, Mr. John Ross, Mr. George Gordon.

Committee for the Supply.

Noblemen. Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Argyle, Earl of Cassills, Earl of Forfar, Earl of Tarras, Earl of Kintore.

Barons. Sir John Metland, Laird of Anstruther,³ Laird of Knocks,⁴ Sir Tho. Burnet of Legis,⁵ Laird of Craigens,⁶ Laird of Carrick.⁷

Burroughs. Mr. James Fletcher, Mr. Alexander Gordon, Mr. James Lawder, Mr. John Cuthberth, Mr. James Mardock,⁸ Sir Patrick Murray.

To this Committe was referred the Business of Forfaultures and Fines also.

Committee for Setling the Church Government.

Noblemen. The Earl of Crawford, Earl of Southerland,

¹ Sir John Forbes.

³ William Anstruther younger of Anstruther.

⁵ Leys.

⁷ John Campbell.

² David Erskine.

⁴ Alexander Arbuthnott.

⁶ William Cunningham.

⁸ Mudie.

Viscount of Arbothnec,¹ Viscount of Staires, Lord Cardross, Lord Carmichell.

Barons. Sir John Maxwell, Sir Patrick Hume, Laird of Brody, Sir Archibald Cockburn, Sir John Munro of Fowlis, Mr. Adam Gordon of Dalfolly.

Burroughs. Sir Thomas Stewart, Mr. William Higgins, Mr. James Smith, Mr. John Anderson, Mr. James Kennett, Mr. Patrick Mardock.²

Committee for reducing of Forfaultures, and restoring of Fines.

Noblemen. The Earl of Morton, Earl of Louthian, Earl of Leven, Viscount of Kenmuire, Lord Bluntyre, Lord Torpichen.

Barons. Sir Robert Sinclair, Laird of Garthland,³ Laird of Grange, Dumbar,⁴ Laird of Culloden, Forbes,⁵ Laird of Pitliver,⁶ Laird of Rusco.⁷

Burroughs. Mr. James Smallet, Laird of Lewchold,⁸ Mr. John Murray, Mr. Robert Cleeland, Mr. John Boswell, Sir William Hamilton.

It was about Two a Clock in the Afternoon before these Committees were concerted and agreed upon by the respective Benches; then the Lord High Commissioner, and the several Estates, did return into the House, and took their places: After which, the several Lists were openly read in the House; and it being the Lord Commissioner's Privilege to appoint the several Committees to meet, His Grace appointed them to meet to morrow morning at Nine a Clock; and after they were met, that they might Adjourn themselves from time to time, and to meet in the Intervals of Parliament.

Then the Act for the Royal Burroughs was read the second time, and thereupon it was debated, Whether it should be considered in full Parliament or committed? Some urged, that in regard it was a matter of weight,

¹ Arbuthnott.

³ William MacDonald.

⁵ Sir John Forbes of Culloden.

⁷ Hugh McGuffock.

² Murdoch.

⁴ Thomas Dunbar of Grange.

⁶ John Dempster.

⁸ Alexander Spittal of Leuchat.

and of great concern to the whole Nation, it ought to be Committed ; But to this it was replied by others, That it being but one single Point in relation to Trade, of which the Royal Burroughs and free Corporations had the only freedom to import Foreign Commodities, and to retail by their ancient Privileges of 900 years standing, they ought to be restored thereunto, seeing by their freedom of Trade they were enabled to bear the sixth part of the publick burthens of the Nation ; and there was a long List read of many Burroughs of Regality and Barronies, that did enhance the Trade, that did not pay any publick burthens. To this it was replied, That the Estates of Barons being concern'd in the matter, as well as the whole Body of the Nation, the Barons Grievances ought to be considered at the same time with the Burroughs, and so ought to be committed : But it was further answer'd to this, That the Burroughs having represented their Grievances to the Convention of Estates the last Session of Parliament, and since to His Majesty, and brought in an Act which was yesterday read, and this day the second time, that their Cause being first considered, did neither prejudice the Lords nor Barons ; but on the contrary, because the Burroughs had an Ancient Privilege, That no unfree Corporation or Society ought to import or retail Staple Goods ; yet they were content, and would have it inserted in the Act for restoring to them their Ancient Privileges, That the Nobility and Gentry might have all their own Goods imported for their own use and spending, free of the Customs ; And also that all other Baronies might retail from them all kind of Commodities imported by them, and might export all their own Product without being molested, notwithstanding of their Ancient Right and Privilege time out of mind ; which were the greatest of Concessions, beyond expectation. After which Debate Sir Patrick Scot brought in an Act in favour of the Barons for more Representatives for several large Shires. It was alledged by others, that these things were brought in to hinder other matters, and that the Burroughs ought to be considered in the first place. But at last, the Burroughs, to

avoid further Debate at present, were willing to delay their Act till the next Meeting.

May 8. The Account we have of the manner of Sir Evan Cameron of Locheal's death, is as follows: The Rebels having resolved to send some considerable Men of their number to the late King, to represent to him the condition they and their affairs were in; and to acquaint him that they could not be able to hold out against the powerful Army that was drawing together against them. And some Debate arising about naming the persons that were to go, Sir John Drummond of Machany, having said to Mackdonald of Glengary, That they that were King James's Proselites were his ruin; which Glengary taking as an affront to him, replied very angrily, calling him names, That He was as good a Protestant as himself: Upon which they both drew their Swords, and Locheale coming to mediate a reconciliation betwixt them, and endeavouring to separate them, had the misfortune to receive a mortal wound, of which he died some days after. But of this we expect to be farther assured, before we give entire credit to it.

Lieutenant George Murray, who was taken Prisoner at Perth about this time Twelvemonth, by the Lord Dundee, and ever since has been Prisoner for the most part in the Isle of Mull, being exchanged lately for Captain Dumbar, arrived here on Tuesday night, and amongst other things relates, that none of the Money that had been sent him for his subsistence, from his Friends and Relations, had come to his hands, the Rebels having plundered the person that was carrying it to him; which reduced him to a very starving condition, as appears by the lamentable figure his person makes now But withal assures all honest Men here, That the Rebels there are in a great fright and consternation by reason of the little hopes they have of relief from Ireland; and doubts not but that the common people will be prevail'd on to yield and submit to the Government upon the approach of the King's Forces.

Number 109.

From Saturday May 17. to Tuesday May 20.

Edinburgh, May 18. 1690.

Not having had the leisure to acquaint you with all the Proceedings of Parliament of the 9th instant in my former, I will now continue where I left off then, and tell you, That after the business about the Burroughs had been much debated upon, and the further consideration of the Act in their favours been put off till the next Meeting; the Answer that was appointed to be drawn to the King's Letter, was brought in, and read the second time; and upon some Debate thereupon, a Committee was ordered to give their Opinion of it, and to report the same next day. Then the King's Advocate made a Motion, That since the Process of Treason was several times mov'd to be proceeded upon, for forfaiting those that are in Rebellion against Their present Majesties, they would appoint the next day for it, because all the Witnesses were attending in Town. To which the House agreed, and appointed Monday next for that Affair only: So the Parliament adjourn'd till Monday Ten a Clock.

Yesterday morning the several Committees of Parliament met, according to appointment; but because the Parliament was to meet at Ten a Clock upon the Forfaultures of the Rebels now in Arms, their further Proceeding in those matters was adjourned till Nine a Clock this morning.

The Parliament met yesterday at the usual time; and after calling the Rolls, they entred upon the business of Forfaultures; in relation to which, there was much arguing, and several Votes passed about that Process, which employ'd the House till near Two of the Clock in the Afternoon. Then the King's Advocate proceeded to call the Witnesses to prove what was alledged against them: One Lieutenant Colt was first called, and he deponed very fully, clearly, and locally¹ against most part of those persons

¹ loyally ?

that are mentioned in the Summons ; which took up a great deal of time, and ended not before Seven of the Clock. After that this Examination was over, and there being no time to go on in the Examination of the rest of the Witnesses, the House proceeded to other things that were brought before them. There was an Act brought in, twice read, voted, and carried to be touch'd, That all Electors of Members of Parliament hereafter, before they can have a Vote in the Election, shall be obliged to take the Oath of Allegiance.

Then a Warrant was issued forth, for a New Election for the Shire of Aire, in the place of Sir James Dalrymple of Staires, who is now created a Viscount ; And also one for the chusing a Commissioner for the Shire of Stirling, in place of Sir David Erskin of Alva, lately deceased ; the Election of Graham, formerly mentioned, being declared illegal and void.

Then there was a Paper read from the Major-General, desiring that the Parliament would be pleased to empower Him, and such as he would appoint, to grant Warrants to secure Meat, Forage, Carriage-Horses, and other Necessaries, for the more convenient March of His Majesty's Forces, in places where those things shall be needful ; and that all such Provisions may be comprized by a certain number of knowing and skilful Men, before and in presence of the respective Magistrates of each District ; and that the General Receiver, and other Subordinate Collectors, should allow the Prices so agreed upon, in part of Payment of the Cess or Tax that is to be imposed by the Parliament. After the reading of this, and some Debate arising thereupon, it was voted, That the further consideration of it should be delay'd till next Meeting of Parliament.

Then it was moved by the Lord President, That there was something not clear, and doubtful in the late Act for restoring the Outed Ministers in *Anno* 1661, and 1662, that required some Explanation to make it distinctly intelligible as to the meaning of some words ; though, as to the legal part of the Act, there needed no Alterations. But the House, having sate very long, it was delay'd till

the next meeting. - Then the Parliament adjourned till Wednesday Ten of the Clock.

This day the several Committees of Parliament met : That for the Church-Government had a Draught of an Act different from the former ones, read before them ; and they are to meet again to morrow morning, to consider farther of it.

The Committee for the Supply met also, and have concerted several Heads, upon which the Supply may be raised : They have called for the Muster-Rolls, that they may consider of the Funds to be granted, according as the Exigency of Affairs shall require, and they have adjourn'd till Thursday next.

The Committee for the Fines and Forfaultures has made some progress likewise, and does propose to preserve the Concerns and Interest of real Creditors, in the matter of the present and after Forfaultures. Adjourn'd till to morrow morning Ten a Clock.

This day the General received Letters from the North, giving an Account, That the Highland-Rebels had designed their general Rendevouz to be in Lochaber ; but that Sir Thomas Levingston's late Defeat, and present Pursuit of them, has disappointed them, and broke all their Measures ; That Sir Thomas Levingston continues in a close pursuit of them, being accompanied by many of that Countrey, who are well-affected to His Majesty's Government ; That he has defeated and dispersed several small Parties of them, that he had surprized, or met in his march ; That Lieutenant-Collonel Buchan had join'd with the Master of Forbes, and several others, and gone in pursuit of Major-General Buchan, but as yet they had heard no Tidings of him ; so that we expect every hour to have a further Account of their Actions.

Just now there are Letters come from the North, of the 7th instant, from Major Mackay to his Unkle the General, confirming, That in the late Action at Crombdell in Strathspey there were more of the Rebels killed, and more taken Prisoners, than was mentioned in Sir Thomas Levingston's Letter ; and that he is gone into Lochaber

with his Party in pursuit of the rest: The only Inconvenience he labours under is want of Forage for his Horse, and for Meal for the Foot they make some shift. That Lieut. Collonel Buchan is marched from Aberdeen with 1200 Foot, and 200 Horse and Dragoons, and was then got as far as Alford-Church, marching with what expedition he could towards the Rebels; That the Master of Forbes had joined him with his brave Troop of Horse, and some Foot of his own Clan; That Sir Thomas Levingston in his March had met with a Party of about Eighty of the Rebels that were marching towards Major-General Buchan, whom they by mistake believed to be their own Men, and killed all of them that would not submit to be taken Prisoners.

Major-General Mackay makes all possible haste to be in a readiness to take the Field.

We have just now an Account from Ireland, That the Governour of Charlemont is capitulating, in order to a Surrender; and it's believed that before this time it is delivered up. By the same hand we are informed, That 1500 French are come into Dublin; That the Irish Governour did refuse to deliver the Castle and the Keys of the City to them; That upon their Complaint to King James, he was commanded again to deliver both up immediately, which he did; And that 3000 more were expected there in three days after.

Number 110.

From Tuesday May 20. to Saturday May 24.

Edinburgh, May 15. 1690.

Yesterday the Parliament met at the usual hour, and after calling the Rolls, the Earl of Lothian moved that his Process about Precedency against the Earls of Roxburgh, Hadington, Lauderdale and Kelly, might be call'd, it having been depending near Twelve years, and the Parties concerned were lately Summon'd to appear on Monday

last ; and that notwithstanding they gave in their several informations upon the former debates, yet there was no appearance made for them, tho they were all three times call'd. His Patent, Summons, Lybel and Citation against them were read, and then his Lordship took Instruments upon their not appearing, and desired the Vote of the House for his Precedency, conform to the Date of his Patent ; which being put to the Vote, it was carried for the said Earl of Lothian, by near 100 Votes.

Then there were five Acts read from the Committee appointed to consider of Fines and Forfaultures, to repeal the Sentences of Forfaultures pronounced against them upon frivolous and unwarrantable grounds. The Acts that were read were these, of Muir of Callwall,¹ Ker of Kerland, Swinton of Swinton, Baylie of Jerveswood, and Sir Thomas Stuart of Cultness, whereof four were remitted back again to the Committee, to rectify some mistakes ; and Swinton's was delayed till Friday next ; the Earl of Lauderdale, who had the Gift of this Forfaulture, not being present, nor any body compearing for him. The rest of the Acts for Repealing of other Forfaultures were delay'd till next Meeting of the Parliament, in regard this day was appointed for the proceeding in the Forfaultures of those that are now in Rebellion in the Highlands.

Then the Committee appointed to consider of the Funds for supply, for the support of the Army, made a report of what progress they made in that Affair ; whereupon it was moved, That against their next Meeting, it might be explain'd and made clear to them, Whether it was the intention of the House, that the Funds that they were to make for support of the Army on Foot, was likewise for the support of the Government ; or, that a Fund to support the Government in the present exigencies, were a distinct thing from it ? To which it was answered by His Majesty's Advocate, and seconded by the Viscount of Stairs, That the support of the Army was one thing, and a Fund for the support of the Exigencies of the Government was another ; because the Crown-Rents were for the present fallen short,

¹ Caldwells.

by reason of the Devastations made in several parts of the Kingdom; and the Excise was fallen to almost half less than it was, not only upon the account of Devastation, but also for want of Trade, which could not be expected during the continuance of the present War; but after some time spent in this Debate, it was by the unanimous Vote of the House referr'd back to the Committee, and that as both Supplies were understood, they might consider of Funds to support the one as well as the other, either distinctly, or joyntly.

Then Sir John Munro moved, that the Act given in upon Monday last by General Mackay, concerning Forage and Carriages for the use of the Army, might be considered and pass; but it was put off till the next Meeting.

Then Their Majesties Advocate proceeded to examine one Lieutenant Nisbet, who was taken Prisoner at Killinchranchy, and carried to the Isle of Mull, and released by exchange for another; and one Osburn, who had been with the late Lord Dundee, but had taken the benefit of Their Majesties Gracious Act of Indemnity: which two Witnesses having taken up Three Hours, it was moved by some, That the Parliaments time might not be taken up in Examination of Witnesses; but that it might be referr'd to the consideration of a Committee; and that after they had examined them, and received their Depositions in Writing, the same might be read in full House, they swearing to, and subscribing them, *in presentia*, being sufficient; to which the House unanimously agreed.

Then one Mr. Fearn gave in a Memorial to the House in behalf of one Mr. Gordon, who is a person well skill'd in preparing of Salt-petre, and making of Gun-powder, that he may have Privileges and other encouragements to enable him to prosecute so useful a design, which being read, it was answer'd by some, That the proposition was too general; and that if the Parliament thought fit to grant such Immunities and Privileges for the encouragement of that Manufacture, there ought to be some particular things condescended upon in the Proposals; to which it was replied, That the first Proposal could not be but General,

until the Parliament should be pleased to declare their inclinations in favour of the thing. But if the Parliament would refer it to a Committee, particular Proposals should be communicated to them; and upon their enquiry into it, a Report should be made to a full House; which was agreed to, and the matter was referred to the Committee of Elections, and the Undertakers ordered to attend upon the said Committee with their Proposals. Then the Parliament Adjourn'd till Friday Ten a Clock.

May 17. Yesterday the Parliament met about Ten a Clock, and after calling the Rolls, the Barons brought in their Act for confirming and settling their ancient Privileges, according to their Claim of Right, shewing therein their desire, that for the ease of the lesser Barons, they might have the liberty to be represented in Parliament by a few number for each Shire; and that by the same Act, they had the liberty to represent their Constituents, by two or more Barons; but not being in use to be represented, but only by two for each Shire, and one for each Stewartry, which was not enough, in regard there were several Shires in the Kingdom of large extent, having greater burthens than the lesser Shires, and that the Estates of the Nobility and Burrough are now double the number they were of old, which over-ballanc'd the Estate of the Barons: It was therefore desired that those Shires might be represented by Three, Four, or Five Commissioners in Parliament, conform to their valuation. Against this it was argued by some of the Nobility, That the Barons in Parliament were more numerous than either the Estate of the Nobility or Burroughs; but if the Shires would be represented by more Barons than was in use for many years, the old motion should be entertain'd, That none of the Three Estates, whether Noble-men, Barons, or Burgesses should represent in Parliament, but such as were worth 10000 Merk per Annum. To this it was answer'd on behalf of the Barons, That if that should be the Rule, both the Estate of Noble-men and Burrough should be much diminsh'd in Parliament, in regard there were many Noblemen, and many Royal Burroughs in Scotland, that they could name, that

were not worth so much by the year ; however, that the Barons were not desirous of overturning the foundation of any ancient constitution of Law ; but to rectify by-past mistakes, that they might be more fully represented in Parliament, conform to the ancient Privileges, as well as to their Claim of Right, to which the Noble men and Burroughs consented then, none of them being thereby prejudic'd : And after much arguing upon the matter, it was moved that this Act should be delaied till next day, and that the Burroughs former Act should be read, and that both the Barons and Burroughs Acts should come in next day to be past at the same time ; to which most of the Barons agreeing, the Parliament was adjourn'd till Tuesday next.

The Committees for supply met again yesterday, and have proposed 25 Months Supply should be paid in the following manner : 6 Months at the term of Whitsunday next ; 6 Months at Martinmas ; and the remainder in 3 years after proportionably. This proposal is to be brought into Parliament on Tuesday next.

The Committee for the Church-Government have made considerable progress in that Affair, and are to sit *de die in diem* until they have finish'd it.

The Committee for Elections met also, and heard the Debates on both sides, betwixt the Laird of Philiphaugh and Sir Francis Scot, of which they are to make a Report to the Parliament on Tuesday next.

Our Letters from Inverness bring us Advice, That Sir Thomas Levingston is return'd thither with all his Prisoners, who are put into the Castle.

Our Letters from Aberdeen give an Account, That Lieut. Coll. Buchan not having met with the Highland Rebels, is return'd back thither ; but both with a resolution to prepare immediately for the Field again.

Number 111.

From Saturday May 24. to Tuesday May 27.

Act Restoring the Presbyterian Ministers who were thrust from their Churches since the first of January, 1661.

Edinburgh, April 25. 1690.

(The text is given in A.P.S. ix. 111.)

Edinburgh, May 20. This day the Parliament met; and after calling the Rolls, the Committee of Elections made a Report to the House, of the controverted Election of the Forest Shire, betwixt the Laird of Philiphaugh and Sir Francis Scot of Thirlestane: But in regard there appeared more difficulty in the determination of that Affair, than the Committee had considered of, it was referred back again to the Committee's farther consideration. The Earl of Argyle brought into the Parliament an Act representing, That whereas his Father's Forfaulture had been reversed in the former Sessions of Parliament, by way of Justice and Equity, (he having been most illegally and unjustly forfaulted, on a frivolous pretence), he desires leave that those of the Judges who forfaulted his Father, might be conven'd before the Parliament, to repay the Damages sustain'd by him on that Account, extending to 60000 l. sterling, which his Lordship was ready to make out. After some debate upon the Point of Citation of those Persons, it was carried, That they should be cited to appear in fifteen days.

Mr. Pringle of Torwoodly brought in another Act much of the same nature with the former, and it was passed in the same terms. The Laird of Swinton's Act for restoring to him his Father's Forfaultures, was read; and after a long Debate, it was referred to a Committee, to consider and view the Records, and to see if there was a Warrant in Parliament for that Forfaulture, and what the grounds

are, and to make report of what they find, and their Opinion thereupon to the Parliament. The Lord of Cardross gave in likewise an Act in the same terms with the Earl of Argyle's, and it was carried for him. The Town of Irwin gave in a Petition, representing, That the Magistrates imposed upon them by the late King, had illegally extorted the sum of 5000 Merks of the Inhabitants, to bribe the E. of M.¹ and some other persons, to procure an Act in their favours, to impose 4 d. Scotch on every Pint of Ale sold in the Town. This Petition was referred to a Committee, to consider of it, and report it.

Then the Barons brought in the Act mentioned in the Journals of the former day; and after a long Debate thereupon, it was put to the Vote, and it was carried and approved, with this Clause of restriction; That no Shire should have above four Representatives for the Barons; and that there should be no new Election now of the number super-added; but that they might Elect during the interval of Sessions of Parliament, for the next ensuing Session of Parliament, in case the present shall happen to be dissolved.

After this was past, the House entred upon the Debate of the Burroughs Act, mentioned also in the former journals; and it being put to the Vote, Whether it should be received now, or not? it was carried in the Affirmative; And being read, some of the Nobility argued much against the passing of it; alledging, It was of a general concern to the Kingdom, to repeal the Act of Parliament formerly mentioned, which granted to the Royal Burroughs such ample and extensive Privileges as they pretended to. And the House having sat till it was past Five a Clock in the Afternoon, the final determination of it was delay'd, and ordered it should be the first thing that should be taken into consideration at their next meeting. And then the Parliament Adjourned till Ten a Clock to morrow.

The Committee for the Supplies, has made considerable progress in that Affair; and it's believed they will make a Report of it to the House to morrow. The Committee for

¹ Earl of Melfort?

Church-Government has agreed upon almost all the Heads, and in a few days will bring the same into the House.

Yesterday there came an Express from the North to the General, giving an Account, That a Party of Lieutenant-Collonel Buchan's Battalion had seized on some of the Rebels in the House of the Laird of Clova,¹ where Clova himself, Sir Archibald Kennedy of Cullain his Brother-in-law, Major Middleton, and two other Gentlemen of the Name of Ogilby, were all made Prisoners.

Our letters from Aberdeen give us an Account, That Sir Thomas Levingston has sent 50 Officers that were taken at Crombdell, guarded by 90 Horse and some Dragoons, Prisoners thither; that they were safely arrived there at the coming away of those Letters, and that the next day they were to renew their Guards, and to be sent hither. That Sir Thomas Levingston had put all the Common-Soldiers that were made Prisoners into the Castle of Inverness, reserving some Prisoners of Note under a Guard in the Town.

An Express is come this morning from Glasgow, giving an Account, That a Ship is come into Greenock, who had met with Major Ferguson off of the Point of Kintire on Friday morning, steering his Course, with the three Men of War, on board which were 700 stout Land-Soldiers under his Command, straight to the Isle of Mull, and doubted not but he might be safely landed in two or three hours at least. He adds likewise, That it was reported that the Laird of Macklean having got Intelligence of those Forces coming to land in the Isle of Mull, had deserted and dismantled the Castle of Dewar, and carried all his Fencible Men over to the Continent towards Lochaber.

Our Letters from Ireland give us an Account of the taking of the strong Castle of Ballingargy near Cavan, by Detachments out of some English and Danish Regiments, under the Command of the brave Coll. Woosley;² in which Action we have lost some Officers and Soldiers, and the Collonel himself received a small Wound. We have also Advice from thence, That my Lord Granard is retired

¹ Sir David Ogilvy.

² Wolseley.

to his own House, called Castle Forbes, in the Countrey ; where there is a strong Garison of French and Irish Companies, who watch him so narrowly, that tho it's not pretended that he is their Prisoner, yet they have so careful an eye over him, that he cannot move or do any thing, without a great many of them that perpetually accompany him, as Spies, to observe his Words and Actions. We are told likewise, That a Fire has lately hapned in the Town of Inniskilling, that has destroy'd many Houses, which was occasioned by a Soldiers firing of his Musquet to clear it ; and some of the Flax falling upon a Stable thatch'd with Straw, had set it on fire ; which was not perceived, until it was all on a flame ; which the Wind carried to several Houses, which were destroyed by it.

Number 112.

From Tuesday May 27. to Saturday May 31.

Edinburgh, May 22. 1690.

This day the Parliament met, and after calling the Rolls, the Act formerly mentioned in favours of the Burroughs, was brought in again, and several times read ; upon which a long Debate arising, it was at last qualified with some exceptions, Voted, and Approven. By this Act the Royal Burroughs are restored to their Ancient Privileges, and Liberties, which in the late Reigns had been much invaded by the Burroughs of Barony and Regality ; and these are restricted to their former accustomed Privileges only.

Then the Committee for the Church-Government brought in an act for settling of Church Affairs, which being read, it was laid aside until the next day, that every Member of Parliament might have a Copy of it to consider against that time.

The Committee for the supply, brought in their Proposals, which were, that there should be a Supply of 72000 l. Sterling, granted for this current year 1690. to be paid in two equal moyeties, the first payment to be made at Lammas next, and the other at Martimas thereafter ;

and also that 30000 l. Sterling be yearly paid for the next three years after ; and that for the more enabling those that are liable for this currant year, they are to have the retention of the 6th part of their annual Rents for this year ; and that no Subject of any Rank or Quality, or subject matter, is to pretend exemption from this subsidy, but only mortifications that are given to pious and charitable uses ; which being read in the House, the further consideration was put off till Thursday next.

Then an Act was brought in for discharging General Letters of Horning to be raised or used by any person, except for the payment of the King's Revenues, and of Ministers stipends only ; which being put to the Vote, past ; but it is not yet touched. Then the House Adjourn'd till to morrow at 10 a Clock.

May 24. Yesterday the Parliament met, and after calling the Rolls, the Act for Setling of Church-Government was read again the second time ; and then every Head, Article, and Paragraph, were severally and distinctly Debated upon, and considered ; That part of it which was most Debated upon, was about ratifying the Directory for Worship, and about the Indicting the General Assemblies, as to time and place ; and the House having determin'd nothing upon the last of these matters, has referr'd the same back again to the Committee to consider further of it, and to make Report thereof on Monday next ; and as for the Directory of Worship, it is to be left out of the Act. The Debates upon this Act lasted from Eleven till near five in the Afternoon ; and the farther consideration thereof is put off till the next meeting of Parliament, which is to be on Monday : To which day the House Adjourn'd.

The Draught that the Committee appointed for Church Affairs, brought into the House for Setling of Church Government is as follows :

Draught of the Act for settling the Church-
Government in Scotland.

(The first 32 lines of the draft are identical with the first

*31 lines of the Act of June 7, 1690 given in A.P.S. ix. 133-4.
It then proceeds as follows :)*

Likeas, They by these presents, ratify and establish the Confession of Faith with the larger and shorter Catechisms, as approved by the General Assembly of this Church in the year 1647. as the publick and avowed Confession and Catechisms of this Church, containing the Sum and Substance of the Doctrine of the Reformed Churches : Together with the Directory for Worship, approved by the said General Assembly, in so far as concerns the Form of Worship, and the Power of Office-bearers in the Church of Christ. As also they do establish, ratify and confirm the Presbyterian Church-Government and Discipline, that is to say, the Government of the Church by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and General Assemblies, ratified and established by the 114 Act. J. 6. Parl. 12. *Anno* 1592. entituled, Ratification of the Liberty of the True Church, etc. and thereafter received by the general consent of this Nation, to be the only Government of Christ's Church within this Kingdom, Reviving, Renewing and Confirming the foresaid Act of Parliament, in so far as it is in favours of the Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Government, and against Popery, Superstition, and Prelacy ; and Rescinding, Annulling, and making void the Acts of Parliament following : viz. Act anent the Restitution of Bishops, J. 6. Parl. 18. Chap 2. Act Ratifying the Acts of the Assembly 1610. J. 6. Parl. 21. Chap. 1. Act anent the Election of Archbishops and Bishop, J. 6. Parl. 22. C. 1. Act intituled, for the Restitution and Re-establishment of the Ancient Government of the Church by Archbishops and Bishops, C. 2. Parl. 1. Sess. 2. Act 1. Act against such as refuse to depone against Delinquents, C. 2. Parl. 2. Sess. 2. Act 2. Act anent the Constitution of a National Synod, C. 2. Parl. 1. Sess. 3. Act 5. Act intituled anent Religion and the Test, C. 2. Parl. 3. Act 6. with all other Acts, Laws, Statutes, Ordinances and Proclamations ; and that in so far allanerly as the saids Acts and others Generally and Particularly

abovementioned, are contrary to, inconsistent with, or derogatory from the Presbyterian Government now established; and allowing and declaring, that the Church Government be established in the hands of, and exercised by those Presbyterian Ministers who were outed since January 1. 1661. for Nonconformity to Prelacy, and are now restored by the late Act of Parliament, and such Ministers and Elders only as they have admitted and received, or shall hereafter admit or receive: And also, That all the saids Presbyterian Ministers have, and shall have Right to the Maintenance, Rights and other Privileges by Law provided to the Ministers of Christ's Church within this Kingdom, as they are, or shall be lawfully and orderly admitted to particular Churches. And because many conform Ministers either have deserted, or were removed from Preaching in their Churches preceding the 13th of April 1689. and ought not to be reponed; and others were deprived, for not giving obedience to the Act of the Estates of the said 13th of April 1689. Therefore Their Majesties . . .

Thereafter it continues as in the Act of June 7¹ to ' stipends and benefices ' in the penultimate line thereof and concludes :

And further, Their Majesties with advice and consent foresaid, Do hereby rescind and make void the first Act of Parliament 1621. anent the five Articles of the Pretended Assembly at Perth, with all other Acts for Submission or Conformity thereto, in the heal Heads and Articles thereof.

There is an Express come from Drumfrees, that gives an Account of the taking and securing a suspected Person, about the Borders, who has been labouring to pervert some of his Majesties Subjects in those Parts; and being search'd, they found about him a Paper containing Instructions from King James, and a Bond of Association, to get Peoples Hands to for the Service and Interest of the late King. He is committed to Prison in the Castle there, and there is a Party of the Kings Troop of Guards commanded to go, and Conduct him hither.

From Glasgow we have the Account, That the Mack-

¹ v. post p. 191.

donalds of Lurk¹ and Largo,² who have always adhered to the Rebels, are seized there. And that Major Ferguson is got safe to Mull, where he has landed his Men.

Number 113.

From Saturday May 31. to Tuesday June 3.

Edinburgh, May 27. 1690.

This day the Parliament met ; and after calling the Rolls, it was moved by the President, That the Confession of Faith agreed upon by the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, and afterwards approved by the Church of Scotland, should be read to the House ; which being agreed to, was accordingly done.

After reading of the said Confession of Faith, it was likewise moved by the President, that the Act for the Church-Government, which was brought into the House by the Committee, should be read again the second time before the House, which was likewise done.

Then it was moved, that the Confession of Faith now read, might have a particular Vote of the House to approve the same, and it being put to the Vote, it was approved by the House.

Then there arose a dispute, Whether the terms of the Act for Church-Government, inserting the Confession of Faith, should run *as approven by the Church of Scotland* ; or, *which was approved by the Church of Scotland* ? and it was argued that it behoved to run in the terms *was, etc.* it being immediately before Voted in those terms. But it was agreed unto by the House, without being put to a Vote, That the Clause *in the Assembly anno 1647.* should be altogether left out. Then they entred again upon the debate mentioned in the former Journals, about the General Assemblies, and their Power, Restrictions, and Limitations, which continued some time, and nothing being determin'd therein, it was put off to the next meeting ;

¹ Leek.

² Largie.

and then the House was adjourn'd till Wednesday next at 10 a Clock.

But I had forgot to tell you that the last day the Parliament met there was a Petition presented to His Grace, His Majesty's Commissioner, and the Honourable Estates of Parliament, by some of the Clergy of the Episcopal persuasion ; which being read, it was laid aside for the present, and the consideration of it put off to another time, The petition is as follows :

Unto Their Majesties High Commissioner, and the Honourable Estates Assembled in Parliament, The Humble Address of several Ministers, in name of themselves and others, of the Episcopal Persuasion, who have submitted to the present Government.

Whereas we have submitted to the Government of Their present Majesties conform to the Law, Respecting all persons of our Offices, Do humbly supplicate His Majesties High Commissioner, and the Honourable Estates of Parliament to take into consideration the Protection promised unto us, That we may be secured in the possession of our Offices and Benefices against all endeavours and attempts of any to the contrary, We behaving our selves as becomes Faithful Ministers, and Peaceable Subjects. And whereas there is an Act offered to this High and Honourable Court for establishing of Presbyterian Government, By which all Jurisdiction is committed to the Ministers of that Perswasion, and to such as shall be received by them, and they are made the Judges of our Life and Doctrine ; We humbly desire, that it may be considered that this is prejudicial to the Protection that was declared should be given to us, we being thereby deprived of all share and interest of Ecclesiastical Government, though we are upon every account as capable of that trust as they, as is offered to be proved, and do very far exceed them in number ; as also making that to depend upon the Favour of them who own it to be their Duty to purge the Church of all Ministers who have declared for the

lawfulness of Episcopacy; and though we are not afraid to undergo any impartial inquiry into our Conversations, Preachings, or the discharge of any part of our Pastoral Office; yet we most humbly conceive, that we justly decline them to be our Judges who are a Party, and that the Presbyterian Brethren will allow it to be unequitable and inconvenient in our Case, which they have sometime asserted to be so, in their refusing such a Subjection to the Bishops, and their Synods or Presbyteries, upon the account of their difference in opinion from them.

It has ever been the matter of our Regret, that the difference upon the account of Opinion about Church-Government have been so kept up and widened, and that no Ecclesiastical Methods have been taken for removing of them; wherefore we in all Humility desire, That this High and Honourable Court will be graciously pleased to order the Clergy of both sides to take this under their Consideration, and to set themselves to the healing of these Breaches and Divisions, that endanger this Church, as they will tender the Honour of God, the Advancement of his Religion. And to this purpose we humble conceive, That it may be very expedient that a Conference be appointed between these Ministers and us, that it may be better understood where the Difference lies: By which means a happy Union in the discharge of the Ministry, for carrying on the great end of the Gospel, may be effectual.

We do not take upon us to prescribe to this honourable Court; but we do with all humility supplicate and desire, That as to the true Protestant Religion, for which we have ever declared our Zeal, be encouraged; so we and others upon the account of our Opinion anent the Government of the Church, which we are now ready to satisfy and maintain, may not be oppressed in our Consciences and Interests.

And we shall ever pray, etc.

Yesterday arrived here about Four and fifty of the Prisoners that were taken at the Battel of Crombdel, that are disposed of here into several Prisons.

On Saturday night last, the Gentlemen that were taken last week at Clava's House, in the Hills of Angus, were brought to Town, viz. Sir Archibald Kennedy of Cullain, Sir David Ogilby of Clava,¹ and Major Middleton, who are committed Prisoners to the Castle of Edinburgh; the rest are in the Tolbooth and in the Cannigate.

The Officers that are come to Town, that were taken Prisoners by Sir Thomas Levingston at Crombdell are these :

Capt. Allen Maclean, Capt. John Maclean, Lieut. John Maclean, Lieut. Middleton, Lieut. Halliburton, Lieut. Shewell, Ensign Dumbar, Ensign Ray, Ensign John Macnaughton, Capt. Lieut. Cullo, Lieut. Christian. who are all disposed of in the Prisons of the Talbooth and Cannigate : There are about 50 Prisoners more, who are on their way hither.

There is a considerable Body of Horse and Dragoons expected at Kircubright from England, in order to be transported for Ireland.

Number 114.

From Tuesday June 3. to Saturday June 7.

Edinburgh, May 29. 1690.

Yesterday the Parliament met; and after calling the Rolls, they entred upon the business of Church-Government where they left off at the last meeting, and debated all the remaining Articles and Paragraphs; after which, several of them being put to the Vote, they were approved; and, in conclusion, the Act as it stood being put to the Vote, Approve, or not? it was carried in the Affirmative, there being only two No's, and one Non liquet, twelve of the Bench of Peers having remov'd into the Inner-Session-house, they not being clear to give their Votes.

Then all the Members were called in, and the House cleared of all except Members : The President gave in the

¹ Clova.

Opinion of the Committee that was appointed to consider of the Supplies to be granted to Their Majesties for the Support of the Government and Army ; which being read, another Proposal made by the Duke of Hamilton was also read ; both which being some time debated upon, the Earl of Lithgow made a motion, That instead of the Committee's and Duke of Hamilton's Proposals, they should impose eight months Sess for this current year 1690 ; four months payable at Whitsunday, two at Lammas, and two at Martimas next, and that in lieu of the other four months Sess, making twelve for this present year, and fifteen for the next three years, at five months per annum, there should be an addition of one month more, making 20 payable in four years, at five months still per annum. All which three Overtures being much debated on, it was at last put to the Vote, Whether that Motion making 28 months Sess in five years, or the Committee's Proposal for 27 months in four years, with a retention of One out of Six per Cent for one year, should be approved ? and it was carried for the Motion of 28 months Sess. Then it was put to the Vote, Whether the last four years Sess should be payable at two Terms in the year, or Quarterly ? And it was carried, Payable at two terms.

Then it was debated, Whether there should be a retention for the ease of Land-Supplies, or of the annual Rent ? and thereupon it was moved, That 10 s. sterling should be exacted upon every Militia Foot-Soldier obliged to go out, for which they should be discharged for one year. Others said, That the Quota of the Militia, or, the Retention money in general through all the Kingdom, should be considered, and voted to help to defray the Land-Supply, as a part thereof. All these matters were debated upon a long while ; but it being late, the farther consideration of them was put off till the next meeting ; and the Parliament adjourned till Friday next at Ten a Clock.

The Committee for Church-affairs met this day about Patronages and Presentations to Livings, and have drawn up their Opinion thereupon, to be communicated to the Parliament to morrow morning.

The Committee for Fines and Forfaultures have likewise drawn up their thoughts in relation to that Affair, and of what was done in order to the forfaulting of persons in the late Reigns, since the year 1661. which are prepared to be repeal'd.

May 31. Yesterday the Parliament met; and after calling of the Rolls, the House was for some time employ'd in hearing and taking the Examinations against the Highland Rebels, in order to the proceeding upon their Forfaultures. The Depositions were so full and clear, that nothing could be objected against them. All the Witnesses that were called appeared, excepting one, who absented himself, and an Order is issued forth to seize him where ever he can be found. Most of these Witnesses were once concern'd in the Rebellion themselves, and had the opportunity of being well acquainted with the Rebels, and privy to all their Designs and Actions; but since have taken the benefit of His Majesty's most gracious Act of Indemnity within the time therein prescribed.

It was moved in the House, in behalf of Major General Mackay, That he might be furnished with all Materials necessary for the building of a Citadel in Innerlochy, for the better reducing of, and keeping the Highlanders in order; and after some debate thereupon, it was alledged by some of the Members, That it not being a matter so fit for the Parliament to concern themselves in, as for His Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council to take cognizance of, it should be referred to the Lords of the Council; whereunto the House agreeing, the whole Affair was referred to the Privy-Council, who are to determin in it as they think fit on Tuesday next. The House has ordered the Committee for the Subsidy to have their Act ready for them against the next day; as also the Committee for Church-Government to have theirs in a readiness against the same day.

May 29. By the Letters we received yesterday from the North, we are informed, That the Earl of Seaforth is got into the Shire of Ross, which has put that Country into some apprehensions of Disorders: but considering that

there is few or none of all that Tribe and Name that are R. Catholicks, or new Converts, as that Earl is, there is no great reason to fear any disturbance he can make ; and they are generally as averse from appearing for K. James, as they are to be Proselytes to his Religion : And the Laird of Belnagoon being here, his Lady, who is upon the place, and several other well-affected persons are careful to keep Guards day and night, to prevent any Excursions.

Sir Thomas Levingston, Governour of Inverness is expected here. Sir James Grant of Dalvey is come hither, to vindicate himself from the aspersion laid upon him, in which he is accused of having joyn'd with the Rebels, which he positively denies.

May 31. The news of the arrival of the Earl of Seaforth in the North, is confirmed by Letters we have from thence since my last ; he hath been with the Heads of some Clans, and taken pains to encourage them to persevere in their Rebellion promising them mighty things, and especially some speedy assistance from Ireland, and great rewards to the promoters of King James's Interest, making them believe, that the D. of Berwick is to come with considerable Forces to enable them to take the Field ; That he will bring large Supplies of Money, Ammunition, and all necessary Provisions ; all which, he tells them, are ready to set Sail to come to them. Whereupon one of the chief amongst the Rebels took the liberty to ask his Lordship what was become of King William's Army and Fleet in the mean time ? To which the Earl very gravely replied, That the English Fleet would not venture out to Sea, for fear of the French, that had shut them in their Harbours ; but this was so gross, that it would not pass, even upon the Highlanders themselves. However we are credibly inform'd, that his Lordship has brought neither Money, Men, Arms, nor Ammunition with him, for the use of the Rebels ; and that his Interest amongst those of his own Name is very moderate, he coming from France in a Ship all alone, without having a Company of Grenadeers for his Guards, as is given out by those of that Party.

The person that I told you in my last was taken at

at Dumfrees, is brought to Town ; he gave himself out at first to be one Mr. Watson, and then went by another name ; but now he proves to be one Nevill Payne, better known, I suppose, at London than here ; however it is believed he can make considerable discoveries : He has been once before the Privy-Council ; but what he has confess'd is not yet known. I hope by the next to be able to give you a farther account of him.

Number 115.

From Saturday June 7. to Tuesday June 10.

Edinburgh, June 3. 1690.

In regard I had not leasure enough to send you a full and exact Copy of the Journals of Parliament of the 30th of May, I hope it will not be amiss if I do it now.

After calling the Rolls, a Proposal was given in for proceeding upon the forfaulted Persons, and it was ordered to be taken into consideration next after the Supply. In the mean time, an Act for the Town of Glasgow was brought in ; as also several Petitions from the following Persons, viz. a Petition and Act in behalf of the Prisoners of Kingsaile ; a Petition in behalf of the Lady Castlehaven ; Petition and Act for the Brewers of the Potter-row ; Petition of the Earl of Cassils ; a Petition for John Lorimer ; Petition of the Laird of Lochloy ;¹ Petition of Mr. William Cheesly ; Petition of Patrick and William Listowns ; Petition of the Brewers of Dundee ; Petition in behalf of Waristown ;² Petition of Langshaw ;³ Petition of Mr. James Smith ; an Act in favours of Kirkhill, and of the Administrators of the Hospital of Largo.

The Act for the Supply was read, and agreed that the Act be remitted again to the Committee ; and ordered, that any Members who please, may be present, and have the liberty to make Proposals for the ease of the Land-rent.

¹ John Hay.

² Alexander Johnston.

³ David Montgomery.

The other Witnesses in the Process of Treason against the Rebels, were call'd, and first James Mackolm being sworn, depon'd in presence of the Parliament, all he knew of those Persons concern'd in the Rebellion.

Then the Parliament ordered, That the Earl of Leven, Governor of the Castle of Edinburgh, should bring down from the Castle, the Lairds of Cullean and Clava, and Major James Middleton, and make their Appearance before the House. Then it was moved, that the Examination of the Witnesses, as to the Persons now in Prison, be delay'd; and that their being brought before the Parliament be put off till they get a Copy of the Libel or Indictment; whereupon, it was put to the question, whether, first, these Prisoners now at the Bar, should be delay'd till the next Diet, or not? and it was carried, delay'd till the next Diet; and the Clerks allowed to give Copies of the Libels to the Prisoners, if required. Then they proceeded in the Examination of the Witnesses against the other Criminals; besides those in Custody.

Charles Stuart younger, of Bellachan, and other Witnesses, were call'd in presence of the Parliament; as also, John Hay, Son to the Laird of Naughton, who all deponed fully in the Process of Treason against the Rebels.

Major General Mackay's Proposal concerning the Army, was read again, and after some debate, the Proposal being turn'd into the form of an Act, it was put to the Vote; Remit to the Council, or not? and it was caried, Remit.

A Petition was given in for Captain Lockhart of Kirk-town. Then the Parliament adjourned till Monday at Ten a Clock.

Yesterday at Nine of the Clock in the Morning, the Lords of the Session met, being the first Day of the opening of the Session; the business they first entred upon, was to make a Representation to the Parliament, to know if they should continue their Sitting, or be adjourn'd to a further day, because of the Parliaments sitting.

About Eleven of the Clock yesterday the Parliament met, after that the Lords of the Session had risen; and after calling of the Rolls, the Committee of Supplies brought in

their Proposals concerning the other Clauses in the Act for the Supplies ; which being debated upon a long time, it was agreed to by the House in the same manner as it was concerted by the Committee ; and being put to the Vote, it was approved : But no Hearth-Money or Retention-Money have as yet been agreed to for the Relief of the Land-Sess.

It was allowed, That the Sessions should sit this day at their usual time ; and the Outer-house Benches are preparing, for an Ordinary to hear Ordinary Causes. The Parliament adjourn'd till Wednesday at Two a Clock in the Afternoon.

The Lords of the Session sate in the Inner-house this day from Nine till Twelve a Clock. The President and Lord Phesdo went to the Outer-house, to give order for the making of Benches for the Ordinary ; after which, the Lords received some Advocates, and pass'd some Bills that were brought before them.

The Commissioners of the Treasury met this day, and dispatched several Affairs relating to the marching of the Forces, and for Provisions for them. Amongst the Acts that passed the House the last week, there was one which I omitted giving you an Account of, and it was against the Earl of Perth, late Lord Chancellor of this Kingdom, ordaining him to be forthwith charged, and deliver, and produce here within this Kingdom, the Persons of the Earl of Wigtown, and of his Brother,¹ (well, safe, and alive) whom he sent some years ago over into France, to have Popish and French Education ; and this is to be done in some reasonable time after the Charge is given him, and that upon pain of Death, in case any of their Lives be taken in France.

Last night about Seven a Clock, one of the Captains of the Town Trained-bands, passing by the Main-Guard under the Towns pay, one Lendell, Captain of the Main-Guard, behaving himself uncivilly to the Capt. of the Trained-bands, call'd Keill, who thereupon beat the said

¹ Charles Fleming.

Lendell down to the Ground ; upon which some Subaltern Officers came up to the Main-Guard, and carried Capt. Keill Prisoner to their Guard : The Mobile having notice of it, came in great numbers, and assaulted the Guard, notwithstanding that one of the Magistrates came and caused Capt. Keill to be set at liberty ; and the Crowd was such, that pressing upon the Guards, and some Centinels defending themselves, two Men unluckily happened to be kill'd, and others wounded by the Soldiers that were upon the Guard : But the Magistrates, to prevent more mischief, went to the Town Guards, and ordered them to keep themselves close within doors, and not to stir out ; and obtain'd an Order to bring up some Companies of the Earl of Leven's Regiment, who were Quartered in the Cannon-gate, and the Gates of the City being immediately shut, in a little time the whole tumult was appeased, without any more harm ; only they were obliged to stand and keep Guard in several parts of the Town, to hinder the exasperated Mobile from being more troublesome. The Captains who first began, and gave occasion to this disorder, are to be Tryed ; and the first aggressor is like to suffer for it.

Number 116.

From Tuesday June 10. to Saturday June 14.

Edinburgh, June 5. 1690.

Yesterday in the afternoon the Parliament met, and all that was done that day, was to appoint and settle Commissioners in every Shire in the Kingdom for raising the supply granted to His Majesty ; which took up all their time until Seven a Clock at night, and then the House adjourn'd till Friday next at two a Clock in the afternoon.

June 7. Yesterday at Two a Clock in the afternoon the Parliament met, and after calling the Rolls, it was moved first, That in regard of the present juncture, and

pressing Affairs of the Nation, such as the several Committees of Parliament, Councils, and Meetings of Parliament, and other weighty considerations, the Sessions should be adjourn'd for several Weeks ; and during the Debate that this motion occasioned, the Laird of Grant brought in an Act to make alterations in the Sessions, and desired it should be read ; but the major part of the House urged, that seeing the Adjournment was first mentioned, it ought to be first considered, and that the Vote should be put. Adjourn the Sessions, or Not ? and after some time spent in that Debate, it was Voted that the Sessions should be Adjourned to the first of July next, and likewise all the other Judicatories, except Their Majesties Most Honourable Privy-Council, the Court of Exchequer, and inferiour Judicatories for removings, but in the management of this Debate, there was great heats amongst some of the Members.

Then the Laird of Grant's Act was twice read and laid aside. In the next place, it was moved that they should go upon the Act of Supply for the 28 Months Sess, and several Shires gave in additional Lists of the Commissioners for the Supply, which were allowed of to be inserted in the Act.

Mr. Forbes of Culloden brought in an additional Clause to the said Act, whereby all Commissioners, Clerks, and Collectors of the Supply, should take the Oath of Allegiance; which being Read, and Voted, it was carried in the affirmative.

Then there was a representation given in by the E. of Crawford, who is Married to the E. of Wigton's Mother,¹ That the E. of Pearth should have his liberty out of the Castle of Stirling, where he is detained Prisoner, providing he would procure his own Son, the Lord Drummond, the said E. of Wigtown, and his Brother, to return home to Scotland, to be bred Protestants, who were sent abroad by the special order and appointment of the said E. of Pearth, and E. of Melfort, their Guardians, to Popish Schools and Colleges, to be educated in the Popish Religion ;

¹ Henrietta Seton.

and that the Earl of Perth should find sufficient Bail to do so, and also for his peaceable behaviour for the future, that he should not plot, nor act, nor aid against the present Government; but the consideration of this proposal was delayed till the next Meeting.

The Lord Cardross presented an Act pursuant to former Acts of Parliament, against lying or defaming of the King and Government; which was agreed to by the House immediately.

The E. of Lithgow presented an Act for Liberty and Tolleration to the late Prelates and others of that persuasion; which being read, it was laid aside till the next meeting.

A Petition was read in behalf of above One hundred Prisoners in Kingsail in Ireland, for their speedy relief; which being considered, it was remitted to the Council.

There were several Petitions from private persons likewise read, and referred to Committees.

There was an Act brought in by the Committee of Supplies for Raising 12 d. English on every Hearth within the Kingdom, to help the Supply of Land Rent; which being read, it was voted and approved. By this time it was Eight a Clock at Night, and the House adjourned till Nine a Clock this morning.

This morning the Parliament met at Ten a Clock, and these Three following Acts received the Royal assent, and were afterwards Proclaimed at the Mercat-cross, viz.

Act for establishing the Presbyterian-Church-Government.

Act for a Supply of 28 Months Sess.

Act containing all Commissioners, Clerks, and Collectors of the Supply; and ordaining them to Swear and Subscribe the Oath of Allegiance.

All which Acts are ordered immediately to be Printed and Published.

The Earl of Crawford resumed again the motion he made the day before concerning the Earl of Perth, and desired it might be Voted; which being agreed to, His Majesty's Commissioner desired it might be delayed until he knew

His Majesty's pleasure therein, His Grace not having any thing in his instructions thereunto relating.

Then the Royal Burroughs presented an Act, shewing, That in respect the Forces were in great arrears to them for want of pay, and that they had advanced much Money for their subsistence in the present juncture, they might be allowed Retention-money accordingly, out of the Supply, from the several Collectors; whereupon the Duke of Hamilton moved, that this might be a general Act in favours of all the Kingdom, which was agreed to; but that the Retention should be only at the Term of Candlemas next 1691. The further consideration of this Act was laid by till the next meeting.

The Viscount of Tarbot brought in an Act of *Habeas Corpus*, which the House generally agreed to.

Another Act was brought in for regulating Arrestments and Imprisonments; both these Acts were read the first time: Then the Parliament adjourned till Tuesday next at Ten a Clock.

The business betwixt Lieutenant Lendell and Capt. Keill, whereof mention has been made in the former Journals, has been heard and examined before the Lord Provost, and Council of Edinburgh; and after hearing them, and the Evidences against them, it was made appear, that Lendell having spoken reflectingly of Keill, and of the mean Furniture and Equipage of the Trained-bands, which Keill resenting, Lendell gave him a Box on the Ear, whereupon Keill knock'd him down with his Cane: But the affair is not yet determin'd, nor Sentence past on either of them.

The Lords of the Session continue sitting, and proceed in the accustomed manner, tho it's believed the Sessions will shortly be adjourned.

The Privy Council met this day in the afternoon, in order to the dispatching of those matters that are necessary for Major-General Mackay's marching into the Highlands for the suppression of the Rebels, and of making a Cittadel at Innerlochy.

Letters from the North bring but little News; but that

the Earl of Seaforth is doing all he can to raise some Dragoons in the Highlands, and prevails very little.

We have advice by our Letters from Inverness, that the Earl of Seaforth had sent a Commission from the late King James, to Duncan Mackpherson of Cluny, chief of the Tribe of the Mackpherson's, to be a Collonel, and to raise a Regiment of Men for his Service ; threatning withal, in the Letter in which he enclosed the Commission, That in case of his refusal, He would come against him with Fire and Sword, and destroy him and all his kindred. The Gentleman when he saw the Letter and the Commission, spoke but little to the Messenger that brought them, and sent immediately both the Papers by an Express to Sir Tho. Levingston, Governour of Inverness, who has dispatched them hither to the Privy-Council, to receive their Lordships directions in that affair.

By Letters from Mull, we are informed, that Maj. Ferguson having Landed upon that Island has burned and destroyed several places belonging to the Rebels there, and that upon his Landing they had deserted the Castle of Dewart, the chief place of residence of the Mackleans, and betaken themselves to the Hills ; he has also written for 600 of the E. of Argyle's Highland-men, to come and joyn him, that he may attacque the Rebels on the main-land on that side, and to drive them out of all their fastnesses ; which Men are ordered immediately to march to his assistance.

Number 117.

From Saturday June 14. to Wednesday June 18.

Edinburgh, June 10. 1690.

This day the Parliament met ; and after calling the Rolls, the House proceeded in the business of Forfaulting of the Rebels that have been, and are in Arms against Their Majesties ; and by the clear Evidence and Probation that was brought in against them, the late Viscount of

Dundee, the Lord Buchan, Coll. Cannon, the Laird of Fashine,¹ and some others, are found guilty.

The House did not proceed, either in taking away the Patronages, or reducing the forfeited Estates, by reason of the Absence of several Members of Parliament; but dispatched some private business relating to Sir Thomas Burnet, who lately sustian'd great Losses by Fire, when his House here in Town was burnt down, in which he lost several Bonds and Obligations of Sums of Money due to him; which happening to be destroyed by Fire, are to be made good to him in Law. Then the Parliament adjourn'd till Thursday morning at Ten a Clock.

The Petition of the Earl of Argyle, delivered to the Parliament, May the 20th, and mentioned in the former Proceedings, Number 111.

To His Grace, His Majesty's High-Commissioner, and the Right Honourable the Estates of Parliament;
Archibald Earl of Argyle

Humbly sheweth,

That whereas by the Common-Law, and the Laws and Practices of all well-govern'd Nations, all Judges are answerable for their Sentences; and if they pronounce and give out against any Persons, Sentences palpably and notoriously unjust, are therefore severely punishable, and liable to the Party grieved, either himself, or his Successors in all their Damages: Likewise, by the Laws and Acts of Parliament of this Kingdom, it is expressly provided, and particularly by the Act Jac. 1. Parl. 1. c. 6. That Officers and Ministers of the Law be appointed, having sufficiently of their own wherein they may be punish'd if they trespass. And, besides many other Acts, it is statuted by that of Jac. 6. Par. 11. c. 49. That whoever maliciously accuses another Person of Treason, if the Party accused be acquitted, he incurs the same Crime, whereof he accused the other; which in all reason doth hold, and take place against such who maliciously condemn the Innocent for Treason, and that even against their Heirs and Successors;

¹ John Clelland of Faskine.

seeing both by the Common-Law, and by the Act, Jac. 5. Par. 6. c. 69. it is provided, That Treason may be pursued against the Heir of the Traytor. Nevertheless it is of verity, That the late Earl of Argyle, the Petitioner's Father, being required to take the Test in or about November 1681. as a Privy-Councillor, and he having some doubt and scruple, concerning its meaning ; for clearing whereof, he first proposed before the Lords of the Privy-Council, an Explanation of the Sense, wherein he was content to take it when administrated to him, viz. That he had considered the Test, etc. which was a very just and rational Declaration, and such as he was allowed to make by the Law, both of God and Man : it being certain, That whoever is required to take an Oath, if he conceive to it be any ways ambiguous, he may, and is bound to declare the Sense in which he is to take it, that so he may swear in Truth, Righteousness, and Judgment. Neither was it to the Earl of Argyle only, that this Test appeared to be doubtful, but there were several Presbyteries, and whole Synods, who with many of the most Learned of the Clergy, did scruple to take it on that consideration, before it was explain'd ; and when the said Earl had declared his meaning before the Council, the same was by them admitted of, and accepted, as other Privy-Councillors had been allow'd to do the like : and for a further proof of the Councils accepting of it, the Test was not only thereupon immediately administrated unto him before the Council, but he was also allowed and desired to take his Place in Council, and did take his Place, and Vote in Council when he had done it ; by which it appears, that his Explanation was accepted, and in a manner ratifi'd by the Council, so that thereby it became in effect more the Councils Deed than his. Notwithstanding of all which, there being then a Popish design set on foot to ruin the Protestant Religion, both here and elsewhere ; and the Petitioners Father and Family, being most Eminent by many Signal Testimonies, that they had given of their Zeal as well to preserve the True Protestant Religion, as to maintain the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom, it was thought fit, by the Authors of that wicked Design, of

subverting our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, that the Petitioner's Father should be taken out of the way, and his Family destroyed; whereupon there was a Criminal Process raised against him, upon the aforesaid Declaration, before the Lords of the Justiciary, charging the most absurd, irrational, and malicious manner imaginable, That the said Explanation did import no less than the Crimes of Treason, Leasing-making, and Leasing-selling; and altho the Petitioner's Father and his Council did make a most full and convincing Defence, yet nevertheless the deceased Lord Nairn, Sir David Falconer of Newton, and Sir David Balfour of Forret, Three of the Commissioners of Justiciary then sitting in Judgment, did most perversly and wickedly, and contrary to all Law and Equity, sustain the said Criminal Process, to infer against him the pain of Treason, Leasing-making, and Leasing-selling, upon which Verdict he was also forfeit; and thereafter most cruelly and barbarously murdered, to the eternal stain and reproach of the publick Justice of the Kingdom, if the late Claim of Right had not through the good Providence of God, retrieved it. And seeing the Meeting of the Estates, by the said Claim of Right, and Instrument of Government, declared the aforesaid Forfaulture to have been contrary to Law: Likewise Their Majesties and the Three Estates of Parliament, have by their Act of the first of August last, rescinded the foresaid Doom and Sentence of Forfaulture, with all Acts of Parliament ratifying and approving the same, with all that has followed thereupon; and have declared the said Sentence of Forfaulture to have been from the beginning, and in all time coming, null and void, and have restored the Petitioner against the said Forfaulture, by way of Justice: So that if the said three Judges were yet alive, they might justly be made liable to the same punishment, which by the foresaid most unjust, wicked and absurd Sentence, was so cruelly executed upon the Petitioner's Father, thereby murdered; and it being still most just, that at least their Heirs and Representatives should, after such a heinous and villanous transgression, be made liable to refund to the Petitioner, the vast Damages

that he and his Family sustained by the aforesaid Sentence ; and the Petitioner having lost the Revenue of his Estate from *Anno* 1681. till *An.* 1689. that he was restored, being eight years, the yearly Rent of his Estate being 5000 l. Sterling, extended for the said eight years, to the sum of 40000 l. Sterling ; and having also sustain'd other damages by the loss of Household furniture, and other moveables, destroying of Woods and Plantations ; the loss of Bonds for great sums of Money ; Writings of his Lands, and other detriments, to the value of 20000 l. Sterling. In all which, the Representatives of the said Judges ought to be liable to the Petitioner, *singuli in solidum* ; and he ought to have reparations for the saids Rents and Damages out of their Estates, which ought to be declared subject and liable for the same ; which will not only be a great act of Justice to the Petitioner, but a terrour to all Judges to pass such unjust Sentences in time coming ; and the best means that can be to secure the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom, and the Lives and Estates of the Subjects, from the formidable consequences of such an illegal and unjust Sentence, it if should go unpunished.

It is therefore humbly craved That your Grace and the Honourable Estates, may be pleased to grant Warrants to Messengers at Arms to cite the Lady Nairn, and Lord Nairn¹ her Husband for his Interest : Falconer,² Son and Heir to the deceased Sir David Falconer ; and Balfour,³ Son and Heir to the deceased Sir David Balfour ; and all others the Representatives of the said three Judges, and others concerned, personally at their Dwelling houses, and the Guardians of such as are Minors, at the Mercat Cross of _____, to appear before the Parliament upon the _____ day of _____ next to come, to hear, and see themselves decern'd, and ordained, *singuli in solidum*, to make payment to the Petitioner of the foresaid sum of 60000 l. Sterling, and that the Petitioner may have reparation for the saids Rents and

¹ William, Lord Nairn.

² David Falconer of Newton.

³ Michael Balfour of Forret.

other Damages out of their Estates, which ought to be declared subject and liable for the same, according to Justice, with Certification etc. and also to grant a Warrant, to cite Witnesses to compear the said day.

And your Petitioner shall ever pray, etc.

On Sunday last the Lord of Braidalbin¹ took his journey from hence to Chester, to wait on His Majesty there; and yesterday the Earls of Argyle and Bellcaras, and Lord Ross, went the same journey, with the like intention, to wait on His Majesty at Chester.

The Earl of Seaforth hath writ to the Earl of Leven, and expresses his desire of capitulating for himself and the Rebels now in Arms in the Highlands; offering to submit to the Government, upon plausible terms and conditions.

The General Assembly of the Church is to meet at Edinburgh on the third Thursday of October next.

Major General Mackay is making what possible preparations he can of all things, for his Expedition to Lochaber; and will in a few days part hence.

All the Horse and Dragoons, to the number of 2000, that came to Kirkubright, in order to embarque for Ireland, are now embarqued.

Number 118.

From Wednesday June 18. to Saturday June 21.

Edinburgh, June 12. 1690.

Besides what I sent you last Post of the Proceedings of the Parliament, at their Meeting on Tuesday last, I have the following Particulars to acquaint you with, that I omitted then.

A Petition was presented against some Lords, by Persons that complain'd of having been Fin'd in Exorbitant Sums, by a Commission from the Privy-Council in *Anno*

¹ Breadalbane.

1684. The pretended Reason of their being so fin'd, was, That their Ladies had been absent from Church, and had not heard the Regular Clergy of their Respective Parishes : Which being read, the Consideration thereof was referred to the Committee for Fines and Forfaultures.

The Laird of Pitliver presented a Petition against the Earl of Airlie, for the recovery of a Process and Decreet, pronounced against him by the Parliament *Anno* 1681. which being read, was referr'd to the foresaid Committee.

A Motion was made, That the Parliament should proceed to the Reduction of Swinton's Forfaulture ; the Committee appointed to see into that Affair, and to search the Records, having made a Report of their Opinion of it, which was in favours of Swinton's Case ; whereupon Sir John Maitland urged to have some Answers that were ready to be produced, read ; upon which, after some debate, the House deferred the further Consideration of it till the next Meeting.

An Act of Parliament was presented for Establishing all Postages, and Post-Offices within this Kingdom in the Crown, as the Kings Prorogative ; which was read the first time.

A Petition was presented by the present Magistrates of Edinburgh, shewing the Dilapidation and Incumbrances of their publick Revenue, and the contracting of 40000 l. Sterling of Debt on the Town in the late Reigns, desiring the Parliament would be pleased to appoint some of their Members to assist the present Magistrates to enquire and search into that Affair, Who were the Mismanagers, and how they shall be redrest ?

Anderson of Westertown, presented a Petition against Alexander Duff of Brako, for giving Information against him *Anno* 1687, upon frivolous points, under the Cover of Friendship, upon which he was Forfaulted, desiring Reparation of his Damages, and Restitution of the Composition-money he paid for his Forfaulture to the Person the late King James assign'd, and made a present of it to. This matter occasioned some debates, and afterwards was referr'd to a Committee, and Brako was ordered in the mean time to have a Copy of the Petition, and to give in his

Answer to it. Then the Parliament adjourn'd till Thursday Ten a Clock.

This day the Parliament met, and after calling the Rolls, the General Act for reducing the Decrees of Forfaultures, and restoring forfaulted persons since the year 1661. was read; and after several debates, it came to one particular point, or preliminary question; namely, Whether there was a necessity of citing and summoning contrary parties, as in other Processes before the Parliament? Which being put to the Vote, it was carried in the negative: Then the Act was laid by till the next meeting.

The Act to restore Swinton to his Father's Forfaulture, was again read, and the Question being put, Whether the Earl of Lauderdale should be cited, as being the present possessor of that Forfaulted Estate? It was carried in the negative; and the farther consideration of it was laid by till the next Meeting.

The Act concerning the Patronage of Churches, etc. was brought in from the Committee for Church Government, and read the first time.

The Act formerly mentioned for imposing a Duty of Hearth-money, was read; and it being put to the Vote, Hearth-money, or not? It was carried in the Negative; the Burroughs being all against it.

Then a motion was made about the Retention-money, and some additional Supplies; but the House being divided about these propositions, they came to no issue upon them; and the Parliament adjourn'd till to morrow at Ten a Clock.

June 14. This day the Parliament met at Eleven a Clock, and after calling the Rolls, there was an Act of Ratification read in favour of the City of Glasgow and a new Charter granted to the Citizens, with Power to elect their Magistrates according to the Custom of other Royal Burroughs; which was voted and approven, and then received the Royal Assent.

Then His Majesty's Advocate proceeded in the Probation of the Process against those in Rebellion; and the Proofs were received and allowed against Five more.

The Parliament then proceeded upon the additional Supply to be given Their Majesties, and it was moved, That the sixth part of the free annual Rent of all the Money in the Kingdom, payable at Martinmas next, should be given towards it; which being approved of, an Act was brought in, which was presently Voted, Approved, and had the Royal Assent.

The Laird of Brody presented a Petition, shewing how arbitrarily he had been Fined in the late Government, for which he was obliged to give Bonds in the person of Edward Callender at London, to the use and benefit of Collonel Maxwell, whereof he had already paid one half, and is now charged with Horning, at the instance of the Provost of Edinburgh, as Factor for Mr. Callender, for the other half. And whereas, by the Claim of Right, he ought to have Reparation, yet desires no more for the present, but that the Parliament would be pleased to order Execution to be stopt.

This Affair took up a long Debate in the House, and then referred the further Consideration of it to the Committee for Fines and Forfaultures.

The Viscount of Tarbot brought in an Act for prohibiting the Importation of Brandy, and all Strong-waters, which was read for the first time.

It was moved by his Majesty's High Commissioner, That it was very convenient and fitting, that a Fast should be enjoyn'd through the whole Kingdom, for the good Success of His Majesty's Affairs in Ireland, for the Preservation of His Majesty's Royal Person, and happy Return. And it was presently agreed to by the House, appointing the 24th of this instant June, for all the Inhabitants on this side of Tay; and the first of July next for all those on the North side of it, for the observation thereof.

Then the Parliament Adjourn'd till Wednesday the 25th Instant.

June 12. On Saturday last there was a Packet taken at Leith, that was design'd to be carried Northward with the common News-Letter; and in it was found a Letter from King James, dated the 13th of March last, and directed

to His General and other Officers in the Highlands. Endeavours are used to search and find out the persons concern'd in this correspondence.

A Dutch Man of War came into Leith-road last week, having been in chase of some French Privateers, wherewith the Northern-coast is much infested.

Some of the Earl of Seaforth's Friends do give it out, That that Earl is much inclined to live peaceably at home in his own Country, provided he can obtain the Protection of the Government ; and it's credibly believed that some of those Lords that are gone to wait on His Majesty at Highlake, may have Commissions to treat for the Rebels in the Highlands, they being under great discouragements since the late defeat at Cromdell, and despairing of any succours or relief from K. James out of Ireland.

The French Privateers begin to be very troublesome on the Coast of Buchane, where now and then they pick up small Boats ; towards the repressing of whom, there are some Privateers a fitting out here, who are ordered to Cruise on the Northern-Coast ; and an Embargo is laid upon all Ships outward bound, until the Coast is cleared of those Thieving French Privateers : And the Dutch Man of War that is come into Leith-road, is likewise to go out a Cruising.

The Sums of Money borrowed on the credit of the late Funds granted by Act of Parliament, come in a pace. The Carriages and Baggage-Horses design'd for Major-General Mackay, in his Expedition toward the Highlands, will be in a readiness on Monday next ; at which time he intends to begin his Journey, having already sent most of the Officers that were here in Town, before him to St. Johnstown, to their respective Commands, the greatest part of the Forces being there.

Letters from Major Ferguson inform us, That the Inhabitants of several of the best small Islands, between Kintire and Mull, have yielded, and put themselves under the protection of the Government.

Number 119.

From Saturday June 21. to Tuesday June 24.

Edinburgh, June 17. 1690.

Not having time enough to give you a full and particular Account of the Proceedings of the Parliament on Saturday last, I intend to supply that defect, by what I send you now. After the Debate that was in the House concerning the Ratification granted to the Town of Glasgow, and that the Proofs against severals of the Rebels were read, the King's Advocate moved, That the Parliament would be pleased to proceed where they left off the day before; viz. To grant an additional Supply to Their Majesties for the Payment of the Army's Arrears to the Shires and Burroughs. Whereupon it was moved by some of the Peers, That the Act for a Poll upon Tenants, for the ease and relief of the Heritor, in the Supply granted on the Land-Rent, might be first Voted: But the High-Commissioner having declared, That the House had before resolved that the Act for additional Supply already concerted and agreed upon, should be first passed, the other Motion was let fall. Then there were several Motions made, about the way of granting an additional Supply: Some were for an Imposition upon Commodities of the native Product and Manufactory of the Countrey; Others were for granting Six Months more Supply of Tax on the Land-Rent; and that the Heritor should have relief by retention of One of Six of the Annual Rent for one Year: but these Proposals were much argued for and against; whereupon it was then moved, the sixth part of the free Annual Rent, for one year, or the half, should be granted for an additional Supply. And after a long Debate for and against this Proposal, it came at last to this Point, and the Question was put to a Vote, Whether the half of One of Six, or the sixth part, should be granted as an additional Supply? And it was carried, That One of Six of the annual Rent of

all the free Money, whether in Movables, hereditary Bonds, or ready-coyn'd Money, and all annual Rent upon Land, excepting only Wadsetts, or Mortgages, without a Back-Lease, where the Creditor was in possession of the Lands or Houses; in which case he should not be obliged to pay by virtue of this Act, because he had pay'd for his Mortgage'd Lands, as an Heritor, his Proportion of the 28 Months Supply. Then there was a Draught of an Act brought in, referring the manner of Payment to the method prescribed and observed in the Act of Parliament, *Anno 1633*, granting Two of Ten to King Charles II.¹ Which Act was voted and approved.

Then the Act for a Poll on the Tenants, for relief of the Heretors, in the terms of the Act of Parliament *Anno 1661*.² was voted and approved.

The Earl of Leven presented two Acts concerning the Manufacture of Salt-Petre and Gunpowder; One whereof was for establishing the saids Manufactories presently, by Warrant of Parliament; and the other made not any mention of the Privileges and Immunities, that were desired to be granted to the Parties concern'd in those Manufactories, but that the Parliament did recommend to the Privy-Council to do therein as they should think fit. But it being late, it was laid aside till the next Meeting; referring it, in the mean time, to the Committee of Elections to consider further of it.

These following Acts received the Royal Assent, viz.

An Act for the relief of the Land-Rent.

An Act in favours of the Barons.

An Act in favours of the Royal Burroughs.

An Act for an Additional Supply.

An Act empowering the Privy-Council to Convene, Seize and Imprison, etc. all suspected persons; and that no suspected person be allowed to keep a Horse, above the value of 5 l. Sterling.

An Act of Ratification, with the King's new Grant to the Town of Glasgow. And then the Parliament Adjourn'd to the 25th of June Instant.

¹ Charles I.

² 1681.

Upon Sunday night there came an express from the Earl of Argyle, being then at Highlake, dated on Friday the 13th Instant, giving an account of His Majesty's having gone on Board the Thursday morning before, and had set Sail in the afternoon for Ireland with a fair Wind, and that his Lordship, together with the Earl of Braidalbin, having come too late to Highlake, were resolved to follow His Majesty into Ireland. The same Express tells us likewise, That His Majesty went on Board the *Mary* Yacht, being attended therein by the Earls of Portland and Scarborough, my Lord Sidney, Monsieur Overkirk, and Monsieur Zuilesteen, two Grooms of the Bed-chamber, and Dr. Hatton, His Majesty's principal Physician. That on Board the *Henrietta* Yacht, Prince George went with his Domesticks. On the *Navy* Yacht, the Duke of Ormond, Mr. Charles Boyle, and some other Gentlemen went. And on the *Kitchin* Yacht went the two Chaplains, the Secretary for War, Dr. Fraser, and the King's Surgeons; That there were three Yachts more that transported the rest of the Nobility and Gentlemen, which were all exceeding well accommodated, and provided plentifully with all sorts of Provisions at His Majesty's Charges. The whole Fleet that Sailed with His Majesty from Highlake was about Two Hundred, whereof there were eight Men of War, Sir Cloudsly Shovell being Rear Admiral.

Yesterday the Privy-Council met, where His Majesty's Letter was read, in which he was graciously pleased to express his resolution of venturing his Life once more for the defence of the Protestant Interest, in this Expedition into Ireland, to reduce those in Rebellion there, which he doubted not, with God's Blessing, would prove to the Common Good, Peace, and Safety of all good Men, and particularly to these Nations; desiring, that in His absence, they would look to, and secure the Publick Peace of the Kingdom, and use their utmost endeavours to discover the secret Practices and Intrigues of all the disaffected persons, and prevent all their ill designs from taking effect; and that during His Majesty's absence they would give a punctual account to the Queen of all their proceedings;

and that for that end and purpose, they would dispatch Sir William Lochart, His Majesty's Sollicitor, to Court, to reside there as Deputy Secretary, to receive the Queen's Commands from time to time, and to communicate proceedings here to Her Majesty; which the Council did accordingly.

Sir Patrick Hume of Pollwart's Commission, to be Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Berwick, was read in Council, and Recorded.

The Council has ordered the dispatching of Major-General Mackay, and it is believed he will go to morrow, he having received a Letter from His Majesty empowering him to act, and proceed in all Military Affairs within this Kingdom, as he would be answerable to His Majesty, he, the Major-General, always communicating the same to His Majesty's Privy-Council, from time to time for their concurrence.

Yesterday the Treasury met, and the Lords Commissioners thereof have empower'd the General Receivers to grant Bonds for the Sums advanced by the Royal Burroughs, Noblemen, and Gentlemen, to be repay'd them with Interest, out of the first and readiest of their Intromissions with the Publick Revenues and Supplies, betwixt and that time: The Receivers have already got into their hands a considerable part of the Advance-money upon these Funds.

Number 120.

From Tuesday June 24. to Saturday June 28.

Edinburgh, June 19. 1690.

Last night and all this morning, there has been diligent and strict search made in this City, and in the Cannon Gate, for some suspected persons, that were forming ill designs against the Government; some are taken and Imprisoned; but what the particulars of their Design and Conspiracy

against the Government were, we have not yet had any certain account, only it is reported, That the Jacobites, and other disaffected persons, had a design to burn, or blow up His Majesty's Palace of Holy-rood House, and then to force open the Prisons of Edinburgh and of the Cannon-gate, where the Highland and other Rebels, who were lately taken at the defeat they received at Crombdell, are kept Prisoners, and set them at liberty. It is also discoursed, that there was a considerable quantity of Powder and Match, found hid in the House of one Captain Alexander Blaire, who lives near the East-side of the Palace of Holy rood-House, and is thereupon committed to Prison. There was also found in the Houses of several disaffected persons, a good quantity of Arms, which are seized on.

The Earl of Argyle returned hither on Tuesday from Highlake, having altered his resolution of going into Ireland.

Yesterday Major-General Mackay went hence towards Perth, where the Rendezvouz of the Forces is, in order to his Marching against the Rebels into Lochaber. He has taken with him Two Ministers, recommended to him by the Assembly of the Clergy, to follow the Camp and Army.

June 21. Yesterday the Privy-Council issued forth a Proclamation, certifying Their Majesties Loyal Subjects, and all those that would live peaceably under the Protection of the Government, might not be allarm'd at the search and enquiry that is made after suspected Persons, Arms, Papers, etc. being that there was no design to disturb them. Which Proclamation was in the following terms :

A Proclamation

By the King and Queens Majesties.

(After referring to treasonable designs against the government by persons who have commissions from King James, to the arrest in Annandale of Henry Neville Payne and his imprisonment in Edinburgh Castle, the Proclamation, dated June 19, assures good subjects that they are in perfect security while search is made in and about Edinburgh for apprehend-

ing several persons who have never acknowledged the government now established. See Crawford No. 2879.)

And in pursuance of the said Proclamation several persons have been seized both in Town and in Country, and taken into Custody; and by an Order of Council, all the Militia of Edinburgh, and of the three Southern Counties of East, Middle, and West-Louthians, are appointed to be in a readiness upon call.

Upon certain information had, of an Intelligence and Correspondence between disaffected persons in England and Scotland, the Borders are reinfore'd by several strong Detachments out of our Forces here.

Yesterday the Duke of Hamilton went to his Country-house, where he makes account to stay for some days; the Earl of Arran is at his House at Kinecl.

Some small pieces of Cannon that lay at St. Johnstown, are to be brought hither, and several greater pieces are to be sent thither, and elsewhere, as occasion shall require, to be sent to Innerlochy, with other Arms and Ammunition out of the Castle of Edinburgh.

The West-Country people have again made an offer of themselves for the service of the Government; whereupon it was ordered yesterday in Council, that they should be in Arms, and in a readiness upon call: They are in number about 14000 Men.

By several Letters that are come this morning from the North, we are credibly informed that the Earl of Seaforth is gone into Lochaber, to joyn the other Highland Rebels, since he was not able to make any appearance in the Lowlands, unless he would have gone to his far distant Highlanders, the Inhabitants of the Isles of Lewis, Lochbroon, or Kintaile, not having there an assured prospect of succeeding in his design; many of his own name, upon a Summons from Sir Thomas Levingston, Governour of Inverness, being come in, and taken the Oaths of Allegiance, and besides have engaged mutually for one another to keep the Peace.

The Earl of Braidalbin is returned from England, and is gone this morning to his House at Baloch¹ in the Highlands.

Last Night Sailed a Fleet of between Thirty and Forty Merchant-Men out of Leeth-Road for Holland, under the Convoy of a Dutch Man of War.

The Council hath issued forth a Proclamation this day, prohibiting the Exportation of any Corn or Victual, till further order; and has put an Imbargo upon all Ships loaded with Victual, requiring all the Subjects to bring all the Meal and Mault they can spare, to the Castle of Edinburgh, Stirling, and other places, at reasonable Rates for His Majesties Stores.

Another Proclamation is likewise issued forth, requiring the Lords of Session to Conveen and Assemble the Members of the Colledge of Justice, and to secure all Masters to the keeping of the Peace, and to bind the Masters for their Servants; requiring also the Magistrates of Edinburgh to call for the Masters of each Trade to give Security for themselves, and they for their respective Apprentices and Servants; and all Lodging-houses to give the Lists of their Lodgers to the Main-Guard; and that no Servants presume to walk in the Streets, or be seen out of their Houses after Ten a Clock at Night, unless they be priviledg'd Persons; and whosoever are found to do otherwise, are to be taken into Custody.

Number 121.

From Saturday June 28. to Tuesday July 1.

Act for a Publick Fast.

(The text is given in A.P.S. ix. 150.)

Edinburgh, June 19. 1690.

The General Meeting of the Ministers and Elders of this Church, finding that the Commissioner His Grace, and the

¹ Taymouth.

Honourable Estates of Parliament by their Act the 13th of June, 1690. have Indicted a solemn fast to be kept on the 24th of June Instant, on this side the River Tay, and on the 1st of July thereafter, on the other side of the said River ; and they being sensible how much it is their duty, and the duty of the rest of the Ministers and People of this Church, religiously to observe the said Fast on the foresaids days respectively, and particularly, for the Causes therein specified. Therefore we do recommend the strict observance of it accordingly, and that it may be the more religiously observed, and through the mercy of God, prove the more effectual for His Majesty's preservation and success in this present undertaking, it is necessary that Ministers excite themselves and the people to the exercise of Repentance for their own sins, and the Lands ; and particularly for the great ignorance of God, Profanity and gross Abominations abounding among all Ranks and Stations, the slighting of Jesus Christ, the Gospel Ordinances and Ministry, profanation of the Lord's Day, neglect of Family Worship and Secret Prayer, the neglect of the duties of Righteousness and Mercy, the great and general defection from the Truths and ways of God, notwithstanding of great Light, Mercies and Judgments, and our most solemn engagements to God ; Earthly-mindedness, Self-seeking, Scandalous Divisions, and other the like evils ; as also for our insensibleness of, and ingratitude for the manifold mercies bestowed on this Church and Kingdom ; and in special, in giving us the light of the glorious Gospel of Christ, and in delivering us in former times, and now signally at this time, from Popery, Prelacy, and Slavery ; that being humbled for our sins, we may obtain Reconciliation with God, and Pardon through Faith in the Blood of Christ, and may have access with confidence to put up our Supplications to God, for our King and Queen, the Commissioner His Grace, our Parliament, Council, and Forces by Sea and Land, and for the Lord's carrying on the happily begun Restauration of this Church, and for his sending out of faithful Ministers, and blessing of the Gospel, and for his gracious presence in the Meetings of this Church ;

and for that end, that he would discover and defeat the Plots and Attempts against His Majesty and His Government, and would be pleased to send seasonable Weather, for bringing forward the Fruits of the Ground, and that a Spirit of Reformation and Repentance being poured out on all of us, Religion and Righteousness, Peace and Prosperity under the shining of his Countenance, may yet flourish in our Land.

Extracted by John Spalding Cls.

Edinburgh, June 19. 1690.

Their Majesties High-Commissioner, and the Lords of Privy-Council, considering, that through the neglect of Posts, or Others, the Proclamations of Parliament indicting a Solemn and Publick Fast, to be observed in all the Churches and Meeting Houses within the Kingdom, upon the days therein mentioned, may not be sent timely to the Ministers hands, and the Observance of so Religious a duty being the Universal Concern of this Kingdom. Therefore they hereby Appoint, that in case the day of the Fast have not been Observed upon the particular days mentioned in the said Proclamation, that the Ministers, and all within their respective Congregations, shall keep the saine, upon the Tuesday next thereafter.

Extracted by Gilb. Eliot. Cls. Sti. Con.

June 24. Yesterday there was carry'd out of the Castle three great Brass Guns, one Morter-piece, and Sixty Barrels of Powder, and sent to Leith in order to be transported by Sea, to the Fort of Innerlochy in Lochaber.

In the Afternoon the Trained Bands of this City and Suburbs, were all in Arms, and drawn out to Exercise in the Fields of Leith, they were about Three thousand in number, and in good order, the Magistrates, and several of the Nobility were present at the review, and well satisfi'd with their Exercising.

This day being appointed for the Fast, for His Majesty's good Success in Ireland, it was very solemnly and religiously observ'd.

The Parliament meets to morrow.

The Fleet of Merchant Men bound for Holland, mentioned in my former, is come in again into Leith Road, being forc'd back by contrary Winds.

From the North we have advice, That a French Frigot of 30 Guns, gave chase to a small Vessel near to Findon¹ in the Firth of Murray, but that the Scotch Vessel getting into the Harbour, escaped being taken; whereupon they went on Shoar on a little Island near the Town, where they found Provisions made ready for a Wedding that was to be that day, took the Provisions, and several pieces of Stuff, Bales of Stocking, and other Goods, and carried them on Board their Ship. Those Seas are much infested by the French Privateers; and about the Isles of Orkney there are about Eight or Nine of those French Privateers that Cruise in those Seas in expectation of meeting with some of the English or Dutch East-India Ships, that sometimes come home that way, as also those from the West-Indies; and we are credibly told that they are well Arm'd and well Man'd all of them.

The Marquis of Athole, and Earl of Braidalbin are gone to their Country-Houses. The Earls of Linlithgow, Callender, Southesk, Belcarres, and Lord Duffus are here in Town.

Number 122.

From Tuesday July 1. to Saturday July 5.

Edinburgh, June 26. 1690.

The Proclamation for Securing the Peace, mentioned in the last Journal but one, follows.

A Proclamation
For Securing of the Peace within the City of
Edinburgh, and Suburbs thereof.

(To prevent inconveniences from persons of treasonable

¹ Findhorn.

principles the Proclamation orders the inhabitants of the city of Edinburgh, Portsburgh, Bristo, Potterrow, Pleasance, Canongate, Calton and Leith to give the names and designations of their lodgers under penalty of £20 Scots. The magistrates of Edinburgh are to take an obligation from the deacons of the several incorporations and the deacons to take security from the freemen and masters of the several callings for the peaceable behaviour of their apprentices, servants and journeymen. The magistrates are to take security of the merchants for their apprentices and servants. No journeyman shall have liberty of working with masters and freemen of any of the callings unless they find caution to the several incorporations to the effect above-mentioned. Gentlemen who are not burgesses are to give bond for the behaviour of their servants. Senators of the College of Justice are to cause the members thereof and dependers thereon to give security for their own and their servants' peaceable behaviour. Servants, apprentices and journeymen, except the servants of physicians, apothecaries and surgeons, are forbidden to be upon the streets after 10 o'clock at night. See Crawford No. 2881.)

Edinburgh, June 26. Yesterday the Parliament met about Ten a Clock; and after calling of the Rolls, the Act concerning the late Earl of Argyle's Creditors was read twice, and then referred to the Committee for Fines and Forfaultures.

Mr. Craigie of Gersey,¹ Commissioner for the Shire of Orknay, having been a Member of the late Convention of Estates, but not having been in the present Session of Parliament, nor in the former, and being now come into the Parliament as one of the Members thereof, the President moved, That before any thing else were done, he might qualifie himself to sit as a Member, by taking the Oaths of Allegiance to Their Majesties, and that of Parliament, *De Fideli*, etc. Which being put to the said Mr. Craigie, he made some scruple; whereupon he was removed, and the House sent two Members to him, to know his resolution and sentiments in those matters; who after some Con-

¹ William Craigie of Gairsie.

ference with him, reported to the House, That he had no scruple to take the Oaths; but that he did not know whether his being a Member of the late Meeting of the Estates, did qualifie him to be a Member of Parliament without a new Writ; upon which, he was called in, and had his doubts resolv'd, by reading to him the first Act of the last Session of Parliament, whereby His Majesty, at the Convention's own motion and desire, turn'd that General Meeting into a Parliament; whereof he declaring himself ignorant, by reason of his absence and great distance from Edinburgh, the Oaths being put to him, he took them in the usual form, and his place in Parliament.

An Act that was prepared by the Committee for Fines and Forfaultures, for the security of Creditors that use diligence in the usual method of the Law, in their Concerns with persons that afterwards happen to be forfaulted, according to the Claim of Right, was brought in, and read; every part of it was debated upon, Paragraph by Paragraph, and several things altered and mended; and after some time spent therein, the Act was drawn up with those Amendments, Voted, and Approved by a general Applause of the whole House, as being a most just and reasonable thing, that Creditors should be secured against common Debtors that should afterwards have the misfortune to be guilty of the Crimes of Treason or Rebellion.

An Act was brought in by the Laird of Salten,¹ for reversing and repealing the Act of Forfaulture pass'd against him in *Anno* 1685. which, with some Amendments, was Voted and Approved.

Then the Act for reversing Swinton's Forfaulture was debated upon; but it was carried by the Majority of Votes, That some general Acts concerning Forfaultures should first be insisted on.

The Earl of Sutherland brought in an Act to repeal all Forfaultures pass'd upon frivolous Pretences, and faulty Probations, since the first of January 1685. conform to His Majesty's Instructions to the late High-Commissioner.

Sir John Munro of Foulis brought in an Act much of the

¹ Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun.

same nature with the former, but somewhat fuller, leaving the term from whence the Repeal was to commence, blank in the Act ; the same to be filled up as it should be agreed upon in Parliament.

The result of all was, That the general Act for repealing Fines and Forfaultures, prepared by the Committee for Fines and Forfaultures ; as also, the other three Acts abovementioned, and then referred back again to the Committee, to be formed all into one Act, which is to be brought into the House at the next meeting. And then the house Adjourned till Friday.

Letters from Orkney of the 13th Instant, give us advice, That there are eight French Privateers on that Coast ; and that two days before, there being a Ship loaded with variety of Goods bound for Leith, having besides a considerable Sum of Money on Board, which was several Months Excise and Custom-money, and a Years Rent of the Crown-duties, payable out of that Stuartry, which set Sail but a little time before she was chas'd by three of those Privateers, who forced her to run a Shore on one of the same Islands ; but the Ships Crew had the good luck to convey all the Money, and some of the best of the Goods on Shore, before the French came up ; and for what remain'd, they plundered, and carried away all they found.

Our Letters from Inverness of the 21st Instant, inform us, That all that Country is very peaceable for the present, and that Sir Thomas Levingston having marched with a Body of Men, was yesterday to have met Maj. Gen. Mackay (who marched from Perth through Athole with a Body of 5000 Men last Week) in Badenock ; and that the Pioneers were gone the bay before, under the Convoy of the Lord Stranaver, and Laird of Balnagown's Men towards Innerlochy, which place is to be fortified, and made a Garison.

Coll. Hill has by his Letters acquainted His Grace my Lord Commissioner, that he has enterchanged several Letters with the E. of Seaforth, in which the said Earl expresses his desire and inclinations to live peaceably at

home, and hopes he may have his own House of Braan to live in. But in regard, that his desire is only set to live in so strong a Castle as Braan, which is a very advantagious Post for the Security of that Country; the Answer is deferred, till further Consideration, that His Majesty's pleasure therein may be known.

The Chief of the Chisholms of Strathglass,¹ is lately fallen off from the Rebels, and has submitted himself, and all his Tribe, to His Majesties Government.

Number 123.

From Saturday July 5. to Tuesday July 8.

Act Concerning the Commissioners of Supply,
who refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance.

(The text is given in A.P.S. ix. 150-1.)

Edinburgh, June 28. Yesterday the Parliament met about the usual hour, and after calling of the Rolls, an Act was brought in and read, for appointing and nominating Visitors for the Universities, Colleges, and Schools, to remove all such as shall be found Vicious, Scandalous, or unsufficient Persons; which Act was read the second time, and debated upon Paragraph by Paragraph, and after some amendments, it was voted and approved.

The Petition of Mr. Adair formerly mention'd, was read, shewing. That the deceast Edmistown of Duntreath² having been fin'd by the Privy Council in King Charles II. Reign, in 500 l. Sterling for Nonconformity; the said Mr. Adair became Surety and Bail for him in Ireland, for the Money with which he paid his Fine; wherefore he humbly desires, that the Parliament would be pleased to make the Heirs of Duntreath liable to the payment of the said Sum of 500 l. Sterling, and to cause his Estate to be charg'd

¹ John Chisholm of Erchless.

² Archibald Edmonstone.

therewith ; as also, the Interest of 10 per Cent. which the Petitioner was forc'd to pay. Which Petition having been referr'd to the Committee, their Report thereupon was likewise read ; and the House ordered, that the Petitioner should have his desire granted him, as to the principal Sum and Interest, but not the other Damages held forth in the Petition.

One Laarie of Blackwood¹ having been forfaulted in *Anno* 1682, upon pretence of having often times upon his Grounds some of those Persons, that were accessory to the rising in Arms at Bothwell-Bridg in *Anno* 1679. presented a Petition to the Parliament, desiring to be restored upon the Claim of Right. The House referr'd the Petition to the Committee for Fines and Forfaultures.

An Act was brought in and read from the Committee, whereby it was declared, That the Subjects were not to loose their Lives and Fortunes hereafter, upon such frivolous Grounds and Pretences, as rash Expressions and scandalous Words. The Title of the Act, is, An Act against Lying upon the Government or Governors, (in our terms, Leasing making). Which Act was read the second time, but it not being full and plain, or particular enough, it was referred back again to the Committee to be rectified in those matters.

Then there was a debate which should first be considered in the House, The Act for repealing the Forfaulture of Swinton ; that for Repealing the Forfaulture of Baily of Gervaiswood, or that of Muir of Caldwell ; upon every one of which, debates arising about Precedency, His Majesty's Advocate moved, that it should be put to the Vote of the House, which of these three Acts should be first brought in, and it was carried, that Gervaiswood's should be considered in the first place. The Act for repealing his Forfaulture being read, the consideration of it took up some hours ; for the House ordered the Clerk to read the Lybel, the Depositions of Witnesses, the whole debate *pro* and *con* ; and last of all the Doom or Sentence of Forfaulture, as also the Act of Privy-Council upon frivolous pretences,

¹ William Lowrie.

fining that Gentleman in 6000 l. Sterling ; near the value of His Estate. Afterwards the report of the Committee, upon the whole, was read, and the Parliament took it into consideration, whether the Earl of Tarras (who was the only probative Witness, others being very uncertain, and not to the purpose) was an Authentick Evidence, he being not only *socins allegati Criminis*, an Accomplice of the pretended Crime ; but also Imprison'd, and his Life at the King's mercy without any remission. This Point was Voted, and carried *nemine contradicente*, to be no habile, or competent Witness in the Case. The Parliament found also that Baily of Gervaiswood could not be found guilty of any capital Crime upon the Lybel or Indictment. That he had not got a Legal Citation, nor no competent time to raise an Exculpation, being but upon 24 hours ; and the Act according to the Committees report, being mended in some Paragraphs, was Voted, and Approved.

Then Swinton's Act, and the Committees Report, was moved to be read ; whereupon Sir John Maitland moved for the Earl of Lauderdale, That the Earls Petition, formerly mentioned, might be first read, as his answer thereunto : But it was carried, that the Report should be first read ; and that the Earl of Lauderdale should have a hearing at the next Meeting.

Then the Act prohibiting the Importation of Brandy and Mum was read, whereupon it was urged by His Majesty's Advocate, That in the first place, Their Majesties interest might be considered, that the Customs might not be diminished by this Prohibition. Secondly, That the Farmer of the Excise might be spoken to, who had the Inland Excise in Farm for a certain number of years for a certain sum, and have a benefit by the retail of Brandy and Mum ; and if they paid the same sum, and not diminish Their Majesties Revenue, he should be very willing to concur in the prohibition. To which, it was answered by the Viscount of Tarbot, That whatever might be wanting to the King's Customs by the prohibition of the Importation of those Liquors, might be improved and imposed on the Inland Excise, by improving of the product of the Country.

But the farther consideration of this Act was laid aside till the next Meeting.

The Lord Raith (my Lord Commissioner's Eldest Son) his Commission dated at Kensingtown the 2d of May last, to be Their Majesties Treasurer Deputy, *durante beneplacito*, was read and confirm'd in Parliament; whereupon he took the Oaths of Allegiance, *de fidei administratione* etc. and it being late, the Parliament was Adjourned till Monday next, the last of this Instant, at Ten a Clock.

This day the Privy-Council met, and Sir Alexander Bruce of Broom-hall his Commission to be Muster-Master General of Their Majesties Forces in this Kingdom, was presented and read; and he being call'd in, took the Oaths.

It was represented in Council, That the Tryal of Captain Lendall, did not concern the High-Constable only, but the Court Marshal also, it being betwixt two Guards; whereupon they have nam'd three Lieutenant Collonels, and two Privy-Councillors to be their Assessors in the Tryal.

June 28. We have advice from Lieutenant Collonel Ferguson, who is Cruising with five or six Vessels, well mann'd and arm'd, and attended with a good number of Long-boats, betwixt the Isle of Mull, and the Coast of Lochaber, and other disaffected Parts on those Coasts; That young Mackdonald of Sleat, Son to Sir Donald Mackdonald, a considerable Branch of that Tribe, is come in to him, laid down his Arms, and hath engag'd, and given Security for all his Friends and Followers, to come in also, and lay down their Arms. He hath been in the Isle of Sky, where the Family of the Mackleuds¹ have their chief Residence, and reduced it to his Majesty's Obedience. He hath likewise cut off all Communication betwixt the Isle of Mull, and the Neighbouring Continent, so that the Mackleans can have no Correspondence with those in Lochaber, or other disaffected places; neither send Relief, or receive any from their fellow Rebel-Clans.

It is believed that last Night at farthest, Major-General Mackay must have been at Innerlochy in Lochaber, having

¹ Macleods.

had no occasion of Stop or hinderance from the time he set forth till this day, either through Athole, Badenoch or Lochaber, and in a few days we expect a further account of his progress in those parts.

Number 124.

From Tuesday July 8. to Saturday July 12.

Edinburgh, July 1. 1690.

Yesterday the Parliament met, and after calling the Rolls, the Lord Cardross presented a Petition, shewing how great a Sufferer he had been in the late Reigns, and the many Fines that had been imposed upon him by the Privy-Council, contrary to all Law; as also, the great Losses he had sustain'd by the Arbitrary Proceedings of Soldiers, and Military Executions, and this upon the pretence of his Lady's Nonconformity; having been amongst other things, forc'd at one time to give Bonds for 500 l. Sterling towards the payment of those Fines, and that his Fortune has been so impair'd by those unjustifiable Impositions, and vigorous Exactions, that he was necessitated to leave his Native Country, and seek for a Subsistence in Foreign Countries: Wherefore he humbly desired, That the Parliament would be pleased to take the same into consideration, and order, That all such Bonds as he was then forc'd to give, might be declared Null, and no ways Obligatory; and a way found out to recompence, in some Measure, the Losses and Damages he had sustain'd. This Petition being form'd into an Act, it was read over, examined distinctly, Paragraph by Paragraph, and the truth of every Article was presently proved by Writings and Papers that were produced to that effect, excepting one of 500 l. Sterling he had lost in *Anno* 1679 in one Night, by the whole Army, whilst himself lay in Prison; the Evidence of this, being his Tenants Declaration upon Oath: which Paper not being as yet produced, therefore the further consideration of this Act was put off to a further time.

An Act was brought in, ordaining, That all such Lands and Leeths,¹ etc. as formerly held of the Bishops, might now be held of Their Majesties in the same manner: which being read, was likewise delay'd.

An Act was brought in for Reversing the Decreet of the Lady Caldwell's² Forfaulture; which being read, was also delay'd.

An Act for Repealing the Laird of Mackland's³ Forfaulture was brought in from the Committee to whom it was referred, read, voted, and approved, except the last clause concerning restitution of the Money, and by-past Rents, and Composition payed by the said Mackland to the Late King, donatour; upon which Point, Mr. Hamilton of Orbistown,⁴ and Weshaw,⁵ are to be heard before the House on Friday next.

An Act was brought in and read, Discharging the long, or Christmas Session Vacation.

An Act concerning Bankrupts Lands was read.

An Act concerning Publick and Private Infeofments was read.

An Act was brought in and read, allowing the Session to sit on such days as the Parliament does not meet; and to insist upon, and discuss Suspensions, Advocations, Removings, Recent Spoils, Plunderings or Robberies, and concluded Cases: But that no other Actions are to be commenced or insisted upon by the Lords, in regard of the present posture of Affairs, and the Troubles that are in the Country. All inferiour Courts are also allowed to sit and Administer Justice; this Act was voted, and approved.

A Petition from one Mr. Smith a Master-builder, was read, shewing, That whereas one Mr. Mudie having by his Will and Testament bequeathed the sum of 2000 l. Sterling for the Building of a Church within the City of Edinburgh, which was put in the Hands of the Corporation bearing Interest until such time as it should be employed for the intended use; and the late King James resolving to make

¹ Leases.

² Barbara Mure.

³ Robert Hamilton of Monkland.

⁴ William Hamilton of Orbiston.

⁵ William Hamilton of Wishaw.

the Abbey-church his own Chappel Royal, and to exclude the Inhabitants of the Cannon-gate from coming thither, a Letter was procured from Court, enjoying the said Mudy's Money to be employed for the Building of a Church in the Cannon-gate (one of the Suburbs of the City) which the Magistrates not finding themselves impowered to do, nor secure to dispose of the Money otherwise than as the will of the dead directed them, a representation of this being made in Parliament, *An.* 1685. it was thereupon Enacted, That the Money should be employed in the terms of the King's Letter. By Virtue of which Act, the said Smith entered into a Contract with the Lords of the Treasury, to build that Church for a certain sum of Money; and the Lords granted him a Precept on the Magistrates of Edinburgh, for the payment thereof out of the said Funds, the remainder to be employed for some other pious use. But it happening so, that Smith having expended more in purchasing the Church yard and Ground, and in building the Cannon-gate Church, than was at first agreed for, he humbly desires that he may be repayed his losses out of the remaining part of the said Funds, which come to 500 l. Sterling. This whole Affair having been referred to a Committee, who had particularly examined and enquired into it, and upon a full evidence, they found that the work being compleated and finished, he had super expended about 500 l. more than his bargain; which being reported to the House, it was Voted, and approved, that he should be allowed the said sum of 500 l.

The Report of the Committee that was appointed to consider of the Act about the Manufacture of Gun-powder was read, and then referred to the Privy-Council.

Then came in Swinton's Case against the E. of Lauderdale which occasioned a debate betwixt the Advocates of both Parties for some hours; after which it was put to the question. Whether the Parliament judged the alledged Crimes proved, on which the forfeiture of Swinton's Estate was grounded, *An.* 1661; or those Nullities relevant and sufficient to Reverse a Decreet of Parliament, whereby Swinton should be restored to his Estate? And the House

dividing upon it, the Lord Commissioner moved that it might be delayed until he considered farther of his Instructions in the Affair.

An Act for Reversing of Forfaultures in the late Reign, and to separate them from the Crown to which they were then annexed, was read.

Some other Members are added to the former Committees by reason of the absence of those then named, viz. to the Committee for Fines and Forfaultures, to the Committee for the prohibiting the Importation of Brandy, Mum, etc. and to the Committee for the Act concerning Leasing Making, these following Members are added ; the Viscount of Tarbot, the Viscount of Staire, Lord Armiston,¹ Sir James Ogilby, and Sir William Hamilton : Then the Parliament Adjourned till this Morning Ten a Clock.

This day the Parliament met at the usual time, and after calling of the Rolls, they entred upon the consideration of the General Act for reducing Fines and Forfaultures, which consisting of several Sheets of Paper, and being several times read and debated upon Article by Article, it took up their whole time from the hour the House sat, till eight at Night, and referred the remaining parts of it till the next Meeting ; and then the Parliament adjourned till Thursday morning next.

July 1. Our Letters from Inverness bring us an Account amongst other things, That the Earl of Seaforth remains still in the Island of Downam,² where he first Landed ; and despairing of being able to do anything for the advancement of the late King's Interest, has writ to some of the Chiefs of other Clans, that have not as yet laid down their Arms, to come in and submit to the Government, giving security for their peaceable behaviour, in case they can obtain the protection of the Government. He has likewise writ to some great persons here, declaring his resolution to live peaceably under the protection of the Government.

July 3. Upon Tuesday, and yesterday, Captain Lendall's Tryal was heard before the Lord High Constable's Court, and the five Assessors appointed by the Privy-Council ;

¹ Robert Dundas of Arniston.

² Eilandonan.

but the Sentence is delayed as yet, until a further hearing of the Cause.

There is a Gentleman lately come to Town, from Major General Mackay's Army, which, he says, he left on Sunday last, within two days march of Innerlochy, and in very good heart and condition. The Major-General's Army consisting of betwixt Seven and Eight Thousand Horse, Foot, and Dragoons, and that there appeared no body in Arms against them since their first marching out. He adds also, That all the Pioneers are sent home, the General having no occasion for them, resolving to employ the Soldiers in the Fortification of that place, which is the only business that he is like to concern them about.

July 5. There are three Ships ordered to carry Provisions, Ammunitions, and all necessary Things for the use of the Army, under Major-General Mackay's Command at Innerlochy; two whereof are Mounted with Eighteen Guns, and the third with Eight. There are Arms also sent to some of the Highland Regiments that are lately formed.

We have Advice that the Earl of Dumfermling, Collonel Buchan, the Viscount of Fren draught, and Collonel Cannon, are together with a small Party about the Skirts of Lochaber. That Ferguson¹ of Inneray, is with Two hundred Men in Bramar. That Camron of Locheale, keeps his Men in a Body together. That the Mackleans keep together also, without attempting any Action; all their Hopes depending on the Success they flatter themselves withal that the late Kings Affairs may have in Ireland, and accordingly they make account to take their measures.

Yesterday the Laird of Dalmahoy, and other two Gentlemen of that Name, and Mr. Beard,² eldest Son to Sir Robert Beard of Saughton-hall, together with Mr. Alexander Barnet, late Minister in the Cannon-gate, were brought in Prisoners, upon an Information of their practicing against the Government.

Three Parties of Horse are Commanded out to bring in some suspected and disaffected Persons.

¹ Thomas Farquharson.

² James Baird.

Number 125.

From Saturday July 12 to Tuesday July 15.

A Proclamation
Discharging the Exportation of Victual.

(The Proclamation, dated June 21, refers to the twelfth Act of the third session of the first parliament of Charles II., to the laying up of meal in Edinburgh, Stirling and Dumbarton castles, and to the providing of magazines for the forces now in the fields, and prohibits the exportation of meal, oats and pease. See Crawford, No. 2882.)

July 3. This day the Parliament met, and after calling the Rolls, the House resum'd the Debate upon the General Act for restoring Fines and Forfaultures that were made since the year 1665, and went through the remaining parts of it, which employed all their time till eight at night; then it being put to the Vote it was carry'd and approved. Which being all the work of this day, the House adjourn'd till Ten a Clock to morrow.

July 5. Yesterday the Parliament met at the usual hour, and after calling the Rolls, the House entred upon the further Consideration of Swinton's Case; which being fully heard by Learned Council on both sides, as to the Point, Whether the alledg'd Decreet of Forfaulture, obtain'd against Swinton in his absence, *An. 1651.* was a relevant Decreet, and sufficient Ground of Forfaulture; and afterwards, it being put to the Vote of the House, it was carried by the Majority, That the said Decreet was null, so that the next Debate that is to be upon this matter, is, Whether the Decreet of Forfaulture, alledg'd to be obtain'd against Swinton, in *Anno 1661*, founded partly upon the grounds of the former Decreet of *Anno 1651*, and partly upon new ones, be sufficient to continue the Forfaulture: And the Decreet of Forfaulture against Swinton, *Anno 1651*, being to be turn'd into a Libel or Indictment,

the Relevancy of it is to be debated upon again, and the E. of Lauderdale is to prove the Crimes then libell'd against Swinton ; upon the Evidence whereof, the determination of the Affair will depend.

The General Act for restoring Fines and Forfaultures, since *Anno* 1665, received the Royal Assent.

The Act appointing Visitors of Universities and Colleges, etc. received the Royal Assent likewise.

The Lady Castlehaven's Case, in which she makes her Appeal from the Sessions to the Parliament, was brought in and laid aside.

Then the House adjourn'd till Monday next at Ten a Clock.

This day the Session sat, and proceeded in the Inner-house upon the Roll of Concluded Cases, and in the Outer-house upon the Roll of Suspensions, Advocations, etc. in manner prescribed by the late Act of Parliament.

This day the Committee for Fines and Forfaultures met, and had the Cause of the Lairds of Grant and Brodie heard before them, by Council on both sides.

The Lords of the Treasury have ordered a Months Pay out of the new Funds of the Supply to be presently paid to all the Forces ; and another Months Pay is ordered to be on the first of August next.

Since there has been so much Debate in Parliament, about Swinton's Forfaulture, I think it not amiss to give you the Case, as it is stated by himself, and in a few days shall send you the Heads of the Arguments on both sides.

The D. of Lauderdale, after the late King Charles's Restoration, first entred on the Possession of Swinton's Estate, and then obtain'd a Gift of it, upon pretence of the Estate's being forfaulted by a Committee of the Estates, the late Swinton being accus'd of having been, and join'd with the English, in the year 1651 ; and for the same Crime he was thereafter in Parliament forfaulted in the year 1661. The Interest and Power that the Duke of Lauderdale had in this Nation, was such, that he did possess that Estate by that Title, as long as he lived ; and at his Death left it in Succession to his Brother the Earl of Lauderdale, who

hath possess it ever since. Swinton alledges, that nothing could ever be made appear, to evince that there was any such Forfaulture against his Father in the year 1651. but the Extract of a pretended Decreet in Absence, drawn out by an under Clerk Ten years after, of which he says, there was not the least appearance of a Record to warrant it. And as to the Forfaulture in the year 1661. he alledges there was only a Process of Forfaulture then intended, but that it never came the length of a Sentence. And to supply this defect, he says, That mehods were used in the year 1679. to procure Minutes to be made up by a Clerk, as if a Sentence of Forfaulture had followed upon that Process, and thereupon a Decreet was got extracted thirteen years after.

The following Members of Parliament, amongst others, are named for the Visitation of the Universities, Colleges and Schools :

The Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Argyle, Earl of Crawford, Earl of Marshall, Earl of Cassils, Earl of Louthian, Earl of Kintore, Viscount of Arbutnet, Viscount of Stairs, Lord Raith, Lord Cardross, Lord Carmichael.

And about Twenty four Barons, and so many Commissioners from the Burroughs.

By the Letters we have from the North, we are credibly inform'd, That the Earl of Seaforth continues very peaceably in the Isle of Downam, and is become a Protestant again ; having quitted the Profession of Popery, and his unwillingness to submit to the Present Government at the same time.

July 8. Yesterday the Parliament met, and the Letters from Ireland, giving an Account of the glorious Success of His Majesties Affairs in that Kingdom, were joyfully read : whereupon a Solemn Thanksgiving was ordered to be observed, and Bonfires to be made at Night : a monthly Fast is likewise ordered to be kept for the preservation of His Majesty's Sacred Person, and for the further Success of His Affairs in Ireland.

Number 126.

From Tuesday July 15. to Saturday July 19.

Edinburgh, July 8. 1690.

Yesterday the Parliament met at the usual Hour, and after calling the Rolls, there was a Day of Thanksgiving ordered for His Majesty's Signal Preservation, and Victory in Ireland, on the 1st of this Instant.

The Act for separating the late Forfaultures from the Crown, which were all annexed to it by the late King, and disposed of to particular Persons, was voted and approved.

An Act for Repealing the Earl of Melvil's Forfaulture by the Parliament *Anno* 1685, was brought in, read and committed.

The Lady Castlehaven's Petition of Appeal from the Lords of the Session to the Parliament, was read, and Council being call'd on both sides; it was alledged by the Advocates of the Lord Collington, the Adverse Party, That the Petition reflected so much upon the Lords of the Session, that it was fit they should have time allowed them to consult and deliberate upon it, that they might be ready to debate the Points, and Petition in Law. To which the Lady's Council answered That she was very far from Reflecting upon the Lords of the Session, and much less meant any thing to derogate from their Authority, she having penn'd the Petition her self, without the Advice or Assistance of Lawyers, only for the Parliament to review the Sentence, that had been past against her, and was willing the debate thereof should be delay'd till another day, which the House agreed to.

An Act for repealing of Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart's Forfaulture, was read and committed.

The Lady Munklands Case was debated, after which the Act being read, it was voted and approved, excepting the last Clause, in which it was desired, that Orbistown, and Mr. Wishart, who had transacted with the Earl of

Melfort, for her Husbands Forfaulture, might be made liable to restore what Money they received from the Laird of Munklands on that Account, and that the Estate might not be burthen'd with those Sums of Money they alledged they had pay'd to the said Earl of Melfort, as Composition of his Forfaulture, the Transaction not being grounded on any Warrant or Instruction from Munkland. The Debate upon this continued long, and the further consideration of it, was put off till the next Meeting.

Then the Parliament Adjourned till Ten a Clock this day.

This Morning the Parliament met, and after calling the Rolls, The Laird of Pitliver's Petition formerly mentioned was read, as also the Report of the Committee to whom it was referred, and after some debate, it was voted, That the Sentence pronounc'd against him in Parliament *Anno* 1681. in favours of the Earl of Early¹ should be rescinded.

The Earl of Argyle moved that his Case might be heard, but being told there were other things upon the Table in order, before that could come on, his Lordship desired a day might be appointed, in which his Case should be heard, and it was ordered, that it should come on after Swinton's Case.

Then the House resum'd the farther consideration of the Lady Munklands Case, and made some Progress in that Point, that was last debated upon, betwixt her and Orbistown, and Wishart, and then delayed till the next Meeting.

The Case of the Lairds of Graunt and Brody of Lethen, that was formerly debated before the Committee, came next on ; and by the mutual consent of both Parties, who petitioned the House to delay it, in regard they were upon a Treaty of Accommodation, it was deferred : and at the same time they obtained an Order of Parliament to call for and examine Witnesses, in case they do not agree.

Mr. Forbes of Culloden presented two Acts ; one whereof was, A Declaration of the Damages he had sustain'd by the Plunderings and Depredations of the Highlanders, of

¹ Airlie.

which he desired a redress ; the other was, For an Order or Warrant of Parliament to secure His Majesty's Revenues in that Countrey where he lives.

Sir Duncan Cambell of Auchinbreck's Petition and Act, in relation to his Forfaulture, Fines, Depredations, and Devastations, committed upon Himself, Friends, Vassals, and Tenants, by a Commission granted by the late King's Council to the deceased Lieutenant General Drummond, and desiring redress, were read and committed.

The Petition of the Town of Cullross was read and committed.

Sir Thomas Burnet, His Majesty's principal Physician, having formerly presented a Petition, and it being referr'd to the Committee ; their Report was read in which they declare, They had examined Witnesses for the proof of a Bond granted to him for 550 l. Sterling, by Sir Alexander Bruce of Broomhall ; which Bond having been burnt in the late Fire that happened here, at which time his House was burnt down ; and that it was their Opinion, That the Evidence was not only clear, but that Sir Alexander Bruce himself did concur in it, and that the said Sir Thomas Burnet ought to have a Decreet of Parliament thereupon. The House agreeing to this Report, an Act was accordingly brought in, read, voted, and approved.

The Lady Castlehaven's Petition, and the Lord Collington's Decreet before the Lords of Session, together with his Answer to the Petition, were read ; as also the Replies and Duplies. Advocates were then admitted to plead for both Parties, and the Debate continued from Two till Seven in the Afternoon ; and after they were removed, the House debated the Matter amongst themselves, and then it was put to the question, Reduce the Lord Collington's Decreet, or no ? And it was carried in the Affirmative by the Majority of Votes.

Then the Parliament adjourn'd till Two a Clock to morrow in the Afternoon.

July 10. Yesterday the Parliament met ; and after calling the Rolls, the Lady Castlehaven presented a Petition to the House, shewing, That since the Parliament had been

pleased the day before to reduce the Decreet pronounced by the Lords of the Session, in favours of the Lord Collington against her, she now humbly desired, That the Parliament would be pleased to Order, That the late Lord Collington her Husband's Estate should be made liable to pay her Joynture out of all the Sums of Money, and Lands purchased by him, during the said Marriage, and grant mutual Probation to Her and the now Lord Collington, to make out what his Father's Condition and Circumstances were at his Marriage, and how much improved in his Fortune from the date of the Contract to his Death, and to remit the consideration thereof to the Committee of Parliament appointed to consider of the Rescissory Act of Fines and Forfaultures; and after an enquiry into the whole matter, to make Report thereof to the next Session of Parliament; which two Propositions, after they had been debated upon by Advocates on both sides, they were voted and approved, and an Act ordered to be extracted thereupon.

The Lady Munklands Case was again argued upon by Counsel on both sides, and after that the House had debated it some hours also, it was put off till the next Meeting; and then the Parliament Adjourned till Two a Clock in the Afternoon this day.

This day the Parliament met at the hour appointed, and after calling the Rolls, it was moved, That it was fit to begin with Munckland's Case where they left off the Night before; to which, it was answered, That both Parties had referred it to an Accomodation, and that Sir William Hamilton was chosen Arbitrator.

An Act for securing Heirs of Entail and Creditors, against forfaulted persons, and the suppositious Debts of Rebels, was read the second time Paragraph by Paragraph, Voted, and passed with some amendments.

A Petition of Alexander Munro of Beircroft, concerning his Damages, was read, and committed.

A Petition of Burnet of Bvlfour,¹ was read and committed.

The Committee made a Report, and brought in an Act

¹ Captain William Burnet of Balfour.

for Repealing the Sentence of Forfaulture pronounced by the Justice Court against George Earl of Melvill, upon frivolous pretences and stretches of Law, which was voted, and approved ; but the Lord Commissioner declared before the Vote past, That he did not sit at that Vote as His Majesty's Commissioner, and desired they might not consider him then in that capacity, but Vote in his Case, as they used to do in any other ordinary Case.

The Earl of Argyle's Action against his Fathers Judges, was agreed to be heard the next Meeting ; and it being then near Nine at Night, the Parliament was Adjourned till to morrow morning at Ten a Clock.

July 12. We have just now had an account from the North, That a party of the Highland Rebels, to the Number of Four or Five Hundred Men, under the Command of Collonel Cannon, had taken the advantage of Major-General Mackay's being with the greatest Body of His Majesty's Forces, at Innerlochy in Lochaber, and came down into Aberdeen-shire, with a design to surprize some of our Troops that were Quartered thereabouts ; but that the Master of Forbes having some notice of it, had gathered together all those Troops, and such of his own Men as he could get on the sudden, which were not in all above Two Hundred and Fifty Horse, and fell upon the Enemy, defeated the whole Party, killed some, took others Prisoners, and was in pursuit of the rest that fled away : Amongst the Prisoners, the Earl of Buchan, and Major Ramsay, are the most noted, who are sent with a strong Guard to Brichen. The Rebels are fled into the Bray of Athole.

Number 127.

From Saturday July 19. to Tuesday July 22.

Edinburgh, July 12. 1690.

Yesterday the Parliament met at Ten a Clock in the morning, and after calling the Rolls, the House proceeded according to the Order made the day before, to the hearing

of the Earl of Argyle's Case, and his Advocates being called in, they pleaded, That the late Earl of Argyle having appeared before the Privy-Council in November 1681. for giving an explanation upon the Test, in saying, That he took that Oath in so far as it consisted with it self, and his true Loyalty, whereby (as was alledged) he had made a Law to himself, contrary to the Act of Parliament, appointing the Test to be taken by all in publick Trust, and thereby concluded he had belied the King, and his Parliament, and committed High-Treason; upon which he was remitted to the Justice Court to be Tried upon High-Treason, for his Life and Fortune: And the Judges of the said Court of Justice, having Tried, Judged and Condemned him to lose his Life and Fortune upon such frivolous pretences and stretches of Law, notwithstanding of many pregnant dilatours, and undeniable, legal defences; therefore his Lordship desired, seeing the Judges were all dead who condemn'd him contrary to Law, and could not be reached *in legem talionis*, that their Heirs might be condemn'd to repay and refund all the Damages his Lordship has sustained, as is Libelled in his Petition. To which it was answered by the Defendants Advocates, That before they should come to answer the Libel in Law, they would propose two Dilatours: The first, That seeing there were more Judges than the three mentioned in the Libel, they who were alive, and their Heirs who are dead, ought to be cited, being *socii criminis aut Injustitiæ*, and consequently liable *in solidum*, or at least ought to have been summoned to compear in form to defend themselves till they were found innocent. 2dly Granting they were all cited and did compear, yet the Earl of Argyle must pursue the Defendants in the ordinary way, representing his Father as Heir or Executor; and until he represent as either, or both, he has not a passive, much less an active Title to pursue. The ordinary Replies and Duplies were made by both Parties, and the debate held some time, after which several Members of the House argued *Pro* and *Con* upon it; at last, it came to a Resolution, That the Earl of Argyle could not pursue the Defendants, until he had established a

Title in his Person. Whereupon the Earl desired to have his Advocates removed with him to consider of it, and in this interval the following Acts were read.

Act against Leasing-making, restricting the former rigour of prosecuting Treason upon words spoken inconsiderately, and without Connexion of the Discourse, was twice read and past.

Act for preventing and hindering Common Women from murdering their Infants after their Birth.

The Petition of the Earl of Cassils, as also an Act for distinguishing the hereditary Bayliwick of Carrick from the Sheriffdom of Air, so far that the Inhabitants of the said Bayliwick might not be obliged in time coming to answer the Charges of the said Sheriffdom, were read.

Act discharging the Christmas Vacation, so that the Session is afterwards to sit without any interruption of a Yoole, or Christmas-Vacation.

Then the Earl of Argyle returned again into the House with his Advocates, who urg'd in behalf of the Earl, That his Lordship succeeding his Father in Blood, had the same Right to pursue as Apparent-heir, though he could not be pursued without fixing a passive Title upon him, yet he had still an active Title to pursue ; and according to the received Opinion of the best Lawyers, an Apparent-heir, if he does judicially represent the person of his Father, may legally pursue for by-past Rents and Duties, due to his Father, or to Himself as Apparent-heir, pursuing a third Party for a pretended Crime or Debt. But the House not being fully satisfied in that Point, the farther consideration of it was put off till another day.

A Petition from the Laird of Langton, desiring a Protection for three years for payment of his Debts, was read ; and after some debate, it was granted, with this Proviso, That he should pay his Creditors the yearly Interest of their Money ; wherein if he fail'd, he should become liable to the execution of the Law, from those whose Interest-money had not been payed them.

The Act concerning the Mint was read ; and after some debate thereupon, it was delayed.

Act was read and passed in favours of the Laird of Makcfarlin, for four yearly Fairs.

The Case of the Lady Munkland and Orbiston, was moved again, but delay'd.

The Act concerning Patronages of Churches prepared by the Committee ; and another Act relating thereunto, were twice read, and debated upon some time, and laid by till the next meeting.

Then the Parliament adjourn'd till Monday next at Ten a Clock.

The Committee for Fines and Forfaultures met Yesterday, and made some progress in the Act for reducing the Lord Wariston's Forfaulture in *Anno* 1661. finding many Nullities in it, to be a sufficient ground for repealing it.

The Sessions sat this day in the Inner and Outer-house, and dispatched several Affairs.

July 15. Yesterday the Parliament met, and after calling the Rolls, the Act was brought in from the Committee about Patronages, by which all Patronages and Presentations to Churches are devolved from those that had them before, and are lodged in the Heritors of each Parish, to avoid the danger of Simony ; and read, and every Paragraph being distinctly examined and argued upon, some amendments were made ; and the Act being drest up again according to those Alterations, it was voted and approved *Nemine Contradicente*, excepting only some two or three, *Non liquets* : A Copy of which shall be sent you by the next.

The Act for Forfaulting those in Rebellion now, whereof there has been full proof made, was read, voted and past.

An Act by way of Exception and Reservation from the general one about Patronages, in favours of the Synod of Argyleshire, appointing all vacant Stipends to be employ'd for the Education of Youth of that Country, in Civil and Learn'd Languages, and towards the Extirpation of the Irish Tongue, and Highland Language, was read and approved.

The Parliament adjourned till Two a Clock in the Afternoon this day.

This day the Parliament met at the appointed hour, and after calling the Rolls, the House resumed the debate of Munkland's Case; and after some time spent therein, it was allowed Orbiston and Wishaw, the adverse Party to have some Witnesses examined before the Committee in reference to the transaction for the Forfaulture.

An Act was brought in from the Committee for repealing Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarts Forfaulture, which being read, and after some Amendments, it was voted and approved.

The Laird of Lamerton¹ presented a Petition for a personal Protection, in regard that all the difficulties and inconveniencies of Fortune he labours under have come upon him through no mismanagement of his own, but on the account of Cautionary, and being Surety for his Friends; which being read, it was allowed of.

There was an Order of Parliament made, by which Five were appointed to be a Quorum of the Committee for Fines and Forfaultures, in regard many of the Members were absent upon the Affairs of the Nation.

The Act for repealing the Laird of Torwoodly's Forfaulture, which passed upon his Father in the late Reign, was brought in by the Committee to whom it was referred, and read; as also the Viscount of Strathallan's Petition, in regard his Name was inserted in the Act of Forfaulture, as the late King's Donator; Representing, That it was to the use and benefit of the Earl of Melfort that that Donation was made: And after some debate thereupon, it was put off, and the determination of the Question, Whether the Viscount of Strathallan should be obliged to refund the Composition money pay'd to him by the Laird of Torwoodly? is referred to the next meeting.

Swinton's Case came next to be debated upon; and after much time spent therein, it came to the Question, Whether the House should proceed farther into it, or delay it? And it was carried, Proceed.

And then the House adjourn'd till Two a Clock to morrow in the afternoon.

¹ Sir John Renton of Lamberton.

The Committee for Fines and Forfaultures met this morning, and have prepared these following Acts, viz. The Act for repealing Mr. Gilbert Elliot's Forfaulture; and that for repealing the late Lord Waristown's Forfaulture in *Anno* 1661.

Our Letters from Innerlochy in Lochaber, where Major-General Mackay's Head-Quarters is, inform us, That the Major-General met with no disturbance or opposition in his March, from the Rebels; That all sorts of Workmen are employ'd by him in the making of a Fort there, where the Old One was built by the English in *Anno* 1655; That there were some of the Heads of Clans that had already submitted to Their Majesties Government; That the Major-General has sent out a Detachment of 200 Men out of Mackay's Regiment, 200 out of Belnagoon's, and 100 out of the Laird of Weems's Men, to join with 700 of the other Troops, to march into the Hills, in pursuit of the Rebels that are skulking in those inaccessible places.

All the Trained Bands and Militia here in Town are ordered to be in the Fields to morrow to be review'd, to the end they may be in a readiness when occasion shall call them out.

Number 128.

From Tuesday July 22. to Saturday July 26.

Edinburgh, July 17. 1690.

Yesterday about two a Clock in the Afternoon the Parliament met, and after calling the Rolls, the President presented an Act for suppressing the vices of Swearing, Drinking, Whoring and other debaucheries, and to revive all the Laws formerly made against those vices, which being read severally, the Act was voted and approved.

An Act was brought in for regulating the Fees of Commissary-Clerks, Fiskals and Officers, and all other enormities committed in those Courts in the Bishops time,

which being read, was referr'd to the Committee of Parliament to consider of, and report it to the House.

Swinton's Act, together with the whole process of Forfeiture, was revised, and after a long debate, it was voted, and approved.

The Lady Munckland's Case against the Lairds of Orbistown and Wishaw, came next to be argued upon; and after Examination of some Witnesses for the Defendants by the Committee, it was made appear, that the Laird of Munckland's Estate ought to be liable to them for the 20000 Marks payed by them the Defendants to the E. of Melfort. Then the Parliament adjourned till Ten a Clock this Morning.

This day the Parliament met at the appointed time, and after calling the Rolls, there was a Petition presented for the encouragement of the Fishery-Company, which, after reading, was referred to the Committee.

An Act was presented for the encouragement of the Card-Manufactory, which was likewise committed.

The Act and the Committees report thereupon was presented, in favours of the Burrough of Culross, desiring leave to lay an imposition upon Liquors, to defray the burthen of debt that Town is under.

An Act of the same nature was presented in behalf of the Town of Edinburgh, which being both read, and after some debate, they were layed aside till another time.

An Act was brought in for rescinding several Penal Laws made since the year 1661. and especially, all those that were made in the first Parliament of the late King James, *An.* 1685. against Separation, and withdrawing from Church-Ordinances; which being read, was voted and approved.

An Act was brought in, giving Power and Allowance to the Magistrates of Edinburgh to Tax the Inhabitants thereof bearing Scot and Lot, towards the yearly payment of the maintenance of the Town-Company, whereof the Provost for the time being is to be Captain without pay, and the Council is to appoint and name the other Officers that are to be under pay; which being read, was committed.

An Act was presented for the Heritors of Bishops Lands to hold hereafter of the King; which being read, was voted and approved. And then the House adjourn'd till Ten a Clock to morrow Morning.

List of the Rebels Forfaulted by the Act past
on Tuesday last.

The Earl of Dumfermeling, Viscount of Dundee, Viscount of Frendreth, Lord Dunkell, Collonel Cannon, Mr. Collin Mackenzie, Sir John Drummond of Macharie,¹ Crawford of Ardmillan and his Brother,² Mr. David Graham, Dundee's Brother, Robertson of Strowan, Grant of Ballindalloch, Sir Ewen Camron of Locheal and his eldest Son, Sir Donald Mackdonald of Slaite, Laird of Macknaughton, Major Graham of Bochaple,³ Cleeland of Fashie,⁴ The Laird of Pitcarr,⁵ Grant of Foyer, Mackneel of Gallochellie, John Macknaughton, Stewart of Appin, The Laird of Macklean, Mackdonald of Glengaric, Mackdonald of Keppock, Farquharson of Innerey, Mackgregor of Breckley.

July 19. Yesterday the Parliament met, and after calling the Rolls, An Act was past in Favours of Mr. Forbes of Culloden. As also, another in Favours of the Laird of Macinstoshe, to recompence the Losses they have sustain'd by the Plunderings and Depredations of the Highland Rebels, which Damages are to be repaired out of the forfaulted Estates of the Rebels, when they are reduced.

An Act past for annexing the Bishops Lands to the Crown, and giving ease to the Vassals proportionably to their valued Rent in their Confirmations.

An Act for repealing Mr. Veith's⁶ Forfaulture, was voted and past.

An Act for dissolving the Royal Fishing Company, as being a Monopoly of Fishing to some few Persons, to the prejudice of the General Trade of the Nation; and by this, Encouragement is given to all Merchants to improve that Trade, to the great benefit of the Nation, and to the employ-

¹ Machany.

² William Crawford younger of Ardmillan, and his brother James.

³ Boquhaple.

⁴ Faskinc.

⁵ Pitcur.

⁶ William Veitch.

ing of several hundreds of poor People, whose Substance and Livelihood were got by Fishing, was brought in, read, voted, and approved.

An Act for restoring Macdogall of Freach,¹ with an Exoneration of the Laird Fecraig,² and Foulertoun of Cleghen,³ for transacting for the Forfaulture by the consent of Friends with the Party to whom the Forfaulture was granted, was read and past.

An Act for annexing the Vicounty of Tarbot, in the Shire of Ross, to the Sheriffdom of Cromarty, as belonging Heritably thereunto, was likewise past.

Then the Parliament adjourn'd till Ten a Clock this Morning.

This day the Parliament met at the usual hour, and after calling the Rolls, the House received an Act for repealing the Forfaulture of the Earl of Tarras; which being read, was voted and approved.

The Act presented the day before, in Favours of the Town of Edinburgh, was read, by which they were to be impowered to lay a small Duty upon every pint of Beer and Ale for twenty years, to enable them to pay their Debts; but the Earl of Louthian Sheriff Principal of the Shire, presented a Petition against the said Act, shewing, That there was a solemn Bargain and Contract, past betwix the City and the College of Justice, on one side, and the Heretors of the three Shires of Louthian, on the other; wherein the City was engaged not to insist upon, or desire any thing of that Nature, more then was contained in the former gift; whereupon his Lordship desired to be heard by his Council: This occasioned the matter to be delay'd till the next meeting.

An Act for repealing the Sentence and Doom of Forfaulture, denounced by the Parliament *An.* 1685 against the deceas'd Sir Hugh Cambell of Cosnock,⁴ and Sir George, his Son, now Lord Justice Clerk; was voted and approved.

¹ Patrick Macdougall of Freuch.

² Freuch? The text of the Act mentions only Macdougall and Fullerton.

³ George Fullerton of Dreghorn.

⁴ Cessnock.

An Act for repealing the Forfaulture of Sir Thomas Stewart of Coultness, was voted and approved.

An Act for rescinding the Forfaultures of Mr. James Stuart, Advocate, and Mr. Gilbert Eliot was voted and approved.

Act for repealing the Forfaulture of Laucy¹ of Blackwood, was voted and approved.

The Act, together with the Committees Report upon it, was brought in for repealing the Sentence and Doom of Forfaulture pronounced against Waristoun in *Anno* 1661. which being read, was voted and approved.

An Act for Repealing the Sentence of Forfaulture past upon Mr. James Guthrie, who was Executed, *An.* 1661. and for restoring his Heirs to their Fame and Blood, was Voted, and approved.

A Petition from Sir Hugh Cambell of Caddoll in behalf of the Shire of Nairn, was presented against the Act granted the day before to Forbes of Culloden which he having presently answered, and given sufficient reason against the tenour of the Petition ; the said Petition was rejected.

An Act was presented, for declaring all Gifts past, and to be passed by Their Majesties, should be preferable to those granted by the late King James, in respect of the qualities and condition of persons that he imployed ; which being read, it was delayed, and the Parliament Adjourned till Ten a Clock on Monday Morning.

July 17. We have advice by Letters of the 12th Instant from Innerlochy, That Maj. Gen. Mackay having left the Earl of Angus his Regiment of Foot, the Laird of Grant's Regiment, 300 of Mackay's, and 200 of Belnagoon's Men, there in Garison, under the Command of Coll. Hill, Governour thereof, is Marched with the remainder of the Forces to the Hills in search of the Rebels ; and that he has sent a Detachment with Major Ferguson to the Isle of Mull to reduce it.

The Earl of Buchan, Sir John Cleeland, Major Ramsay, and the other Prisoners who were taken last Week by the

¹ William Lawrie.

Master of Forbes, Eldest Son to the Lord Forbes, and were coming hither, are countermanded, and ordered to be sent to Munross.¹

The City Trained bands and Militia were drawn out yesterday, and made a fine appearance in the Fields of Leeth.

July 19. By Letters of the 15th from Inverness, we are informed that Maj. Gen. Mackay is upon his march from Innerlochy, leaving a Garison of 1500 Men there, under the Command of Coll. Hill, who is now a Treating with Camron of Locheale for himself and all his Tribe, to come in and submit to Their Majesties Government: 'Tis the more probable that this Treaty will take effect, in regard that Locheale has refused to accept of some Money that Mackdonald the elder, of Slaite, had lately brought him from King James out of Ireland; and that a detached Party of the Major-General's Men had fallen upon Mackdonald of Keppoch, and some of his Tribe, and taken them all Prisoners.

London: Printed for Richard Baldwin,
in the Old Baily. 1690.

Number 129.

From Saturday July 26. to Tuesday July 29.

Edinburgh, July 21. 1690.

Yesterday the Parliament met about Ten in the Fornoon, and after calling the Rolls, The Act for laying a small Imposition on every pint of Beer and Ale, that is to be sold in Edinburgh for twenty eight Years, to enable the Town to pay their Debts, was again read and delayed.

Another Act was given in by the Viscount Tarbot, towards the payment of the said Towns Debts, by an Imposition on Wines, Brandy, and Mum; and read;

¹ Montrose.

and after a long Debate upon the Proposals offered to pay the City-debts, it was carried, That the City of Edinburgh should have the Imposition of a small Duty upon Beer and Ale continued to them as formerly, beginning from the First of April last, to the term of Whitsunday next, in *Anno* 1691. And a Committee was appointed to consider of an additional Imposition upon Foreign Commodities, towards the payment of the remainder of the Cities Debts : A Report whereof is to be brought into full Parliament this day.

An act against those of the Clergy, who were deprived of their Benefices by the Act of the General Meeting of the Estates in April 1689. for not Praying for King William and Queen Mary, and since have intruded themselves into other Mens Charges, and do actually Pray for the late King and Queen, was brought in, read, and past.

A Protestation was given in by the Lairds of Caddel, Leathen,¹ and others, against an Act past last Week, in favours of Mr. Forbes of Culloden.

A Petition was read from Mr. Hamilton of Barns, representing his great Sufferings and Losses by Depredation, Plunderings, and Burning of his House, and referred to the Consideration of the Committee.

Petition from Mr. William Cheesely, read and committed.

Petition from Mr. James Simrel, read and committed.

A Petition in behalf of the Creditors of the Master of Bargenie, against the late Master of Bargenie, for payment of his Debts, read, debated upon, and committed.

A Petition of the Laird of Grant, and others, desiring a Defalcation of their proportion of the Supply for their waste Lands, was read ; but it being represented, that to comply the Tenour of that Petition, would be of evil Consequence, and an ill President, for others to desire the Diminution of Their Majesties Revenues ; the Petitioners were willing to depart from their demands, and insist no more on the Petition.

Petition of the Town of Glasgow, concerning the Trades to be exercised in the Cannon-gate, was read and committed.

¹ Brodie of Lethen.

An Act was brought in from the Committee, to whom it was referred to consider of an additional Imposition upon Wine, Brandy, Mum, and Tobacco, consum'd within the City of Edinburgh, for the payment of the rest of the Debts, that the City of Edinburgh owes, read and deferr'd.

Petition of Christian Ross, Relict of Andrew Fearn of Pitcallian, desiring an Order to the Commissioners for the Supply of the Shire of Ross, for an allowance of her own and Childrens Losses sustained by her in the late Reigns, by the severe Commissions against Dissenters, was read and granted, and the Commissioners are to make Report of their diligence therein against the next Session of the Parliament.

An Act in favours of the Town of Cullross, empowering them to lay a small Tax upon the Commodities imported and exported, for the payment of their Debts, read, voted, and past.

Petition in behalf of the Creditors of the late Master of Bargeny, desiring the Cause might be discussed summarily before the Lords of Session.

Petition from the Town of Pasly, desiring, That though it is not a Burrough-Royal, it may have the benefit of the Parliament in favours of the Royal Burroughs, for repairing of old Houses, for the Ornament and Conveniency of the Town ; which is granted.

Another Petition was presented in behalf of the said Town of Pasly, desiring to have two Fairs allowed them ; which is likewise granted them, on condition that the next adjacent Royal Burroughs and They agree upon such days as shall be found prejudicial to neither of them.

Act passed discharging Wards of Marriage, Reliefs, and Non-entry-duties due to Their Majesties, and other Superiors, by those Vassals who die in the present War in Their Majesties Service within the Three Kingdoms, discharging their Heirs thereof.

Act remitting the Process of Forfaulture, intended by Their Majesties Advocate before the Parliament, against those Rebels that are not forfaulted by the Parliament, to the Justice-Court, read, voted, and approved.

An Act imposing a Duty upon Rhenish-Wine, as formerly upon French-Wine.

His Majesty's Letter was read, for dismembering the late Forfaulture of the Earl of Melvill from the Crown, and an Act was passed conform thereunto.

Act for altering the Term of Whitsunday, and making it hereafter to be on the 15th of May, read, voted, and passed.

Act enjoying all His Majesty's Subjects, when the Privy-Council shall require, to take the Oath of Allegiance, and to subscribe a Declaration, That they do own Their Majesties and Their Authority, *de jure*, as well as *de facto*, etc. read, voted, and passed.

Act disannulling all Hornings put in Execution in the name of the late King James, from November 1688. till April 1689. in respect the Debtors could not procure suspensions during the then circumstances of Affairs.

All the Acts past in this present Session of Parliament that were not touched before, received now the Royal assent; and the usual Act of *Salvo jure cujuslibet*, and of Adjournment being read, and the former voted and past, the Parliament was Adjourned till the third of September next.

July 22. Major General Mackay is expected at St. Johnstown on Friday next; for as yet he has not been able to meet with any of the Rebels; for whil'st he was with the Body of the Forces in Innerlochy, some Parties of the Rebels left the North Highlands, and came into the West to plunder and steal Horses wherever they could light upon them. And to secure the Country from any farther attempts of the stragling Rebels, the West-Country Men were gathered together in a considerable Body, Fifteen Hundred of them are gone into Glasgow, Fifteen Hundred are gone to secure Stirlingshire, and a third Detachment of them, of the same Force, is watching the motions of the Rebels about Perthshire, they having offered their Service to the Parliament, for the security of those Countries that are most exposed to the Plunderings of the Rebels.

Number 130.

From Tuesday July 29. to Saturday August 2.

Act for Visitation of Universities, Colleges and Schools.

(The text is given in A.P.S. ix. 163-4.)

Edinburgh, July 24. This day the Commissioners for Visitation of Universities, Colleges, and Schools met, His Grace my Lord Commissioner being present, and have divided themselves into several Committees for the four Provinces of St. Andrews, Aberdeen, Glasgow, and Edinburgh, who are to make their progress into those several Districts, to visit the Colleges and Schools scituated in them, according to their Commission from the Parliament, as appears at large in the above-mentioned Act.

Letters from Dumbarton bring us advice, That the Highland Rebels are come within 15 miles of that place, with a design to plunder and rob that Country; which M. G. Mackay having notice of, is gone in pursuit of them. And from Glasgow we have an account, That Major Buntin is there at the head of 4 or 5000 of the West-Country-men, very ready to go in pursuit of the Rebels, and was desirous to send a Detachment of 2000 of them, which he thought would be more than sufficient to oppose them; but that they were unwilling to separate, until they had reduced those Rebels; so that if M. G. Mackay comes up in time, they will so shut up those Rebels in a Corner, that they can no ways escape.

Some disaffected persons seized the Pacquet yesterday, within 7 miles of this place; They were all masqu'd, and 'tis not doubted but when they have satisfied their curiosity in seeing our Intelligence, they will throw in the Pacquet this night, as it often happens on such-like occasions.

The Privy-Council met twice yesterday, and twice this day; and have thought fit to dismiss part of the West-Country-men, giving them thanks in the meantime for their good will and readiness to serve Their Majesties;

and have continued only in Arms 4500 ; whereof 1500 are to be about Glasgow, 1500 at Stirling, and 1500 at Falkirk, to prevent any Disorders that may happen, and be in readiness to march against any Party of the Rebels that may attempt plundering or robbing those Countries.

July 26. We have advice from the North, That the Master of Forbes marching with his own Troop, and a Detachment of the Lord Cardross's Dragoons, to Strathdown,¹ received Information, That about 20 Gentlemen of that Country who had lately joined with the Rebels, were got together in one place, and sent a Summons to them by some of his Dragoons to surrender : but they, instead of complying with the Order, shot at the Messenger, and killed one man of the Company ; whereupon one of the Dragoons shot the Chief of them, the young Laird of Skelleter,² and killed him ; and the Master of Forbes hearing of their firing one at another, march'd up, and took most of them Prisoners.

The Privy Council hath issued forth a Proclamation for a Day of Thanksgiving, to be kept on the 5th of August, for His Majesty's happy Success in Ireland. Several Prisoners are ordered to be sent to the Bass.

Number 131.

From Saturday August 2. to Saturday August 9.

Act of Parliament anent the Fishery.

(The text of the Act which is here dated July 18 is given in A.P.S. ix. 224 under date July 22 and is there entitled Act annulling the gift of Erection of the Royal Company of the Fishery.)

This Act Voted and Approven by the Estates
of Parliament.

Edinburgh, July 31. By Letters from Inverness we

¹ Strathdon.

² George Forbes.

have Advice, That several of the Mackdonalds have come in, and submitted to Collonel Hill, who Commands now in Innerlochy, and has promised to use his endeavours towards the obtaining of their Pardon; and that the Lairds of Macklean, Locheale, and Innerey, are resolved now to be on the defensive Part, until they see what Terms of Conditions the Government will think fit to grant them, in case they come in, and submit.

From Ross in the North we have Advice, That the Earl of Seaforth continues to live peaceable in his House at Kintaile, and is inclin'd to come and live at his Castle of Brahan, offering to give Security for his peaceable Behaviour under the Government.

On Friday last, when Major-General Mackay was on his March towards St. Johnston, he had notice, that Collonel Buchan was seen at the head of a Party of Horse, with a great many of the Rabble with him; whereupon the Major General sent a Detachment of Dragoons to search after, and attack him where-ever they found him, or any of his Party; but the Rebels not thinking it convenient to stay any longer in those Parts, or to engage with the Party sent against them, betook themselves to the Hills.

This Night the Major General arrived here, having ordered a considerable part of the Forces to stay at Perth, another at Stirling, and the rest to march hither.

This day the Privy-Council met, and have ordered a Proclamation to be issued forth, requiring all such as will sign the Declaration, subjoyn'd to the Oath of Allegiance, to repair to the Judges in their several Districts and Jurisdictions, and to sign the same betwixt and a certain day therein specifi'd; declaring also, That those that will not sign it, and persevere in refusing to do it, shall be proceeded against as disaffected Persons to the Government, conform to the Tenor of the late Act of Parliament in that Case: The Council being Authorised by the said Act, to send for such Persons as they have reason to suspect, and tender the said Declaration to them; upon refusal whereof, they are to give Security for their peaceable Behaviour under the present Government.

There is not any where in the Lowlands, any party of the Rebels in a Body together, they having dispersed themselves, and gone to the Hills, and other inaccessible Places, where it's probable their wants will soon put them on the necessity of coming in, and submitting at last.

The Isle of Mull is in a manner quite reduced, Major Ferguson having clear'd it of most of the Rebels.

Next Week Nevill Pain is to be try'd, and by the Method that is to be used upon him to discover matters, it's believed he will not endure much pain, before he confesses what he knows of Persons and Things, which will in a great measure contribute to the Security of the Government when those are discovered, who are the Secret Enemies, and hold Correspondence with the declared Disturbers of it.

August 1. Maj. Gen. Mackay having left a Garison in Perth, went to Stirling, where he detach'd a considerable party of the Forces, furnishing them with Provisions and Ammunition for six days, to march to the Hills, and particularly to the place where the Rebels were said to have retired to ; but there was not a Rebel to be seen, or heard of in all those parts. The Earl of Angus's Regiment, with some other Companies, being commanded to march to the Isle of Mull to reduce the Rebels there ; upon the News whereof, the Inhabitants have sent to Maj. Gen. Mackay, to acquaint him of their Resolution and Readiness to submit to King William and Queen Mary. They are now ordered to march to Borrowstonness. The Mackleans and many of the Mackdonalds, having now submitted to and declared for the Government ; and others being in a Disposition to treat ; it's hoped that in a little time there will not be seen any appearance of Rebels against the Government in this Kingdom.

On Sunday last, Four hundred of the West-Country men lying at Stirling, had notice, That the Minister of the Place had got one of his Brethren, who was formerly turn'd out for refusing to pray for Their Majesties, to Preach in his room : whereupon they went and stopp'd him, which some of the Inhabitants being acquainted with, went and engaged a party of the Lord Kenmure's

Regiment to oppose them ; and had not the Lord Cardross been present, and accommodated the matter, by ordering all the Officers to stand to their respective Command, and the Soldiers to their places, some mischief might have followed upon it.

Number 132.

From Saturday August 9. to Tuesday August 12.

A Proclamation
Anent the Signing the Assurance.

(The Proclamation, dated August 4, requires those specified to sign the Assurance in presence of one of the Privy Council or of a Parliamentary commissioner before the following dates : for those south of the Tay and in the shire of Forfar before August 20 ; for those north of the Tay, except Orkney and Shetland, before September 1 ; for those in Orkney and Shetland before November 5. See Crawford No. 2891.)

Edinburgh, August 2. 1690. We have no further account of the Depredations of the Highland Rebels, there being none of them in the Fields at present. Some Detached Parties are in pursuit of Coll. Buchan, and the Rabble that follow him, to Rob and Steal for their subsistence. Mackdonald of Glengarry, the Lairds of Macklean and Locheale continue on the defensive part only, in expectation of obtaining some good terms for themselves from the Government.

The Privy-Council has issued forth a Proclamation, appointing certain times to the Barons of each Shire, to Meet and Elect the additional number of Commissioners of Parliament, granted to some Shires by the late Act of Parliament ; in regard the Act it self does not appoint, or name a certain day on which they should meet.

Another Proclamation is issued forth, injoyning all the Magistrates in their respective Districts, to administer the Oath of Allegiance to all in Publick Trust ; and to Sign the

Declaration thereunto subjoyn'd: Which Proclamation is herewith sent you.

August 5. Yesterday the Major-General sent out a Party to Guard the Earl of Buchan and the other Prisoners hither from Dundee.

The Committee of Parliament, appointed to examine and consider the Fines and Forfaultures, Sit thrice a Week, and they consist of six Members out of every Estate, viz. six Noblemen, six Barons, and six Burgesses, and they are as follows :

The Earls of Crawford, Morton and Leven. Viscount Kenmuire, Lords Carmichael and Ruthven. Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenstown, Mr. Mackdowal of Garthland, Mr. Dumbar of Grange, Mr. Forbes of Culloden, Mr. Dempster of Pitliver, Mr. Guffock of Ruslo,¹ Sir John Hall, Lord Provost of Edinburgh, Mr. Spittel of Loughold,² Mr. Smallet, Provost of Dumbarton, Mr. Robert Cleeland, Mr. Boswall, Burgess of Sanquair, Sir William Hamilton, Burgess of Queensferry.

They met Yesterday, and some Persons of Quality, and others, appeared before them, for having imposed and exacted Arbitrary Fines upon several Persons whose Petitions were given in to the Committee, desiring Redress ; all their Crime being either their own Nonconformity, or their Wives not coming to Church.

The Lords of the Session have met several times to Administer the Oath of Allegiance to the Members of the College of Justice, and to sign the Declaration ; and all that have been call'd for as yet, have sign'd both.

This day was observed the solemn and Publick Thanksgiving in all the Churches and Meeting-houses on this side of Tay, conform to the Act of Parliament. And on the 12th Instant, the same is to be kept in all the Churches on the other side of Tay, for His Majesties happy Success, Safety and Victory in Ireland.

We have a Report here, That the Earl of Hume, Lord Balantin, Laird of Hayning,³ and some others of as desperate

¹ McGuffock of Rusco.

² Leuchat.

³ John Riddell ?

Fortunes as themselves, are rambling up and down in the South of Scotland, and on the Borders, taking free Quarters of all that refuse to joyn with them in their Rebellious Designs ; and sometimes they are Skulking and Plundering upon the Borders of England ; whereupon there are several detached Parties ordered to march towards the Borders, and secure those Parts from being molested by them. It is believed, that it was by some of them, that the last Pacquet was taken betwixt Morpeth and Anwick.

Several suspected Persons are seized, and taken into Custody.

Number 133.

From Tuesday August 12. to Saturday August 16.

A Proclamation

Anent the Additional Commissioners for Parliament, 1690.

(The Proclamation specifies the days on which the additional commissioners for certain shires granted by Act of June 14 are to be elected at the various head burghs. See Crawford No. 2890.)

Edinburgh, Aug. 9. It being resolved in Council that Nevil Payne, who has been long a Prisoner here, having been taken some Months ago near Dumfrees, where he was endeavouring to corrupt and alienate the minds of the People in those Parts, against the present Government, and carrying on the Association for the Service and Interest of the late King, should be put to the Torture to make a farther discovery of what he knows relating to the Practises and Plots of the Enemies against Their Majesties Government ; and the time being put off till a further day, there was a Letter found dropt at my Lord Advocate's door, directed to his Lordship, giving him to understand, That it being credibly reported, that he was chief Adviser in the resolution that was taken of putting Mr. Nevil Payne,

an English Gentleman of considerable Quality (so the Letter stiles him) to Torture; which if it should be put into Execution, though Mr. Payne could not resent it himself, yet he had Friends enough who would not fail to treat the Lord Advocate as Cheesly of Dallrey had done Sir George Lochart last year; and that he might assure himself of. The meaning was, That the Advocate should be Pistolled. This Letter was brought to, and read in Council.

By the last Letters from the North we have Advice, That Collonel Hill, Governor of Innerlochy, is in good Terms of Treaty with the Laird of Locheale; and that several civil and obliging Messages have been interchanged betwixt them, which makes us hope, that in a little time that Party may be brought over to submit to, and acknowledg the Government.

The Letters of the 6th Instant, from the Master of Forbes, which came, and were read Yesterday in Council, bring an account of his having had notice, That small Parties of the Highland Rebels, that hitherto were Skulking, were gathering again in some Numbers, and marching towards Aberdeenshire, with a design to Plunder and Rob, which obliged him to gather his own Men together, and such of his Neighbours as could joyn him, to make Head against them in case the Rebels should attempt any thing upon the Lowlands. The Council has hereupon order'd the Lord Kenmure's, and Coll. Cunningham's Regiments, and a Detachment of Collonel Deveredges, with some Troops of Horse and Dragoons, to march Northwards, and go in search of those troublesome Highlanders, and joyn the Master of Forbes's Troops, to secure those Lowland-Counties from their Incursions.

This day about eight Prisoners that were taken at the Battle of Crombdell, have taken the Oath of Allegiance, and sign'd the Declaration of Assurance to Their Majesties, and have the Liberty to be Transported to serve in Foreign Countries, that are in Alliance with his Majesty.

The Council has ordered all the Militia-Horse and Foot, and all the Fencible-men in the Adjacent Shires, to be ready on a call.

The Lords of the Treasury met Yesterday, and have ordered a Months pay to be advanced to the Forces.

Number 134.

From Saturday August 16. to Tuesday August 19.

A Proclamation

For bringing in the Accompts due by the Forces, 1690.

(The Proclamation requires landlords and others who have furnished provisions or advanced money to the forces to notify the amounts due to them to the Commissioners of Assessment and Excise before November 1. See Crawford No. 2888 where it is dated August 4 as it is in the printed copy in the Register House. The MS. in the Register House has August written over July.)

Given under our Signet at Edinburgh, the 4th day of July, 1690. and of Our Reign the second year.

Sic subscribitur,

Melville, Crawford, P. Argyle, Southerland, Mortown, Eglintone, Drumlanrig, Cassils, Lothian, Forfar, Kintore, Raith, Ruthven, Cardross, Balfour, Lodovick Grant, Arc. Murray, H. Mackay.

Edinburgh, August 12.

Yesterday the Committee of Parliament for reducing of Fines and Forfaultures met, and amongst other Cases that were brought before them, which the Parliament had refer'd the Consideration of to them, during the Adjournment, The Petition of the Lady Craightee,¹ was examin'd and debated upon: The state whereof was this; The Petitioner represented that having only one Daughter,² an Heiress to a good Estate, who some years ago was married to the Laird of Preston-Grange;³ and her Unkle

¹ Lady Rocheid of Craigleith.

² Janet, daughter of Sir John Rocheid.

³ William Morison.

Sir James Rothead, Town-Clerk to the City of Edinburgh, having her during her Minority in his Custody as Guardian in Law, and designing that She should Marry his Son ; but being disappointing of his Expectation, and finding that She was Married to the said Laird of Preston-Grange, drew up an Indictment against him, and pursued him before the Privy-Council for a Rape, and her the Mother for having Accession thereto. The Matter being fully heard, the Marriage was proved to be legally consummated ; and notwithstanding, that the said Laird of Preston-Grange was Assized, as to the Indictment against him, and cleared ; yet the Petitioner was fin'd by the then Privy-Council in 500 l. Sterling ; and she now pursues the said Sir James Rothead for the Recovery of the said Arbitrary Fine. The Committee having fully heard and consider'd what was alledged on both sides, has appointed three of their Members to endeavour the Agreement and Accommodation of both Parties, and to make report of their Success against the next Meeting.

The Highlanders, that hitherto continued lurking in the Hills during the time that Major-General Mackay was in the Field with the Army, are now coming abroad again, and threaten to Plunder and Rob upon the skirts of Aberdeenshire ; whereupon Sir Thomas Livingston is ordered to march against them, with Three Regiments of Foot, and Ten Troops of Horse and Dragoons.

Our Letters from Innerlochy tell us, That a Party of that Garison having been abroad to discover the Rebels places of abode and retreat, had engaged with a Party of them, defeated them, kill'd some, and taken others Prisoners.

Nevill Payn, who continues still Prisoner in the Castle of Edinburgh, has been lately Examin'd, and upon shewing some Letters to him of the Correspondence he held with disaffected Persons, we are credibly informed, That he has confessed a great deal both as to Persons and Things ; and it's said he will discover much more, that will be of considerable service to the Government, to distinguish those who are really and cordially Loyal, and well affected

to His Majesty's Government, from those who only seem, and pretend to be so.

The Two Mr. Bells, who were taken some Months ago as they were going into Ireland, to King James from Glasgow, and till last week kept Prisoners in Blackness, are now brought to Town in order to their Examination and Tryal; of which you shall have a farther account by the next.

To hinder the scarcity that may happen of Corn and Victual, the Privy-Council has issued forth a Proclamation to prohibit the Exportation of any Corn or Victual out of the Kingdom, till farther Orders.

We are in dayly expectation of the result and conclusion of the Treaty, that we are told Coll. Hills, Governour of Innerlochy, has entred into with Sir Ewen Camron, Laird of Locheale, who has separated himself and his Tribe from the rest of the Highland Rebels that as yet adhere to Coll. Buchan and Coll. Cannon; and continue their Rebellion more out of Love and fondness of Robbing and Plundering, than for any kindness or affection they have for King James or his Interest. We expect likewise, the conclusion of the Affair of the Laird of Macklean, who upon the reduction and submission of the Isle of Mull to His Majesties Government, entertain'd us with hopes of his disowning the Interest and Party of the Rebels, and of acknowledging the present Government.

Most Persons that are in Offices and Employments, have come in and taken the Oath of Allegiance, and sign'd the Declaration of Assurance, asserting His Majesty's Authority *de Jure*, as well as *de Facto*.

A Servant of Lieut. Coll. Graham, who has lately joyn'd with the Rebels, was taken two days ago, and lies in Prison in order to be examin'd; he came to Town about Ten a Clock on Saturday Night, and is to be examined to morrow.

Some other Persons are seized on in Town, and committed to Prison for holding Correspondence with the Rebels.

Number 135.

From Tuesday August 19. to Saturday August 23.

Act of Parliament, concerning Patronages : July 19. 1690.

(The text is given in A.P.S. ix. 196-7.)

Edinburgh, Aug. 16. 1690. Yesterday Sir John Keth came hither from Aberdeen, and gives the following Account of Affairs in that County : That the Master of Forbes, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, having three Troops of Horse and Dragoons with them, had notice that the Highland-Rebels were advancing on the 8th instant towards them ; whereupon they marched to meet them : The advanced Scouts of both Parties met, and skirmished together ; in which Action two of the Rebels were killed. The Rebels, upon notice of the Master of Forbes's March against them, retired towards a Fort on the River of Don, and he pursued them for some time ; but upon certain information that They were much stronger in Horse and Foot than He was, he called a Council of War, where it was resolved, That in consideration of the great inequality of the strength of the Rebels and Theirs, they should not then fight them, but make their retreat, with what Safety and Security they could, towards Aberdeen, until such time as the rest of the Forces that were on their march should come up to them.

About Twelve a Clock yesterday, Major Mackay, and Sir Thomas Levingston's Regiments of Dragoons, were ordered to march immediately Northward with all possible Expedition ; and the Major-General himself is to march to morrow with a Battalion of Ramsay's and Lawther's Regiments, to join them, and the other Forces that are in pursuit of the Rebels.

Letters are just now come from Aberdeen, bearing date of the 12th, that give an Account of the march of the Highland-Rebels to Inneraries,¹ within ten miles of Aber-

¹ Inverurie.

deen: and that the Master of Forbes and Lieutenant-Colonel Jackson, with six Troops of Horse and Dragoons, were within and about the Town; that they had put all the Fencible Men in Arms, and raised a Breast-work without the Town, and planted 20 Pieces of Cannon round the Work at that part of the Town where it was weakest; and doubted not but they should be able to defend it until the Foot came up, commanded by Colonel Cunningham, and the other six Regiments that were hourly expected; which the Post that brought those Letters says he met marching in all diligence from Munross towards Aberdeen, where he believed they would arrive this Night. The same Letters add, That the Highlanders, in their March towards Aberdeen, did not Plunder and Rob as they used to do; but took Horses and Provisions only, where-ever they found them. They are Commanded by Cannon, and Buchan; and some say that the Earl of Dumfermling is amongst them.

By Letters that came yesterday from Aberdeen, we are informed, that the Highland Rebels having had notice that Collonel Cunningham was marching with three Regiments of Foot towards Aberdeen, thought it not safe for them to come nearer the Town, than by Five or Six Miles; and are march'd from that place South-west, thinking to engage him before he reach Aberdeen. Collonel Cunningham stays in Angus until Sir Thomas Levingston's Dragoons come up to him.

About Five a Clock yesterday morning Major-General Mackay went hence, and the Battalion of Horse and Dragoons are to meet him at Dundee; some Hundreds of the West country people have offered their Service to the Government, in case of any occasion, against the Highland Rebels.

Number 136.

From Saturday August 23. to Saturday August 30.

A Proclamation
For Discovering and Apprehending such as
Rob the Pacquets.

(Referring to recent robberies of the post, particularly that near Hedderwick by James Seton, son of Viscount Kingston, and John Seton, brother of Sir George Seton of Garleton on the afternoon of August 16 and their escape, the Proclamation, dated August 19, orders diligent search for them and others accessory, prohibits robbing the ordinary packet under pains due to common robbers, requires the lieges to rise, cry, raise the fray and follow them and forbids assistance to them. See Crawford No. 2893.)

Edinburgh, Aug. 19. The Saturdays Pacquet being robb'd about 15 miles hence, near Haddingtoun, gave occasion to the publishing the foregoing Proclamation : The Post-boy that carried the Pacquet says, That one of the Gentlemen was masqu'd ; but his Masque falling off, he knew him to be Mr. Seaton, the L. Kingston's eldest Son, and the other to be Mr. Seaton of Gairleton's Brother, both Papists ; whereupon Sir Rob. Sinclare of Stevinsen, a Privy-Councillor, and Mr. Lauder, Bailiff of Hadingtoun, went to the L. Kingston's House in search of those Gent. but they not coming thither till some time after Sir Robert Sinclare was gone, the Lord Kingston advis'd them to present themselves to Sir Robert the next morning, which they did, and Sir Robert sent his Son along with them to the Bailiff of Haddingtoun, Sheriff of that County, to secure them until the Council's farther Order concerning them. The Bailiff kept them in his own House, under the Guard of two Townsmen, whil'st he was at Sermon on Sunday ; but they taking their opportunity, made their escape ; whereupon the Council committed the Bailiff,

but gave Sir Robert the Thanks of the Board for his diligence ; in the mean time, several Parties are sent abroad to seize on these two Gentlemen.

The Aberdeen-Pacquet this day brought Letters from the Master of Forbes, which assure us, That matters are so well manag'd there, that the Rebels dare not attempt any thing upon the Town of Aberdeen, which they foreseeing, have thought it safest to march to the Shires of Mearns and Angus, where they have plunder'd and robb'd as they went, carrying away great quantities of Meal and Corn, great numbers of Cattel and Sheep, and sent them into their Mountainous Habitations.

Coll. Cunningham, with the Forces under his Command, is arrived at Munross, where many of the neighbouring People have join'd him. M. G. Mackay is come to the Town of Forfar, with about 2000 Foot and Dragoons ; and when the Troops of Horse, which he expects to meet him there, are arriv'd, he intends to march betwixt the Rebels and the Hills, and force them to fight.

Aug. 21. This Morning there came an Express from the Major General, which says, that the Rebels having notice of his March, and near approach to them, have decamp'd in the Night time, and gone towards the Cairn of Month,¹ and from thence will (if they can) march back into the Hills again ; That the Highland Clans have been solicited by them, but could not prevail upon them to come and joyn them. And that the General was on his March towards Aberdeen to joyn the Horse and Dragoons that are there ready, expecting him, to go in pursuit of the Rebels.

On Tuesday last, the Mail, where the Letters were, was found in a Field of Corn, within a Mile of the place where it was Rob'd ; but no Letters were found in it.

The Lord Kingston writ yesterday to His Majesty's Advocate, signifying his dislike and abhorrence of his Son's and the other Mr. Seaton's fact in making their escape, as having taken the guilt of Robbing the Pacquet upon them, desiring the Advocate to represent the same to His Majesty's Commissioner.

¹ Cairn o' Mount.

Aug. 23. By Letters we have from the North, we have the following account, That Maj. Gen. Mackay had joyned all the Forces, both Horse and Foot, and was gone to intercept the return of the Rebels unto the Hills, and pursue them in their march upon Dee side, within 7 miles of Aberdeen, having left a considerable Body of Men in that Town, to secure it against any attempt the Rebels may make upon it; and in a few days we hope to give a good account of that Affair.

Many of the old Rebels, and some of those that lately joyn'd them in the Lowlands, have, they say, publish'd a Manifesto, That they are, and continue in Arms for King James and Episcopacy.

Yesterday there came into Leeth Harbour, a rich Merchant Ship from Guinea, having been forc'd in by some French Privateers, and contrary Winds.

Number 137.

From Saturday August 30. to Saturday September 6.

A Proclamation

Ordaining Officers of the Army to repair to their Charges.

(The Proclamation, dated August 19, requires all officers absent on furlough or otherwise to repair to their charges within 24 hours of its publication. See Crawford No. 2894.)

The Earl of Crawford, and the other Members of Parliament, appointed as Commissioners to visit the Universities, met last week in order to the Visitation of the University of St. Andrews; and the Professors of Philosophy, and other Regents appearing before them, some of them refusing to acknowledg His Majesty's Authority, were removed.

This day the Privy-Council met, and amongst other Affairs, they dispatched that which concerned Mr. Lauder,

Bailiff of Hadington, who was Imprisoned for having suffered the Two Gentlemen that Robbed the Mail, to make their escape ; and his Indictment being read, and probation made, his Answer thereunto was heard : The Sentence pronounced against him was, That he should be deprived of all his places, and declared incapable of bearing any publick Office or Employment : For upon the Examination of the two Men of Hadington, that Mr. Lauder had committed the Guarding of those two Gentlemen to, they declared that Bailiff Lauder desired them to walk without doors ; and that when he went to Church, they were ordered to go before him and the other Magistrates of the Town, and wait upon him to Church, at which time the Prisoners made their escape, and gave notice of the same ; upon which search was made, but they could not be found.

Edinburgh, August 26. Yesterday there came an Express from Lieutenant Collonel Fullerton, from Monteith,¹ that gives the following account of what has lately hapned betwixt him and the Highland Rebels in those parts ; That there being about one Hundred and Thirty of the Mackgrigores, (who are a race of Thieves and Robbers of long standing) and other Rebels, that committed dayly depredations in the Shires of Monteith and Down,² carrying away all the Cows and Sheep that came in their way ; Fifteen of them appeared before the Castle of Cardross, where there was but a small Garison, and sent a Message to the Commander in it, presently to surrender up the place ; the Governour seeing the smallness of the number of the Rebels that made that insolent demand, not apprehending there were any greater number of them near the place to sustain them, sent out about Twenty four Men of the Garison to attacque them ; but the Rebels retiring, and making as if they fled, our Men pursued them, until they fell into the Ambuscade that had been laid for them at some distance from the Castle, and then they faced about, and being assisted by the whole Party that lay in wait for them, killed Fourteen of our Men, took Five Prisoners, with the Officer that commanded the Party ;

¹ Menteith.

² Doune.

the rest escaping to the Garison to give the Governour an account of the disaster. The Governour presently sent notice to Lieut. Coll. Fullerton, who lying with some Forces about Dumblain, Marched immediately with two Companies of the Lord Angus's Regiment, and the Lord Rollo's Troop of Horse, and overtook the Rebels early the next morning, attacqued them, and kill'd about forty, with the Officer that Commanded them; took about the same number of Prisoners, whereof seven or eight are the chief Persons amongst them, rescued all the Prisoners, and recovered all the Cows and Cattel they had Plundered the Country of the days before. This Action hapned on Saturday last, the Twenty third Instant. This Night the Prisoners are expected to be here in Town; and we are since told that Capt. Ramsay, Son to the late Bishop of Ross, who was one of the Commanders, and taken Prisoner, is since dead of his wounds; and being searched, there was found about him a Commission to be Captain from the late King, bearing date the eighteenth of May last, and other Commissions for other Persons.

This Morning there arrived an Express from Major General Mackay, giving an account of another Action that hapned near Abergeldy, which was thus: The Rebels having had notice of the General's March towards the North, sent a Party of Foot to take possession of a Pass, called Ballater, that leads to Abergeldy-Castle, where we had a Garison, to hinder our Men to come to the relief of that Castle, which the Rebels, to the number of Three hundred had invested, (with a design to take or besiege it) under the Command of the Laird of Innercye,¹ who has been outlaw'd for the villanous Murther of Gordon of Breakly, and for other Murthers, Robberies, and Depredations, for above Twenty years. Whereupon the Major-General sent a detached Party of two Troops of Sir Thomas Levingston's Regiment of Dragoons, under the Command of Major Æneas Mackay, to attacque that Party that had Posted themselves at the Pass, whilst another detachment should attaque the Rebels that lay before the Castle. The

¹ Innercye.

Rebels made what defence they could on both sides ; but our Men behaved themselves so couragiously and successfully, that they soon took the Pass, and forced the rest to fly, having killed about One Hundred of them on the place, and taken most of the chief Officers Prisoners ; amongst whom was the young Laird of Innercy, his Father having fallen, and being left for dead on the place, who, they say, after Three or Four hours stay amongst the dead bodies, and whilst our Men were in purusit of the Rebels, made a shift to get up and make his escape, leaving his Head-piece, Target, Blunderbuss, and other Arms behind him. Some of the Officers that were in this Engagement say, that we have not lost one Man in all this Action. This happened on Thursday, the 21st Instant, about Two a Clock in the Afternoon. The Major-General continues in the North, having sent out Parties in pursuit of the Rebels, to attack them where-ever they find them. We have no account of the Earl of Dumfermling, Cannon, or Buchan ; but that it's believed they continue with the Body of Horse they have together, for most of the Foot have left them. We hear not that any of the Clans are with the Rebels at present.

August 30. We have no farther account from the North, of the Actions of the Detached Parties that are sent in pursuit of the Rebels ; but expect every hour to hear what is become of them.

Major-General Mackay finding it very hard for his Foot to follow him in the pursuit of the Rebels, hath sent them all back to Aberdeen ; and is gone himself with the Horse and Dragoons into Straspey, towards which parts he has notice that the Rebels are retired.

Number 138.

From Saturday September 6. to Saturday September 13.

Edinburgh, September 4. 1690.

Yesterday being the day to which the Parliament was

last adjourn'd, they met, and after calling the Rolls, the new Members of Parliament took the Oaths of Allegiance to His Majesty, and that of Parliament; then the whole House sign'd The Declaration of Assurance, asserting His Majesty's Authority, *de jure*, as well as *de facto*.

It was moved in the House, Whether the Commission for Repealing Fines and Forfaultures, already granted, should be continued; or a new one granted? Which occasioned some debate, and at last it was put off till another time.

Then the House Adjourned till Ten a Clock this Morning.

This day the Parliament met at the appointed time; and after calling the Rolls, an Act was brought in, declaring, That the Robbing, or the Stopping the Common Pacquet, or Express, should be Capital and Punishable, as Robbing on the High-way, with Death, and Confiscation of their Moveable Estate. Some of the Members urged, that this Act should be only statutory, and not declaratory; and take its effect for the future: And after some debate, the Question was stated, and it was carried in the affirmative by plurality of Votes, That the Act should be indefinite and declaratory.

Then the House proceeded to name a Committee of Fifteen Members, Three of every State, to prepare these following matters:

1. To prepare, and bring in an Act, to oblige the Members to attend more frequently than they do.
2. To consider of Ways and Methods for preventing and suppressing the depredations that are dayly committed by the Highland Rebels in several Counties.
3. To take those Shires and Burroughs into consideration, who have not as yet chosen Members of Parliament, according to the late act of the last Session of Parliament, for choosing of additional Representatives and Commissioners of Parliament.
4. To consider and prepare an Act to give some other supply to Their Majesties, in lieu of the retention of a sixth part of all the Annual Rents and Interest Money granted by the late Act of Parliament; since that way of Raising

of Money for the publick Service is found impracticable in this Kingdom.

The Members of Parliament who are of the Committee are these :

The State of Noblemen.

Duke Hamilton, Earl of Argyle, Earl of Leven, Viscount of Staires, Lord Ruthven.

The Barons.

Sir John Lauder, Sir Colin Cambell, Sir Patrick Hume, Mr. Forbes of Culloden, Major Banting.¹

The Burroughs.

Sir John Hall, Sir Will. Hamilton, Sir Patrick Murray, Alexander Spittle, Mr. Hugh Dalrymple.

Then the Parliament was Adjourn'd till Monday next at Ten a Clock.

Edinburgh, Sept. 4. By the last Letters from the North, we have an Account, That the Earl of Dumfermling, Cannon, and Buchan, at the head of some Horse, have rambled through Murray, having crost the River of Spey, near the Bogue of Geeth,² and gone as far as the River of Ness, which they passed above the Town of Inverness, without venturing to come near the Town ; They have committed several Robberies and Plunderings all along as they march'd, taking away all the Horses they could find. Those Gentlemens Houses and Lands suffered most, whom they knew to be best affected to the Government ; and such as they believed well inclin'd to their Party, they treated with more civility. They endeavoured to take or surprise Mr. Forbes of Culloden's house, about two miles from Inverness ; but they were disappointed, the House being well Mann'd. M. G. Mackay is in pursuit of them, and is now come to Inverness, the Rebels flying before him all along as he marches. When they past the Ness, they endeavoured to get the Frasers in the Aird, who are the chief Inhabitants of these Parts, to join them ; but they could find none to come in to them, they chusing rather to

¹ Hugh Buntein of Kilbryde.

² Bog of Gight.

suffer all the Depredations and Plunderings they committed upon their Lands, than to join with them in their Rebellious Practises against Their Majesties Government. From Inverness, the M. G. sent a Summons to the Earl of Seaforth, to lay down his Arms, to come in, and submit to the Government: but his Answer was, That he kept his Party in Arms to defend himself against both Parties. The M. G. after this sent to the Laird of Belnagown, Sheriff Principal of Ross, an Order to raise all his own Tribe and Kindred, with all the Fencible Men in that District, assuring him, That he would send to his Assistance, and to join his Men, some of the Old Troops, to enable him to make Head against the Rebels, in case any Attempt should be made upon that Country, and to endeavour to keep them from getting to the Hills, by which means the Rebels should be driven into a Corner, out of which they could not easily escape. The same Letters tell us, That the Rebels seem to march towards Glenmoriston, where they think the Mackenzies, who are on foot there, will join them, and other Clans.

There is not any one of the Regents, Professors, or Masters in the Three Colleges of St. Andrews, that have yet shew'd any disposition to take the Oath of Allegiance to His Majesty, or to sign the Certificate, but one; So perniciously are they rooted in the Principles and Doctrine of Arbitrary Power and Passive Obedience.

Sept. 6. Yesterday there came an Express from Lieut. Coll. Fullerton, Lieut. Coll. to the Earl of Angus his Regiment, now quartered at Dumblain, giving an Account, That the Rebels have appeared about the foot of those Hills, at a place called Baghwider,¹ plundering and spoiling the Country after their usual manner; and therefore has desired to be re-inforced, so as to be able to make Head against them, having but about 400 of the Earl of Angus his Regiment on the place: Whereupon the Privy-Council has ordered the following Forces to march immediately to his assistance; namely, Sir James Lesley's Regiment, that lies at Leith; the Earl of Argyle's Regiment that

¹ Balquhiddier.

lies about St. Johnston; the L. Rollo's Troop of Horse, and other Troops with a proportionable quantity of Provisions and Ammunition; They are to march to Stirling, and from thence to Dumblain, which is about Ten Miles distant from thence. A Party of the King's Troop of Horse-Guards, commanded by the E. of Drumlanerig, together with a Detachment of the Earl of Leven's Regiment, and four Companies of the Ld. Kenmure's Regiment, are ordered to march to reinforce the Garison of Stirling, and to secure all the Country thereabouts against the attempts of the Rebels, who being disappointed of the Clans, who they believed would have joyn'd them in the North, have been forced to move Southwards, since they could not make head against Maj. Gen. Mackay in those parts, and to come cross all the Mountainous Countries of Badenock and Athol in great hast, suffering great want of Forage and Provisions, with an intention to surprise those places that are upon the skirts of the Highland Countries. Maj. Gen. Mackay is on his march Southwards, and its believed he may meet with some of the Rebels in his way. The Army that comes from the North, is to be this Night at Dunkell, consisting of all the Foot that were at Aberdeen, excepting Coll. Cunningham's Regiment that stays there. The Southern Army is upon its march towards the Frontiers of the Highlands; so that it's probable either the one or the other of these Armies may give some account of these Rebels, and intercept their return to the Hills.

Number 139.

From Saturday September 13. to Tuesday September 16.

Edinburgh, September 9. 1690.

Yesterday the Parliament met, and after calling of the Rolls, the House reassumed the Debate about the Act, whereby the Members should be obliged to attend the Dyets of Parliament more punctually, than they have hitherto done; and after some time spent therein, it was Voted

and Past, That every Nobleman who shall be absent the first day of the sitting of the Parliament, shall be liable to the payment of One Hundred pounds Sterling; every Baron shall be liable to the payment of 50 l. Sterling; and every Burgess to that of 25 l. Sterling; and for every day after, during the Session of Parliament, that a Nobleman shall be absent from Parliament, he shall be lyable to the payment of Twenty Shillings English, a Baron Ten Shillings, and a Burgess Five Shillings; and that the List of the Absents shall be delivered dayly to His Majesties Cash keeper, who shall from time to time demand, and exact the payment of those respective Sums and Penalties in the same Way and Method he does the Crown Rents.

Then the House went upon the Consideration of ways how to suppress and prevent Depredations and Robberies committed by the Rebels and other Outlawed persons, in several Counties; and some time being spent therein, it was put off till to morrow.

The third point debated upon, was about raising an additional Supply to His Majesty, which, together with the former, took up much of their time; so that at seven a Clock, neither of these Points being ripe to be put to the Vote, this was also deferr'd till this day; and so the Parliament Adjourn'd till Two in the Afternoon this day.

This day the Parliament met, and after calling the Rolls, the Act was brought in several times, read, and mended about the additional Supplies, and it being put to the Vote, it past. By this Act, that of granting One per Cent. on all Money at Interest, is Repeal'd, and instead thereof, there is granted to His Majesty an Addition of Three Months Cess more, besides what was granted the former Session of this Parliament; as also Hearth-money all over the Kingdom, by which His Majesty is to have Fourteenpence of Duty on every Chimney, Hospitals and other places of Charity only excepted; This Tax is to be pay'd at Candlemas next, and is to continue for one year: It is believed that this Supply will amount to a great deal more than the Additional Supply of Three Months Cess, which is to be pay'd at Martinmass next.

Then the House proceeded upon the Draught of the Act for preventing of Depredations and Robberies by Highlanders and Rebels, which being often read and mended, occasioned much debate; but the day being far spent, the farther consideration of it was put off till to morrow in the Afternoon; And then the House adjourn'd till to morrow Morning at Eleven a Clock.

By the last Letters from the North, we have an Account That M. Gen. Mackay was at Inverness on the 3d. instant, being return'd from Ross, whither he was gone with a Thousand Horse and Sixteen hundred Foot, and quarter'd two nights in Strapeffer, upon the Earl of Seaforth's Lands, which obliged that Earl to lay down his Arms, come in, and submit himself, offering good Security for himself and his Friends, to behave themselves peaceably and dutifully under Their Majesties Government; whereupon the Maj. Gen. having secured all the Countrey, returned back to Inverness; the Earl of Seaforth, and some of the Chief of that Clan, coming along with him. From thence he marches towards Aberdeen: The Steward of Appin, a Gentleman of considerable Interest in those Parts, is likewise come in, submitted, and given Security to the Government for himself and all his Followers.

The last Account we have had of the Rebels that came near Dumblain, is, That they intend, or give it out, that they will march towards Argyleshire, to put the Countrey under Contribution, or Plunder them; whereupon the Earl of Argyle is gone from St. Johnstoun with his Regiment, in order to join the Forces that are about Stirling, and on their march to find out the Rebels, who we hear now are within Ten miles of the Garison of Cardross; the Earl of Drumlanerig, who is at the Head of a Body of 3000 Foot and Horse near Stirling, having received Orders to march towards the Rebels, and to attacque them.

In my former, I gave you only a general hint of the disposition of the Regents of the Colleges of St. Andrews towards the present Government, and now am able to give you a more particular Account of those Proceedings: The Commissioners appointed by Order of Parliament for

the Visitation of the Universities and Colleges, went at the time they agreed upon, to Visit the Colleges of St. Andrews : but the Masters, Professors and Regents made their appearance before them more like persons that would seem to have Power and Authority over the Commissioners of Parliament, than like persons who were to be accus'd as Delinquents, or punishable, having come in all their Formalities, the Mace and Sword carried before them : This they did for two days, until they were forbid to do so any more. The first thing they did after their appearance, was to decline the Authority of the Commission of Parllament, and then to enter their Protestation against the Commissioners Authority and Proceedings ; which is such a degree of arrogance, that by our Law is accounted little less than Treason to decline the Authority and Jurisdiction of Parliament, and in due time they will be proceeded against as their Insolence deserves. They refused also to give an Inventory of, or to exhibit the Registers and Records of the University, so that the Commissioners were obliged at length to break open the Doors and the Gate of one of the Colleges, before they could be admitted into it. Of all this, report is to be made to the Parliament, and to the Privy Council ; Glasgow is to be next visited, and then Aberdeen.

London : Printed for Richard Baldwin,
at the Oxford-Arms in Warwick Lane. 1690.

Number 140.

From Tuesday September 16. to Saturday September 20.

Act of Parliament
For Repressing the Depredations in the Highlands.
September 10. 1690.

(The text is given in A.P.S. ix. 233-4.)

Edinburgh, September 11. Yesterday the Parliament

met, and after calling the Rolls, the House entred again upon the Act about Preventing and Repressing the Robberies and Depredations committed by the Highland Rebels, which being mended and read, it was Voted, Approved and Past, without any contradictory Voice : But before it came to the last Vote, it was moved by some Members of the House, that the benefit of this Act, should only reach to the relief and redress of such as are willing to take the Oath of Allegiance, and subscribe the Certificate and Assurance, and to those who had already done the one and the other ; But this was opposed and ran down without coming to a Vote ; whereupon the Act past, without that restriction in manner above-mentioned.

Then it was moved in the House, that the Commission about Fines and Forfaultures, should be next taken into Consideration ; and whether that already granted should be continued, or a new one made ? Some opposition was made by some Members for the continuation of it, urging that some alterations and restrictions should be made in the said Commission ; but it being put to the Vote, it was carried in the affirmative, that the Commission should continue without any alteration or amendments, there being but one dissenting Vote.

Then the House entred upon the consideration of the Act for the Hearth-money, how, and in what manner it should be Collected, and the readiest way by which it should be made effectual to His Majesty's Service, without fraud or malversation ; and after some time spent herein, the determination of these points was referred to His Majesty's Privy-Council, with this Proviso, That His Majesty is to make allowance for the Charges and Expences of Collecting of the Hearth-money.

Next was brought in the Process, pursued by Sir William Scot of Harden, Elder, against S. G. M.¹ for recovering of his Fine of 1500 l. Sterling, gifted to the said S. G. M. in the late Reigns and actually paid by Sir W. S. But this was remitted to the Committee for Fines and Forfaultures, which is to sit in the interval of Sessions of Parliament ;

¹ Sir George Mackenzie.

and after receiving and reading several private Petitions that were brought into the House, and touching all the Acts that were past the House, the Parliament Adjourned till the 22d of October next.

This day, by an Express we had an account of His Majesty's safe arrival in England, whereupon all possible demonstrations of joy and gladness were made in all places ; all the Guns from the Castle were fired, all the Bells rang, and Bonfires made throughout the City. We hear that my Lord Commissioner is preparing for his Journey towards London next week, tho others say, that his Grace is not to stir from hence until he has received His Majesty's leave to go.

This day the E. of Argyle came to Town from Stirling, and says, that the E. of Dramlanerig, Capt. of His Majesty's Life-Guard of Horse, and now Comander of all the Forces both Horse and Foot that's march'd towards Stirling, was within four Miles of the Rebels, who are retiring towards the Hills again ; and we are in hourly expectation of hearing of some Action, if these Rebels will stand to it, while M. G. Mackay is on his march Southwards from Aberdeen, endeavouring by all means to force them to fight, which they above all things make it their business to shun. The E. of Seaforth is coming hither under a strong Guard from the North, to give Security for Himself and his Friends and Followers.

Number 141.

From Saturday September 20. to Tuesday September 23.

Edinburgh, September 13. 1690.

This night we have an Express from the North, giving an Account of Major-General Mackay's being on his march towards the South again, with a part of the Army, consisting of 2000 Foot and 600 Horse, who having been disappointed of his hopes of meeting with the Highland-Rebels, (who were but too well acquainted with all the Passages

of the Hills, and therefore willing to betake themselves to them again to shelter themselves against the approach of our Forces, who were in pursuit of them) is returning hither, bringing the Earl of Seaforth along with him. This Earl is believed to be able to make considerable Discoveries, he having been in the beginning of the year in Ireland with the late King, and admitted into the knowledge of many secret Transactions, and entrusted with the management of a considerable Sum of Money, and a great quantity of Arms for the use of the Highland-Rebels, to keep up the declining Interest he had amongst them. Most of the Arms were put into the hands of those of his own Tribe and Kindred, without joining with the declared Rebels who were in Arms against the Government ; telling them, He would stand upon his own Defence, and not suffer his Friends to be molested by either the one or the other Party : However, since his Lordship is come in, he promises to deliver up the Arms, not having as yet nam'd those persons to whom the rest of the Arms were design'd. It is believ'd he has had a considerable Sum of the late King's Money in his hands, and that the disappointment that the Rebels under the Command of Cannon and Buchan have met with, in not receiving any part of that Money, was one of the reasons why they stay'd so short a time in the North, and that made many of the Clans to abandon their Party and Interest, and retire home : And now since the Rebels have heard of his Lordship's Submission to the Government, they make it their business to say all the hard things of him that can be.

By the latest account we have of the motions of the Rebels that came lately near Dumblain, we are inform'd, That they are again towards the Hills about Dunkell, with an intention to make some attempt upon that place, where the Earl of Angus's Regiment proved so fatal to them last Campaign. There is also a talk as if they design'd against Perth ; but it's not doubted but the Earl of Drumlanerig with a Detachment of Horse and Dragoons, together with the King's Guards of Horse, will be with them very soon ; his Lordship being march'd from Stirling upon this advice,

to attack them ; and then perhaps we may again hear of their taking the Hills : the loss of the Money they expected being a very great mortification to them.

Major General Mackay, whilst he was in the North, Ordered all the Corn and Victual that was to be found within eight miles of Inverness, to be brought thither, and to be packed up in their Barn-yards for the use of the Garrison in that Town. That which has retarded the Maj. General's return hither is, that he found himself obliged to spend some time in Treating with several Gentlemen, who had the misfortune to be with the Highland Rebels in their last descent from the Hills, and are now making their submissions to the present Government, endeavouring to make excuses for their having joyn'd the Rebels ; some of them do throw themselves entirely on His Majesty's Mercy, acknowledging their guilt ; others alledge, they were taken and made Prisoners by the Rebels, and so carried along with them ; some of those are secured, others bail'd.

Yesterday the Privy Council met, and amongst other things, has ordered several Prisoners to be brought from Stirling hither, and also from Aberdeen, where their Prisons are so full, that they are forced to make use of other Houses for Prisons to the Rebels.

Sept. 16. This day the Privy Council met, and dispatched several private Affairs, and did also send some instructions to Major General Mackay, about the manner and conditions of his Treating with the Rebels, being in Answer to an Express which he sent to His Grace my Lord Commissioner, giving an account of the Proposals the Rebels had made, in order to the obtaining of a Peace, as also of the Reason they pretended for their Rising in Arms against His Majesty's Government ; whereof the most plausible they alledged for their joyning with the Rebels was, that they having been made to believe (living in remote parts of the Countrey) That King William was dead in Ireland, and his Army totally routed by the Irish, with the assistance of the French Forces ; and that the late King, since he had so victoriously recovered Ireland, was come to England with a very powerful Army, where he

was welcom'd by most, and ere long would be restored to the three Kingdoms ; and that there would be no standing out against, or resisting of him, but by the Whigs in the South, who lay betwixt them and those places, and endeavour'd to conceal the News of King William's Death, and King James's mighty Victories and Success from them. This was the Stuff that was imposed upon them by the Enemies of the Government, to seduce them to their Rebellious Practices.

There has appeared of late no Party of the Rebels, since they were in the Neighbourhood of Stirling, but have divided themselves in several small Parties, and retir'd to the Hills again : for many of their Leaders are falling off, and endeavouring to be reconcil'd to the Government by their entire submission to it.

It's said, that His Majesty's Commissioner will begin his Journey for England in Three days.

All the Regalia were this day carried up to the Castle from the Parliament-House, in the usual manner, and with the accustomed solemnity.

Sir James Lesly's Regiment is come back from Stirling, and is to Quarter at Leeth.

The General came two Nights ago, with the Old Regiment of Dragoons, and some Troops, to Stirling, having left some Regiments of Foot, and some Troops of Horse and Dragoons at Aberdeen ; and this day is gone back towards St. Johnstown, whither the English Regiment, and other Forces are ordered to march.

Number 142.

From Tuesday September 23. to Saturday September 27.

Edinburgh, September 18. 1690.

The best Entertainment I can give you at present, is, to send you the following Letters, which give a full and distinct Account of the Motions of the Army under the Command of the Earl of Drumlanerig, and of the endeavours

that have been used to find out and attack the Rebels. The first is of the 13th instant, from St. Johnstown or Perth, from an Officer in that Army, the Contents whereof are as followeth :

Perth, Sept. 13. Having so fair an opportunity as this which presents it self now, I think it not amiss to acquaint you with what has pass'd since the E. of Drumlanerig's march with the Army under his Command, from Stirling, in pursuit of the Rebels. On Sunday last his Lordship having received Orders from the Privy-Council to go to Stirling, he went thither that day ; where he no sooner arrived, but received Information, That a considerable Party of the Rebels were drawing together into a Body towards the Head of Monteith ; and next morning he marched with all the Forces then at Stirling, with all possible expedition, in hopes of surprising the Enemy ; but tho' they were pretty strong, yet they thought it the best thing they could do to retire, as they did immediately upon the notice they had of our march against them ; and we not being in a condition to go farther in pursuit of them, for want of Provisions, Baggage, and Tents for a longer March, we came back to Stirling on Tuesday, and rested till Thursday-night : but about midnight we had an Alarm from several parts, That the Rebels were march'd by the North-side of Strahern,¹ somewhat above the Castle of Drummond, with an intention to surprise and spoil this Town ; which seem'd very probable to believe they would do : Whereupon we march'd early yesterday, with the Troop of Guards, 200 Horse, and 1500 Foot, and came within two miles of this place, being 24 miles distant from Stirling. In our march, we were confirm'd of the Rebels Design to make an attempt on Perth, they being reported to be about 400 Horse, and only 100 Foot ; a very unusual proportion of Horse and Foot in an Highland-Army, where the Horse do not make up the fortieth part of the Foot. These Informations, and repeated Intelligences, obliged his Lordship to march with all possible diligence ; so that being within 2 miles from this place, we were told that the

¹ Strathearn.

Rebels had been encamp'd in the morning at a place called Methevenwood, about 2 Miles distance from the place where we Encamped : We made a stop there, and lay all Night in the Fields, our Tents and Baggage not being able to come up to us, or to hold pace with us. From thence we sent out Spies and Scouts to discover where the Rebels were ; and all the Intelligence they could bring us was, That they were retired to the Hills again, tho several of the Country people assured us, that they had been seen in those parts that afternoon. This morning about six a Clock we came hither, and all that we are yet able to learn of them, is a report, that they have divided themselves into four small Parties, in order to their more casie subsistence in those places through which they intend to March, in expectation of those Succours and Assistance that they flatter themselves with the hopes of coming to joyn them from King James, which in all probability they may long look for and expect, before they can be relieved from thence. We are likewise inform'd, that there are such divisions and discontents amongst them, concerning the Conduct and Management of Cannon and Buchan, that they are resolved, and some of them have sworn never to serve or act any more under their Command.

Sept. 16. In my former, I gave you a particular account of our Progress till that time ; and since, I can only tell you that we have lain here these three last Nights ; and that all possible diligence and industry has been used to discover the march and haunts of the Rebels ; That my Lord Drumlanerig has been sparing of no Charges, Labour, nor Encouragement, to receive true information of them ; and till yesterday all the intelligence that was brought, both by the Scouts his Lordship sent abroad, and by the Country people that resort to this place, and live near those parts where the Rebels were last seen ; amounts to no more, then that they were seen in several places in small Parties at the same time, which makes us believe they are dispers'd. But yesterday we had information from the Laird of Coupmalundy,¹ that they were march'd back to

¹ David Drummond of Cultmalindies.

the Highlands, to a place call'd Achmadow,¹ which belongs to the Laird of Weems; whereupon his Lordship dispatched immediately an Express to Major General Mackay to acquaint him with it, he being now at Forfar: And this morning Orders are come to us to March after them, and we are now upon our March towards that place; but we have as little reason to believe they will stay there until we come up to them, as we had to think they would, when they were in the Neighbourhood of this Town.

Edinburgh, Sept. 20. The last Letters we have from the Armies in pursuit of the Rebels, give us an account, That none of the Rebels are to be seen or heard of in any number together, any where; but that they are all dispersed and retired to the Hills again. The Earl of Argyle is marching towards the Isle of Mull. The Privy-Council has been busy in giving Orders for the Corporations and Burrows, where the Magistrates have delay'd to take the Oaths, and to sign the Assurance acknowledging Their Majesties Authority, *de jure*, as well as *de facto*. My Lord Commissioner begins his journey for London next Week.

Number 143.

From Saturday September 27. to Saturday October 4.

Edinburgh, September 23. 1690.

Last Week were seized in this Town two Men for Spies, to give Intelligence to the Rebels, one of them belong'd to L. C. Greimes, the other to the Laird Ladwharn,² who had both joyn'd the Rebels: Upon their Examination, the first confess'd, That he was Servant to L. C. Griemes, but that he had freely deserted his Service, with a Resolution never to return to it again; That notwithstanding all the Plunder and Pillage, that the Rebels have lately got, when they ravag'd up and down the Country, yet they were in great straits for want of Forrage and Provisions,

¹ Achmore.

² Sir William Keith of Ludquharne?

which forced many to desert them ; That all their Forces consisted of about 400 Horse, and 200 Foot, when he left them, which was before they came down to the Neighborhood of Stirling, and that they were mouldring away, and growing less every day. The other Prisoner being call'd and examined, confirm'd the same ; and then they were both remitted to Prison.

The E. of Dumferling, Cannon and Buchan, with what of the Rebels are together in a Body, are reported to be gone back towards the Hills of Badenoch, with a design to get to the Isle of Mull, and to be there before the E. of Argyle, and the Forces under his Command that are marching thither, can reach it ; which they say, They intend to make their last and only Strength and Refuge. The E. of Argyle is on his March towards the Isle, having his own Regiment and some Detachments of Troops sent him by M. G. Mackay, and to prevent the Mischief the Rebels may do in Argyleshire in their march through that Coutry to Mull.

The Committee of Parliament appointed for the Visitation of Schools and Colleges, has made their Report to the Grand Committee of what past in the Visitation of the Colleges of St. Andrew, of which you shall have an Account by the next. The Members of the College of Edinburgh have received their several Lybels or Indictments, upon which they are to be proceeded against. And their Answer is expected in a few days.

Sept. 25. By the last Letters from the North, we are confirm'd of the March of the Rebels back again to Badenoch, M. G. Makay having been inform'd, That the Rebels that are yet on foot, are so dispersed amongst the Hills, where it is not possible for the Horse to follow them, has thought fit to Quarter most of those Forces, both Horse and Foot, that were with him in pursuit of the Rebels, in the most convenient Towns and Villages in the Country, and in those Places that lie nearest to those Parts, where the descent of the Rebels is most apprehended, to prevent the Depredations they may make upon them ; and last Night came to Town himself.

Yesterday morning the Grand Committee of Parliament appointed for the Visitation of the Schools and Colleges met, and having received from the Sub-Committee appointed by them, for the Visitation of the Colleges of St. Andrews, the Report of what had been done there : The Regents, Masters, and Professors of the said Colleges appeared before them, and were told how tender the Committee of Parliament was in proceeding against them, upon the Heads of Immorality, and other Irregularities charg'd upon them in their Respective Lybels and Informations ; and that if they were yet willing to comply with the Acts of Parliament, take the Oath of Allegiance to Their Majesties, and sign the Assurance or Certificate, they should continue in their Places, notwithstanding the Sentence past upon them by the Sub-Committee at St. Andrews, for refusing the same then. This Proposal was made to them in General, and afterwards every one of them was severally call'd in before the Committee, and it was particularly put to them to take the Oath of Allegiance, and sign the Certificate ; but all of them positively refused to do the one or other, except one Mr. John Munro, one of the Regents. Whereupon the Committee delay'd to proceed any further till the Afternoon : And the Committee having then met, they did deliberate and consider amongst themselves, whether they should proceed to Sentence of Deprivation against them, upon those Heads of Immorality charg'd and prov'd upon them, or that of refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, etc. And after some time spent therein, it was agreed upon, That their refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, signing the Confession of Faith, and the Assurance, should be the Ground of their Deprivation, and that the Heads of Immorality should be no more insisted upon, but entirely suppress. And the Parties delinquent being then call'd in, they appeared to the number of Ten or Twelve before them, and were told by the President how sparing the Committee were in their Report of their former Behaviour and Actions, but if they would now comply, they would not remember any of those things that reflected upon their Fame and Morals, which

might incapacitate them of bearing any Charge, or Office elsewhere. But they still persisting in their refusal now, as at other times, the Clerk was ordered to read their Sentence; the Substance whereof was, That they having been often required to take the Oath of Allegiance, to Subscribe the Confession of Faith and Assurance required by Act of Parliament, had refused the same: Therefore, and for their Disaffection to the Government, they and every one of them were deprived of their Respective Places in the Colleges of St. Andrews, and their Places declared Vacant.

This Afternoon the Committee proceeded upon the Visitation of the College of Edinburgh; and amongst other matters one of the Professors was charg'd with, these following Articles were insisted upon, and prov'd. 1. For having taken down out of the College-Hall, the Pictures of the first Reformers. 2. For having made some Alterations in the Oath, that they that were to take their Degrees of Masters of Arts in the College, were obliged to take; for instead of the words, That they should maintain the true Protestant Christian Religion; he had left out the words True Protestant, and a large Blank in lieu thereof, subjoyning thereafter the words, Christian Religion. And, 3. for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, sign the Confession of Faith and Assurance. Whereupon the two Professors were deprived this day: Some of the Regents were also proceeded against; and three of them for refusing to take the Oath of Allegiance, etc. were turn'd out; and the other three were kept in, having taken the Oaths. To morrow the Committee is to proceed in the Visitation of the College of Glasgow, of which you shall have an account in my next.

Notwithstanding the Reports of my Lord Commissioners going for London so soon, we find that it will be Tuesday next, before His Grace begins it; and that he designs no publick Formality in his going away, however we believe there will be a great Attendance with him the length of Berwick.

Number 144.

From Saturday October 4. to Tuesday October 7.

A Proclamation
For a Solemn and Publick Thanksgiving.

(The Proclamation appoints a day of thanksgiving for the King's success in Ireland and safe return to be observed in Edinburgh and the shires of Edinburgh, Haddington and Linlithgow on September 20 and in the rest of the Kingdom on October 5. See Crawford No. 2896.)

Edinburgh, September 27. In my former I gave you an Account of what past at the Visitation of the Colleges of St. Andrews and Edinburgh; and shall now acquaint you with the Proceedings of the Committee of Parliament, in the Visitation of the College of Glasgow.

Yesterday the Members of that College appeared before the Commissioners, and the Oath of Allegiance, signing the Confession of Faith, and Assurance being put to them, three of them refusing, were deprived, and the rest complying, are kept in; and it was particularly observed of Dr. F.¹ that he was charged with no Immorality in the least, that he behaved himself before the Commissioners with a great deal of Respect and Deference to them: He was told by the President, before Sentence past upon him That the Committee did acknowledg his good Management and Improvement of the Revenues of that University, and was sorry he could not comply in those Points that were required by Act of Parliament, so as to keep the place he had so commendably demean'd himself in. He told the President very submissively and modestly, That he could go no greater length in what was demanded of him. Whereupon the Commissioners found themselves obliged to proceed to Sentence against him and two more; and then they adjourned till this day in the Afternoon. Dr. Gilbert

¹ James Fall.

Rule, they say, is to be Principal of the College of Edinburgh, in Dr. M's¹ place; and Mr. George Campbell of Dumfrees is to be Professor of Divinity in the same College, in Dr. Strachan's room.

Septemb. 30. The Committee of Parliament met yesterday to proceed further in what related to the College of Glasgow, concerning two of the Members that were not present the last day the Committee sate, Mr. Sinclair having appear'd, comply'd with the Acts of Parliament, and took the Oath of Allegiance, sign'd the Confession of Faith and Assurance, and is kept in his place; but the other refused to take the Oath, and sign, until he were first cleared and acquitted of the Immoralities charged and lybell'd against him, or otherwise proved. Whereupon the Parties Informers against him, were ordered to insist upon that Proces against the 15th of October next, and Report thereof to be made against the 1st of November. Then the Committee adjourn'd till the 1st of November also. The Subcommittee appointed for the Visitation of the University of Aberdeen, is to meet there on the 15th of October, and to make Report of their Proceedings to the Grand Committee, against the 1st of November.

Last Night there came into the Firth, a Fleet of Merchant Ships from Holland, consisting of about 60 Sail, under the Convoy of two Dutch Men of War.

Saturday last. The Privy-Council met, and amongst other things, they examin'd one Clerk, who was taken in disguise in the North; he was a Convert in the last Reign, and in Ireland with King James, and ever since has been with the Highlanders in the Management of their Affairs. What he has discovered, we know not as yet; but it's believed he can make great discoveries.

This Morning His Grace, my Lord Commissioner began his Journey for Court; and from Berwick, 'tis said, he will take Post for London.

We have heard no more of the Rebels; but from all Parts are informed, that they are dispersed.

¹ Alexander Monro.

Number 145.

From Tuesday October 7. to Saturday October 11.

Act, Discharging Persons to go to Ireland without Passes,
September 26. 1690.

(The Proclamation is given in Crawford No. 2898. It prohibits going to Ireland without certificates of satisfactory performance of duties and payment of rents, and evidence of going on lawful affairs.)

A Proclamation,
For Opening the Mint.

(Referring to the Act of 1686 the Proclamation, dated September 26, declares that the Mint shall be opened from and after October 16. See Crawford No. 2897.)

Edinburgh, October 2. 1690. Monday last being the usual day for the chusing of the Magistrates of this City, the Inhabitants proceeded to the Election of them; and Sir John Hall is continued Lord Provost; the Dean of Guild and Treasurer, continue as they were last year; Mr. Graham, M. Blackwood, Mr. Halyburton, and Mr. Allen, Merchants, are chosen Bailiffs.

Collonel Cunningham continues still in Bramar, with the detached party of the Forces under his Command, to watch the motions of the Highland Rebels.

Two days ago the Proclamation was published, for ordaining the Hearth-money to be raised by the 15th of November next; which shall be sent you by the next.

October 4. We have now an account from several places in the North, that the Rebels have divided and dispersed themselves into several small parties, under their different Commanders, in the following manner. That the Earl of Dumfermling is gone to the Isle of Skye, which is one of the Northwest Isles. Coll. Buchan is retired towards the Isle of Mull. Collonel Cannon they say is gone to Mack-

donald of Glengary's House in the Highlands; and that the Viscount of Fren draught is retired to his own House of Fren draught, with a small party of those Rebels, where he intends to make a kind of Garrison.

This day the Committee of Parliament, about Fines and Forfeitures, Adjourned themselves till the third of the next Month.

From Innerlochy in Lochaber, where Coll. Hill Commands, we are informed, that the Governour has made a great progress in his Negotiation and Treaty with some of the chief of the Clans, who have not yet come in and submitted to the Government; his endeavours having already been so successful, as to have prevailed upon the Laird of Locheale the chief of the Camerons, and upon the chief of the Mackdonalds,¹ and others, That none of their Tribes joyned the Rebels in their last descent upon the Lowlands this Summer; but have kept themselves at home upon their Guard, without committing any act of Hostility upon their Loyal Neighbours: And it's hoped that, in a few days, we shall hear of the final conclusion of that Treaty, and of the Submission of those Tribes to Their Majesties Government and Authority.

The Earl of Argyle will be in a few days before the Isle of Mull.

We are not very apprehensive of any advantage or encouragement the Earl of Dumfermling will receive, either for himself or his Party, by going to the Isle of Skye; for the Families of the Mackleuds, who are the most considerable Inhabitants of that Island, have show'd no dissatisfaction or Rebellious inclinations against the Government, in all those Highland excursions; but continue very faithful and well affected to Their Majesties Government and Service.

¹ Sir Donald MacDonald.

Number 146.

From Saturday October 11. to Tuesday October 14.

A Proclamation,
For In-bringing the Accompt of all the Hearths in
this Kingdom.

(The Proclamation, dated September 29, refers to the grant by Act of September 10 of 14 shillings Scots for every hearth and orders exact enquiry into the number of hearths and certification to the Privy Council. See Crawford No. 2899.)

Edinb. Octob. 7. By Letters from Aberdeen of the 4th instant, we are inform'd, That on the Sunday before, there came a Party of the Highland-Rebels to the Parish of Newdeer in the County of Buchan, and took possession of the House of the L. Fren draught, which is the strongest House in all the County, having very thick Walls, and double Vaulted. On the Monday following they went out in Parties, and took by force from the Neighbors round about, what Corn, Oxen and Sheep they could find, and brought them into the House, where they have form'd a Garison, which they intend to defend. Upon Tuesday Coll. Olyphant, Brother to the L. Olyphant, and several others, to the number of 12 or 15 Horse, came down to Old-deer, and took from the Inhabitants all sorts of Provisions, whilst the Garison within were busie in making Ditches round about the House. Upon Wednesday they went abroad again to the neighbouring Parishes, to plunder and carry away all they could get; but before they return'd to the Garison with their Booty, the House was surrounded by a Party of Coll. Ramsay's Regiment, sent out of Aberdeen, under the Command of Lieut. Coll. Buchan, who came very seasonably, and did the Country good Service, and forced the Rebels to march off, and leave their Plunder. Fren draught's House continues invested, and order is given to send some Cannon and Mortar-pieces

thither, there being no probability of taking it by Storm, before a Breach be made with Cannon, or unless they be hindred from receiving Provisions, and fear of starving force them to a Surrender.

Several of the Gentlemen that the Highland-Rebels in their last Descent from the Hills had forced to come and join them, are now come off from them, and made their Submissions, and given Security for their peaceable Behaviour.

On the 16th instant, which will be the third Thursday of October, the General Assembly meets here, according to the Act of Parliament of June 17. last, for ratifying the Confession of Faith, and settling the present Church-Government. Some say the Earl of Crawford is to be His Majesty's Commissioner in that Assembly.

Some of the Rebels who thought to have secured themselves from being apprehended, when they were pursued by some of the Forces in the Isle of Clun,¹ which stands in the Lake of that name, are now surrounded by so great a Body of His Majesty's Forces that it will not be very easie for them to make their escape.

Number 147.

From Tuesday October 14. to Saturday October 18.

Edinburgh, October 11. 1690.

From Innerlochy in Lochaber, we have the following Account of the State of that Country, That after the Dispersion of the Rebels, which followed upon their being disappointed in their Attempts on Stirling and St. Johnston, Collonel Cannon, with some few of his Followers marched towards Badenoch, where he used his utmost Endeavours to engage some of the Chief Clans in those Parts, as the Mackphersons and Mackintoshes, to joyn with him in some Design or other upon the Lowlands, thinking by that means to keep some Life in his declining

¹ Clunie.

Party. But the Inhabitants of that Country expressed so much Willingness and Resolution to continue Faithful and Loyal under Their Majesties Government, and such an Aversion to joyn with him in the Cause he was concern'd in, to Ruin and Plunder their peaceable Neighbours; that he did not think it safe to stay long amongst them; whereupon he marched to Lochaber, thinking to meet with a safe and secure Retreat amongst the Camerons and Mackdonalds, who some time before, and especially last Winter, had so much Affection, and good Will to the Cause. But there he was also disappointed of all his hopes, for Sir Ewen Cameron, the Laird of Locheale, and of some the Chief of the Mackdonalds of Glengarry, hearing of his being come into that Country, went out and had a Conference with him; the Substance whereof, was to acquaint him, That they were now in Treaty of Accommodation with Collonel Hill, Governor of Innerlochy, and were agreed upon some Articles already with him, so that they could not any longer continue that Correspondence and Commerce with him, that they had formerly done, nor would give him any Countenance, or Encouragement to stay amongst them; and that the best and most friendly Office they could do him, was to advise him to be gone out of their Country, and shift for himself the best way he could. Collonel Cannon finding himself thus abandoned by those he rely'd most upon, thought fit to go towards the Western Shore, where they say, he has Embarked for Ireland; and for Collonel Buchan, we are credibly inform'd, That he is gone to France. The Earl of Dumfermling meets with no less Discouragements to make any longer stay in the Isle of Skye; but only until he sees what his Friends he has employ'd to negotiate an Accommodation, shall be able to obtain for him, in order to his coming in, and submitting to the Government. Upon the whole matter, we have reason to believe that the Lowland Countries shall not be disturbed this approaching Winter, by the Excursions of the Highland Rebels, since all their Chief Officers, and the Leading-men amongst them, are gone off to shift for themselves.

In my former you had an Account how several of the Rebels had got into the Island that stands in Loch-Clune, about ten Miles from Dunkel, thinking to have defended themselves in it, against all the Forces that should be brought against them. And now we have received the News of the Surrender of that Island, and that all the Rebels are made Prisoners of War. For when they saw they could not keep it no longer for want of Provisions, and other Necessaries, and that they could no otherwise be relieved, all the Lake being surrounded by His Majesty's Forces, they submitted and surrendered themselves at Discretion; amongst them are the Lord Dunkell, Major Menzies, and some Gentlemen of Angus.

From Aberdeen we are inform'd, That the Rebels continue in their Resolution, of making the best Defence they can in Frendraught's House in Buchan; and that there are some Cannon sent from Aberdeen to batter that House; they within having considerable Store of Provisions, that they plundered the Country of when they made their Excursions, but scarcity of Firing. Some great Cannon are sent for from Dunoter, to be planted against that House.

Yesterday Mr. Sletcher, His Majesties Engeneer in the Castle of Edinburgh, went to Leith to see and hire a Ship for the carrying of some great Guns to Aberdeen, and from thence to Frendraught, in regard it's believed that Place will require greater Guns of Battery, than any they have at Aberdeen.

The Prisoners that were taken in Cluny-Isle, confirm the Report we had before of the Earl of Dumfermling's being gone to the Isle of Skye; and that Collonel Cannon, and Collonel Buchan, are designing to go away, the one for France, and the other for Ireland, finding all their hopes of Assistance, or Relief from King James, or from France, fail them; that they despair now of doing them any more Service amongst the Highlanders; and that, unless it be in the Castle of Frendraught, where the Lord of that Name, with about Thirty or Forty of the Rebels are got retired, and think of getting some good Terms of Capitulation for themselves, if they make but any show of

obstinately defending it; there is not any other Place in the Kingdom, where any number of the Rebels is to be seen, or heard of at present.

On Thursday night, the 9th Instant, there happened a most Violent and Tempestuous Wind here, which lasted from Nine at Night, till Four in the Morning, whereby many Houses in the Town, and in the Country, have been much damnifi'd; both Lead and Slate have been blown off in most places.

The two Dutch Men of War, that came as Convoy to our last Fleet of Merchant Ships from Holland, and lay in Lieth-Road, were forced from their Anchors, and driven to Sea, the Wind being Westerly, carried them down the Firth, and we have no Account of them as yet.

Some Buildings were so stript, that nothing remain'd but the bare Walls; and we are told that much Corn and Victuals, in many places are thereby destroy'd.

APPENDIX

His Highness the Prince of Orange His Speech
to the Scots Lords and Gentlemen ;

with

Their Address, and His Highness his Answer.

With a true Account of what past at their Meeting in
the Council-Chamber, at Whitehall, Jan. 1688/89.

His Highness the Prince of Orange having caused Advertise
such of the Scots Lords and Gentlemen, as were in
Town, met them in a Room at St. James's, upon Monday
the Seventh of January at three of the Clock in the
Afternoon, and had this Speech to them.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The only Reason that induced me to undergo so great an
Undertaking, was, That I saw the Laws and Liberties of
these Kingdoms overturned, and the Protestant Religion
in Eminent Danger; and seeing you are here so many
Noblemen and Gentlemen, I have called you together,
that I may have your Advice, what is to be done for Secur-
ing the Protestant Religion, And Restoring your Laws and
Liberties, according to my Declaration.

As soon as His Highness had retired, the Lords and
Gentlemen went to the Council Chamber at White-Hall,
and having Chosen the Duke of Hamilton their President,
they fell a Consulting, what Advice was fit to be given to
His Highness in this Conjunction, and after some hours
reasoning, they Agreed upon the Materials of it, and
appointed the Clerks, with such as were to Assist them, to
draw up in Writing, what the Meeting thought expedient,

to Advise His Highness, and to bring it in to the Meeting, the next day in the Afternoon.

Tuesday the Eighth Instant, the Writing was presented in the Meeting, and some time being spent in Reasoning about the fittest way of Conveening a General Meeting of the Estates of Scotland: At last the Meeting came to Agree on their Opinion, and appointed the Advice to be Writ clean over, according to the Amendments. But as they were about to part, for that Dyet, the Earl of Arran proposed to them, as his Lordships Advice, that they should move the Prince of Orange, to desire the King to return, and Call a Free-Parliament, which would be the best way to Secure the Protestant Religion and Property, and to Heal all Breaches. This Proposal seemed to dissatisfy the whole Meeting, and the Duke of Hamilton their President, Father to the Earl, but they presently parted.

Wednesday the Ninth of January, They met at three of the Clock in the same Room, and Sir Patrick Hume took notice of the Proposal made by the Earl of Arran, and desired to know if there was any there that would second it: But none appearing to do it, he said, That what the Earl had proposed, was evidently opposit and inimicous to His Highness the Prince of Orange's Undertaking, his Declaration, and the Good Intentions of preserving the Protestant Religion, and of Restoring their Laws and Liberties exprest in it. And further, desired that the Meeting should Declare this to be their Opinion of it. The Lord Cardross seconded Sir Patricks Motion; It was answered by the Duke of Hamilton, President of the Meeting, That their business was to prepare an Advice to be offered to the Prince; and the Advice being now ready to go to the Vote, there was no need that the Meeting should give their Sense of the Earls Proposal, which neither before nor after Sir Patricks Motion, any had pretended to owne or second; so that it was fallen, and out of doors; and that the Vote of the Meeting, upon the Advice brought in by their Order, would sufficiently declare their Opinion: Thus being seconded by the Earl of

Sutherland, the Lord Cardross, and Sir Patrick did acquiesce; and the Meeting Voted unanimously the Address following.

To His Highness the Prince of Orange.

We the Lords and Gentlemen of the Kingdom of Scotland, Assembled at your Highness's desire, in this Extraordinary Conjunction, do give Your Highness our humble and hearty Thanks for Your Pious and Generous undertaking, for Preserving of the Protestant Religion, and Restoring the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms.

In Order to the Attaining of these Ends, our humble Advice and desire is, That Your Highness take upon You the Administration of all affairs, both Civil and Military; the Disposal of the publick Revenues and Fortresses of the Kingdom of Scotland, and the doing everything that is necessary for the Preservation of the Peace of the Kingdom, untill a General Meeting of the States of the Nation, which we humbly desire your Highness to call, to be holden at Edinburgh the Fourteenth day of March next, by your Letters or Proclamation to be published at the Market Cross of Edinburgh, and other Head-Boroughs of the several Shires and Stewartries, as sufficient Intimation to all concerned, according to the Custom of the Kingdom: And that the Publication of these Your Letters or Proclamation, be by the Sheriff or Stewart Clerks, for the Free-holders, who have the value of Lands, holden according to Law, for making Elections; And by the Town-Clerks of the several Boroughs, for the Meeting of the whole Burgesses of the respective Royal-Boroughs, to make their Elections at least Fifteen Days before the Meeting of the Estates at Edinburgh, and the respective Clerks to make Intimation thereof, at least Ten Dayes before the Meetings for Elections, and that the whole Electors and Members of the said Meeting at Edinburgh, qualified as above exprest, be Protestants, without any other Exception, or Limitation whatsoever; to Deliberate and Resolve what is to be done for Securing the Protestant Religion, and Restoring the Laws and Liberties of the Kingdom,

according to Your Highness Declaration. Dated at the Council Chamber in Whitehall the tenth day of Jan. 1689.

This Address being Subscribed by Thirty Lords and about Fourscore Gentlemen, was presented in their presence at St. James's by the Duke of Hamilton their President, to His Highness the Prince of Orange, who Thanked them for the Trust they reposed in him, and desired a Time to consider upon so Weighty an Affair.

Upon the Fourteenth of January, His Highness the Prince of Orange met again with the Scots Lords and Gentlemen, at St. James's; And spake to them as follows.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In pursuance of Your Advice, I will, until the Meeting of the Estates in March next, give such Orders concerning the Affairs of Scotland, as are necessary for the Calling of the said Meeting, for the Preserving of the Peace; the Applying of the publick Revenue to the most pressing Uses, and putting the Fortresses in the Hands of Persons, in whom the Nation can have a Just Confidence: And I do further Assure you, That you will always find Me ready to Concur with You in every Thing that may be found necessary for Securing the Protestant Religion, and Restoring the Laws and Liberties of the Nation.

The Earl of Crawford desired of His Highness, That himself, the Earl of Louthian, and others, come to Town since the Address was presented, might have an opportunity to Subscribe it; which was accordingly done: His Highness retired, and all shewed great Satisfaction with His Answer.

Printed in the Year, 1689.

A Speech Made by the Right Honourable the Earl of Arran, to the Scotch Nobility and Gentry, Met together at the Council Chamber in White-Hall, on the Eighth of January 1688,¹ about an Address to His Highness the Prince of Orange, to take upon him the Government of the Kingdom of Scotland.

My Lords,

I Have all the Honour and Deference for the Prince of Orange imaginable. I think him a Brave Prince, and that we owe him great Obligations, in Contributing so much for our Delivery from Popery. But while I pay him those Praises, I cannot Violate my Duty to my Master. I must distinguish between his Popery and his Person. I dislike the one, but have sworn and do owe Allegiance to the other ; which makes it impossible for me to sign away that which I cannot forbear believing is the King my Master's Right. For his present absence from us, by being in France, can no more affect our Duty, than his longer absence from us in Scotland has done all this while.

My Lords,

The Prince in his Paper desires our Advice, mine is, That we should move his Highness to desire His Majesty to Return and Call a Free Parliament, for the Securing our Religion and Property, according to the known Laws of that Kingdom ; which, in my humble Opinion, will at last be found the Best Way to Heal all our Breaches.

LONDON, Printed for T. J. 1689.

¹ 1688/9.

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Considerations of space preclude the inclusion in the index of all the variations of spelling found in the text.

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REPORT OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY

THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY was held in the Rooms of the Royal Society, George Street, Edinburgh, on Saturday, 13th December 1952, at 3 P.M.

Professor J. D. Mackie, C.B.E., M.C., LL.D., President of the Society, was in the Chair.

The Report of the Council was as follows :—

THE Volume for 1949-50, *Scottish Population Statistics*, edited by Mr. J. G. Kyd, C.B.E., F.R.S.E., F.F.A., was issued to members in August. It includes, besides Dr. Alexander Webster's *Analysis of Population, 1755*, comparative figures from each Government Census from 1801 to 1951, upon which the editor comments out of his wide demographic knowledge. The Council regret that on the first page the Volume has been inadvertently numbered xliii instead of xliv and would ask members to affix the corrigendum slip issued with this Report. The editor has also pointed out that the figure 4.5, appearing in the last column on page xx, should be 2.3.

The text of the *Calendar of Letters of James IV, 1505-1513*, which Mr. R. L. Mackie is completing as the Volume for 1950-51, is in corrected page proof. The Volume will

include a short biography by Mr. Mackie of Professor Hannay, who began the Volume for the Society.

For 1951-52 and 1952-53 the Council propose to reprint in two volumes the *Account of the Proceedings of the Estates in Scotland, 1689-90*, a rare periodical issued twice a week in London, of which, so far as the Council are aware, only one complete set is extant. It contains not only the daily proceedings of the Estates, for much of which the Minutes are not printed in the Record edition of the Acts of the Parliaments of Scotland, but also day-to-day reports of Dundee's campaign in the North, of the war in Ireland, and of lesser happenings and rumours.

These will be followed by the volume of *Scottish Supplications to Rome* which Dr. Annie I. Dunlop is editing and presenting to the Society in memory of her husband. Other volumes in preparation include *Kirkintilloch Burgh Court Book*, edited by Dr. G. S. Pryde, and *Aberdeen Burgh Court Records*, edited by Professor W. Croft Dickinson. The Council are also negotiating with the University of St. Andrews in the hope of co-operating in the production of a further section of the Matriculation Roll, for the period 1580-1746, on the lines of the Society's volume for 1925-26, which covered the years to 1579.

Dr. H. W. Meikle, Dr. Annie I. Dunlop, and Mr. H. M. Paton retire in rotation from the Council at this time. The Council recommend their re-election.

During the past year 16 members have died and 5 have resigned. The names of 2 others have been removed on failure to pay their subscriptions; 5 new members have joined. Including 144 libraries there are now 375 members as against 393 a year ago.

The Council view this further reduction in membership with considerable disquiet. The annual income from sub-

scriptions is now insufficient to meet the average cost of each volume and a further loss would render the issue of one volume per year impossible.

An Abstract of the Accounts for 1951-52, as audited, is appended.

In moving the adoption of the Report and Accounts Professor W. Croft Dickinson, Chairman of the Council, referred first to the volume of *Scottish Population Statistics* edited by Mr. J. G. Kyd, which included Webster's Census of 1755 and in the Introduction to which the editor had shown the subsequent changes in the distribution of population and had given startling figures of the loss by emigration of Scotland's hardy young men of initiative and purpose. He went on to describe forthcoming volumes, including one of *Scottish Supplications to Rome*, which Dr. Annie I. Dunlop was editing and presenting to the Society in memory of her husband, and said that the history of Scotland could not be written until more Continental archives had been printed and made available in Scotland. Referring to Dr. Balfour-Melville's completion of twenty-one years as Honorary Secretary he explained that the Society's secretary not only kept the minutes and wrote the letters but as general editor read the proofs of every volume as it went through the press.

Professor Dickinson alluded to the fall in membership to 375, of which 144 consisted of libraries, and said that when a new interest was being taken in Scottish history and literature he found it very difficult to believe that only 231 individuals could afford one guinea a year in order to provide the material from which alone Scottish history could be written.

Dr. C. A. Malcolm, in seconding, suggested that members

might obtain recruits from among their professional colleagues and from other Societies to which they belonged.

The President then delivered an address entitled "Ferrerius." Saying that the work of Ferrerius, the continuator of Hector Boece's *History of Scotland*, had never been republished or translated and was largely ignored by Scottish historians, he proceeded to examine the question why a book well-known to all historians and covering a period—the reign of James III—for which evidence was scanty, had virtually dropped out of the "canon" of Scottish history, though it had been quoted with approval by eminent historians of the present century.

After considering the evidence for the life of Ferrerius—a Piedmontese brought to the monastery of Kinloss by the Abbot, Robert Reid, later Bishop of Orkney—Professor Mackie discussed the criticisms offered by Sir David Dalrymple (Lord Hailes). He gave a brief review of Ferrerius' works—a history of the Abbots of Kinloss, a history of the House of Gordon, and the continuation of Boece for the reign of James III, published at Paris in 1574.

He found that the Italian, who wrote excellent Latin and "rationalised" in the Renaissance fashion, cared too little about evidence, and though, when he had good material, he produced a clear narrative, he was not to be relied on when he presented evidence which could not be confirmed from other authorities. He had at first considered recommending publication of the book, but very reluctantly he had come to agree with a scholar who seemed to have meditated the same thing about 1830—that it was not worth publication.

Mr. W. L. Lorimer, in proposing a vote of thanks to the President, spoke of his happy choice of subject and admirable method of treatment.

ABSTRACT ACCOUNT of CHARGE and DISCHARGE
of the INTROMISSIONS of the HONORARY
TREASURER for the year from 1st November
1951 to 31st October 1952.

CHARGE.

I. Cash in Bank at 1st November 1951 :—	
1. Sum at credit of Savings Account with Bank of Scotland	£444 13 10
2. Sum at credit of Current Account with Bank of Scotland	308 17 10
3. Cash in hands of Bank of Scotland to meet postages	0 9 5
	<hr/>
	£754 1 1
II. Subscriptions received	390 12 0
III. Past Publications sold (including postages recovered from purchasers)	6 11 11
IV. Interest on Savings Account with Bank of Scotland	6 13 2
V. Refund of Income Tax	66 10 0
VI. Grant from Carnegie Trust for the Uni- versities of Scotland	100 0 0
VII. Miscellaneous	11 3 8
VIII. Sums drawn from Bank Current Account	<u>£672 12 7</u>
IX. Sums drawn from Bank Savings Account	<u>..</u>
	<hr/>
	<u>£1835 11 10</u>

DISCHARGE.

I. Cost of Publications during year	£597	10	2
Cost of printing Annual Report and Printers' postages, etc.		30	19 4
		<u>628</u>	<u>9 6</u>
II. Miscellaneous Payments		43	18 3
III. Sums lodged in Bank Current Account	£574	17	7
IV. Sums lodged in Bank Savings Account		<u>6</u>	<u>13 2</u>
V. Funds at close of this Account :—			
1. Balance at credit of Savings Account with Bank of Scotland	£451	7	0
2. Balance at credit of Current Account with Bank of Scotland		211	2 10
3. Cash in hands of Bank of Scotland to meet current postages		<u>0</u>	<u>14 3</u>
			<u>663 4 1</u>
			<u>£1335 11 10</u>

EDINBURGH, 13th November 1952.—I have examined the Accounts of the Honorary Treasurer of the Scottish History Society for the year from 1st November 1951 to 31st October 1952, and I find the same to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched.

HENRY M. PATON,
Auditor.

Scottish History Society

THE EXECUTIVE

1952-1953

President.

Professor J. D. MACKIE, C.B.E., M.C., LL.D.

Chairman of Council.

Professor W. CROFT DICKINSON, LL.D., D.Lit.

Council.

H. W. MEIKLE, C.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt.

Mrs. ANNIE I. DUNLOP, O.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt.

H. M. PATON.

Rev. DONALD MACKINNON.

G. S. PRYDE, Ph.D.

R. L. MACKIE.

W. L. LORIMER.

Rev. D. E. EASSON, Ph.D.

SIR T. INNES of Learney, K.C.V.O.

R. C. REID.

C. A. MALCOLM, O.B.E., Ph.D.

SIR JAMES FERGUSSON of Kilkerran, Bart.

Corresponding Members of Council.

G. M. TREVELYAN, O.M., C.B.E., F.B.A., D.C.L., LL.D.,
Litt.D., Trinity College, Cambridge.

V. H. GALBRAITH, F.B.A., Regius Professor of Modern History
in the University of Oxford.

Hon. Treasurer.

J. DOUGLAS H. DICKSON, W.S., Mus.Doc.,
66 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Hon. Secretary.

E. W. M. BALFOUR-MELVILLE, D.Litt., History Department,
The University, Edinburgh.

RULES

1. THE object of the Society is the discovery and printing, under selected editorship, of unpublished documents illustrative of the civil, religious, and social history of Scotland. The Society will also undertake, in exceptional cases, to issue translations of printed works of a similar nature which have not hitherto been accessible in English.

2. The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council, consisting of a Chairman, Treasurer, Secretary, and twelve elected Members, five to make a quorum. Three of the twelve elected Members shall retire annually by ballot, but they shall be eligible for re-election.

3. The Annual Subscription to the Society shall be One Guinea. The publications of the Society shall not be delivered to any Member whose Subscription is in arrear, and no Member shall be permitted to receive more than one copy of the Society's publications.

4. The Society will undertake the issue of its own publications, *i.e.* without the intervention of a publisher or any other paid agent.

5. The Society normally issues one volume each year.

6. An Annual General Meeting of the Society shall be held at the end of October, or at an approximate date to be determined by the Council.

7. Two stated Meetings of the Council shall be held each year, one on the last Tuesday of May, the other on the Tuesday preceding the day upon which the Annual General Meeting shall be held. The Secretary, on the request of three Members of the Council, shall call a special meeting of the Council.

8. Editors shall receive 20 copies of each volume they edit for the Society.

9. The owners of Manuscripts published by the Society will also be presented with a certain number of copies.

10. The Annual Balance-Sheet, Rules, and List of Members shall be printed.

11. No alteration shall be made in these Rules except at a General Meeting of the Society. A fortnight's notice of any alteration to be proposed shall be given to the Members of the Council.

